

# YET WEN ROMAN FORTLET GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

CADW PROJECT NO. DAT 164



Yet Wen Roman fortlet source: 1066/UK/1625/3210. July 1946.



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust  
For: Cadw

ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol  
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# **YET WEN ROMAN FORTLET GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

By

**Charles Enright**

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**YET WEN ROMAN FORTLET GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust would like to thank Mr Morgan, the landowner, for permitting us to carry out the geophysical survey.

## **YET WEN ROMAN FORTLET GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

### **CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL**

Nodwyd Yet Wen gyntaf fel ôl cnwd o awyrlun a credir ei fod yn debygol o fod yn gaer neu orsaf signal Rufeinig bosibl oherwydd ei maint, siâp a lleoliad. Ym 2021, gyda chymorth grant gan Cadw, cynhaliodd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Dyfed arolwg geoffisegol i esbonio cymeriad a maint y safle.

Cynhaliwyd yr arolwg gyda graddiomedr fflwcs a chynhyrchodd ganlyniadau positif yn cadarnhau lloc sgwâr gyda chorneli crwn. Mae'r canlyniadau'n dangos bod y lloc yn cynnwys ffos a clawdd sengl gyda mynedfa ar hyd ei ochr orllewinol. Mae'r cynllun hwn yn nodweddiadol o bensaernïaeth filwrol Rufeinig ac mae'n cefnogi'r rhagdybiaeth yn gryf bod y safle'n gaer Rufeinig neu'n orsaf signal.

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Yet Wen was first identified as a crop mark from an aerial photograph and thought likely to be a possible Roman fortlet or signal station due to its size, shape and location. In 2021, grant-aided by Cadw, Dyfed Archaeological Trust undertook a geophysical survey to elucidate the character and extent of the site.

The survey was undertaken with a fluxgate gradiometer and produced positive results confirming a square enclosure with rounded corners. The results show that the enclosure consisted of a single ditch and bank with an entrance along its western side. This design is typical of Roman military architecture and strongly supports the hypothesis that the site is a Roman fortlet or signal station

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The enclosure at Yet Wen (NGR SN 1860 3815; Figure 1; PRN 3815) was first identified as a crop mark from an aerial photograph, although it survives as a low earthwork (APs 1066/UK/1625/3210-11, July 1946; Figure 2). It is located in the parish of Kiffig, Carmarthenshire, where it occupies a high point in the landscape (167mOD) with spectacular views to the north and west.

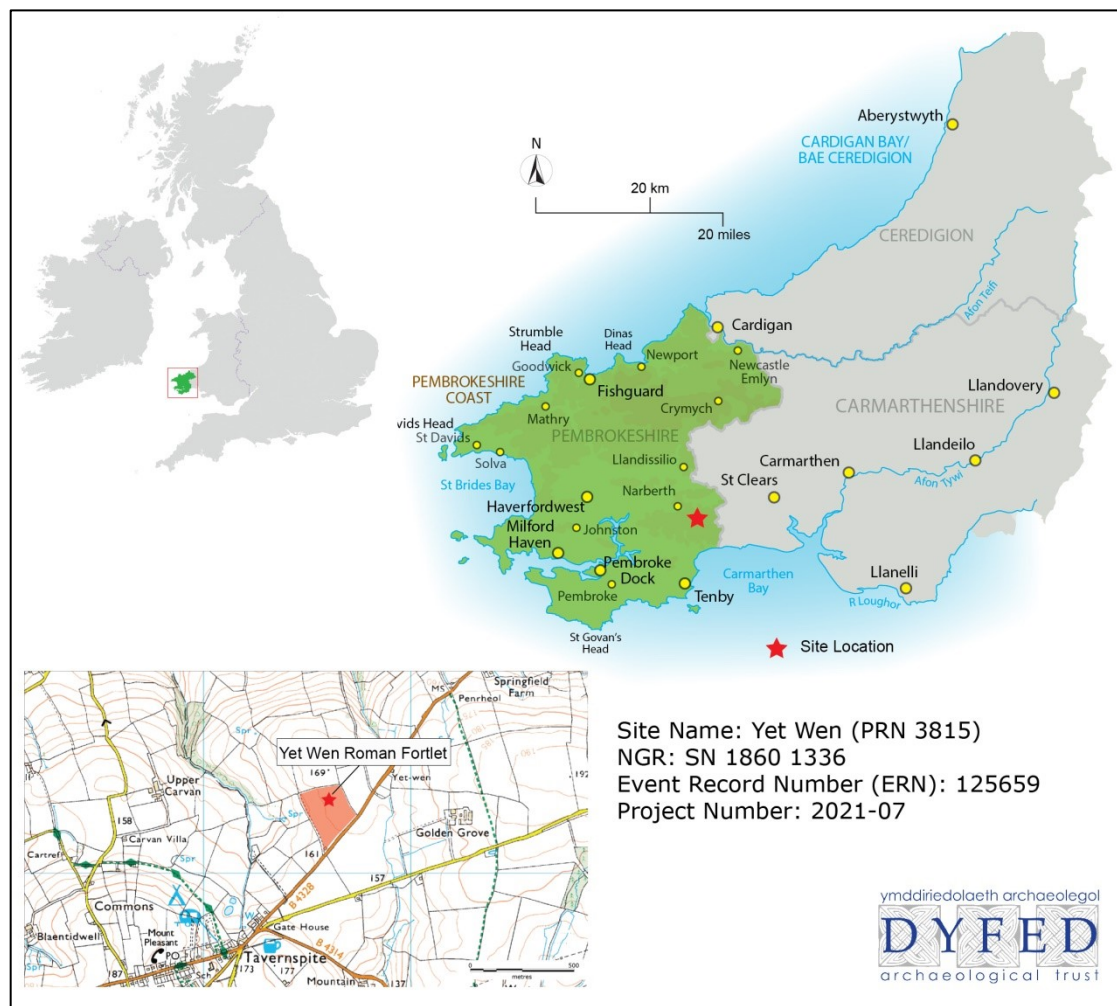
The field has no name and is referred to as only “field” in the tithe map apportionments. It appears that a slow and gradual denuding of the site has taken place; the earthworks stand at approximately 0.40m high. The current landowner states that the field has not been ploughed in living memory.

