

SCHEDULING ENHANCEMENT PROJECT 2009: ROMAN NON-MILITARY SITES: DYFED



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For Cadw



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol
DYFED
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DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO.2009/5
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO.63967

Mawrth 2009
March 2009

SCHEDULING ENHANCEMENT PROJECT 2009: ROMAN NON-MILITARY SITES: DYFED

Gan / By

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

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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
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
INTRODUCTION	3
PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
METHODOLOGY	5
RESULTS	7
Figure 1: Map of Dyfed showing the locations of the 107 records of Roman non-military sites listed in the gazetteer	7
Site Visit Descriptions	9
Areas Requiring Further Investigation	15
DATABASE GAZETTEER	19
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	53
REFERENCES	53

Front Cover: pit containing a cremation deposit in an intact Romano-British greyware jar, Park Hall, Carmarthen 2001

SUMMARY

In 2007 Cadw commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust to undertake an assessment of the minor site types within the regional Dyfed Historic Environment Record for which there was a known or potential under representation within the Schedule of Ancient Monuments. Three distinct site groups were identified in this study:

- *Prehistoric settlement and associated agricultural remains*
- *Roman non-military sites*
- *Medieval Fortified Dwellings*

The aim of this project was to evaluate the Roman non-military sites on the regional Historic Environment Record that had not been the subject of a previous threat-related assessment. In total 105 non-military records dating to the Roman period were identified, as well as 299 records of 'unknown' but potential Roman date. A desk-based assessment of the relevant records was carried out. A number of the records required considerable updating, but few sites were found that required a site visit. In all only 4 Roman non-military sites were visited as part of this study. It had been estimated that this project would require approximately 30 sites to be visited; therefore the resources set aside for this were re-directed to carrying out site visits for the Defended Enclosure Additional Sites 2009 project.

The project confirmed the limited nature of the available information on Roman non-military sites in Dyfed, and that the majority of sites worthy of scheduling have already been scheduled. A significant number of records highlighted the relative quantity of archaeological work that has been undertaken in Carmarthen town and at Dolaucothi gold mines, much of which has resulted in areas being scheduled.

The remaining records are scattered across Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, with very few in Ceredigion. Of the two sites recorded as 'villas', or more accurately Romano-British homesteads, Llys Brychan in Carmarthenshire has been scheduled and Trelissey in Pembrokeshire has already been recommended for scheduling in a previous project.

Of the five identified 'villa?' sites one, Upper Newton, warrants further investigation to determine the nature of the rectangular building revealed through geophysical survey, and the very limited explorative work. This in turn will inform any decision making on the protection or not that the site should afford.

Another 15 records listed as 'Occupation site' range from rectangular stone buildings recorded within earlier prehistoric earthwork enclosures, such as Cwmbwrwyn and Castle Flemish, both of which have been scheduled, to records of individual Roman finds from Iron Age defended enclosures, including promontory forts. The finds range from a substantial number of pottery sherds down to a single glass bead. Apart from these the majority of the records relate to sites suggested by documentary sources, Roman quarries identified from aerial photographs, or the large group of records covering sporadic finds ranging from a group of coins to burials recorded in the 19th-20th centuries.

Of the four sites visited, Castell Waun Withan, was found to be a square earthwork enclosure in good condition that merits further investigation. Llanwrda was found to be a square enclosure possibly of Roman or Iron Age date that survives as a slight earthwork, no earthwork was visible on the ground at Yet Wen, and Dan y graig is a misinterpretation of the natural topography.

INTRODUCTION

In 2007-2008 Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) undertook a study for Cadw *Appraisal of Minor Site Types in Dyfed: Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval Fortified Dwellings*. This was an assessment of the minor site types within the regional Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER) for which there was a known or potential under representation within the Schedule of Ancient Monuments. It had been anticipated that by 2010 the proposed Heritage Protection Reform bill would be implemented, and it was intended that all prehistoric and Roman period sites would be reviewed and, as far as possible, the Schedule of Ancient Monuments complete and correct for all nationally important archaeological sites for which scheduling was the appropriate management tool. However, the passage of the Heritage Protection Reform bill through Parliament has been postponed, and perhaps cancelled, but the date of 2010 for assessing all sites is still achievable.

One group of sites that appeared under represented within the Schedule was Roman non-military sites. 105 non-military records dated to the Roman period were identified in the study, as well as 299 records of 'unknown' but potentially Roman date. A specific project was proposed to enable a desk based and field assessment of such sites, for the purpose of updating the records as well as the identification of those examples, which were of potentially national importance. In 2008-2009 this project *Scheduling Enhancement Project 2009: Roman Non Military Sites Dyfed* was undertaken.

PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of this project is to assess the Roman non-military sites on the regional Dyfed HER that have not been the subject of a previous threat-related assessment.

The overall project aims are:

- The definition, classification, quantification and distribution of Roman non-military sites in southwest Wales
- Assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.
- Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- Enhancement of the regional HER and Extended National Database.

The project's objectives are:

- To identify all non-military sites of Roman date that require further assessment.
- To collate existing documentary evidence for the sites.
- To carry out a field assessment of those sites where necessary.

- To incorporate all the information into a database and enhance the regional Dyfed HER.
- To advise Cadw on those sites which are of national value and currently without statutory protection.

Areas That Require Further Investigation

A number of areas that might require further investigation were suggested in the 2007-2008 *Appraisal of Minor Site Types* project, and this report will endeavour to address them.

They included:

Settlement

The known Roman settlement evidence is limited and is likely to remain so but a desk-top assessment in association with other settlement evidence is worthwhile. Villa sites or potential villa sites may require field assessment.

Burials

The identification of the potential for further associated remains to survive with identified cremation burials is needed.

Industrial

The industrial sites include the mining evidence at Dolaucothi Gold Mine. The scheduling for this mining complex may benefit from re-assessment as a result of the recent surveys and re-interpretation of the many of the earthworks. The Llangynfelin excavation has helped to demonstrate the potential for Roman lead mining and processing evidence to survive. This and other associated mining and processing sites will require assessment.

The Roman period quarries are principally associated with the construction of Roman roads and are known from aerial photographs. The protection of these roads should also consider the inclusion of the remains of the construction process.

METHODOLOGY

The background to this project has been set out in Dyfed Archaeology's 2007-2008 report to Cadw 'Appraisal of Minor Site Types in Dyfed: Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval Fortified Dwellings'. In this study 105 non-military records dating to the Roman period were identified, as well as 299 records of 'unknown' but potentially Roman date. The following possible Roman period examples were identified:

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
Amphitheatre	1	0
Anvil	1	0
Aqueduct	5	0
Aqueduct?	1	0
Bath House	3	0
Bath House?	2	0
Cemetery	1	0
Coin Hoard	12	0
Coin Hoard?	7	0
Cremation Burial	3	0
Cremation Burial?	1	0
Enclosed Settlement	2	1
Enclosure	2	202
Furnace	1	0
Grave	0	1
Hoard	5	1
Hoard?	2	0
Hush	0	1
Hush?	1	0
Inhumation	1	0
Leat	6	3
Occupation Site	15	3
Open Settlement	7	1
Quarry	11	63
Quarry?	0	11
Quarrying Complex	1	0
Settlement	7	12
Villa	2	0
Villa?	5	0
TOTAL	105	299

The records collated above formed the basis for this study. Information was collected on each record, such as published descriptions, Ordnance Survey record cards, cartographic records including early Ordnance Survey large-scale maps and aerial photographs. The "unknown" period examples were also considered for their potential to be of Roman date.

A desk-based assessment was undertaken of the sites in order to consider whether they were of Roman date and non-military in origin.

A number of sites were selected for a site visit. Digital photographs were taken to record significant aspects of each site.

All the information, including digital photographs, recorded during the course of the study was incorporated into the Historic Environment Record database, either as part of the core record, or as a stand-alone database.

This project report has been compiled. A second report containing scheduling recommendations and other recommendations has been produced for Cadw.

RESULTS

During the desk based assessment process many of the records were found to require extensive updating; descriptions were unreliable or out of date or other information needed correcting. A number of records were rejected at an early stage because they were incorrectly assigned a Roman date, or were components of known military sites. Therefore a number of the original records selected for this study were discounted. Few of the 'unknown' dated records were found to be of potential Roman date. As a result, a group of 107 records of Roman non-military sites formed the basis for this report and are listed in the gazetteer. The locations of these records are shown in Figure 1.

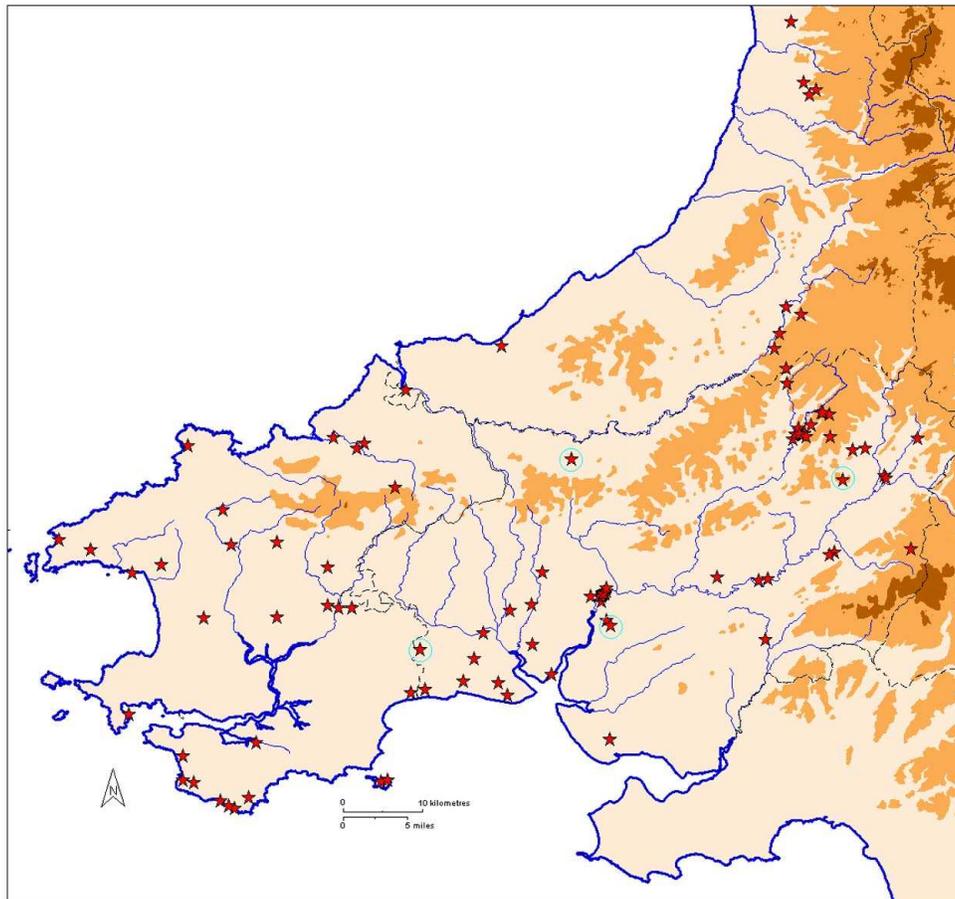


Figure 1: Map of Dyfed showing the locations of the 107 records of Roman non-military sites listed in the gazetteer. The 4 sites visited as part of the project are circled in pale blue.

The desk-based assessment of Roman non-military sites in Dyfed confirmed the limited nature of the information on the subject. It also proved that by and large known sites, or elements of sites, of Roman date that deserved to be, had already been protected by scheduling, or had been proposed for scheduling in earlier DAT projects. A number of records highlighted the relatively large amount of archaeological work that has been undertaken in Carmarthen town and at

Dolaucothi gold mines, much of which has resulted in areas being scheduled. The remaining records are scattered across Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, with very few in Ceredigion. Of the two sites listed as 'villas' within the HER, Llys Brychan (PRN 4047) in Carmarthenshire has been scheduled and Trelissey (PRN 3664) in Pembrokeshire has already been recommended for scheduling in a previous DAT project. However, they are probably both better described as Romano-British homesteads, being neither large nor luxurious. Trelissey is a modest Romano-British rectangular building situated within an Iron Age defended enclosure that continues well into the 2nd century.

Of the five 'villa?' sites identified Upper Newton (PRN 2384) is the most interesting site within this category. Situated on a north-facing slope, approximately 120m east of the Iron Age defended enclosure of Ford Camp (PRN 2385); Fenton first recorded this site in 1811. In 2003 Dr Mark Merrony undertook fieldwork in the area to ascertain the exact location of the site, and the results of a gradiometer survey showed evidence of a rectangular building approximately 18.5 by 7.5m. It was very close to the location as proposed by Fenton. The survey also showed a possible trackway heading west towards the building, as well as other rectilinear lines to the east. A small trial trench was opened, and partially excavated to reveal the floor surface of a building, which was paved with large stone slabs. 2nd and 4th century pottery, as well as hexagonal roofing slates were also discovered. Dr Merrony has been contacted and has kindly agreed to supply a copy of the gradiometer survey plot and a summary of his results from the trial trench, which we are awaiting at the time of writing. There are few sites of known Roman date in Pembrokeshire, and whether this rectangular building is a 'Roman villa' or 'Romano British homestead' is currently unclear. Further work is necessary to determine its nature and date, and this will in turn inform any decisions made on the protection or not that the site should afford.

