

# **PUMSAINT ROMAN FORT PHASE II, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Services, a  
contracting arm of Heneb – the Trust for Welsh Archaeology

For: Waun Maenllwyd Wind Energy Hub Ltd



**Heneb**



**THE TRUST FOR WELSH ARCHAEOLOGY – DYFED REGION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

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**PUMSAINT ROMAN FORT PHASE II,  
CARMARTHENSHIRE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

by:

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**PUMSAINT ROMAN FORT PHASE II, CARMARTHENSHIRE:**

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2025

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# **PUMSAINT ROMAN FORT PHASE II, CARMARTHENSHERE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2025**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*A second phase of archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to proposed temporary road widening works at the junction of the A482 and a forestry track within the Scheduled Area of Pumsaint Roman Fort, Carmarthenshire (CM226, PRN 1956).*

*Two trenches were excavated with the larger of the trenches (Trench 3) revealing the remains of a stone faced post medieval boundary bank. Underlying the boundary bank a clay layer was exposed that may be evidence of surviving remnants of rampart material associated with Pumsaint Roman Fort.*

## **CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL**

*Cynhaliwyd ail gam o werthusiad archaeolegol cyn y gwaith lledu ffordd dros dro arfaethedig wrth gyffordd yr A482 a llwybr coedwigaeth o fewn Ardal Gofrestredig Caer Rufeinig Pumsaint, Sir Gaerfyrddin (CM226, PRN 1956).*

*Cloddiwyd dau ffos gyda'r mwyaf o'r ffosydd (Ffos 3) yn datgelu gweddillion clawdd ffin ôl-ganoloesol â wyneb carreg. O dan y clawdd ffin datgelwyd haen glai a allai fod yn dystiolaeth o weddillion deunydd rhagfur sy'n gysylltiedig â Chaer Rufeinig Pumsaint.*

## **PUMSAINT ROMAN FORT PHASE II, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2025**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Project Commission**

1.1.1 The Trust for Welsh Archaeology – Dyfed Region Archaeological Services was commissioned by Waun Maenllwyd Wind Energy Hub Ltd to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the survival of buried archaeological remains within an area proposed for temporary road widening and the installation of a temporary ‘floating’ track.

1.1.2 The widening and installation of a temporary ‘floating’ track was proposed at a junction of the A482 and a forestry track which branches eastwards off the main road at the south end of Pumsaint village, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 65663 50218, Figs. 1 and 2). The area of proposed widening works and the installation of a ‘floating’ track lies within the Scheduled Monument of Pumsaint Roman Fort (CM226, PRN 1956, Figs 2 and 3); it is owned by The National Trust.

1.1.3 The evaluation was required by Cadw in advance of an application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). The proposed widening and installation of a temporary ‘floating’ track require some removal of overburden material outside and within the scheduled area, due to the undulating nature of the topography. This work could potentially expose, damage or destroy significant archaeological remains (Fig. 4).

1.1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to provide information on the character and significance of any below ground archaeological remains that might be present within the area of the proposed widening and the installation of a temporary ‘floating’ trackway. Should any significant archaeological deposits be revealed, a programme of further mitigation would be formulated and potentially implemented prior to the proposed groundworks taking place. This report presents the results of the evaluation.

1.1.5 Prior to the commencement of works a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by the Trust for Welsh Archaeology – Dyfed Region Archaeological Services and approved by Cadw and the Development Management section of the Trust for Welsh Archaeology – Dyfed Region, again in their role as advisor to the planning authority (Appendix 1).

1.1.6 All the archaeological work undertaken was in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023). The Trust for Welsh archaeology – Dyfed Region is a CIfA Registered Organisation.

#### **1.2 Scope of Project**

1.2.1 A WSI for evaluation trial trenching was prepared by the Trust for Welsh Archaeology – Dyfed Region Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of works. This outlined the methodology by which the trial trenching was undertaken.

1.2.2 The purpose of evaluation as defined by CIfA (2023) is:

*to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:*

- *The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource*
- *The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource*
- *The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research*

1.2.3 The overall scheme of work is summarised as follows:

*The implementation of a scheme of archaeological evaluation (Phase II) within the development area to inform the design of a proposed widening of the junction of the A482 trunk road and a forestry track which sits south of Pumsaint village. The archaeological field evaluation would determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within this specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These would satisfy the stated aims of the project and comply with the code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA.*

*A report shall be prepared on the results of the evaluation and an archive created of all finds, records, photographs and plans created by this mitigation strategy. Further mitigation is possible where significant remains are identified; the scope of which would be determined following this stage of work.*

### 1.3 Report Outline

This report describes the location of the study area, reviews the historical and archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the trial trenching and its results.

### 1.4 Abbreviations

- All sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (**HER**) are identified by their Primary Reference Number (**PRN**) and located by their National Grid Reference (**NGR**). The HER is held and managed by the Trust for Welsh Archaeology – Dyfed Region, Corner House, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo SA19 6AE.
- Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (**NMR**) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (**RCAHMW**) are identified by their National Primary Reference Number (**NPRN**).
- Written Scheme of Investigation – **WSI**
- Altitude is expressed to a height above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

- References to cartographic, documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

## 1.5 Illustrations

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

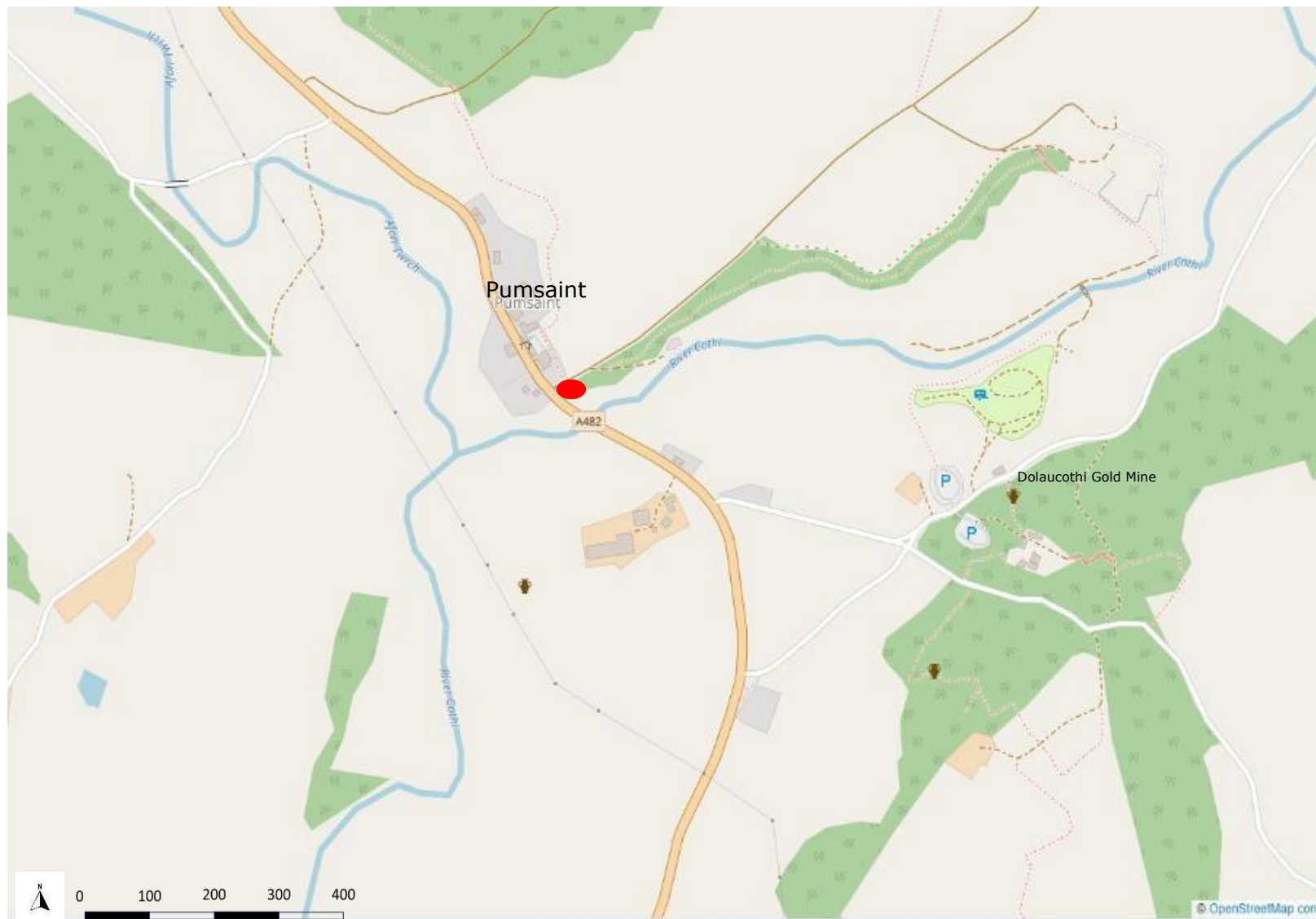
## 1.6 Timeline

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

**Table 1:** *Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales*

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

\* Note: The post-medieval and Industrial periods are combined as the postmedieval period on the regional HER, as held by Heneb.



