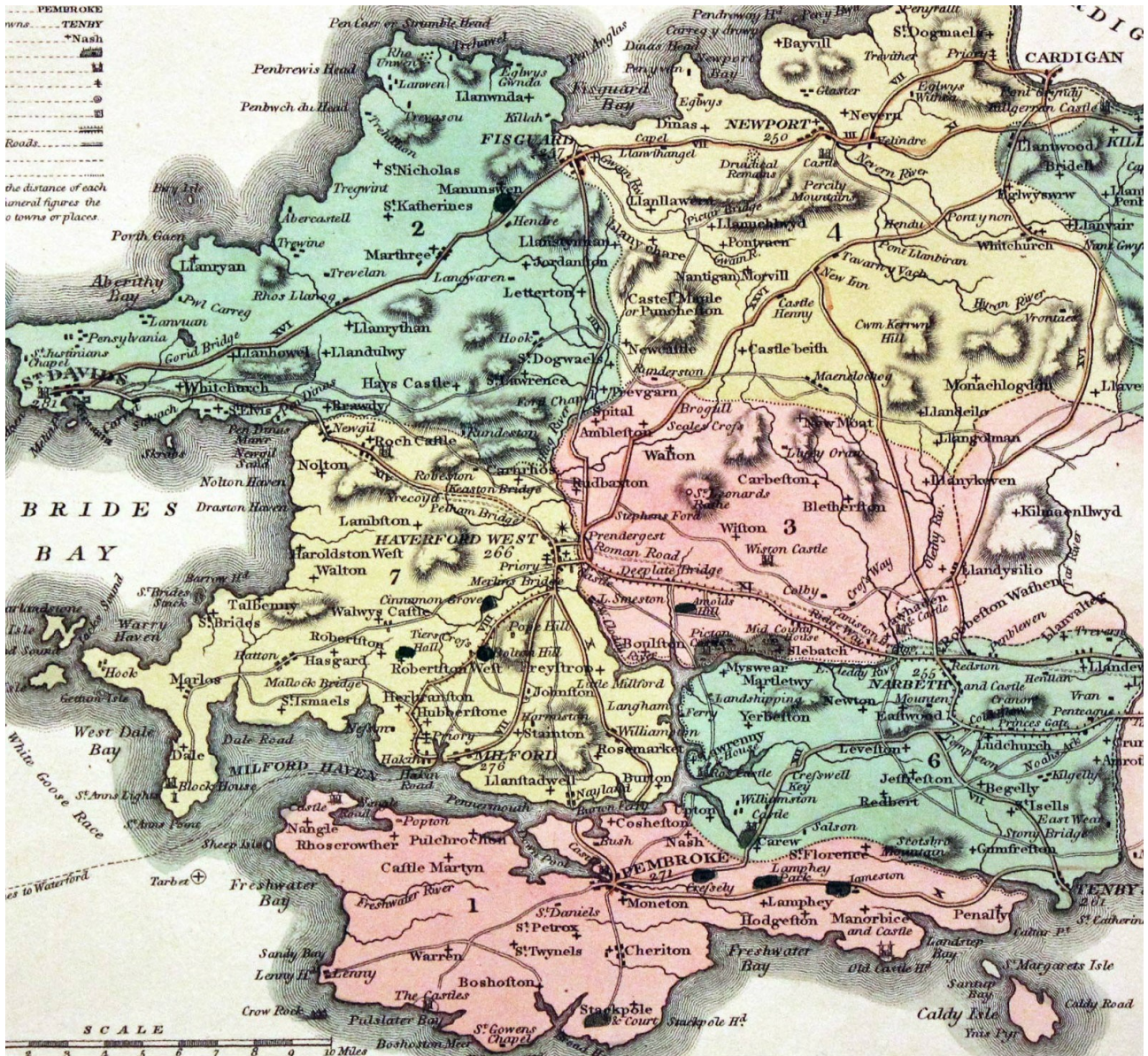


The Romans and Pembrokeshire

Jottings and Notes

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Pembrokeshire Map 1809 showing Roman Road

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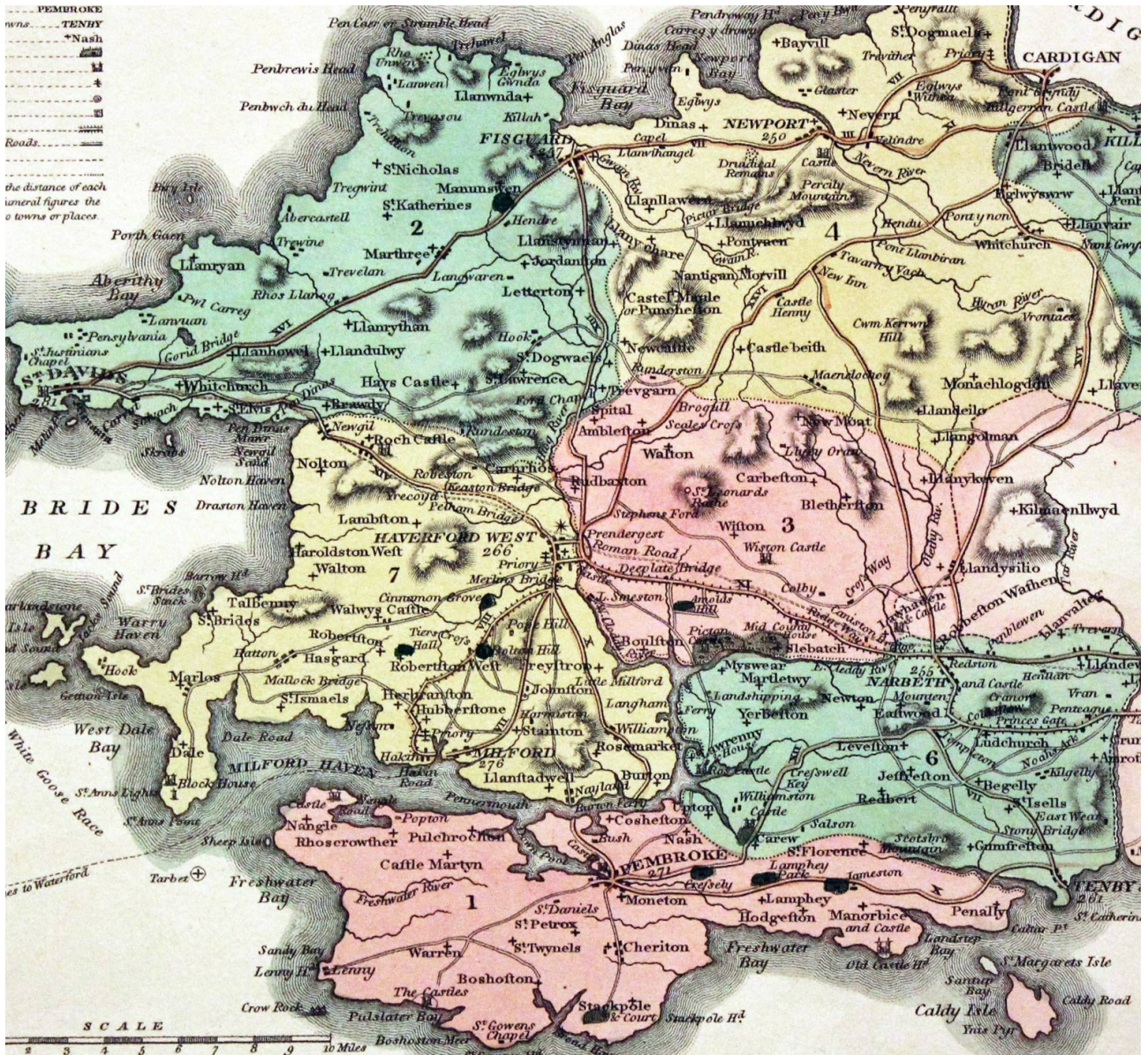
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Map 1809 showing Roman Road

**British Archaeological Society Inaugural Address. 1884 By The Right Rev. W B Jones The
Lord Bishop Of St. David's, President Of The British Archaeological Association.**

(Read at the Tenby Congress, 2 Sept. 1884.)

I have little enough to say about **Roman** things. You know, I doubt not, the story of a learned topographer who, in his great book on Iceland, wrote the following pithy chapter under the heading "Of Serpents. — There are no serpents in Iceland." Perhaps my chapter on **Roman** antiquities in Pembrokeshire had better have been equally concise, and in other respects similar. I do not know that there is any trustworthy evidence that the **Roman** s ever got into Pembrokeshire at all.

I see no certain evidence of **Roman** occupation further west than Carmarthen place. Well, then, Henllan a hamlet forming that part of the parish of Llandewi Velvrey which is in Dungleddy Hundred. Within the last few years a pot of silver coins was dug up on a farm in this hamlet, but being sold immediately no account of them has been preserved. what about Menapia, the site of which is to be visited by the Association, or what remains of it, on the 11th instant ? When I last went to look for Menapia, it was supposed to be under I do not know how many feet of blown sand ; so I have no doubt it is quite safe, if it ever existed. But what is the evidence of its existence ? Richard of Cirencester, or the ingenious person who wrote under that name. On the whole, it would seem most likely that the name of Menapia is simply modified from that of Menevia, the Latin name (and, no doubt, a Latinised form of the ancient Celtic name) of the place of which I have the honour to be Bishop. The Ordnance Map finds a place for another station of Richard's, "Ad Vigesium", but does not indicate any actual remains. Nor have I ever seen any trustworthy evidence to show that anything of **Roman** make has been forward is of the least value. At a very short distance from Menevia, or St. David's, there are two small forts, one quadrangular, and the other circular, of which the latter seems plainly to be later than, and to have cut into, the former. It was long ago suggested to me by an accomplished archaeologist that the quadrangular fort may have been of **Roman** origin, and may have been afterwards adopted and adapted by some Celtic chieftain. What this conjecture is worth I leave to be determined by the Association. Indeed, I do not know bow far the form of the object in question can be taken evidence of its date or origin Leland, in speaking of St. David's, speaks of the " two castles of Boia". One of these is, no doubt, the rude rampart crowning a steep, isolated rock called " Clegyr Foia"; the circular fort cutting into the quadrangular one, which lies near it, may be the other

.....

Sir J. A. Picton, P.S.A.,

moved a vote of thanks to the Bishop for his address, and cited the existence of **Roman** roads and the discovery of **Roman** coins as proofs of the **Roman** occupation of the county.

.....

Proceedings Of The Congress – Mr Laws

Mr. Laws then referred to the statement of the President in his inaugural address, to the effect that there were few, if any, evidences of a **Roman** occupation of Pembrokeshire. He showed a number of **Roman** coins in a glass case in the lower room, which had been dug up in the neighbourhood, and some that he had personally discovered. He went on then to speak of the " long barrow" which he had assisted in unearthing at Brownslade, the residence of Colonel Lambton. A collection of human skulls was also found at the spot ; and in making the excavations so many were brought up that another pit was made to put them back in. In this second operation they came upon a kistvaen containing human bones, ox-bones, sheep-bones. They also came upon some small bronze rings, a stoup, and what was thought to be a portion of an early Christian chapel. The objects found consist of stone sockets on which pivots of doors turned (some of these slabs are double, as if they had been turned over when worn out), a small bronze earring, and a brass ring. The most important find, however, was a small rectangular slab , bearing a roughly incised circle, of irregular outline, enclosing a rude cross. Mr. Laws considers this to be an indication of Christian occupation of the site, and probably post-**Roman** . The field was called " Church ways", and an old gentleman living in the neighbourhood said he remembered the gable end of an old chapel standing there, lying east and west, 16 feet long by 12 feet wide. It stood close to a cemetery where some of the interments were also orientated.

The late Professor Rolleston pronounced these to be not older than the **Roman** period.

.....

The Ethnology Of ' Pembrokeshire. E Laws

The **Roman** s made very little impression on this corner of the earth. Their legions, doubtless, marched and countermarched through the county, dropping, as was their custom, a good deal of small money from their pocketless garments. A very pretty little **Roman** dagger, made of bronze,

was found near Kilgerran towards the beginning of the century. I myself have found a few fragments of Samian ware. About seven miles from Haverfordwest, in a village called Ford, a **Roman** building once stood, of which the hypocausts still remain, and which deserves attention.

During the **Roman** occupation of Britain troops were constantly recruited from the Menapii, a tribe living at the mouth of the Rhine. May not these Dutchmen while serving under the **Roman** eagles have given its name to our Pembrokeshire Menapia ? Of course we know that there is an Irish place of the same name; but very many Pembroke places and personal names. Have the **Roman** passed away, leaving as his memorials a few halfpence and some broken crockery, and a sample of brickbats. "Sic transit gloria mundi."

.....

Modern Archaeological Techniques

The first and most obvious is archaeological excavation itself, but before explaining this it is necessary to understand how early buildings were constructed, decayed and became buried.

The walls of the round-houses were of wattle or wooden planking faced with daub. Roofs were steeply pitched and thatched and quite often the entrances were provided with a porch. The weight of the rafters was sometimes only supported by the walls but occasionally by an internal ring of roof supports. The houses were often surrounded by a drainage gully to prevent flooding of the interior by storm-water running off the roof. Within these structures were floor surfaces, sometimes with stone paving or cobbling, and hearths. The 4-poster storage structures were probably much simpler, circular or square structures, again with thatched roofs and supported on stilts. All these uprights, posts and wall lines were set directly into the ground in post-holes and wall gullies and held firmly in place by packing stones.

After a time the wooden supports would rot, usually at ground level. The structures may have been rebuilt, often on a slightly different line, or sometimes were dismantled or abandoned and allowed to fall into decay. Eventually they would become buried below the soil or by material which had fallen in off the defensive banks. Archaeological remains consist of post-holes and gullies dug into the subsoil, often distinguished by having a fill of softer darker soil containing packing stones. Internal features such as floors and hearths also survive. At a later stage another structure may be constructed on the same site, with post-holes dug from a slightly higher level, through the decayed remains of the earlier round-house, and the process of decay and construction may continue a number of times often leading to a very complex series of layers and structures.

Excavation

During large scale archaeological excavation the modern ploughsoil is usually removed by machine down to undisturbed archaeological levels. These are then very carefully excavated, layer by layer, including all the walls, postholes, floors etc. belonging to each individual level. The main tool of excavation is the pointing trowel with which small amounts of soil can be carefully and cleanly removed. All archaeological features are planned, photographed and written descriptions are also kept. The positions of individual objects are also carefully recorded. From these records we can build up plans of the various phases of structure and also sections through the deposits showing the actual succession of structures.

As well as excavation a number of specialised techniques were used during the investigations at Llawhaden to gain the maximum information from the sites. The first series of techniques, aerial

photography and geophysical survey, are concerned with the discovery of new sites and their investigation before excavation.

Aerial Photography

In some cases archaeological sites are only represented by slight earthworks which show up only when the sun is low and the earthworks cast long shadows. In many more instances the sites have no surface indication and only show as soilmarks or cropmarks. Over buried walls and stony banks soils are thin and crops stunted and undeveloped. Over ditches soils are deep and crops are tall and lush. These observations show up particularly well in dry years or when cereal crops are ripening.

These differences cannot be fully appreciated from the ground but only from the air. The situation has been likened to a cat's eye view of a carpet: the pattern cannot be appreciated by a cat but only by a human observer.

Aerial photography is an invaluable tool for discovering new sites, particularly cropmark sites which only appear when conditions are right. Bodringallt in the Llawhaden group was discovered in this way. It was discovered on existing aerial photographs, taken for non-archaeological purposes for the Electricity Board in the 1950s. Aerial photography is also extremely useful in gaining new information on existing sites. Before beginning excavation Terry James of the Trust carried out a special aerial survey of the area, with particularly good results at Woodside and Dan-y-Coed.

Geophysical Survey

When looking for new information on existing sites, aerial photography can be combined with geophysical survey, which is the other main method of detecting buried features without recourse to excavation. There are a number of methods of geophysical survey, but we have carried out a geomagnetic survey using an instrument called a fluxgate gradiometer. This measures localised changes in intensity of the earth's magnetic field, which represent buried features. The reason for this is that the earth's magnetic field varies with the amount of magnetic iron oxide in the soil. Ploughsoil, which usually fills the upper part of buried ditches, is particularly rich in magnetic iron oxide, and its concentration is also greatly increased by areas of intense burning such as hearths and kilns. By plotting these variations on paper we obtain a plan of buried features on a site.

Using the information from both aerial photographs and geophysical survey we can build up a picture of the site allowing us to be very selective in deciding where to dig. The plan of the outworks at Woodside and Dan-y-Coed. was obtained by just such a combination of survey and excavation.

The other main techniques deal with the use of samples derived from excavation. We can gain a

tremendous amount of information from the charred remains of plants. There are two main techniques, radio-carbon dating and the identification of charred plant remains themselves.

Radio-Carbon Dating

One of the more important questions we can ask about an archaeological site is when it was occupied. In many cases we can obtain this information from objects on the site, particularly pottery, which is often very specific to particular periods. However, small finds of this sort are rare on Iron Age sites in South Wales and hence many sites excavated in the past remained undated. Today we can date sites by direct physical dating methods of which the most important is radio-carbon dating. Very small quantities of the radio-active isotope Carbon 14 are constantly produced in the atmosphere by the bombardment of cosmic rays. This becomes incorporated in the bodies of all living organisms which are ultimately based on carbon derived from the atmosphere: the uptake ceases at death and the radio-active carbon decays. If we measure the amount of Carbon 14 in a sample of bone or charcoal we can date the death of the organism and hence help date the archaeological feature in which it was found.

However, it is not as simple as this. The dates are expressed with a +

"standard" deviation or uncertainty factor. Hence a date of 300 - 50 bc will have a 60% chance of being within one standard deviation, i.e. 50 years either way of the stated date and a 90% chance of being within two standard deviations i.e. 100 years either way. Also, the amount of Carbon 14 in the atmosphere has varied in the past and hence the apparent dates derived by radio-carbon dating vary and need a more complex mathematical treatment or calibration, which often results in even greater uncertainty as to the real date. It is only by obtaining a large number of dates from a range of sites as at Llawhaden, that we can obtain an indication of the real dates involved. By convention uncalibrated radio-carbon dates are expressed in lower case, i.e. bc and ad.

Environmental Archaeology

The final important technique is the analysis of plant remains which have been preserved by charring. Specialists can tell what crops were grown, how they were cultivated, harvested and later treated and whether or not they were actually produced on the site on which they were found. This can give us important information on the function of sites, on the climate, environment and on their economy. These are usually important factors as the type of society which develops depends to a large extent on its economic base and on local environmental conditions. For instance: a rich, mixed farming society may become a complex one with large administrative centres; a poor pastoral community is often much simpler with only small scattered settlements. In West Wales in particular, much information on the economy has been lost because animal bones are not preserved in acid

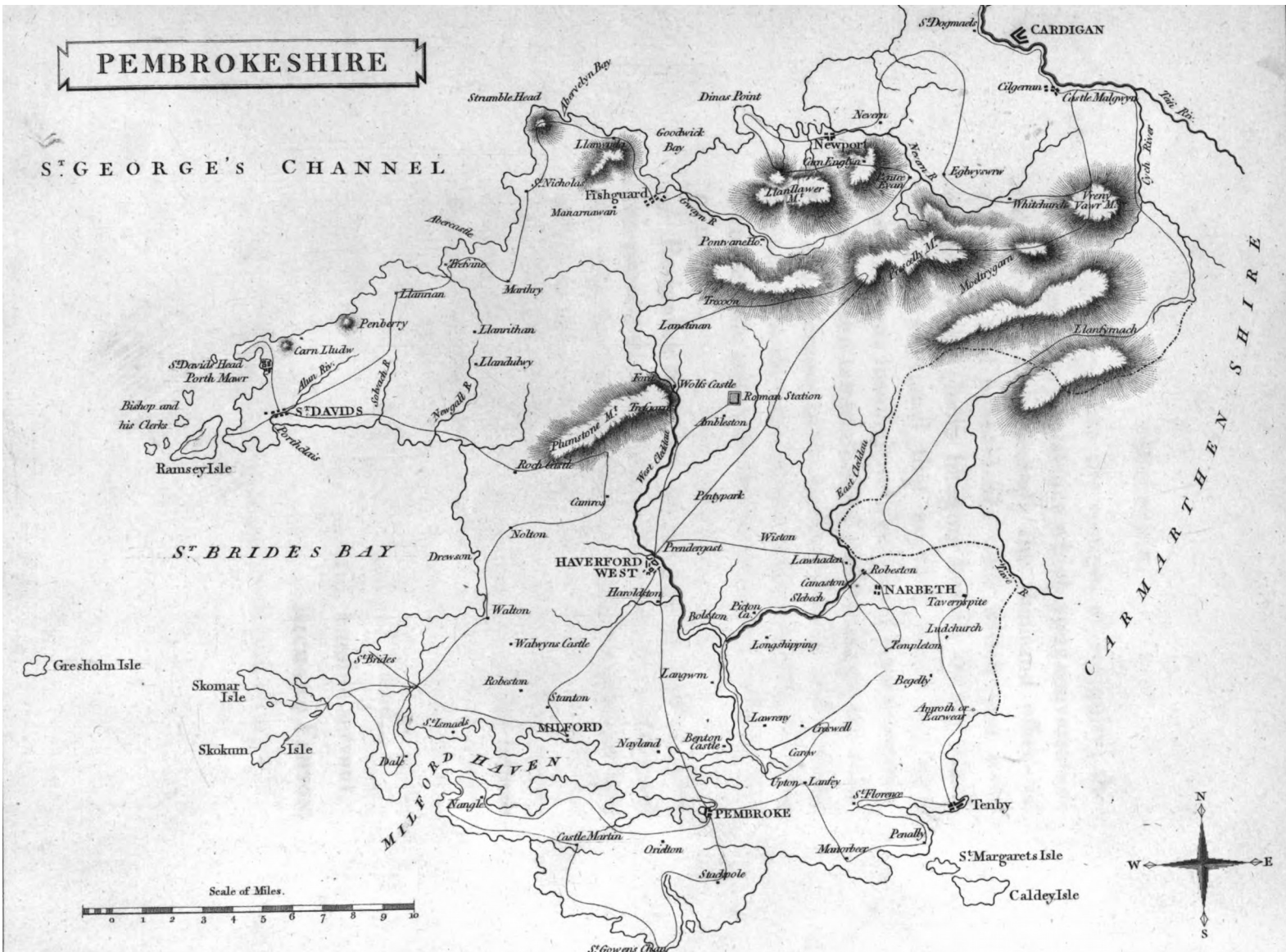
soils; charred plant remains become considerably more important.

At Llawhaden we are carrying out this analysis of most excavated features. The final analysis is done in the laboratory, but it is necessary to extract the charred remains from soil samples which is a laborious and unpleasant business. First of all the samples are washed through a series of sieves of various sizes to remove large stones and the bulk of the fine soil particles, using a technique that looks a little like washing for gold. The resulting samples of charred material, which are still muddy and unusable, are dried and the charred remains extracted by "flotation". The sample is gradually added to a container through which is passed a constant stream of water which runs off through a sieve. Remaining stones etc. sink and light, dry, charred particles are carried over into the sieve. In practice this is carried out with a bucket and hosepipe.

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Documentary Research

Fenton 1811



P 40

visited Rickeston then commented “Without retracing my steps to regain the course I had left and meant to have pursued to the end of my Iter, (Itinerary) as in the remaining part of it I know of nothing worth a remark, unless that it has the traditional reputation of following the line of the **Roman** road that connected Menapia and Loventium ;

I take a nearer way, passing by Veilin Ganol or middle mill on the Solva stream----through which , from some fragments of it visible in that direction , it is supposed another converging **Roman** road

from Maridunum led by Vachelich and Dwr Cleivion to Old Mepapia.

P51 For when Gildas was preaching to a great multitude in a certain church at Caer Morva that is the city of camp on the sea coast, in the Promontory of Pedidiaug or St David's land

(k) Fenton Note --- There can be no doubt but the place here described was the **Roman** Menapia to which the Britains, now returned to the free use of their own language , had given a more appropriate name P 53>4 Fenton states about St David's cathedral site --- “after living some years profiting by his instruction returned to his native country, where, at a place not far off from Old Menapis, called Vallis Rosina, endeared to him as well on account of its secluded situation as from a partiality shewn to it by St Patrick, who was there supposed to have laid the groundwork of a religious establishment, he founded a monastery.”

Roman Menevia Fenton p 115>

Having now conducted my reader through all that I could collect of episcopal St David's I feel it incumbent on me to communicate the result of my enquiries after **Roman** Menevia. From the position of the station of Ad Vicessimum lately discovered the Via Julia passed through it, such snatches of its course farther on as well I have been able to trace, bearing south east and north west, as well as the monk of Cirencester's own observation on the Itinerary “Unde est trajetus in Hibernian”. I thought myself justified in concluding that Menapia referred to by Richard must be near Northman, where for ages, it was usual to take shipping for Ireland; and therefore on the 28th of June 1808, started from Mr Archdeacon Davies house at St David's in company with Sir Richard Hoare, to explore the neighbourhood of Porthmawr for the station, as well as St David's head. And that curious coast abounding with ancient military and druidical works; and after surveying a small circular earthwork which I recollected to have seen about a mile out of the town in the line I supposed the **Roman** road might have taken, which I thought might have led to some discovery, and passed by Trevarchan, or , as I have seen it in old deeds called Villa Barcani, Barcanus being a **Roman** name. I left Penarthyr to the left, entered that sandy track called the Burrows, and traversed to in different directions down to Porthmawr, but see no indications of such a spot as that we were in quest of; yet my learned fellow traveller. Who has been much in the habit of those investigations, and examines with a most critical eye, was decidedly of the opinion that from the designation given of the **Roman** city by the monk near the sea, and the direction of Via Julia, according to the bearings of those portions of it which we had made out, that it could not exist any where but on the Burrows, though now overwhelmed with sand , the accumulation of ages. (Ray in his Itinerary,

when in the vicinity of the Porthmawr, speaking from the common tradition of the country, says, “Not far from hence on the sands stood Old Myniw”.) The Burrows presented to them exactly the site they always chose for their station, a gentle eminence, sufficiently sheltered, but not so shut up as to admit of surprise having on all sides an extensive lookout.

Newgale Fenton p 143 - Old Welsh Way

After a most delightful ride along the sands by a gradual ascent reach the height of the surrounding land, where running parallel to the present for several yards, I observed a portion of road, from its form and materials, not unlikely to be **Roman**, and by tradition said to have extended from Old Menapia along the coast to Dale on Milford Haven, and known by the common appellation of the Old Welsh Way. Castum pontii might have been the site of a **Roman** Villa; and the parish of Brawdy, or Broadway, might have been so benominated from the **Roman** road passing through it and the pitched pavement observed by Mr Jones of Lether, and afterwards laid open by the storm in 1795, might have been a portion of it; and its ending at Dale induces me to think that the **Roman**s could not have been unacquainted with that wonderful haven of Milford, or insensible of its advantages to their infant colony; if we examine the cement of the building at Nangle point, its character is **Roman**.

Ford Fenton Tours P331

From the village of Ford I take the road to the left to examine a field, where, from the account given me, I had reason to believe there had seen a **Roman** Villa, for in the month of December 1806, a labourer employed in casting an old hedge found a great number of bricks, proved afterwards, from their peculiar form and ornament to be **Roman**; and stones which, on examination seemed to have been in contact with fire. This induced him to dig deeper, when he came to a pit of an oblong square, lined on each side with stone and mortar, about eight feet long, and near six feet high; from each of the side walls there were two flues springing up to the surface of the ground, elevated to about forty five degrees. The mouth of the flues were one foot four inches wide, and three feet from the bottom of the pit, but four inches wider at the surface of the ground, and worked round with fluted **Roman** brick of about one inch and one eighth of an inch thick. There was a great quantity of Ashes turned up, appearing to be of culm and wood. The pit is at the distance of one hundred yards from an old British encampment, and several pieces of walls have been discovered between the pit and the encampment, by digging for stones to erect a Presbyterian meeting house in the

village of similar masonry to that round the pit. For this account I am indebted to the accuracy of the Rev Mr Jenkins, vicar of St Dogwell's and who saw the place in the state here described.

With The farmer for my guide on whose ground this curious discovery was made, and accompanied by my son, whose services I know not how sufficiently to estimate, I visited the spot, when the bath itself and the line of foundation wall had been cut through in several places, yet not so perfectly destroyed but what I could perceive enough to prove that the above description was very correct, and that I need not hesitate a moment to pronounce it a bath, part of a **Roman** villa. There were scattered about in various directions great quantities of bricks of various sizes and shape, some thick, others thin, ornamented with lines, and others grooved, so as to admit of their being a duct for water, together with some slate tiles curiously shaped, many having iron pegs in them. I likewise saw a piece of very rude vitrification of great thickness and bits of re painted stucco.