Another 17 records listed as 'Occupation site' or 'Enclosed settlement' include rectangular stone buildings recorded within earlier earthwork enclosures, such as at Cwmbwrwyn (PRN 3900) and Castle Flemish (PRN 1278) (both of which have been scheduled) and show a continuity of occupation from prehistoric through to Romano-British times, as well as records of individual Roman finds from earlier earthwork enclosures, including promontory forts. The finds range from a substantial number of pottery sherds down to a single glass bead. Apart from these the majority of the records relate to sites known from documentary sources, Roman quarries identified from aerial photographs, or the large group of records covering sporadic finds ranging from a group of coins to burials recorded in the 19th-20th centuries. Of the remaining records four were sites of possible Roman enclosures, and these required a site visit. The descriptions are given below.

Site Visit Descriptions:

PRN 2286 Castell Waun Withan

SN37613712



Situated on low lying marshy ground at 160m above sea level, on a gentle northwest-facing slope, the date and purpose of this substantial square earthwork remain uncertain.

In 1917 The RCAHM recorded this earthwork as a 96ft (c.30m) square with rounded angles lying in marshy ground on Waun-Withan Farm. The bank, 6ft (1.8m) in height and of great thickness, had entrances centrally placed on the north and south sides both 10ft (3m) wide. The ditch had almost entirely disappeared. They noted that locally it is known as 'Castel,' 'Castell waun Withan' or 'Yr amddiffynfa,' 'The defence' and that an adjacent field is called 'Parc sarn' (causeway field), and that traces of a paved way were found when ploughing. A stone basin was reported as having been found within the enclosure. By 1977 the Ordnance Survey site visit records that the earthwork is as described by the RCAHM, except that the corners are not of 'Roman type'. They report that of the two entrances the one on the north is only 1.5m wide and may be the result of mutilation, as a small spoil heap lies outside it. The other entrance is 3.0m wide and overgrown. The bank of the enclosure is 1.5m high internally and 1.9m high externally. It is noted that the interior is raised above the surrounding marsh and is dry. The southern side for a length of 12.4m is further raised in two stages of about 0.1m each, and on the higher stage, abutting the south bank of the enclosure, there are indications of buried walling. A drainage ditch mutilates the southwest corner; otherwise the earthwork is well preserved. No trace of the causeway was found.

The 2008 site visit found that the earthwork lies in very wet and marshy ground. It was extremely overgrown with small trees, scrub, reeds and brambles, so much so that access was not gained onto the site. Just outside of the earthwork on its west side the owner of Waun-Withan Farm had recently excavated a wide and deep drainage ditch that ran very close to the bank. The ditch follows for a time the line of the public footpath from Blaenwthan Farm to Waun-Withan Farm, where it passes the earthwork. The owner was aware of the site and said that he

had looked out for anything unusual during the excavation of the ditch, in the way of finds for instance, but had seen nothing. The land on which the site lies is now owned by Llwyn-pur Farm, and is currently fenced off to stop cattle from entering the wet area. It appears that the area is so marginal and wet, that it has been left alone over the years and it is probable that the earthwork survives much as it was recorded in 1977.

The shape and size suggest the possibility that this is a Roman fortlet or signal station, but its situation does not. It is not on or near the course of a known Roman road. Even though the nature and date of the earthwork remain uncertain, the good condition and rarity of such a site strongly recommend Castell Waun Withan earthwork for scheduling. Further investigation and survey may help in the classification of the earthwork.

PRN 3815 Yet Wen

SN18601336



In 1965 the Ordnance Survey reported that aerial photographs taken by the RAF in 1946 clearly show a small, square single banked enclosure, with an entrance on the western side. The site is situated on level high ground at 160m above sea level. By 1975 a site visit by the Ordnance Survey records that it is an almost square enclosure whose sides measure approximately 30m, with rounded corners. It stands on high ground that affords extensive views especially to the south and west. It has a bank on the higher east side but only an outward facing slope up to 0.6m high around the remainder, although lush vegetation on the north and south suggests that there may well have been a ditch. The Ordnance Survey suggest that a lowering of the scarp in the centre of the west side indicates an entrance, and that the shape, size and situation suggest the possibility that this is a Roman fortlet or signal station. When visited by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1985 the land had obviously been ploughed since 1975 and the bank on the east was less definite. It was noted that the site was overlooked by slightly higher ground to the north, so perhaps not in such a commanding position as outlined by the Ordnance Survey. The reporter suggested that it was a Roman fortlet. In 2009 it was difficult to identify any earthwork on the ground. A break of slope was still visible on the higher northeast side but elsewhere there was little indication of any former bank or ditch. The landowner reported that the field was regularly ploughed, which would appear to have caused the slow destruction of the earthwork.

PRN 4081 Llanwrda

SN71613455



A small square enclosure, measuring approximately 27m by 33m, visible on aerial photographs. It is situated on high ground, at 260m above sea level, with good views to the east and south, but it is overlooked by slightly higher ground on the west. In 1968 the Ordnance Survey record that on three sides a ploughed down bank and a filled in ditch are visible, but that on the remaining southwest side the bank is better preserved, rising 1.1m above the inner level of the enclosure, and then dropping 1.4m to form an outer ditch. On this southwest side the outer edge of the ditch once had a modern hedge running along it, but this has been removed. The Ordnance Survey card notes that the then landowner declared that six years previously he had bulldozed three of the banks into their outer ditches, but that prior to that the banks had been 4ft (c.1.2m) high on all sides and that the ground inside of the enclosure was dry. By 1977 the Ordnance Survey report that the southwest bank and ditch have been ploughed out and are now only discernable as a change in soil colouration. The landowner informed them that there is a local legend that the enclosure once held buildings, but that when he had recently drained the interior no features or remains of buildings were seen.

In 2009 the square enclosure is still clearly visible as a low earthwork with a spread bank and a shallow outer ditch, enclosing an area of approximately 0.13 hectares. There does appear to be evidence of an internal square partition in the southeast corner of the enclosure. The spread bank measures between 3 to 4 metres in width, and the ditch is approximately 2 to 3 metres wide. The best evidence for an entrance is on the east side. The enclosure sits on the edge of an east-facing scarp slope with extensive views of the Afon Dulais valley that leads back to the Roman gold mines at Dolaucothi, some five miles NW, and approximately 1.5 miles north of the Carmarthen-Llandovery Roman road at Llanwrda. The Ordnance Survey suggests that the shape and size of the enclosure point to it being a Roman fortlet or signal station but equally they, and its position, could indicate an Iron Age defended enclosure. Spurgeon (1981) has even proposed that it is a medieval moated site. Whatever the origin of the site it is rare to find such a feature still surviving as a visible earthwork, despite the effort put into demolishing it 60 years ago. It is necessary that further investigative work is carried out to determine the nature of the site, and to inform

any decisions made on the protection or not that the earthwork should afford. A geophysical survey of the area would enable a clearer picture of the earthwork to be formed, and particularly the character of any internal features.

A number of the fields surrounding the site that are known locally by their welsh name include within them the element "lladron" meaning robbers of thieves. A local oral tradition (still known to those who currently live in the area) describes the area as being notorious in the past as a hiding place for highwaymen or robbers who preyed on unsuspecting travellers along the nearby road.

PRN 8921 Dan y graig

SN42501630



Dan y graig is a cropmark site that lies on a northwest-facing gentle hillslope at 80m above sea level, 300m east of the destroyed rectangular enclosure of Gelligaeros (PRN 1655). It has been suggested that the cropmark shows the remains of buildings of possible Roman date. This suggestion was encouraged by its position. It lies 70m east of a Roman road (PRN 7459) and approximately 270m from Gelligaeros enclosure whose date is unknown, but could be Roman. These were identified from aerial photographs taken in 1979, by Terry James. He recorded that there appeared to be traces of earthworks visible on the photographs. In 2008 no traces of any earthworks could be found on the ground, as was the case in 1983 when Dyfed Archaeological Trust made an earlier visit. One possible linear earthwork on the photograph is along the line of an old hedge boundary, and another is where there is a natural shelf in the topography.

With only the aerial photograph and its near proximity to a likely Roman site as evidence, this site cannot be classified as a possible earthwork of Roman date. The site lies within a field of improved pasture.

Areas Requiring Further Investigation

The areas that required further investigation suggested in the 2007-2008 *Appraisal of Minor Site Types* report, are reported on below:

Settlement

The desk-based assessment of the records relating to Roman settlement in Dyfed confirmed the inadequate character of the information on the subject. The majority of records that fall into this category came from Carmarthen town and reflect the piecemeal accumulation of data, through small excavations carried out over the years. A full account of the Roman settlement of Carmarthen is given in 'Roman Carmarthen Excavations 1978-1993' by Heather James (2003), and little can be added here.

'Villa' Sites

Within the HER there were two records classified as 'Villa' sites, Llys Brychan (PRN 4047 SAM – CM195) and Trelissey (PRN 3664). An area surrounding the site of Llys Brychan was scheduled in 1961 (revised in 1992), and the site of Trelissey was recommended for scheduling by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2007. Both these sites are better termed Romano-British homesteads. Llys Brychan (SN70522546) is the site of a Roman Villa or homestead, first reported by Fenton in c.1800. It appears to have been excavated in the mid 19th century, and again in 1961-2. Excavations revealed masonry walls, wall plaster, hypocaust tiles, roof tiles, pottery and coins suggesting a villa built around a courtyard, with an associated bathhouse. It was possibly occupied from c.200AD to the late 4th century AD. In 1968 the Ordnance Survey recorded the site of the villa at SN70492546, where, although there was no trace of the villa, an area of disturbed ground clearly marked the excavation. Trelissey (SN17500785) is a Romano-British stone-built rectangular structure situated within an Iron Age defended enclosure, approximately a quarter of a mile south of Trelissey Farm. The building was partially excavated in 1950-1. The site appears to be an Iron Age defended enclosure whose use continues well into the 2nd century as a Romano-British homestead. The site was recommended for scheduling by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2007 as part of the Survey of Defended Enclosures in Pembrokeshire Project. Other records within the HER classified as 'Occupation site' or 'Enclosed settlement' are just as worthy of the title Romano-British homestead (which a number have now been updated to) as are Llys Brychan and Trelissey, such as Cwmbwrwyn (PRN 3900) and Castle Flemish (PRN 1278) both of which comprise Romano-British rectangular stone buildings within earlier earthwork enclosures.

'Villa?' Sites

Of the five 'villa?' sites identified Upper Newton (PRN 2384) is the only site that definitely appears to fall into this category. Situated on a north-facing slope, approximately 120m east of the Iron Age defended enclosure of Ford Camp (PRN 2385); Fenton first recorded this site in 1811. He records the finding of a large amount of Roman brick and a structure with two flues, which in his opinion was Roman 'bath' at SM94972648. The Ordnance Survey report that in April 1960 a scatter of roofing slates, two pieces of hypocaust, and a fragment of a tegula were found at SM948265 approximately 130m east of Ford Camp Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 2385). In 2003 Dr Mark Merrony undertook fieldwork in the area to ascertain the exact location of the site. The results of a gradiometer survey showed evidence of a rectangular building approximately 18.5 by 7.5m, running in a SE-NW direction. It was very close to the location as proposed by Fenton. The survey also showed a possible trackway heading west towards the building, as well as other rectilinear lines to the east. A small trial trench was opened in 2003, and partially excavated. This revealed the floor surface of a

building, which was paved with large stone slabs. 2nd and 4th century pottery, as well as hexagonal roofing slates were also discovered. Dr Merrony has been contacted and has kindly agreed to supply a copy of the gradiometer survey plot and a summary of his results from the trail trench, which we are awaiting at the time of writing. There are few sites of known Roman date in Pembrokeshire, and whether this rectangular building is a 'Roman villa' or 'Romano British homestead', further work is warranted to determine its nature and date, that will in turn inform any decisions made on the protection or not that the site should afford.

None of the remaining 'villa?' sites would appear to fall into this category. Abercyfor (PRN 1654) is a late 18th century reference to the discovery of a tessellated pavement with a large quantity of silver and copper coins of possible late 3rd or early 4th century. The location of the finds is not known, as "Abercyfor" is now incorporated into the names of three separate farms in the area, at none of which is there any visible evidence of a possible earthwork or building. Tregoch (PRN 6271), although listed as a 'villa?' site, is actually a 19th century documentary reference to a Roman 'station' at this location. It lies approximately 300m northwest of the projected line of a Roman road (PRN 3419) and a number of Roman finds are said to have come from the site in the 1800s, but there is no ground evidence for an earthwork. St Tyfie's Church (PRN 7367) is listed as a 'villa?' site but this has been incorrectly categorised. The RCAHM (in 1917) record that the church is reputedly built on the site of a Roman temple, but that no trace of an earlier building was made during re-building works in 1875. Dan y Graig (PRN 8921), as noted above, is the final 'villa?' record. The site was identified from aerial photographs taken in 1979. It was suggested that they might represent a Roman building. This suggestion was encouraged by its position. It lies 70m east of a Roman road (PRN 7459) and approximately 270m of a now destroyed rectangular earthwork enclosure whose date is unknown, but could be Roman (PRN 1655). In 2008 the site visit found no trace of any earthworks on the ground, as was the case in 1983 when Dyfed Archaeological Trust made an earlier visit. One possible linear earthwork on the photograph is along the line of an old hedge boundary, and another is where there is a natural shelf in the topography. With only the aerial photograph and its near proximity to a likely Roman site and road as evidence, this site cannot be classified as a possible earthwork of Roman date.

