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ROMAN MILITARY ROADS, FORTS AND VICI IN SOUTHWEST WALES PROJECT 2005



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ROMAN MILITARY ROADS, FORTS AND VICI IN SOUTHWEST WALES PROJECT 2005

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THE ROMAN MILITARY ROADS, FORTS AND VICI OF SOUTH WEST WALES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT, January 2005

Project Record No. 51964

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1.0 SUMMARY

This Cadw-funded project on the Roman military roads, forts and *vici* of southwest Wales adds to similar projects that have been undertaken by the other three Welsh Archaeological Trusts. It builds upon a RCAHMW-funded project undertaken in 1996 in which cropmark evidence for Roman roads obtained from aerial photographs was plotted using a GIS. The current project has enabled the 1996 work to be fully integrated into the SMR, and for the existing records to be assessed, enhanced and updated. The creation of a GIS layer that indicates the Roman road routes, their status of reliability, and the elements of which they consist, has allowed the data to be presented and accessed more easily. This provides a useful resource for the future study of the Roman road network, education, planning development control and agri-environment schemes.

The project has also included a geophysical survey of the Roman fort environs at Llandovery, providing useful evidence for the existence of several phases of fortifications and a probable *vicus*.

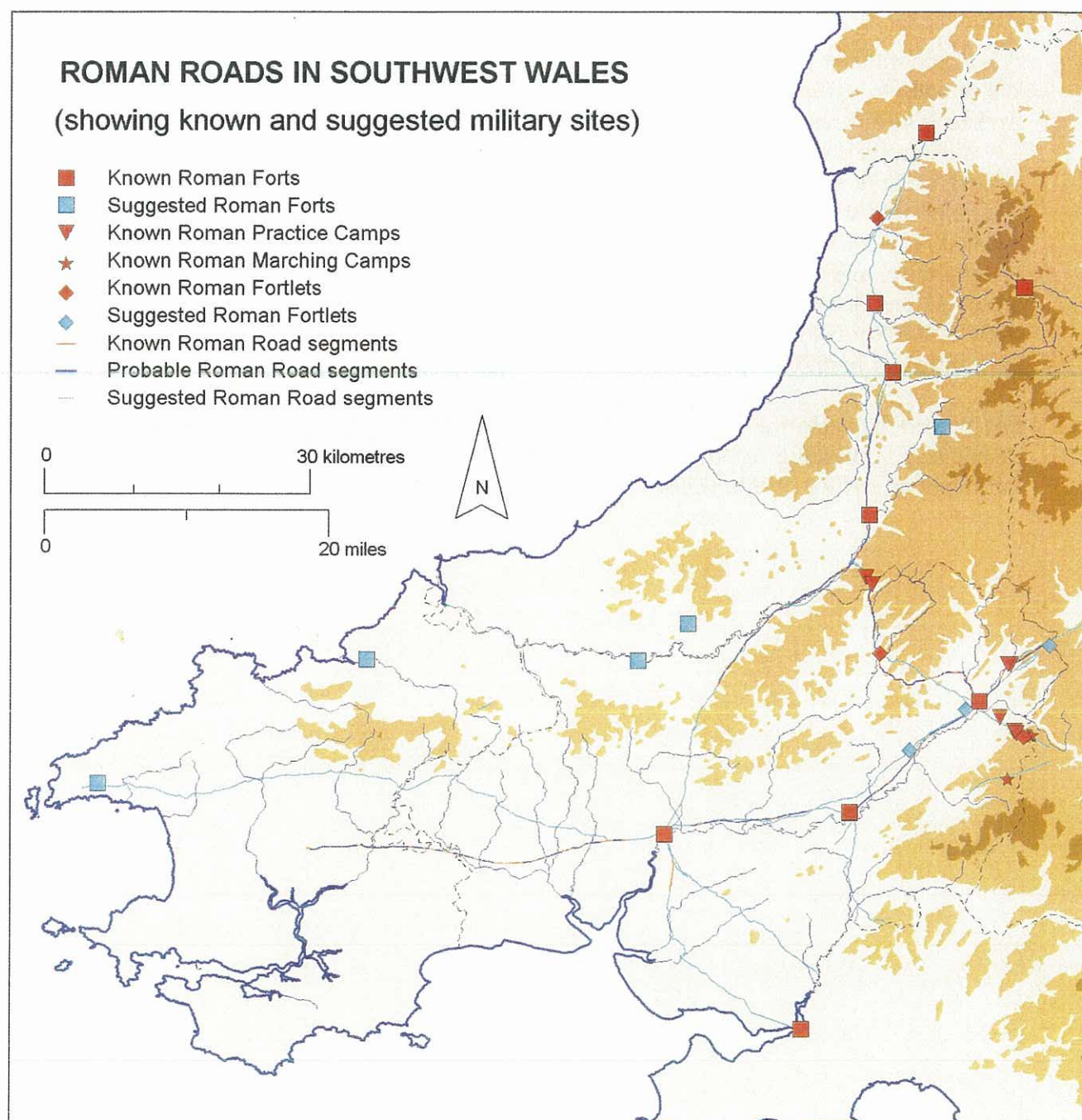


Figure 1: Map showing the known and suggested Roman roads of southwest Wales in relation to other known or suggested Roman military sites.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Roman conquest of Wales had established military control in northeast, central and southeast Wales by the AD60s. However, there is little clear evidence for a Roman presence in west Wales at this time. The generally accepted view is that the conquest of west Wales occurred as part of the Flavian campaigns of AD74 and 75. The network of roads across the region would originally have been constructed by the military for the rapid deployment of troops and supplies between the forts established during the conquest. After their initial construction for military purposes, the roads and forts would have seen a broader range of traffic, forming part of a larger network of transport, communications, administration and settlement established throughout Wales.

The apparent absence of any specifically military sites west of Carmarthen, has led researchers to argue that the relationship between the Demetae and the Romans was a peaceful one (Wainright 1967, 62; Wachter 1995, 391). The knowledge and threat of a garrison at Carmarthen, symbolised and delivered by the Roman road penetrating into the western reaches of the region, being perceived as sufficient to exercise control over the area.

Alternatively, the continuation of the road west of Carmarthen may indicate a more intensive Roman presence in the region with (an as yet unproven) potential for further forts and road systems having been constructed to establish and control links between Pembrokeshire and Ireland.

A general reduction and virtual withdrawal of many military garrisons from Wales is thought to have taken place by AD120 (Davies 2000, 24). With the ultimate withdrawal of the Roman army from Britain in the 5th century and subsequent breakdown of centralised government, the importance of long distance travel and communication may have been reduced. As a result the coherence and integrity of the road system would have declined eventually becoming broken up and absorbed by later landscape and land-use changes.

While some sections of Roman road continued to be used into the historic period, others fell out of use. Some stretches of road may never even have been completed. Other parts of the network have been destroyed by ploughing and erosion or masked by alluvial and colluvial deposition.

Despite this process of re-absorption into the landscape, traces of the courses of Roman roads survive to varying degrees in the historical record as place-names, in local tradition, and as cartographic and antiquarian references. In addition, traces of the roads can be identified on the ground as cropmarks, earthworks, and landscape features such as field boundaries, tracks, roads and other topographical features.

As a consequence of the events and processes outlined above, our understanding of the road network is undoubtedly incomplete. The prospect of rediscovering the now hidden remnants of the former network of Roman roads has been of abiding interest to archaeologists, historians and a variety of other interested parties for a considerable time. Their endeavours have resulted in a number of routes having been proposed, identified, and recorded. The relative merits of these routes have been keenly debated

and disputed. Despite several routes having been discounted or superseded, some of the routes now considered erroneous persist in the record as local tradition, as place-names, and on maps. The west Wales region is of added interest to some devotees of the subject because of its perceived geopolitical position at the western fringes of Roman influence within Britain.