**Figure 1:** Proposed road widening area and temporary floating 'track' installation location marked in red.

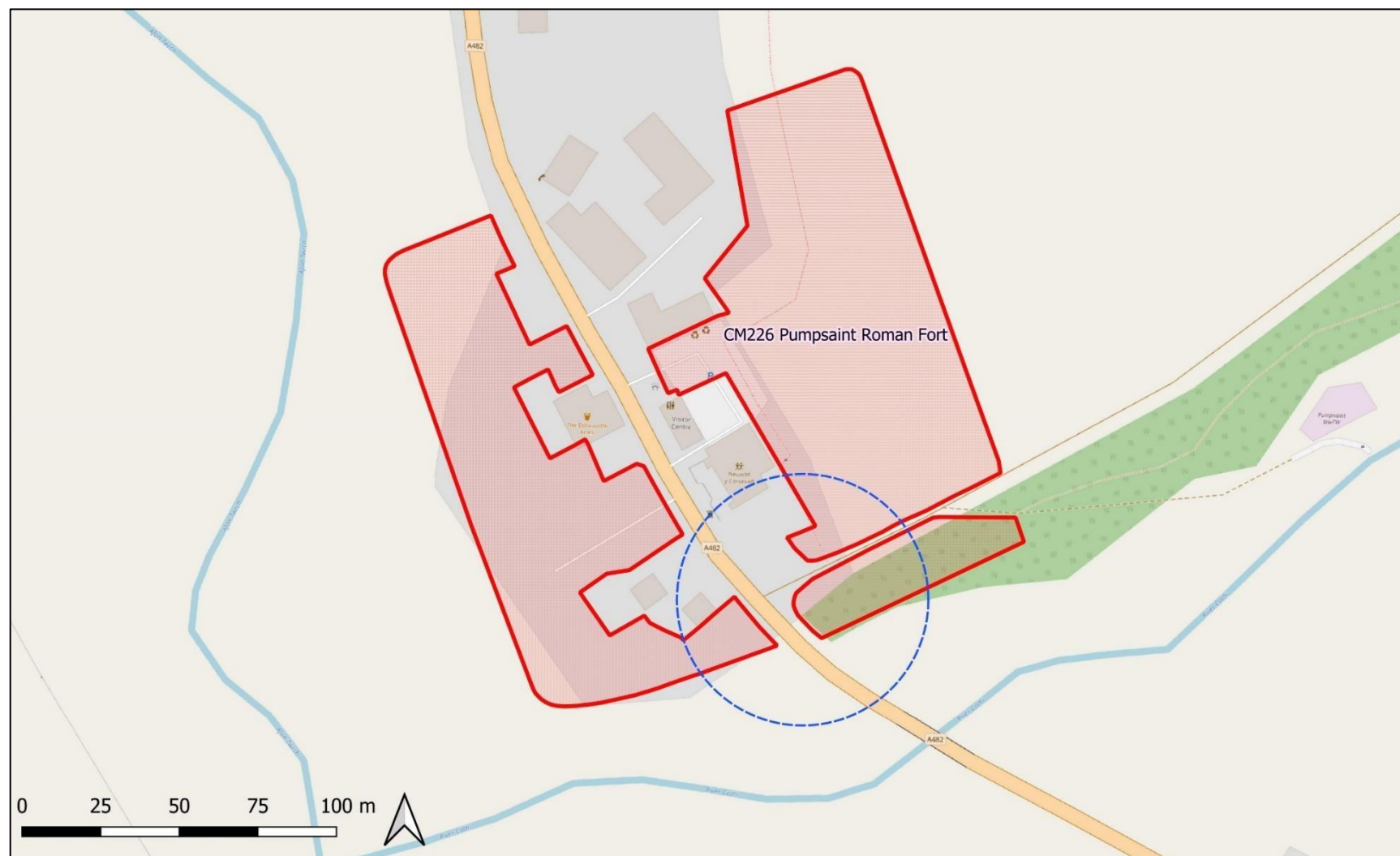
Base map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 03/01/23.

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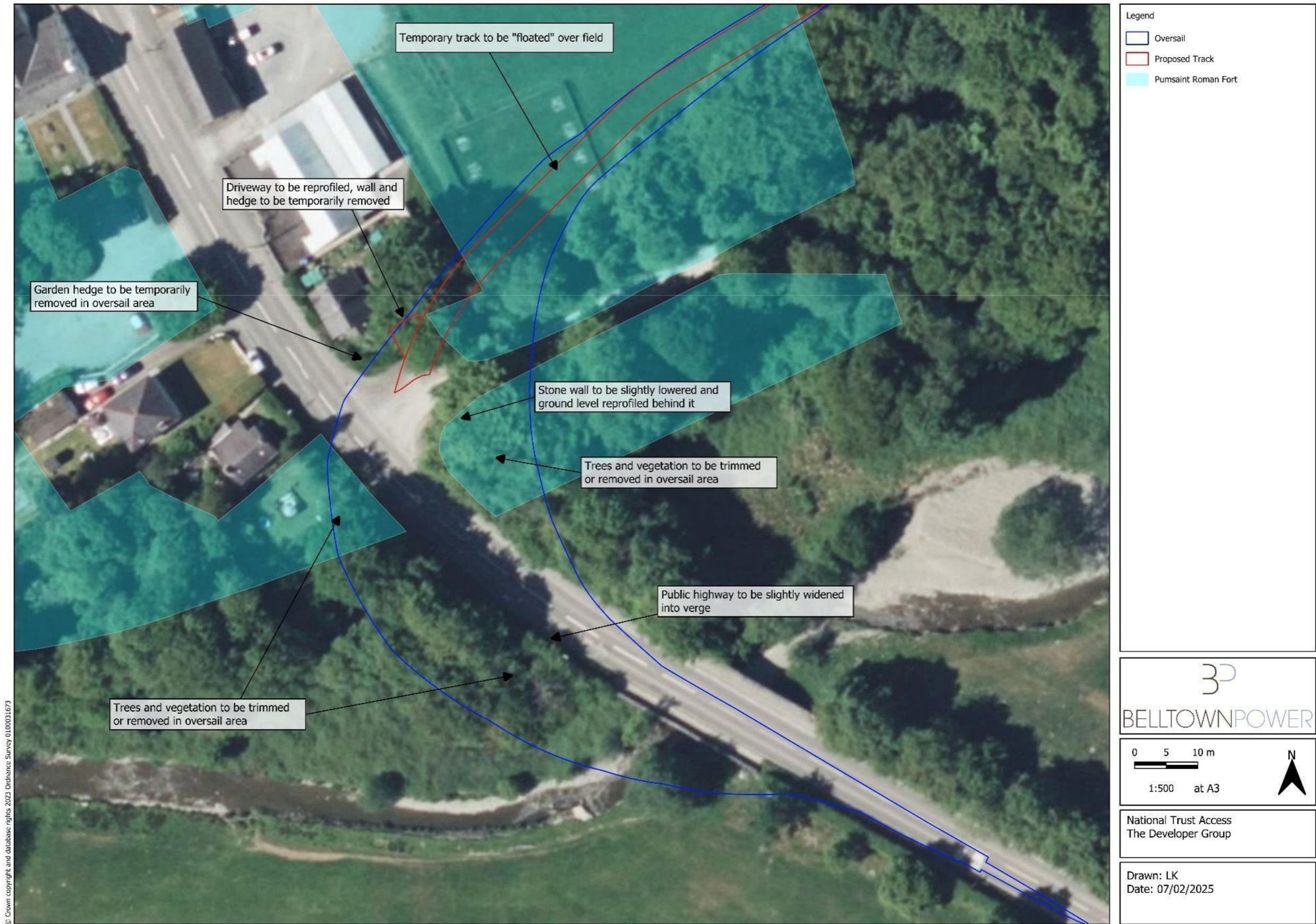
Pumsaint Roman Fort Phase II, Carmarthenshire:



**Figure 2:** The outline of the Scheduled Monument designation area in red, with the location of the road junction highlighted by the dashed blue circular polygon.

*Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 22/04/24.*





**Figure 3:** Proposed development works to widen and install a temporary 'floating' track at junction of A482 and a forestry track. Scheduled area of Roman Fort shaded in blue.  
Plan provided by the client, not reproduced to scale.