Burials

Our knowledge of burials during the Roman period in Dyfed is very limited. However, within the HER there are two records of Roman cremations found relatively recently within the Carmarthen area, Allt y Cnap (PRN 43503) is the remains of two cremations found in 2001 by workmen digging at the Cillefwr industrial estate. They were found in association with an urn, two oil lamps and other artefacts, and are thought to date to the 1st or 2nd century. Again in 2001 an intact cremation urn was discovered during an archaeological evaluation (Park Hall Archaeological Evaluation PRN 45599) on land west of Carmarthen Roman Amphitheatre. The pottery urn was dated to no later than the early 2nd century. The burial together with other features strongly suggested the presence of a Roman cemetery, whose location would be on the north side of the main eastern approach road to the Roman town. An earlier discovery of a Roman cemetery is that of Caefelin Cie (PRN 4087) in the 1960s. It lay to the southeast of Llandovery Roman Fort, Carmarthenshire. It was discovered during development of the Maesglas building estate in the 1960s. In 1968 the Ordnance Survey reported that the Maesglas housing estate now covered the site of the Roman cemetery and that there was nothing significant to be seen. Within the HER there are four records of probable Roman cremation urns being randomly discovered,

two in the 19th century and two in the early 20th century. Their locations are not precise, even if they are known, and there is little information on the context they were found in. Further to them the HER contains one more record of a probable Roman inhumation at Maes Dewi (PRN 13183), near Llandybie, Carmarthenshire, where in 1912 during excavations for a new farmhouse, a human skeleton was discovered with a possible wound mark across the skull. Three Roman coins were found with the skeleton, but the precise location of the burial is not known.

There is obviously the potential for more burials to be found in areas where inhumation or cremations have already been discovered. Therefore, where the location of such burials are known such as at Allt y Cnap, Park Hall, and Caefelin cie there is the potential for further associated remains to survive. Earlier records of finds made in the 19th and early 20th centuries with no clue to their location are harder to assess.

Industrial

The Roman Gold Mines at Dolaucothi (PRN 1946) are a unique site covering many hectares of woodland and pasture in northeast Carmarthenshire (SN66454025). They are owned by the National Trust, and are open to the public. A large number of studies of the mining complex have been carried out including those undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, the most recent of which was commissioned by the National Trust in 1999 to undertake a detailed topographic survey of the core area of the mines to inform their programme of conservation and research. Additional areas were surveyed in 2002. As well as recording known archaeological elements of the gold mine, such as Roman opencasts, leats and tanks, previously unknown features were discovered and recorded during the survey.

The greater part of the mining complex has been designated as a SAM (CM-208 & CM-167). The site is immensely complex and the precise nature and chronology of the workings is still not well understood. However, an outline understanding of the mining process can be gained by interpretation of the surface remains (principally earthworks). Water was conveyed into the site by means of two main aqueducts - the Cothi leat (PRN 1947, SAM CM200N) and the Anell leat (PRN 8882, SAM CM210) - and a number of smaller leats. The Cothi leat is notable for bringing water into the site from a distance of over 7 miles. Both of the leats are carefully engineered, running along gentle gradients and charging a number of tanks along their routes. Most of the mining features themselves - adits and levels as well as opencast workings - are in the area just north of Gwarnoethle farm. It is supposed that the earlier mining on the site was opencast, and that as the easily accessible gold was exhausted the underground workings were put in place. The importance of the Roman elements has been recognised by the designation of the aqueducts and the central mining area as Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Apart from Dolaucothi the evidence for Roman mines and other processing sites in Dyfed is very slight. The silver or lead mineral resources of Rhandirmwyn (PRN8880) may have been exploited during Roman times, as may the ore-field of central Ceredigion. Documentary references of the 18th and 19th centuries (see Bick 1976) describing Cardiganshire metal mines make some allusion to the discovery by modern miners of evidence that the same veins of ore were possibly mined in Roman times, as at Darren mine (PRN 8337). However, it is probable that modern mining has destroyed any evidence of earlier less invasive mining activity. However, the use of lead was widespread during the Roman period, so it is probable that known mineral deposits would have been exploited. The gold mine complex at Dolaucothi proves that they had the knowledge and capability to undertake such work.

The excavations at Llangynfelin, Talybont (PRN 54922) by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Cambria Archaeology 2003) demonstrated the potential for Roman lead mining and processing to survive. It was during the excavation of a medieval trackway that earlier industrial deposits were discovered. A smelting hearth was located. Galena and waste residues found in association with it indicate that lead smelting was taking place on the site – possibly dated to the Roman period. Extensive deposits of processing debris and waste material were recorded over a wide area. Post-excavation work is still ongoing, and will be reported on in the near future.

The principal evidence for Roman period quarries comes from aerial photographs. The majority are located close to known Roman roads, and would appear to have been a result of road construction. A pan-Wales project combining elements of studies undertaken over several years by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust that built on data collected during a 1996 RCAHMW project undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, plotted all aerial photography evidence for Roman roads in southwest Wales, and this included any evidence for associated Roman quarries.

DATABASE GAZETTEER

For ease of handling the gazetteer has been arranged by PRN number. Each updated PRN entry comprises a printout from the Historic Environment Record, including a site description.

PRN: 11 **NGR:** SN41802030
SITE NAME: BRYN ROMA
SITE TYPE: Bath house
FORM: Buried Feature

CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

First revealed in excavations in 1897 (Lloyd 1935) and in 1962. These revealed a cement lined tank and adjacent room with probable underfloor heating, presumably the caldarium of a bath house. Pottery and coin finds dated from the first to fourth centuries (PP 12/5/04).

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Excavations for the cellar of No.9 The Esplanade in 1897 revealed part of a cement lined tank with an adjacent room with flues entering. This suggested a raised floor and the caldarium of a bath house. Further remains were found in trenching in the garden of adjacent Dyffryn House. Finds included a considerable quantity of box flue tiles and two 3rd century coins. There was 1st and 2nd century pottery, also 3rd and 4th century BB ware and mortaria (PP 12/5/04).

PRN: 12 **NGR:** SN41712038
SITE NAME: ST JOHN'S CHURCH
SITE TYPE: Building
FORM: Documents

CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

J E Lloyd (1935) writes that there is a plan of the supposed 'Roman Fort' reproduced in the county history from RCAHM (Carms) which shows various fields, one of which is marked "Foundations seen c.1905, now St John's Church". FM 2008

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Record of Roman building at St Johns Church. RPS August 2001 St John's Church stands at this site and there are no visible remains of these foundations. TA James 1976

PRN: 15 **NGR:** SN4120
SITE NAME: RED CROSS
SITE TYPE: Town defences
FORM: buried feature

CONDITION: Substantial destruction
SUMMARY:

Relates to a V shaped ditch excavated by GDB Jones in 1968 behind the offices of the Red Cross on Spilman Street. It produced a quantity of South Gaulish Samian Ware, the ditch was described as Flavian, the 'date would most easily associate it with an early military site' (from GDB Jones). He believed it represented the southern tip of the early Roman fort. (PP 12/5/04)

LONG DESCRIPTION:

This is the sum-total of published information by GDB Jones on the siting of the Roman Fort along with site number 38 "Edge of Fort Paltform" shown on a map published in Carm Ant (1970). TA James 1976 Behind the offices of the Red Cross, Spilman Street, an area which is presumed to contain the southern tip of the fort platform. "A deep section through the late Medieval and Modern levels located the butt end of a ditch of V-shaped profiles (c.5' wide x 5' deep) belonging to an undoubtedly Flavian context. The ditch itself produced a quantity of South Gaulish Samian ware while the limited area available restricted examination of the ditch, its date would most easily associate it with an early military site controlling the river crossing to the south. Its VICUS will have grown to the east, eventually to be formalised into the tribal capital of the Demetae" (Jones 1968).

PRN: 21 **NGR:** SN41722024
SITE NAME: PRIORY STREET INFIRMARY
SITE TYPE: Road
FORM: Documents
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

In 1922 Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society undertook a salvage excavation in an area behind Priory Street Infirmary. One feature discovered was "18ft in length of well-made Roman road....much worn surface being carefully faced with pudding stone cobbles presumably brought from the Marros Mountain".

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 30 **NGR:** SN415202
SITE NAME: BONO REPUBLICAE NATO STONE
SITE TYPE: Inscribed stone
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

The discovery of an Roman inscribed stone was recorded by Edward Donovan when he visited Carmarthen in 1804. The inscription "O RP NATO" is thought to be of fourth century date. JH Aug 2002

LONG DESCRIPTION:

"In the year 1804 the town (of Carmarthen) was visited by Edward Donovan, who records the discovery of 'an inscribed stone commemorative of the Roman republic' that was dug up with some others of a similar nature in the street near the vicar's house" (Excursion through S.Wales ii, p215). This find was probably that of a fourth century inscription, the end perhaps of a dedication rather than of a milestone, mentioning some fourth-century emperor, with the common fourth-century phrase bon(o)r(ei)p(ublicae) nato.

PRN: 31 **NGR:** SN41952065
SITE NAME: MORIDUNUM AMPHITHEATRE
SITE TYPE: Amphitheatre
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Substantially intact
SUMMARY:

Roman amphitheatre located c250m to the NE of the eastern boundary of the Roman Town defences. It was excavated in 1968 and 1970, revealing the course of the arena wall and traces of the seating arrangement, giving an estimated seating capacity of 4500-5000. It was not closely dated but believed to be mainly 2nd century. (PP 13/5/04)

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Half of the amphitheatre is now in the care of the local authority, and a reconstruction of some of the wooden seating, and of the line of the arena wall has recently been completed. The other half of the site is, however, still built over. TA James 1980 A Roman amphitheatre was excavated by GDB Jones, for DofE, in 1968. Located 150yds east of the presumed east gate of the Roman town (SN42SW) and constructed by cutting into the hillside (to N) and using the excavated soil to make up the south bank of the cavea. Four sections (three to N and one to S), defined the position of the arena floor which was under 6-7ft of silt. The arena wall was located as a 7ft foundation trench with a gutter 1ft wide on the inner side. Erosion and modern development has reduced the banking, but the dug-out portion on the north is probably at the original level. Dimension: arena c.150ft by 90ft. Circ. of cavea c.300ft by 200ft.

PRN: 33 **NGR:** SN4120
SITE NAME: RICHMOND TERRACE
SITE TYPE: Town defences
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Substantial destruction
SUMMARY:

The line of defences of the Roman Town (PRN 69), traced through small scale excavations, watching briefs and topographical features. Two phases of defences have been identified, dating is imprecise but the 1st phase is believed to have been built in the late 2nd century, replaced by the 2nd phase in the mid to late 3rd century. (PP 13/5/04).

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The 1st and 2nd phase Roman defences on the SW side of the town was well established by excavation on the E side of Parade road in 1978, the 2nd phase outer ditch probably lay under present day Parade Road, the western edge of this ditch was picked up in excavations in 1988. Topographical evidence suggests the line northwards is fossilised in the alignment of Little Water Street. Parts of the phase 1 outer ditch was picked up in 1978 excavations. The northern line along Richmond Terrace has also been traced on topographical and archaeological grounds. Six trenches were opened up in 1968-9 by GDB Jones, revealing 2 phases of rampart construction.(Event PRN 49644). An evaluation trench in 1996 also picked up parts of the phase 2 rampart. Topographical evidence and recent watching briefs have picked up the eastern line, running along the western side of Old Oak Lane and then roughly along the line of a footpath to the rear of No.23 Priory Road. The southern line has been traced fairly precisely on topographical grounds and a small amount of archaeological evidence. The line is expected to run along the edge of the steep fluvio-glacial terrace above the floodplain. The 1st phase defences cannot have been constructed before the late 2nd century, and there is a suggestion the 2nd phase might date from the mid to late 3rd century AD. (PP 13/5/04)

PRN: 34 **NGR:** SN41452038
SITE NAME: FOOTBALL GROUND
SITE TYPE: Road
FORM: Buried Feature
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

A Roman-period street in Carmarthen, the construction of which was dated by a worn coin of Aurelius (AD161-80) recovered from its primary make-up. M. Page 2008 based on James, T 1980.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 35 **NGR:** SN41452040
SITE NAME: ST PETER'S STREET CAR PARK
SITE TYPE: Furnace
FORM: Buried Feature
CONDITION: Substantial destruction
SUMMARY:

Excavations by GDB Jones at St Peter's Street carpark in 1969 (event PRN 49643), revealed an E-W aligned Roman street. Fronting the street to the north were timber built structures of industrial character of 2nd to 4th century date. These buildings comprised of 3 small furnaces, one of which yielded a crucible thought to have been used in working copper. (PP 13/5/04)

LONG DESCRIPTION:

During excavations to the east of St Peter Street car park in 1969 by GDB Jones, a Roman Street or DECUMANUS was revealed splitting the excavation into two separate parts. Upon further analysis it was found that the buildings to thenorth of the Decumanus were of an industrial character, distinct from those to the south which were larger residential buildings. These industrial buildings comprised 3 small furnaces, one of which yielded a crucible thought to have been used in working copper. The structures were timber built. TA James 1976

PRN: 36 **NGR:** SN41472037
SITE NAME: ST PETER'S STREET CAR PARK
SITE TYPE: Dwelling
FORM: Buried feature
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

The 1967 excavations at St Peters car park revealed a street (DECUMANUS) running in a W-E direction. To the south of the Decumanus the buildings were of a residential character, dated to the mid fourth century.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The 1967 excavations at St Peters car park revealed a street (DECUMANUS) running in a W-E direction. To the south of the Decumanus the buildings were of a residential character, whereas those to the north were more representative of small industry or trade. Although much of the evidence was badly robbed it appeared that most of the rooms had been floored with tesserae of terracotta and Prescally stone. One room contained a hypocaust with a furnace. This construction was tightly dated by the discovery in the foundation level of "two fresh coins of Magnentius and his brother Decentium (AD 351-3)." Allowing the structure a normal life (there was no evidence of violent destruction) this takes urban life in the westernmost cantonal capital of Roman Britain into the last quarter of the fourth century, if not later. TA James 1976

PRN: 37 **NGR:** SN41652048
SITE NAME: PRIORY STREET
SITE TYPE: Building
FORM: Buried feature
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

The 1968 trial excavations by GDB Jones in Priory Street car park revealed traces of timber and half-timbered buildings of at least four periods.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The 1968 trial excavations by GDB Jones in Priory Street car park revealed traces of timber and half-timbered buildings of at least four periods....."the rise in building levels being created in the later phases by extensive dumping of river gravel. The buildings and accompanying roads show a change of alignment between the early and later periods. At first they appear to reflect a street grid aligned on the Priory Street axis. Later this seems to have been abandoned because buildings in the last two phases are associated with a road running at an acute angle to the Priory St line towards the presumed site of the east gate."