The study of the Roman road network in west Wales has been somewhat confused by the existence of forged documents purporting to be evidence for a Roman road running across western Wales. The documents consisted of a map of Britain and a route itinerary allegedly copied from original documents by a 14th century monk named Richard Coriensis. In reality the 'monk' was 'professor' Charles Bertram of The Manne Academy, Copenhagen. He provided the antiquarian William Stukeley with the forged documents, in 1755. Colt Hoare and Richard Fenton perpetuated the problem by equating the discovery of the Roman site of Castle Flemish (PRN 1278) near Ambleston in Pembrokeshire, with a site in the forged itinerary, and by reference to the forged itinerary in Colt Hoares 1806 commentary on the 12th century Gerald of Wales' *Journey through Wales and Description of Wales*. Furthermore they adopted Bertrams 'Via Julia' nomenclature in their creation of two new routes, the Via Julia Maritima and the Via Julia Montana. Other routes such as the Flemming's Way, across the Preseli Mountains were also argued to be of Roman origin.

The forgery was exposed as a fake in the mid 19th century, but by this time the fictitious Roman place-names and road routes were so accepted that they were represented on Ordnance Survey maps. These were not finally removed from the maps until 1920.

Several short road segments have in the past been identified and recorded in the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as possible Roman roads. These identifications appear to be based on local tradition alone. While the routes may be considered examples of 'folk memory', they more often appear to be examples of 'folk myth', based on misunderstanding or misinterpretation of other records. Suggested roads such as these have been excluded from the record unless they have already been allocated a Primary Record Number (PRN) or have been indicated on Ordnance Survey maps in the past. Place-name evidence also, taken to indicate a Roman presence in an area, need not necessarily be reliable, as they can perpetuate unfounded traditions.

3.0 PROJECT OUTLINE AND OBJECTIVES

This project combines elements of studies of Roman roads, forts and *vici* undertaken over several years by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) and Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). It builds upon a RCAHMW-funded project by Cambria Archaeology in 1996 (Murphy, K. 1996) during which the definite evidence for all known roads in southwest Wales was plotted using a GIS, and on an earlier Cambria Archaeology study which traced the Roman road west of Carmarthen.

The regional SMR contains some Roman road lines and data that are now known to be incorrect. In addition, the 1996 RCAHMW-funded project was never fully integrated into the SMR. The goals of this Cadw funded project are therefore to identify and assess the nature extent and quality of the existing records of the Roman military roads, forts and *vici*, and to update, enhance and present this data in a more comprehensively accessible format within the SMR. This enhancement includes the use of a GIS to record the locations and to present the current status and level of evidence to support the various road segments, sites and other evidence that make up the resource. The enhancement will enable easier interrogation of the data as a resource for planning, development control, research, agri-environment schemes and education.

Fieldwork elements of the project included identifying and visiting road segments thought likely (from the available data) to exhibit good survival of agger, with a view to making scheduling recommendations to ensure their future preservation. Geophysical survey to identify and characterise buried remains associated with Llandovery fort was also undertaken. The scheduling aspects of the project are presented in a separate report while the geophysical survey of Llandovery fort is presented as an appendix to this report.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 SMR enhancement

A search of the SMR for all Roman and possible Roman sites was refined to identify those sites pertaining primarily to the Roman military road network, including postulated and known roads, milestones, bridges etc. and other military sites such as known and postulated forts, camps and associated civilian settlement (*vici*). Broader categories of evidence such as domestic occupation sites, finds spots and other Roman period sites, despite their potential significance, were excluded from the main enhancement goals of project.

Existing SMR records were enhanced and updated to include the results of recent excavation and survey work, sources and more detailed descriptions. Individual segments of Roman road have been allocated PRNs only where there is sufficient archaeological evidence (usually from cropmarks or earthworks) to suggest that their identification is certain. PRNs have not been assigned to segments where a Roman road is overlain by a modern road, or the presumed course of a road is followed by tracks or field boundaries, since this is not considered to be direct archaeological evidence. Where however, evidence of this type has already been assigned a PRN these have been retained. Topographic features that may indicate the course of a Roman road are often referred to in the SMR descriptions for segments of 'certain' status.

In the past, PRNs have been allocated to the main Roman roads in the region. Some sub-sections of these main routes that run between towns, villages or forts, may also have been assigned PRNs. These existing record numbers have been retained but no new road sub-sections have been defined or allocated record numbers.

No previously allocated PRNs that have been duplicated or which have become obsolete have been removed from the database. Their descriptions will however, have been amended to reflect their current status.

In total, 64 existing SMR records were updated and modified and 180 new records were completed and added to the SMR.

4.2 GIS layers

Roman road routes represented on RCAHMW strip maps, and other cartographic and written sources, were digitally mapped in a GIS table created in 'Mapinfo'. Digital data from an earlier project (Murphy 1996) in which cropmark evidence identified from aerial photographic survey was also added to the GIS layer. The routes are mapped as a series of adjoining segments, presented so that the status, source and reliability of each segment can be ascertained visually. The definitions of these segments are presented below in section 3.6. (4.6)

The database that accompanies the GIS contains only minimal additional information since the main details are presented within the SMR which will be the main route of access to the data.

4.3 Fieldwork and scheduling recommendations

Several stretches of the Roman roads have been assessed on the ground and described as part of previous surveys (see Section 6). Other routes have been traced and plotted from aerial surveys. Where existing evidence suggested that significant extant earthworks do not survive, no visits were made as part of this project. No visits were made along the course of suggested Roman roads.

Some previously identified road segments have recently been visited during agri-environment scheme farm visits and were therefore not re-visited as part of this project. Along some road stretches, cropmarks and earthworks have been identified from aerial survey but have not been assessed on the ground. For these sites a limited number of field visits were made to those considered likely to have surviving stretches of agger. These visits mainly consisted of 'roadside surveys' unless closer inspection was possible by public access. No visits were made by prior arrangement with landowners.

Easily accessible road segments were therefore assessed on the routes between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau, Llanfair Clydogau and Llandovery, and from Llandovery towards Castell Collen. These visits were used to enhance new or existing SMR road segment descriptions, and to identify the potential of the segments for possible scheduling.

The criteria used for potential for scheduling were primarily based on subjective evaluation of preservation from the visibility and clarity of surviving extant earthworks. Also considered was the length of the road segments. Some segments, although reasonably preserved, were considered too short or fragmented for scheduling to be justified. Another consideration was the landscape setting for the road segment in relation to what technical and constructional aspects of Roman road construction it might exhibit.

Broadly speaking, the majority of the known road network has been subject to considerable destruction. Some of this has been from erosion by changing river courses and land slippage. Stretches that have been followed by later road routes are also likely to have been severely damaged if not destroyed.

The primary source of threat to the surviving evidence of the Roman road network however, is from ploughing, drainage, forestry and land-use change generally. These processes have already resulted in the fragmentation and degradation of the road network as a whole, but have also compromised those relatively well-preserved segments that have been proposed for scheduling.

Road segments that have been suggested for scheduling are presented in a separate document.

4.4 Sources

The SMR is the core source and repository for the existing data and the enhanced database. It contains descriptions of a range of sites and features known to be of Roman origin, and also sites and features postulated to be of Roman origin or to have a Roman aspect to their development.

The main source of known and suggested road routes were manuscript strip maps presenting the known and postulated routes of the Roman roads recorded by Ordnance Survey. These were derived from the work of their own field investigators as well as other sources. The manuscript maps are held at the RCAHMW offices in Aberystwyth.