The surviving earthworks form an almost square enclosure, approximately 38.0m (north to south) by 40.0m (east to west) with rounded corners. An interruption in the earthworks on its west side indicates the position of an entrance.

No excavations have taken place at the site, and it remains undated. Due to the shape, size and situation of the enclosure it is thought to date from the late Iron Age or Roman period.

The Roman road, which runs west from Carmarthen to Wiston in Pembrokeshire (Figure 3), passes just under 5 km (3 miles) north of Yet Wen. It has always been considered very likely that a Roman fort is present in this area, lying equidistant between the fort at Carmarthen and the fort recently discovered at Wiston, Pembrokeshire (Enright *et al* 2020). It has been speculated that the B4328 road that runs to the east of Yet Wen may also have Roman origins. In 2018 Dyfed archaeological Trust undertook an excavation at a site nearby in Whitland (approximately 4 km, 2.5 miles, north; Figure 3). A singled-ditched rectangular enclosure was found to have remains of prehistoric to medieval date. Still, the bulk of the archaeological remains represented a Romano-British farmstead, with possible Iron Age origins (Enright *et al* 2020). With little information suggesting otherwise, the possibility it was used as a fortlet cannot be discounted. Given the proximity of the Roman road, the Whitland site and the possible line of sight to Wiston Roman fort, a Roman fortlet or signal station is the favoured interpretation for Yet Wen.

- 1.4 In January 2021, a geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in a project grant-aided by Cadw. The purpose was to undertake a magnetometry survey of the field containing the possible Roman fortlet/signal station.
- 1.5 The geophysical survey's overall aim was to define the sites archaeology character and extent.
- 1.6 The Event Record Number (ERN) is 125659.

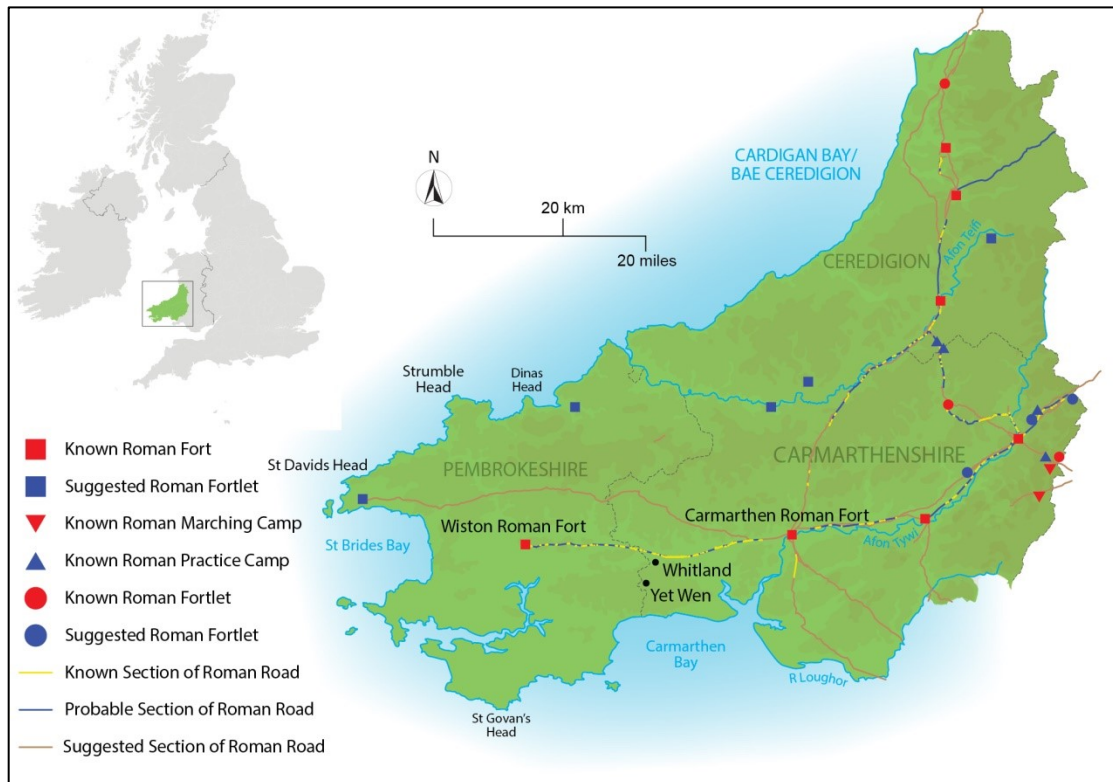


**Figure 1: Site Location**





**Figure 2:** Aerial photograph. Top: original photograph (source: 1066/UK/1625/3210. July 1946). Bottom: Enhanced photograph of Yet Wen showing the location of the possible Roman fortlet/signal station.



**Figure 3:** Roman sites in West Wales showing sites discussed in text (adapted from Schlee 2005).

## 1.2. Project Aim and Objectives

### 1.2.1 The aim of the project was:

- To define the extent and character of the archaeology of the site.
- To characterise in detail the shape of individual anomalies of archaeological interest.
- To formulate ways in which remains can be managed and protected for future generations.
- To make appropriate scheduling recommendations.

### 1.2.2 The objectives of the project were:

- To improve our understanding, management, and protection of the sites, and by extension, other similar sites in the region.
- To disseminate the results of the project to a wide audience.
- To recommend further work on the site.

## 1.3 Report Outline

### 1.4.1 This report summarises the geophysical survey and its results and puts those results within their regional and national context.

## 1.4 Abbreviations

1.5.1 Sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). 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 Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Monument (SM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). References to cartographic and 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

1.6.1 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.