My son, not confining his researches to the field we were in, undertook to examine the surrounding ground, and found to the westward of it on an unenclosed spot sloping towards the river, and facing north, the remains of a small earthwork nearly a square, with the angles rounded, marked by a single vallum having an entrance into it from two opposite sides, as if it been intersected by a road. There were on the inner surface great inequalities , which led him to suppose that there had been buildings there of some kind formerly. It certainly could not be thought to have been a post of any strength, from its inconsiderable size and situation, lying rather low, which inclined him to think it rather of **Roman** than British construction, and might have been a summer camp of that people, who required no works calculated for defence against the native inhabitants, then in a state of entire subjugation.

I retraced my way to the village of Ford, and cross the river there pursuing the road that, on looking back, keeps the same bearing as that on the opposite side of the river I have left, which shows itself a little to the south of the field where the **Roman** works had been discovered, till it leads me to the supposed **Roman** station of the ad Vicessimum of Richard of Cirencester, lying about a mile to the north east of the church of Ambleston.

Ad Vicessimum (Castle Flemish) near Ambleston Fenton Tours 1811

visited 1808 with Sir Richard Hoare.

This station by its shape, the square agger with rounded angles, notwithstanding the tillage of ages it has undergone, faint, yet distinct, the appearance of **Roman** Brick and cement on its surface, though in pasture, and the course of the road that runs through it corresponding with other portions of the Via Julia we have traced, was acknowledged by my judicious fellow traveller Sir Richard

Hoare, who had, from every concurrent circumstance, no doubt but this was the place referred to in the Itinerary of the Monk of Cirencester. It is almost a perfect square, its sides measuring about two hundred and sixty feet each. It lies east, south east, by west, north west. A carpenter living near, who said he had seen a stucco floor opened there, brought a pick axe, and in a few minutes dug up several fragments of bricks, he said he remembers to have seen some round, and others evidently constructed for conveying water. He mentioned likewise his having seen a large flag that had been found near, with some inscription on it, perhaps military. The present mountain road which for some miles, by the bearings seems to have taken the same course as that used by the **Romans**, passes through the middle of the station; and a little farther on in its progress, has entailed a name on a farm it intersects, called to this day Street land. The popular name of the spot the station occupies is Castle Flemish given for probably the same reason as may be assigned for miscalling the other more northerly converging **Roman** road the Via Flandrica, Flemish way.

Near Trecoon Fenton tours p 345.

From this lovely retreat I emerge and ascend the mountain above it, falling in with the track of what I presume is most erroneously called the Via Flandrica, being the continuance of the **Roman** road from their city of Loventium on the banks Teifi in Cardiganshire, to Menapia, at the most western extremity of this county, that tradition has preserved memorials of

P484 -on borders of Carmarthenshire – near Henfeddau

The ancient road that runs near this spot of Henfeddau, in some parts appears sunk, that is, just marked by the first process the **Roman**'s made use of, a semi circular excavation, in order to pitch it from the bottom; but, as taking its course through dry land, left to the last unfinished, whilst their attentions was directed to such portions of the road as ran through wet and spongy ground, now called Sarnau, pavements of causeways, where in many places, the old pitching still exists. I resorted to my compass, and found the general bearing from south east to north west, and exactly to that track to the right of Cwncernwyn, the highest peak of the Prescely range known by the erroneous name of Via Flanddrensica. Its whole progress, which is very strait, only when it curves a little to the south, in order to avoid the deep and precipitous vales that bound the river Cyrh, is marked by a line of tumuli over the mountain ridge. Its appearance, for the greater part is that of a hollow way or unfrequented lane, recognised by the peasants under that form and various appellations, and of which they tell marvellous stories such as that it was performed by the help of the Tchain banawg, a species of strong animal of the bison kind, said to have been a native of the Primitive forests of this island, proving it to have been considered a Herculean labour. The great antiquary Edward llwyd has a M.S. note to the same effect, tending to invalidate the idea of its having been the work of the Flemings, by ascribing it, with much more probability, to another

people and a prior era; for he remarks “along this mountain is to be seen an old dyke, or as it is conjectured a **Roman** way, **Roman** coins being frequently found near”, so that there can be no doubt of it being that connected the **Roman** city of Loventium in Cardiganshire, with their most westerly station of Menapia near the promontory of Octopitarum, now St David's head.

P487 Nant y Castell --near Clydai

In my progress over this open tract towards Clydai church, and before I come to it, I turn down the slope of a hill, to a place on the south side called Hendrev Cymry, by its name and accompanying tradition, the site of an old British town, to which I observed a paved road leading, that began at the base of the hill on the north side, and cross a brook to examine Nant y Castell, an encampment of an oblong form with rounded angles, and circular deep earthworks adjoining it at the east end, in the area of which then newly sown with turnips, I picked up several bits of pottery resembling **Roman**. Being at no great distance from the supposed line of **Roman** road to the south, it might have been a Castrumaestivum of the **Roman**s, who, perhaps, found there an old British post, and new modelled it to their own fashion. The ground inclines gently to the north, an aspect they sought for to fix their summer camps in, and it is watered on the west by a redundant mountain rill as its name implies.

[SN16221816 Hendre

Pembrokeshire Hedge line
A segment of **Roman** Road west of Carmarthen indicated by a hedge line
DS 27 10 2004

Pembrokeshire
Part of a cropmark identified from aerial photographs between SN16411813 and SN1764 1788. A segment of the **Roman** Road west of Carmarthen. the western half survives as a low linear earthwork. DS 27 10 2004.]

Henllan Fenton Tours 1811 visited 1811

Being not far from the supposed course of the **Roman** road that led from the **Roman** City of Maridunum now Carmarthen, through the vale of Whitland, and the station of Ad Vicesimum to Menapia near the present St David's, I was reminded of a promise made me two years before by Mr Lewis, of Henllan to show me some portions of it and being now in the neighbourhood of his

residence, I availed myself of the opportunity of his information and took the liberty of calling on him, whom I found politely ready to attend me.

The first portion shewn me was near Glanryd, entering a boggy piece of ground called Corsayched, and up through Glanryd Garden to Park yr Eglwys a field to the north of the chapel of Castell Dwyran; and thence inclining still northward, till it is lost in the present high road leading from Glanryd, without those fields, and holding a direct course to the north west for a few miles without the least variation, and still followed with the eye in the same direction, and pointing exactly to the Ads Vissimum.. It is known by the name of Fordd Helen, though some call it the road of Howell Da, and others limit its commencement to Whitland Abbey

Annals & Antiquities

***Roman* s**

Of ***Roman*** doings in Pembrokeshire we know extremely little. That they overran the county, and made roads across it from end to end, is witnessed by the Itinerary of Antoninus and by remains of their roads and stations here and there to this day observable. From Carmarthen (Mari-dwmm), their chief city west of Caerleon (see Caerleon), they made a road direct to St. David's, having a station at Ad Vicesimum, near Ambleston; and to meet this at St David's they made another, known more recently by the misnomer Via Flandrica, coming from the Via Occidmtalis (called Sam Helm by the Welsh), which passed from Carmarthen for North Wales through the vale of the Upper Teivi, having a station at Llanio (Loventium),-see p. 254. This road travelled for St. David's, across Precelly mountain, by Cil-rhedyn, Priskilly, Croes-goch, and Waun-y-beddau.

A Handbook for travellers in South Wales 1860

Many of the ***Roman*** Stations of South Wales have had their position definitely fixed while some are still rather conjectural

Blestium was Monmouthshire

Burrium was Usk

Gobannium was Abergavenny

Magna was Kenchester

Tibia Amnis was Cardiff?

Bannium was Gaer near Brecon

Nidum was Neath

Bovium was Cowbridge?

Leucarum was Lloughor

Maridunum was Carmarthen

Menapia was St David's

Loventium was Llanio nr Tregaron

Ad Vicesimum was near Ambleston

Isca Silurian was Caerleon

Vesta Silurian was Derwent

There were also **Roman** stations at Llanfair y Bryn near Overland, and Caerfagu near Rhayader.

Traces of the Via Julia, which was between Aqua Solis (Bath) and Menapia are visible at Caerwent, Caerleon, near Tredegar Park Newport, and in Pembrokeshire between Menapia and Roch castle.

Notes On The Place-Names British Archaeological Society

The first intrusion into the Cymric nomenclature came from the **Roman** s. In ad. 50 the country of the Silures, including what is now Pembrokeshire, was invaded by Ostorius Scapula. Though checked for a time, the **Roman** arms ultimately prevailed, and the district was annexed to the **Roman** empire. Towns were founded and roads made, the memory and the names of which are still preserved. The fortress of Menapia was constructed in Whitesand Bay, with the outlying camp of Octopitarwm on the promontory now St. David's Head. From thence a road called the Via Flandrica was carried across the country to Moridunum, the modern Carmarthen. The course of this road is traced by the numerous castello erected on the route, called in Welsh castells. From Moridunum the Via Julia was carried along the coast through Leucariwm (now Laugharne), Nidum (now Neath), and forward to Isca Silurum (now Caerleon). Beyond these roads and fortresses the **Roman** s have left, in this quarter, no memorials of their dominion.

1895 Nooks and Corners Timmins

The masters of the world appear to have pushed their way to the western seaboard, where, according to tradition, they established their colony of Menapia beneath the shelter of the headland known to Ptolemy as Octopitarum ; connecting it, according to their custom, by the roadway of Via Julia with their base at Maridunum, or Carmarthen ;while the probably still older road, called Via Flandrica, or Fordd Fleming, afforded a route across the mountains to the north.

p127

Coasting along through a rolling treeless country parallel with the course of the Via Julia (the **Roman** road from Carmarthen), which now, we mount the gentle ascent that leads to the time-honoured ' city,' of which, however, little is seen until we are 'right there,' as our Transatlantic cousins say. Dismounting at the Grove Hotel, we fare forth for our first view of time- honoured Ty Dewi, the city of St. David's.

P174

But to return to Maenclochog. Retracing our steps through the village, we bear away to the left, and presently come to a roadside spring called St. Byrnach's Well, a resort of that ubiquitous saint. Our route now leads past Poll-tax Inn, and follows the course of the Via Julia, that ancient highway by which the **Roman** legions traversed this wild, uncivilized territory, from Maridunum, the present town of Carmarthen, to their remotest settlement at Menapia, on the shores of Whitesand Bay.

How old is Pembrokeshire (Roman Coins)

Man has lived in the area from earliest times; 11,000 years ago, when the climate was very cold and dry after the last Ice Age, hunting mammoths, reindeer and horses he lived in a cave just the other side of Pennar Gut. A man of the New Stone age also lived (and died) in the same cave. It was home

to a Bronze Age carpenter and it was used by man up till Norman times and may be later.

Coins of the reign of Claudius Gothicus (268 to 270 AD) and of Constantius II (337 to 361AD) now in the National Museum of Wales were dug up. Until recently many authorities did not record any positive **Roman** influence west of Carmarthen, yet coins were found here and on the site of Pembroke Castle and recent excavations have shown that there is evidence of roads . According to Ptolemy the Celtic tribe who lived in the area at the time were the Demetae, It is believed that they co-operated with the **Roman** s because the **Romans** defeated the Demetrae's traditional enemy, the Silures. One suggestion made, to account for the coins found on the Pembroke Castle site, is that, as the Bristol Channel and area were patrolled by a **Roman** fleet partly based at Cardiff against raiders from Ireland who made repeated attacks on the coasts of the area from about 290 AD "it would seem very likely that such a fleet would have a base on Milford Haven, and it may be that one remains to be found on the site of Pembroke Castle" These attacks were finally curtailed by the **Romans** under Magnus Maximus (his wife, Elen Lwddog, was Celtic), who became **Roman** Emperor in 383 AD.

Romans

Until recently it was believed that the **Roman** s never venture further west than Carmarthen as no tiles or brick, no **Roman** villas had been found but several large hoards of coins have been discovered in Pembrokeshire.

Recently however evidence that the **Romans** did venture further west than Carmarthen has been found. A **Roman** road linking Carmarthen with Llawhadden and further west was found. Parts were uncovered during the building of the Whitland bye pass.

Carmarthen

became the key location for political or military control of the south west of Wales. It dominates access to the area of Pembrokeshire then as now. The settlement around the fort at Carmarthen - or Moridunum to give it its **Roman** name - prospered and developed into the tribal capital, or Civitatus, of the Demetae. Tribal leaders from the whole area would have gathered there and commercially people would have been drawn to it from the whole area around, including that of Pembrokeshire, for the opportunities it offered. With **Roman** rule came opportunity for those who embraced it, access to **Roman** commerce, lifestyle, culture, clothing, entertainments etc. For most however in the countryside Iron Age life went on much as before. Conflict though was now a thing of the past as Rome imposed peace and order on its conquered areas and this must have improved quality of life. The Demetae had exchanged freedom for peace but had avoided extermination at the hands of Rome.

Roman roads linked their new forts and garrisons and their construction enabled trade to flow as well as facilitating the movement of troops. A new port at Carmarthen also aided in this.

For many years it was believed the **Roman**s never reached as far as Pembrokeshire but increasing research and knowledge is rapidly disproving this.

Westwards from Carmarthen a **Roman** road pushed on past Whitland to Llawhaden and probably extended to a crossing of the Western Cleddau at Haverfordwest, the lowest fording point of the river. This road was lost for many years and only in more recent times has it become more apparent. It would have opened up Pembrokeshire not only for control by movements of troops but also for trade.

Other routes beyond that are suggested by finds of coin hordes in lines from the Haverfordwest area stretching north towards Fishguard and north west towards St David's.

Although evidence is lacking, local tradition suggests that Porthclais near St David's was the site of **Roman** signal station and naval anchorage. Certainly its peninsula location is an excellent one to deploy ships into either the Irish Sea or Bristol channel.

Further finds of coins at coastal sites along the Pembrokeshire coast show that Iron Age coastal settlements were still being lived in (as they had been for generations) but now evidence is there that the inhabitants were defiantly part of the **Roman** world with its trade and monetary economy.

Roman style buildings were also now being constructed. At Ford a modest **Roman** villa has been revealed in one of Pembrokeshire's most exciting archaeological developments. At other sites such as Trelissey and Castle Flemish evidence of other **Roman** buildings have been found, oblong in shape and so distinctly different to Celtic round houses. At Trelissey an ink well was discovered, a very significant find as Celtic culture didn't include writing but **Roman** did.

The Castle Flemish site may well have started out as a small **Roman** fort from which a small

garrison could have policed the area.

A Roman fort has recently been discovered at Wiston

Life in the area of Pembrokeshire would have gone on after the arrival of Rome with very little change. It would have revolved around the growing seasons, farming and fishing, having enough to eat through the winter, family matters, religious festivals and so on. People though would have been clearly aware of Rome and being part of the **Roman** world. There were different houses to see, coins to spend or save, different trade goods, perhaps visits and patrols by parties of **Roman** troops and tribal leaders leaving for Moridunum to rule. A visit to Moridunum along the road, or by sea, to see it, to trade or even perhaps to visit its huge amphitheatre were very possible for many people. Travel further was possible, if one had the means it was possible to travel throughout the Empire.

A new religion was coming as well. As the centuries of **Roman** rule went by Christianity spread throughout the Empire. Originally a religion of the town it would soon spread to the countryside and in the centuries to come it would gain a powerful hold in the area of Pembrokeshire.

In 118 the **Roman** s began Hadrian s Wall to secure their northern border. The Empire was overstretched and under pressure. Most of the garrisons from Wales were withdrawn to deploy to the wall including that from Moridunum. With the garrison would have gone many local families and now many sons of locals in the ranks as well. I suspect a few people who originated in the area of Pembrokeshire may well have ended up on Hadrian s Wall.

The troops had gone from West Wales but the area was now very definitely part of the **Roman** world. The area of Pembrokeshire was no longer a large part of the area of a Celtic tribe but now just one small far flung corner of a great Empire. Even the tribal identity of the Demetae would be lost in the centuries of **Roman** rule. The world had changed and it seemed that after all the conflict Rome was here to stay.

Roman : 43 – 410 AD. The Claudian invasion of 43AD signalled the beginning of the end for the Iron Age in Britain. Although the **Romans** did not make the same kind of impact in Wales as they did in England, the native Welsh population felt their influence. Some of our coastal promontory forts, like the one at St David's Head, show evidence of **Roman** period occupation and there have

been finds of **Roman** metalwork and coins.

Of **Roman** doings in Pembrokeshire we know extremely little. That they overran the county, and made roads across it from end to end, is witnessed by the Itinerary of Antoninus and by remains of their roads and stations here and there to this day observable.

Roman Cardiganshire –1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales –Lewis –

Note – with Carmarthen and Pembroke subjected to the **Roman** sway by Julius Frontinus, about the year 70AD. Under the **Roman** domination it contained the station *Loventium* thought by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., and other antiquaries to have been situated at Llanio, about seven miles above Lampeter, in the vale of Teivy. It seems likewise to have been traversed throughout by the great **Roman** road called *Via Occidentalis* which connected the station *Loventium* with that of *Segontalis*, near the modern Carnarvon; that of *Menapium* in Pembrokeshire; and those of *Maridunum*, and at Llanvair ar y bryn in Carmarthenshire

At Llanio-issa about seven miles above Lampeter, in the Vale of Teivy, very extensive remains of **Roman** buildings have been discovered, which Sir R.C. Hoare and other considered as indicating the site of the station of city of *Loventium*, and where there is evidently been an important **Roman** settlement; the ground for a considerable extent is strewn with fragments of brick and earthen utensils and at one spot have traced the foundations of a building one hundred and fifty feet long and seventy two feet broad; various coins and inscribed stones have also been found here.

There is a small **Roman** camp in the vicinity of Lampeter, near the banks of the little river Dulais; and a square entrenchment, probably formed by the same conquerors, is visible on a farm called Ty cam in the parish of Llanwenog.

The remains of the *Via Occidentalis* and its branches in this county are every where called *Sarn Helen* or “Helen's Causeway” a corruption of *Sarn Lleon* or “ the Legionary Way”. Entering it from on the north from the station at Penallt, near Machynlleth, the main road proceeds in a direct line to *Loventium* at Llanio, and traces of it are yet visible first on a farm called Llwyn rhingyll, in the parish of Llandbadarn – Vawr, and afterwards on another called Brenau in the parish of Llanvibangel y Creddyn; adjacent to its course in the Vale of the Teivy below Tregaron, is an artificial mound, called Tommen Llanio, perhaps the site of a **Roman** watch tower. From the last mentioned station the main line of the *Via Occidentalis* proceeded direct to *Menapia* at the western extremity of Pembrokeshire, and has been traced below Lampeter, running parallel with the course of the river

Under **Roman** domination Pembrokeshire contained the station *Ad Vigesium* near its eastern confines; and that of *Menapia* in the vicinity of St David's. It was traversed from east to west by the great *Via Julia* which entered it from the station a *Maridunum* at Carmarthen, and passed by that of the *Ad Vigesium* to *Menapia*: while another road, vulgarly called in later times the "Flemings' Way" connected latter station with that of *Loventium*, at Llanio in Cardiganshire, passing for a great distance over the Prescelly mountains into the northern parts of Carmarthenshire.

The remains of the **Roman** station *Ad Vigesium* are situated a few miles within the eastern boundary of the county, and north east of the church of Ambleston. A little westward from this station, near the village of Ford are the remains of a small camp of **Roman** construction; and in the same vicinity in the year 1806 were discovered some relics of a **Roman** bath.

The exact position of the city or station of *Menapia* has never been satisfactorily ascertained; it is considered to have been situated on the coast, and that the encroachments of the sea, or the accumulation of the sand have obliterated all traces of it. Mr Fenton was inclined to consider *Porth mawr* to the north west of St David's or the sandy burrows in its vicinity in which opinion Sir R C Hoare occurs.

Near Llanrian there is a military entrenchment called *Castell Havod* considered by Mr Fenton to have been a *castrum aestivum* or summer camp of the **Roman**s and situated near the course of the **Roman** road leading from *Loventium* to *Menapia*.

Near the shores of St Brides bay in the vicinity of Solva, is *Pontz Castle*, an artificial mound, supposed to have been the site of a **Roman** watch tower. The great **Roman** road the *Via Julia Maritime* entering from Carmarthen, is supposed to have past in the line of the present mountain road through the centre of the the station *Ad Vigesium*; and; a little further evidence of its course is yet found in the name of a farm called *Streetland*; from the latter place this road may be traced by occasional fragments, in a line nearly north west towards *Menapia* the last station in this direction.

The **Roman** road connecting the station *Loventium* situated in Llanio, in the Vale of Teivy above *Lampeter* in Cardiganshire with that of *Menapia* enters Pembrokeshire from the northern part of Carmarthenshire in the upper part of of the parish of Llanvyrnach, and its course may be clearly traced in several places, more particular on *Cwn Cerwyn* mountain, a distinguished summit of the Prescelly chain, where it is marked by a range of tumuli. Much of it has, however been covered by accumulations of peat; but the portions of it yet remaining in this county, which are considerable have received the name of *Via Flandrica* or "Flemish Way" from an erroneous supposition of its having been formed by the Flemish settlers. Some traces of a paved way have also been discovered

near Newgale Sands in St Brides Bay, which have been supposed to be fragments of a **Roman** road leading along the coast from *Menapia* to Dale.

Pembrokeshire Towns, Villages and those with *Roman* records

Abercych, No Roman Records

Abereiddi, No Roman Records

Abermawr, No Roman Records

Ambleston,

Dungleddy, Hundred 8 miles (N.N.E.) from Haverfordwest

Ambleston Topographical dictionary of Wales Lewis. 1844

AMBLESTON, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N.N.E.) from Haverfordwest containing 605 inhabitants. This place has been identified as the site of the long sought for *Roman* station Ad Vigesium, noticed in the Itineraries, as the first from Maridunum, or Carmarthen, from which the distance corresponds exactly with that mentioned in the Itinerary. The discovery, which, from a variety of concurrent testimony, appears to be founded on truth, was made in the year 1805, by Mr. Fenton, author of the "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire," accompanied by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., while collecting materials for that work. The form of the station, which is situated about a mile to the north-east of the church, is nearly a perfect square, having the angles rounded off, and comprehends an area two hundred and sixty feet in dimensions: the agger by which it was enclosed, though nearly effaced by tillage, may still be accurately traced: and the Via Julia, leading from Maridunum to Menapia, passes through the centre of the area. The camp is called by the inhabitants Castel Flemish, from having been subsequently occupied by the Flemings, who first settled in this part of the principality, in order to assist in subjugating the natives; and another *Roman* road, more to the north, and afterwards uniting with the Via Julia near St David's, is from the same source designated Via Flandrica, or "the Flemish way." Within the area of the station have been found *Roman* bricks and cement, part of a stuccoed floor, a large flagstone bearing an inscription, now lost, and other *Roman* relics. At a short distance to the west, near the village of Ford, are the remains of a smaller camp, evidently of *Roman* construction, and probably the Campus Aestivus of the station; and in the same neighbourhood were discovered, in 1806, the remains of a *Roman* hypocaust, six feet in depth, and eight feet long on each side with stone and cement, from which two flues of one foot four inches in the aperture, and widening towards the upper extremity, rose in an angular direction to the surface; they were formed of fluted *Roman* bricks.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales - Ambleston

AMBLESTON, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on an affluent of the river Cleddy, 5 miles NNW of Clarbeston-road r. station, and 8 NNE of Haverfordwest. The **Roman** station Ad Vigessimum, on the Via Julia Maritima, occurs about a mile NE of the church, and bears popularly the name of Castle Flemish.

Scheduled *Roman* to modern Monuments in Pembrokeshire[Wikipedia]

Castle Flemish; Castle Fleming (AD Vigessimum)

Castle Flemish Enclosure Ambleston 51.904°N 4.8981°W,

SN007267 **Roman**

Ambleston

Period

Roman

Site Description

There are good indications that the earthwork at Castle Flemish enclosed a Roman villa, or Romanised farmstead, probably including a bathhouse, occupied from the late first century AD onwards. Legends of a golden table buried on the site have not been disproved.

It is an irregular quadrilateral banked enclosure, about 90m east-west by 82m, round-angled and straight sided, set on ground falling gently to the south. The site was identified with the spurious 'Ad Vigessimum' of Richard of Cirencester; brick was noted here through the nineteenth century, along with persistent reports of inscribed stones and of a golden table. Trenching and pitting over three days in December of 1922, determined that the greater part of the interior had been cleared and levelled, most test-pits producing only fragments of brick and slate. A section taken across the bank close to the south-west angle showed that this was some 6.0m wide, survived to 1.0m high, and was separated from a ditch, some 4.0m wide and at least 2.1m deep, by a 1.0m wide berm. The front of the rampart is thought to have been stone kerbed, or revetted. A trench in the south-eastern part of the enclosure recorded a sequence of two clay floors and their substructures, about 0.48m of

Roman stratigraphy being recorded; the upper floor may have extended over an area of up to 9.0m overall, with evidence of a hearth, or partition, and was associated with hexagonal roofing slates; a later first to earlier second century ceramic assemblage predated this later floor. Unstratified finds of flue-tile fragments imply the presence of a heated apartment, presumably part of a bathhouse.

[A bank crossing the site (NPRN 23710) appears to represent a recent field bank, rather than a **Roman** road. *RCAHMW*]

Source: Sir Mortimer Wheeler 1923 (AC 78), 211-224.

AMBLESTON, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on an affluent of the river Cleddy, 5 miles North North West of Clarbeston-road Railway station, and 8 miles North North East of Haverfordwest.. The **Roman** station Ad Vigesium, on the Via Julia Maritima, occurs about a mile NE of the church, and bears popularly the name of Castle Flemish.

Earthworks at Castell Fleming - "Ad Vigesium"

This enclosure measuring 303 foot from East to West by 294 foot from North to South , occupies commanding ground 500 foot above sea level which slopes slightly to the south. The lines of the northern and southern banks are fairly traceable as is also the southern half of the western bank but the other half and most of the eastern side have disappeared. At no point does the bank rise above one foot. There are no indications of an outer ditch or trench. The enclosure, about two acres in extent, is traversed by a main road which divides it into two practically equal parts. The site has long been under cultivation, with the exception of a triangular plot immediately south of the road in the SE quarter.

The superficial resemblance of the plan to that of a **Roman** station led Fenton and Hoare to identify it with the Ad Vigesium of the "Itinerary" of Richard of Cirencester not at that time known to be a forgery. Fenton saw **Roman** brick and cement and heard of "a large flag that had been found near with some inscription on it perhaps a military" A writer in Arch. Camb. 1879 p says that the "encampment" was then "full of **Roman** brick".

Some trial trenches dug by Professor R C Bosanquet and Dr. R E M Wheeler in Dec. 1922 showed that the earth rampart and ditch were of **Roman** type and had enclosed at least one building of timber with slate roof and clay floor. These remains were exposed in the triangular plot mentioned above which had been preserved from the plough by piles of stone removed from adjoining ground and was covered with dense growth of bracken. Several pieces of flue tiles and bricks such as were used in hypocausts were found above the surface of a clay floor 2 ½ inches thick. The part that was laid bare showed remains of two raised clay hearths and a post-hole about 3 inches in diameter. The floor rested on a bedding of cobbles, and below this was an earlier occupation layer partly floored with clay resting on some 7 inches of fine gravel. A number of hexagonal roofing slates of characteristic **Roman** type were found on the upper clay floor and some fragments occurred in and

below it. The minor finds included two bones and iron nail a fragment of glass and a dozen pieces of pottery of which five were "Samian". The pottery was found below the upper clay floor and points to the early part of the second century AD as the first occupation.