The main source for 'certain' road segments was a GIS layer of road cropmarks, parchmarks and earthworks, plotted from aerial photographs by Ken Murphy for the RCAHMW.

Documentary sources for the study of Roman roads generally, and for specific sections of Roman roads, known and speculated, are listed in Section 6.

4.5 Numbering and naming of Roman roads

The major Roman roads within the study area have at various times been attributed and identified by both names and numbers. Ivan Margary initiated a system of identification using an RR prefix. Subsequent routes suggested by the Ordnance Survey were identified by an RRX prefix. Later suggestions were given an RRN prefix (probably by David Percival of the RCAHMW). Lowercase lettered suffixes (b, c etc) have occasionally been attributed to subdivisions of roads between recognised features such as forts. No modifications or additions to this road classification system have been made during this project.

Romanised names have been given to many of the Roman roads in Wales. These are all based on antiquarian sources and speculations. 'Sarn Helen' has been in use probably since the early Middle Ages and has become a general term for a Roman road (James 1991). 'Via Julia' was a name fabricated by the forger Charles Bartram for his alleged road heading through west Wales. This name was later adopted and developed by Colt Hoare into the 'Via Julia Maritima' and 'Via Julia Montana'. Where such names have been attributed to routes or segments of roads depicted on maps, these are noted, but to avoid any further confusion they have not been transferred to confirmed routes or new records.

4.6 Road status terminology

The following terms have been used to indicate the degree of reliability assigned to road segments or routes as they are represented on the GIS layer. More detailed descriptions of the form and quality of the evidence for road segments (and other relevant data) are contained within individual PRNs within the SMR.

Certain

Attributed to segments of road for which there is direct evidence in the form of excavated remains, surviving earthworks, cropmarks or parchmarks. Most of this data is derived from cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs, although some is derived from cartographic sources and fieldwork and survey. 'Certain' segments are represented as solid red lines on the reference maps, the thickness of the line indicating the clarity of the cropmark.

Probable

Where justifiable, 'certain' road segments are connected by 'probable' segments. These are intended to indicate the most likely course of the road. The course of 'probable' segments is usually simply a straight line between two 'certain' road segments, but may incorporate trackways or field boundaries that are on the same line, or may curve to respect contours or other landscape features where appropriate. 'Probable' road segments have not been attributed individual PRNs but are identified on the GIS layer under the group PRN for the road as a whole. 'Probable' routes are indicated by dark blue lines on the reference maps.

Suggested

Suggested routes are those that have been suggested or proposed by researchers, but for which there is no direct evidence. Some of these routes have now been discredited, or superseded by routes for which there is good evidence. Other suggested routes remain as possibilities in the absence of evidence to the contrary, or any alternative route suggestions. 'Suggested' routes are represented as light blue lines on the maps.

Where proposed routes that have been allocated an 'RR' reference number have been shown to be incorrect the reference number has been transferred to the new route, sometimes despite considerable differences in their courses. The previously proposed routes have been downgraded accordingly in the relevant PRN descriptions. No PRNs have been allocated to 'suggested' routes that have not previously been recorded in the SMR.

Dashed lines

During this project, some likely routes for the course of Roman roads have been identified. These are represented as dashed lines in either light or dark blue, depending on an assessment of their likelihood.

4.7 Layout and presentation of the Maps and Gazetteer

The maps accompanying this report show the Roman roads of all categories within the region covered by this project. They are derived from the GIS maps that form part of the project database. Where possible the entire route of a road is presented on one map. Where this is impractical, the route is divided up into stretches between forts.

A gazetteer of the PRNs that are represented on the detailed Route maps is included as Appendix 1 in this report. The information in the gazetteer is derived from edited versions of the enhanced SMR data.

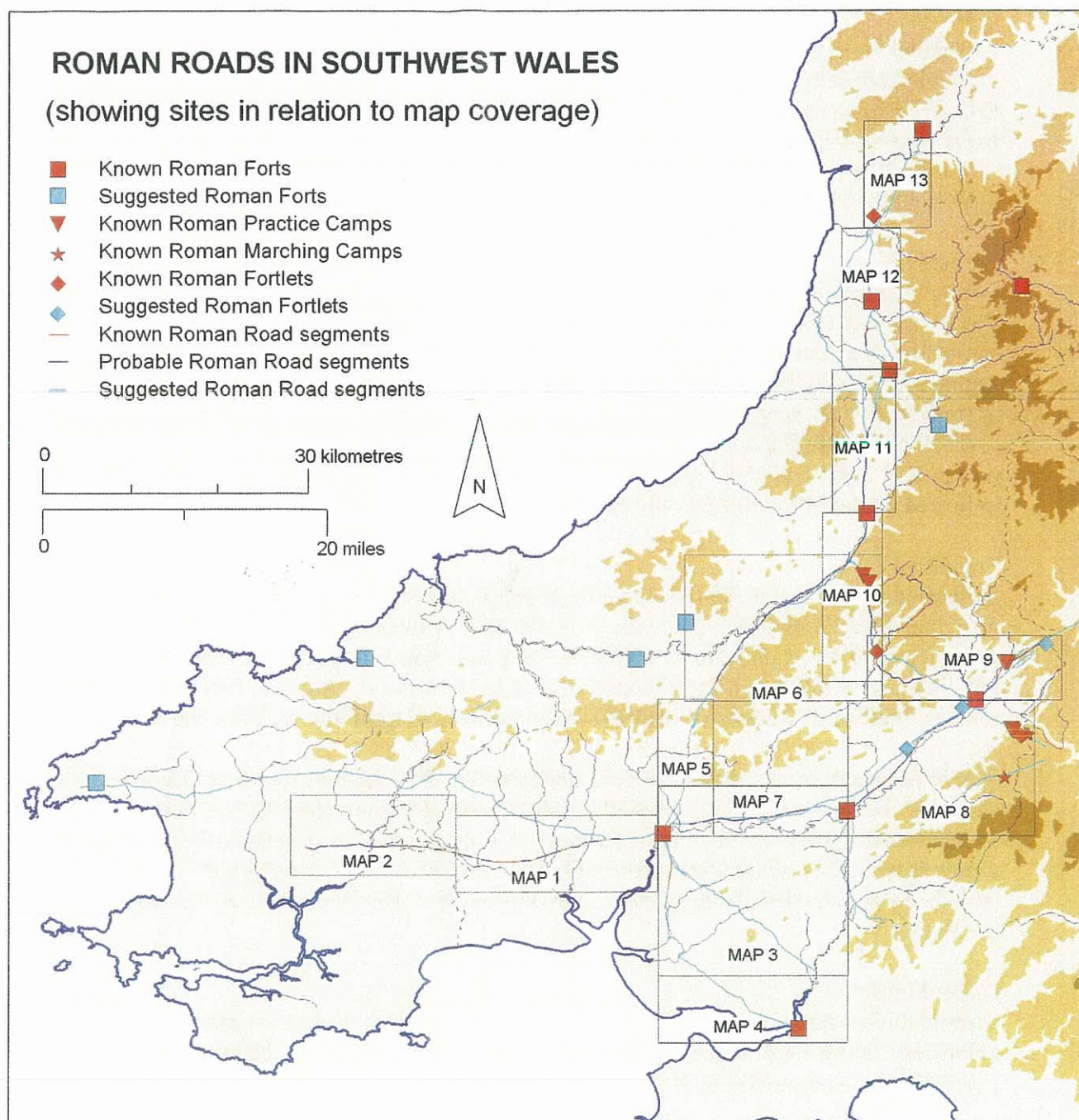


Figure 2: The Roman road network and the key to the map coverage of the route maps within this report.