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 <sup>1</sup> –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 <sup>th</sup> century onwards	

**Table 1:** Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

<sup>1</sup> The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Data Collection**

- 2.1.1 The geophysical survey was conducted by an experienced surveyor using a fluxgate gradiometer with dual sensors at 1m spacing and a DL601 data logger. The gradiometers sensitivity was set to detect a magnetic variation in the order of 0.1 nanoTesla.
- 2.2.2 Data was collected within a controlled grid that was physically marked out on the ground to within 0.1m+/- accuracy. The survey grid was tied into the local Ordnance Survey (OS) grid using a Trimble R8s integrated GNSS system with a TSC3 controller.

### **2.2 Ground Coverage**

- 2.2.1 It is typically desirable to cover the site's full area with the survey, but the full extent of the site often exceeds what can be reasonably surveyed. Given the window of opportunity to survey the site and its size, a sampling strategy was adopted.
- 2.2.2 The earthworks associated with the possible fortlet were targeted, resulting in 100% coverage of the fortlet interior and its immediate environs (1 ha in size). Additional strip surveys (0.96 ha) were conducted along the field's remaining area to identify other potential areas of archaeological interest.

### **2.3 Resolution**

- 2.3.1 Various resolutions of data collection were used during the gradiometer survey based on the desired outcome. To analyse in detail the shape of individual anomalies within the fortlet an intense survey using a line separation (y-axis) of 0.25m (4 lines per metres) and a sample interval (x-axis) of 0.25m (4 readings per metre) was used within a 20 x 20m grid. The survey resolution was reduced to a line separation of 0.5m (2 lines per metre along the y-axis) to map and demarcate the boundaries of the archaeological features in the fortlet's immediate environs. Finally, the coarsest survey used a line separation of 1m in 30x30m grids to identify areas of archaeological potential and strong individual anomalies.
- 2.3.2 For each survey, the zig-zag traverse method of collecting data was used.
- 2.3.3 The survey resolution is illustrated in Figure 4.

### **2.4 Data Processing**

- 2.4.1 The data was processed using *Terrasurveyor 3.0.36.1* and is presented with a minimum of processing.
- 2.4.2 Typically, the data is "de-striped" to remove any striping effect caused by an imbalance between the two sensors. It is then "clipped" to remove high values caused by ferrous objects, which tend to hide fine details and obscure archaeological features, allowing finer details to show through.
- 2.4.3 Other processing functions may include "de-staggering" the data. This is to correct line displacement errors caused by variations in the traversal rate resulting in the sensors being in the incorrect position when taking a reading. Finally, the data may be "interpolated" followed by a "low pass filter". The gradiometer collects readings every 0.25m along the transect (x-axis) and 1.0m (or 0.25m in the higher resolution surveys), this results in an imbalanced grid, so by interpolating the data and choosing to match the x and y-axis by an increased factor the grid becomes more balanced. The "low pass filter" is used cautiously to smooth the data without removing any archaeology.

## **2.5 Data Presentation and Interpretation**

- 2.5.1 Data is presented with a minimum of processing as a grey-scale plot overlaid on local topographical features. The main magnetic anomalies have been identified using a combination of the grey-scale plots at different stages of processing and XY traces which aid in interpretation by allowing for visualisation of the magnitude and form of a geophysical anomaly.
- 2.5.2 The results have been compared to available sources (satellite imagery, aerial photographs, historic maps etc.) to increase confidence levels, and an interpretation of the results has been formulated. In some instances it is possible to provide a very specific interpretation to geophysical anomalies, i.e. where its character or form is well documented, its existence was known about before the survey, or corroborative evidence can be found. In other cases, a broader categorisation of interpretation is required (outlined in Table 2). Often, looking at the results as a whole and the environs within which they sit provides greater context and aids in interpreting individual features.

### **Archaeological features**

Archaeology

The character and form of response are clearly archaeological in origin, or corroborative evidence exists (i.e. historical sources, excavation, etc.). These are typically made up of linear/curvilinear/rectilinear anomalies. This category also includes pits with a discernible arrangement, grouping or association with an archaeological feature to suggest an archaeological origin.

Industrial/area of burning

An anomaly has a strong magnetic response that could be evidence of kilns, heaths etc, their shape, form and context may aid interpretation. Caution should be observed as often a similar response can be produced from modern ferrous material.

### **Possible archaeological feature**

Possible archaeology

An archaeological response is favoured, but the response is weak or incomplete and lacks any distinguishing characteristics akin to an archaeological feature. This category also includes possible pits with no discernible pattern, grouping or association with an archaeological feature. They may be of archaeological origin, but they are also likely to represent natural features such as a tree throws (former root bole of a tree shrub).