Pumsaint Roman Fort Phase II, Carmarthenshire:  
Archaeological Evaluation 2025



**Figure 4:** Location of Phase I and Phase II evaluation trenches. Scheduled area of Roman Fort outlined in red.

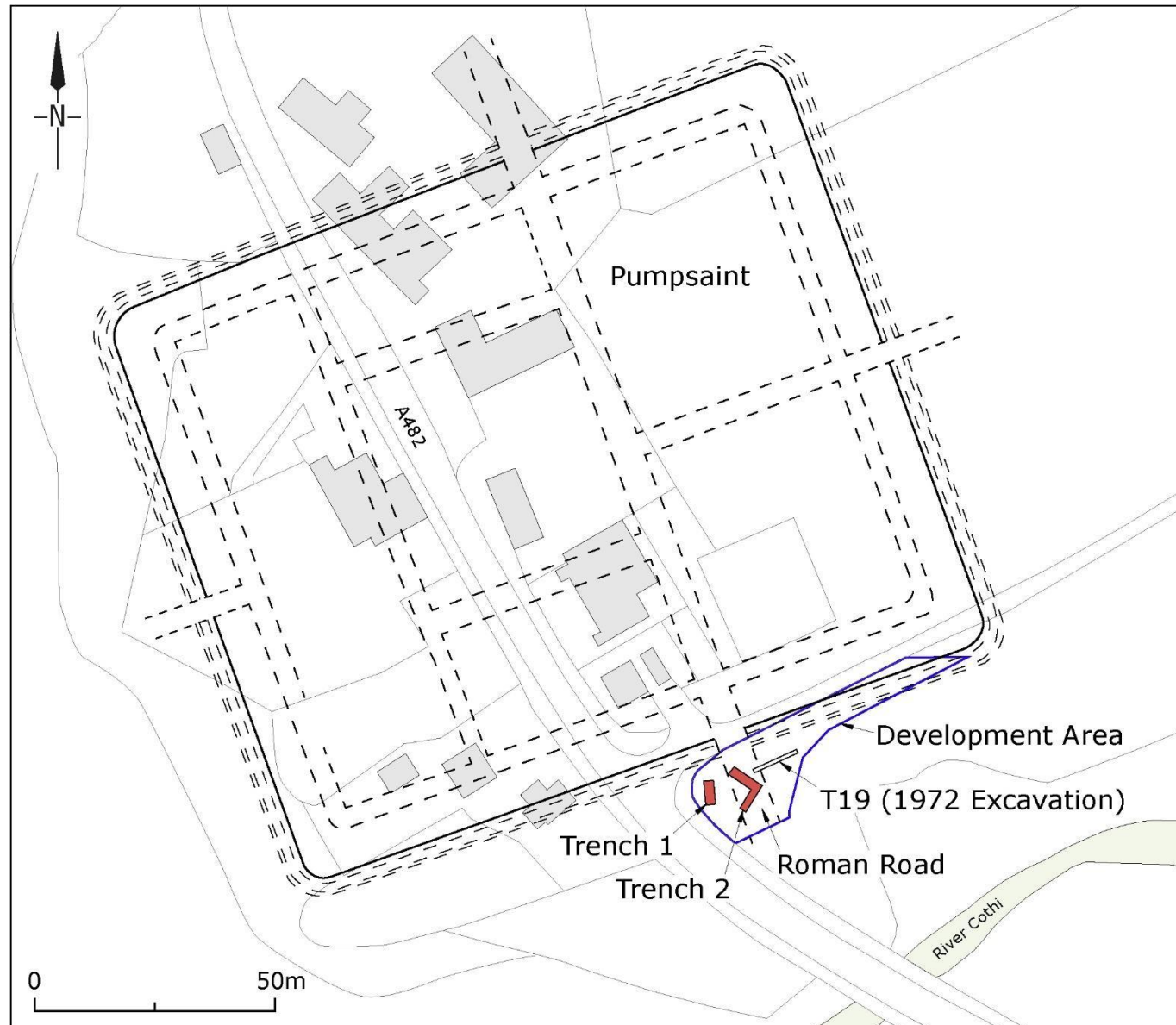
Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 24/02/25.

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Archaeological Evaluation 2025



**Figure 5:** Plan of Phase I evaluation trenches in relation to projected fort plan from Burnham and Burnham 1987.



## 2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The area of the proposed widening and the installation of a temporary 'floating' trackway is located at a junction of the A482 and a forestry track which branches eastwards off the main road at the southern end of Pumsaint village (Fig. 2). The nearest towns are Llandovery 12.1km to the southeast and Lampeter 11.6km to the northwest (Figs 1 and 2).
- 2.2 The development area sits within an area of mixed woodland comprising chestnut, beech and sycamore trees (Photo 1). Access to the site is via the small track leading from a carpark located in the centre of Pumsaint village.
- 2.3 The underlying bedrock geology consists of the Claerwen Group. Mudstone sedimentary bedrock formed between 440.8 and 433.4 million years ago during the Silurian period. The Bedrock is in turn overlain by superficial alluvium, clay, silt, sand and gravel deposited between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present (BGS online).



**Photograph 1:** View northwest showing area of made ground and proposed location of Trench 3 prior to evaluation.

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig 6, Table 2)

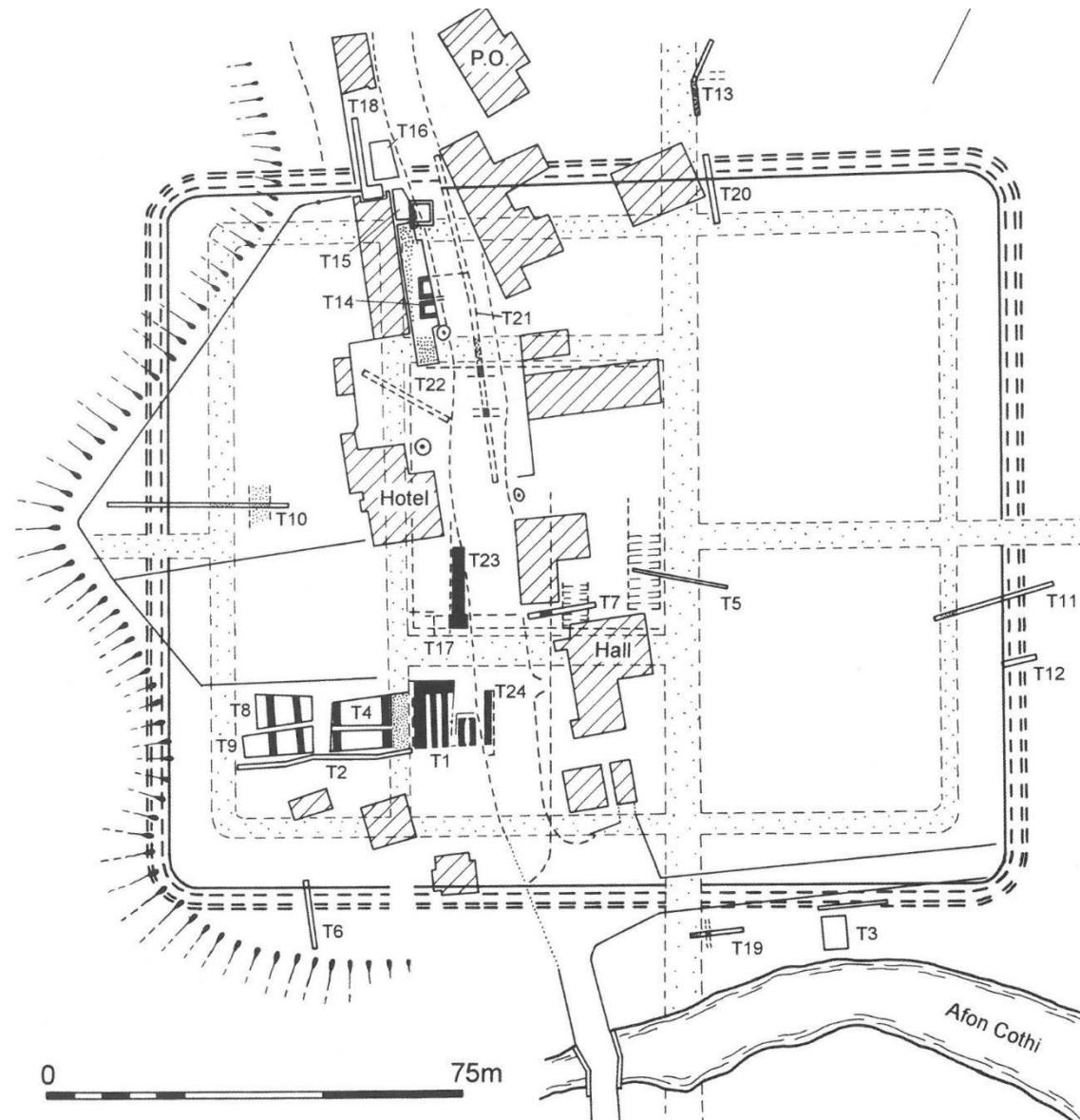
- 3.1 The scheduling summary description of the Pumsaint Roman Fort includes the following:

*The monument comprises buried features and earthworks representing a Roman fort... The fort, originally probably measuring c.150m x 125m, and*