5.0 DESCRIPTIONS OF ROMAN ROAD ROUTES

5.1 The road west of Carmarthen -PRN 14277- (Maps 1 and 2)

Since the recent confirmation of the existence of a Roman road running west of Carmarthen, a considerable amount of fieldwork and documentary research has been undertaken (see section 6). The road starts at the fort and town of Moridunum and can be traced westwards for 38km as far as Wiston village in Pembrokeshire. Much of the evidence for the road is in the form of cropmarks. Although this evidence becomes less frequent towards the west, the overall frequency of cropmarks 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 has been recorded from parchmarks. In three lengths totalling 2.7 km the agger survives as an earthwork up to 1.0m high (Murphy in Page et. al. 2002). Much of the rest of the route can be traced in tracks and field boundaries, but only 2.25 km of the 38km confirmed of Roman route is followed by modern roads.

For the first 5 km westward, the course is unknown. The most direct route would be on a line to the north of the A40, but no cropmark 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 1 km 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 6 km long. Six of these lengths have been identified: Ffordd-las to Wenallt, Llwynbrain to Bryngwyn, Bryngwyn to Fforest, Fforest to the Afon Taf, the Afon Taf to the Afon Daulan and from the Afon Daulan to Sarn Gwm. The change in direction usually occurs on hill summits or ridge crests, in order to make fore and backsights on the route of the road. The lengths of the straight segments may suggest that the landscape was relatively clear of trees (Murphy in Page et. al. 2002), or indicate the practical limits of visibility.

Beyond Wiston there is as yet no evidence of significant Roman military activity. The road may have headed for a single coastal destination. It may have split into several roads to different destinations, or it could have ended, linking up with pre-existing but less substantial road or track networks.

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

Status: Certain

Figs: Maps 1 and 2

'Suggested' route (discredited): PRN3419

'Certain' route: PRN14277

'Certain' road segments: PRNs 28101 to 28151, 33920 to 33941, and 42018.



Photo 1: The Roman road south of Carmarthen (PRN7459) near Bwlch-y-gwynt (the line runs diagonally from upper left to lower right as a field boundary, cropmark and fossilised road-line).

5.2 The road from Carmarthen to Loughor, PRN 3401, RR 60d, (Maps 3 and 4)

Although the existence of this stretch road is mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary as 'Iter XII' (Wroxeter to Carmarthen via the borders and southeast Wales), physical evidence of the exact course of the route is sparse. Colt Hoare (Colt Hoare 1806) named this section of the road as the 'Via Julia Maritima', but did not offer a concise route. Margery's route RR60d (PRN 3401) is only a suggestion (James, H. 1991). His route runs from a crossing at Hendy, then a course followed by the B4306, crossing the Gwendraeth Fawr at Pontyberem and the Gwendraeth Fach at Llangendeirne. The route joins the straight line of the B4309 then via Cwm-ffrwd, Bolahaul and Pensarn. Beyond sections of road on this route being quite straight, no physical evidence that this is the course of the Roman road has been identified. In fact parts of this route have been shown by M.C.S Evans (Evans 1988) to be turnpike roads constructed by the Kidwelly Trust between 1779 and 1831.

An earlier route shown on Ogilby's Road map of 1675 between Glamorgan, southeast Carmarthenshire and Carmarthen, ran via Kidwelly. Heather James (James 1991, 72-73) also suggests that this may have been the Roman route. Such a route may suggest the possibility of a fort, fortlet or naval station at Kidwelly, but no evidence of such has yet been identified.

In Roman times, the Afon Loughor was most probably crossed where the fort is situated. From there, the road may have followed the course of the present day B4308 through Trimsaran across Mynydd Pen-bre, crossing the Gwendraeth Fawr at Pont Spwdwr, via Morfa Bach then following a minor road around the Kidwelly Tin Works site. From there, along the western side of Maes Gwenllian and along the side of Kings Wood and Wenallt to Llwyn Crwn and then to Pont Rhyd-onnen, through Llandyfaelog and on to Bwlch y Gwynt.

In 1986 an aerial survey undertaken by Terry James (James 1987) identified a good road line (PRN7459) running northwards from Bwlch y Gwynt towards Carmarthen as far as Cwmffrwd. From there, the course is not known. A straight line continuing north from the proven course, links up well with a proposed road route indicated on the RCAHMS strip maps for RR60d, which was apparently identified from aerial photographs. This suggestion requires confirmation.

The identification of one convincing stretch of Roman road cannot, however, be taken to suggest that the remainder of either of the proposed routes are any more or less likely. Other suggested routes towards Carmarthen are to the east of the proven segment, all converging on a stretch of pre-turnpike road traditionally referred to as 'Roman Road'. Recent archaeological work (PRN46370) did not find any surviving evidence of a Roman road in this location. The proposed course changes direction at Pensarn towards the bridge crossing the River Towy and approaches the fort and town at Carmarthen.

Status: Suggested

Figs: Maps 3 and 4

'Suggested' Routes (not proven): PRN218, PRN3401

'Certain route': None

'Certain' road segments: PRN7459

5.3 The road from Carmarthen to Llanfair Clydogau, PRN 3382, RR69d (Maps 5 and 6)

The route from Carmarthen to Llanfair Clydogau is unproven as far as New Inn (SN47333693). The suggested route, however, which basically follows the A485, seems plausible considering the constraints of the terrain. In this stretch only three cropmarks presumed to be indicating the course of the Roman road have been identified. PRNs 33943 and 33942, are both located close to, and are aligned with, the A485. Cropmark PRN14308, however, indicates that the Roman road takes a different route to that currently suggested, cutting across farmland, apparently to take a more direct route towards Carmarthen, although this projection remains unproven.

Northwards from New Inn, the course of the modern and Roman roads continue on more or less the same alignment. Where, however, the modern road deviates from this course, the Roman road has been clearly identified and plotted from cropmark evidence.

A major divergence between the modern and Roman roads occurs on the approach to Lampeter at roughly SN55304601. Here, the modern road follows the valley edge on the east side of the Afon Teifi while the Roman road crosses the river at SN55634629 to follow the valley edge on the north side, following a more direct and easier terrain. It has also been suggested that the Roman route may cross the river to connect with a hypothetical fort in the vicinity of Lampeter (Ken Murphy pers. comm.). Continuing northeastwards from Lampeter, the Roman route is roughly followed by meandering minor roads until it crosses back to the east side at SN61985052 on the approach to Llanfair Clydogau.

Of the entire route from Carmarthen to Llanfair Clydogau, approximately 20km is followed by modern roads, but 14km of this is only of suggested route status and has not been confirmed. From New Inn to Llanfair Clydogau there are four significant direction changes in the course (at approximately SN48103860, SN50504200, SN54004560 and SN58804810) between 4 and 5km apart, with several minor changes about 2km apart.

Status: Certain

Figs: Maps 5 and 6

'Suggested' route: Not proven

'Certain' route: PRN3382

'Certain' road segments: PRNs 14308; 33942; 33943; 33947-33951; 33960-33969; 51963; 29498; 51948-51950.

5.4 The road from Llandeilo to Carmarthen, PRN 11089, RR 623, (Map 7)

Following recent aerial photographic survey work (Murphy 1996; James and James 1984) the course of the Roman road between Llandeilo and Carmarthen is now much more certain than was previously the case. None of the 13.5 km confirmed Roman route is followed by modern roads, although the suggested routes from Abergwilli to Carmarthen, (approximately 3.4 km) and west of Llandeilo (approximately 4.5 km) lie on the line of existing roads.