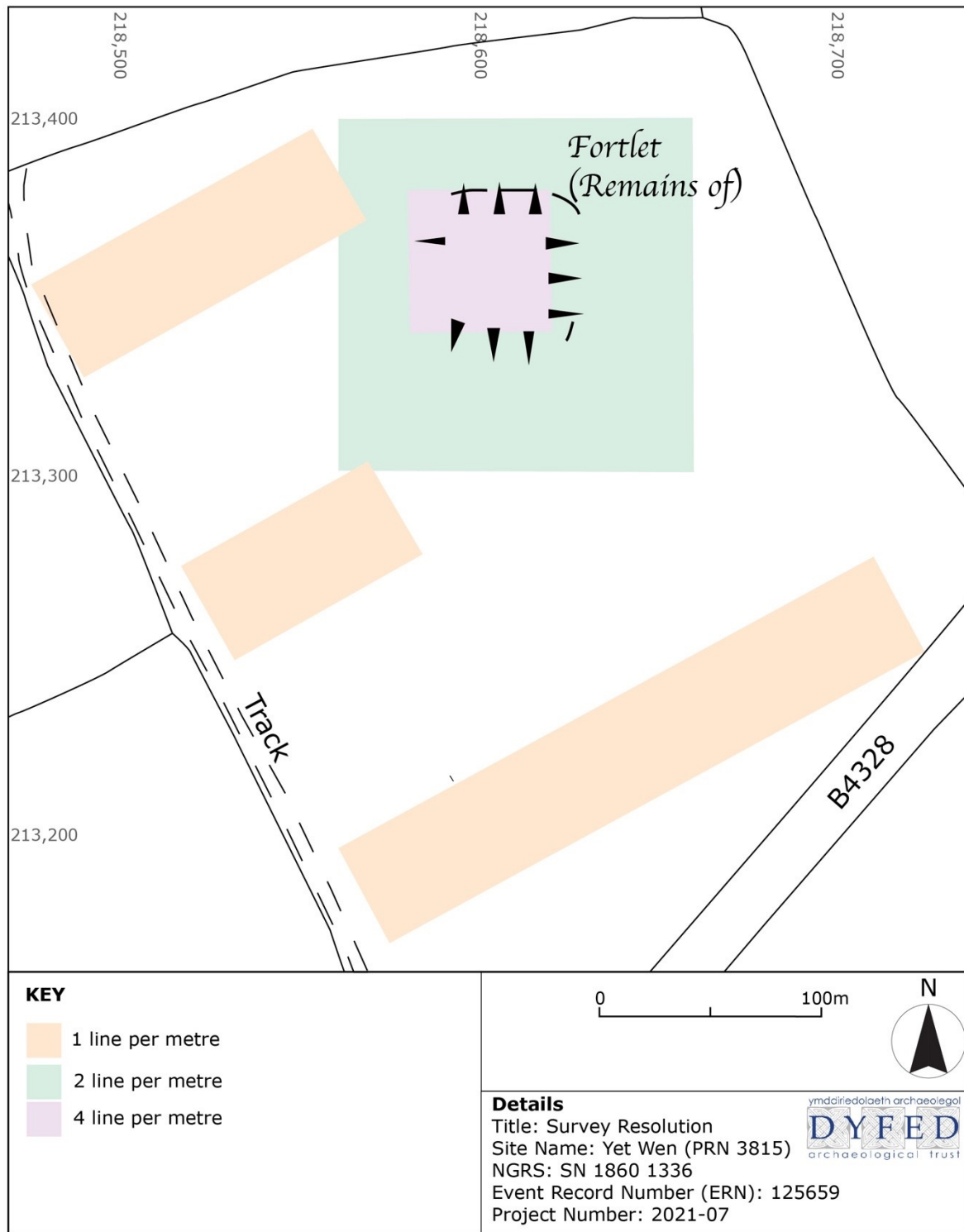
Area of enhanced magnetic activity	An area that exhibits increased magnetic variations with no discernible pattern or cause. This may have an archaeological origin or a result of geological variation.
<b>Agricultural features</b>	
Former field boundary	Typically a linear anomaly often seen as a positive response (bank) flanked either side by a negative (response) ditches. These can usually be attributed to former boundaries depicted on historical maps.
Ridge and furrow	A series of regular linear anomalies with consistent broad spacing. If they run parallel with existing field boundaries this might suggest a recent activity.
Plough lines	A series of regular linear anomalies with consistent narrow spacing. If they run parallel with existing field boundaries this might suggest a recent activity.
Field drains	A series of regularly spaced linear anomalies.
<b>Non-archaeological features</b>	
Magnetic interference	Typically an external source that affects the survey data. Usually occurs along the edges of surveys near fences containing ferrous material or around pylons and from subsurface utilities.
Ferrous	These may be associated with an artefact of archaeological interest but generally, unless they form a pattern or a part of a larger feature they are regarded as not significant. They are usually the result of miscellaneous modern ferrous-rich debris, such as brick and tile fragments and objects such as horseshoes or broken ploughshares, which lie within the topsoil and result in a dipole response.
Natural / Geology	These natural variations can cause significant variations in magnetic readings.

**Table 2: Categories of interpretation for geophysical anomalies.**

- 2.5.3 The processed data plot is included in the body of this report and minimally processed grey-scale and minimally enhanced XY trace plots for each survey can be found in the appendix.

## **2.6 Results Quality**

- 2.6.1 The survey results and interpretation diagrams should not be seen as a definitive model of what lies beneath the ground surface. Not all buried features will provide a magnetic response identified by the gradiometer. In interpreting those features recorded, the shape is the principal diagnostic tool and a comparison with known features from other surveys. The intensity of the magnetic response could provide further information. A strong response, for example, indicates burning, high ferric content or thermoremnancy in geology. The context may provide further clues, but the interpretation of many of these features is still mostly subjective.
- 2.6.2 All measurements given will be approximate as accurate measurements are difficult to determine from fluxgate gradiometer surveys. The width and length of the identified features can be affected by their relative depth and magnetic strength.



**Figure 4:** Map showing the location of the possible fortlet and resolution of the various geophysical survey.



### **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

- 3.1 The geophysical survey results are presented as a grey-scale plot in Figure 4, with an interpretation of the results provided in Figure 5 and 6. Features of archaeological interest are labelled A – G.

#### ***Archaeological Features***

- 3.2 The following archaeological features have been identified:

A. Ditch: A strong magnetic anomaly exhibiting a positive and negative response. Up to 2.5m wide and generally square-shaped (Approx. 40m north to south and 38m east to west) with rounded corners. There is a break in the ditch mid-way along its western edge. It measures c.5m and is assumed to be an entrance. The ditch's northern terminus at the entrance bulges out unusually and may be a substantial posthole. There is a possible second break in the ditch's southeast corner possibly associated with a possible pit. However, there is no evidence of a corresponding interruption in the bank, ruling out the possibility of a second entrance. Still, it could indicate some other feature or structure is present here.

B. Bank: Following the ditch's interior edge, an area of low magnetic variation has been observed and likely represents remnants of the former internal rampart. This measured approximately 4.5m wide with a break on the western edge that corresponds with the ditch's break.

C. Occupation layer: Within the ditch and bank, an area measuring c.0.05ha manifests as an area of variable magnetic activity. This has likely come about through occupation within the enclosure and associated activities that have affected the soil's magnetisation. There are no immediately identifiable buildings within the enclosure. However, some subtle variations may resolve themselves into structures with intrusive investigation. As it stands, because they lack any distinct characteristics, they can only tentatively be described as archaeological and could just as easily be a natural phenomenon.