PRN: 39 **NGR:** SN414200
SITE NAME: MORIDUNUM
SITE TYPE: Fort
FORM: Documents
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

The Roman fort at Carmarthen is thought to have been established during the conquest of west wales by Governor Julius Frontinus A.D. 74-77. The exact size, location and layout of the fort is uncertain but limited evidence from archaeological excavation suggests that an initial auxilliary fort was later reduced in size, before abandonment in the second century A.D. There is as yet no clear evidence of a vicus to the east or west of the fort. DS 27/10/2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The possibility that a Roman fort of Flavian context stood to the west of Moridunum - the cantonal capital - has been raised by Barri Jones (Roman Frontier in Wales 1969) and a conjectural plan of the outline of the supposed fort is contained in Delaney & Soulsby 1975. This is based partially on a ditch (PRN 15) c.5ft wide by 5ft deep "belonging to an undoubtedly Flavian context" which produced a quantity of South Gaulish Samian of the potters: Severus, MeOillus and Cealaus (GDB Jones 1968 see Site No 15). Furthermore a map by Jones in the Carm Ant (1970) indicates the existence of the edge of the "Fort Platform". Other than this there is no further evidence for its existence and it remains, therefore, highly conjectural. TA James 1976

PRN: 69 **NGR:** SN4020
SITE NAME: MORIDUNUM DEMETARUM
SITE TYPE: Town
FORM: Documents;Buried Fea
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

The Roman Town of Moridunum. The defences (PRN 33) of the town have been traced on archaeological and topographical grounds, archaeology has also revealed various internal buildings and streets, including a bath house and industrial buildings. The original Roman Fort lay to the west in the King Street/Spilman Street area, the first phase of the town defences were probably built in the late 2nd century AD. (PP 17/5/04)

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Moridunum = MOR =SEA; DUN = FORTIFIED CITY Caerfyrddin = CAER.MOR.DUN = FORTIFIED CITY OF THE SEA? (TA James 1976) "The correct form (of the name) is unquestionably MORIDUNUM with celtic mori "sea" meaning sea fort" (K Jackson 1948)

PRN: 218 **NGR:** SN41301940
SITE NAME: PENSARN
SITE TYPE: Road
FORM: buried feature
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

A possible length of Roman road running south from the west end of the fort at Carmarthen, and crossing the Afon Tywi at the presumed location of the Roman crossing point in the same location as the modern bridge. The road is believed to change to a southeast course at SN41261928. This part is identified as 'Roman Road' on Ordnance Survey maps. Recent excavation and observation (PRN 46370) revealed no evidence of any surviving Roman road. If of Roman origin this segment would form part of Roman road RR60d (PRN 3401), it may however, be of Turnpike origin. DS 27/10/04

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Possible Roman road running south from Carmarthen and used into Post Med period PRN 24465. JH 1995

PRN: 508 **NGR:** SR8997
SITE NAME: CASTLEMARTIN BURROWS
SITE TYPE: Findspot
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

A group of Roman finds including a blue bead necklace, spindle whorls and a bronze pendant from an unspecified location in Brownslade or Linney Burrows. Murphy,K 1993

LONG DESCRIPTION:

"An exceptionally well-preserved necklace of blue beads found scattered in a circle about 12 inches in diameter, were identified as Roman" Ordnance Survey 1964

PRN: 517 **NGR:** SR8997
SITE NAME: LINNEY BURROWS
SITE TYPE: Findspot
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

Roman finds including pottery, a bead, pin, bangle, brooch, ring and tile from an unspecified location in Linney Burrows indicate a settlement site. Murphy,K 1993

LONG DESCRIPTION:

According to the Ordnance Survey in 1964 the Rev J P Gordon-Williams recorded discovering the following Roman finds from Linney, Castlemartin: 1) - frags. of 3 Samian vessels and 2 of white ware jugs 2) - broken bead of green glass 3) - a spindle whorl 4) - an enamelled pin of bronze, sunflower type, with loops 5) - broken bronze bangle decorated with crosshatch 6) - an intaglio 7) - hexagonal Roman flooring tile bearing initials VC 8) - a Roman brooch of 2nd century type found c.1926.

PRN: 550 **NGR:** SR9028396629
SITE NAME: BULLIBER;WARMANS HILL
SITE TYPE: Occupation site
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

A find of well-made pottery from Bulliber hillfort 549 indicates Roman or Dark Age occupation of the site. Murphy, K 1993

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 604 **NGR:** SR9359694326
SITE NAME: CROCKSYDAM CAMP
SITE TYPE: Occupation site
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Substantial destruction
SUMMARY:

Finds including pottery and other occupation debris from excavations indicate Roman occupation of Crocksydham Camp, 603. Murphy, K 1993

LONG DESCRIPTION:

"Crossley refers to remains of a round stone hut to the north of the outcrop within the defences. Grimes described a floor of burnt clay 18 inches thick, strewn with Romano-British pottery of the 3rd and 4th century types, burnt and unburnt bones and other occupation debris..." Ordnance Survey 1964

PRN: 610 **NGR:** SR95439340
SITE NAME: BUCKSPOOL CAMP
SITE TYPE: Occupation site
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

Finds, including pottery, indicate Roman occupation of Buckspool Camp,609. Murphy, K 1993

LONG DESCRIPTION:

"Romano-British pottery of 2nd century date was found at this site.....It is in the National Museum of Wales." Ordnance Survey 1964

PRN: 872 **NGR:** SN6122
SITE NAME: TACITUS STONE
SITE TYPE: Milestone
FORM: Finds
CONDITION: Moved
SUMMARY:

A milestone bearing an inscription to the Emperor Tacitus (AD275-276) recorded in 1697 apparently built into a farmhouse near Dinefwr and then subsequently built into a surrounding wall although the object is now lost. (EGH 2003).

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 989 **NGR:** SN10753850
SITE NAME: DYFFRYN QUARRY
SITE TYPE: Findspot
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

The remains of a black Roman urn of 3rd to 4th century date found in Dyffryn Quarry in 1925.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

"A broken, inverted, black Roman urn of 3rd/4th century date was found in Dyffryn Quarry, Meline, in February 1925. The finder and precise site are unknown, and the urn...is now in the County Museum, Carmarthen" Ordnance Survey 1966

PRN: 1011 **NGR:** SN15573360

SITE NAME: MOEL TRIGARN

SITE TYPE: Occupation site

FORM: Finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

Occupation of this hillfort site in the Romano-British period is suggested by the presence of artefacts of that date at the site. MM May 2003

LONG DESCRIPTION:

"Occupation in the Romano-British period was suggested by fragments of a mortarium, spindle whorls, beads and a coin of Faustina II. Most of the finds are in Tenby Museum." Ordnance Survey 1965

PRN: 1278

NGR: SN00712679

SITE NAME: CASTELL FLEMISH;CASTLE FLEMISH;AD VIGESIMUM

SITE TYPE: Farmstead,Enclosed settlement

FORM: Earthwork

CONDITION: Damaged

SUMMARY:

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 1417

NGR: SN07072365

SITE NAME: FFYNNON-GAIN

SITE TYPE: Enclosure

FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

In 1975 the Ordnance Survey identified a roughly square cropmark enclosure on aerial photographs. It measured approximately 50m square with rounded corners. They suggested that the shape, size and situation of the vegetation mark, on ground falling gently to the SE, indicated that it is a Romano-British homestead. They noted that there are no extant remains, but that changes in soil texture had been noted. This feature is not visible on 1955 meridian aerial photographs. F Murphy 2008

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 1654

NGR: SN428170

SITE NAME: ABERCYFOR

SITE TYPE: Homestead,Findspot

FORM: Finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

Allegedly in the late 18th century there was evidence of a Roman building at Abercyfor, nr Caramarthen. The site location is unknown. "Abercyfor" is now incorporated in the names of three separate farms in the area centred at SN428170, at none of which is there any visible evidence of a possible earthwork or building. (F Murphy 2009 based on Ordnance Survey 1967)

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The site location is unknown. "Abercyfor" is now incorporated in the names of three separate farms in the area centred at SN428170, at none of which is there any visible evidence of a possible earthwork or building. (Ordnance Survey 1967) A Roman building possessing "a remarkabletessellated pavement with a prodigious quantity of silver and copper coins of the Lower Empire", was found in the late 18th century at Abercyfor, about 2 miles south of Caramarthen. The character of the finds, in conjunction with the isolated site, are suggestive of a villa or Romanised farmstead. "The hoard of late coins suggests the decay or destruction of the site in the late 3rd or early 4th century". (History of Carm 1935)

PRN: 1946 **NGR:** SN66454025
SITE NAME: DOLAUCOTHI;OGOFAU;CAIO
SITE TYPE: Gold mine
FORM: Complex
CONDITION: Substantially intact

SUMMARY:

The site of the historic gold mines at Dolaucothi, which has been shown to have been exploited from at least Roman times until the 20th century. RPS 24.09.02

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The Dolaucothi goldmines. These goldmines were utilised over a long period of time, and a large part of the mining complex has been designated as a SAM (CM-208).Dolaucothi was probably first used for gold extraction in the pre-Roman period. A small group of hut circles south of the main complex seem to be associated with small-scale mining of an exposed rock-face (Lewis and Jones:1969:p.253), indicating that the site was known prior to its development by the Romans. The Roman phase of workings is the one for which Dolaucothi is most famous. The site is immensely complex and the precise nature and chronology of the workings is still not well understood. However, an outline understanding of the mining process can be gained by interpretation of the surface remains (principally earthworks). Water was conveyed into the site by means of two main aqueducts - the Cothi leat (PRN 1947, SAM Cm200N) and the Annell leat (PRN 8882, SAM Cm210) - and a number of smaller leats.

The Cothi leat is notable for bringing water into the site from a distance of over 7 miles! Both of the leats are carefully engineered, running along gentle gradients and charging a number of tanks along their routes. Most of the mining features themselves - adits and levels as well as opencast workings - are in the area just north of Gwarnoethle farm, and a number of them are open to the public. It is supposed that the earlier mining on the site was opencast, and that as the easily accessible gold was exhausted the underground workings were put in place. Many of the Roman features at Dolaucothi have been obscured or modified during later phases of use and it has been suggested that a crushing mill was in use at the site somewhere between 1200 and 1700 A.D (Austin and Burnham:1984:p.304 - 313). Although a Roman date could also be applied to this mill (Burnham:1997: p.325 - 336) it does seem that sporadic, small-scale extraction took place at intervals until the late 19th /early 20th century. At this stage the mines were re-opened more fully, and several of the Roman levels re-used (Annels and Williams:1983:p.3). During 1938-9 the site was taken on by British Goldfields, and this phase of use has left very visible remains (PRN 20429 and 49154 - 49162). Sadly, Dolaucothi proved financially unviable and was abandoned by British Goldfields only a year after work had started in earnest. The visible mining remains across the whole site form a complex, multi-period landscape. The importance of the Roman elements has been recognised by the designation of the aqueducts and the central mining area as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. However, the importance of the later mining activities should not be underestimated.