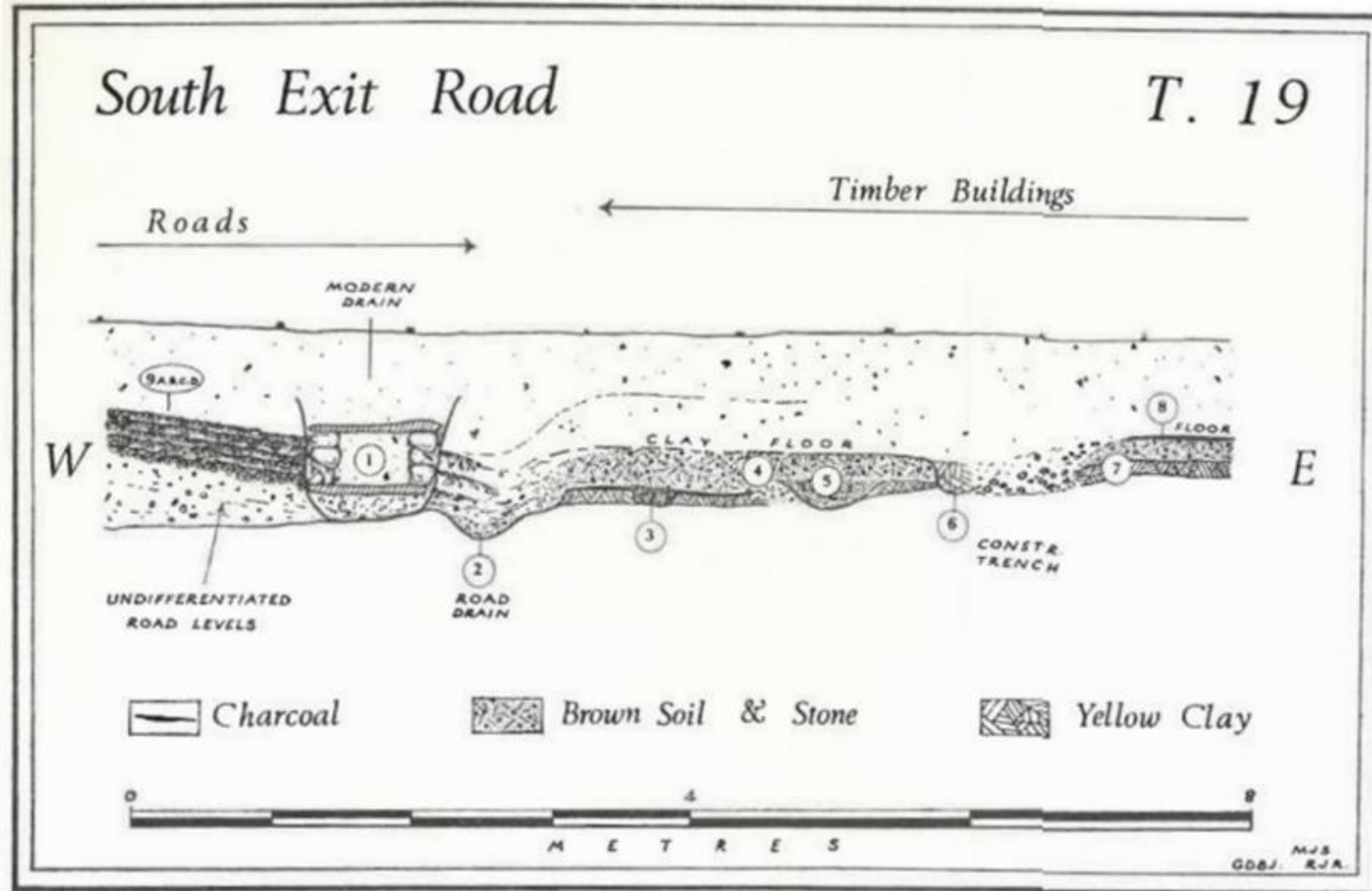
*enclosing 1.9ha, was founded in the mid AD 70s, and was reduced in size to c.0.9ha c. AD 100, before apparently being abandoned by the AD 120s, a fairly typical chronological range. The fort may have had a special function in relation to the nearby Dolaucothi gold mines. Excavations within the fort, west of the main A482 both north and south of the Dolaucothi Arms, have revealed a number of phases of internal buildings, including a granary, as well as a well/cistern, and a burnt timber structure in a 2m-deep pit which was dated to the later 3rd or early 4th century AD, raising interesting questions about the nature of later Roman occupation on the site, traces of which are otherwise extremely elusive. Geophysical survey in unexcavated areas suggests that further structures, including a probable bath house on the eastern outskirts, remain to be found here. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman military organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider context of the Roman occupation of Wales and the structures may contain well preserved archaeological evidence concerning chronology, layout and building techniques...*

- 3.2 Much of what is known of the fort is from excavations undertaken in and around the fort in the 1970s, 80s and 90s which produced evidence of the layout of the fort and its development (Burnham and Burnham 2004; Jones and Little 1973 and 1974).
- 3.3 In 1995 a watching brief was carried out during the installation of a new water main along the length of the A482 through Pumsaint (Murphy 1995), approximately 15m northwest of the proposed development area, outside the residential dwelling Y Mans/The Manse. Archaeological deposits were noted at approximately 0.5m below the current ground surface which were tentatively interpreted as the remains of ramparts and revetment wall foundations.
- 3.4 In 1973 two trenches were excavated within the area of the proposed widening (Jones and Little 1974, T.19 and T.3, figs 6 and 7). Trench 19 produced evidence of a north-south roadway of four construction phases, and features associated with multiple timber structures including floor surfaces and wall slots running at right angles to the east of the road. These structural features were interpreted as evidence of a vicus (a non-military settlement). The roadway probably formed the main '*via principalis*' of the fort. The deposits were found 0.5m below ground surface. It was noted that heavy root action had probably destroyed evidence of later buildings which may have been closer to the ground surface. The results of the excavation in Trench 3 were not published.
- 3.5 Several metres southeast of the 1973 excavation trenches along the southern edge of the area of proposed widening, the ground drops away sharply to the River Cothi below. The exposed face of the steep drop is prone to frost and river erosion and archaeological material has been visible protruding from the section. In 1985 the section face was cleaned and much archaeology was recorded (Burnham & Burnham 1986, Figs 7 and 8).

- 3.6 The bank section revealed four phases of activity. The earliest layer contained a series of pits and linear features. Overlying this was a deposit of dumped material containing charcoal and burnt clay and daub. It is posited that this was used as levelling material for buildings as elements of timber structures were noted at the western end of the section in the layers above. Pottery evidence suggests the levelling coincided with the reduction in size of the fort in the early second century AD. As with the 1973 excavation, the top of the archaeologically significant deposits was 0.4-0.5m below the modern ground surface.
- 3.7 In May 2024, as part of this project, Dyfed Archaeological Services undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation (Phase I) to inform the road widening design evolution. The evaluation exposed a section of Roman road, and the upper fills of a possible Roman ditch associated with the fort's eastern defences (Figures 4-5). Artefacts included several fragments of Roman glass, Roman pottery and modern material (Shobbrook, 2024, TWA Report No. 2024-27).



**Figure 6:** Plan showing the suggested layout of the fort and excavation trenches (Burnham and Burnham 1987, Fig. 2.1).

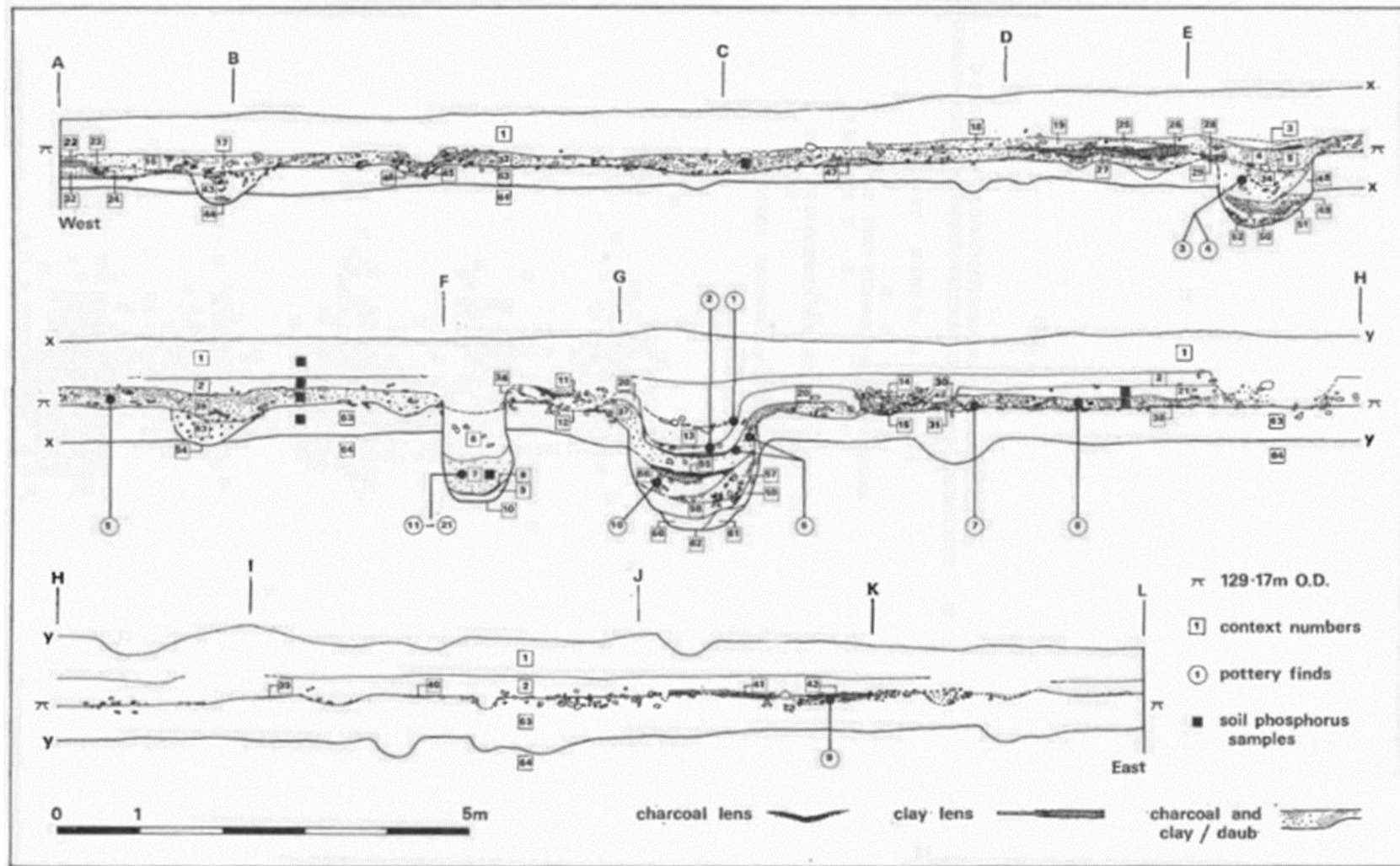


**Figure 7:** Section drawing of the features found in Trench 19, which is situated within the area of the proposed road widening (Jones and Little, 1974).