#### ***Possible Archaeological Features***

- 3.3 Throughout the survey areas there are many possible pit features. These appear in various shapes and sizes. Typically, they exhibit a weak and diffused response that lack any clear characteristics, making it difficult to attribute them to an archaeological origin. Without further substantial evidence they are likely a natural phenomenon. However, there is a greater confidence in the possible pits located within the enclosure and its immediate area being of archaeological origin, given their proximity to known archaeological features. Particular attention is drawn to features D, E, F and G.

D. This large, sub-circular pit sits outside the enclosures western edge, just to the north of the entrance. It measures 2.5m north-south and 2.30m east-west. A second, smaller pit may lie on its eastern edge.

E: A linear formation of four pits possibly lining the entranceway of the enclosure.

F: Along the northern edge of the enclosure's interior right up against the bank, six pits are sited. The largest pit sits comfortably within the inside curvature of the bank.

G: A 'L'-shaped formation of pits within the interior of the fort. The longest edge is aligned northwest-southeast and measures almost 11m long. At its northwest end it turns almost 90° to the southwest.

***Non-archaeological***

*Magnetic Interference*

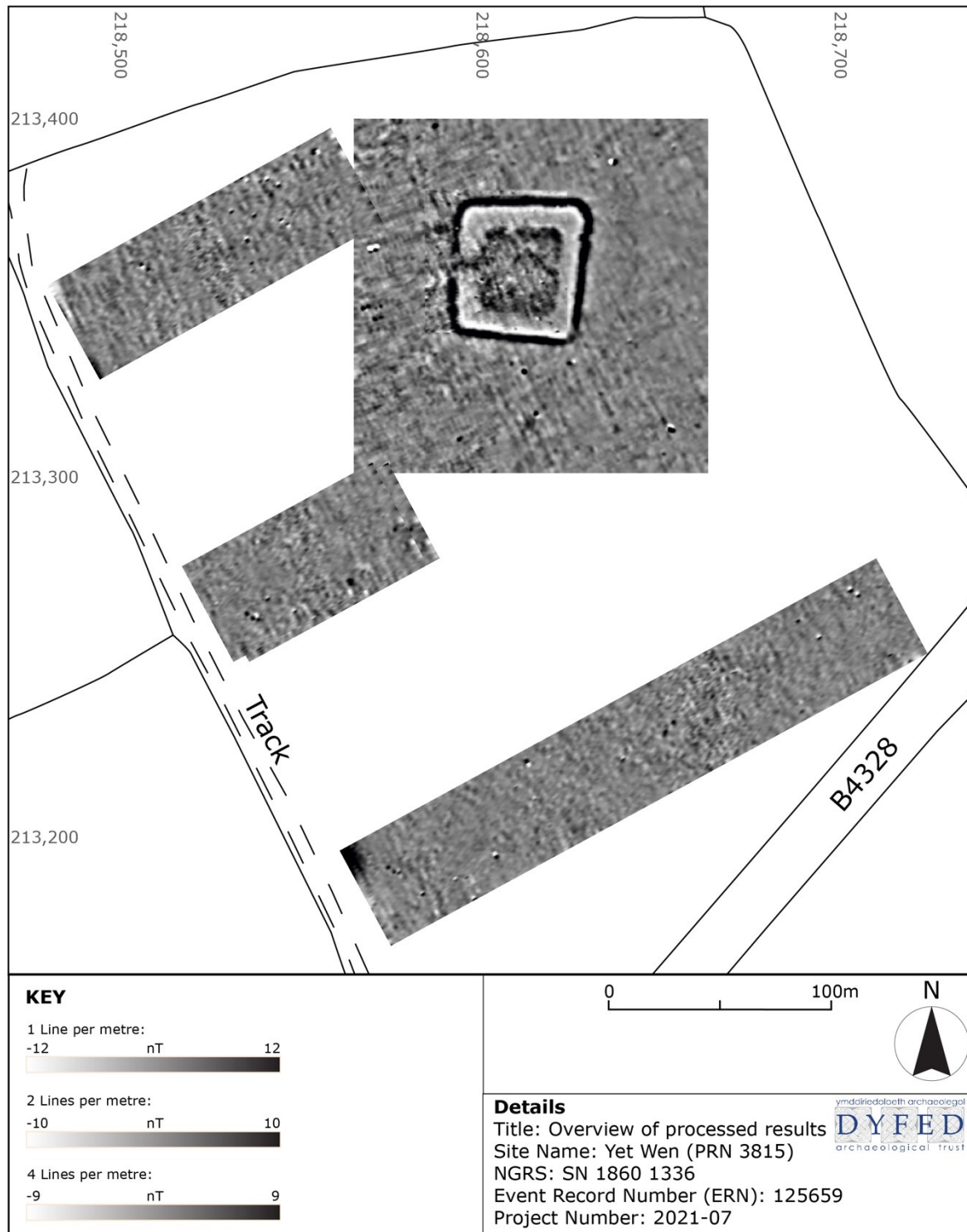
- 3.4 Magnetic interference or disturbance occurs when the survey encroaches near a field boundary containing ferrous material or modern trackway. In this instance, a single polarity response has been detected where the survey has come close to the existing trackway along the field's western edge. This has been minimal and has not impacted adversely upon the rest of the survey area.