PRN: 1947 **NGR:** SN6883542996
SITE NAME: DOLAU COTHI AQUEDUCT;COTHI LEAT
SITE TYPE: Leat,Aqueduct
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Damaged

SUMMARY:

The remains of a leat, parts of which are a scheduled ancient monument, (CM 200, section K & J). Much of the leat is visible as a linear feature running across several fields. Parts of it are quite well preserved as a broadly level shelf in the hillside c. 2m across, in other sections however, it is reduced to a vague break in slope which closely follows the contours. A survey by the National Trust points out that it is most easily appreciated from the road below Llwynceiliog farm, where it can be seen as a darker green than the surrounding grass where it crosses pasture and a clear line of differential growth where it crosses bracken. Recent reports from the Cadw Field Monument Warden indicate that the leat is in a stable condition. During a farm visit to Llwynceiliog, the length of the leat within the farm holding was observed. The line of the leat can be seen with difficulty within the triangular woodland parcel between the road and the track leading to Glan-meddyg, due the undergrowth of bramble, however it seems to survive reasonably intact. In the fields immediately to the east the leat is barely a levelling off of the natural hillslope, but its course is still traceable. Its profile appears to be best preserved in the hedgebanks. In the field directly behind and to the southeast of Llwynceiliog farm the leat is well preserved and survives as an almost level terrace over 2 metres wide. Where it continues northeast into the valley behind the farm it becomes less clear, in part due to the rough terrain and bracken. To the north, the course of the leat becomes increasingly difficult to trace in improved fields where reseeding and cultivation has taken place. AMP 2005.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The leat brings water along the slopes of Allt Cwmhenog into the Dolaucothi mines (PRN 1946). The engineering is complex, and the leat charged several tanks along its route before entering the largest, last tank (PRN 49148). It has been suggested that a sluice controlled water flow into the tank (PRN 49148) and washing tables (PRN 49150) (Lewis and Jones, 1969,p.258) but this is hard to verify on the ground. The line of the leat is visible as a break in the northeast corner of the tank and can be traced faintly running northwest towards the fenceline.;This Scheduled Ancient Monument lies just east of the Dolaucothi woodlands. The Cothi leat brought water along the west side of the slopes of Allt Cwmhenog into the Dolaucothi mines and eventually charged the largest tank in the complex (Tank E, PRN 49148). It probably also provided water for the washing tables (PRN 49150). The best-preserved sections of the leat have been scheduled and therefore have statutory protection. PG 2003. A short section of the leat passes within Gwarnoethle farm boundaries (PRN 47200). The leat brings water along the slopes of Allt Cwmhenog into the Dolaucothi mines (PRN 1946). The engineering is complex, and the leat charged several tanks along its route before entering the largest, last tank (PRN 49148). It has been suggested that a sluice controlled water flow into the tank (PRN 49148) and washing tables (PRN 49150) (Lewis and Jones, 1969,p.258) but this is hard to verify on the ground. The line of the leat is visible as a break in the northeast corner of the tank and can be traced faintly running northwest towards the fenceline. PG 2003.

The Cothi leat is partly scheduled as CM-200. The leat is, in general, clearly visible as a break in slope which in places is up to 2m wide and in part has been used as a trackway. In places the leat is rock cut. LA 1999

PRN: 1948 **NGR:** SN668404
SITE NAME: ALLT CWMHENOG
SITE TYPE: Aqueduct
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Damaged

SUMMARY:

Part of the Roman aqueduct system that supplied water to the nearby gold mines at Dolaucothi. RPS 24.9.02

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 1949 **NGR:** SN67614139
SITE NAME: ALLT Y BRUNANT
SITE TYPE: Reservoir
FORM: O.Struct
CONDITION: Substantially intact

SUMMARY:

Small rectilinear earthwork in the corner of a field which has been identified as a water tank associated with the Roman aqueduct system that supplied water to the Dolaucothi gold mines. RPS 24.9.02

LONG DESCRIPTION:

A Roman water tank, discovered during the field investigation and confirmed by Dr Lewis, is situated on the north facing slope of the Cothi valley above the Cothi aqueduct. Measuring 14m NE-SW by 9m transversely it is fed by a fast flowing spring in its SE corner. This water is now allowed to flow out of the tank through a breach in the retaining bank on the NW side. It must have been constructed to supplement the water supply flowing in the Cothi aqueduct though there is now no trace of an effluent channel leading from it. (Ordnance Survey 1975)

PRN: 1952 **NGR:** SN66334028
SITE NAME: CARREG PUMSAINT
SITE TYPE: Anvil stone
FORM: Finds
CONDITION: Substantially intact

SUMMARY:

This stone slab has been set upright in the fashion of a standing stone. It is likely that it is an early anvil stone, used in the stone crushing process at the nearby gold mine and that it was placed in its current position long after its use had ceased. The stone is notable for five depressions in its surface (worn by the hammers used in the crushing process, but the basis for the legend which has it that the five saints of Pumsaint used the stone as shelter from a storm and that the depressions are the impressions left where they leant against the stone. RPS 24.09.02

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The stone is 1.0m high and the four faces are each 0.6m across and show numerous depressions presumably the result of stone crushing. (Ordnance Survey 1969). Carreg Pumsaint is a weather beaten boulder, 3ft 6in long, roughly quadrangular and on each of its sides which are about 2ft wide there are four or five basin-like cavities overlapping each other. It was used for crushing quartz and now stands on a small mound as the entrance to the gold workings. A drawing of c.1835 shows it prostrate and probably not in its present position. (Ordnance Survey 1968)

PRN: 1958 **NGR:** SN660410

SITE NAME: CAE GARREG LWYD

SITE TYPE: Hoard,Findspot

FORM: Finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

An assemblage of Roman gold ornaments found in the late 1700s/early 1800s in a field called 'Cae garreg llwyd' on the Dolaucothi estate.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

A number of gold ornaments of 2nd-3rd century AD date were ploughed up in a field called 'Cae garreg llwyd' on the Dolaucothi Estate in 1796 or 1797. According to the RCAHM (1917) the gold ornaments comprise a necklace, a small eight spoked wheel, fragment of an armlet and a rod both of serpentine form, a chain with an attached crescent pendant., and reputedly three or four rings found at the same time. In 1819 another similar wheel and chain (PRN 1669) were recovered, possibly from the same location. In 1975 the Ordnance Survey failed to establish the position of 'Cae garreg llwyd' field, reporting that the area of the finds as originally reported (centred approximately SN660410) falls in arable land below 700ft, on the SE side of Allt Dolaucothi, where many of the late 18th century field boundaries have since been destroyed.

F Murphy 2009 Findspot of a number of Roman gold jewellery objects during the early 19th century. RPS 24.09.02

PRN: 1961

NGR: SN66144030

SITE NAME: BRYN GLAS

SITE TYPE: Industrial site

FORM: Documents;Find

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

An area of the Dolaucothi gold mine complex which has been dated to the Roman period. It includes a scatter of quartz fragments of a clay floor, the result of rock crushing associated with basic gold extraction processes. RPS 24.09.02

LONG DESCRIPTION:

There are no surface indications of the quartz processing area, which remains under pasture. (Ordnance Survey 1975) An exploratory excavation in the field 175m W of Ogofau Lodge, close to the line of the minor road leading to the main upcasts of Ogofau Gold Mines, revealed a spread of crushed quartz fragments reduced to a width of 0.6cm, lying over an artificial clay floor. These fragments represent remains of ground quartz from the basic gold extraction process, and the artificial clay floor may be interpreted as a working or washing surface. (Jones & Little 1972)

PRN: 2097 **NGR:** SN28905137
SITE NAME: PARC CARREG Y LLUNIAU
SITE TYPE: Cremation burial
FORM: finds only
CONDITION: Intact
SUMMARY:

An urn containing ashes was discovered together with some coins of Vespasian when a cairn (PRN 2098) was demolished. The urn, a small grey-ware olla of 1st or 2nd century type, is now in the National Museum of Wales.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Site of barrow PRN 2098 (now levelled), possibly bronze age in origin, (re-)used for a c.2nd century Romano-British cremation burial PRN 2097. It was also the findspot of a Group I Latin-inscribed ECM (PRN 2096) which is a memorial to one Corbalengus, bearing the inscription 'of Corbalengus, he lies, an Ordovician', suggesting that the barrow was again (re-)used in the 5th - early 6th century for the burial of a post-Roman, ?high status individual. The stone has been re-erected in the centre of the natural rise (forming a slight plateau) in the field, close to the site of the ?barrow. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but has not been fenced off and the field has been recently ploughed or harrowed close to the stone. NDL 2004 "In the 18th century a windmill stood on the top of a small cairn on the spot now occupied by the stone (PRN 2096) which at that time lay to one side. When the windmill and cairn were demolished (shortly after 1800 according to Meyrick) an urn (PRN 2097) containing ashes was discovered, together with some coins of Vespasian. The stone was then set upright on the site of the cairn from which it was supposed to originally have come, although Walrond, noting the early date of the finds, suggests that there may have been more than one burial mound on the site. The urn and an aureus of Titus said to have come from the mound, although from some accounts it may have been discovered a short distance away, were presented to the National Museum of Wales. The stone stands in a field still called 'Parc Carreg y Lluniau'. " Ordnance Survey 1972-3

PRN: 2243 **NGR:** SN3423
SITE NAME: PANTYKENDY
SITE TYPE: Cremation burial
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

A Roman cremation urn discovered in c.1833 during repairs in a road near Pantycendy (SN347232). It was found "a few feet below the surfacecontaining ashes, with which also the place where it was found was discoloured to a considerable extent; the urn immediately on its being removed fell in pieces" (Topog Dict Wales 1833).

LONG DESCRIPTION:

According to the landowner no further finds had been made (E Evans 1984) Roman coins are also said to have been found but it is not stated if they were associated with the urn. (Ordnance Survey 1966)

PRN: 2286 **NGR:** SN37613712
SITE NAME: CASTELL WAUN WITHAN
SITE TYPE: Fortlet?,Defended enclosure
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Good earthwork

SUMMARY:

A 30m square, univallate earthwork with rounded corners, that lies in marshy ground on Waun-Withan Farm. It has two centrally placed entrances on the north and south sides. There is little trace of an outer ditch. The earthwork is possibly a Roman fortlet or signal station.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Situated on low lying marshy ground at 160m above sea level, on a gentle northwest-facing slope, the date and purpose of this substantial square earthwork remain uncertain. In 1917 The RCAHM recorded this earthwork as a 96ft (c.30m) square with rounded angles lying in marshy ground on Waun-Withan Farm. The bank, 6ft (1.8m) in height and of great thickness, had entrances centrally placed on the north and south sides both 10ft (3m) wide. The ditch had almost entirely disappeared. They noted that locally it is known as 'Castel', 'Castell waun Withan' or Yr amddiffynfa, 'the post of defence' and that an adjacent field is called 'Parc sarn' (causeway field), and that traces of a paved way were found when ploughing. A stone basin was reported as having been found within the enclosure. By 1977 the Ordnance Survey site visit records that the earthwork is as described by the RCAHM, except that the corners are not of Roman type. They report that of the two entrances the one on the north is only 1.5m wide and may be the result of mutilation, as a small spoil heap lies outside it. The other entrance is 3.0m wide and overgrown. The bank of the enclosure is 1.5m high internally and 1.9m high externally. It is noted that the interior is raised above the surrounding marsh and is dry. The southern side for a length of 12.4m is further raised in two stages of about 0.1m each, and on the higher stage, abutting the south bank of the enclosure, there are indications of buried walling. A drainage ditch mutilates the southwest corner; otherwise the earthwork is well preserved. No trace of the causeway was found. The 2008 site visit found that the earthwork lies in very wet and marshy ground. It was extremely overgrown with small trees, scrub, reeds and brambles, so much so that access was not gained onto the site. Just outside of the earthwork on its west side the owner of Waun-Withan Farm had recently excavated a wide and deep drainage ditch that ran very close to the bank. The ditch follows for a time the line of the public footpath from Blaenwthian Farm to Waun-Withan Farm, where it passes the earthwork. The owner was aware of the site and said that he had looked out for anything unusual during the excavation of the ditch, in the way of finds for instance, but had seen nothing. The land on which the site lies is now owned by Llwynpur Farm, and is currently fenced off to stop cattle from entering the wet area. It appears that the area is so marginal and wet, that it has been left alone over the years and it is probable that the earthwork survives much as it was recorded in 1977. The shape and size suggest the possibility that this is a Roman fortlet or signal station, but its situation does not. (F Murphy 2008)

PRN: 2384 **NGR:** SM94972648
SITE NAME: UPPER NEWTON
SITE TYPE: Villa, Homestead
FORM: buried feature
CONDITION: Substantial destruction

SUMMARY:

The remains of a 'villa' or Romano-British farmstead. Located on a gentle north-facing slope approximately 800m west of Wolfscastle.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

In 2003 Dr Mark Merrony undertook fieldwork in the area to ascertain the location of the 'villa' site. The results of a gradiometer survey showed evidence of a rectangular building approximately 18.5 by 7.5m, running in a SE-NW direction. It was very close to the location as proposed by Fenton. The survey also showed a possible trackway heading west towards the building, as well as other rectilinear lines to the east. Partial excavation revealed the floor surface of the building, which was paved with large stone slabs. 2nd and 4th century pottery, as well as hexagonal roofing slates were also discovered. F Murphy 2008 140m to the north air photographs show a large rectangular crop-mark (PRN 2017). The Ordnance Survey report that in April 1960 a scatter of roofing slates, two pieces of hypocaust, and a fragment of a tegula were found at SM948265 approximately 130m east of Ford Camp Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 2385). At SM94972648 Fenton records the finding of a large amount of Roman brick and a structure with two flues, which in his opinion was a Roman 'bath', by a labourer who was digging up a hedge in a field near Ford in Haycastle in 1806.