(Fentons Tours i 333; Hoare Giraldus Cambrensis i cxlvi; Lewis Top Dic Wales 1845 i 27; Arch. Camb. 1879 p 318; Haverfield Mil Aspects of **Roman** Wales 112 (in Trans Hon. Soc. Cymmrodorion 1908-9)

Castle Flemish

Tiny **Roman** camp on the acknowledged **Roman** Road going towards "villa" at Wolfs Castle and on to St David's. Positively identified by Sir Mortimer Wheeler as **Roman** 1st century in the 1920s after he partly excavated the site

"**Roman** Road":

The Ordnance sheets mark as **Roman** the road which bisects the **Roman** station at Castle Fleming. The road is an old one and was formerly a section of the parish boundary it has long been the principal line of communication with St David but exhibits no traces of **Roman** origin

Castle or Castell Fleming or Flemish **RCAM**

NB. As to the name Castle or Castell Fleming or Flemish it may be suggested that the first word "castle" has been taken from the fortification which has been proved by the excavations of Professor Bosanquet and Dr Wheeler to have been a small **Roman** settlement. The second word "Flemish" or "Fleming" doubtless has reference to the race or family of the person into whose possession the "castle" may have passed and who may actually have used it as a defensive post in the days when the colony of Flemish introduced into the county by Henry I were obliged to make the position good by strenuous fighting. One of the leaders of the Flemish was a knight called Wiz or Wizo termed the Fleming. His chief residence was at Wizo's tun which soon became altered to Wiston where there is a fine castle mound. From Wiston it is evident that Wiz ruled directly or exercised suzerainty over a wide extent of country comprising much of the cantrefs of Dogleddau and Rhos. He was a patron of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John and it said by some authorities to have founded the house of that order at Slebech. It is certain that he or his son Walter endowed the knights with the tithes of several parishes one of them being Ambleston.

Mining

Slags from ancient iron smelting reported. Possibly iron Mining in the area.

Amroth,

Amroth

Trelissey Roman Villa Amroth Pembrokeshire

NPRN 304230 VILLA

1. Traces of a **Roman** villa excavated within an earthwork enclosure.

A sub circular earthwork enclosure, 72-76m in diameter, defined by a rampart, ditch & counterscarp, having a south-west facing entrance, from which the ground falls away in all directions, steeply on the east, save the north, where it faces gently rising ground: identified from RAF vertical AP in 1948, & trenched as a possibly medieval site in 1950, the recognition of **Roman** material prompting further excavation of internal surface features, 1950-1: this work recorded a heavily plough-damaged rectangular stone built, or founded building, at least 17.5m north-west to south-east by 7.0-8.5m, divided into three compartments by stone-founded partition walls; patches of clay floor were recorded, as well as stone-flags & pitching, these last possibly floor substructures; finds indicated occupation from the early 2nd to at least the later third century; flue-tile fragments suggest the presence of a hypocaust, or bath-suite; fragments of ceramic roof tile were also noted: indications of further structures were noted close by the main building, or range, which was positioned to face the enclosure entrance.

Sources: RAF Vertical: 106G/UK/1423.3052

Thomas & Walker 1959 (BBCS 18.3), 295-303.

J. Wiles 15.02.05

Trelissey (Eastlake)

Aerial reconnaissance in 2007 revealed rectangular footings of a possible building 440m NNW of Trelissey villa at Eastlake (NPRN 410762). These may be interpreted as those of a possible **Roman** building but further work is required.

T. Driver, **RCAHMW**, 4th May 2010.

Acc to **RCAHMW Roman** Remains

Traces of a **Roman** villa excavated within an earthwork enclosure.

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Sources: RAF Vertical: 106G/UK/1423.3052

Thomas & Walker 1959 (BBCS 18.3), 295-303.

2. Aerial reconnaissance in 2007 revealed rectangular footings of a possible building 440m NNW of Trellissey villa at Eastlake. These may be interpreted as those of a possible **Roman** building but further work is required.

Low earthworks of a sharp-edged rectangular building platform measuring c.35m x 18m were recorded during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 29th November 2007 . The building platform is associated with a linear ditch or leat on the north side, and an angled ditch on the west, both perhaps forming boundaries or parts of a water management system. The site occupies the upper slopes of a west-facing valley, looking down to the present Eastlake farm and a a minor stream which issues to the sea at Amroth to the south. There is no way to date the earthworks of the building platform. However, the site lies just 440m NNW of the excavated Trellissey **Roman** villa (NPRN 304230), and the rectangular form and dimensions of this present site would match those of a **Roman** villa quite closely. The earthworks could however relate to a much more recent structure, although the field is shown as open pasture on 19th century County Series mapping.

Angle (Nangle)

Angle (Nangle) Roman Coins

Castlemartin Hundred – 10miles west of Pembroke.

At the entrance of the Milford Haven – remains of an ancient building called Block House –no historical record probably 1500's but from the excellency of the masonry some have ascribed **Roman** origin

A single street village near sea level at western end of the Castlemartin peninsular

Roman finds - Nov. -94 -

At Angle - **Roman** silver coin (value £12) AD79 on Mirehouse land - understand it was given to Mirehouse.

Note: Finders Grandfather found 6 **Roman** coins West Angle beach many years ago.
Also 4 hammered coins between Angle and Freshwater West.

6th March 2018 Roman Coin Hoard Western Telegraph

Metal detectorist finds have today been declared treasure by H.M. Coroner for Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, Mr Mark Layton.

A hoard of one hundred and five Roman coins found in Angle Community, Pembrokeshire.

The Roman coin hoard, found by Mr Stephen Witts, had been buried during the 3rd century AD and covered with an inverted bowl.

Bayvil,

It is reported locally that the stone bearing the inscription VITALIANI EMERITO, which was removed from Cwm Gloyn farm to Nevern churchyard originally stood in Bayvil churchyard – Visited 24th June 1922.**RCAM**

Bayvil RCAM

Lewis Morris states that a medal of the **Roman** Emperor Otho (ad 69) was found at Reigiau Kemes about the middle of the 18c (Cambrian Register 1796)but no further particulars relating to the discovery have been traced – Visited 24th June 1914

Begelly, No Roman Records

Blackpool Mill No *Roman* Record– (see also Slebech)

Bletherston, [Trefelen]

1834 Bletherston A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S. Lewis.

Several silver coins were found here about ten years ago, but they were immediately sold at Haverfordwest, and smelted; so that nothing is known of their date or history.

13c church dedicated to St. Mary on suspected site of an old Celtic church dedicated to St. Elen the Welsh wife of the **Roman** Emperor Magnus Maximus.

The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Slater.

Bosheston, *Roman* or-British ceramic assemblage

Bosherston Camp; Fishpond Camp

NPRN 305433

Pembrokeshire

Stackpole

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

Roman

Bosherston Camp is a sub-rectangular inland promontory enclosure, crowning a ridge set between flooded inlets. The 'fish pond'; the enclosed area, about 108m by 98m, is defined by a triple bank system facing west towards the approach along the promontory ridge, the circuit resting on possibly enhanced natural scarp lines elsewhere; a shell-midden deposit within an angle of ditch produced what is thought to be an early Iron Age pin, whilst a small ***Roman*** or-British ceramic assemblage is reported from the interior. J. Wiles 10.03.05 ***RCAHMW***

Boulston, *Roman* broach

on eastern banks of the Western Cleddau just opposite Hook

Iron Age; ***Roman*** ? A sub-circular enclosure, about 50m in diameter, defined by scarps to the south- east and modern hedge banks elsewhere, showing traces of a ditch to the south-west: a ***Roman*** broach has been recovered from the interior. ***RCAM***

Brawdy, (*Roman* Fort ?2003) – Inscribed stones

South Wales by Wade 1913.

Brawdy, a small village in Pembrokeshire 7 miles E of St. David's where there are some inscribed stones. . Of the inscribed stones (which have been removed to the churchyard for preservation) one has Vendogni and another Maqui Quagte; whilst a third has Briaci fili.

Through the good offices of Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., and with the co-operation of the proprietors, the two inscribed stones from Caswilia, and a third from Rickardston Hall, have been released from doing duty as gateposts, and have been once more placed in a consecrated burial-ground at Brawdy. . The inscriptions on the Caswilia stones have already been read satisfactorily as VENDOGNE and M.vQi^i QUAGTE, but Prof. J. Rhys, who was present, made out one or two more letters on the Rickardston Hall stone after BRI.XCI FILI than he had previously been able to decipher. The second name had a v near the beginning, and a c or g and an i at the end, suggesting

some such name as EVOLENGI as a possibility.

–Visited 12th April 1921. **RCAM**

Interior --By S door, a C5 to C6 incised stone. In porch are three large C5 or C6 inscribed stones with Ogham marks or **Roman** lettering, the inscriptions very eroded.

Acc/to The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter (1994)

There is a fragment of an inscribed stone in the nave and in the porch are three old stones, two with Ogham inscriptions. Restored in 1879 and 1901. Norman font, holy wells - Ogham stones - 5-600AD and there is a **Roman inscribed stone** .

Inscribed Stones

In the porch of the church are three inscribed stones which have been removed hither for better preservation, two from Cas Wilia and the third from Richardston.

The first stone at the present time bears certain characters of Ogam script, with the possible additions of a few strokes which Sir John Rhys suggests might be part of **Roman** letters- The Ogam characters on the right hand edge of the stone form the personal name VENDOGNI. The stone had served for an unknown period of time as a footbridge over a stream on the farm Cas Wilia, where are the remains of an early camp. Its total length is 9 ½ ft.

It has been found that the British Museum manuscripts Stowe, 1023 and 1024 consist of sketches which appear to be the original or duplicates drawings made by antiquary Edward Llyud or one of his companions during their journey through the Principality in the years 1680-1700. among then is a sketch of the Latin inscription that was then more legible than it is at present.

UENDAGNI FILIUPQNI

The other Cas Wilia stone has only an Ogam inscription, which was read by Sir John Rhys as

MAQUI QUEGTE

Before its removal to the church porch it served as a gate post, the farm house standing “within an old rath consisting of rather imposing ditches, which remain above the outhouses” Its total length is 6ft 8in.

The third stone was formerly in use as a gatepost on Richardston Hall farm. The inscription is in

Latin and reads BRIACI FIL _ V G _

Brawdy Castle

At a distance of 400 yds directly east of the parish church of Brawdy is a small dingle called Crow Cwm. The defile is traversed by a rivulet which at its northern termination divides into two smaller streams, one passing to the south and the other to the north side of rising ground which closes the dingle, thus forming a tiny promontory. Across this tongue of land have been drawn two strong earth banks each with its corresponding outer ditch, the triangular enclosure thus formed being about 200 ft from north to south by about 150ft from the tip of the promontory to the base of the inner bank. Both banks have an outward curve . The inner bank is about 200 ft in length, the out about 500ft. The latter rises immediately beyond the intervening ditch but about midway in its northward course the distance between the banks is increased so that at its northern termination

there is a space of 80ft between them. An intermediate bank seems to have been introduced where the space permitted of it, but the site is so overgrown with brambles that it is impossible to say whether this middle bank has its own ditch. The ramparts are not carried to the verge of the cliff on the south side of the position, where was the entrance to the enclosure. The earthworks are a good example of the promontory fort and should receive careful preservation. The position is marked on the current Ordnance maps as a "**Roman** Camp" Visited 12th April 1921.

Brawdy Castle;Brawdy Promontory Fort

Brawdy Castle is an enclosure set above the confluence of two streams, defined on the south and east by steep natural scarps, whilst about the north and west is a quadrant of three banks with intermediate ditches; the roughly triangular interior has a maximum depth of 48m, the defences occupying a band about 50m across.

An excavation, 1985-91, produced evidence for an involved sequence of occupation, Iron Age, **Roman** o-British, and later. Sources: Dark 1990 Brawdy - interim report(s); 1994 'Discovery by Design'.

J. Wiles 12.09.03 **RCAHMW**

Brawdy Soil Mark

Soil mark of rectangular enclosure c.140m SW/NE, in field between Brawdy airfield and main road. Appears to show rectangular banks, with darker fill of external ditches. Archaeological feature? **Roman** fort? Uncertain. Discovered during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 10th April 2003, ref. 2003/5079-59. T. Driver.

Pembrokeshire

Brawdy

Roman

Cas Wilia is a sub-rectangular, or semi-circular enclosure, c.43m by 35m, bounded by triple banks with intermediate ditches on all sides save the east, having a well preserved entrance to the west.

source Os495card; SM82NE8)

RCAHMW AP945019/51-3

J. Wiles 14.05.02

Bridell Briddell - Ogham stone -no Roman remains

Ogham stone - 7ft high in churchyard - 5th C - NETTASAGRU MAQI MUCOI BRECI (Nettasagrus son of the descendant of Brecos). The person buried here was a son of a kinsman of Brychan Brycheiniog, founder of Brecon; incised cross and circle believed added later.

Inscribed Stone

To the south side of the churchyard is an erect pointed stone 7ft in height, with an inscription in Ogam which read NETTASAGRI MAQI MVCOI BRECI. On the broad face of the cross is a small equal armed cross within a circle. There are small hollows at the intersection of the arms which according to Mr Romilly Allen “give the character to the cross” Visited 3rd Aug 1914.

Nettasagrus Stone, Bridell

The Nettasagrus stone is a monolith

2.2m high, bears the following inscription:

NETTASAGRU MAQI MUCOI BRECI (the stone) of Nattasagrus son of the descendant of Brecos),

It also bears an inscribed, ringed cross.

The inscription is thought to be 5-

6th century and the cross 9th century.

The monument is set in St David's churchyard, Bridell.

J. Wiles 27.02.02

Broadhaven,(Walton West Parish) No Roman Records

Burton Parish. No Roman Records

Caerbwdi, No Roman Records

Caldey- Latin Ogham

A memorial stone from 6 or 8c and has Latin and Ogham inscriptions crosses on its faces and in Ogham it says MAG---DUDR---INB; parts of the inscription are broken off. The Latin Inscription is AT SINGNO CRUCIS IN ILLAM FINGSI ROGO OMNIBUS AMBULANTIBUS IBI EXORENT PRO ANIMAE CATUOCONI {AND BY THE SIGN OF THE CROSS WHICH I HAVE FASHIONED UPON THIS STONE I ASK ALL WHO WALK THERE THAT THEY PRAY FOR THE SOUL OF CATUONCONUS}.

Camrose, “causeway” passes through Camrose parish No Roman Records

Capel Colman, (Llangolman) No Roman Records

Carew No Roman Records

Carn Meini, No Roman Records

Carreg Samson, No Roman Records

7 miles to the SW of Fishguard, near Abercastlex

Carreg Wastad, No Roman Records

Carswell, No Roman Records

Castell Coch, No Roman Records

Castell Coch is close to Canaston Bridge - Cross Hands road.

Castle Flemish, – see Ambleston

Tiny **Roman** camp on the acknowledged **Roman** Road going towards "villa" at Wolfs Castle and on to St David's. Positively identified by Sir Mortimer Wheeler as **Roman** 1st century in the 1920s after he partly excavated the site.

Castle Flemish; Castle Fleming (AD Vigessimum)

NPRN 304464

Pembrokeshire

Ambleston

VILLA

Roman

There are good indications that the earthwork at Castle Flemish enclosed a **Roman** villa, or Romanised farmstead, probably including a bathhouse, occupied from the late first century AD onwards. Legends of a golden table buried on the site have not been disproved.

It is an irregular quadrilateral banked enclosure, about 90m east-west by 82m, round-angled and straight sided, set on ground falling gently to the south. The site was identified with the spurious 'Ad Vigessimum' of Richard of Cirencester; brick was noted here through the nineteenth century, along with persistent reports of inscribed stones and of a golden table. Trenching and pitting over

three days in December of 1922, determined that the greater part of the interior had been cleared and levelled, most test-pits producing only fragments of brick and slate. A section taken across the bank close to the south-west angle showed that this was some 6.0m wide, survived to 1.0m high, and was separated from a ditch, some 4.0m wide and at least 2.1m deep, by a 1.0m wide berm. The front of the rampart is thought to have been stone kerbed, or revetted. A trench in the south-eastern part of the enclosure recorded a sequence of two clay floors and their substructures, about 0.48m of **Roman** stratigraphy being recorded; the upper floor may have extended over an area of up to 9.0m overall, with evidence of a hearth, or partition, and was associated with hexagonal roofing slates; a later first to earlier second century ceramic assemblage predated this later floor. Unstratified finds of flue-tile fragments imply the presence of a heated apartment, presumably part of a bathhouse. A bank crossing the site (NPRN 23710) appears to represent a recent field bank, rather than a **Roman** road.

Source: Wheeler 1923 (AC 78), 211-224.

J.Wiles, *RCAHMW*, 14 February 2005

Castlebythe, Castle-Bigh, Castle-Beith.--- Roman encampment

Castle Bigh 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales –Lewis

– Kemmes Hundred 10mile NNE from Haverfordwest

On the border of this parish are the remains of a **Roman** encampment through which runs the high road separating the parishes of Castle Bigh and Ambleston (See account under Ambleston)

RCAM 21 October 1914.

Castle Fleming

The greater part of this earthwork falls within the parish of Ambleston (Hundred of Dungleddy [Daugleddau]), under which it is described.

Castlemartin,

Crocksydam Camp;Crockeydam Camp

NPRN 305417

Pembrokeshire

Castlemartin

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

Roman

A crescentic bank and ditch, about 100m in length, overlooked from crags to the north, cuts off an irregular cliff-top promontory area, roughly 84m by 86m, from which projects the 'Moody Nose': excavation, in 1930(?) (BBCS 5 (1931), 394-5), produced **Roman** o-British pottery from what appears to have been a building of some kind: Fenton reports the find of a partial skeleton with what may have been a bronze signet ring, or brooch.

(source Os495card; SR99SW2)

The defences were apparently bi-vallate (James 1988 (AW28), 39).

J.Wiles 10.03.05

Cilgerran, (Kilgerran) Roman monumental stone.

Kilgerran (Cilgerran)

Hundred of Kilgerran 2 ¼ miles s.e. from Cardiganshire

Roman monumental stone.

In the graveyard stands a venerable monolith, much older than the church itself. The weathered surface of the stone is scored with those Ogham characters, so fascinating to the antiquarian mind ; these hieroglyphics have been deciphered as follows : trengussi fili hic iacit. Unfortunately, a large portion of the monolith is sunk below the level of the ground, thus rendering a thorough examination of its surface impracticable.

Acc to Wade 1913

In the Churchyard south of the Church is a bilingual Ogam Stone The Latin inscription has been read TRENEAGUSSI FILI MACUTRENI HIC IACIT

Cilgerran,-- Stone in Churchyard Pembrokeshire

Another interesting stone is found, standing erect, on the south side of the church, within the church-yard of Cilgerran, Pembrokeshire, near Cardigan. It measures about eight feet high, by a foot and a half wide, and about the same thickness. It is formed of the hard green stone of the neighbouring Prescelly hills, and half of its length was buried in the earth and had to be excavated. It is to be read, —

TRENEQUSSI FILI MACUTRENI HIC IACIT

(The body) of Trenegussus the son of Macutrenus lies here.

The letters of the inscription are very irregular in size, some being two inches, and others as much as four-and-a-half inches, in height. They are of a mixed character, the first T being semi-uncial,

with the bottom of the vertical stroke bent towards the right. Every E has the middle cross bar greatly elongated. The sixth letter of the upper line is very faint in the rubbings, but sufficient is shown to prove I think satisfactorily that it is intended for a debased minuscule g. The two S's are also of the minuscule character, as is the F in the word FILI. The fourth letter in the second line I prefer reading U rather than LI united, the whole letter being united without a break in the strokes. The H in HIC is of an unusual shape, and the T at the end of the inscription is quite minuscule, with a dash for the top cross stroke. The terminal letters in the second line are much crowded together, but all are distinct, and not enclavies as is often the case where there is a want of space.

On the north side of this stone, that is, on its north- east edge (for the inscription faces the east), there appears to be an Ogham inscription all down the edge.

The rubbing which I have received does not exhibit these incisions very distinctly ; but there are two groups of five oblique dashes of equal length near one end, and towards the other end are two similar dashes, preceded by a single one; there are traces of another pair still lower, and the edge of the stone seems to be notched all the way down. In the middle of the side of the stone there appears to have been a cross, with the arms of equal length, slightly and rudely incised.

RCAM Inscribed Stone

In the churchyard stands a bilingual Latin Ogam inscribed stone. It is of oblong form 60 in above the soil which now conceals a few of the the letters. The Latin inscription reads – TRENEGUSI FILI MACUTRENI IIC IACIT ;

the Ogam – TRENAGUSU MAGUI MAGUI TRENI

One of the sides bears a faint Latin cross (*Westwood Lapid Walliae 110*)

The churchyard of St Llawddog contains a megalithic standing stone or Ogham stone upon which Ogham writing can still be seen. **RCAHMW**, 2009.

Cilgwyn, No Roman Records

Cillymaenllwyd— Roman Coins

hundred of Derllys Carmarthen and Dungleddy --7miles N by E from Narberth.

Camben notices a quantity of **Roman** coins which had been recently found in this parish; They were of impure silver, and the series reached from the time of Commodus who first debased the coin of the Empire to the fifth tribune-ship of Gordian III Ad 243; among them are were some of Helvius Pertinax, M.Opellius, Antoninus Diadumenianus, Julius Verus Maximus, caelius Balbinus, Clodius Pupienus, Aquilia Severa, wife of Heliogabalus, and Sallustia Barbia Orbiana.

Cilrhedyn, No Roman Records

Kilrhedyn (Cil-Rhedyn)

5 miles (S.W) from Newcastle Emlyn;

Clarbeston, No Roman Records

Cylch-Mawr, See St David's

Cylch Bychan, See St David's

Cylch Gwaelod Y Wlad, See St David's

Clydey, **Latin/Ogram Memorial Stones**

Clydey (Clydai) Clydau (sometimes Clydai or Clydey) 6 miles (S. W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn;

South Wales by Wade 1913

In the church and churchyard are some inscribed stones

There are two Ogram/latin grave stones and one Latin stone, one has ring cross on

1] Latin SOLINI FILIUS VENDONI (Solini son of Vendoni)

2] Latin/Ogham ETTERNI FILI VICTOR (Etternus son of Victor) Ogham,,Ettern ...V....tor

3] Latin/Ogham DOBUNI FILI EVOLENGI Ogham ufot Maqui.s.....

Carved head in the interior of North doorway **RCAM**

Inscribed Stones

The following inscribed stones removed from various sites in the parish, have been placed in the parish church for better preservation.

1] A stone which formerly stood built into the wall of the churchyard, immediately beyond the lych gate, having probably been placed there after one of the restorations of the church or upon reparation of the churchyard wall. The close of rough ground directly to the north east of the church is called Parc Y Maen and there can be no doubt that this was a former and probably the original site of the boulder. It is 5ft in length, of irregular shape and thickness " The legend is in **Roman** capitals of a debased type with a tendency to minuscule form" The inscription reads

SOLINI FILIVS VENDONI There are no Ogam scores.

The latest scholar to examine the stone Prof R.A.S. Macalister of Dublin, believes it to have originally borne an Ogam which has broken away "I judge this" he adds "from the appearance of the angle which would have been inscribed, for no trace of the scores remains

2] The earlier position of this stone was within the churchyard “close to” (according to Brash). “forming part of” (Westwood), the north wall. It measures 4ft high, 13 in broad, 11 in thick at the centre, and has supported a sundial. The Latin reads

ETERNI FILI VICTOR

while the Ogam (reading the longer line upwards and the shorter line downwards) represents

ETTERN ...TOR.

“The first E of the ogam is not very plain; but in view of the unmistakable E of the Latin, there can be little doubt that the Ogam once read something like the following

ETTERNI MAQUI FICTO” (Brash)

3] The third stone now in Clydai church is said to have once stood in “an old chapel in the churchyard” but at a date not far beyond living memory it was removed to the farm of Dugood, about two miles north of the church, where it lay until restored to the church by the late Mr Henry Owen D.C.L., a member of this Commission.

The monument is of especial importance as bearing not only a memorial inscription in both Latin and Ogam, but also an equal armed cross within a circle. The form of the cross is similar though not identical with many of the earliest crosses that are found in the Celtic areas of the British Isles.” The entire length of the stone is 4ft 3in, breadth at bottom 11 ½ ins, at top 14in and from 3 to 4 in in thickness” (Brash). The readings appear to be :

in Latin, DOBOT[VCI] FILIUS EVOLENG

in Ogam DOV[O]T[A]C[O]S.

The stone came into notice through the enquiries made by Edward Lhuyd, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, of the Clergy and others of the Principality in the year 1698. Lhuyd may himself have visited Clydai; but at any rate one of his assistants who reached the place took a sketch of the inscription, and this sketch, or a copy of it, passed at Lhuyd's death in 1709 to Mr John Anstis, in whose collection, now in the British Museum, it has been preserved. The sketch is extremely rude, and is evidently the work of one who has been told to be a faithful copyist of the letters and markings that he saw upon the stone, but who was not equal to a drawing of the cross

Westwood adds: “If, as may be conjectured, the cross with its double lined stem and transverse lined base is a subsequent addition to the stone, some of the older letters may have been cut through” Brash remarks; This stone most truly tells its own tale. It was originally selected as the sepulchral memorial of some Gaedhelic worthy, and his name and patronymic inscribed in Ogam on the angle reading from the bottom or broad end upwards.... At some later period it was transformed into the grave pillar of another personage, whose inscription was cut on the face of the stone in the letters and language introduced by their **Roman masters** and the universal in Britain.

It was evidently removed from its pagan cemetery, and the cross having been inscribed upon the broader end which originally went into the ground it was turned bottom upwards and placed either as a monument or as a consecrated emblem of Christianity adjoining the Christian Church. That the

cross had nothing to do with either of the inscriptions is quite evident from the fact that the commencement of both should of necessity be buried in the earth when the cross end was turned upward. An additional evidence is the partial defacement of the Latin inscription by the long vertical and transverse scores cut in the face of the stone, or which may have been a portion of an intended shaft to the wheel cross such as I have often seen on other pillar stones” (*Arch Camb 1874 p283*)

In the summer of 1921 the inscriptions at Clydai were carefully examined by Prof R.A.S. Macalister of Dublin. Of the stone under consideration he observes:

“ I have no hesitation in reading

DOBITVCI FILIUS EVOLENGI;

the lettering has been cut into by the stem of a later formed cross, but every letter except the first I is quite distinct”.

Coedcanlas No Roman Records

Cosheston, ----- Upton Farm Defended Enclosures, Upton Castle

NPRN 420580

Pembrokeshire

Cosheston

Period **Roman**

Cropmark enclosures discovered during Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 29th July 2013.

Cropmarks show two overlapping, or related, enclosures, sited below a hill summit on a south-east facing hill-slope. The smaller, inner enclosure is square with rounded corners measuring c.34m across. It is similar in shape to a **Roman** fortlet, but is not executed with sufficient precision. This smaller enclosure sits within a larger oval or pear-shaped enclosure, with two or three additional arcs of ditches at the eastern end which are difficult to interpret. The whole measures c. 111m across, and encloses 0.8ha.

The cropmarks straddle a more recent linear cropmark, probably a water pipe connecting two drinking troughs in the field.

The defended enclosure lies 530m south of the Churchfield Enclosure Cosheston (NPRN 300858). [A roughly levelled circular platform on a NE-facing slope is enclosed by a 0.9m high bank with an outer ditch around the upper half and a scarp around the built up lower half. Probably entered on the SE, it has an average diameter of 40m]

T. Driver, **RCAHMW**, Oct 2014

Coydrath –Comnote of.---- No Roman Records

Cresselly – No Roman Records

Cresswell Quay – No *Roman* Records

Crinow [Crynwedd] No Roman Records

Croesgoch, No Roman Records

Cronware/Crunwere/Crunwear No Roman Records

Crymych, ----- Hut platforms – fort was occupied during *Roman* times as well as in the Iron age

Situated at the crossroads of the old Prehistoric Ridgeway track from Precelly to St Davids and the A478, the old turnpike road from Tenby to Cardigan.

. 1 1/2 miles west - Foeldrygarn Hillfort 157336

Inside the fort are the remains of at least 220 hut platforms, some of which can be seen clearly as pock-marked depressions. Some of these huts were excavated by the Rev Baring-Gould in 1899, which provided evidence to show that the fort was occupied during *Roman* times as well as in the Iron age. Finds from the excavations are in Tenby Museum.

Cwm-yr-Eglwys see Dinas.

Dale, No *Roman* Record

Dinas,

Copper mines in the cliff—worked from Tudor times onward--but earlier workings found which may be *Roman*

Dinas Fach, Solva; Dinasoedd

Dinas Fawr

The name of a promontory in the south of the parish. It was cut off from the mainland by a rampart, the remains of which have almost completely disappeared.. Visited 3rd May 1921.

NPRN 305329

Pembrokeshire

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

Roman

Dinas Fach is a long and straggling cliff-girt promontory which is cut off by a 20m stretch of bank and ditch, having a centrally placed, rather staggered causewayed entrance, set at the base of the main coastal-slope; the interior/summit of the promontory largely comprises steep, east-facing slopes, immediately south of the entrance an area some 40-50m across shows fourteen probable curvilinear building platforms, generally in the region of 5.0m and 10m in diameter. Exploration of these building platforms (PPS 5 (1939), 258) produced samian (**Roman** fine-ware pottery) and 'the usual occupation debris'. J Wiles

Druidston, No *Roman* Record

East Williamson, see Saundersfoot No Roman Records

Eastington, Roman Pavement?