*Agricultural Lineations*

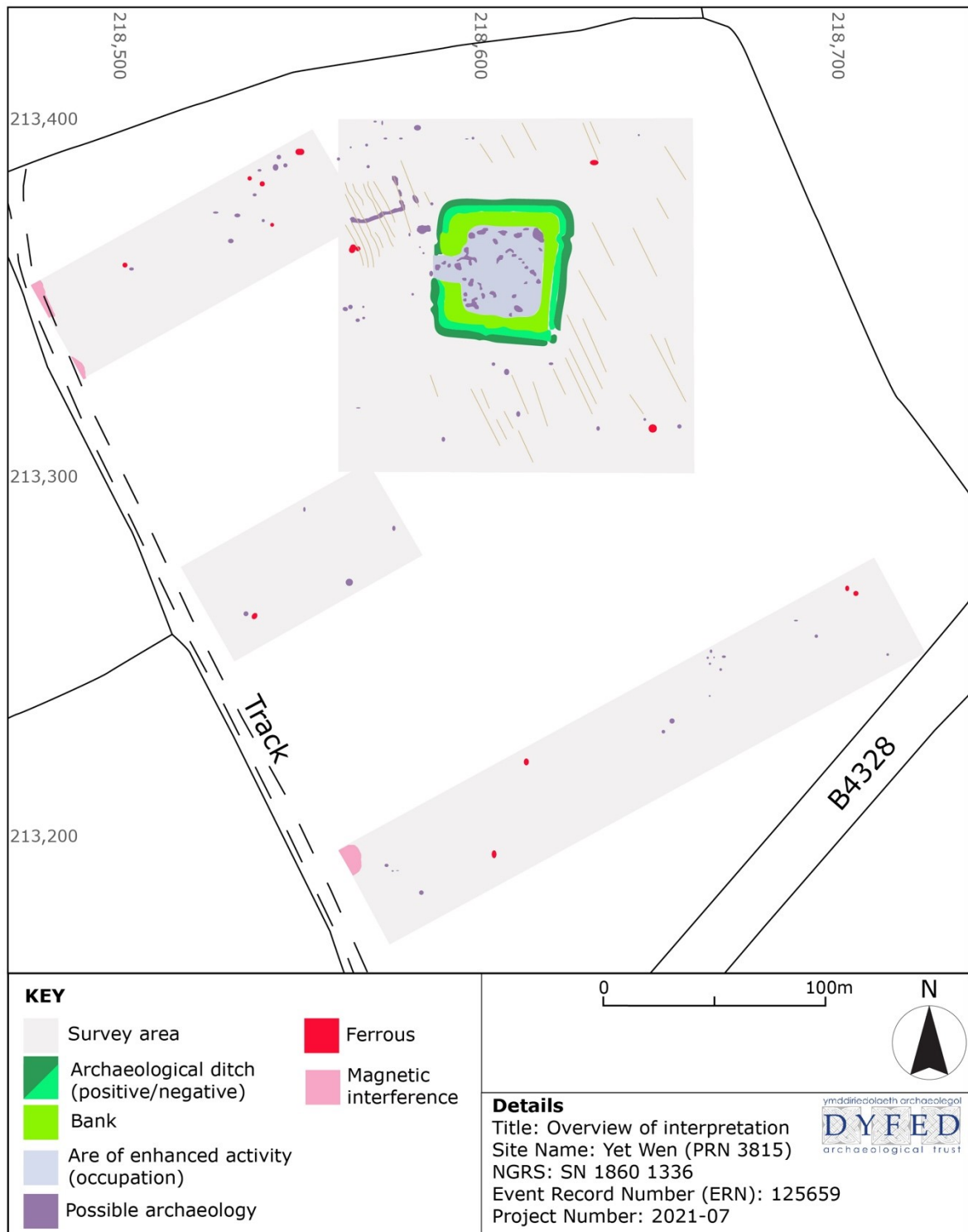
- 3.5 Lineations in the data set are likely to be caused by modern ploughing and are present on a northwest-southeast trend set along the existing field boundaries.

*Ferrous Material*

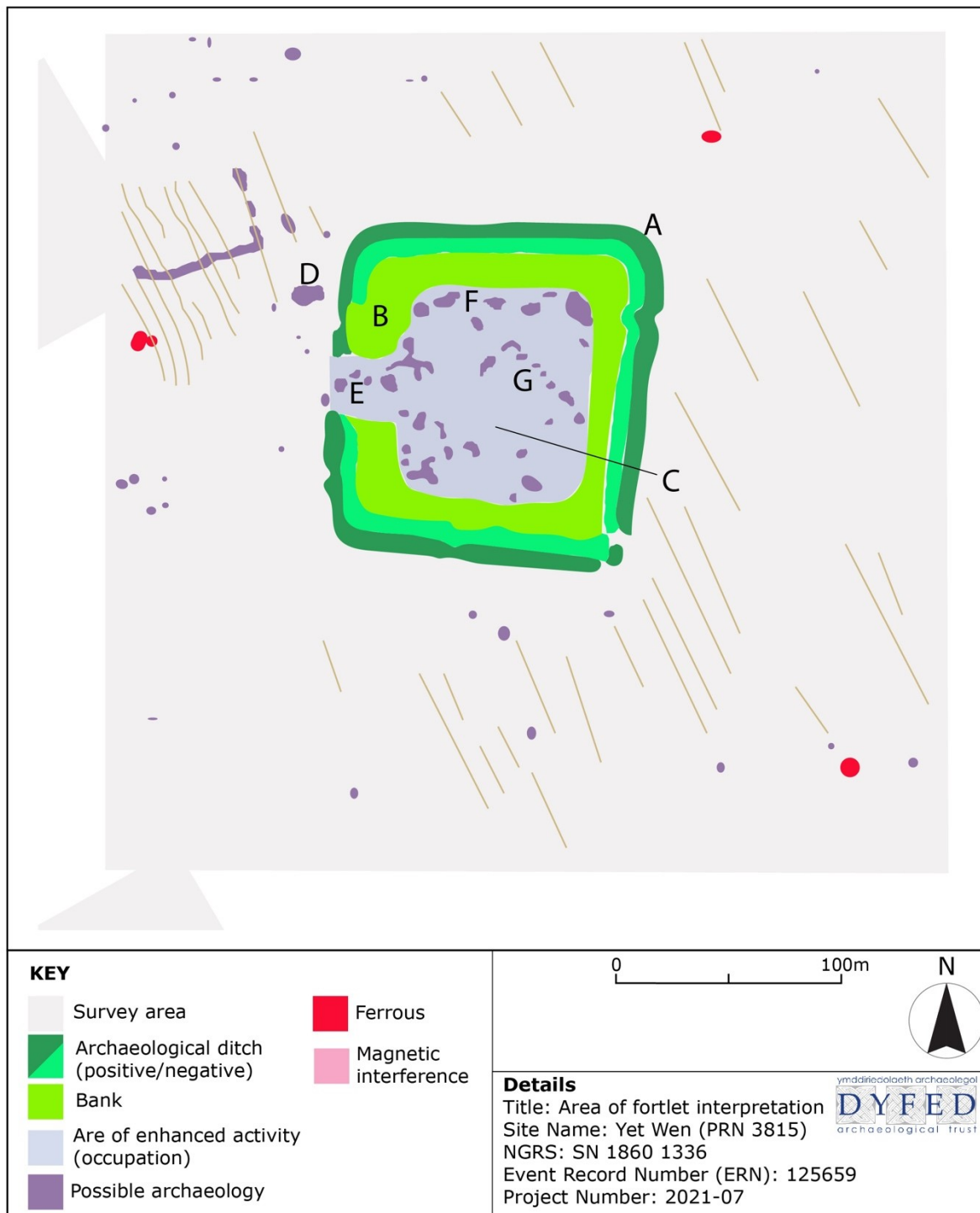
- 3.6 Ferrous materials are represented by dipole anomalies and are commonly seen across a range of sites. Some of these anomalies may be from an artefact of archaeological interest. Generally, unless they form a pattern or part of a larger feature, they are regarded as not significant and not discussed further. They are usually the result of miscellaneous modern ferrous-rich debris, such as brick and tile fragments and objects such as horseshoes or broken ploughshares in the topsoil.