PRN: 2632 **NGR:** SM73452703
SITE NAME: HEN EGLWYS YR;MENAPIA
SITE TYPE: stone foundation
FORM: Documents
CONDITION:

SUMMARY:
Historical documents report that vague fragments of stone foundations located within sand dunes above Whitesands Bay are the remains of a possible Roman settlement.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Set within sand dunes, not identified during field walking. Murphy 1996. There are vague fragments of possible walls in the area, but that they are without apparent significance. Ordnance Survey 1966 Foundations, said to have been found when building the sea wall, are thought by local inhabitants to have been a church founded by St David. Coins are reported to have been found but are now lost. There is not the slightest evidence that a Roman city ever stood here. Ordnance Survey 1964 Fenton appears to have originated the belief that Menapia was in the vicinity of Porthmawr. Fenton 1903

PRN: 3086 **NGR:** SM8900
SITE NAME: KILPAISON BURROWS
SITE TYPE: Occupation site,Findspot
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A 'third brass' of the late third century, together with Samian ware and Roman glass, were found on Kilpaison Burrows, Rhoscrowther. (Ordnance Survey 1964).

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 3284 **NGR:** SM98170160
SITE NAME: ST MARY
SITE TYPE: Finds
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A number of Roman coins found during excavations of Pembroke Castle in 1881.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The RCAHM (1925) report that while excavating at Pembroke Castle in 1881, Mr J R Cobb found a coin of Carausius which had been used to fix a blade of some kind to a handle. With it were one coin each of Constantine, Constantine II, and Constans, also two uncertain issues. (F Muphy 2009).

PRN: 3382 **NGR:** SN4020
SITE NAME: SARN HELEN (S);SARN ELEN (S);VIA OCCIDENTALIS
SITE TYPE: Road
FORM: buried feature
CONDITION: Damaged

SUMMARY:

This PRN was allotted to the line of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanio Fort. The southern end of this route between SN43282353 and Carmarthen is doubtful in the light of cropmark PRN 14308 which appears to indicate line of the Roman road heading on a south westerly course directly towards Carmarthen. North of here the course is assumed to follow the modern road. There is little evidence to dispute this until SN47333696, when cropmark evidence indicates that the Roman road follows a slightly different course in places to the proposed route. The Roman road appears to cross the Afon Teifi floodplain on either side of Lampeter at SN55634629 and SN61985051, perhaps suggesting the possibility that there was a fort at Lampeter. The continuation of this proposed route northwards from Llanio to Pennal Fort is PRN 5222 DS.Sept.2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The line of the road crosses the SE corner of the field just W of the junction of the A485 and the B4578. The modern road layout has a dogleg, but the original Roman line continued straight across the field. There is no surface indication of the road, although the present owner has noted stones in the area when ploughing. NAP 2000

PRN: 3437 **NGR:** SN80052596

SITE NAME: RHOS LECHACH

SITE TYPE: Dam

FORM: Earthwork

CONDITION: Damaged

SUMMARY:

The site of a possible dam which has been postulated to be of Roman date. RPS Nov.2002

LONG DESCRIPTION:

South of the large Roman temporary camp at Arosfa Gareg-Llwyd is the site of a possible dam across the Afon Llechach. However, in 1968 the Ordnance Survey described it as "an insignificant earthwork some ten metres long, irregular in profile and nowhere more than two feet high. It would have created a very small pool of water in an area where there is an abundant supply. Any suggestion of its being associated with the Roman Camp must be a very tentative suggestion."

PRN: 3449

NGR: SS13809685

SITE NAME: DAYLIGHT ROCK

SITE TYPE: Occupation site

FORM: Finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A number of sherds of pottery identified as Romano-British were found on Caldey Island.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The finds were discovered in 1916 and 1919 from the rainwash (under the blown sand) forming a low cliff a few yards below the path between the Guest House and Rubbishy Corner, where a small valley runs down to Priory Bay. One piece of Romano-British pottery is probably 1st century or early 2nd century, and the other fragments are 3rd or 4th century. Ordnance Survey 1964

PRN: 3664

NGR: SN17500785

SITE NAME: TRELISSEY

SITE TYPE: Farmstead

FORM: Earthwork

CONDITION: Substantial destruction

SUMMARY:

A Romano-British stone-built rectangular structure situated within an Iron Age defended enclosure, approximately a quarter of a mile south of Trelissey Farm. The building was partially excavated in 1950-1. The site appears to be an Iron Age defended enclosure whose use continues well into the the 2nd century as a Romano-British homestead. F Murphy 2008

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Although shown as "Roman Building" on the 1975 Ordnance Survey map, this site has been interpreted by the Royal Commission as a native Iron Age settlement under Roman influence. MM March 2003. Circular enclosure on a southwest facing slope formed by a double bank with central ditch which becomes a single bank on the northwest side, where there are the remains of what appears to be an annexe. The site strewn with stones, has been badly ploughed down on the northeast. The entrance on the west is weak and the site of the Roman building is marked by a weak, fragmentary bank. Finds indicated that the building was occupied from about the early 2nd century to at least the 3rd century. No part of the ringwork, which consisted of a higher inner and lower outer bank, with a ditch between them, was excavated and while ringwork and building may be contemporary, it is possible that the latter was erected within an existing earthwork. Finds included pottery, samian pottery, tile, spindle whorl, bronze stud, scrap of sheet lead and slag. Ordnance Survey 1964-8

PRN: 3815 **NGR:** SN18601336
SITE NAME: YET WEN
SITE TYPE: Fortlet
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Substantial destruction
SUMMARY:

LONG DESCRIPTION:

In 1965 the Ordnance Survey reported that aerial photographs taken by the RAF in 1946 clearly show a small, square single banked enclosure, with an entrance on the western side. The site is situated on level high ground at 160m above sea level. By 1975 a site visit by the Ordnance Survey records that it is an almost square enclosure whose sides measure approximately 30m, with rounded corners. It stands on high ground that affords extensive views especially to the south and west. It has a bank on the higher east side but only an outward facing slope up to 0.6m high around the remainder, although lush vegetation on the north and south suggests that there may well have been a ditch. They suggest that a lowering of the scarp in the centre of the west side almost certainly indicates an entrance, and that the shape, size and situation suggest the possibility that this is a Roman fortlet or signal station. When visited by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1985 the land had obviously been ploughed since 1975 and the bank on the east was less definite. It was noted that the site was overlooked by slightly higher ground top the north, so perhaps not in such commanding position as outlined by the Ordnance Survey. The reporter suggested that it was a Roman fortlet. (F Murphy 2008)

PRN: 3847 **NGR:** SN296076
SITE NAME: LAUGHARNE BURROWS
SITE TYPE: Settlement,Findspot
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

A collection of Roman finds from a number of shell mounds that occur in an area about three-quarters of a mile long on the sands of Laugharne Burrows. "Shell mound" is a loose term applied to surface deposits covering a wide area centred at SN296076.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The mounds, eleven of which are described in detail by Cantril, have yielded misc. finds of several periods. The Roman finds (which this PRN covers) included a Roman coin, brooch, pottery, and 2 querrns. The whole area is now part of a strict security area.

PRN: 3855 **NGR:** SN28420914
SITE NAME: COYGAN CAMP
SITE TYPE: Occupation site
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Substantial destruction
SUMMARY:

A number of finds and settlement evidence belonging to the Romano-British period found within the Iron Age hillfort of Coygan Camp. The finds included pottery, coins and bone. The settlement evidence included a hut circle, rectangular enclosure, midden and possible inhumations. The site has been destroyed by quarrying and is now descheduled. F Murphy 2008

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 3884 **NGR:** SN26541543
SITE NAME: DOL GARN;DOL GAM
SITE TYPE: Moat,Defended enclosure
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Damaged
SUMMARY:

In my opinion this is a moated site;the road has not destroyed all of the second half of the monument as seen in my APs of 12-2-88.(T.A.J.22-04-88)

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 4081 **NGR:** SN71613455
SITE NAME: LLANWRDA
SITE TYPE: Moat, Fortlet
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Substantial destruction

SUMMARY:

A small rectangular earthwork enclosure 27m by 33m, interpreted as a possible Roman fortlet. If so, it is located over 2.5km from the nearest known Roman Road RR623 between Llandeilo and Llandovery. Three of the banks and ditches were bulldozed in the 1960s. DS.27.10.2004

LONG DESCRIPTION:

A small rectangular enclosure, measuring approximately 27m by 33m, visible on aerial photographs. It is situated on high ground, at 260m above sea level, with good views to the east and south, but it is overlooked by slightly higher ground on the west. In 1968 the Ordnance Survey record that on three sides a ploughed down bank and a filled in ditch are visible, but that on the remaining southwest side the bank survives as an earthwork. It rises 1.1m above the inner level of the enclosure, and then drops 1.4m forming an outer ditch. On this southwest side the outer edge of the ditch once had a modern hedge running along it, but this has been removed. They also report that the then landowner stated that six years previously he had bulldozed three of the banks into their outer ditches, but that prior to that the banks had been 4ft (c.1.2m) high on all sides and that the ground inside of the enclosure was dry. By 1977 the Ordnance Survey report that the southwest bank and ditch have been ploughed out and are now only discernable as a change in soil colouration. The landowner informed them that there is a local legend that the enclosure once held buildings, but that when he had recently drained the interior no features or remains of buildings were seen. The Ordnance Survey suggest that the shape, size and position of the enclosure point to it being a Roman fortlet. (F Murphy 2008)

PRN: 4087 **NGR:** SN77003473
SITE NAME: CAEFELIN CIE
SITE TYPE: Cemetery
FORM: Finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

An extensive Roman cemetery was discovered in a field called 'Caefelin cie' (SN770347) to the southeast of Llandovery Roman Fort, during development of the Maesglas building estate.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

In 1968 the Ordnance Survey reported that the Maesglas housing estate now covered the site of the Roman cemetery and that there was nothing significant to be seen. Some of the urns were given to the County Museum, Carmarthen in 1961.

PRN: 4253 **NGR:** SS14589697
SITE NAME: NANNA'S CAVE
SITE TYPE: Cave occupation
FORM: Finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A collection of finds of Roman-British date from Nanna's Cave. The rectangular cave is located at SS 14589697, and is 3m wide and 3.5m high and 5m deep. It is situated near the top of coastal cliffs and the entrance faces east. There is a level turf covered platform in front of the cave.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The 1977 excavation consisted of opening a 1m wide trench inside the cave. It revealed back-fill, to a depth of 64cm, containing an undisturbed midden of animal bones, Romano-British potsherds and a human bone. (Ordnance Survey 1979) In the winter 1971-72 a denarius of Severus Alexander (AD 222-235) was washed out of spoil; possibly from Leach's excavation of 1913. (Ordnance Survey 1978) The Romano-British finds came from a kitchen midden at the mouth of the cave and indicated occupation in the 3rd and 4th centuries. Pottery included a hammer-head mortarium, flanged-and-beaded rimmed bowls and imitation Samian ware of late Roman date. The midden also yielded a blue glass bead, a flint scaper, and marine and land shells, and animal bones. (Ordnance Survey 1974) Excavated in 1911, 1915 and 1950-51. Later finds included Romano-British pottery of the 3rd-4th centuries AD.

PRN: 4324 **NGR:** SM82572293
SITE NAME: DINAS FACH
SITE TYPE: Occupation site
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

An Iron-Age promontory fort (PRN 2790) consisting of two defensive banks with a ditch between them. Within the interior a number of hut-circles were constructed. Use of the site during the Romano-British period is attested by the presence of fragments of Samian ware and other occupation debris.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 5999 **NGR:** SN64475627
SITE NAME: CAE'R CASTELL
SITE TYPE: Bath house
FORM: Building
CONDITION: Substantial destruction
SUMMARY:

The remains of a Roman bath house situated southeast of 'Bremia' Roman auxiliary fort (PRN 5998). The bath house was discovered in 1887, re-opened in 1910 and excavated in 1969-71. The area is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument SAM-CD129 (CER).

LONG DESCRIPTION:

In 1976 the Ordnance Survey recorded that the "excavations at the bath house have been left open and the remains of a 6.0m square building with walls up to 1.0m high can be seen. the floor lies 1.5m below the current ground level. A large quantity of broken tiles forming part of the Hypocaust are scattered about the site. The building is surrounded on three sides by the remains of a small embanked enclosure measuring about 40.0m N-S by 20.0m transversely." "The much robbed bath building found in 1887 and re-opened 1910 was re-examined, the caldarium, praefurnium and frigidarium being identified." Ordnance Survey 1974.

PRN: 6271 **NGR:** SN809398
SITE NAME: TRE GOCH
SITE TYPE: Station,Findspot
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

Reputed site of a Roman station, known traditionally as Tre Goch. A number of finds of Roman pottery and a stone seal here suggest that there was indeed a Roman presence. RPS Nov 2002

LONG DESCRIPTION:

In 1976 the Ordnance Survey report that the no ground or further documentary evidence has been gained. The graveyard to the NE of the church has lain undisturbed since the church was rebuilt in the mid-19th century and no further finds are known of locally. Llanfair-ar-y-bryn church is supposedly built on the site of a Roman station, traditionally known as Tre-Goch. (Lewis Topog Dict Wales 1842)

PRN: 7367 **NGR:** SN62192221
SITE NAME: ST TYFEI'S CHURCHYARD
SITE TYPE: Temple, Homestead
FORM: Documents
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

The parish church of Llandyfeisant is allegedly built on the stone foundations of a Roman building - either a villa or a temple. No indication of this earlier building was identified during the rebuilding of the church in 1875. However, reported finds of tesserae during work in the churchyard have been made in the latter part of the 20th century. (EGH 2003).