Mrs Mary Mirehouse in her book on *South Pembrokeshire* suggested that there is **Roman** pavement under the turf of the old fortified house, but no excavations have so far been made.

Eglwysrwrw, Via Flandrica **Roman** road .

-- Kemmes Hundred – 6 mile s.s.w. from Cardigan on road to Haverfordwest village situated near the base of the Prescelly mountains. Over the elevated mountainous range passed the ancient Via Flandrica a **Roman** road .

Fishguard and Goodwick – Roman Urns and coins

Fishguard (Aberwaun) According to Mr. Fenton, the historian of Pembrokeshire, this district was inhabited by an ancient race long before the invasion of Britain by the **Romans**, whom he supposes to have subsequently had a settlement in this place, in which opinion he is confirmed, in some degree, by the discovery, near the spot, of **Roman** coins, chiefly of the Lower Empire.

Y Caerau **RCAM**

“Near the site which was formerly occupied by the ancient town of Caerau, three **Roman** urns have been found, containing numerous coins but they were melted down soon after their discovery” (*Lewis Top Dict 1833*)

Flimston, Flimston Chapel No Roman Records

Freshwater East, No Roman Records

Freshwater West,

4 hammered coins between Angle and Freshwater West.

Freystrop. No Roman Records

2½ miles (S. by E.) from Haverfordwest, on the road by Pembroke ferry to Pembroke;

Granston No Roman Records

6 miles (W. S. W.) from Fishguard;

Gumfreston No Roman Records Nr Tenby

Haroldston St. Issels, or East Harroldston No Roman Records

Haroldston West No Roman Records Near Broadhaven

5½ miles (W.) from Haverfordwest;

Hasguard No Roman Records

4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Milford;

Haverfordwest Roman Coins

James Phillips, in *The History of Pembrokeshire* (published 1909), records a find of *Roman* silver coins in *Haverfordwest*, the earliest dated coin a Valerian and the latest a Claudius Gothicus. The museum in which the coins were deposited has been "scattered to the winds" and the whereabouts of the coins is unknown.

Suggested sited for the **Roman** Road to cross the river cleddeu

Hayscastle inc Wolfcastle & Ford Camp Roman

on West Cleddau river, 5½ miles NW of Clarbeston Road r. station, and 6½ N of Haverfordwest. It contains the villages of Brimstone and Ford;

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments – Ford Camp

About half a mile north west of the hamlet of Ford is a small earthwork 80ft by 60ft having slightly rounded angles. This rectangular enclosure the 6in Ord Sheet marks as a “**Roman** Camp” the thicket of thorns about 100yds to the east is styled “Site of a **Roman** villa”.

The earthwork occupies rising ground above the southern bank of the Western Cleddeau (here the boundary between the parishes of Hayscastle and St Dogwells) with a north westerly slope. The banks are composed of loose stones and soil, and, where fairly perfect have a summit width of 3ft. On the south side the bank rises to a height of from 4ft to 5ft and falls 7ft to an exterior ditch, now much filled up all round the enclosure. The remainder of the rampart averages 4ft in height, with a fall of some 5ft to 6ft to the ditch. Apparently there were two entrances , certainly one to the south east and possibly one to the west. The width may have been 10ft. Visited 5th May 1921.

Roman

Ford Camp –Fenton 1811 (Tour p 333)

“The remains of a small earthwork having an entrance into it from two opposite sides as if it had been intersected by a road.” ..its inner surface showed great inequalities , which led him to surmise that buildings of some kind had stood there formerly. It certainly could not be regarded as a strong post from its inconsiderable size and situation lying rather low, which inclined him to think it rather of **Roman** than British construction.

Ford – Roman Villa

100yds east of the camp is what is termed on the 6in Ord Sheet “ Site of **Roman** Villa”

Roman Villa Fenton (Tour 1811)

“ In the month of December 1806, a labourer employed in casting down an old hedge found a large number of bricks, proved afterwards from their peculiar form and ornament to be **Roman** : and stones which , on examination seemed to have been in contact with fire. This induced him to dig deeper, when he came to a pit of an oblong square, lined on each side with stone and mortar, about 8ft long and near 6ft high; from each side of the side walls there were two flues springing up to the surface of the ground, elevated to about 45degrees. The mouth of the flues....were worked round with fluted **Roman** brick of about 1 1/8 in thick. There was a great quantity of ashes turned up appearing of culm and wood” After his personal visit to the spot he adds “ I need not hesitate a moment to pronounce it a bath, part of a **Roman** Villa”.

[Fenton was familiar with **Roman** remains, and his evidence may be accepted. Without Further excavation it is impossible to say whether the building was a hypocaust dwelling house or a military bath house. If the latter, the fort to which it belonged may have lain in the higher ground to the south and been obliterated by the plough]

In the course of a further examination of this site on the 14th March 1924 when the surface of the ground was clear of vegetation and the soil in the adjoining field had been turned over by the plough, several pieces of slate roofing tiles of distinctly **Roman** appearance were picked up. There can be no doubt that a **Roman** building of some description has occupied the site – Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1924

Ford Camp RCAHMW

Ford Wolfscastle Pembrokeshire Pembrokeshire SM94962647 FORD, **Roman**
BUILDING Trial excavation in 2003

FORD, **Roman** BUILDING

Wolfscastle Type of Site VILLA Period **Roman**

Site Description

Site of **Roman** building, noted by Fenton (*Tour through Pembroke. (1811), 333-4*); building material & surface traces subsequently noted (*St Joseph 1961 (JRS 51), 131*); confirmed by geophysical survey & limited excavation 2003 (*Merrony 2004 (J. Pemb. Hist. Soc. 13), 5-22*): the villa evidently consisted of at least one stone-founded range, about 18.5m north-west to south-east by at least 7.5m, thought to have incorporated a bath suite: no indications of an enclosure about the villa were noted by the survey, although a rectangular enclosure complex to the east may have been associated with it. The site lies on a shelf of level ground on a north-facing hillside: its relationship with settlement enclosure roughly 100m to the west (Nprn305218) is uncertain.

RCAHMW 2004.

A small archaeological investigation by the *Dyfed Archaeological Trust* was carried out in 2010 at the site to determine if it was necessary to place the area under statutory protection and to define an area for proposed scheduling. No evidence was found of a **Roman** villa within the area excavated, however any evidence may have been destroyed by agricultural activity or the actual site of the villa may be located outside of the area investigated. Geophysical surveys did reveal rectilinear field systems to the east of the area investigated which may be associated with **Roman** activity.

Archaeology in Wales 2010 50, 95.

See Driver, T. 2007. *Pembrokeshire: Historic Landscapes from the Air. RCAHMW.* Page 51.

Barnard's Hill Tumulus

Both this mound and that of Rhyndaston Fawr are within 100yds of an early road or trackway, which passes through the parish east to west a continuation of the "causeway" of Camrose parish whilst Hayscastle Tump stands close to it – Visited 20th September 1920.

Rhyndaston Fawr Tumulus

About 300yds north west of the farmhouse of Rhyndaston Fawr in a field known as "Tump" are the remains of a rifled tumulus. Its original height may have been from 10 to 12ft; its circumference at base 120ft."Some fine bronze urns were discovered when it was destroyed" (Pem Arch Survey

c1900) visited 29th September 1920

Hayscastle Tump

This tumulus which when perfect must have been a fine example of its class, stands at the crossing of four roads, the one running due west being marked on the 6in ord sheet at "**Roman** Road". Although the tumulus has been much disturbed it still has a height of 12ft with a base circumference of 150ft. An opening has been made on its eastern slope which has exposed, at a depth of about 5ft the massive stone of a probable cist, but does not seem to have been disturbed. A not very likely suggestion has been made that "this fine tump at the head of a so-called **Roman** Road, was apparently originally constructed for military purposes and then converted into a burial ground (*Pem Arch Survey*). -Visitor 29th September 1920

St Lawrence Camp **RCAHMW**

A promontory fort where a roughly 68m swathe of two north-west facing banks with a medial ditch cut off a tongue of land, about 90m deep, tapering to the east above the confluence of two streams; a third bank reinforces the entrance at the southern end of the bank-system: there are unconfirmed reports of **Roman** building material being found here. **RCAHMW** J.Wiles
07.05.02

Henllan **Topographical Dictionary of Wales –Lewis**

a hamlet forming that part of the parish of Llandewi Velvrey which is in Dungleddy Hundred.

Within the last few years a pot of silver coins was dug up on a farm in this hamlet, but being sold immediately no account of them has been preserved.

Henry's Moat early roadway marked on the Ord sheet as a "**Roman** Road"

10½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Haverfordwest;
Henry's Moat

St Mary's Well

This well stands at the side of an early roadway (marked on the Ord sheet as a "**Roman** Road") in the south corner of the parish, where it adjoins that of Maenclochog.

Herbranstone No Roman Records

3 miles (W. N. W.) from Milford;

Hodgeston No Roman Records

3 miles (E. S. E.) from Pembroke, on the road to Tenby;

Hook No Roman Records

South Hook No Roman Records

Hubberston- Hakin No Roman Records

1 mile (W. by N.) from Milford;

Hundleton

Hundleton -- Parish of Monkton

Cheveralton Concentric Antenna Enclosure

NPRN 420312

Pembrokeshire

Hundleton

Cropmarks of possible enclosure shown by ditch marks running the length of the south side of the field. Recorded during RCAHM aerial reconnaissance on 23rd July 2010 (AP_2010_3060- 3062)

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

Roman Hundleton

Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 22nd and 25th July 2014 discovered cropmarks of a concentric antenna enclosure of Iron Age or **Roman** o-British type, in fields east of Cheveralton. Cropmarks show a univallate central circular enclosure, measuring c.46m diameter, with a flattened facade on the west side. A simple, narrow entrance gap is visible located centrally on this flattened side. Set apart from this central enclosure, on the west side, are two broad arcs of the outer enclosure which sweep in to form an inturned gateway gap. At the point of the inturn, both arcs terminate with a broad butt-end to the ditch originally forming a rather narrow entrance causeway between the enlarged terminals.

Some 160m east of the western ditches are cropmarks of a north-south linear ditch c.217m long, which is likely to form the eastern extent of a presumed outer enclosure, the northern extents of which are partly obscured by a modern road and the southern extents of which lie beneath an unresponsive field on the aerial photographs.

This is a rare cropmark discovery for the Angle peninsula and one which extends the southerly distribution of concentric antenna defended enclosures in Pembrokeshire.

T. Driver, *RCAHMW*, 5th August 2014.

Jameston --See **Manorbier** No Roman Records

Jeffreston, Jeffreyston No Roman Records

7 miles (S. by W,) from Narberth; containing 644 inhabitants.

Johnston No Roman Records

3¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Haverfordwest, on the road to Milford

Jordanston inscribed stone

4½ miles SW of Fishguard, and 11 NW of Clarbeston Road railway station.

In 1896 an inscribed stone was discovered doing duty as a gate post on the Llangwarren estate in this parish; it has since been removed into the parish church. It bears in **Roman** letters the inscription

TIGERNACI DOBAGNI

and in Oram

DOVAGNI

Keeston No Roman Records

Keeston Castle

This important position is occupied by one of the largest and most interesting earthworks in the county. The plan seems to have been a double sided enclosure of three sides of the hill, the fourth side, facing to the southwest being left without protection of a rampart or ditch. Whether the defences were never finished, or whether the eastern side was designedly left open, it is impossible to be confident about.

The inner rampart is formed of mingled stones and earth, without stone walling or outer revetment of stone at any point. It extends for nearly 300yds with an average height of 5ft. On the outer side it drops about 9 ft to a 15ft wide ditch, fringed with a low earthen bank. Between the inner and outer banks is a flat and slightly sloping terrace of an average width of 50 ft beyond which is another low bank. There is no outer ditch, nor entrance other than is afforded by the open eastern approach. The inner and outer banks and intermediate ditch gradually assume the level as they draw towards the end of the curve, giving the whole work the appearance of a horse shoe. About 50 yds distant from the south face of the outer bank is a small oval enclosure 180ft by 140ft having no other defence than a low bank; it would seem to have been a cattle kraal for the camp – visited 14th May 1920.

Kilgetty No Roman Records

Kilgetty. A sprawling and somewhat untidy place which was once a coal-mining village

Lambston, No Roman Records

3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Haverfordwest;

Sites of Interest **RCAM**

Old Road

About 300 yds west of the parish church, and on the north side of the highway are traces of an old road which seems to have run for 150 yds in a northerly direction and to end suddenly in a field; its course is easily followed. The Tithe Schedule has it marked “an old road” - Visited 20th May 1920.

Lampeter Velfry, Lampeter Velfre ---Like an old Roman Road – Fenton

Fenton, continuing his account of Crug y swllt Lampeter Velfre says :-

A little to the south east of the tumulus, in the centre of an oval enclosure formed by a faint earthen agger, similar to those surrounding what on the Wiltshire downs is termed a Druid's barrow. Lay a large stone flat on the ground, about 18 feet long, four feet broad and about 2 feet in average thickness in a place quite destitute of stones, towards which led a pitched avenue like an old **Roman** road , still to be traced as far as the turnpike the whole length of the field, notwithstanding the cultivation the field seems to have undergone for ages. Of the pitched avenue no trace remains above ground – Visited 20th May 1915.

Lamphey Roman Coin (E Laws)

2 miles (E.) from Pembroke, on the road to Tenby;

Freshwater East (Lamphey) No Roman Records

Portclew Llamphey No Roman Records

Landshipping No Roman Records

Lawrenny No Roman Records

5 miles NNE from Pembroke on a branch of Milford Haven ,

Letterston (Treletert) No Roman Records

on a branch of the river Cleddan 7 miles NW by N of ClarbestonRoad r. station, and 9 N by W of Haverfordwest;

Little Newcastle No Roman Records

8½ miles (N. by E.) from Haverfordwest;

Llandewi Velfrey, - Henllan Roman Coins

Within the last few years, a pot of silver coins was dug up on a farm in this hamlet, but being sold immediately on their discovery, no particular account of them has been preserved. [1834]

Roman coins RCAM

In a letter of 1693 addressed to Edward Lhuyd (Bodl. Ashmole, 1815 f307) mention is made of the discovery in this parish of two pots of coins of "Julius Ceasar, Augustus, Vespasian, and others."

Roman Road 300m East of Bryn Farm

Llanddewi Velfrey 51.8326°N 4.6786°W, SN155182 **Roman**

Llandeilo Llwydarth, No Roman Records

St Teilo's Skull

Llandilo (Llandeilo) Memorial stones Latin Ogram

11 miles N of Narberth

Crossing the stone stile that gives access to the churchyard, we espy upon its southern side a slab of greenstone bearing, in rudely-chased letters, the inscription : coimagni fili caveti. A similar stone near the east end of the ruined chancel has also its superscription, which reads : ANDAGELLi iacit ; with a fainter line, possibly fili CNOI, below ; and over all a cross with tridented terminations.

Inscribed Stones

Two incised stones which formally stood in the churchyard, have recently been erected on either side of the primitive wicker gate.

The taller stone stands 68 in above the soil. It bears in **Roman** letters the inscription ANDAGELL – IACIT FILI CAVETI, and in Ogam ANDAGELLI MACU CAVI. The head of the stone above the inscription, carries a Latin cross, the ends being forked.

The second stone stands 40in above the soil. It has the simple incision in **Roman** letters – COLMAGNI FILI CAVETI.

Unfortunately both stones have been so fixed as to be exposed to the full force of the prevailing winds and rain, and in consequence are weathering badly. It is much to be desired that they should be removed to a place of shelter and safety – **RCAM** Visited 9th October 1914

Two inscribed pillar stones of early medieval date have been removed from the site and installed in Maenclochog church. J.Wiles 21.03.02

Llandeloy No Roman Records

7 miles (E. by N.) from St. David's;

Llanfair Nant y Gof including Tre cwn Fortification showing *Roman* Influence

3 miles S by E of Fishguard, and 10 NW by N of Clarbeston Road

Castell Bucket

This is a circular earthwork about 250yds west by south of Bucket farmhouse and close to the southern boundary of the parish. It stands 300ft above sea level, on the field known as Castell. Southward the position has a natural defence in the slope above the small stream which divides this parish from that of Letterston. No advantage however has been taken of it, and a space has been left between the enclosing bank and the sloping ground. The level gradually rises to the north east. The enclosed area has a diameter of 195ft. The bank though broken in places, and everywhere covered with heavy undergrowth, is fairly continuous on the north west where it rises to a height of 4ft and falls 10ft to the natural level; on the southwest it has a height of 2ft and falls 7ft. The entrance 10ft wide is to the west; it is protected by two parallel banks 60ft in length, and 6ft in height. The distance between these banks is 50ft. They do not join up with the main work, and the ends leave an entrance 12ft wide at the northeast and south east of the banks –Visited 15th June 1915

[Lieut Col W Ll Morgan R.E, writes that he regards this feature as a counterpart of the *Roman* titulus, and that it shows the effect of *Roman* influence on the fortifications of the *Roman o* Britons.

Llandissilio, Memorial Stone Latin

5 1/2 miles N by E from Narberth on the road to Cardigan

In the churchyard leaning against the south side of the church is an ancient stone of large dimensions, with the inscription in rude characters LVTORICI FIL PAVLINI MARINI LATIO.

Llanfair Nant Gwyn, No Roman Records

7 miles (S. by E.) from Cardigan;

Llanfallteg west, No Roman Records

Llanfihangel Penbedw, No Roman Records

5 miles (S. S. E.) from Cardigan;

Llanfyrnach old *Roman* way Coins *Roman*

A letter written to Edward Lhuyd on the 26th September 1708 by Mr David Lewis of Pnat y benne Llanboidy “The old *Roman* way mentioned in my description of Lhanboydy is visible here as[? In] several places the east side of the river” (*Ashmolean Collection, No 1816, fo 38 Bodleian Library*)”

Coins Roman

In the year 1828 "**Roman** Coins" were found on the summit of Begney . No particulars of this hoard can be traced. One small silver coin of the find – too much worn for identification , but undoubtedly **Roman** – is carefully treasured up by a lady in the near locality to whom it passed from her grandfather, who had been present at the discovery – Seen 15th June 1920 **RCAM**

Llangan, No Roman Records

16 miles W of Carmarthen

Llangolman, No Roman Records

, 8 miles (N.) from Narberth

Llangwm (Lang Heim) No Roman Records

5 miles SE by S from Haverfordwest

Llanhowel, No Roman Records

4½ miles (E. by N.) from St. David's;

Llanllawer (Llanhawer), No Roman Records

2 miles ESE of Fishguard, and 12 NNW of Clarbeston-Road r. station.

Lampeter Velfre No Roman Records

3 miles (E.) from Narberth;

Llanreithan, Llanrhian, Llanrheithan No Roman Records

4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Solva;

Llanrhian No Roman Records

5 miles (N. E.) from St. David's;

Croes Goch Village

late/post Roman period site?

Archaeological sources suggest that Croes-goch is the site of cist burial and features of the late/post **Roman** period.

RCAHMW, 2010.

Porthgain No Roman Records

Abereiddi No Roman Records

Llanstadwell & Neyland No Roman Records

3 miles (E. by S.) from Milford;

Llanstinan No Roman Records

Llantood No Roman Records

3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Cardigan;

Parc y Mynach No Roman Records

Llantyd, No Roman Records

3 miles SW by S from Cardigan

Llanwnda, No Roman Records

2 1/2 miles (North. West.) from Fishguard,

Llanycefn, (Llan-Y-Cefn) No Roman Records

7 miles (North. by West.) from Narberth;

Llanychaer, No Roman Records

2 miles (S. E.) from Fishguard;

Llanychlwydog No Roman Records

Lawhadden Fighting and farming in iron age west wales

Published by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited and Manpower Services Commission.

Introduction

Over the last three years an important programme of excavations has been carried out on a group of small defended settlements of Prehistoric and **Roman** date near Llawhaden.

The Llawhaden sites

are typical of the defended settlements of central Pembrokeshire. Today these usually survive as gentle grass grown banks and ditches representing the levelled remains of once formidable defences, which were necessary in the war-like Celtic society of the first millennium BC. Within these defences were houses and storage structures and additional outer enclosures were sometimes provided for the protection of livestock. Two main types of settlement are known: the first, which can be called "small hillforts" are often situated in strong, naturally defensible positions and sometimes strongly defended artificially by two or more lines of banks and ditches. There are also "ringworks"; smaller, single banked enclosures often situated in non defensive hillslope positions.

Archaeologists would like to answer a number of questions regarding these sites: exactly when were they occupied? Is one type earlier than another or were they occupied at the same time? What class of people lived in them - for instance was one type of site the residence of a chieftain and another of a person of less wealth and importance? What crops were grown and what animals were kept and how did the economy influence the type of society that developed?

Unfortunately, we are rapidly losing the chance of answering these questions. The majority of sites lie on farmland and slowly but surely year by year are being ploughed away, not so much by intensive arable farming but by reseeded operations. In order to obtain information on these sites before their final destruction, the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has undertaken a programme of survey and excavation, a large part of which has been focused on the group of sites north of Llawhaden.

The Llawhader Group

The sites occupy an extensive (4 sq. km.) tongue of land lying between Llawhaden and Gelli. Eleven defended sites are known in the area, which is the greatest concentration of small enclosures in Dyfed. A number of types of site are represented. Dingstopple Motte and Drim Castle are Medieval but the rest are of Prehistoric origin. Of these Broadway, Pilcornswell and Holgan are "small hillforts" while the remainder are "ringworks". The majority of these sites are under the plough. Small scale excavation has been carried out at Broadway, Pilcornswell, Holgan and Bodringallt while Drim, Woodside and Dan-y-Coed have been totally excavated.

The Early Bronze Age

The earliest occupation so far discovered lay below the defences of Pilcornswell, Holgan and Woodside. Archaeological features consisted mainly of pits and hollows but included a round-house at Woodside. Radio-carbon dates suggest this occupation belongs to the Early Bronze Age (as early

as 1800 BC). These structures were long buried and forgotten when the main phase of occupation began and their preservation and discovery was to some extent a matter of chance.

These discoveries are important as they show a much greater density of Early Bronze Age activity in the area than would be suspected from the relatively few surviving monuments such as round barrows and standing stones. Many of these have long been destroyed by agriculture and the Bronze Age landscape of lowland Pembrokeshire was probably every bit as densely settled as the upland north.

The Later Bronze Age

After the Early Bronze Age is a period between 1400 and 800 BC when hardly any sites are known in West Wales. No certain settlement has been excavated at Llawhaden although a bronze trunnion chisel of the period was discovered embedded in the enclosure bank at Broadway. This may have been accidentally lost and only later incorporated into the rampart but it does suggest that there may have been a settlement of this date somewhere in the area.

This lack of settlement suggests that there may have been a catastrophic breakdown in society during the period, perhaps brought on by various factors such as over-population, over-cultivation of land and climatic deterioration. Certainly when settlements were again well established in the first millennium BC, society had become much more aggressive. Continuing competition for available resources led to widespread tribal warfare, which included ritualised head hunting and necessitated the construction of massive defences around settlements.

The earliest defended settlements at Llawhaden were the larger sites, the small hillforts Broadway and Pilcornswell. Broadway started as an undefended settlement, perhaps as early as the eighth century BC and only later was given a defensive bank and ditch. Pilcornswell was built from the beginning as a defended settlement, perhaps at a slightly later date. Its defensive rampart seems to have been supported by timbers which collapsed in flames into the ditch, perhaps as the result of enemy attack. This sequence demonstrates the increasingly warlike nature of the times.

The Ringworks

These tensions may have become worse from the third century BC onwards (the Later Iron Age) leading to a fragmentation of society and the construction of large numbers of ringworks. It is the total excavation of the ringworks, Drim, Woodside and Dan-y-Coed - that has provided the bulk of our evidence regarding the structure and function of these settlements. Dan-y-Coed and Woodside were particularly interesting as they were paired sites, lying next to each other.

Although the sites were small, the defences were massive; the ditch at Dan-y-Coed was ten feet

deep in places, the ramparts probably reaching an equal height. The ramparts would have been topped by a fighting platform and the entrances at Drim and Woodside were defended by timber towers much like an American cavalry fort. Internal structures - represented by post-holes, drains and wall gullies - included two main types. The first were round dwelling houses with low walls and high pitched thatched roofs, much like recent African houses. There were also "four-posters" - storage structures raised on four massive posts to protect the contents from damp and rodents. Many of these buildings were rebuilt a number of times leaving a complex sequence of post-holes and gullies for the archaeologist to interpret.

The most complete plans come from the larger ringworks Dan-y-Coed and particularly Woodside. The sequence of development is also clearest at Woodside. At first only one or two round-houses and 4-posters were built within the enclosure, but later it filled up with structures. In its later phase it had a neatly planned layout with round-houses arranged around the periphery of the site surrounding a central (perhaps slightly larger) round-house. The 4-posters were largely confined to the south western corner. At Dan-y-Coed there was also a succession of round-houses and 4-posters although the latter were not concentrated in any one area but were scattered throughout the enclosure.

A very elaborate approach was provided to Woodside Camp. At first this consisted of a metalled trackway flanked by banks and ditches with a timber tower set half-way along it. The excellent preservation of these features was due to their protection by two later arcs of bank and ditch laid out more or less concentrically to the main enclosure. Both these phases of outwork were probably intended to provide a monumental and impressive approach to the enclosure.

An indication of the dates of these sites is provided by finds of pottery and a brooch dated to the first century BC and by radio-carbon dates. These suggest that occupation at Dan-y-Coed and Bodringallt started in the later Iron Age (probably in the second century BC). Woodside and Drim were probably not established until early *Roman* times although buildings and material culture remained of a traditional native type.

Economic and Social Function

We can reach some conclusions regarding the economy and social function of the ringworks. A mixed farming economy was practised: although the soil is too acid for animal bones to survive, stock rearing is shown by the discovery of implements used in the spinning and weaving of wool and the dressing of skins and leather. Arable farming is demonstrated by the discovery of rotary querns or hand mills and of actual carbonised grain from the occupation layers. However, the latter is relatively rare and stock raising was probably more important; today the predominant activity in

the area is dairy farming. The sites would have lain in an intensively farmed landscape. Although the ancient field systems have been destroyed by more recent farming, some field systems of this type still survive on the Pembrokeshire coast.

This intensively settled but basically stock rearing landscape could never produce large quantities of surplus wealth, so therefore it could not support complex and sophisticated societies with large nucleated centres, such as developed in the Iron Age in the more arable orientated areas of lowland England. However, in local terms the ringworks were undoubtedly important sites. The presence of relatively large numbers of 4-posters shows that the protection of societies' wealth in the form of stored foodstuffs was an important function, while much effort went into the construction of the defences and the elaborate approach to Woodside. Celtic society was an hierarchical one and this wealth, power and prestige would have been the prerogative of the upper strata of society. A site the size of Woodside would have housed a chieftain, his extended family and servants (about 30 people). The large roundhouse at the centre of Woodside was perhaps the residence of the chieftain and his immediate family. A smaller, single family group may have lived at Drim. Lower status individuals probably lived in hut groups scattered amongst the fields.

A very interesting question is the reason for the apparent increase in number of these high status sites throughout the Later Iron Age and Early **Roman** o-British period. Reasons may include population increase but also perhaps the Celtic system of partible inheritance (Welsh cyfran) when inheritances were split between heirs rather than passing to the first born. This could be one explanation of the evolution of the paired settlement at Woodside and Dan-y-Coed.

The **Roman** o- British Period

Drim and Woodside seemed to go out of use fairly early in the **Roman** period although Dan-y-Coed probably remained in occupation longer and underwent major changes brought about by the **Roman** occupation. The more peaceful way of life enforced by the **Romans** led to the abandonment of the defences and many of the inhabitants were able to move outside the cramped confines of the site.

The centre of the enclosure was hollowed out to form a yard. There was only one dwelling house - sufficient for a single family - and this was a partly stone-built, rectangular structure adopting new fashions from more sophisticated **Roman** o-British buildings.

Although these structures at Dan-y-Coed were fairly primitive, fragments of storage vessels for oil and wine and a complete bronze brooch (see above) suggest that in local terms this was a fairly wealthy settlement and possibly remained the dwelling of the descendants of the Iron Age chieftain and his immediate family. Similar development also occurred during this period at Bodringallt. Few sophisticated **Roman** o-British buildings were known in West Wales because continued small scale

land development did not produce sufficient wealth for large scale building programmes.