**Figure 8:** The position of the exposed bank section recorded in 1985.  
This sits along the southern edge of the area of the proposed road widening

(Burnham and Burnham 1986)



**Figure 9:** Section drawing of the bank which runs along the southern edge of the area of the proposed road widening. It was cleaned and recorded in 1985 (Burnham & Burnham, 1986)

## **TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 4.1.1 To ascertain the significance and state of preservation of potential archaeological features within the area of proposed road widening and the installation of a temporary 'floating' trackway, a further two evaluation trenches were excavated, trenches 3 and 4 (Fig 4).
- 4.1.2 Both trenches were hand-excavated; all non-archaeologically significant overburden was removed and the trenches excavated to the top of significant archaeological deposits or to the top of geological deposits, whichever came first.
- 4.1.3 Following initial excavation, each trench was cleaned by hand-trowelling to enable identification of the presence or absence of archaeological remains.
- 4.1.4 All deposits were recorded in accordance with the Trust for Welsh Archaeology – Dyfed Region recording system. Trench plans and sections were recorded by means of measured sketches, GPS survey and photography.
- 4.1.5 No deposits for environmental sampling were recovered during the archaeological fieldwork.

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

- 4.2.1 An archive will be prepared as per the requirements of the Trust for Welsh Archaeology – Dyfed Region archive retention policy (2018).
- 4.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.

## **5 RESULTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

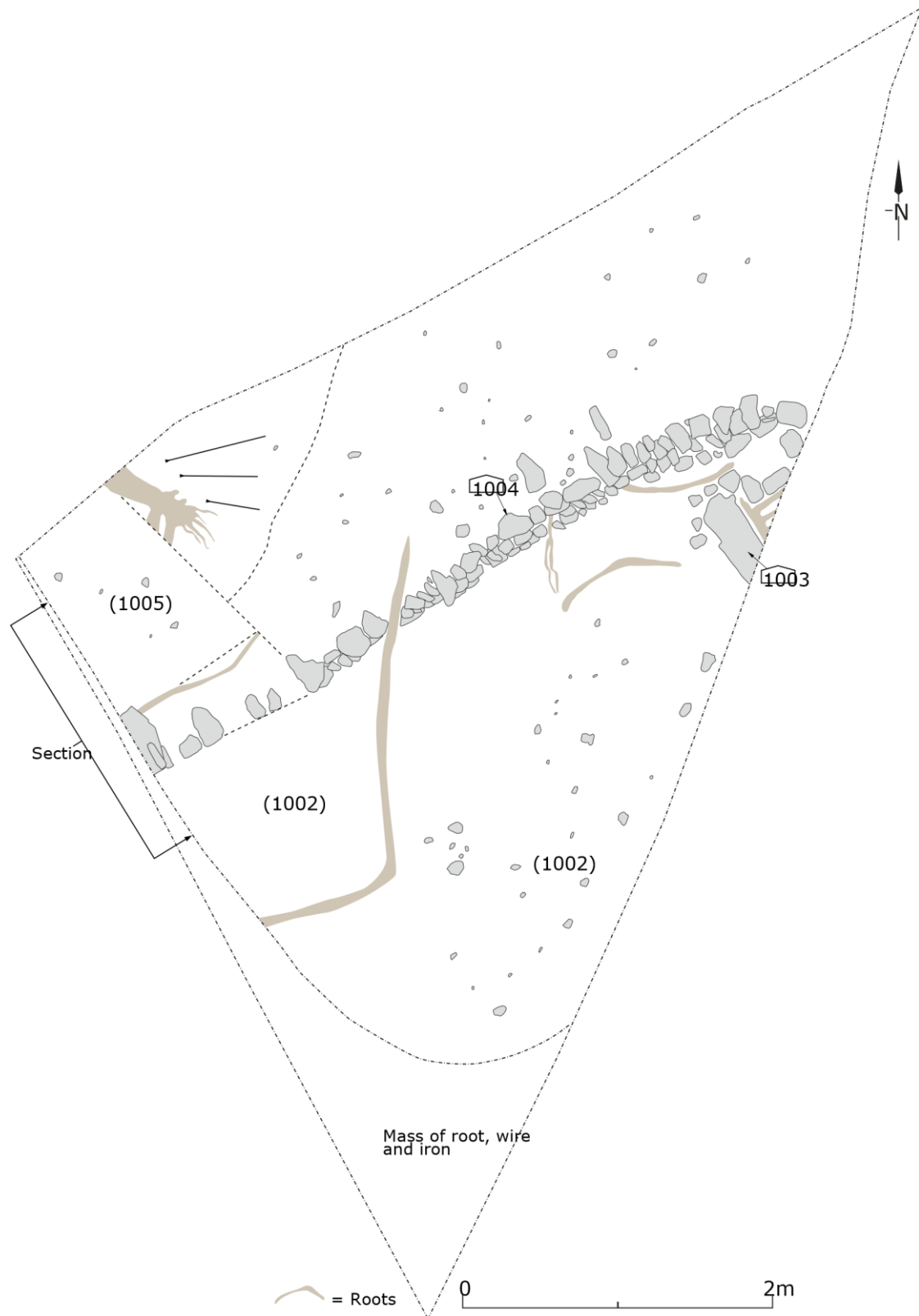
- 5.1.1 The evaluation was conducted between the 17th and 21st of March 2025 by [Redacted – Regulation 13 Personal Data] (archaeologist) and [Redacted – Regulation 13 Personal Data] (archaeologist).
- 5.1.2 All numbers in the text within brackets [ ]/( )/{ } refer to the unique context number given to all individual deposits using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with the Dyfed Archaeological Services' Recording Manual. Square brackets [ ] refer to a cut feature, rounded brackets ( ) to a deposit and curly brackets { } to a structure.
- 5.1.3 Trenches 3 and 4 were positioned to target areas where overburden removal is proposed within the scheduled area. The trenches were excavated to the formation level required to support the temporary 'floating' trackway or to levels at which either the natural geology or archaeology was encountered, whichever was encountered first:
  - Trench 3 was a triangular shaped trench that targeted an area of builtup ground comprising modern accumulations of waste soils and waste building materials. The trench measured 6.8m (north side) by 5.60m (west side) by 7.0m (southeast diagonal side). A small sondage

measuring around 1m square was excavated within the trenches northwest corner to investigate at what depth significant archaeological features or deposits might be encountered.