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The church is said to be built on the site of a Roman temple "upon the foundation of which its northern angle is said to rest. In levelling the churchyard (c.1800) the walls of the Roman edifice were discovered". (Topo Dict Wales 1833)

PRN: 7374 **NGR:** SN35141014
SITE NAME: LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE
SITE TYPE: Occupation site

FORM: Finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A Romano-British pottery sherd found during excavations at Llanstephan Castle in the 1960-70's

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 7414

NGR: SN00731740

SITE NAME: MERRYBOROUGH CAMP

SITE TYPE: Occupation site

FORM: Finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A find of a Samian sherd from a Dr 45 bowl from Merryborough Camp Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 3554) suggests Roman period occupation of the site.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

A rescue excavation sectioned the single inner bank in three places and indicated a decayed turf or timber revetment with a ditch 7ft max. depth. Light structures were indicated in the interior but the only stratified find was a Samian sherd from a DR 45 bowl. (Ordnance Survey 1964)

PRN: 7567

NGR: SM896388

SITE NAME: GARN FAWR

SITE TYPE: Occupation site

FORM: Finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A single sherd of Roman pottery has been interpreted as evidence that Garn Fawr Iron-Age hillfort was occupied in the Romano-British period. MM March 2003.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 7626

NGR: SN19280834

SITE NAME: PARC YR EGLWYS

SITE TYPE: Occupation site,Findspot

FORM: Finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A piece of black Romano-British pottery of 3rd-4th century found during excavations in 1906 of the Iron Age enclosure 'Parc yr Eglwys' (PRN 7625)

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 7635

NGR: SN24100934

SITE NAME: CASTLE LLOYD

SITE TYPE: Occupation site,Findspot

FORM: Find

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

One sherd of Roman samian pottery that reputedly came from Castle Lloyd Iron Age inland promontory fort.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 8337 **NGR:** SN674828
SITE NAME: GREAT DARREN;DARREN FAWR;DAREN FAWR MINE
SITE TYPE: Zinc mine,Silver mine,Lead mine,Copper mine
FORM: Complex
CONDITION: Various

SUMMARY:

The Darren mine was one of the most important in Ceredigion. There was probably prehistoric activity here and the mine flourished from the 17th until the early 20th century. The industrial character of the area is enhanced by the old miners cottages in Daren and Penybontrhydybeddau villages. RPS 2003

LONG DESCRIPTION:

"Lewis Morris stated that the 'Romans or Britains' wrought the lode 'in some places 40 or 50 yards deep without shafts' (ie opencast)" (Bick 1988) Copper ore output - 1000 tons lead ore output - 20000 tons zinc ore output - 200 tons. The Daren mine was one of the most important in Ceredigion. There was probable prehistoric activity here and the mine flourished from the 17th until the early 20th century. The industrial character of the area is enhanced by the old miners cottages in Daren and Penybontrhydybeddau villages. Evidence of mining activity is now best preserved in an area stretching from west of Darren Farm northeast over the ridge and down to the stream opposite Cwmdarren. This includes a large opencut working that cuts across the ridge-top on a northeast-southwest axis, and notable spoil tips that cascade down the slopes above Coed y Darren at the northeastern end of the opencut, forming a significant landscape feature. A series of drainage levels cut into the slope at this end are now blocked by collapsed spoil material and a number of fold shafts have been capped by concrete plugs and steel grills in modern times. There has been significant disturbance of the lower spoilt tips above Cwmdarren, where a County Council or private storage depot has been built. 17th century activity was focused at the southwestern end of the opencut, west of Darren Farm. Most of the features here are slight earthworks, with some collapsed airshafts and vegetated spoil tips. Bushell's Level, which was probably associated with these features, is no longer visible. There are also early 19th century shafts and features to the north and west of Darren Farm. These too appear to be very degraded, but this whole area is assessed as having significant potential in terms of the preservation of sub-surface archaeological features. This area already has SAM status. Some 800m west of the workings at the northeastern end of the opencut was the late 19th century ore-processing mill, which forms a detached block of land with archaeological interest. Surface remains here are ephemeral, but it is still possible to trace some features in the field that are shown by the late 19th century OS map survey. This area was connected to the mine by a tramway, which can still be traced in part running through Coed y Darren, although for most of its course it appears to have been widened and levelled by modern forestry operations. Adjacent to the mine is PRN 2023 Pen y Darren Iron Age Hillfort, also a SAM Cd 28. RPS 2003

PRN: 8508 **NGR:** SN41582034
SITE NAME: PRIORY STREET NO.136
SITE TYPE: Building
FORM: buried feature
CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

The foundation of a north-south wall and mosaic surface were found in 1871 when a Captain Davies was sinking a shaft to find water below the garden of 136, Priory Street. JH Aug 2002

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 8864 **NGR:** SR97159480
SITE NAME: BOSHERSTON
SITE TYPE: Occupation site
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

Evidence that Bosherton Pormontory Fort was occupied during the Romano-British period is provided by the discovery of three pieces of Roman pottery, including one Samian sherd from the site (Gardner 1964)

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 8882 **NGR:** SN67504055
SITE NAME: ANNELL AQUEDUCT (SOUTH)
SITE TYPE: Aqueduct
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Unknown

SUMMARY:

This site (PRN 8882) falls into two separate areas. The east end of the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and is the known and visible line of the aqueduct. The leat then continues along a projected line to the south and west and in places is visible as an earthwork, but it has not been scheduled. PG 2003.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN 8882 (east) - SAM CM210 This Scheduled Ancient Monument is a section of the Annell Leat. The leat would have carried water into the Dolaucothi mines (PRN 1946) in order to wash the ore which was being extracted from the mines. It is not known whether the leat took water from the Annell itself, or whether it picked up small tributaries and surface water. Only a short section of the Annell leat is scheduled. This part survives as a clearly visible, broad track-like cut in the hillside. For the most part, the leat stays very level and follows the natural contour of the hillside. However, at its northernmost end, the leat seems to curve quite sharply upslope and then disappears into a boggy area at the head of a small valley. In general this feature is very visible and well preserved and in places it appears that another 'track' is carved just upslope from the leat. In one place, it appears that there are three parallel sections of the leat. Sections of these upper paths may simply be sheep tracks, but Lewis (1976) argues for a triple channel system within the Annell leat, with wooden shuttering supporting the banks between the channels. The leat passes just in front of a rock-cut spring (PRN 49146) which probably fed into it. The relationship between these two features is not entirely clear, and the line of the water channel is harder to pick up at this point. The southwest end of the Scheduled area is quite overgrown with bracken and scrub, and the line of the leat is harder to see. There are also a few sheep scrapes along the length of this part of the leat. PRN 8882 (west) - The projected line of the Roman Annell leat that is a continuation of the Scheduled section to the north. The southern part of this feature is not visible on the ground, partly due to scrub and bracken growth. Recent bracken clearance has revealed clearly the earthwork of the leat further north, two fields south of the scheduled area. The earthwork here is in a good, stable condition, and it is likely that further physical remains may survive. PG 2003. A section of the Roman aqueduct system that carried water to the nearby gold mines at Dolaucothi. RPS 24.09.2002

PRN: 8883 **NGR:** SN69904275
SITE NAME: ANNELL AQUEDUCT (NORTH);GWENLAIS/ANNELL LE
SITE TYPE: Leat,Aqueduct
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Unknown

SUMMARY:

Originally thought to be an aqueduct taking water from the River Annell to the Dolaucothi gold mines, this scheduled earthwork (SAM-CM211) is possibly rather part of a system of mineral extraction and hushing.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

SAM Carm 211. This feature was originally considered to be the line of a Roman aqueduct taking water from the River Annell to the Dolaucothi gold mines. Recent survey and research has recognised that a channel running a considerable distance across unenclosed land supplied water to the scheduled section of the feature and it could not have been fed from the Annell. The multiple channels have been explained as a result of the severe change of gradient needed to bring water around this route and the problem of managing this, either the channel had to be rebuilt a number of times or the flow was split between channels. However, recent investigation suggests that one or more of the channels may have been cart tracks. It has been postulated that the upper channel might be an ancient excavation along the back of a mineral load, the leat could then have supplied water for hushing. It has also been suggested that the leat, rather than taking its load all the way to the mine, may have followed the contours of Cefn-y-Bryn north and east almost to Rhiw Garegog, before dumping its load in a tributary of the Cothi just below this point. A maximum of four channels are visible within the Scheduled section of the feature. The results of the 1999 field visit indicated that all four continued into the area visited. At the north-western end of the multiple channels they have been cut across by a much later boundary bank.LA 1999

PRN: 8884 **NGR:** SN68764285
SITE NAME: COTHI AQUEDUCT;UPPER COTHI LEAT
SITE TYPE: Leat,Aqueduct
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Damaged

SUMMARY:

The Upper Cothi Leat runs approximately 30m above the Cothi leat. There are four sections of the leat which have been scheduled (CM 213; a,b,c & d). However, the leat must continue along the contour between these sections, but these areas have lost the definition of the scheduled areas. Clearly visible on the north-west facing slope of Banc Llwyn-y-ceiliog, it is partly incorporated into field boundaries. In places it survives c.2m across and 0.5m deep. AP 2005.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

During a farm visit to Llwynceiliog, the length of the leat within the farm holding was observed. At the southwestern limit of the leat within the farm holding, the leat is not a visible feature and the earthwork appears to have been completely eroded. It becomes visible in the field boundary which crosses it and then becomes a break in the profile of the hillslope when it enters the unimproved cwm, this is where most of the scheduled section lies. The section to the east of the stream and east of the farmstead does not survive as an earthwork and again appears to have largely been eroded. AP 2005 SAM Carn 213. The Upper Cothi Leat runs approximately 30m above the Cothi leat. Clearly visible on the north-west facing slope of Banc Llwyn-y-ceiliog, it is partly incorporated into field boundaries. In places it survives c.2m across and 0.5m deep. To the north-east it is possible that the leat partly follows the northern edge of Coed Maes-yr-Haid. LA 1999

PRN: 8921 **NGR:** SN425163
SITE NAME: DAN Y GRAIG
SITE TYPE: Non antiquity,Building
FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

Cropmark site of possible Roman building suggested by Terry James in 1979. No traces of any earthworks were visible on the ground during site visits in 1983 and 2008. Probably a non antiquity. F Murphy 2008

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Dan y graig is a cropmark site that lies on a northwest-facing gentle hillslope at 80m above sea level, 300m east of the destroyed, possibly Roman, rectangular enclosure of Gelligaeros (PRN 1655). It has been suggested that this cropmark shows the site of buildings of possible Roman date. These were identified from aerial photographs taken in 1979, by the photographer Terry James. He recorded that there appeared to be traces of earthworks visible on the photographs. In 2008 no traces of any earthworks could be found on the ground, as was the case in 1983 when Dyfed Archaeological Trust made an earlier visit. One possible linear earthwork on the photograph is along the line of an old hedge boundary, and another is where there is a natural shelf in the topography. With only the aerial photograph and its near proximity to a possible Roman site as evidence, this site cannot be classified as a definite earthwork building of Roman date. The site lies within a field of improved pasture. F Murphy 2008

PRN: 8923 **NGR:** SN699252
SITE NAME: PANT-MEREDITH
SITE TYPE: Enclosure
FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A small square shaped enclosure identified from a 1979 aerial photograph. Unfortunately the grid reference is not precise enough to pinpoint its position on the ground, and there are no features on the photograph to relate the enclosure too in order to estimate its size or position. It appears to be lying within scrubby heathland - Carn Goch area? Possibly small Medieval/Post Med enclosure? F Murphy 2008

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Cropmark of unknown significance. RPS October 2001

PRN: 9180 **NGR:** SN7040

SITE NAME: GWENLAS

SITE TYPE: Leat

FORM: Earthwork

CONDITION: Damaged

SUMMARY:

The Gwenlas leat is part of a leat system that carried water over significant distances to the Roman gold mines at Dolaucothi. RPS Nov. 2002

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 9624

NGR: SN6351

SITE NAME: HEOLDDWR

SITE TYPE: Leat

FORM: Earthwork

CONDITION: Substantial destruction

SUMMARY:

A long, wide watercourse or leat perhaps of Roman origins, contouring the hills above the ancient silver-lead mine (PRN 8290) of Graig Ddu Isaf. The leat begins at SN 655520.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 9811

NGR: SN32751397

SITE NAME: CASTELL COGAN; OLD CASTLE

SITE TYPE: Findspot

FORM: Buried Feature

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

During the excavations in 1971 of Castle Cogan Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 2154) a possible Roman spearhead was discovered on the burnt floor of Hut II.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 9869

NGR: SN4221

SITE NAME: CARMARTHEN

SITE TYPE: Aqueduct

FORM: Earthwork

CONDITION: Substantial destruction

SUMMARY:

There is no clear evidence of the course of an aqueduct feeding the Roman settlement. Professor Jones (1971) has suggested the reservoirs at Cwmoernant may have Roman predecessors but James (1980) suggests the route (PRN 41) used to feed the Medieval Priory mills is more likely. (PP 23/9/04 from T.James 1980).