**Figure 5:** Grey-scale plot of geophysical survey results



**Figure 6:** Interpretation (General Overview) of geophysical survey results



**Figure 7:** Interpretation (with labels) of the geophysical survey result

## **4.0 CONCLUSION**

- 4.1** The geophysical survey at Yet Wen has provided a complete plan of the enclosure, confirming the presence of a single bank and ditch forming a distinctly square-shaped enclosure with well-rounded corners. The enclosure measured 38.5m (north to south) by 40m (east-west) and enclosed an area 0.05ha with an entrance located mid-way along its western side. As far as internal features are concerned, there is only tentative evidence that they were present. The design seen here is typical of Roman military architecture. It is comparable to many known Roman fortlets observed across the United Kingdom, strongly supporting the hypothesis that the Yet Wen enclosure is a Roman fortlet. Still, without further intrusive work a late Iron date cannot be discounted, as some examples of square enclosures from this period have also been encountered (Murphy et al. 2004).
- 4.2** Aside from the probable Roman fortlet, no other anomalies of certain archaeological origin were detected, and specifically no indications of a road or trackway leading to the fortlet. This might indicate that the site was relatively short lived and abandoned swiftly and entirely after serving its function. The intensity and shape of the bank and ditch of the fortlet is relatively uniform throughout, suggesting that there was no deliberate slighting of the site upon its abandonment.

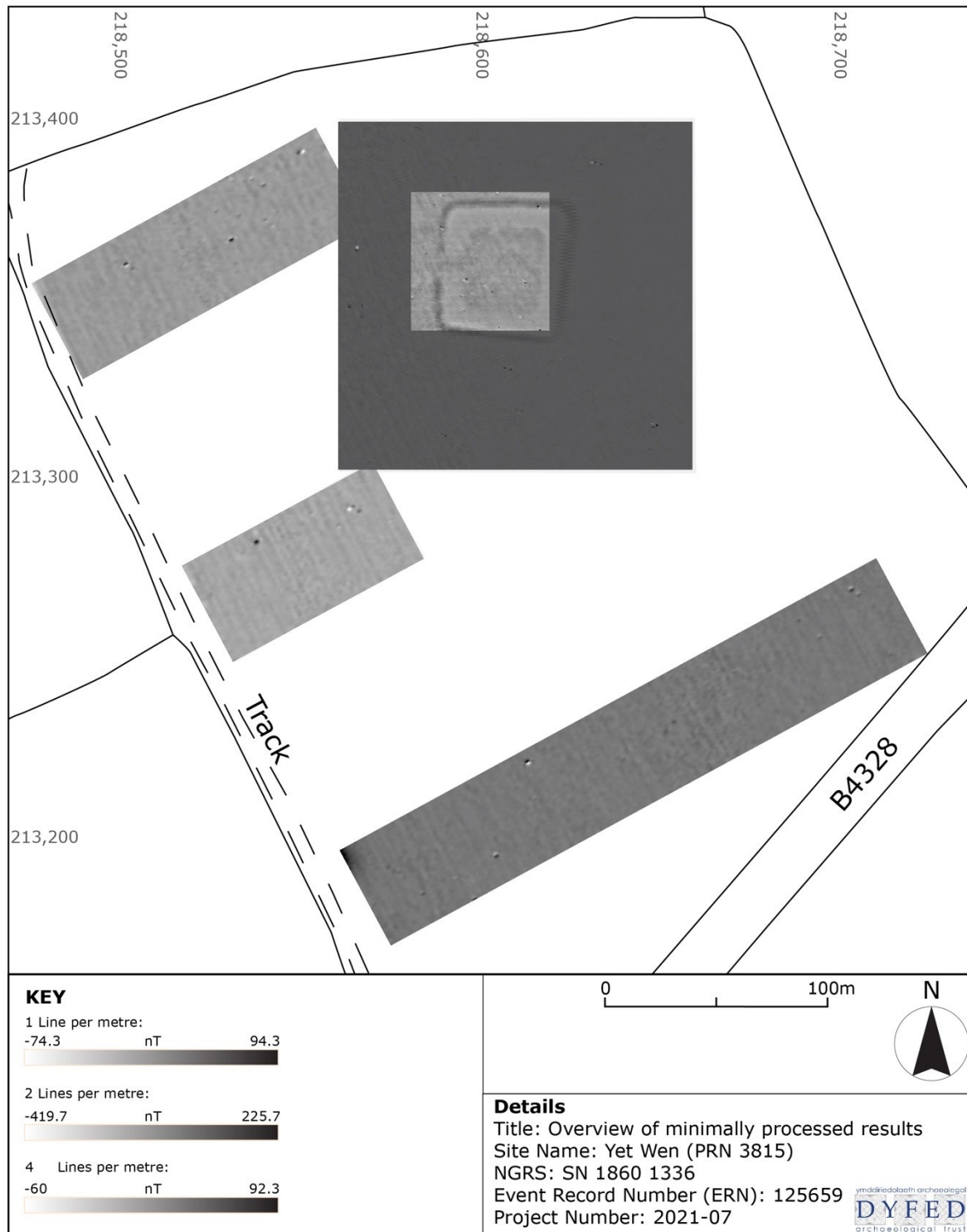
Little is known about the distribution of Roman military sites in western Wales, but as a fortlet Yet Wen would likely have been part of a chain of Roman military infrastructure extending across the region. With one extension of this military infrastructure potentially already observed between Wiston and Carmarthen being well served by the suitably located Whitland site (Enright et al 2018), where does that leave Yet Wen? It may place some weight on the suggestion that the B4328 has Roman origins and may allude to a Roman fort located on the west coast of Pembrokeshire. This would undoubtedly increase the prominence of Whitland, positioning it on a junction.