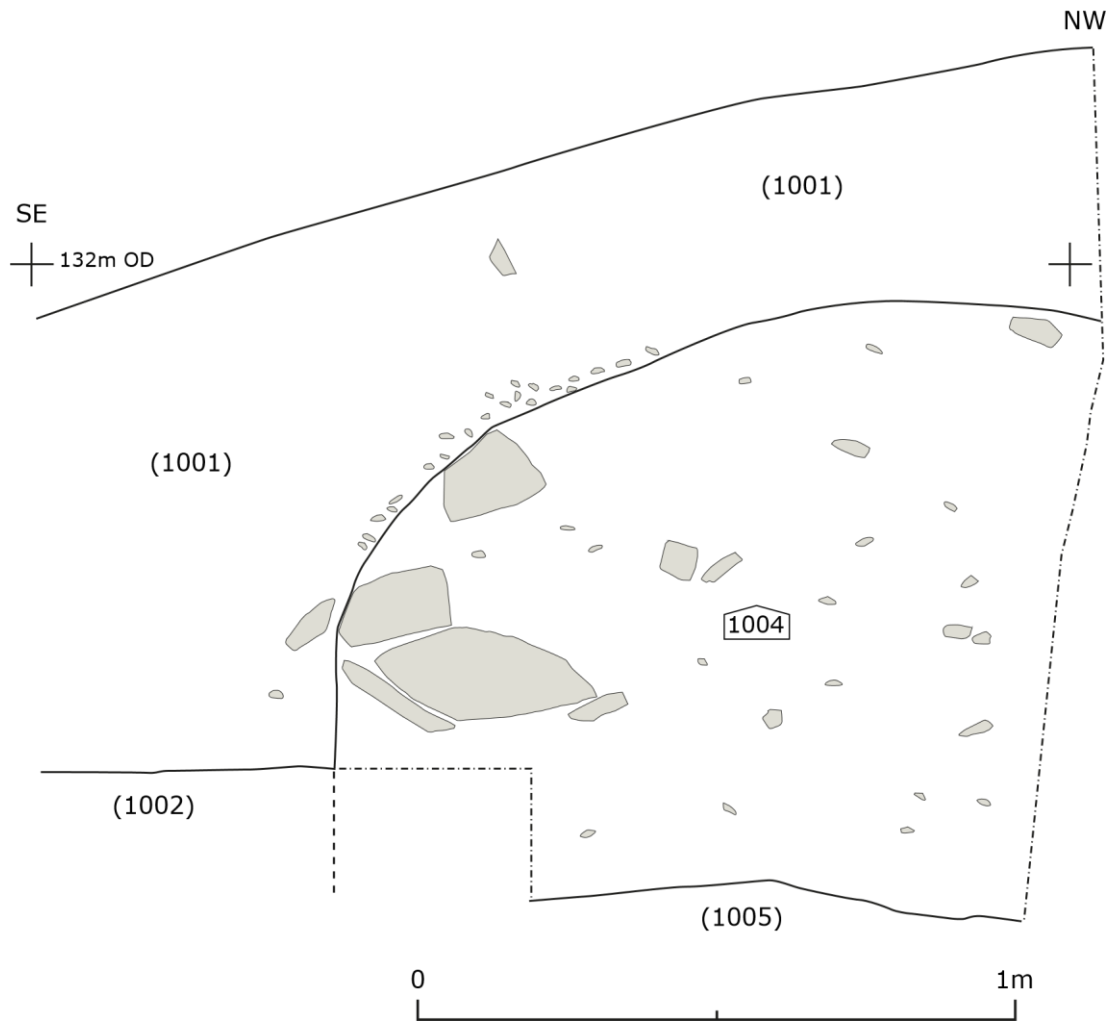
- Trench 4 was a small sub rectangular shaped trench that was located approximately 5m to the north of Trench 3 and positioned over the edge of an existing trackway. The trench measured 1.3m long northwest-southeast by 0.5m wide southwest-northeast, and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m.

5.1.4 After they had been hand-dug, each trench was hand-cleaned to identify and enhance visibility of any exposed archaeological features.

5.1.5 All trenches were excavated down to the top of the required formation level, significant archaeological deposits or to the top of geological deposits, whichever was reached first, and within safety limits. The only exception being the far southern corner of trench 3 where an accumulation of buried fence posts and livestock fencing could not be excavated by hand and therefore was not investigated.



**Figure 10:** Plan of Trench 3 on completion of evaluation.



**Figure 11:** Northeast facing section of stone-faced boundary bank {1004} in Trench 3.

## 5.2 Trench 3 (Figures 4, 10 and 11, Photos 2-7)

5.2.1 The earliest deposit revealed in Trench 3 comprised light greyish-brown silty-clay (1005) containing patches of light-yellow clay (Photo 4). It was recorded at 1.30m below existing ground level at the bottom of the NW corner sondage. It was not excavated, and no dateable evidence was recovered. However, inspection showed this deposit contained frequent inclusions of charcoal but no obvious inclusions of coal inclusions which may indicate a pre-industrial age for its formation.

5.2.2 Constructed over deposit (1005) was a stone-faced boundary bank {1004} that was aligned southwest-northeast (Photo 3). The exposed length measured 6m long, was 0.95m high and 1.2m wide. Within the core of the bank two residual handmade brick fragments were recovered, along with several sherds of post medieval pottery. Due to the limited size of the trench

only the southeast facing side of the bank was visible and was recorded as being neatly stone faced in a drystone herring bone pattern (Photo 3).

5.2.3 Formed against the southeast face of the boundary bank was a deposit of compacted light grey silty clay (1002) that contained occasional inclusions of small sub rounded and sub angular stones, as well as sherds of post medieval china pottery. The deposit had been heavily compacted over time which could indicate that it formed part of a former trackway or path.

5.2.4 Cut into the top of deposit (1002) was the remains of a late Victorian or early modern surface water drain {1003} which was constructed using sub rectangular shaped stone blocks and capped with a single wrought iron grill (Photo 5). The drain measured roughly 0.6m square and continued under the southeastern edge of the trench for an unknown distance.

5.2.5 A significant spread of modern made ground (1001) was recorded in the upper levels of the trench, deposited over both boundary bank {1004} and surface water drain {1003}. Within it were large accumulations of coal ash, soil, steel casing pipes for electrical wiring and modern glass. This deposit was 0.7m thick and was confined mainly to the western areas of the trench.

5.2.6 Topsoil (1006) comprised dark brown silty clay containing small fragments of coal and mortar; it was between 0.20m and 0.15m thick.



**Photograph 2:** View north of initial groundbreaking in Trench 3.



**Photograph 3:** View northeast of deposit (1005) recorded in base of the small sondage excavated in NW corner of Trench 3. 1m scale



**Photograph 4:** View northwest of Trench 3 showing stone-faced boundary bank {1004}. 1m scale



**Photograph 5:** View northeast of modern drain {1003} in Trench 3. 1m scale.



**Photograph 6:** View east of west facing section in Trench 3. 1m scale.



**Photograph 7:** View southwest of northeast facing section of stone-faced boundary bank {1004} in Trench 3. 1m scale.

### **5.3 Trench 4 (Figure 4, Photos 8 and 9)**

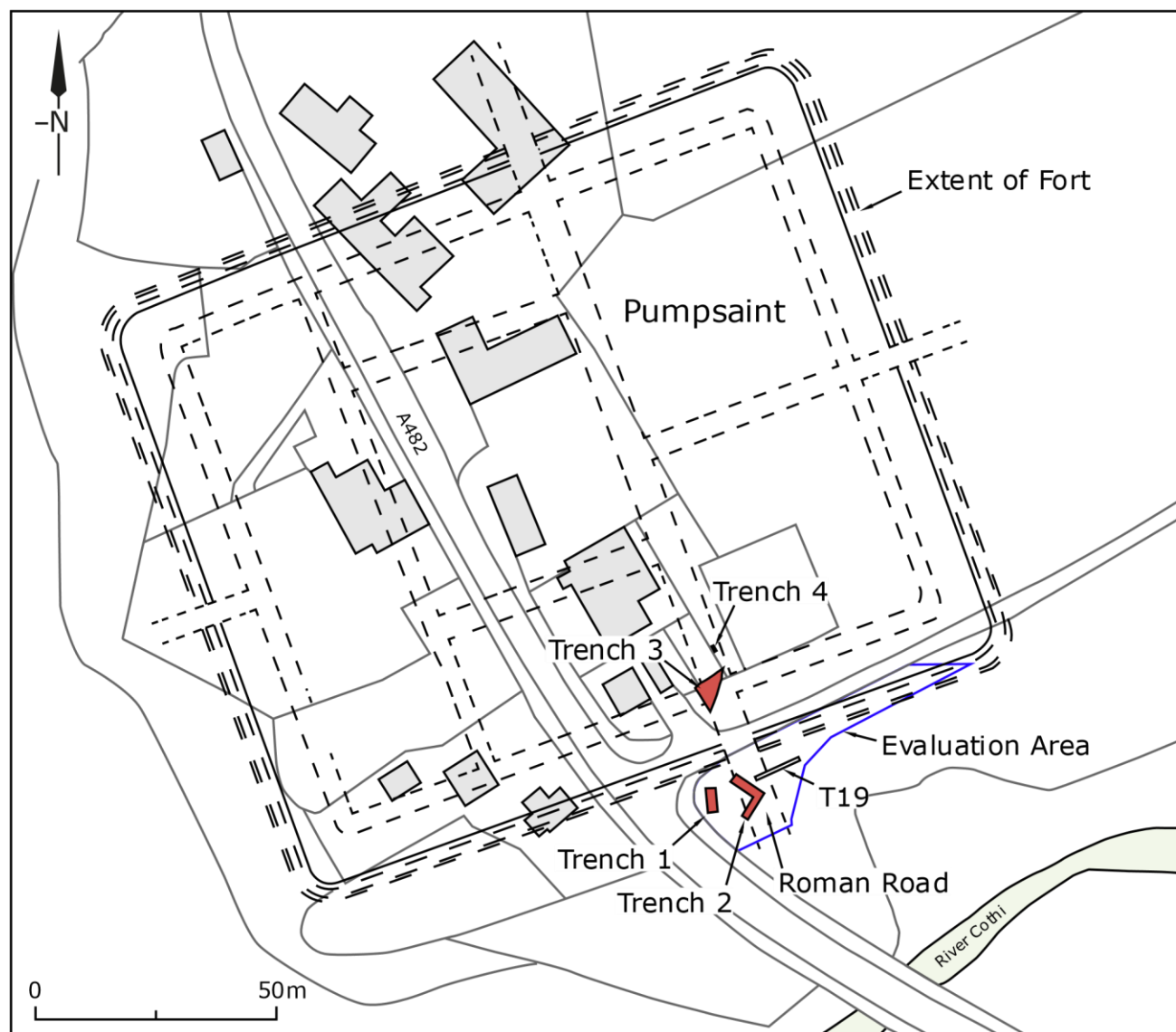
- 5.3.1 Trench 4 was a small sub rectangular shaped trench that measured 1.3m by 0.5m. It was positioned to investigate where a small amount of overburden removal is proposed within the scheduled area.
- 5.3.2 The overlying topsoil comprised dark brown silty clay (1007) which measured around 0.10m in depth and contained several modern foil crisp packets.
- 5.3.3 Underlying the topsoil was a light greyish dark brown silty clay (1006), which contained frequent small sub angular stones and had probably been formed through recent landscaping efforts. This deposit was first revealed at 0.1m below existing ground level and continued beyond the base of the trench at a maximum depth of 0.2m deep.