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The Roman aqueduct could well have followed the course of the Medieval priory (SN42 SW 2) mill stream as it terminated not far short of the eastern boundary of Moridunum (SN 425223 to SN 422209). A low bank sometimes visible in a field above Tanerdy, SN 42152090, is a less likely candidate as it appears to be sloping away from the area of Roman occupation. Ordnance Survey 1981

PRN: 10562 **NGR:** SN768351
SITE NAME: LLANDOVERY
SITE TYPE: Findspot,Bath house
FORM: Documents
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

This PRN applies to a group of Roman finds discovered during the 18th and 19th centuries by successive vicars of Llandovery. One, in the 18th century, was said to have detected baths. The location given to this site is the grid reference for Llandovery vicarage. However, the RCAHM in 1917 thought the baths were more likely to be on the east side of the fort near the River Bran. F Murphy 2008

LONG DESCRIPTION:

In 1917 the RCAHM recorded, as part of their inventory of Carmarthenshire, information on the Roman fort just north of Llandovery. Included in this report was a reference to an 18th century vicar of Llandovery who it was said "collected some relics, now lost - a broken altar, lamps, potsherds, coins of Constantine - and to have detected baths, while a successor in the early 19th century had a copper coin of perhaps republican date, some Samian and other small objects. A few remains of building have been noted outside the fort on the east side, where the ground slopes to the River Bran: here we may perhaps seek the bath-house". RCAHM 1917

PRN: 11090 **NGR:** SN41822048
SITE NAME: PRIORY STREET ALLOTMENTS
SITE TYPE: Hoard
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

Seven Roman coins, dated to between 253 and 278AD, were found at the northern end of the allotments outside the SE boundary of the Roman town of Carmarthen. JH Aug 2002

LONG DESCRIPTION:

NGR appears to be outside the area of the allotments but have made no attempt to revise the NGR due to lack of information. JH Aug 2002

PRN: 11941 **NGR:** SN66454016
SITE NAME: MELIN-Y-MILWYR
SITE TYPE: Reservoir
FORM: O.Struct
CONDITION: Unknown
SUMMARY:

The unusual name of this site (Soldiers Mill) has been said by some to be a direct reference to the presence of Roman military personnel at the mine complex. It is possible that the ponds here are of early origin, possibly Roman, and associated with the water system of the early gold mine complex. Roman pottery, dating from the 2nd - 3rd centuries AD, has been found in the vicinity. RPS 24.9.02

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 11942 **NGR:** SN66454016
SITE NAME: MELIN MILWYR
SITE TYPE: Mill
FORM: Documents
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

It is thought that an early mill was located at, or near, this site, possibly Roman in date. RPS 24.09.02

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 12847 **NGR:** SN66375531
SITE NAME: MIBUS TAST STONE;LLANDDEWI BREFI PARISH CH
SITE TYPE: Inscribed stone
FORM: stone slab
CONDITION: Moved

SUMMARY:

Inscribed stone, built into the outside wall of Llanddewi Brefi parish church tower PRN 5135 and 5138, filling the arch of the south transept. Roman? Not early medieval and not included in Dr N. Edwards recent study (Edwards forthcoming). NDL 2003

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 13183 **NGR:** SN61931458

SITE NAME: MAES DEWI

SITE TYPE: Inhumation

FORM: Finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

In 1912 an inhumation and 3 coins were discovered during the building of a farmhouse near Llandybie. It appeared that the skeleton had a wound mark across the skull.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

The owner of Maesdewi (formerly Piode Fach), Llandybie remembers as a child in 1912 that when the foundations of the new farmhouse were being excavated, that 3 Roman coins - one large bronze and two small silver - and a human skeleton were discovered. It appeared that the skeleton had a wound mark across the skull. The finds were supposed to have gone to Carmarthen Museum, but there is no trace of them. K Murphy 1985

PRN: 13837 **NGR:** SN117391

SITE NAME: CASTELL HENLLYS

SITE TYPE: Settlement

FORM: None

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

Romano-British settlement immediately north of the Iron Age hillfort PRN 952. Mytum H AW 1992

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 14193 **NGR:** SM59800930

SITE NAME: GRASSHOLM

SITE TYPE: Well

FORM: Documents

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

Well site partially excavated in 1946. During the excavation several sherds of Roman pottery including Samian Ware are reported to have been found. ZSBR 2006.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 14288 **NGR:** SM86272395

SITE NAME: BRAWDY CASTLE

SITE TYPE: Occupation site

FORM: finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

Excavations directed by Ken Dark in 1989 found numerous fragments of Roman glass and pottery at this promontory fort site, suggesting occupation of the site during the Romano-British period. The site is defended on the eastern and southern sides by steep natural slopes, and by a multivallate system of banks and ditches on the northern and western sides. Finds from other periods suggest that this is a multi-phase site. MM May 2003.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 19500 **NGR:** SN65129200
SITE NAME: LLANGYNFELYN;LLANCYNFELYN;TALIESIN;LLAN CWM
SITE TYPE: Lead mine,Copper mine
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Unknown
SUMMARY:

A large complex of mine shafts and worked lodes. Visible above ground is a fine example of a Cornish stack.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Evidence of bronze age mining has been identified at three locations, PRNs 51835, 51832 & 51839. In the 1740's the mine was worked by a Flintshire company. Larger scale workings took place again a century later and a large 'fire engine' was erected in 1846. Flat rods were used to pump the engine shaft which was 28 fathoms deep. However, although the mine seemed to be a promising venture, it closed in a short space of time. It was resurrected some years later as Taliesin mine and was drained and worked from 1854. Although this venture was more successful in its output the costs of re-equipping the mine meant that returns were not sufficient to cover these costs. After a further proposal to restart mine using water power the venture was finally abandoned. AMP 2005 Lead ore output-100 tons

PRN: 25849 **NGR:** SN682834
SITE NAME: CWMDAREN;LEFEL GOPOR;COPPER LEVEL;CWM DAR
SITE TYPE: Lead mine,Copper mine
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Unknown
SUMMARY:

A large mine, producing copper and lead, worked from at least the Roman period, if not earlier, until as recently as 1920. It is situated east of the village of Penbontrhydybeddau, Ceredigion. The name 'Cwm Darren' originally applied to the large workings adjacent to Cwm Darren house but it later embraced 'Twill y Mwyn' mine, a short distance away. F Murphy 2008

LONG DESCRIPTION:

A large mine, producing copper and lead, worked from at least the Roman period, if not earlier, until as recently as 1920. It is situated east of the village of Penbontrhydybeddau, Ceredigion. The name 'Cwm Darren' originally applied to the large workings adjacent to Cwm Darren house but it later embraced 'Twill y Mwyn' mine, a short distance away. It is believed that the workings were wrought in prehistoric and Roman times. "In 1852it was reported that in the deepest parts 'many Roman hammers have been found, very perfect," (Bick 1988) Copper ore output-110 tons; Lead ore output-200 tons;

PRN: 30170 **NGR:** SM822052
SITE NAME: DALE POINT;DALE PROMONTORY FORT
SITE TYPE: Occupation site
FORM: Finds
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

Excavations directed by W.F. Grimes between 1966 and 1983, of Dale Iron Age promontory fort, found Romano-British pottery and a brooch, suggesting occupation in this period.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

Dale Iron-Age promontory fort was formed by the construction of a fairly complex sequence of defences in the late Bronze-Age and the Iron-Age.

PRN: 31030 **NGR:** SM77512582

SITE NAME: TREPEWET

SITE TYPE: Aerial photograph site

FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

L-shaped cropmark with rounded corner, characteristic of playing card shape of Roman Fort identified on 1955 Meridian aerial photographs. Nothing is visible on more recent aerial photographs. The field appears heavily ploughed. F Murphy 2008

LONG DESCRIPTION:

L-shaped cropmark with rounded corner, characteristic of playing card shape of Roman Fort identified on 1955 Meridian aerial photographs. The feature bears no obvious relation to the contemporary field enclosure pattern which is of irregular form in this area. Interestingly, the field names to the south of this feature contain the name element 'Caerwen' = 'White Fort'. The site is located at a point where the Ffos-y-mynach deviates sharply in zig-zag fashion away from its usual north-south alignment to an east-west one. The via Julia passes close by this site to the south. DE Morgan 1998

PRN: 33925

NGR: SN07071880

SITE NAME: BROADWAY

SITE TYPE: Quarry

FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A line of quarries identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs, running along the north side of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). DS.09.2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 33926

NGR: SN08451851

SITE NAME: TRE-WYNT

SITE TYPE: Quarry

FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

Two areas of quarrying to the south of a short segment of Roman road (PRN 28102) part of the Roman road west of Carmarthen, identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 33928

NGR: SN10061848

SITE NAME: GREAT VAYNOR

SITE TYPE: Quarry

FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) with a group of quarries along the south side, identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 33933

NGR: SN29891824

SITE NAME: CLUNGWYN

SITE TYPE: Quarry

FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A cluster of probable quarries associated with the construction of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277), identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 33937 **NGR:** SN32581891

SITE NAME: WENALLT

SITE TYPE: Quarry

FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A group of quarries associated with the construction of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs.DS.09.2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 33958

NGR: SN55822235

SITE NAME: COURT HENRY

SITE TYPE: Quarry

FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A cluster of quarries to the south of the probable line of the Roman road RR623 between Carmarthen and Llandeilo (PRN 11089). Identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 34001

NGR: SN64534660

SITE NAME: ESGAIR-CORN

SITE TYPE: Quarry

FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A cluster of quarry cropmarks identified from aerial photographs located to the east of the Roman road RR62c from Pumsaint to Llanfair Clydogau, and possibly associated with its construction. DS.09.2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 35900

NGR: SN66678438

SITE NAME: SALEM

SITE TYPE: Hoard

FORM: Finds

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A disturbed hoard of Roman coins found after the reinstatement of ground above a Welsh Water pipeline. JH May 1998

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 39179

NGR: SN16904585

SITE NAME: PANTEG HOARD

SITE TYPE: Hoard

FORM: Documents

CONDITION: Unknown

SUMMARY:

A hoard of some 200 unspecified Roman coins, in a vessel or 'crock', were reported in the local newspaper, The Cardigan & Tivyside Advertiser, as being found by a farmhand whilst ploughing a field on Panteg land. No further information is known about the find or what became of the coins.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 39415 **NGR:** SN699428
SITE NAME: MYNYDD MALLAEN
SITE TYPE: Hush
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Substantially intact
SUMMARY:

It is possible that these features are the result of intentional prospecting for mineral bearing rock during the Roman or prehistoric times.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

This west facing hill slope has a number of what appear to be roughly parallel water worn gullies giving an appearance of irregular ridge and furrow running down the hillside. These appear to be cut through by the Annell Leat. It is possible that these features are the result of intentional prospecting for mineral bearing rock by using collected water, possibly using a system of small tanks or dams and washing away the soil and or mineral within gullies down the hillside. LA 1999

PRN: 40397 **NGR:** SN07793992
SITE NAME: ALLT JANE
SITE TYPE: Fort,Aerial photograph site
FORM: Cropmark
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

Identified on aerial photograph taken 26/07/1999. Possible double-ditched square enclosure, c.50mx50m with internal parching possibly indicating the site of masonry buildings. Internal ditches also present. The whole has a very rectilinear appearance. KM 1999

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 46476 **NGR:** SM93953080
SITE NAME: ROMAN ROAD
SITE TYPE: Road
FORM: Placename
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

A section of east-west road to the north of Letterston marked as Roman Road on 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 maps (Pembrokeshire sheet XVI.NE) published in 1891 and 1908. The name presumably originated through local tradition as there is no evidence of a Roman Road in this area.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 51947 **NGR:** SN64454856
SITE NAME: SARN HELEN
SITE TYPE: Quarry
FORM: Earthwork
CONDITION: Damaged
SUMMARY:

A group of roadside quarries between SN64624836 and SN64114921, associated with the construction of the Roman road RR62c from Pumsaint to Llanfair Clydogau which runs immediately to the west. At the southern end a short section of the road may also be visible where the modern road diverges slightly from the Roman route. Several of the quarries are clearly visible on the ground.DS.09.2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 51952 **NGR:** SN63615291
SITE NAME: PEN-DDOL
SITE TYPE: Quarry
FORM: Cropmark
CONDITION:
SUMMARY:

A cluster of quarries located on the west side of the Roman road RR69c from Llanfair Clydogau to Llanio (PRN 5222) at SN63615291, identified from aerial photographs.The Roman and modern roads follow the same course in this location. DS.09.2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 51960 **NGR:** SN74363853

SITE NAME: TY ISAF

SITE TYPE: Quarry

FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

Several clusters of probable quarries located between SN74123851 and SN74623850 associated with the construction of the Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) which runs E-W to the south of these quarries. Identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

PRN: 51961 **NGR:** SN72843834

SITE NAME: PEN-Y-BANC-UCHAF

SITE TYPE: Quarry

FORM: Cropmark

CONDITION:

SUMMARY:

A cluster of quarries centred on SN72833853 to the west of a segment (PRN 33994) of the Roman road RR62c, identified as cropmarks and plotted from aerial photographs.DS.09.2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the landowners who granted access to their land to view the sites. Marion Page extracted the site data from the Historic Environment Record and verified the new data collected during the study

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