The road leading from the northwest side of the fort at Llandeilo appears likely to continue northwestwards to link up with (or become) the road leading to Carmarthen (Hughes 2004). An alternative, or additional route may have exited the fort on its southwest side, following existing paths and road lines to join (or become) the main Roman road at Broad Oak.

The first reliable segment of road to the west of Llandeilo is located to the north of the A40 at Broad Oak. It is, however, possible that this cropmark represents a track leading from a cluster of quarries to the main road, rather than the road itself. Reliable cropmarks are located where the line of the road crosses the Afon Dulas. The road continues to run westwards, on a parallel (but more direct) route on the north side of the A40. The road cuts across farmland and is occasionally visible as linear earthwork cuttings, but is not followed by field boundaries or tracks. Physical evidence of the Roman road was recorded recently in the yard at Llwnfortune Farm (Schlee, D. 2004). The line of the road is indicated by cropmarks and earthworks on either side of the farm (PRNs 33954 and 33955).

To the north of Llanegwad the Roman road crosses the A40, and continues across farmland on the south side. Between Pont-ar-gothi and Nantgaredig the probable line of the Roman road is followed by field boundaries and a trackway until a reliable cropmark on the west side of Nantgaredig. Between Nantgaredig and Danyralt the projected line of the road appears to be respected by several field boundaries before a clear cropmark stretch to the south of Alltygog Farm. From Alltygog to Fronun the Roman road and the A40 probably converge. West of Fronun the line of the road is visible as a cropmark to the south of the A40 and then is reflected in the line of trackways and road lines as far as the Bishops Palace at Abergwilli. The suggested route from here to the Roman town follows existing roads, past the Amphitheatre and along Priory Street.

Slight changes of direction appear to occur at Broad Oak, Cefn-hernin, and Nantgaredig, each approximately 4 km apart. Direction changes also occur elsewhere at shorter intervals, but the locations and distances between these are uncertain due to the gaps in the evidence for the road line.

Status: Certain

Figs: Map 7

'Suggested' route (discredited): PRN3419

'Certain' route: PRN11089

'Certain' road segments: PRN33944-46; PRN33952-33959; PRN13015

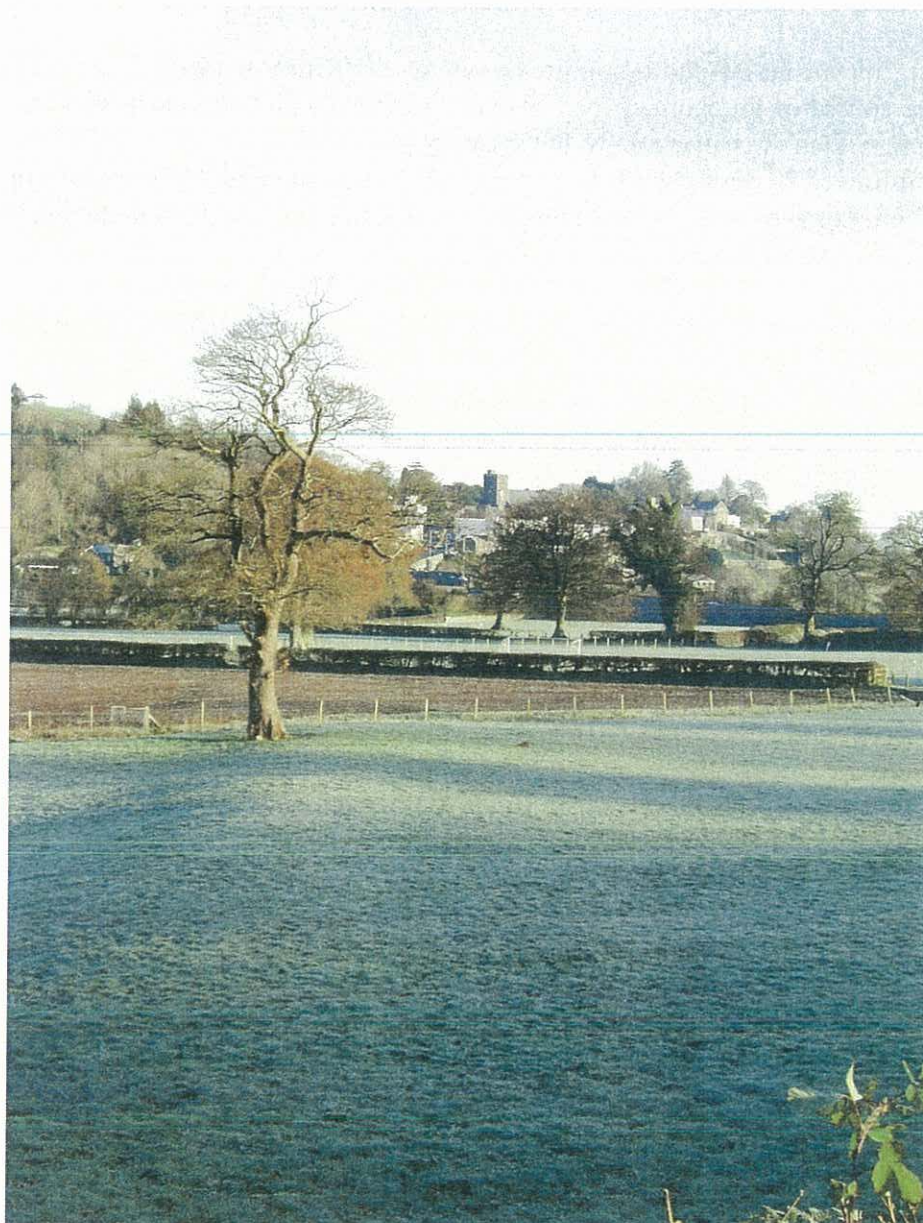


Photo 2: Possible line of Roman road running southwest of Llandeilo (the possible course is marked by the alignment of trees crossing the fields towards the bridge and Bridge St. and the low bank in the left, representing the west side of the agger).

5.5 Roman roads from Llandeilo to Loughor and Neath (Maps 7, 8 and 3)

Roman roads linking Neath and or Loughor with Llandeilo have been hypothesised, but no detailed routes have been proposed, and no substantiated evidence discovered. Suggested routes are indicated on the maps, but are not described in detail and have not been allocated PRNs.

Recent geophysical survey at the site of Llandeilo Roman fort indicates roads leaving the fort from its south and east gates. The road from the east gate is assumed to join the road to Llandovery, but approximately 90m from the fort, a side road branches off. This branch road is assumed to lead to a river crossing point to the south of the modern town. The road leading from the south of the fort is also assumed to lead to a possible alternative crossing point on the river. Either or both of these roads may be associated with a Roman route to Loughor or Neath.

Cartographic evidence suggests a possible Roman road route running southwest from Llandeilo, the line of which is 'fossilised' in field boundaries between SN62702190 and SN60501890. Recent field observations suggest the road line is visible as a low agger approximately 10m wide cutting across a field at SN62512157, on the line of a current footpath. Further southwest the route becomes uncertain.

Status: Suggested

Figs: Partial coverage on maps 7, 8 and 3.

'Suggested' route: Not proven

'Certain' route: None

'Certain' road segments: None

5.6 The road from Llandovery to Llandeilo, PRN11089, RR623 (Map 8)

Following recent aerial survey and cropmark plotting (James and James 1984; Murphy 1996), the course of the Roman road between Llandovery and Llandeilo is now established with reasonable confidence. The main area of uncertainty is at Llandovery where the road crosses the Towy and approaches the fort. The dearth of reliable evidence in this area is primarily due to the shifting course of the Towy resulting in uncertainty as to the position of the river in Roman times and the likely subsequent erosion of the road and bridging structures.