The Dark Ages

After a period of abandonment, an intriguing final phase of occupation occurred at all three of the ringwork sites. At Drim and Dan-y-Coed structures included very crude stone buildings (at Drim hardly more than hard standings for timber superstructure! Radio-carbon dates suggest this occupation may be late **Roman** at Dan-y-Coed but at Drim it probably belongs to the post **Roman** "Dark Ages". The chronological spread of this later occupation is demonstrated by a date of 950 ad from one of a number of large pits which form the latest phase of activity at Woodside.

The Dark Age activity is potentially one of the most exciting finds of the excavation as little or nothing is known of settlements of this period in West Wales. The period is marked by widespread social upheavals and an eventual end to the settlement pattern which had lasted for over a thousand years. Widespread folk movements occurred, including the immigration of Irish groups into Pembrokeshire. These upheavals were undoubtedly in large part the result of the end of the **Roman** occupation although, as at the end of the second millennium BC, the lack of settlement suggests a human catastrophe perhaps due to climatic or other environmental factors. It is in the context of these troubled times that we can perhaps see the re-occupation of Drim and Dan-y-Coed.

Further analysis of these structures and remains will throw important new light on the period.

Llawhaden [Llanhuadain] Roman road Via Julia

3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Narberth;

Roman road Via Julia

there is some recent research which suggests that the **Roman** road Via Julia passed near or through the parish.

Roman Llawhadden

In the late 1990's there was discussion about some commercial aerial photographs which appeared to show a **Roman** road running from Carmarthen to Whitland and then on to Llawhaden presumably from there to the ford at Haverfordwest. These photographs were shown at a meeting of the Pembrokeshire Historical Society in the Library Haverfordwest. Since there has been further research on the subject which would seem to prove the evidence given is correct.

Roman ROAD WEST OF CARMARTHEN; VIA JULIA, BROADWAY SECTION

Lawhadden

Cotland Mill (SOUTH)

Period

Unknown;**Roman** ?

Roman ROAD WEST OF CARMARTHEN; VIA JULIA, BROADWAY SECTION

Soilmark of enclosure approx. 120m square with one rounded corner visible. Remaining extents of enclosure obscured by field boundaries. An outside possibility that this is **Roman** in date. Possibly old ploughed out field boundary. Discovered during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 10th April 2003.

Photography of site as cropmark on 18th July 2003 showed well marked, close-set double ditches along the north side which matched the position of the soilmarked 'rampart'. This appears to lend greater weight to the site being **Roman** .

T Driver **RCAHMW**

Dan-Y-Coed, Enclosure

The oval, banked and ditched enclosure at Dan-y-Coed measures about 42m east-west by 30m, and has a south-west facing entrance fronted by a roughly 40m ditched approachway, whose ditches appear to define dependant enclosures, intersecting with those of the Woodside enclosure, set about 60m to the north (Nprn304414).

Near total excavation demonstrated an extended occupation sequence, involving circular and four-post structures, dated from radio-carbon and material assemblage to the 2nd century BC through to the 2nd century AD, with later, rectangular structures possibly belonging to the **Roman** period.
source: Williams & Mytum 1998 Llawhaden, Dyfed (BAR British ser. 275), 30-52.

J.Wiles 19.11.03

Bodringallt Enclosure

The oval, ditched and ramparted enclosure at Bodringallt measures about 58m east-west by 40m, and is set on ground falling to the south, having a south-west facing entrance, on the north side of which springs a ditch defining a roughly 150m east-west by 50m enclosure on the north.

Survey and limited excavation, in c.1980 produced a limited later 1st to early 2nd century **Roman o-British** assemblage, with radio-carbon dates indicating occupation in the 1st-2nd century BC.

Source: Williams & Mytum 1998 Llawhaden, Dyfed (BAR British ser. 275), 72-4.

J.Wiles 19.11.03

Roman ROAD WEST OF CARMARTHEN; VIA JULIA, BROADWAY SECTION

Site Description

Discontinuous cropmarks thought to represent a **Roman** road, are part of a route west of Carmarthen (Nprn114111), extending about 360m rather south of east-west, including linear features and quarry pits, from SN07171879 to SN06821878. An apparent branch heading south-west probably represents part of a later linear bank (Nprn400415).

Further traces of road:

c.1.6km to the west-south-west (Nprn308891)

c.1.2m to the east-south-east (Nprn309028).

RCAHMW AP945092/46; 965115/47

J.Wiles 18.11.03

Roman ROAD WEST OF CARMARTHEN; VIA JULIA, TRE-WYNT SECTION

Parchmark of a roughly 100m section of **Roman** road, part of route west of Carmarthen (NPRN 114111). This section runs east-west, descending a spur into the valley of the Western Cleddau.

Several quarry pits, possibly associated, are also apparent.

Next recorded section to the east = NPRN 401986, some 800m distant.

Next recorded section to the west-north-west = NPRN 309504, some 1.25km distant, on the far side of the Cleddau.

RCAHMW AP95-CS 1707

RCAHMW AP955156/64

J.Wiles 01.03.04

Roman ROAD OF CARMARTHEN; VIA JULIA, POSSIBLE FEATURES AT COTLAND

1. Possible Quarry Pits, used in the construction of a **Roman** road. Situated at Cotland farm north of Llawhaden.

RCAHMW AP955156/65-66

CHN 19/09/03

2. **RCAHMW** AP Mapping Project shows a c.90m stretch of linear crop/parchmark running WNW of given NGR, with a group of apparent quarry pits to the ENE.

Recorded as a constituent of the **Roman** road W of Carmarthen (Nprn114111), neighbouring segments being recorded 1.6km ENE at Broadway (Nprn309504) & 1.1km to the W at Longlands (Nprn309505).

J.Wiles 19.11.03

DUCKSPOOL EARTHWORK **_Roman ?**

A curvilinear earthwork possibly the line of a former road.

DKL 1999

Possibly part of the route W of Carmarthen (Nprn114111), although the line of this appears to pass to the N - see Nprn308891, 309505.

J.Wiles 19.11.03

LINEAR EARTHWORK FEATURE EXTENDING FROM BROADWAY ENCLOSURE

A linear bank, extending c.500m from Broadway enclosure (Nprn304412), running north-north-west, north, north-north-east, north-east & then eastwards, from SN07051844 to SN07211880.

The feature has been observed to cut across Broadway enclosure, extending its course by about 60m, perhaps indicating that it is later in date than the enclosure (see Mytum & Williams 1998

(Llawhaden, BAR 275), 6), whilst on the N it appears to conform to the line of an east-west **Roman** road (Nprn309504); current boundary features may continue the line of the bank to a watercourse to the east.

RCAHMW AP945092/42-4;965115/47

J.Wiles 18.05.04

Roman ROAD WEST OF CARMARTHEN;VIA JULIA, PEN-Y-GROES SECTION

Intermittent parchmarks represent a roughly 830m stretch of a **Roman** road, part of the route running west from Carmarthen (NPRN 114111). The course of this stretch of road (running from SN09311841 to SN10121848) is rather sinuous, as it negotiates the head of a tributary valley leading west into the Cleddau. Quarry pits are apparent in the eastern area.

Next section recorded to the east = NPRN 401989, some 620m distant.

Next section to the west = NPRN 309028, some 800m distant.

John Wiles 31/10/2006

Roman ROAD WEST OF CARMARTHEN;VIA JULIA, FAIRY BANK SECTION

A roughly 75m east-west stretch of **Roman** road, part of the route leading west from Carmarthen (NPRN 114111). The next recorded section to the west is NPRN 401986, some 620m distant, and the next recorded section to the east is NPRN 403356, some 800m distant.

RCAHMW AP945092/42-4;965115/47

J.Wiles 18.05.04

Roman Road West Of Carmarthen; Via Julia, Broadway Section

Discontinuous cropmarks thought to represent a **Roman** road, are part of a route west of Carmarthen, extending about 360m rather south of east-west, including linear features and quarry pits, from SN07171879 to SN06821878. An apparent branch heading south-west probably represents part of a later linear bank

Further traces of road: c.1.6km to the west-south-west -c.1.2m to the east-south-east

J.Wiles 03.08.04

Roman Road West Of Carmarthen;Via Julia, Pen-Y-Groes Section

Intermittent parchmarks represent a roughly 830m stretch of a **Roman** road, part of the route running west from Carmarthen . The course of this stretch of road is rather sinuous, as it negotiates the head of a tributary valley leading west into the Cleddau. Quarry pits are apparent in the eastern area. Next section recorded to the east some 620m distant. Next section to the west some 800m distant.

Roman Road West Of Carmarthen; Via Julia, Fairy Bank Section

A roughly 75m east-west stretch of **Roman** road, part of the route leading west from Carmarthen .

The next recorded section to the west is some 620m distant, and the next recorded section to the east is some 800m distant.

Roman Road West Of Carmarthen; Via Julia west of Drim

Linear cropmark West of Drim. ?Via Julia **RCAHMW** . Does not conform to currently accepted route of **Roman** road W of Carmarthen .

Drim Camp is a descheduled hillfort, 400 yards to the south-east of Drim Castle. The hillfort is a banked and ditched oval enclosure, about 30m north-west to south-east by 25m, having a north-west facing entrance, set on the western end of a east-west ridge summit.

Near total excavation produced evidence for later prehistoric and **Roman** period occupation, centring on a single circular structure; pre-enclosure activity, including cultivation marks, was attested, whilst a cremation deposit was not closely dated: a distinct later, or post-medieval occupation period, involving rectangular structures, is indicated.

Source: Williams & Mytum 1998 Llawhaden, Dyfed (BAR British ser. 275), 53-64.

RCAHMW AP965115/48

Cotland Mill (South)

Soilmark of enclosure approx. 120m square with one rounded corner visible. Remaining extents of enclosure obscured by field boundaries. An outside possibility that this is **Roman** in date. Possibly old ploughed out field boundary. Discovered during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 10th April 2003. Photography of site as cropmark on 18th July 2003 showed well marked, close-set double ditches along the north side which matched the position of the soilmarked 'rampart'. This appears to lend greater weight to the site being **Roman** . T Driver **RCAHMW**

Roman Road Of Carmarthen; Via Julia, Possible Features At Cotland

1. Possible Quarry Pits, used in the construction of a **Roman** road. Situated at Cotland farm north of

Llawhaden. **RCAHMW**

2. **RCAHMW** AP Mapping Project shows a c.90m stretch of linear crop/parchmark running WNW , with a group of apparent quarry pits to the east north east. Recorded as a constituent of the **Roman** road W of Carmarthen , neighbouring segments being recorded 1.6km east north east at Broadway & 1.1km to the west at Longlands J.Wiles 19.11.03

Bodringallt Enclosure

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Survey and limited excavation, in c.1980 produced a limited later 1st to early 2nd century **Roman** o- British assemblage, with radio-carbon dates indicating occupation in the 1st-2nd century BC. Source: Williams & Mytum 1998 Llawhaden, Dyfed (BAR British ser. 275), 72-4

RCAHMW.J.Wiles 19.11.03

Roman Road West Of Carmarthen;Via Julia, Tre-Wynt Section

Parchmark of a roughly 100m section of **Roman** road, part of route west of Carmarthen. This section runs east-west, descending a spur into the valley of the Western Cleddau.

Several quarry pits, possibly associated, are also apparent. Next recorded section to the east, some 800m distant.

Next recorded section to the west-north-west, some 1.25km distant, on the far side of the Cleddau.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 01.03.04

Duckspool Earthwork _Roman ?

A curvilinear earthwork possibly the line of a former road. Possibly part of the route west of Carmarthen, although the line of this appears to pass to the north J.Wiles 19.11.03

Drum Castle?

This earthwork stands immediately north of Drum homestead, around which are remains of old buildings, intermixed with modern cottages and barns approached by ancient sunk track ways and narrow lanes. It consists of a circular mound 150ft in diameter surrounded by a 5ft bank and ditch. The ditch is 60ft from the crest of the rampart to the edge of the counter scarp. The entrance, which is to the north was approached by an earthen causeway 20ft wide –**RCAM** visited 23rd April 1920

Drum Wood Camp

On the western side of Drum wood, on ground which slopes to the south , is an oval enclosure 140ft by 120ft The bank on the western side, where it forms the hedge, has a height of some 5ft. The remaining portion has almost disappeared under cultivation. There may have been an outer bank on the northern side. The entrance was in the part of the bank that has been cleared away – **RCAM** visited 17th May 1920.

Drum Wood Camp (2)

An earthwork about 1 ½ miles south of the other enclosure.It has been formed by cutting off the end of a small spur, and is defended by a steep slope to the south, and to a lesser degree to the north

west. On the rising ground to the north west is a massive and well preserved rampart 8ft high with a fall of 9ft to a ditch which is 10ft wide., A second rampart 4ft higher than the first falls 9ft to a ditch 7ft deep. The ground immediately in front of the camp is 10ft higher than the interior. The length of the enclosed area is about 300ft and its greatest width 200ft. The entrance, which has been disturbed is at the south western end of the rampart. The earthwork is much overgrown – **RCAM**

21st April 1920.

Pilcornswell Camps

(1) Of this earthwork on Pilcornswell Farm but faint traces remain of a bank and ditch, both much bowed out to the east across a tongue of land. The whole work is practically destroyed ; but it may be conjectured that the entrance faced north –**RCAM** visited 21st April 1920

(2) In the field next north to that on which the first camp is placed are faint traces of a circular enclosure to which attention has been drawn by the *Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey*. It was at that time much reduced by agricultural operations, and has since been still further obliterated. It has a diameter of 300ft, and is now bisected by a hedge. The entrance was probably to the east –**RCAM**

21 April 1920.

Pilcornswell, Enclosure ---- Roman o-British glass sherd.

The oval enclosure at Pilcornswell measures about 65m north-west to south-east by 80m. It rests on steep natural slopes on the north-west and south-west, elsewhere defined by a bank, ditch and counterscarp, having a north-east facing entrance, elaborated by a curvilinear banked area, about 20m deep. A limited excavation yielded 5th-2nd century radio-carbon dates, which were tied to an episode of rampart destruction; the site produced an unstratified **Roman** o-British glass sherd.

Source: Williams & Mytum 1998 Llawhaden, Dyfed (BAR British ser. 275), 7-8, 70-71.

RCAHMW

Llysyfran, No Roman Records

7 miles (North East.) from Haverfordwest;

Loveston, No Roman Records

5 miles (S. S. W.) from Narberth;

Ludchurch, No Roman Records

4½ miles (S. E.) from Narberth;

Castell Meherin *RCAM* May be *Roman*

The earthwork known by the name of Castell Meherin, which if Welsh, would mean Weather's Castle or "The Wethers" is from several points of view worthy of close attention by Welsh archaeologists. It is placed on the summit of a long narrow ridge of ground about 4 miles to the north of the Bristol Channel and 673 ft above sea level. The ridge runs parallel with the northern shore of the channel, and is the first suitable site for an observation camp that an enemy landing upon the south eastern shore of the county between Ragwen and Giltar Points would arrive at in an attack upon the district. Behind this ridge the surface of the country is broken into a confused mass of hills and valleys which ramify in all directions, and steadily increasing height, depth and difficulty, eventually culminate in the Prescelly range. South of a line drawn about 4 miles on either hand of Castell Meherin the place names of the district are almost exclusively English. North of the line they are as distinctively Welsh. It is clear that Castell Meherin was constructed to serve as a border fortress of importance.

The earthwork has suffered much injury within the recollections of the writer of the present notice [1915]. Thirty years ago the ramparts were in fairly perfect condition, and it was then possible to make out, not merely the general character of the earthwork, but also features which differentiated it from the great hill camps of Wales. In shape it is a long rectangle, the length of the interior being about 700ft. With a breadth of about 250 ft; the long axis followed the direction of the hill. The angles which were then perfect, were slightly rounded, and it had all the trim symmetrical appearance of a *Roman* earthwork. Indeed, so obvious was the resemblance that when the site was visited by the Cambrian Archaeological Association in the year 1851 "some of the party considered the remains to indicate a *Roman* construction" (*Arch Camb II ii 325*). Later, an able local explorer Mr Edward Laws F.S.A. pronounced it to be *Roman* (*Little England beyond Wales 1888 p40*) whilst in 1892 the editor of Owen's Pembrokeshire (*I 108n3*) spoke of it as "an old *Roman* encampment" Its position, however, is hardly that of the regular *Roman* fort, and its proportions not those of the usual *Roman* plan. Moreover, if it were of *Roman* origin there would probably be indications of a road traversing the interior. Many of its original features have been obliterated, the banks have been levelled, and it is now impossible to locate the entrances. The broad and rather shallow ditch that encircled the position immediately outside the rampart has in some places been entirely filled up, and in others nearly so.

So far as we were able to ascertain, no relics of any description have been found in or around the camp, and it may be conjectured that the position was not occupied for a lengthened period. In the absence of positive evidence of the people by whom it was constructed, all speculations relating thereto must be regretted that these were not recognised and carefully recorded while the opportunities for doing so were more abundant than they are at present. The ground plan of Castell Meherin should be compared with the faint indications of Castle Fleming, and the more complete remains of *Romans* Castle – Visited 23rd April 1915.

Lydstep. --See **Manorbier** No Roman Records

Maenclochog No Roman Records

12 miles (N. E.) from Haverfordwest.

Vorlan, No Roman Records

a township, in the parish of St. Mary's, or Maenclochog 9 miles (N. by W.) from Narberth;

Rosebush No Roman Records

north west of the village of Maenclochog.

Manorbier No Roman Records

4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Tenby

Bronze Age food beakers have been found at Manorbier.

Jameston - Parish of Manorbier No Roman Records

Lydstep. Parish of Manorbier No Roman Records

Manordeifi, No Roman Records

3 miles (S. E.) from Cardigan, and 6 (W. N. W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn

Manorowen No Roman Records

2 miles (W. S. W.) from Fishguard;

Martletwy, MartleTewi, Marteltwy No Roman Records

6 miles (S.E.) from Haverfordwest;

Mathry, No Roman Records

8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Fishguard;

Marlos, Marloes, No Roman Records

11 miles (West South West.) from Haverfordwest;

Gatholm Island

Roman pottery and a coin of Carausius among the remains of a hut settlement –

Visited 14th September 1920. *RCAHMW*

Meline *Ancient Trackway.*

8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Cardigan;

In the sheet of the Survey of the county the editor, referring to the early trackway on Prescelly, observes: “ Nowhere in the county of Pembroke can this old roadway be followed to better advantage-- it is known by various names – Via Julia, Via Flandrica, and the Pilgrim's way – and consists herabouts of a raised bank about 10ft wide, with indications of a ditch on either side.. it will be observed that the map maker has marked at intervals 'hole' 'picket and pile of stones'. The conclusion we arrived at respecting these was that the holes were of comparative recent construction and made for the purpose of cutting turf to drive off along the old track, but that they had been kept open and enlarged by the mountain sheep getting in to scratch themselves and shelter from sun and wind. With regard to the piles of stones and 'pickets' it seems as if the earthen bank which formed the track had at some period been repaired with stone in considerable quantities, and that then the bank had again given way and exposed the heaps of stones which had been used to mend it”

Milford Haven (the Haven) No Roman Records

Milford Haven Town No Roman Records

6 miles (N. W.) from Pembroke, 8 (S. S. W.) from Haverfordwest,

Milton,--see Carew No Roman Records

Minwear, No Roman Records

4½ miles (W. by S.) from Narberth;

Monkton, Nr Pembroke No Roman Records

Monington No Roman Records

3 miles (W. S. W.) from Cardigan;

Mounton, No Roman Records

2 miles (W.S.W.) from Narberth,

Morfil- Morvil----Mynydd Morvil Field System

Extensive field system, principally recorded by aerial photography, chiefly characterised by close-set ridge and furrow, which extends across most of Mynydd Morvil. At the grid reference of the record, are earlier curvilinear banks underlying the more regular Enclosure-act boundaries. The field systems may include prehistoric or **Roman** o-British elements. **RCAHMW** T Driver

Moylegrove, No Roman Records

Mynachlogddu. No Roman Records

10 miles (N. by E. from Narberth;

Narberth, No Roman Records

Narberth, Yn Arberth.

10 miles (E.) from Haverfordwest, 11 (N.) from Tenby, 14½ (N. E.) from Pembroke,

Canaston Wood Camp RCAM

Nash No Roman Records

2 miles (N. E.) from Pembroke;

Nevern, *burial memorial to a retired Roman Soldier*

2 miles (E. N. E.) from Newport, and 8 (S. W. by W.) from Cardigan,

Brynach, an early christian married the local chief's daughter and founded a holy place by the stream. He buried his brother in law Maelgwyn the memorial stone is written in Latin and Ogam family therefore must have had Irish connections

burial memorial to a retired Roman Soldier lies near plus a fragment of another

Four more early christian monuments lie either in the church or churchyard.

The Vitaliani Stone RCAM 1923

This stone is now placed in the porch of the church; it originally stood on the north side of the churchyard, It bears an inscription in Latin and Ogam. The Latin reads VITALIANI EMERETO (to the well earned honour of Vitalianus), the letters running across the face of the stone in two parallel lines. The Ogam characters read VITALIANI (the monument) of Vitalianus.

Sir John Rhys regarded it as “probably one of the oldest of our bilingual monuments”

(*Pembrokeshire Antiquities 1897 p5;*) *Owen Pemb I p 328 [1595]* states that the stone is “supposed to be as early as the 5th century”

The Maglocvnus Stone RCAM 1923

This bilingual stone , now in the Henllys Chapel, was found built into the wall of the staircase leading to the priest's chamber by the *Cambrian Archaeological Association* when at Nevern in 1906. a little later it was carefully fixed in its present position. The stone measures 5ft 2 ½ in long and 13 ½ inches across its widest part. It is incomplete, a portion of the smaller end having been broken off , probably when it was placed in the staircase wall. The inscription in **Roman** Capitals runs MAGLOCVNI FILI CLVTORI. The Ogam reads MAGLICUNAS MAGI CLUTAR. The two inscriptions are evidently close renderings of each other, both meaning the monument of Maelog, son of Clydei.

Cross Stone

On the same occasion in 1906 this stone was found in the staircase wall adjoining the Maglocvnus slab. It was subsequently removed to the sill of one of the windows in the Henllys Chapel. It was then found to bear an interlaced cross in slight relief, the design occupying the entire stone which is 62 in long by 12 in broad. There is no inscription. The stone also bears a ribbon ornament which is

worked into a single knot in a manner unusual and altogether different from the character of the ornament commonly met with on Celtic crosses

Imperfect Inscribed Stone

In the exterior north wall of the church is a faintly lettered fragment of red sandstone bearing a few **Roman** letters which read

T

V

M

I M

Professor Westwood in 1860 described what without doubt is the same stone, which then bore a few more letters and in 1912 Sir John Rhys said of it “the interest attaching to the stone or stones in question is that they are evidence of the existence at one time at Nevern of traces of **Roman** remains, evidence carrying us back to the **Roman** occupation, and tending to show that the place was one of some importance perhaps before the Dessi occupied it and found it a convenient basis of communication with Ireland” (Festchrift presented to Prof Kuno Meyer, pp230). There are no grounds for connecting the stone directly with the **Roman** s but it may date from the last years of the **Roman** occupation of Britain.

Newcastle Emlyn, No Roman Records

Newgale, No Roman Records

New Moat [Y Mot] ? Roman Camp?

New Moat lies ten miles north-east of Haverfordwest

1907 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

Near the mount are the remains of a very extensive **Roman** camp. Enclosing a quadrilateral area three hundred yards in diameter, and situated on a gentle declivity towards the south. A considerable portion of the northern rampart has been dug up, but the remains are sufficient to mark out the four sides of the camp with tolerable accuracy; the road from Narberth to Fishguard passes through its centre.

RCAHMW

The remains of the motte, now no more than 12 ft in height can be seen on the east side of the main road facing Beech Court. There are no signs of any masonry, and it is unlikely that the castle was ever built in stone. The bailey can be detected to the west and north and was formerly mistaken for the remains of a **Roman camp**, being so marked on the 1907 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

Newport No Roman Records

Newton North, Roman Coins RCAM

In the year 1857 a hoard of **Roman** coins was discovered on the third field south of Newhouse farmstead close to the Ordnance Bench Mark 360 The coins “had been apparently been enclosed in

a skin, and impressions of the leather on the verdigris was plain to be seen. The coins cemented by oxidation into a solid mass weighted about a hundredweight. They were retained by the Baron de Rutzen -*Pembrokeshire Archaeological survey*

Arch Camb 1857 Iii iii 313 Laws Little England 1888 p 46

Nothing has been learned of the ownership of the coins and bronze articles **RCAM**

Nolton, & Nolton Haven. No Roman Records

6 miles (W. by N.) from Haverfordwest;

Nolton Haven

Orielton No Roman Records

Pant-Y-Phillip, No Roman Records

Pare Y Meirw No Roman Records

Pembroke Roman coins

Mr Cobb suggests a maybe **Roman** connection.

Roman coins have been found both in Pembroke and at Pennar .

Occupation during the **Roman** period is attested by the finding of a fair number of **Roman** coins;

Mr Cobb in particular testifies to having discovered nine personally apparently in the Wogan cavern

Coins

(i) **Roman** . while excavating at Pembroke Castle, in 1887 , Mr. J. R. Cobb found a coin of Carausius, which had been used to fit a blade of some kind to a handle. With it were a Constantine, a Constantine II, a Constans and two uncertain issues

(ii) In 1835 a small copper coin of the reign of Constantine, in excellent preservation, was found on a rock: near Pembroke Castle (Ms. in the *Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society*).

(iii) A series of gold, silver and copper coins found at Pembroke was exhibited to the *Cambrian Archaeological Association* at its meeting at Tenby in 1851

No trace of this collection now exists.

Acc/to *Journal 1885 Vol XLI of the Congress of British Archeological Society* they visited the site of the castle on Sept 8 1884 and met a Mr J. R. Cobb of Brecon who was restoring the Castle." That the site was occupied by the **Roman** s may be assumed from the numerous coins of Constantine and Carausius collected. Mr Cobb had found several. No **Roman** bricks or tiles however have been found"

Pembroke Dock Roman coins

Roman coins

The earliest remains that have been found in the area, that is now Pembroke Dock, are **Roman** .
coins

Coins of the reign of Claudius Gothicus (268 to 270 AD) and of Constantius II (337 to 361AD), now in the National Museum of Wales, were dug up in a garden in Military Road Pennar and other coins were reported to have been found in the same immediate area.

Mason recorded the uncovering of the remains of a stone build road with a stone lined ditch by workmen clearing the site for South Pembrokeshire Hospital.

Pennally, Penally No Roman Records

SW of Tenby

Penrieth, Penrith No Roman Records

7 miles (S. S. E.) from Cardigan;

Penrith—Castellan No Roman Records

a chapelry, in the parish of Penrith, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Cardigan;

Picton, see Slebech No Roman Records

Pontfaen, No Roman Records

5 miles (S. E.) from Fishguard;

Porthgain, No Roman Records

Prendergast, No Roman Records

At the north-east side of the town of Haverfordwest ,

Puncheston No Roman Records

12 miles (N. N. E.) from Haverfordwest, 6 miles SE of Fishguard, on the western edge of the Presili Hills.

Pwllcrochan No Roman Records

Redberth, No Roman Records

4½ miles (N. W.) from Tenby;

Reynaldston, No Roman Records

4 miles (S. by W.) from Narberth;

Rhoscrowther, No Roman Records

Rickeston and Scotsborough, No Roman Records

Robeston West, No Roman Records

3 miles (N. N. W.) from Milford;

Robeston Wathen,or East No Roman Records

2 miles (W. by N.) from Narberth,

Roch, No Roman Records

6 miles (North.West by West.) from Haverfordwest;

Rosebush, No Roman Records

Rosemarket, No Roman Records

4 miles (E. N. E.) from Milford;

Rudbaxton *Roman Rd*

3 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest;

Roman Road West Of Carmarthen;Via Julia, Possible Section At Windy Hill

Linear crop mark near Slough Mill. ?Via Julia RCAHMW

"Slouth Mill" is at SM 9458 1978

A c.220m linear crop-mark feature, running West South West -East North East, from SM95031976 to SM95251986; less distinct features would extend this line c.160 to the East, on a rather more southerly bearing: a possible section of the **Roman** road W of Carmarthen , last seen North of Wiston, 7.75km to the East South East

Rudbaxton Rath; Crundale Rath; The Rath

Rudbaxton Rath is a subcircular banked, ditched and counterscarped enclosure, about 100m north-south by 95m, having a possible north-facing entrance; resting within the western ramparts is an elliptical enclosure, about 50m NNW-SSE by 32m, presently ploughed-down, but depicted on OS County series (Pembroke. XXIII.13 1889), as banked and ditched, with a north-east-facing, causewayed entrance - thought to represent a medieval castle. On the north-east St Leonard's well

(Nprn 305249 - associated with chapel) impinges on the main rampart. The site is said to have been involved in the English Revolution and finds of unspecified armour have been noted.