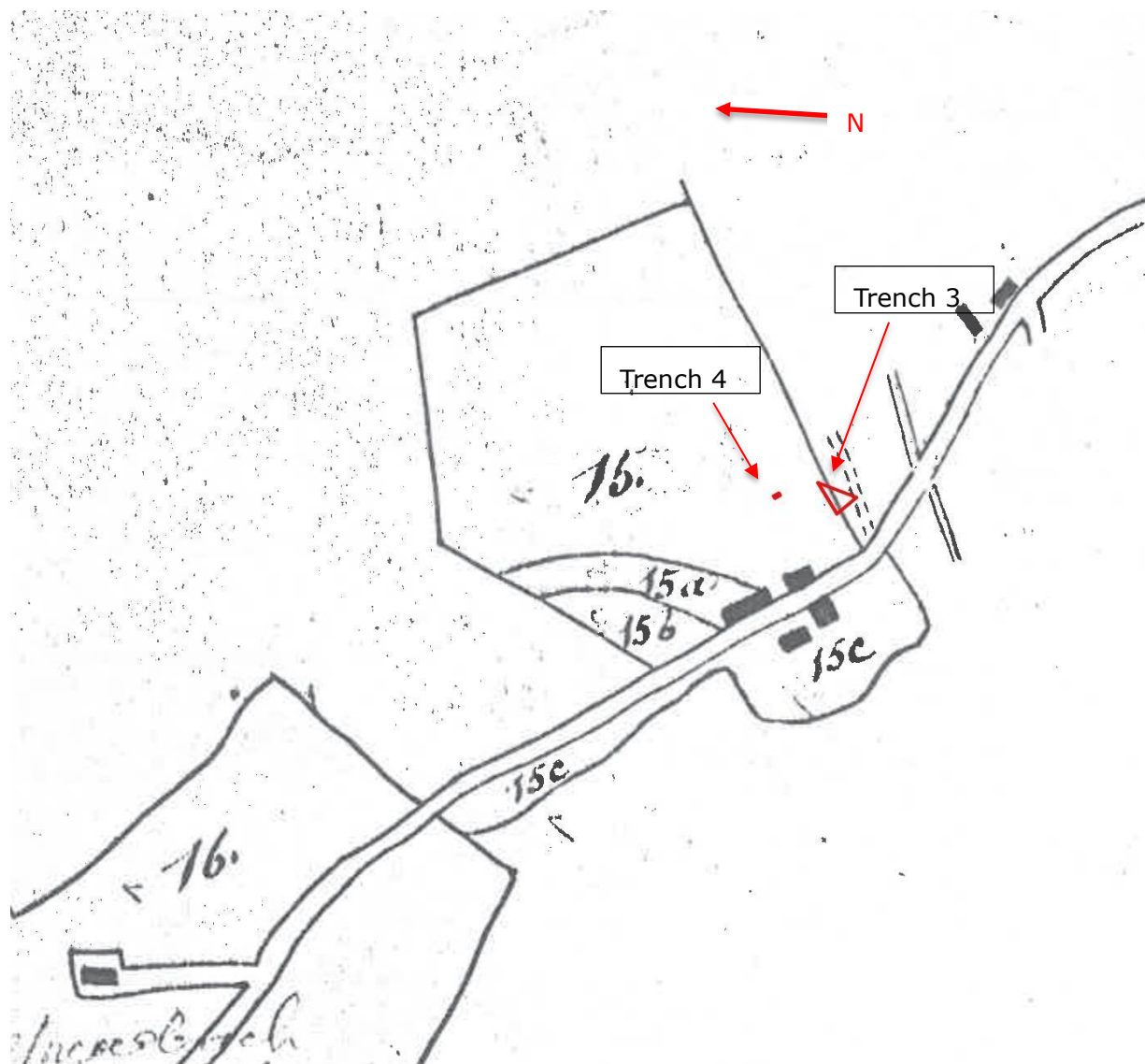
**Photograph 8:** View southwest of Trench 4 fully excavated. 1m scale.



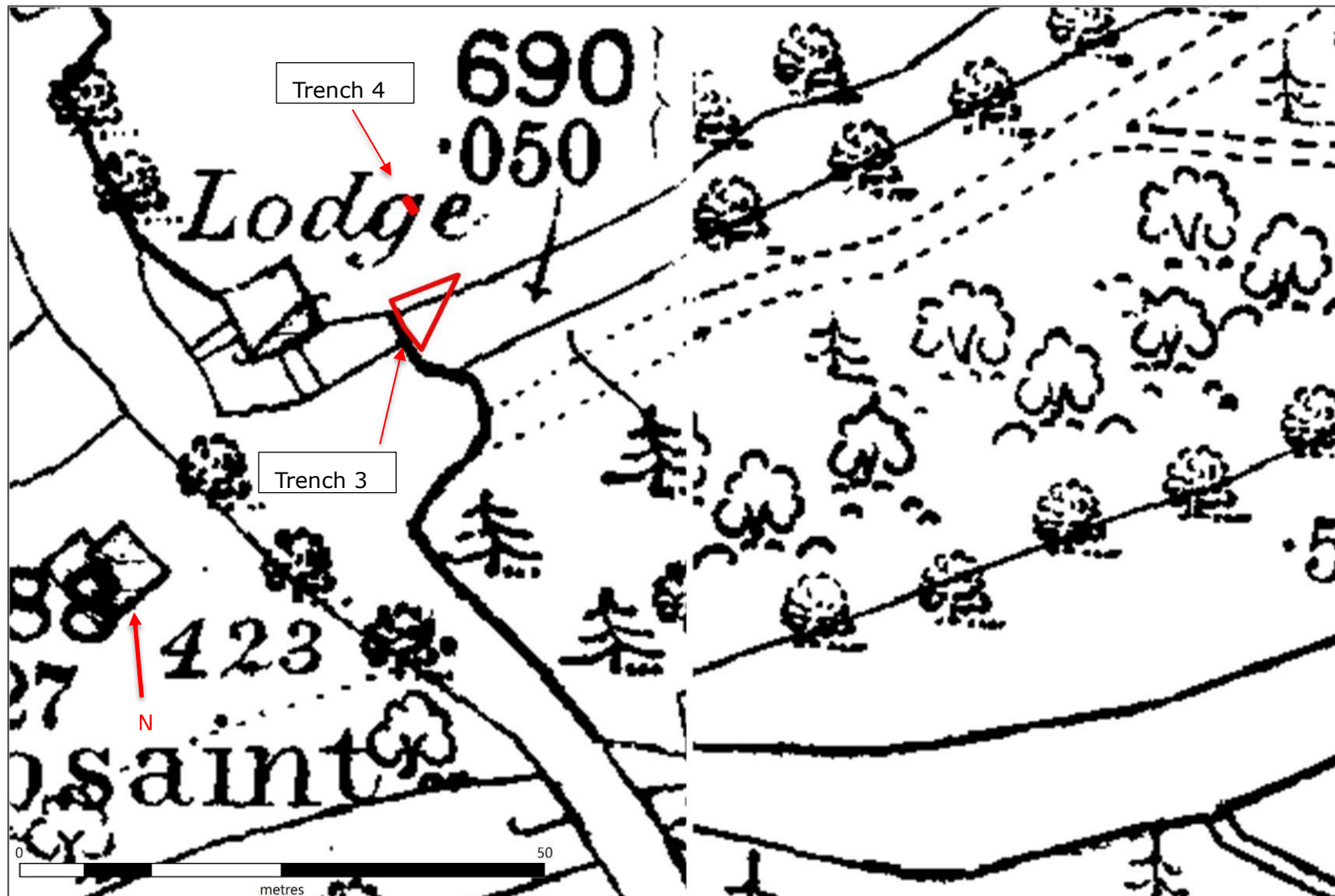
**Photograph 9:** View southeast of Trench 4 fully excavated. 1m scale.



**Figure 12:** Plan of approximate position of all four evaluation trenches overlying projected fort plan (from Burnham and Burnham 1987).



**Figure 13:** Extract from 1838 parish tithe map of Conwil Gaio depicting Pumsaint village and the approximate locations of Trenches 3 and 4.



**Figure 14:** Extract from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map dated 1887 showing the evaluation area in detail.  
The approximate location of Trenches 3 and 4 are shown in red.