Although the previously suggested route for the road to Pumsaint along Heol Rhos has now been superseded by the establishment of a less direct, but more provable route towards Cilycwm, this does not preclude the likelihood that the crossing point towards Llandeilo was somewhere between the modern chain bridge and Nantyrhogfaen Cottage. A possible Roman fortlet is situated at SN754342, on a slightly elevated location overlooking the road and the possible crossing point. From Pantllwyfen to below Glan-Mynys, the line of the road is followed by the A40, after which the Roman road continues on a straight course to the south of the modern road. Between the Afon Mynys at SN73293242 and Pont Allt-y-cloriau at SN72603206, the course of the Roman road has been eroded away by shifting meanders in the river although its line is apparent from flanking cropmarks.

There is evidence for a change in the course of the road to a more southwesterly direction in the vicinity of Llanwrda, where the road crosses the Afon Dulais. There are slight changes of alignment at SN70443043 and SN69352881 at Down Farm (SN66752597), presumably reflecting the course of the Towy in Roman times.

Between SN64762453 and SN63242318 the line probably runs beneath the A40, and from there, presumably continuing straight towards the northeast facing gateway of the fort at Llandeilo.

A branch of the road may have bypassed the fort to link more directly with the line of the road traced to the west of Llandeilo. A possible Roman fortlet (PRN853) located at SN68692769 was, until the identification of the road skirting the valley floor, thought to lie adjacent to a proposed route for the Roman road following the ridge from Abermarlais westwards and to the north of Llandeilo. Little or no other evidence for such a route has yet been identified. 4.25km of the 19.5km confirmed Roman route is followed by modern roads.

Status: Certain

Figs: Map 8

'Suggested' route (discredited): PRN4079

'Certain' route: PRN11089

'Certain' road segments: PRN33970 to PRN33980

5.7 The road from Llandovery to Brecon Gaer, PRN 6379, RR62b (Map 8)

The western part of this route RR62b (also referred to as part of the Via Julia Montana) extends into the study area to the west of Trecastell. It formed the main coach road until the route now followed by the A40 was built in 1769. Although the existence of such a Roman route is not questioned, the exact course is yet to be proven. The route over Mynydd Trecastell via Y Pigwn is currently favoured, considering the presence of several Roman period earthworks in the locality. The route here consists of a rutted track that in fact cuts across the corner of one of the Y Pigwn marching camp earthworks. The exact line of the road may have altered during its use as the coach road. A Roman milestone discovered during work on the road at the Heath Cock Inn in 1769 bore inscriptions dating to AD 258-268. Situated to the west of the Y Pigwn marching camps are a Roman fortlet or signal post and a possible practice camp. Travelling west, the road makes a couple of zigzag descents before a long straight stretch, turning at Picton Court towards the Fort at Llandovery. This last stretch (SN7734) has been confirmed from cropmark evidence and from the discovery of wooden piles thought to be part of a causeway (PRN4085).

An alternative route has been hypothesised running from the Usk valley past the marching camp at Arosfa Garreg Llwyd and on to Llangadog or Gwynfe. While this is undoubtedly an early route it would appear to post-date the marching camp since it cuts across its northwest corner.

Status: Probable

Figs: Map 8

'Probable' route (not proven): PRN6379

'Certain' road segments: 4085

5.8 The road from Llandovery to Castell Collen, RR623, PRN 3419, (Map 9)

Heading northeast from Llandovery is a 2.3km straight stretch of the RR623 which is followed by the modern A483. At Abercychan both the modern and Roman roads make a turn. The Roman road sticks to the valley floor continuing straight for approximately 1.8km, while the modern road diverges to take a more elevated route along the side of the valley. The Roman road again alters course slightly after about 1km, then again near Talgarth where it turns again at the location of two now destroyed marching camps known as Upper Lodge (PRNs 6269 and 6270). From here the road was previously thought to follow the same course as the modern road towards Lletherhir Farm, a straight road marked as Roman on OS maps. Recent aerial survey shows, however, that the Roman route lies parallel, to the south of this road on a straight line for about 3.5km, before it rejoins the proposed route through forestry, passing north of a probable Roman fortlet (PRN273) at SN84944152, and across the county border. Approximately 2.6km of the 9.5km length of confirmed Roman route is followed by modern roads.

Status: Certain

Figs: Map 9

'Certain' route: PRN3419

'Certain' road segments: PRN33981-33982; PRN34114-34115



Photo 3: The line of the Roman road RR623 (PRN33982 at SN79463769). The south side of the agger can be seen running parallel in front of the hedge.

5.9 The road from Llandovery to Pumsaint, RR62c, PRN 51972, (Map 9)

As the crow flies, the Roman forts of Pumsaint and Llandovery lie approximately 13km apart. Suggested courses for the Roman road connecting the two forts have utilised all or parts of known Turnpike and Pre-turnpike roads. The actual route of the Roman road however, has now been ascertained by Hugh Toller (1993) and has been confirmed by aerial photography. The road takes a less direct route, in order to avoid too many steep inclines. This route has recently been published (James, in Burnham B and H. 2004, App. 5.6)

Although the route of the Roman road is now quite well established, its exact course into the fort at Llandovery is not yet entirely clear. The route indicated on the map follows a footpath to join a short stretch of hollow way (PRN33983). After another blank stretch, a clear earthwork terrace is visible on the slopes of Allt y Gilfach (PRN33984). From there the route is assumed to follow an indirect course along the contour of the slope, though no trace is visible until SN76613586. This route is assumed to have been dictated by the course of the Afon Tywi at the time.

South of Dolauhirion Farm the road is visible as a curved cropmark, while to the north there is a well-preserved segment of agger (PRN33985). The Roman road is traceable intermittently as cropmarks to the east of the modern road before crossing the river in the vicinity of Glan-rhyd-erryd and heading towards Erryd Farm. To the northwest of Erryd Farm is a circular cropmark (PRN33991) that may be the site of a watchtower situated close to where cropmark evidence suggests the road line splits. One route heads north towards Cilycwm, the other follows the contours of the slope round to a westerly course (PRN 33993) en route to Pumsaint.

The modern and Roman road lines converge to ascend the hill to Penybanc Uchaf. Here, the Roman road deviates from the modern course in places and is visible as earthworks and parchmarks on either side of the road on the descent of the hill. At the foot of the hill a long straight segment of road is visible as upstanding agger along much of its length between SN72333801 and SN70703760. From Bryn Farm to Pont-yr-Efail, the Roman route is assumed to follow the modern road and then follows the A482 (also the route of the 1788 and 1832 Turnpikes). Earthworks visible where the modern road deviates from the earlier course may be of Roman or Turnpike origin.

From Maesyannis (SN67513762) the Roman road line may or may not be followed by field boundaries on the north side of the road to join cropmark PRN33996 at Gilfach Wen. From Penmaen to Ynysau the Roman route probably follows a direct track towards Derwen Fawr Farm. Here the modern and Turnpike roads diverge from the Roman road line and the Roman road changes course northwards towards Pumsaint. At SN65544023 a cropmark (PRN33998) suggests the road line may turn northeast, to head for the south gate of the Pumsaint fort.

Status: Certain

Figs: Map 9

'Suggested' route (discredited): PRN3420

'Certain' route: PRN51972

'Certain' road segments: PRNs 4076; 13152; 30208; 33983-33985; 33987; 33989; 339893-339898; 51960-55961; 51966; 39103



Photo 4: An aerial photograph of the road from Llandovery to Pumsaint, facing to the southeast. The segment in the center of the frame survives as an extant aggr. Beyond the farm the road curves round to the left.