Two twisted iron rings, about 20cm in diameter, possibly torcs and an approx. half-sized iron model of a hand, found 'at "the Rath"' about 1865, thought to be Iron Age, or possibly **Roman** , although the presence of a castle, holy well and chapel should be taken into consideration.

Sources: *Arch. Journal* 22 (1865), 81-2);

British Museum 1925 'Guide to Antiquities of the Early Iron Age' 2nd ed., 149.

J. Wiles 29.09.04

Saundersfoot, and East Williamston No Roman Records

East Williamston

NB This parish was formerly known as Williamston Eluard or Elnard.

St Issells (Saundersfoot) No Roman Records

3½ miles from Tenby

Scotsborough House, (see Tenby) No Roman Records

Slebech and Picton No Roman Records

Slebech

4½ miles (East.) from Haverfordwest;

Picton Castle

Solva, *Roman* bronze bow brooch or `fibula

Lower Solva a *Roman* bronze bow brooch or 'fibula' of late first century A.D. type was found here

RCAHMW, T. Driver, 28 June 2007.

Spittal No Roman Records

SPITTAL, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Haverfordwest;

St Brides No Roman Records

St Davids Roman site?

1769 Description of England and Wales

From hence a road extends south-west and west fourteen miles to St. David's. It is situated about a mile from the extremity of a large naked promontory, which projects with a very high front into the Irish sea. It is supposed to have been a **Roman** town, and the Oilapitarum mentioned by Ptolemy, from which it obtained the name of Menevia.

David's (St.) 1838 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

16 miles (W. N. W.) from Haverfordwest, 26 (N. W.) from Pembroke, and

This city has been described by several historians as occupying the site of the **Roman** station Menapia, both from the evidence of various ancient roads leading in a direction towards it, and the position of that station as noticed in the Itineraries. But later writers are of opinion, chiefly from the absence of all military works or other relics of the **Roman** s, that the site of Menapia was nearer the sea, on or not far from a sandy tract called "The Burrows," and that it is now covered either by an accumulation of sand, or by the sea itself, which has encroached considerably upon the shore in the vicinity.

Trepewet, Possible Roman Fort St Davids and the Cathedral Close Pembrokeshire

NPRN 416862

L shaped crop mark with characteristic playing card curved corner suggesting this may be the site of a **Roman** fort. The site is located on low lying pasture just north of the Ffos y mynach road.

Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by **RCAHMW** on 4th March 2008 this site has not yet been investigated on the ground.

L Osborne, 13th June 2012.

St Dogmaels Roman monumental stone

St Dogmaels Topographical Dictionary of Wales –Lewis 1843

Kemmes hundred – 1 mile W from Cardigan

The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Teivy, and is intersected by a small rivulet, across which, and serving as a footbridge was a **Roman** monumental stone about 5 ½ ft in length bearing the inscription “ACRANI FILI; CVNOTAMI” it has, however, been removed and now placed in the corner of a wall near the church

St Dogwells Latin/Ogram stone

9 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest, on the road from that town to Fishguard;

Latin/Ogram stone 6c in churchyard“Hogvitis son of Demetus”.

The Latin reads HOGTIVIS FILI DEMETI ; The ogam consists of one name only, which seems to be OGTENLO or OGTENLAS; the latter reading was suggested by Professor R.A. F. Macalister in 1921. 6c?

St Edrins Carved and Incised Crosses

10 miles (N. N. W.) from Haverfordwest;

Cross Incised Stone

According to the *Pem Arch Survey*, a stone bearing an incised cross within a circle 'is to be seen on the western gatepost in the second gateway on the road way leading from [St Elvies] farmhouse to Solva' Nothing could be learned of this stone – Visited April 1921.

[A cross incised Stone, probably that referred to above, has recently (July 1925) been discovered in the neighbourhood indicated. The cross is of the plain type of Mathry; the cross arms are confined within a circle, with the exception of the lower arm which extends for about an equal distance below the circle. The cross measures 8in., by 16in.,

St Florence, No Roman Records

4½ miles (W. by N.) from Tenby;

St Govans (Chapel),Nr Bosheston No Roman Records

Hermitage probably dates from the end of 13c and was erected on the site of an older building internally 18x12. Popularly dedicated to St Govan but who was he or she?

St Cofen the wife of a king of South Wales killed in battle in the 6c? (to confirm this it is said that the bones found under the alter tomb were those of a woman).

St Ishmaels, No Roman Records

5½ miles (W. by N.) from Milford;

St Justinians, No Roman Records

This building was built in the early 16th century by Bishop Vaughan. It has two doorways in the north wall, a staircase in the SW corner, and three bays of blind arcading on each side, with further arches in the end walls. It is now in ruins.

St Lawrence, Roman site??

8½ miles (N. by W.) from Haverfordwest;

Sites of Interest

Ford

RCAHMW

Site of **Roman** building, noted by Fenton (*Tour through Pembroke*. (1811), 333-4); building material & surface traces subsequently noted (St Joseph 1961 (JRS 51), 131); confirmed by geophysical survey & limited excavation 2003 (*Merrony 2004 (J. Pemb. Hist. Soc. 13)*, 5-22): the villa evidently consisted of at least one stone-founded range, about 18.5m north-west to south-east by at least 7.5m, thought to have incorporated a bath suite: no indications of an enclosure about the villa were noted by the survey, although a rectangular enclosure complex to the east may have been associated with it. The site lies on a shelf of level ground on a north-facing hillside: its relationship with settlement enclosure roughly 100m to the west is uncertain. ***RCAHMW*** 2004.

A small archaeological investigation by the *Dyfed Archaeological Trust* was carried out in 2010 at the site to determine if it was necessary to place the area under statutory protection and to define an area for proposed scheduling. No evidence was found of a **Roman** villa within the area excavated, however any evidence may have been destroyed by agricultural activity or the actual site of the villa may be located outside of the area investigated. Geophysical surveys did reveal rectilinear field systems to the east of the area investigated which may be associated with **Roman** activity.

Archaeology in Wales 2010 50, 95.

See Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire: Historic Landscapes from the Air. ***RCAHMW***. Page 51.

St Lawrence Fort

A promontory fort where a roughly 68m swathe of two north-west facing banks with a medial ditch cut off a tongue of land, about 90m deep, tapering to the east above the confluence of two streams; a third bank reinforces the entrance at the southern end of the bank-system: there are unconfirmed reports of **Roman** building material being found here.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 07.05.2002

St Lawrence Camp –***RCAM***

A triangular shaped enclosure some 300 yds north west of the parish church. The defence consists of a rampart thrown across a neck of land, and steep slopes to two narrow streams which converge at this point. The earthwork overlooks and commands a ford of the Western Cleddau, which here is the parish boundary. The area of the camp is about half an acre in extent. The rampart has a length of about 180ft and a height of 5ft with a fall of 8ft to a ditch now much filled in. On the outer side of the ditch are traces of a low bank. The entrance, which was at the south end of the rampart has been considerably altered. The 6 in Ord sheet places here the site of a "**Roman** Villa" for which the sole evidence seems to be a statement made to the enquirer for the *Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey* by the then rector of the parish, the late Rev J Bowen, that about the year 1875 'some tiles were found here, and stones used for a pig sty' Enquiries respecting such a discovery proved futile. The not very distant site of Castell Flemish may also have had an effect upon popular imagination. – Visited 14th April 1921.

St Nicholas Inscribed Stones

5 miles (W. by S.) from Fishguard;

In the fence of the churchyard is a stone about a yard and a half in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yd in in breadth with the inscription TVNCCFTACCVX SORDAAR !! HICIA CIT +

Inscribed Stones

Formerly in the churchyard wall (Lhuyd says 'on the east side of the porch') but now fixed against the chancel wall is a rude stone 30in., by 12in., inscribed with a plain cross and the characters TVNCCETACE VXSOR DAARI HIC IACIT . At a later date what was doubtless intended to be a equal armed cross was carved upon the stone.

Leaning against the chancel wall are two other pillar stones, which formerly served as gateposts on the farm of Llandrudian.

A stone 4ft in height and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft wide, inscribed +PAAN-

A stone 4ft in height and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft in width, inscribed WES – Between the W and the E a hanger hole has been cut thus partially obliterating the final diagonal stroke of the letter W but leaving faint traces of it.

One a grave slab memorial to an Irish Christian princess dating about 500AD TVNCCETACE VXSOR DAARI HIC IACIT - [Tuncetace wife of Daurus, lies here]; one 5c MELUS; one 6c PAANUS.

St Nons, No Roman Records

Only the lower parts of this plain rectangular chapel now remain.

St Petrox --St Pedrog No Roman Records

(One of the earliest places that as a new Reader I took the service. I had never been there before although I had passed the Church many times and so I got there about an hour before the time of the Service so that I could have a look round and spent a very pleasant time being show around by the Churchwarden who had also arrived early. That morning I had been very nervous but my fears and worries had gone completely by the time I had robed and stood up to start the Service – I felt a feeling of warmth and peace there. I must thank the Rev. Richards for some of the information regarding this Church and the other Churches in his parish as well as giving permission for me to use his work on the parish Registers also the parishioners of the various Churches for their help.)

3 miles (S.W.) from Pembroke,

St Twynnels St Gwynnog No Roman Records

Nearby is a large imposing Iron age camp.

4 miles (S. S. W.) from Pembroke;

Stackpole Elidor, Bronze Brooch (Roman) 140AD

3½ miles (S.) from Pembroke;

On a tongue of land commanding a branch of the Stackpool estuary is a strong encampment, near which have been found human bones in several places, a brazen spear-head, and an old sword;

Inscribed Stone **RCAM**---In the Lort chapel is a plain stone slab bearing a much worn inscription, which reads : CAMVLORIGI FILI FRANNUCI.

It was used as the original stone altar stone. The stone is of the old red sandstone which although very hard is inclined to split off. --5c Chantry altar slab with inscription CAM....ORIS FILI FANNVE

Buckspool Camp

NPRN 305429 Pembrokeshire

Stackpole

Buckspool Camp is a complex triple ditch and bank system which cuts off a tapering cliff-girt promontory, whose summit area extends about 120m north to south and is at most 40m across; a sea cave, or arch passes under the isthmus; building platforms are recorded on the western slopes of the interior and excavations here, in 1930(?) produced a small **Roman** o-British ceramic assemblage.

Source: Grimes 1931 (BBCS 5), 394-5.

J.Wiles 10.03.05

Bronze Brooch (Roman)

Early in the 19th a bronze harp shaped brooch having the bow ornamented with small oblong panels which were filled with different coloured and ornamented enamels , was found on the site of the

early settlement on Stackpole Warren. The brooch is now in the British Museum where it is ascribed to about 140AD. **RCAM**

Steynton. No Roman Records

2 miles (N. N. E.) from Milford;

Talbenny, No Roman Records

6 miles (W. S. W.) from Haverfordwest;

Templeton, No Roman Records

Located 2 miles south of Narberth.

Tenby ---Pre Roman Coin and Roman Coins

10 miles (E.) from Pembroke, 20 (S. E.) from Haverfordwest, and 245 (W.) from London;

NOTE from Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1923

As a parish under its single distinctive name Tenby has no existence. The administrative parishes are termed St Mary in Liberty and St Mary out Liberty, with the word Tenby occasionally added for the advantage of non-Pembrochians

The town is very old - from coins found very old indeed, older than the **Romans**. One very interesting coin is the one found at Tenby in 1881. This was a silver drachma of Menander King of the Punjab in 167-145 BC. According to the National Museum of Wales it could not possibly have been found but it was. Does this indicate that trade from the town, to the Mediterranean and beyond was going on before the birth of Christ?

At and near Tenby a bronze fibula and scattered coins have been found, including Vespasian (found with animal bones and coarse sherds), Domitian, Marcus Aurelius, Faustina Junior, Probus, two of Maximianus, Carausius, Dioeletia, Constantinopolis, and Constans.

Finds **RCAM**

Roman Coins

“In 1878 a coin of Vespasian was dug up on the Esplanade in juxtaposition with goat and small ox bones. Two years afterwards a silver Bactrian coin was discovered close by. It lay two feet under the surface, and was unearthed while the workmen were digging out the foundation for Mentmore House, immediately opposite the new archway made in the town wall near the south west corner. It is a drachma of Menander, king of Bactria, in the 2nd century B.C. The authorities in the coin department of the British Museum, who kindly identified the coin, insist that it cannot possibly have been found in Britain; but for all that it was, and what is more, seems to have been placed where it was discovered in the 1st century AD. It is in the Tenby museum with the Vespasian. I myself saw the latter dug up (*Laws Little England p44*). Other **Roman** coins found at Tenby, and in the museum there, include a Marcus Aurelius, Probus, Carausius (found on St Margaret’s Island,) Diocletian.

Bronze Fibula

A bronze fibula, having signs of gilding, and other personal objects (a bronze [?silver] seal ring bearing the letter I, of the 15th century, and a medal of Pope Pius VI are specially mentioned, found in Tenby, were exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association, in 1851, by a Miss Tudor. Nothing could be learnt of the present whereabouts of these articles.

Scotsborough House

Of this 16th century house hardly one stone remains above another, and the ruins are hidden beneath a dense growth of ivy – **RCAM** Visited 21st April 1915.

Tre cwn No Roman Records

Treffgarne Gold Workings ?

There is an old legend of old gold workings near Treffgarne (possibly towards the farm Mount Pleasant) from the **Roman** period. **Roman** activity is certainly attested in the region with at least two **Roman** o-British settlements nearby at Ambleston (Castle Fleming) and Wolfscastle and a possible extension of the **Roman** road from Carmarthen into Pembrokeshire.

Trevgarn, great,

Gold Mine ?

Un-named Mine Exact location no known; various rumours and legends of gold working in area south of gorge - no documentary evidence - presence of alluvial gold in Cleddau confirmed by panning.

Trefloyne, No Roman Records

Trevine No Roman Records

Upton No Roman Records

3½ miles (N. E.) from Pembroke;

Uzmaston. No Roman Records

1½ mile (South. East.) from Haverfordwest;

Walton East No Roman Records

Walton West No Roman Records

see **Broadhaven**

Little Haven-

Walwyns Castle,

Barony of Walwyn's Castle

Romans Castle -earthwork

This fine earthwork is in shape a rude paetagon of 200ft north to south and 210ft east to west. There are two banks from 8ft to 12ft high, and a shallow intervening ditch. The entrances in the two banks are not in line – Visited 22 July 1920.

Note – On 5th June 1879 there was exhibited to the Archaeological Institute what is described as a short sword said to have been ploughed up at **Romans** Castle Pembrokeshire. The blade had a length of 11 ins; was double edged to the extent of 5ins, and had a studded and tapering ivory haft 6ins in length; Guard 3 ½ in in length, with a human head at each end. (*Arch Journal xxxvi 385*)

Castle Farm Rectangular Cropmark Enclosure potential Roman villa enclosure

NPRN 420451

Pembrokeshire

Walwyns Castle

RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, VILLA

Cropmarks recorded during Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 22nd July 2014 show one half of a rectangular ditched enclosure in fields to the north of Castle Farm, Walwyn's Castle.

Centrally placed on the long side is a smaller rectangular enclosure or structure, and this appears to have internal subdivisions although the cropmark lacks clarity in places. This is an unusual cropmark for south Pembrokeshire. The rectangular lines do not follow the clear geological patterning in the field, and the structure is at odds to the present layout of field boundaries. A potential **Roman** villa enclosure is one interpretation.

T. Driver, *RCAHMW*, 2014

Warren ---Early Christian Cemetary 2nd Century

Laws p57. Edward Laws excavated what he believed was a large early Christian Cemetery not

very far away from the Church with over 200 burials and one special burial which was carefully covered by a large stone slab and among the items found in the grave was a piece of limestone with a celtic cross cut in it. One suggestion was that the cemetery dated to the 2nd Century AD. He also found what the local labourers described as the ruins of a chapel standing east and west 16ft by 12ft which it was believed had an east window and a stoup 14in by 8in of red sandstone was also found.

Brownslade Tumulus: Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments records:

This is a much-disturbed sepulchral mound standing in a field called Church-ways belonging to the farm of Brownslade. It was partially excavated in 1880, when remains of burials of men, women and children were discovered on the south-eastern side, the bodies "packed in tiers" of at least three deep. With the remains were found a piece of fine bronze which might have been an ear-ring, a finger-ring, and a small brass ring with a rude pattern of spots punched on it and also a small stoup, which is now fixed in the wall of Flimston Chapel. Mixed with the human remains were animal bones, a few limpet shells, and a flint flake. A little to the north of this find was disinterred a human skeleton, placed on a roughly-prepared clay surface and surrounded by rough dry masonry; with the body was a horse's nipper, some animal bones and sea shells. In the course of the re-interment of the human remains in the centre of the mound, a cist burial was discovered about 3feet below the surface; the bones were much decayed. In the cist there were some animal bones, a fragment of wheel-turned pottery, a piece of Chert stone bored for use as a hammer, and a block of red sandstone marked with V shaped lines. In the mound, but perhaps not connected with any of the burials was a flat piece of limestone bearing a roughly incised cross within a circle. *Laws - Little England beyond Wales, 57-9, ill.*)

Brownslade Tumulus Finds:

- (a) Wheel-turned pottery.
 - (b) A piece of fine bronze, possibly the remains of a finger ring.
 - 964(c) A small brass ring.
 - (d) A socketed pivot-stone, probably that of the door of the closely adjacent ruined chapel; also a roughly hewn stoup since fixed in Flimston Chapel.
 - (e) A piece of chert about the size of half a brick, with a deep hollow on each side - possibly a cresset stone from the chapel.
 - (f) A block of red sandstone with indeterminate markings.
 - (g) A flat piece of limestone with roughly inscribed cross within a circle.
- With the exception of the stoup all the above are in Tenby Museum.

West Tarr No Roman Records

West Williamston No Roman Records

Whitchurch, No Roman Records

Whitchurch, located 1 ¼ miles from the coast and east of St David's,

Whitechurch ----Roman Coin 175AD

ancient trackway known as Ffordd Fleming – Visited 22nd September 1914.

Moel Trigarn

Roman coin , a “first brass” of the empress Faustina (d 175a.d) was found – It is now in the National Museum of Wales.

Whitland Carmarthen Pembrokeshire border Roman road site

Wiston or Wizton Roman Fort – first century Roman Coin

Roman

2003 from an air survey, a **Roman** road was reported to pass just north of village. The road originates from the major **Roman** town of Carmarthen, known as Moridunum during the **Roman** period. The destination of the road is uncertain and has only been traced beyond Wiston for a mile or two.

Wiston –

Roman Presence

In 2003 a **Roman** road was reported to pass just north of village. The road originates from the major **Roman** town of Carmarthen, known as Moridunum during the **Roman** period. The destination of the road is uncertain and has only been traced beyond Wiston for a mile or two. In 2013 it was confirmed that about 500m north-east of Wiston near Churchill Farm, is located the first ever **Roman** fort discovered in Pembrokeshire. The site is shown on the Ordnance survey county series as a U-shaped quarry approximately 170m in length. This is a significant discovery that shows the **Roman** s did indeed travel into Pembrokeshire. Dating appears to indicate that the fort if 1st century with possible 2nd century occupation. It remains to be seen whether there are further forts to the west, possibly at St Davids.

Talk unearths **Roman** secrets

First published Friday 6 February 2015 in News

A talk discussing the latest findings from a **Roman** Fort in Wiston is taking place in Haverfordwest this evening, February 6.

The fort, and a road leading Westwards, were discovered in 2013 and provided the first conclusive evidence that **Roman** legionaries penetrated as far west as Pembrokeshire.

Last summer, further excavations uncovered an extensive **Roman** o-British settlement dating from the 2nd and 3rd centuries, which appears to be a gathering of small farmsteads along route ways leading from the fort.

James Meek, Head of DAT Services of the *Dyfed Archaeological Trust*, will give the talk to the

Pembrokeshire Historical Society, explaining how the digs have shed new light on this dark period of Pembrokeshire's history.

“Antiquarian ideas of **Roman** road routes need revisiting, and a different approach to identifying **Roman** Romano-British sites may be needed in Pembrokeshire,” he said.

Wiston Roman Fort

NPRN 412237

Pembrokeshire

Wiston

FORT

A **Roman** fort recently discovered in 2012 through geophysical survey.

Possible Roman Fort, Wiston Pembrokeshire: Geophysical Survey 2012 Prepared By Dyfed Archaeological Trust For Cadw

Report No. 2013/19 / Project Record No. 105423 February 2013 Cadw Project Dat 122

By Philip Poucher

A possible **Roman** Fort has previously been suggested at this site (SN 026 187), near Wiston in Pembrokeshire, due to the presence of a large U-shaped ditch or hollow approximately 35m wide and 140m long with two perpendicular arms, and its location close to the remains of a **Roman** Road. The wide nature of the ditch/hollow, the fact that the site is labelled 'Old Quarry' on the Ordnance

Survey maps and the shape of the site meant that the **Roman** fort interpretation has been dismissed in the past. However, recent Lidar data shows the arms of the ditch continuing further to the west than is shown on maps and aerial photographs, and that they may turn to form a rectangular enclosure with a possible entrance on the south side facing the **Roman** road. *Cadw* commissioned *Dyfed Archaeological Trust* to undertake the geophysical survey of the site in the hope of identifying and characterising possible buried archaeological remains and determining if this is the site of a **Roman** fort. The fieldwork was undertaken in July 2012.

The geophysical survey revealed a complex range of archaeological activity throughout the surveyed area, these included features characteristic of the remains of a **Roman** Fort, namely the shape and size of the site along with its distinctive defensive ditches and possible central entranceways. These features appear convincing enough to confirm this as the site of a **Roman** fort.

A variety of archaeological features were revealed on the interior of the fort. Despite the clarity of the readings it is not immediately apparent as to what these various features relate to. There appears to be some possible structural remains, the suggestion of further internal defences and enclosures and the presence of several hearths or kilns amongst other unidentifiable features.

Typical **Roman** fort features, such as barrack blocks, granaries and road layouts (amongst others), are not clearly represented on the geophysical survey results, although it is suggested that the central Principia may be identifiable.

A large (c.35m square) central enclosure was identified, not aligned with the fort defences, suggesting this represents post-**Roman** occupation of the site. The function and exact date of this enclosure is unknown. It is suggested it may be similar in form to other known Early Medieval sites in Southwest Wales, but its alignment and size does not accord closely with these other sites. This re-use, and apparent ploughing marks within the fort, may have served to obscure some of the earlier **Roman** -period features.

The survey included a relatively small area to the north of the fort defences, within which some possible linear features may suggest the presence of a vicus. A trackway was also recorded, relating to the later quarry along the eastern side of the site.

This fort represents the most westerly **Roman** fort so far identified within Wales. However, further more intrusive archaeological work would be required to establish a firm date for the site as well as to characterise the numerous features identified, the state of preservation, and explain the apparent lack of many of the typical internal features of a **Roman** fort.

A 1st century coin and other **Roman** finds have also been recovered by metal-detectorists close to the site. Therefore the suggestion that this site may be a **Roman** fort could be correct.

No **Roman** forts are known west of Carmarthen, and the site also lies on agricultural land and therefore experiences slow degradation common to all sites in that environment. It was proposed that a geophysical survey of the site, covering approximately 3ha, was needed to characterise the

nature of the site. It may be seen as the first stage of a larger project aimed at fully characterising the nature, extent, significance and condition of any archaeological remains associated with the possible fort.

Cadw provided grant aid to *Dyfed Archaeological Trust* to undertake the geophysical survey of the site in the hope of identifying and characterising possible buried archaeological remains. The fieldwork was undertaken in July 2012.

The project aim was to characterise by geophysical survey, using a gradiometer, possible buried archaeological features in the area of, and in particular relating to, the possible **Roman** fort. The information from the survey could then be used as the first stage in a larger project to determine the exact character, survival and depth of any identified remains.

In addition to clarifying the character of the site, the project offered an opportunity to address two objectives, identified in the **Roman** Wales section of the '*Introducing a Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*', namely archaeology of the early campaign years and interaction between **Roman** occupiers and the indigenous population. The work will also allow the enhancement of the *Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER)*.

The Site

The site is located on a slight plateau c. 500m to the northeast of Wiston, in Pembrokeshire - SN 026 187). The land rises gradually to the south on to a ridge on which the village of Wiston is sited. Immediately to the east of the site the ground falls away into a small local scrub-covered valley along which a stream flows.

The field in which the site is located is bounded by hedgerows. Churchill Farm lies immediately to the north and a road between Wiston and Clarbeston Road runs roughly north – south to the west of the field. The eastern limit of the site itself is defined by a U-shaped hollow approximately 35m wide and 140m long aligned north-northwest – south-southeast.

The underlying geology consists of an outcrop of sandstone of the Cethings Sandstone Member, in an area generally characterised by mudstones.

Several aerial photographs of the site exist from the 1980s. The line of the **Roman** road west from

Carmarthen has been traced as far west as this area by studying aerial photographs. The possibility that this site may represent a **Roman** Fort has been suggested in the past, but it has largely been dismissed as a former quarry and earthwork and the site has not previously been archaeologically investigated.

The hollow has clearly been quarried in the past, and is marked as an 'old quarry' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The current landowner and farmer of the field, Mr Morris, stated that the hollow was formerly used (within his lifetime) as a convenient area to enclose the sheep for shearing. In recent years the hollow has become scrub covered and part of the northern arm of the quarry has been infilled to extend the area available for pasture. The field has been within the Morris family for several generations, farmed from nearby Churchill Farm. Mr Morris stated that within his lifetime, and to his knowledge within his father's lifetime too, this field has not been deep ploughed, and has been used exclusively as pasture. At the time of the survey the field was covered by recently cut improved pasture, normally grazed by cattle.

The survey was undertaken over a total of four days in July 2012. Weather conditions were fine and generally dry and often sunny, with the occasional brief shower. The fields were bounded by hedgerows, some containing wire fencing, which may have obscured readings taken in their immediate vicinity. Electric fencing was in use at the northern end of the field, preventing survey work within its vicinity. The field was generally level and under short pasture, although there were still some prominent earthworks and dense scrub preventing survey work along the eastern side of the site. Pacing lines were used throughout the survey and any variations in the data collections are likely to have been small.

The underlying geology and soils did not appear to cause any geological distortions of the geophysical survey results.

Processing was performed using ArchaeoSurveyor 2.5 the data is presented with a minimum of processing but the presence of high values caused by ferrous objects tends to hide fine details and obscure archaeological features,

The geophysical survey shows a complex range of archaeological activity throughout the surveyed area, therefore only the major features are discussed. Any interpretation from these geophysical results is by its nature speculative and precise details about the context, function, state of preservation and date of any archaeological features would require further intrusive investigation.

Defensive Ditches

The outline of the site as defined by the wide ditches visible on the Lidar results corresponds closely to the outline of a typical **Roman** fort. The geophysical survey results gives further definition to what appear to be characteristic defensive ditches adding strength to claim that this represents the site of a **Roman** fort.

These defences are still identifiable as topographical features on the ground. To the east the defences have clearly been enlarged by subsequent quarrying, creating a trench up to 42m wide in places with rock cuttings visible, now shrouded in scrub. This quarrying follows the right-angled turn of the original defences to the north, becoming shallower, and covered in both thick gorse scrub and a pond. The quarrying did originally extend further westwards for c. 20m, but it has been infilled with topsoil and turf spread over the top to extend the area of improved pasture. This can be seen in the survey results, as an area of strong bipolar magnetic readings, typical of modern detritus.

A short distance to the west are three adjacent linear features, picked out by magnetically positive readings that are often indicative of cut archaeological features such as ditches. The presence of three concentric enclosure ditches is characteristic of **Roman** fort defences. The magnetic readings in-between and surrounding these linear features are generally far more negative, often indicative of raised archaeological features such as banks. These linear features extend for c. 40 – 45m before they appear to curve off to the south just as they meet the edge of the field. Triple ditched defences have been recorded from other **Roman** forts, such as Llanfor near Bala in Merioneth and Caersws on the banks of the river Severn in Powys. The two, seemingly narrower, northernmost ditches run along a hollow that still exists topographically. The southernmost ditch lies outside this topographical hollow, running along its southern edge. It also extends slightly beyond the line of the northernmost ditches. These ditches presumably end at an entranceway through the defences (see below), but there is no indication of the southern ditch extending beyond the entranceway to the east.