## **5.4 Discussion**

- 5.4.1 During the excavation of Trench 3 the earliest deposit recorded proved to be deposit (1005). No datable material was recovered from deposit (1005), although it was very similar in character to deposits recorded in Trench 1 excavated in 2024 that contained Roman finds. Therefore, it is possible that deposit (1005) is Roman in date and one suggestion is that it may relate to the southeastern rampart of Pumsaint Roman fort.
- 5.4.2 However, overlying the trenches over the map depicting a potential layout of Pumsaint Roman fort that was produced by Burnham and Burnham in 1987 (Figure 12), shows that Trench 3 is possibly positioned to the rear of the southeast gate of the fort and over a crossroads of both the Via Sagularis and also the main northwest-southeast road which leads through Pumsaint Roman fort. During the evaluation no metalled surfaces were revealed within Trench 3 or 4 but potential Roman road surfaces could survive at a greater depth than excavated. It should also be remembered that the 1987 potential layout plan was based on the limited information available at that time and is indicative rather than an accurate plan of the fort's layout.
- 5.4.3 The stone-faced boundary bank {1004} recorded within Trench 3, corresponds with a track boundary depicted on the 1838 parish tithe map of Conwil Gaio (Figure 13) and later again on the first edition Ordnance Survey map dated 1887 (Figure 14). The potential trackway surface (1002) which was found adjacent to the stone-faced boundary bank {1004} may have formed part of an agricultural trackway used to drive livestock from the surrounding farms without having to use the trackway to the immediate south which leads to Dolau Cothi Mansion (PRN 20428).
- 5.4.4 The remains of a probable late Victorian/modern drain were revealed along the southeastern edge of Trench 3. During the 1976 excavation of Pumsaint Roman Fort (Jones and Little 1973) a similar modern drain (Feature 1) was recorded within Trench 19 (Figure 7) and it appears possible that both features are part of the same drain course that probably continued southeastwards to discharge into the Afon Cothi.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

- 6.1 A second phase of archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to proposed temporary road widening works at the junction of the A482 and a forestry track within the Scheduled Area of Pumsaint Roman Fort, Carmarthenshire (CM226, PRN 1956).

- 6.2 Previous archaeological investigations within the area of the fort have shown that deeply stratified archaeological deposits of Roman date potentially survive across the whole area.
- 6.3 In order to inform the Scheduled Monument Consent application for the proposals that will include some overburden removal within the scheduled area an archaeological evaluation was carried out that comprised the excavation of two trenches targeting these areas of overburden removal to understand the potential for archaeological deposits to survive in these areas at relatively shallow depth.
- 6.4 Both of the trenches were excavated to the depth that overburden removal is planned and at these relatively shallow depths few significant archaeological deposits were recorded.
- 6.5 At 1.30m from existing ground level a light grey silty clay (1005) was recorded underlying the post medieval bank material {1004} in Trench 3. Deposit (1005) was not excavated and could not be dated but it is similar in character to deposits containing Roman finds recorded in 2023 in Trench 1 at similar depth. Therefore, there is some potential for deposit (1005) to be Roman in date, and it would indicate the possible depth that Roman deposits may survive, and that overburden removal should avoid encroaching upon.
- 6.6 The post medieval boundary bank recorded in Trench 3 is of local importance but worthy of recording more fully.
- 6.7 Trench 4 was excavated to a shallow depth and only modern deposits were recorded.

## 7. CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Context No	Description
3	1001	Deposit - accumulation of modern soil and other materials/rubbish overlying bank {1004}.
3	1002	Deposit - compacted light grey clay below (1001) and built up against stone face of bank {1004}. It is possible this deposit formed part of a crude compacted surface.

3	1003	Structure – remains of a modern drain with iron grill constructed from large stone slabs cut through (1002) . Seen in corner of trench – full extent not known.
3	1004	Structure – remains of a stone-faced boundary bank crossing trench.
3	1005	Deposit – removal of bank material in NW sondage revealed a light grey silty clay with visible charcoal inclusions.
3	1006	Deposit - a friable topsoil underlying (1001) and above {1004}.
4	1007	Deposit – modern topsoil
4	1008	Deposit – Light grey silty clay with occasional pieces of red daub inclusions.

## 8. SOURCES

### Database

Regional Historic Environment Record, housed with the Trust for Welsh Archaeology – Dyfed Region, in The Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE.

### Published sources

Burnham B C and Burnham H B, 1987, 'Recent Survey on the fort and vicus at Pumsaint', *Carmarthenshire Antiquary* 22, 3-13.

Burnham B and Burnham H, 2004, *Dolaucothi-Pumsaint* (Oxford: Oxbow Books).

Jones G D B and Little, J H, 1977, 'Excavations on the Roman fort at Pumsaint, Carmarthenshire: Interim Report 1972', *Carmarthen Antiquary* 9, 3-27.

Jones G D B and Little, J H, 1974, 'Excavations at Pumsaint 1973: Interim Report', *Carmarthen Antiquary* 10, 3-16.

### **Unpublished sources**

Murphy K, 1995, 'Water Mains Renewal at Pumsaint, Carmarthenshire', DAT unpublished report PRN 30673.

### **Online resources**

Archwilio – Historic Environment Records of Wales [online] [Welcome to Archwilio - Archwilio](#)

British Geological Survey [online] <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/> Accessed 07/04/2025

National Library Wales - Welsh Tithe Maps [online] [Welsh Tithe Maps - Home \(library.wales\)](#) Accessed 07/04/2025

National Library of Scotland [online] [Map images - National Library of Scotland \(nls.uk\)](#) Accessed 07/04/2025

(OpenMap-Local 2023)

[Scheduled Monument - Full Report - HeritageBill Cadw Assets - Reports \(cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net\)](#) accessed: 07.04.2025.

## APPENDIX I:

### DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Data Management Plan (DMP) is produced in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, updated 2020). The table below is based on the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

The Data Management Plan, Selection Strategy and Archive Content List would be updated following completion of the fieldwork.

#### Section 1: Project Administration

Project Ref. No and name
FS24-082 Pumsaint Fort
ERN (if known)
TBC
Project Type
Archaeological Evaluation
Client
Waun Maenllwyd Wind Energy Hub Ltd
Project Manager / Data Contact
[Redacted - Regulation 13 Personal Data] MCIfA
Principal Archaeologist on site
TBC
Date DMP created
24/02/2025
Date DMP last updated
28/02/2025
Related data management policies

Written Scheme of Investigation  
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standards & Guidance*  
Heneb-Dyfed Archaeology, 2018, archive retention policy  
Brown 2011, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation  
NPAAW, 2017, The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017  
RCAHMW, 2015, RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives, Version 1  
WAT, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)

## Section 2: Data Collection

### Data Type (Delete as appropriate)

#### **Documents**

Written Scheme of Investigation, Risk Assessment – Word doc & PDFs  
Context sheets, site registers, site notes - paper copies, scanned and saved as PDFs. Site plans – permatrace, scanned and saved as PDFs.  
Final report – Word doc & PDF  
Illustrations – Adobe Illustrator/Affinity Designer files, PDFs  
Specialist assessments (Finds, Environmental etc) – Word doc, PDF, Excel Spreadsheet

#### **Images**

Site photographs – Jpeg & Tiff (for archive)  
Other collected data (scans, archive material, social media images etc) – Jpegs

#### **Survey**

In house surveys - .dxf files, GIS files (see below)  
External surveys – Dependent on external contractor, eg .dxf, .dwg, .rwv etc

#### **GIS**

Mapinfo files, Esri Shapefiles.

### Data acquisition

All data would be collected as per the methodologies and guidance stated in the WSI (Fieldwork / Methodology).

## Section 3: Documentation and metadata

### Documentation and metadata accompanying the data

All data recovered would be archived in accordance with the guidance stated in the WSI (Post Fieldwork Reporting & Archiving)

## Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

Management of any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues

All personal data collected during the course of the project would be handled in accordance with Heneb-Dyfed Archaeology *Personal Data Protection Policy* (2018, revised 2020) and current *Code of Practice*.  
Licence agreements would be established, and Copyright permissions would be sought as appropriate (eg reproduced mapping extracts, archive material, specialist reports) prior to the submission of the data and/or inclusion in the publication of the project results.

#### Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

##### Data storage, accessibility, and safety during research

All site-produced data would be stored digitally at the first available opportunity. All digital information is stored on the Heneb-Dyfed Archaeology server, accessible by members of the staff. This would be checked regularly by the Project Manager. All digital data on the server is backed-up at regular intervals. The server contains ample capacity for all anticipated site data, and appropriate protocols are in place to manage any potential digital malfunction or cyber attack.

#### Section 6: Selection and Preservation

##### Data retention, sharing, and preservation

Data would be retained as per Heneb-Dyfed Archaeology's *Archive Retention Policy* (2018).

##### Data selection

To be updated following fieldwork.

##### Long-term preservation plan for the dataset

The digital archive relating to the project would be deposited with the NMR, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth and would be created in accordance with their practices.

The final report would be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record in PDF format, along with any additional information they require.

If a different digital repository to the NMR is used, their own procedures would be established at the outset of a project and followed.

If a project includes artefacts to be deposited at a museum, arrangements would be made prior to the commencement of the project, and a copy of the digital archive would be sent with the artefacts.

Archiving costs are included within the project budget.

#### Section 7: Data Sharing

##### Sharing and accessibility

The dissemination of data is detailed in the WSI (Post-Fieldwork Report and Archiving).

#### Section 8: Responsibilities

##### Responsibilities

Data collection, storage and manipulation would be carried out by the site team. The Project Manager would be responsible for the implementation of the data management plan.







**Heneb**