Photo 5: The Roman road RR62c survives as a cutting in the hill slope at SN76663547 (facing northeast).



Photo 6: The Roman road RR62c at SN71673785, surviving as extant aggar.

**5.10 The road from Pumsaint to Llanfair Clydogau, RR62c, PRN51972,
(Map 10)**

The Roman road leading northwards from Pumsaint has been assumed to follow the course of the existing modern A482, crossing the Afon Twrch in the vicinity of Pont ar Twrch before continuing up the slope past Bryn-meiog-isaf Farm. Although there is no direct evidence to confirm this route, it adheres more or less to a northerly line to link up with more established segments of Roman road marked as Sarn Helen on Ordnance Survey maps. The modern road follows the line of the Roman road for over eight kilometres, with short segments of earthwork or cropmarks visible in pasture where the modern road deviates slightly from the course. Roadside quarries also indicate the course of the Roman road in places. A possible Roman watchtower (PRN1910) is located at SN64574790, with Practice Camps (PRNs1911 and 1941) at SN64084935 and SN64724850 respectively. Between SN63395042 and Llanfair Clydogau the route is uncertain. Of two suggested routes, one follows the modern road line, while another follows a track and hedgebanks to the north of the road. Either of these routes would form a junction with RR69c/d. This road was previously thought to follow the same line as the B4343, but recent aerial survey has shown the true line to run to the east of the modern road. The probable line of the RR69c, suggests a change in direction at SN62495094. This may have implications for which of the proposed Sarn Helen routes is more likely.

Status: Certain

Figs: Map 10

'Suggested' route (discredited): None

'Certain' route: PRN51972

'Certain' road segments: PRNs 33999; 34000; 34001; 51946; 51947

5.11 The road from Llanfair Clydogau to Llanio, RR69c, PRN5222, (Map 10)

Roman road RR69c continues on a roughly northeast alignment from Llanfair Clydogau to Llanio (Bremia) fort. The route changes to a more northerly course twice, at SN64245384 and SN64455507. At SN63175209, a square earthwork feature PRN 51973 may be associated with the Roman road. The fort is approached by a side spur from the main road which continues north. On this stretch, only 0.75km of the Roman road is followed by the modern road.

Status: Certain

Figs: Map 10

'Suggested' route (discredited): PRN3382

'Certain' route: PRN5222

'Certain' road segments: PRNs 34110; 34111; 51952; 51958; 51959

5.12 The road from Llanio to Trawscoed, RR69c, PRN5222, (Map 11)

Leaving Bremia fort, the Roman road appears to head almost directly northwards, followed for 8.5km by the modern B4578 up to SN64476481. No cropmarks or earthworks have been identified along this stretch to suggest that the lines of the Roman and modern roads have diverged where the modern road meanders. From here the Roman road continues across farmland marked as an earthwork on the Ordnance Survey maps and occasionally followed by short stretches of modern roads until roughly SN65426816. At this point, two different courses have been suggested for the continuation of the Roman road to Trawscoed. The western route following field boundaries and trackways, appears more likely, at least as far as SN65837110. From this point a theoretical straight line can be plotted to link up with a segment of probable Roman road cropmark PRN34113 at SN66527225. From here, the eastern proposed route approaches Trawscoed Fort towards the southern gate, while the western proposed route approaches the west or north gate.

An alternative suggested route that bypasses Trawscoed runs from SN64466480 along the route of the A485. From Bronant a segment of the route is marked as Sarn Helen on some maps as far as SN64097056. The route continues along modern road routes, joining the B4576 and rejoining the A485 at pont Glan-Mad, north through Llanfarian, bypassing Aberystwyth at Rhydfelin, through Bow Street on the A487, to converge with the other alternative route to the southwest of Talybont at SN65238893. The suggested route continues to follow the A487 beyond Glandyfi before crossing the Afon Dyfi at Llugwy Hall (SN71209957) for the approach to Pennal Fort. There is little or no evidence to suggest this proposed route is of Roman origin.

Status: Certain

Figs: Map 11

'Certain' route: PRN5222

'Certain' road segments: PRNs 34112; 34113; 51967-51971

5.13 The road from Trawscoed to Penllwyn, RR69c, PRN5222, (Map 12)

A suggested route has been plotted to Penllwyn fort following modern roads via Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn and Rhiwarthen-uchaf, then continuing northwards via Penrhyn-coch to join the A487 at Talybont and then to Pennal Fort. In the light of recent work, however, the route as far as Penllwyn Fort now seems unlikely.

Recent aerial photographic survey and cropmark plotting has identified several segments of Roman road to the west of the suggested route, between SN64507790 and SN64407550. These cropmarks strongly suggest a route heading northwest from the north gate of Trawscoed Fort, via Abermagwr then turning more westward following the contours of the lower slopes of Penlan Hill on the north side of the Afon Ystwyth, possibly on a similar line to that of the present B4340. A turn northwards in the vicinity of Minffordd would then link up with the known cropmark evidence.

Cropmark evidence in the vicinity of SN64517736 suggests a fork in the Roman road. One branch continues northwards, taking an uncertain route towards Penllwyn Fort, possibly incorporating parts of the earlier suggested route, especially where it crosses the Afon Rheiddol. The other branch turns eastwards to an unknown destination, possibly, eventually, Cae Gaer Fort.

Status: Suggested

Figs: Map 12

'Suggested' route (not proven): PRN5222

'Certain' route: Partial

'Certain' road segments: PRNs 51953; 51954; 51956; 51957

5.14 The road from Penllwyn to Pennal, RR69c, PRN5222, (Maps 12 and 13)

The suggested routes for the Roman road northwards to Pennal Fort, however likely, have little or no concrete evidence to support them. The location of the fortlet at Erglodd (PRN6203), may suggest that a different route to that currently suggested northwards from Talybont.

Status: Suggested

Figs: Maps 12 and 13

'Suggested' route (not proven): PRN5222

'Certain' route: None

'Certain' road segments: None

5.15 Discredited routes

The following routes have been allocated PRNs in the past, but are now considered to be discredited in the light of evidence for the other routes:

PRN 666	Garn Road road segment
PRN 3414	Blaen y Gors road segment
PRN 3962	Via Julia Montana road segment
PRN 4447	White Leys road segment
PRN 9031	Tywyn road segment
PRN 11760	Tregib road segment
PRN 46476	Letterston road segment
PRN 46493	Hayscastle road segment
PRN 5256	The suggested route for the road west of Carmarthen (partially represented on map 1)
PRN 13025	Clydai – Rhos Coch road segment in north Pembrokeshire (not represented on reference maps)
PRN 3420	The suggested route from Llandovery to Pumsaint (map 9)
PRN 4079	The suggested route from Llandeilo to Llandovery (map 7)
PRN 3419	The suggested routes from Llandovery to Castle Collen (map 9)
PRN 5222	The suggested western route between Llanio and Talybont (maps 11 and 12)
PRN 6379	The suggested route of RR62b via Arosfa Garreg Llwyd (map 8)

5.16 Possible Forts

Five features described as possible forts have been identified within the region: Cefn-Y-Gaer (PRN 9678); Bryn Teifi (PRN 7718); Alltrodin (PRN 5647); St Davids (PRN 31030) and Allt Jane (40397). None of these features have been confirmed as Roman forts and none are located on the routes of currently recognised or identified Roman roads. These features are only represented on figures 1 and 2. In addition, the existence of forts at Whitland, Kidwelly and Lampeter have recently been hypothesised but no evidence for them has yet been identified and they are not represented on the reference maps.