As the ditches began to turn at the edge of the field, the line of the defences presumably run along the line of the current road. It is not uncommon to find roads and tracks running along the line of earlier **Roman** defences.

The southern line of the defences can also be seen running in front of the hedge-line, although the definition of these ditches has been blurred.

Topographically this area also lies within a hollow. The inner (northern) edge is visible along the length of these defences, becoming quite pronounced at the north-eastern end. The southern side is largely obscured by, or forms part of the hedge-bank, although again a section is relatively well pronounced at the north-eastern end. Traces of a double-ditch can be seen on the geophysical survey results running along this hollow for c. 70m from the southwest corner of the field before it becomes fragmented midway along, presumably around the entranceway to the fort. The line of double ditches is then continued to the northeast, although it appears to have been stepped inwards slightly with a possible third ditch apparent. Along the northern edge of the hollow the survey results suggest the line of a further ditch, similar to what can be seen along the northern defences. There appears to be shift in the alignment of this northern ditch roughly midway along, again presumably associated with the entranceway into the fort.

The lack of clear definition for these southern ditches is likely to be due to the presence of a later trackway running along the hollow

Along the northern side of the defences there is a well-defined end to the two northernmost defensive ditches and the hollow within which they sit. The southernmost of the three ditches extends further, by c. 5m or so. To the northeast the continuation of the line of the defences is not as well defined due to the later infilling, although a similar arrangement of ditches with an abrupt end can be seen from the aerial photographs. There is clearly a gap in the defences here, slightly offset to the west of the centreline.

Survey readings at this point suggest a variety of activity crossing the line of the defences, although their true form is masked by the later infilling. There is a linear feature, possibly ditched, running at a slightly angle south-southeast – north-northwest, with a possible dogleg along its length. There is some suggestion this line may be continued to the north with magnetically negative readings, which may indicate a bank, wall or similar. On the inside of the fort are several discrete features that may represent pits or postholes. It is impossible to determine relationships from geophysical results alone, but these features could conceivably represent some entranceway structure, such as a gate-tower or bridge.

The southern defences are masked by a possible later trackway that ran along them. However, the innermost ditch shifts alignment slightly, but noticeably, southwards roughly midway along its length. Similarly the outermost ditch or ditches become somewhat fragmented at this point, which could point to the siting of an entranceway disrupting the lines of the defensive ditches roughly midway along the southern side of the forts' defences. This sighting of entranceway is again typical

of **Roman** forts. Opposing entranceway midway along the defences would give access onto a straight road running up to the central square Principia, which would essentially have been built over the line of the road. Opposing entrances in the remaining two sides of the rectangular fort would be slightly offset to give access onto a straight road that ran alongside the edge of the central Principia.

Roman forts vary from site to site, but share many standard characteristics. One typical feature is a central Principia, the headquarters block. Rectilinear ditches on this site could depict the site of a Principia, although here it seems to be associated with a possible later, post-**Roman** , enclosure (see below).

However, there is clearly a miss-match with the alignments in this later enclosure, which may indicate that it is re-using, at least in part, earlier **Roman** features. Those ditches that do appear to align themselves with the **Roman** fort define an area c.18m south east – north west, by c.16m, although the south west side would therefore appear to be defined by less well-defined discrete pits or postholes, rather than the ditches defining the remaining three sides.

Geophysical surveys of **Roman** forts are often characterised by their distinctive internal features that can be readily compared with other known examples. The Principia is one such example. Regular straight-sided enclosures and building outlines aligned with the defences give indications as to the locations of other similar features, such as the commanders house (Praetorium), barracks (strigae), granaries (horrea), hospital (valetudinarium) and workshops (fabrica) amongst others. These areas are often subdivided by straight ‘streets’, including one near-central, wide main street crossing the entire fort from entranceway to entranceway, and a second central street running up to the central principia.

Although many features show up clearly on these geophysical survey results, often with strong magnetic readings, many of these typical fort features are not so easily discerned. The reasons for this are unclear, and would require further intrusive investigation. However, the large enclosure within the fort would appear to be a later, post-**Roman** , occupation of this site (see below), and it is possible this later activity has masked underlying results. Also, there is clear linear striping within the fort, but not outside. This striping is characteristic of ploughing suggesting the interior of the fort has come under the plough at some point in its history which likewise could serve to mask underlying results. This defined ploughing within the fort area would also indicate it survived at the time of ploughing as a clear visible feature.

That being said, numerous linear and more discrete areas of magnetic readings indicate a variety of archaeological activity across the site. At the southern end of the fort lie a series of semi-linear features aligned with the fort defences, which, in the south west corner especially, are interspersed with more discrete, almost square, features. In between these features and the defensive ditches the general magnetic readings suggest an area of different material, possible remnants of an internal defensive bank. These semi-linear features may represent defensive features, such as walls and interval towers, along or behind this bank, or they may represent the partial remains of internal buildings or enclosures.

On the internal side of these features are several discrete areas of strong magnetic readings. These readings are visible on the survey results as dark circular features surrounded by a white rim. Such strong and distinctive readings can sometimes be indicative of areas that have been exposed to intense heat, such as would be expected from the site of a kiln or a hearth.

Similar readings can be identified to the north. Two such areas lie within the later enclosure, however they also lie on an alignment that would work within the **Roman** fort, and may therefore be part of the activity within the fort. Just to the west a linear feature appears to run towards the defences at an angle, unfortunately undergrowth from the adjacent hedgerow meant this area was not fully surveyed.

Around the inner side of the northern defences the readings gave generally quite mixed results, with individual features difficult to determine. As this corresponds to the line of the defences this appears to represent an area of general archaeological activity.

There are several longer linear features within the fort, but without further exploration it is not clear how these may relate to the **Roman** fort or what period they may date to. Two linear features are identifiable running along the eastern side of the fort, the magnetic readings suggesting they are ditches, or gullies.

Running diagonally across the site, in a northeast – southwest direction is a somewhat sinuous linear feature of magnetically negative results. Such results are sometimes indicative of buried banks or walls, however such features appear unlikely in this case, and similar readings have been found to relate to buried ceramic drains or similar.

Numerous other features are spread throughout the interior of the fort, but without large-scale

excavation it is difficult to determine which, if any, relate to archaeological activity or the nature of that archaeological activity.

An area c. 100m wide and c. 60m long was surveyed beyond the northern limits of the forts defences. Along the western edge of this area lay the original line of the current road to Wiston . Along the outer edge of the defences lies an area of mixed magnetic readings that suggests an area of disturbed ground, possibly from the creation of the defensive ditches, and may even be an outer counterscarp bank.

A linear feature is visible that may be associated with the northern entranceway. The magnetic readings suggest this may represent a ditch towards its southernmost extent, but the line then appears to be continued as a faint magnetically negative linear. The reason for this change in magnetivity is unexplained, it may be continued as a bank or wall, but the line could represent the continuation of the road or track to/from the northern entranceway, a line that almost lines up with a farm track alongside Churchill Farm to the north.

Running perpendicular to this line are several faint linear features that may be archaeological in nature. If they are this could represent boundaries or enclosures consistent with a vicus, an area of civilian settlement and commerce that sometimes grew up around the entrances to **Roman** forts.

To the south the area beyond the fort defences was not surveyed, lying as it does within a separate field (similarly the area to the west). The line of the main **Roman** road has been identified from aerial photography crossing the field to the south, c. 57m from the fort, and the two were presumably connected via a road or track from the southern entranceway. On the south side of this road line, close to the summit of the ridge, several unidentified linear features or enclosures have been recorded from aerial photographs , although the function or date of these features has not been established.

To the east of the fort, beyond the defences and the later quarrying, the ground drops away into a small valley, along the base of which runs a stream, with the valley base relatively waterlogged. This area was not surveyed, but the presence of a watercourse here could potentially provide a good location for a bath house often found in association with **Roman** forts.

Later enclosure

Within the fort lies a square enclosure, c. 35m square, set off-centre to the northwest, orientated

roughly west-northwest- east-southeast, and seemingly not aligned with the rest of the fort. The enclosure is formed on three sides by well- defined (in terms of their magnetic readings) ditches. On its southeast side the square is enclosed by a fragmented linear ditch, with a break both at its southern end and centrally. However, the enclosure appears to extend further to the southeast with ditches forming an angled, almost pointed southeast end. There is the suggestion of an entrance into the enclosure in the southern side and also midway along and possible also at the northern end of the east side. Internally there is a linear feature that angles off into the triangular eastern part of the enclosure. As has been suggested above, the unusual alignment of the pointed southeastern end may suggest a partial re-use of existing **Roman** features, in this case the possible outline of the Principia in the centre of the fort.

Within the main square enclosure there are a variety of short linear features and more discrete areas that may represent ditches and pits or postholes, but appear to show archaeological activity within the enclosure although nothing is decidedly structural. Two large discrete areas in the western part of the main enclosure have the appearance of sites of intense burning, such as a kiln or hearth.

On the southern side of the enclosure another less well-defined linear feature appears to enclose a triangular area attached to the main enclosure – there is no indication of the linear feature extending under (or over) the main enclosure. Readings within this area suggest possible pits or postholes lying within, although without further intrusive investigation it is not possible to determine which phase of activity any of these more discrete features may be associated with.

The angle of this enclosure jars with the typical layout of a **Roman** fort where internal enclosures and buildings would be aligned with the defences. This would suggest this feature either pre- or post-dates the **Roman** period use of the fort. The strength of the readings, in comparison with the presumed **Roman** period features, along with the suggested re-use of the Principia, would suggest this feature post-dates the **Roman** period use. Some of the internal features may also be earlier **Roman** features rather than associated with the enclosure, it is not possible to date them without further archaeological investigations.

Similar square enclosures have been identified from aerial photographs within South-west Wales and presumed to be from the Early Medieval period.

These include chapel sites, although unlike this enclosure they are often aligned east-west in accordance with Christian tradition. Other possible unaligned square enclosures and are assumed to be Early Medieval grave sites (although this has not been proved through excavation). These sites are

described as square barrows, and have been recorded at a few locations such as Ffynnon Llygoden in Llangoedmor, Ceredigion, and Gogerddan in Trefeurig, Ceredigion. However, these sites tend to be markedly smaller, between 12 and 17m across. If this site does date to the Early Medieval, or indeed the Medieval period, it is likely the **Roman** fort defences would still have been relatively prominent features.

Later Roads

The current road that links Clarbeston Road to the north with Wiston to the south, running past Churchill Farm, appears to run along the western ditch defences of the **Roman** fort. This is a common feature of many **Roman** forts, with later roads and tracks utilising the ditches around the forts. The current owner of Churchill Farm stated that his grandfather shifted the original alignment of this road. The original course ran through what is now the forecourt of the farmyard, effectively immediately east of the current road line. This was shifted to the other side of the hedge line as it ran past the farmstead to move the road away from the farm buildings. The former route of the road can be seen in the north- westerly corner of the survey results, which can still be traced in the current topography of the field.

The southern defences of the fort are less well-defined than those to the north. The topography suggests this was used as an access route from the main road to the quarry, and therefore the underlying results are likely to have been effected by material laid down to facilitate this track. It is possible the prominent profile of the defensive ditch at its northeastern end may have been created or affected by the establishment of this later track. During a particularly dry summer the farmer (Mr Morris) claims it is possible to see the parched cropmark of a trackway through the field to the southwest of the fort which appears to roughly line up with this track along the forts southern defences. He claimed it is possible to trace the cropmark as far as the medieval motte and bailey in Wiston to the southwest.

CONCLUSION

The geophysical survey revealed features characteristic of the remains of a **Roman** Fort, namely the shape and size of the site along with its distinctive defensive ditches and possible central entranceways. These features appear convincing enough to confirm this as the site of a **Roman** fort.

A variety of archaeological features were revealed on the interior of the fort. Despite the clarity of

the readings it is not immediately apparent as to what these various features relate to. There appears to be some possible structural remains, the suggestion of further internal defences and enclosures and the presence of several hearths or kilns amongst other unidentifiable features.

Roman forts typically contain a standard set of internal structures that align with the surrounding defences, such as barrack blocks, granaries, workshops, road layouts and so on. These features are not immediately apparent on the geophysical survey results within this fort, although it has been suggested that the central Principia may be identifiable. The fort appears to have undergone later re-use and the survey results indicate the interior has also been ploughed at some point in its history, both of which may serve to mask underlying features but even so the lack of a clearly identifiable internal layout cannot be fully explained without further intrusive archaeological investigation.

A large (c. 35m square) central enclosure was identified, not aligned with the fort defences suggesting this represents a later, post-**Roman** , occupation of at least part of the fort. The clarity of the ditches that define the enclosure, and the suggestion it may be incorporating part of the former Principia, suggests its post- **Roman** attribution. The function and exact date of this enclosure is unknown, it is suggested it may be similar in form to other known Early Medieval sites in Southwest Wales, but its alignment and size does not accord closely with these other sites.

The survey included a relatively small area to the north of the fort defences, within which some possible linear features may suggest the presence of a vicus. The line of the main East – West **Roman** road has previously been identified just over 50m to the south of this fort, beyond which lies further unidentified cropmarks.

This fort represents the most westerly **Roman** fort so far identified within Wales. Prior to the survey a **Roman** presence west of Carmarthen, although suspected due the presence of the nearby **Roman** road, had not been confirmed.

This fort lies c.40km to the west of Carmarthen, given that **Roman** forts in this area tended to be sited roughly within 20km of each other this suggests the presence of another fort between Wiston and Carmarthen, and one is suspected in the Whitland area. This also suggests the possibility of further activity to the west, the coastline around Solva lies another c. 20km to the west along the projected line of the **Roman** road, although the road has yet to be traced more than 1.5km beyond this fort.

It has long been suspected, due to the lack of identified forts, that South west Wales beyond Carmarthen provided relatively little resistance to the **Roman** invasions of the 1st century AD. The early Claudian and Neronian campaigns into Wales in the 40s and 50s AD appear to have been directed mainly against the Silures in the south and the Deceangli in the north. It is not thought they came as far west as Pembrokeshire, an area possibly under the control of the Demetae or Octapitae (there is little historical reference to the controlling tribes of this part of Wales). It is thought that this area of Wales came under **Roman** control during the campaigns of Julius Frontius in the mid-70s AD (the early-Flavian).

The forts at Llandeilo and Carmarthen date initially to this period, and this would seem the likely period for the establishment of this fort, however it is clear that the precise dating of this site could prove crucial in the understanding of the **Roman** conquest of Wales.

The survey was undertaken by Hubert Wilson and Phil Poucher of *Dyfed Archaeological Trust*. I am indebted to Mssrs Morris for allowing access to their land.

Followed by trial excavation (in 2013 and 2014) by James Meek and the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Earthworks of Churchhill quarry, shown on the Ordnance Survey county series mapping as a U-shaped quarry approx 170m length, have long baffled archaeologists as they appeared to show the eastern side of a classic **Roman** fort but were clearly documented as recent. Previous fieldworkers have, therefore, discounted the earthworks as **Roman**, despite many years of archaeological aerial photography of the site.

. New analysis of *Environment Agency LiDAR data* by Bryn Gethin in 2010 revealed the continuation of the north and south ditches and a previously unsuspected ditch beneath woodland to the west of the road. For the first time the wider earthworks closely resembled a **Roman** fort.

James Meek of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust writes:

'Trial excavation in 2013 demonstrated that the site is a **Roman** fort. Four trenches were excavated to examine the defences of the fort and part of its internal layout. For a site that has experienced regular ploughing, preservation of the archaeology was surprisingly good - the base of the clay defensive banks survived, the remains of an inter-vallum road lay just below the ground surface, and several substantial postholes indicated the former location of substantial timber buildings. Examination of the pottery suggests that the fort was occupied in the late first century/early second century AD and that it was reused in the mid-second to the mid-third century AD, perhaps as a civil

site.'

Wiston Roman Fort - Archaeological Investigations 2013

A possible **Roman** Fort has previously been suggested near Wiston in Pembrokeshire, due to the presence of a large U-shaped ditch or hollow approximately 35m wide and 140m long with two perpendicular arms, and its location approximately 50m to the north of the remains of a **Roman** Road.

Cadw have provided grant aid to *Dyfed Archaeological Trust* to undertake a sample investigation of the fort site in the hope of finding out more about its character, date and state of preservation. The investigations will be undertaken from Tuesday 23rd July (machining the trenches) until 10th August 2013.

Day 1

23 July 2013

The first day started off cloudy, overcast and even a little chilly - perfect digging weather. The weather became hotter, muggier and sunnier all day - perfect horse-fly weather.

We have opened all three trenches and managed to confirm all of the features seen on the geophysical survey. Pits and ditches have all appeared exactly where they should. We have also identified a number of postholes, indicating buildings within the enclosed area.

So far we have not excavated any features, so can we confirm that this is a **Roman** fort? The **Roman** pottery that we have recovered during machining would certainly suggest that this is the case!

We have lots more work to do, one of the main tasks trying to see if we have actually found a 2m wide stone wall along the southern side of the fort

Day 2

Wednesday 24th July

The first day with volunteers on-site. Following the site tour it was straight in to cleaning the trenches.

Unfortunately the very dry ground conditions meant that the ground was very hard and dusty but we made very good progress. Only a few small fragments of pottery recovered today, but we are still yet to excavate any features.

The finds recovered on Tuesday were cleaned and indicates we have three fragments of Samian-like pottery, confirmation that the **Roman**s were here!

More cleaning for tomorrow (hopefully the ground will be softer after the rain) before we can start excavating the features.

Day 6

Sunday 28th July

The end of the first and very successful week. We are now fairly confident that we have identified turf and clay ramparts around the inside of the defensive ditches.

Our possible substantial wall on the south side of the fort would actually appear to be a roadway, presumably the 'intervallum' road around the inside of the ramparts.

The remains of a burnt structure built in to the back of the ramparts may have also been identified.

The large stone lined postholes on the inside of the road way are presumably for timber buildings (could these be barracks?)

Our pottery collection has been steadily increasing, the vast majority being of **Roman** date.

We have also been joined by members of the *Pembrokeshire Prospectors* over the weekend to carry out a metal detector survey of the site.

Day 10

Friday 2nd August

Wednesday has been the only day where rain has stopped play, so we have been very lucky. It did allow us to catch up on some paperwork, so not a totally wasted day.

So far this week we have excavated parts of each of the ditches, pits and postholes and have recovered **Roman** pottery from almost every feature on the site, including those which do not align with the fort.

We have also undertaken further cleaning and planning of the road. A few brave volunteers have also started to excavate the large defensive ditches. Further excavation and lots of recording awaits us for the weekend and our final few days next week.

Day 11

Saturday 3rd August

A lovely day for excavating the fort ditches.

(Thanks Andy, Graham, Huw and Peter).

Day 12

Sunday 4th August

A further day of heavy rain meant a very early finish again.

Day 13

Tuesday 6th August

The first part of the morning was spent bailing out rain water from the features and trenches.

The Clarbston Road Historical Society visited in the afternoon.

Day 14

Wednesday 7th August

Perfect digging weather for two days has meant progress has been good.

Sections have now been excavated through all of the ditches, pits and postholes.

Very little further excavation is needed – it is all recording for the last few days.

This afternoon we were visited by trustees, members and staff of Dyfed Archaeological Trust, as well as Cadw.

We think (hope) everyone was impressed.

Day 16

Friday 9th August

The final day and a very long one. So what did we find out in our three small trenches?

We can confirm that we have a **Roman** Fort, the first in Pembrokeshire.

It seems to have had a typical fort layout.

It was surrounded by three large ditches, inside of which was an earth rampart.

A substantially made intervallum road ran around the inside of the fort with buildings on either side.

Postholes of timber structures indicate different phases of building within the fort.

In its centre lie the remains of the Principia surviving in the form of a courtyard surface and possible postholes.

The fort is likely to be of 1st century AD date from pottery recovered.

A later ditched enclosure lies within the centre of the fort, which at this stage looks to be second century AD in date, although its function is unclear.

The results have changed our perception of the **Roman** s in Pembrokeshire and opens the way for far more sites of **Roman** date to be confirmed.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust would like to thank Cadw for funding the project; to Mr Morris and his family for allowing us on their land and for the interest and support they have shown throughout; and a very big thanks to all of our volunteers.

James Meek

Head of DAT Archaeological Services

Dyfed Archaeological Trust

[Interim Report Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1 Report No. 2013-70 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT WISTON **Roman** FORT, PEMBROKESHIRE 2013: INTERIM REPORT SUMMARY A possible **Roman** Fort had been suggested near Wiston in Pembrokeshire, following aerial photographic and Lidar data research. The site had previously been dismissed as a fort due to it being labelled as an 'old quarry' on Ordnance Survey maps, but the nature of the Lidar data was compelling enough to warrant further investigation. A geophysical survey was undertaken at the site in 2012, grant-aided by Cadw, which produced very interesting results and confirmed that the site was that of a fort with a series of at least three ditches around its perimeter. Another ditched trapezoidal enclosure was identified in the centre of the fort area which did not relate to the layout of the fort. The geophysical survey results did not clearly indicate any internal layout to the fort,

such as barrack blocks, road alignments or gateway features. It was considered that further work was needed at the site to determine if the fort had merely been laid out and ditches excavated, but never occupied for any length of time. Due to the almost total lack of evidence for the **Roman** military in Pembrokeshire, this was a distinct possibility. In July and August 2013 four trenches were excavated within the area of the fort targeting the defensive ditches, the northern entrance, the trapezoidal enclosure and inside the southwestern corner of the fort. The trenches confirmed the presence of three defensive ditches on the northern side of the fort, the internal of which was very substantial. The trench across the possible location of the entranceway uncovered the line of the internal ramparts and the location of the north entrance was unfortunately not identified. The trench across the trapezoidal enclosure indicated it was of **Roman** date, postdating the use of the fort. Its function remains unclear. The trench in the southwestern corner of the fort provided evidence for timber buildings in the form of substantial stone lined postholes, and probably indicating a number of phases of structures. The foundations for a substantial intervallum road were revealed. Further evidence for the ramparts on the southern side of the fort were identified, with the remains of structures built into their rear also present. Pottery indicates two main phases of **Roman** activity at the site, the first associated with the fort (late 1st to early 2nd century AD) and the second with later use of the site (mid 2nd to mid-3rd century AD). The confirmation of an occupied fort at Wiston highlights the potential for further military sites to be present within Pembrokeshire and makes it far more likely that at least one **Roman** controlled port lay on the Pembrokeshire coast, perhaps at Milford Haven, Fishguard or Tenby. Confirmation of the fort at Wiston makes the probability of a fort at Whitland almost certain, lying as it does midway between Carmarthen and Wiston on the line of the **Roman** road.

Wiston **Roman** Fort, Pembrokeshire: Archaeological Investigations 2013 – Interim Report Dyfed Archaeological Trust 2 Report No. 2013-70 INTRODUCTION The site of a **Roman** fort had been confirmed at Wiston (SN 026 187), Pembrokeshire following a geophysical survey of the area in 2012 (Poucher 2013). The site had initially been dismissed as **Roman** due to it being the site of a known former quarry, as indicated on historic Ordnance Survey maps, although the maps did indicate that the quarried area consisted of a U-shaped feature with rounded corners. Following further aerial photographic and Lidar data analysis it could be seen that the earthworks continued to the west to form a roughly rectangular area with rounded corners, with the eastern side formed by the existing road from Wiston to Clarbeston Road. This formed a classic **Roman** fort ‘playing card’ shape and led to Cadw grant aiding the geophysical survey. The line of the **Roman** road from Carmarthen had been identified as far west as Wiston previously through aerial photographic, cartographic and ground truthing surveys. No further evidence for the **Roman** military had been identified beyond Carmarthen until the confirmation of the fort at Wiston. This makes the site at

Wiston one of very high significance. The results of the geophysical survey could not confirm the presence of the typical structures and layout associated with a **Roman** fort and it was suggested that perhaps it had been built but never finished. Intrusive excavation of the fort was thus essential to determine whether it had been occupied and for what period. Intrusive investigation was also necessary to ascertain more information on the character and date of the trapezoidal ditched enclosure that was shown on the survey within the centre of the fort. In early 2013, a project design for grant-aid to undertake evaluation excavation of the fort area was accepted by Cadw. The design was for three trenches spread across key elements of the site with the intention of characterising the archaeological remains and potentially leading the scheduling of the area. During the works one of the trenches was split into two parts, leading to four trenches being excavated.]

. Geophysical survey of the fields to the south of the **Roman** fort revealed traces of an extensive vicus, which was examined by excavation in 2014.

The **Roman** road west of Carmarthen is thought to be visible as a linear cropmark at West Dairy to the west of the fort (NPRN 308997).

T. Driver, **RCAHMW**, 16th Sept 2014.

Duckspool Earthwork _

Roman ? A curvilinear earthwork possibly the line of a former road.

Possibly part of the route west of Carmarthen, although the line of this appears to pass to the north

J.Wiles 19.11.03

Duckspool farm mound

Site Description

1. This record is created following analysis of AP 1995.

The site is identified as a possible **Roman** quarry pit/mound associated with the **Roman** road in the vicinity.

AP 95-cs 1710

This record was created by P D Talbot-Jones during post graduate placement from UWL

2. An apparent subcircular/circular mound, in the region of 5.0-7.5m in diameter, set immediately S of a probable drainage channel, suggesting an originally damp setting, can be identified as a possible burnt mound: cannot be associated with the route W of Carmarthen (Nprn114111), the line of which passes rather to the S - see Nprn308891, 309505. **RCAHMW** AP95-CS 1710

Wiston Cottleys Farm

NPRN 307008

Pembrokeshire

Roman coin

of ?Caesar Augustus, found whilst fieldwalking in south-west corner of field number 8790 at Cottleys Farm, by landowners, October 2000.

Find dispatched to NMGW under Portable Antiquities Scheme. Awaiting full report.

T Driver 13/11/2002

Roman Road Via Julia,

West Of Carmarthen; Possible Features North East Of Wiston Discontinuous linear parchmarks thought to represent a c.170m stretch of **Roman** road, running East North East -West South West before apparently turning to the South West.

Possibly part of the route W of Carmarthen , this currently being its most westerly manifestation, a further segment is recorded c.650m to the East **RCAHMW**

Linear Cropmark Feature At West Dairy

A c.500m linear cropmark feature running East South East – West North West that has been identified as a part of the **Roman** road W of Carmarthen , although this is now rejected/uncertain. **RCAHMW**

Roman Road West Of Carmarthen; Via Julia, Possible Features At Longlands

Crop/parchmarks of discontinuous linear features and quarry pits, thought to represent a c.420m stretch of **Roman** road.

The road appears to kink, from its previously East -West course, to the South West before running to the West South West.

Thought to form a part of the route West of Carmarthen , segments being recorded c.1.1km to the East and 650m to the West. **RCAHMW**

Conkland Hill, Wiston, RCAHMW

Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance during July 2013 revealed one of the most complex lowland defended enclosures in Pembrokeshire, sited on the rounded south-west facing spur of Konkland Hill, south-west of Wiston village. Despite many years of archaeological aerial reconnaissance in the vicinity of Wiston, and the southern part of the field having been crossed in 2006 by the LNG pipeline, this is the first recorded archaeology on the hill.

The main enclosure is of concentric-antenna type, measuring 250m x 208m diameter overall, with bivallate outer defences enclosing 4.09 hectares. The outer enclosure ditches comprise, on the east side, a sweeping bivallate arc curving around to the south-east where they form a pronounced in-turned entrance gap. The outer defences can be traced on the west side but they incorporate an earlier ditched or palisaded enclosure of which a bivallate arc 130m long survives (see below). Off-centre within the main enclosure is a smaller inner univallate enclosure approx. 50m diameter (enclosing 0.2 hectares) with a curving north-west antenna entrance; its junction with the outer enclosure is confused by a series of ditches. A D-shaped annex is appended to this inner enclosure.

At the north-west point where the antenna entrance should exit the outer enclosure the plan is confused by a second bivallate arc of segmented ditches which sweep in to cut across, or underlie, the north-west part of the concentric enclosure. Although appearing as an arc from a larger, intersecting enclosure they cannot be clearly traced any further west. Therefore it appears this may be a complex annex arrangement of the main enclosure. On the south side, the main concentric enclosure is interrupted by further arcs of additional enclosures. Some 80m west of the main enclosures can be seen crop-marks of two straight ditches with at least one gap, of different character to the enclosures.