With the scarcity of Roman sites in west Wales, little more than speculation can take place. What can be inferred from the geophysics is that Yet Wen is a well-preserved site and therefore a good candidate for further investigative work that could provide a useful insight into the function, distribution and dating of square-shaped enclosures. Typically, this area of Wales came under Roman military control in the mid-70s AD, during the campaigns of Julius Frontius (Burnham and Davies 2010 & Poucher 2013) and if Yet Wen is indeed a Roman fortlet, then it seems likely that it was established during this time. Given that there appears to be evidence of buried banks, there is a strong potential for buried soil containing significant dating evidence. Obtaining a sample could provide precise dating evidence that would significantly enhance our understanding of the Roman conquest in Wales.

## 5. REFERENCES

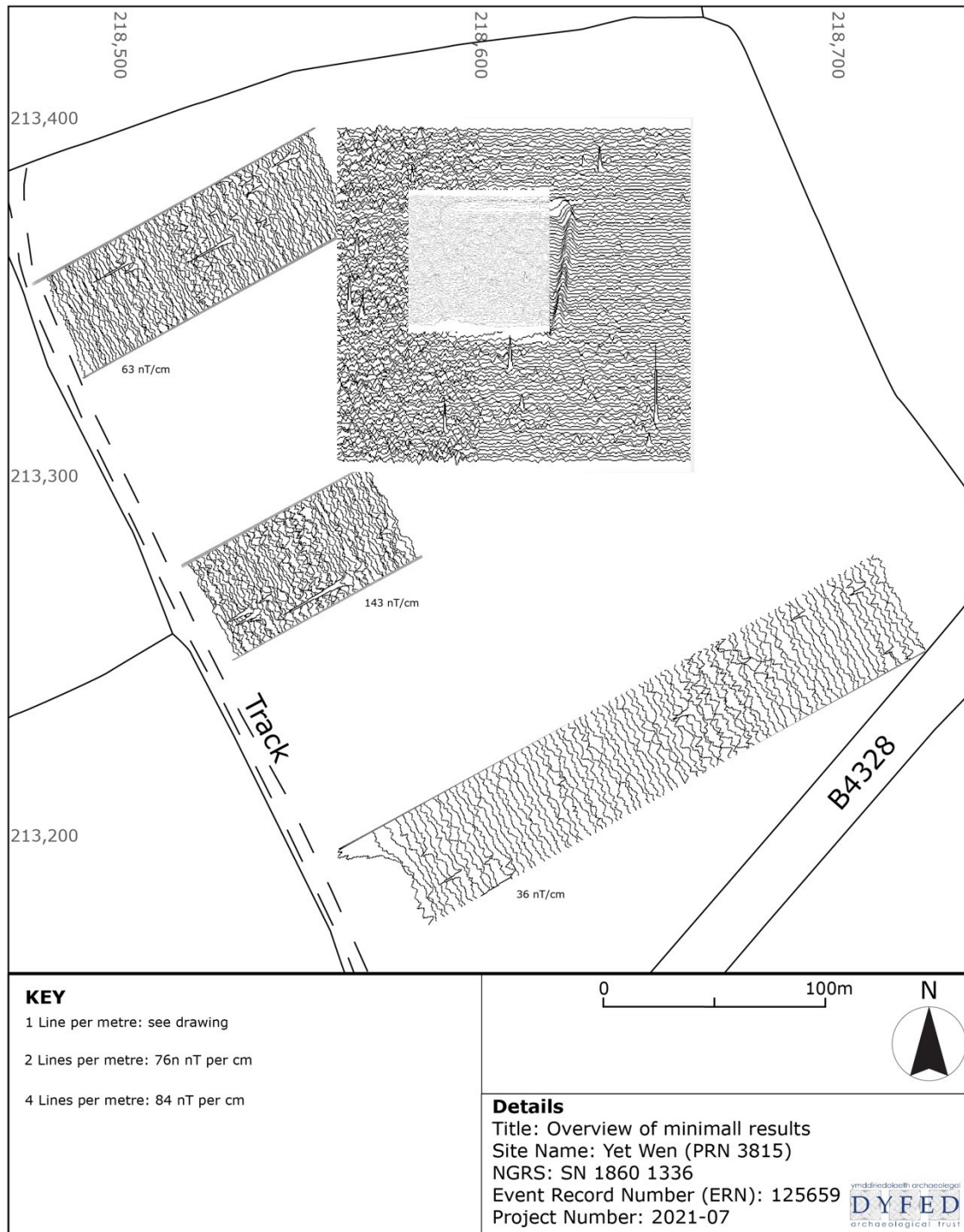
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## 6. APPENDIX



Minimally processed geophysical survey results





XY trace plot of minimally enhanced geophysical survey results