Taken together this enclosure complex is not straightforward and apparently represents more than a single phase of enclosure, settlement and reoccupation of the same hill. Further work is required to clarify the exact plan of the monuments.-- Updated June 2014

Wiston *RCAHMW*

Wolfscastle. ---(Parish of St Dogwells Near Ford Roman site)

Originally an Iron-age fortified settlement. Fenton (1808) is reputed to have found *Roman* Tesserae near here

Wolfscastle 2nd April 2003

A **Roman** villa has been discovered in Wales, and could change historians' understanding of the Empire.

Two hundred years ago the famous Pembrokeshire antiquarian Richard Fenton claimed to have discovered a **Roman** villa in the county.

However, his published account was largely ignored. Fenton, after all, had been known to be wrong before. And it was commonly accepted for many years that the **Roman** s had never ventured so far west.

But more recent archaeological discoveries have suggested that the **Roman** influence in Pembrokeshire was greater than previously thought.

The archaeologist Sir Mortimer Wheeler uncovered a small **Roman** fort near Ambleston in 1921 and a **Roman** villa was discovered at Amroth, on the border with Carmarthen-shire, in the early 1950s.

More recently the traces of a **Roman** road heading west from the **Roman** regional centre at Carmarthen (Moridunum) to as far as Wiston, near Haverfordwest, have been discovered.

And now, almost two centuries after Fenton's account, a **Roman** villa appears to have been discovered in the very place he pinpointed all those years ago.

In a story worthy of Indiana Jones himself, Pembrokeshire-born archaeologist Dr Mark Merrony has followed Fenton's footsteps and found the remains of a large rectangular **Roman** building near the village of Wolfscastle.

The discovery could change our understanding of the **Roman** presence in Wales and certainly suggests that their influence over this remote part of Wales was much greater than once thought.

"The finding is important because Pembrokeshire has not been recognised as having a **Roman** presence," Dr Merrony said yesterday.

"It puts **Roman** Pembroke-shire on the map and suggests that the **Roman** s came as far as the west coast of Wales."

Dr Merrony's quest to find the **Roman** villa began when, as a young boy growing up in Tenby, he first read Fenton's account of his claim in his *Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire*.

In the work the historian, who counted leading 18th Century figures such as Edmund Burke and Dr Johnson among his friends, stated that he had been told that a labourer had found **Roman** remains while working in a field near Wolfscastle.

Fenton, who lived at Fish-guard, went to examine them for himself and concluded that a **Roman** villa, complete with bath, had once existed on the site.

Dr Merrony, who specialises in the history of the **Roman** provinces of the eastern Mediterranean, set out earlier this year to discover whether there was any truth in his boyhood reading. "I wondered if there was a villa there and whether I could find it," he said. "It was a bit of a long shot."

Exploring the area close to the village, he came across the remains of distinct hexagonal **Roman** roofing tiles in a hedge close to where Fenton had described his villa almost two centuries ago.

Returning later with an Oxford colleague, who specialises in archaeogeophysics, they discovered the ruins of a large rectangular building about 65ft long and 28ft wide under the ground.

Two weeks ago, after getting permission from the local authority and landowner, he returned for a third time, along with a party of volunteers, for a preliminary dig.

"We dug down vertically and almost immediately we were straight on to the paving of a building," he said.

"We were on the inside of the building's floor. They were massive slabs about 3ft by 2ft - almost like crazy paving and very similar to the excavation report at Amroth.

"I also found what I think was some 2nd to 4th Century pottery.

"It was so exciting. Before the excavation I could not sleep for four nights. I kept thinking of what the geophysical survey had found.

"When we got down to the paving of the building it was like hitting the jackpot."

Dr Merrony said the building appears to have been a **Roman** ised farmstead, not uncommon in England and other parts of Wales, but extremely rare in Pembroke-shire.

The villa at Amroth has similar dimensions and the same south-east/north-west orientation.

"It's a formal building of **Roman** character. It's very big which suggests a financial investment on a large scale," he said. "Possibly it belonged to a Celtic elite, who identified themselves with **Roman**

culture."

Gwilym Hughes, director of Cambria Archaeology, said our understanding of the **Roman** s in West Wales was changing with every new discovery, and Pembrokeshire had clearly been a lot more **Roman** than was once thought.

"There has been little evidence so far of high-status **Roman** buildings. This is possibly one of those and it might suggest there was an important **Roman** settlement here. Potentially it could give us a real insight into our under-standing of the **Roman** period in this area."

Now Dr Merrony is trying to acquire funding to carry out a full excavation of the site, which in the meantime has been filled in.

"Only further archaeological excavation will reveal the true identity of this building and its degree of **Roman** isation," he said.

Wolfcastle Ford Camp

NPRN 305218

Pembrokeshire

Wolfscastle

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

Roman Brawdy

Ford Camp is a D-shaped enclosure, about 40m across, set across steep north-west facing slopes, defined by scarps on the downhill side and by a bank and ditch elsewhere. There is a probable entrance in the south-western angle and within are up to four possible building platforms: there is no reason to associate this enclosure with the **Roman** villa site, about 100m to the east (Nprn400270) and it is possible that the enclosure post-dates, rather than pre-dates the villa.

RCAHMW AP945044/50-1; 945045/49; 965014/43

J.Wiles 14.02.05

Yerbeston No Roman Records

Roman Coins --According to Edward Law's "The History of Little England beyond Wales 1888"

[It will be observed that in one instance notice of a find in Carmarthenshire is given. In this case the locality lies so close to the borders of Pembrokeshire that for purposes of history or ethnology it may fairly be included in the latter county.]

LIST of Roman Coins found in Pembrokeshire with the dates of death of Emperors, and particulars as to the findings of the Coins (he states that those included in the list are either recorded by reliable authorities, or have been inspected and handled by myself)

died

B.C.	44	Julius
A.D.	14	Augustus
A.D.	37	Tiberius
A.D.	54	Claudius
A.D.	68	Nero
A.D.	69	Galba
A.D.	69	Otho
A.D.	79	Vespasian
A.D.	96	Domitian

" In the year 1692 were found at Broneskawen in Llanboidy parish, Carmarthenshire (three miles from the Pembrokeshire border), about 200 **Roman** coins

" They were discovered by two shepherd boys at the very entry of a spacious camp called Y-gaer, buried in two very rude leaden boxes, so near the surface of the ground that they were not wholly out of sight. The coins were all of silver, and some of the ancientest ever found in Britain." These coins from the list given include several Republican medals, Julius, Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vespasian, and Domitian so they could not have been deposited before a.d. 79, when the latter became Emperor."

The above quotation is from *Gibson's Camden's Britannia*.

Edward Llwyd states that he saw about thirty of these coins, and describes the camp as " somewhat oval at the entrance, which is about four yards wide, the two ends of the dyke are not opposite, the one where the coins were found being carried rather further out than the other so as to render the passage oblique; on each side of the camp is a barrow. The leaden boxes would contain half-a-pint of liquor." Judging from the engraving given in *Gibson's Camden* the boxes in their battered condition were in shape not unlike muffins.

In a letter printed in vol. ii. of the *Cambrian Register*, p. 490, Lewis Morris states

" There is medal of Otho found lately at Crugiau, Kemaes, in Pembrokeshire, and four common medals. The person in whose possession they are bought them for twelve pence.

He has since been offered £500 for Otho." This letter the editor of the *Cambrian Register* supposes to have been written in 1757.

AD 79 Vespasian

In 1878 a coin of Vespasian was dug up on the Esplanade, Tenby, in juxtaposition with goat and small ox bones.

Two years afterwards a silver Bactrian coin was discovered close by. It lay two feet under the surface, and was unearthed while the workmen were digging out the foundation for Mentmore House, immediately opposite the new archway made in the town-wall, near the south-west corner. It is a drachma of **Menander, King of Bactria** in the second century B.C. On the obverse is a head of Pallas, with the legend

BASIAESIS ΣΙΤΗΡΡΟΥ ΜΕΝΑΝΑΡΟΥ.

On the reverse is Pallas fighting, with the legend in Pehloi character, MAHARAJASA TRADATOSA MENANDASA.

The authorities in the coin department of the British Museum kindly identified the coin for me, insist that it cannot possibly have been found in Britain but for all that it was, and what is more seems to me to have been placed where it was discovered in the first century A.D.

Its intrinsic value is about 6d., for these coins are very common in North-western India.

It is in the Tenby Museum with the Vespasian. I myself saw the latter dug up.

AD 96 Domitian

A coin of this Emperor was found on the Castle Hill, Tenby, and is in the Museum.

AD 180 Faustina Jnr

Found at Tenby, and in the Museum.

AD 192 Commodus

Camden says a number of *Roman* coins were found at Kilymaenllwyd of impure silver. The series reached from Commodus to Gordian III., and included

AD 192 Commodus

AD 193 Helvius Pertinax.

AD 218 Diadumenianus.

AD 218 Aquilia Severa Wife of Diadumenianus or Elagabalus.

AD 222 Marcus Aurelius Found at Tenby. In the Museum,

AD 235 Sallustia Barbia Orbiana. Wife of Severus Alexander.

AD 238 Julius Verus Maximinus.

AD 238 Balbinus.

AD 244 Gordianus

AD 251 Decius A silver coin of this Emperor was found in making the railway between Pembroke and Lamphey. Mr. Jones, station-master at Lamphey, had it

AD 263 Valerianus There is a small collection of *Roman* coins in the Haverfordwest Museum which were dug up in the neighbourhood. They consist of Valerianus, Gallienus,

Postumus, Victorinus, Claudius Gothicus. [now "scattered to the winds"]

AD 267 Postumus [See note on Valerianus.]

"Statistical Account of the Parish of Fishguard " contributed to the *Cambrian Register*, 1795 (probably by Fenton), it is stated "about twelve years ago, not far from this town, in ploughing a field that had often under gone that operation before, near a large stone (but which the share had never approached so near before) was turned up an urn of very mean pottery filled with **Roman** copper coins of the lower Empire, some few silvered over, a catalogue of some of the most perfect which now my possession I shall subjoin

Postumus (5),
Gallienus (4),
Claudius (2),
Victorinus (2),
Tetricus (1),
Tetricus Jnr.

" During the meeting of the *Cambrian Archaeological Association* at Fishguard in 1883, I purchased 93 copper **Roman** coins from a rag-and-bone man in that town. He told me they were part of a find dug up in a garden somewhere (he did not know where) near the town. They were discovered six or seven years before. The rest had gone to London. Those I obtained consisted of Postumus, Gallienus, Salonina, Claudius, Victorinus, and the two Tetrici. The latter were very plentiful.

AD 268 Gallienus

(see Valerianus and Postumis)

A hoard of coins were found early the century on Esgarn Moor, near Fishguard. A portion of these fell into my hands.

They consist of

Gallienus,
Victorinus,
Claudius,
Gothicus,
Aurelianus,
Tacitus,
Probus, and Numerianus.

These appear to have been buried (or bogged) in a wooden box which had decayed. The money was cemented by oxide into a solid mass.

At Newton, near Narberth, in the time of the late Baron de Rutzen, there was found a somewhat similar mass of coin. On this latter I am informed an impression of the skin in which they were originally enclosed was distinguishable. Report declares them to have been so numerous that they weighed at least one cwt., and the Baron is said to have given the finder a cow for his treasure trove Those I have seen consisted of

Gallienus,
Victorinus,
Claudius,
Tetricus Snr., and
Tetricus Jnr.

This however was an incomplete collection, for E. L. B. (*Archaeologic Cambrensis*, 3rd Series, No. 9, page 313) adds to the above:

Postumus,

Florianus,
Quintillus,
Salonina,
Carausius, and
Probus.

He states that with the coins were found a ring and a bronze ligula, with what was apparently its case.

From inquiries I find that the latter were found with the "Newton" coins, so am enabled to identify them with E. L. B.'s coins

found near Narberth.

AD 268	Salonina	Wife of Gallienus. See Postumus and Gallienus.
267	Victorinus	See Valerianus, Postumus, and Gallienus.
267	Tetricus Snr	See Postumus and Gallienus.
267	Tetricus Jnr.	See Postumus and Gallienus.
270	Claudius Gothicus	See Valerianus, Postumus, and Gallienus.
270	Quintillus	See Gallienus.
275	Aurelianus	See Gallienus.
276	Tacitus	See Gallienus.
276	Florianus	See Gallienus.
282	Probus	See Gallienus. A coin of this Emperor was dug up many years ago at Tenby, which I have inspected.

284 Numerianus See Gallienus. About six years ago a fisherman shrimping near Amroth found a piece of rotten wood in his net on which a coin of this Emperor was sticking. It is in the Tenby Museum.

293 Carausius See Gallienus. A few coins were found on St. Margaret's Island. They consisted of two Carausius, a Constantine and a Constans See *Cambrian Journal* 1855
One Carausius was found at Tenby, and seen by me.

Mr. Cobb, while excavating at Pembroke Castle, found a Carausius which had been used to a blade of some kind on to its handle. With it were a Constantino, a Constantino II., a Constans, and two uncertain coins.

Carausius A single coin of this Emperor was found at Newton, near Narberth, in addition to the hoard *Journal of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, 2nd Series, vol. v., p. 148.*

310 Maximianus Two coins of this Emperor were found on Trefloyne Farm, near Tenby. *Camb. Journal* 1862, p. 95.

313 Diocletian I saw a copper coin of this Emperor some three or four years ago which had been dug up at Tenby.

337	Constantinus	See Gallienus
340	Constantinus II	See Gallienus
350	Constans	See Gallienus

Unknown Roman Roads” by Tudor A Morgan 1926

“In the early days of their occupation the **Roman** s built a highway from Caerwent (Venta Silurum) to

St David’s Head (Menapia).

Julius Frontinus, AD 71-78 widened the road for military traffic, and ever since it been called the Via Julia.

From Caerwent it hugged the coastal plain and passed through Cardiff (Caer Didius), Neath (Nidum),Llwchwr (Leucarum) and Carmarthen (Maridunum) roughly following the present main road. With the exception of a small piece between Cardiff and Newport, this great highway can now only be traced by the chain of forts and place-names”

Tenby And St. David's. By The L Rev. S. M. Mayhew, M.A., V.P., Vicar Of St. Pauls Bermondsey, Surrey.

The road from Haverford to St. David's is but sixteen miles ; but there are seventeen hills, some of them very long as well as steep. The present road is not altogether, though partly so, the track followed by the Archbishop : that at first inclined a little more inland, and then struck down to the coast of St. Bride's Bay. For six miles of hills the scenery is very tame, when a turn on the road will bring you on the summit of a long and very steep descent, at the foot of which are the celebrated Newgale Sand and its long, pebbly beach. Now, far to the right, A sharp descent, a long climb, and we look down on Solva, of all towns the most extraordinary, piled and built in a or fissure of the coast. It is only few dreary miles, and then St. David's, the old Menevia, and termination of the Via Julia. Traces exist of the Via Julia, running from Aquas Solis to Menevia. Mr. Fenton fixed the site of the station Ad Vigesium near Haverfordwest. A branch runs also along the crest of the Preselly hills, connecting Loventium with Menevia.

The Roman Road west of Carmarthen RCAHMW

Since the recent confirmation of the existence of a **Roman** road running west of Carmarthen, a considerable amount of field work and documentary research has been undertaken . The road starts at the fort and town of Moridunum and can be traced westward for 38km as far as Wiston village in Pembrokeshire. Much of the evidence for the road in in the form of cropmarks. Although this evidence becomes less frequent towards the west, the overall frequency of crop marks and other

landscape features means that the course of the road can be plotted with a reasonable degree of confidence. In total 14 km of agger have been recorded from parchmarks. On three lengths totalling 2.7 km the agger survives as an earthwork up to 1.0 m high. Much of the rest of the route can be traced in tracks and field boundaries , but only 2.25 km of the 38 km confirmed of **Roman** route is followed by modern roads.

For the first 5km westward the course is unknown. The most direct route would be on a line to the north of the A40, but no crop mark evidence for this has been identified. Most of the road follows a route also recognised as the most convenient by recent engineers since it is never more than 1km from the A40 or from the railway line to Fishguard. The road was laid out in a series of straight lengths of between 4 and 6km long. Six of these lengths have been identified: Ffordd-las to Wenallt, Llwynbrain to Bryngwyn, Bryngwyn to Fforest, Fforest to the Aron Taf, the Aron Taf to the Afon Daulan and from the Afon Daulan to Sarn Gwm. The change in the direction usually occurs on hill summits or ridge crests, in order to make fore and back sights on the route of the road. The length of the straight segments may suggest that the landscape was relatively clear of trees or indicate the practical limits of visibility.

Beyond Wiston there is as yet no evidence of significant **Roman** military activity

In addition to the road itself, there is cropmark evidence for extensive quarrying, presumably for construction materials, along several section of the road.

SN16221816 Hendre (noted by Fenton)

Pembrokeshire Hedgeline
A segment of **Roman** Road west of Carmarthen indicated by a hedgeline
DS 27 10 2004

SN 16361813 Hendre (noted by Fenton)

Pembrokeshire
Part of a cropmark identified from aerial photographs between SN16411813 and SN1764 1788. A segment of the **Roman** Road west of Carmarthen . the western half survives as a low linear earthwork. DS 27 10 2004.

RCAHMW, Roman road west of Carmarthen, destination unknown (Nprn114111).

Survey has recorded roughly 38km of the road has been surveyed. A section north of Whitland has been excavated (see NPRN 268119). section north-east of Whitland (NPRN 268119); section west of Whitland (NPRN 400972); section east of Bryn Farm (NPRN 276061); section west of Glanrhyd (NPRN 400973); Preseli View section (NPRN 403356); Fairy Bank section (NPRN 401989); section at Pen-y-groes (NPRN 401986); features at Tre-Wynt (NPRN 309028); section at Broadway

(NPRN 309504) - with bank, rejected as road segment (NPRN 400415); section at Cotland (NPRN 308891); section at Longlands (NPRN 309505); section north-east of Wiston (NPRN 309510); Windy Hill section - south-west of Rudbaxton (NPRN 86901).

Doubtful sections - NPRN 86903-4 & linear feature at West Dairy (NPRN 308997).

Sources: James 1990 (AW30), 55-6; James 1991 (in James (ed.) 'Sir Gar'), 73-4; Page 1996 (AW36), 72-3; James 2000 (CA36), 37-41. J.Wiles 18.11.03

Roman Road Updated: T. Driver, 16th Sept 2014

86904 Via Julia Roman Road Doubtful Section Llawhaden

Site Type: ROAD? Community: Llawhaden – Doubtful Section

309504 Roman Road West Of Carmarthen; Broadway Section Llawhaden

Linear Earthwork Feature Extending From Broadway Enclosure Llawhaden
A linear bank, extending c.500m from Broadway enclosure, running north-north-west, north, north-north-east, north-east & then eastwards, from SN07051844 to SN07211880.

The feature has been observed to cut across Broadway enclosure, extending its course by about 60m, perhaps indicating that it is later in date than the enclosure (see Mytum & Williams 1998 (Llawhaden, BAR 275), 6), whilst on the N it appears to conform to the line of an east-west **Roman** road; current boundary features may continue the line of the bank to a watercourse to the east.

Roman Road Pembrokeshire; prior to updated by T. Driver, 16th Sept 2014

268119 Roman Road West Of Carmarthen; Section North-East Of Whitland

Carmarthenshire Whitland

A roughly 580m stretch of agger, running from west north-west to east north-east and crossing the Afon Grow. It is a section of the **Roman** road west of Carmarthen (NPRN 114111), and is continued by a parchmark extending the line about 50m to the east south-east. Overall it runs from SN20531717 to SN19911734.

The construction of the Whitland bypass enabled the excavation of a 100m stretch of the road. This produced radio-carbon dates of 370BC-AD75 & 200BC-AD135. S 72-3. J.Wiles, **RCAHMW**, 18 November 2003

400972 Roman Road W Of Carmarthen; Section W Of Whitland Llanddewi Velfrey

Pembrokeshire

A c.4,350m (4.35km) section of the route of the **Roman** road W of Carmarthen (Nprn114111); discontinuous earthwork & cropmark features indicate a route running generally ESE-WNE, from SN19881732 to 15631823, with minor changes of alignment at given NGR & at SN16741801, where a river & stream are crossed: the E-most part forms part of a single c.3.0km alignment (see also Nprn268119). Section to W = Nprn276061. **RCAHMW** AP94-CS 0317-8 J.Wiles 03.08.04

400973 Roman Road West Of Carmarthen;Glan-Rhyd Section Clynderwen

Carmarthenshire

A series of linear cropmarks and earthworks representing a roughly 340m stretch of the **Roman** road west of Carmarthen (NPRN 114111). It runs from east-south-east (at SN14541842) to west-north-west (SN14211845). The next section to the east is NPRN 276061 and the next section to the west is NPRN 403356, some 2.45km distant. J.Wiles, **RCAHMW**, 3 August 2004

403356 Roman Road West Of Carmarthen; Segment At Presely View Clynderwen

Carmarthenshire

1. Section of **Roman** Road visible as a cropmark where the modern road detours from its original line. David Thomas, 28th July 2005

2. A roughly 130m stretch of **Roman** road running rather south of west, part of the route heading west from Carmarthen (NPRN 114111).

Pembrokeshire Crop mark linear

A segment of **Roman** road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) Identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs between SN 11601860 and SN 11801858 DS 09 2004

Next section recorded to the east = NPRN 400973, some 2.45km distant.

Next section recorded to the west = NPRN 401989, some 800m distant.

John Wiles 31/10/2006

276061 Roman Road West Of Carmarthen; Section At Bryn Farm Llanddewi Velfrey

Pembrokeshire Llanddewi Velfrey

A roughly 720m stretch of discontinuous linear earthworks, thought to represent the agger of segment of the **Roman** road west of Carmarthen (Nprn114111), running ESE-WNW from SN15631823 to SN14921838.

Section to the east = Nprn400972.

Section to the west = Nprn400973.

A section taken across this section of earthworks (at SN15151834?), in 1993, showed that the agger, or raised causeway, made up of shale chippings, had been constructed on a foundation of large boulders over natural peat, with a cobbled roadway, showing possible wheel-ruts, established on top.

Source: CAMBRIA report 2002/4 J.Wiles 03.08.04

Pembrokeshire Hedgeline'A segment of the **Roman** road west of Carmarthen identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs between SN 14931839 and SN 15631824 DS 09 2004

Pembrokeshire Cropmark

Part of a parchmark identified from aerial photographs between SN 14931839 and SN15631824. A segment of the **Roman** road west of Carmarthen (Prn 14277) DS 09 2004.

PRN 28114 SN15491833 Bryn Farm Llanddewi Velfrey

Pembrokeshire

A segment of the **Roman** road west of Carmarthen . Part of a parchmark and extant agger identified and plotted from aerial photographs between SN 14931839 and SN15631824 DS 09 2004

The road may be traced as far as the Rudbaxton area to the west.

(NPRN 400415); section at Cotland (NPRN 308891); section at Longlands (NPRN 309505); section north-east of Wiston (NPRN 309510); Windy Hill section - south-west of Rudbaxton

401989 Roman Road West Of Carmarthen;Fairy Bank Section Llawhaden

NPRN

Pembrokeshire

A roughly 75m east-west stretch of **Roman** road, part of the route leading west from Carmarthen

(NPRN 114111). The next recorded section to the west is NPRN 401986, some 620m distant, and the next recorded section to the east is NPRN 403356, some 800m distant.

John Wiles, *RCAHMW*, 31 October 2006.

A segment of **Roman** road west of Carmarthen identified as a cropmark from areal photographs between SN 10741862 and SN 10801862. Several cropmark quarry pits are also visible on aerial photographs – DS 09 2004.

401986 Roman Road West Of Carmarthen; Pen-Y-Groes Section Llawhaden

NPRN

Pembrokeshire

Intermittent parchmarks represent a roughly 830m stretch of a **Roman** road, part of the route running west from Carmarthen (NPRN 114111). The course of this stretch of road (running from SN09311841 to SN10121848) is rather sinuous, as it negotiates the head of a tributary valley leading west into the Cleddau. Quarry pits are apparent in the eastern area.

Next section recorded to the east = NPRN 401989, some 620m distant.

Next section to the west = NPRN 309028, some 800m distant.

John Wiles 31/10/2006

309028 Roman Road West Of Carmarthen; Tre-Wynt Section Llawhaden

NPRN

Pembrokeshire

Parchmark of a roughly 100m section of **Roman** road, part of route west of Carmarthen (NPRN 114111). This section runs east-west, descending a spur into the valley of the Western Cleddau. Several quarry pits, possibly associated, are also apparent.

Next recorded section to the east = NPRN 401986, some 800m distant.

Next recorded section to the west-north-west = NPRN 309504, some 1.25km distant, on the far side of the Cleddau.

Pembrokeshire-- Hedgeline – linear SN08081853

The line of the **Roman** road west of Carmarthen identified from aerial photographs as parchmarks between SN08081852 and SN 08351853 -----DS 09 2004

Pembrokeshire Terrace -linear – Hollow way liner--- SN08351853

A segment of **Roman** road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as parchmarks from aerial photographs between SN08351853 and SN08581852. To the east and west of this cropmark much of the probable course of the road appears to be followed by field boundaries ---- DS 09 2004

RCAHMW AP95-CS 1707

RCAHMW AP955156/64

J.Wiles 01.03.04

308891 Roman Road Of Carmarthen; Possible Features At Cotland Llawhaden

Pembrokeshire

1. Possible Quarry Pits, used in the construction of a **Roman** road. Situated at Cotland farm north of Llawhaden.

RCAHMW AP955156/65-66

CHN 19/09/03

2. **RCAHMW** AP Mapping Project shows a c.90m stretch of linear crop/parchmark running WNW of given NGR, with a group of apparent quarry pits to the ENE.

Recorded as a constituent of the **Roman** road W of Carmarthen (Nprn114111), neighbouring segments being recorded 1.6km ENE at Broadway (Nprn309504) & 1.1km to the W at Longlands (Nprn309505).

J.Wiles 19.11.03

309505 Roman Road West Of Carmarthen;Possible Features At Longlands Wiston

Pembrokeshire

Crop/parchmarks of discontinuous linear features and quarry pits, thought to represent a c.420m stretch of **Roman** road, from SN03831863 to SN03421856.

At the given NGR the road appears to kink, from its previously E-W course, to the SW before running to the WSW.

Thought to form a part of the route W of Carmarthen (Nprn114111), segments being recorded c.1.1km to the E (Nprn308891) and 650m to the W (Nprn309510).

RCAHMW AP965115/49-50

J.Wiles 19.11.03

Roman Road W Of Carmarthen; Possible Features NE Of Wiston

NPRN 309510

Pembrokeshire

Wiston

Discontinuous linear parchmarks thought to represent a c.170m stretch of **Roman** road, running ENE-WSW before apparently turning to the SW.

Possibly part of the route W of Carmarthen (Nprn114111), this currently being its most westerly manifestation, a further segment is recorded c.650m to the E (Nprn309505).

RCAHMW AP965115/52

J.Wiles 19.11.03

308997 Roman Road West Of Carmarthen, Possible Line At West Dairy Wiston

Pembrokeshire

1. A c.500m linear cropmark feature running ESE-WNW from SN01441834 to SN00951845, that has been identified as a part of the **Roman** road W of Carmarthen (Nprn114111), following aerial reconnaissance by Chris Musson in 1995.

Source: Driver 2002 (AW 42), 60-1.

2. Confirmation in 2012/13 of a **Roman** fort at Wiston (NPRN 412237) makes this road line more likely, but it lacks the characteristic flanking quarry pits that one would expect of a **Roman** route, and that one sees further east near Whitland.

3. Further cropmarks were recorded at West Dairy, and west, during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance in the drought summer of 2014 (particularly 30th July 2014).

T. Driver, **RCAHMW**, 16th Sept 2014.

86901 Roman Road West Of Carmarthen; Possible Section At Windy Hill - Rudbaxton

Pembrokeshire

1. Linear cropmark near Slough Mill. ?Via Julia

RCAHMW AP92-CS 0411

RCAHMW AP925018/43

2. "Slouth Mill" is at SM 9458 1978 (nprn 40261)

B.A.Malaws, 30 January 2002.

3. A c.220m linear cropmark feature, running WSW-ENE, from SM95031976 to SM95251986; less distinct features would extend this line c.160 to the E, on a rather more southerly bearing: a possible section of the **Roman** road W of Carmarthen (Nprn114111), last seen N of Wiston, 7.75km to the ESE (Nprn309510).

J.Wiles 04.08.04

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