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APPENDIX 1:

T
GAZETEER

<u>PRN</u>	39	<u>NGR</u>	SN414200	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MORIDUNUM			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FORT			<u>SITE STATUS</u> SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Documents
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

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

<u>PRN</u>	218	<u>NGR</u>	SN41301940	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PENSARN			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD?			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Topog
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	3401;5354;7459;24465			
<u>PART OF</u>	3401			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

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

<u>PRN</u>	273	<u>NGR</u>	SN84944152	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CRYCHAN FOREST			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FORTLET?			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Earthwork			<u>CONDITION</u> C
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A square earthwork feature with rounded corners, measuring 70m by 70m. Located to the south of the presumed line of Roman road RR623 (PRN 3419) on which it is aligned. The north half of the feature is in forestry, the southern half in pasture. Assumed to be a Roman fortlet. DS.27.10.2004

<u>PRN</u>	666	<u>NGR</u>	SN1025	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GARN ROAD			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD?			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman?			<u>FORM</u> O.Struct
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u> U
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	5256			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

Part of suggested antiquarian route of 'Via Julia Montana' (PRN5256). Now thought unlikely in the light of the establishment of the real route (PRN14277).DS.27.10.2004

<u>PRN</u>	853	<u>NGR</u>	SN69012956	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CWM-YR-EFAIL			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FORTLET?			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Enclosure-rectangular			<u>CONDITION</u> U
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A rectangular earthwork enclosure identified from aerial photographs, thought to be the remains of a Roman fortlet, largely because of its location just to the north of a now discredited suggested route for the Roman road between Llandeilo and Llandovery (PRN 4079). The feature is now known to lie 0.68km from the real route of the Roman road (PRN 11089) and is considered unlikely to be a fortlet.DS.27.10.2004

<u>PRN</u>	872	<u>NGR</u>	SN6122	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TACITUS STONE			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILESTONE			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> O.Struct
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u> M
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

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

PRN 1910 NGR SN64574790
SITE NAME CAREG Y BWCCI;MAEN Y PRENVOYL?;MAEN PRENVOL?
SITE TYPE ROUND BARROW?;CHAMBERED TOMB?;WATCH TOWER?SITE STATUS SAM
PERIOD Prehistoric;Roman FORM Earthwork
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular-ditched CONDITION C
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

There has been some suggestion that this feature may be a Roman period watchtower associated with the Roman road immediately to the east. This suggestion is largely based upon its location. DS. Sept.2004.

PRN 1911 NGR SN64084935
SITE NAME PANT-TEG-UCHAF;LLANIO I
SITE TYPE PRACTICE CAMP SITE STATUS
PERIOD Roman FORM Earthwork
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-rectangular CONDITION D
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

A roughly rectangular earthwork enclosure measuring approximately 32m by 27m interpreted as a Roman practice camp, located to the east of the probable line of Roman road RR62c (PRN 3420). Largely destroyed by forestry except for the north corner and northeast side. Plotted from areal photographs.DS.27.10.2004

PRN 1941 NGR SN64724850
SITE NAME PANT-TEG UCHAF;LLANIO II
SITE TYPE PRACTICE CAMP SITE STATUS
PERIOD Roman FORM Earthwork
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-rectangular CONDITION B
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

An earthwork banked partial enclosure interpreted as an unfinished Roman practice camp. Located to the east of Roman road RR62c. The northwest side survives but the north-eastern side (18m long) and south-western side (9m long) were never finished. The ditch is approximately 1.5m wide and the rampart is about 2.5m wide.DS.27.10.2004

PRN 1956 NGR SN656406

SITE NAME DOLAUCOTHI;PUMPSAINT

SITE TYPE FORTLET

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Bank

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS SAM

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

A small fort or fortlet (Luentinum) approximately 155m by 130m located on a natural river terrace of the Afon Twrch. Most of the fort is built over by Pumsaint village. Excavation has shown that there was a double defensive ditch and rampart.DS.27.10.2004

PRN 1999

NGR SN67077272

SITE NAME TRAWSCOED

SITE TYPE FORT

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-rectangular

COUNTY Ceredigion

ASSOCIATED WITH 51965

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS SAM

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

The site of a Roman fort that is cut through by the modern B4340 south of Trawsgoed Mansion. The fort was about 165m x 125m in size, enclosing 2.1ha, situated on level ground to the east of the Afon Ystwyth. Some archaeological excavation has been undertaken on the site, in 1962 and 1974. Pottery and coins suggest that the fort was founded in the 1st century AD, but the archaeology of the site shows that the fort and the associated vicus settlement were burnt before 100AD. The fort was then rebuilt to a slightly different plan and continued in use until c.125 - 130AD. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 2565

NGR SM9937

SITE NAME FISHGUARD ROAD

SITE TYPE MILESTONE?

PERIOD Roman?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Slab

COUNTY Pembrokeshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

This possible milestone was discovered in 1812 "lying loose among many others of the same kind" by the side of the road about two miles from Fishguard on the way to Newport. Its identification as a milestone is questionable. DS.27.10.2004

<u>PRN</u>	3382	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SARN HELEN (S);SARN ELEN (S);VIA OCCIDENTALIS			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Topog
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	5222;8370;51963			
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>	14308;29498;33105;33106;33942;33943;33947;33948;33949;33950; 33951;33960;33961;33962;33963;33964;33965;33966;33967; 33968;33969;34110;34111;51949;51950;51951;51952;51953;51954; 51956;51957;51958;51959			

DESCRIPTION

This PRN was allotted to the line of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanio Fort. The southern end of this route between SN43282353 and Carmarthen is doubtful in the light of cropmark PRN 14308 which appears to indicate line of the Roman road heading on a south westerly course directly towards Carmarthen. North of here the course is assumed to follow the modern road. There is little evidence to dispute this until SN473303696, when cropmark evidence indicates that the Roman road follows a slightly different course in places to the proposed route. The Roman road appears to cross the Afon Teifi floodplain on either side of Lampeter at SN55634629 and SN61985051, perhaps suggesting the possibility that there was a fort at Lampeter. The continuation of this proposed route northwards from Llanio to Pennal Fort is PRN 5222 DS.Sept.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	3401	<u>NGR</u>	SN50000500	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	VIA JULIA MARITIMA			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD?			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Documents
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	218;7459			
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>	218;7459			

DESCRIPTION

This PRN has been given to the suggested route of Roman road RR60d from Loughor to Carmarthen. An authentic Roman itinerary refers to a road leading to Carmarthen via South-east Wales. This was named Via Julia Maritima by Colt Hoare and Fenton based on a forged itinerary. The current suggested route for the road (RR60c) is one suggested by Margary, but this is largely conjectural and has not been confirmed by direct evidence. Part of a road to the south of Carmarthen has been confirmed from aerial photographs, between SN42431662 and SN42041363 (PRN 7459). This road appears to be heading towards Kidwelly, suggesting either that the Road to Loughor from Carmarthen in fact ran via Kidwelly, or that there are two different roads running towards Carmarthen from the south and southeast. To date, there has been no confirmation of the rest of the suggested road line of PRNs 3401 or 7459, from aerial photographs or other sources of evidence. DS Sept.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	3414	<u>NGR</u>	SN494181	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BLAEN-Y-GORS			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD?			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Documents
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A doubtful identification of a Roman road. DS Sept.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	3419	<u>NGR</u>	SN36761936	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	VIA JULIA MONTANA			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Topog
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	3962;5256;11089			
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>	33937;33944;33945;33946;33952;33953;33954;33955;33956;33957; 33958;33959;33970;33971;33972;33974;33975;33976;33977;33978; 33979;33980;33981;33982;34114;33973;34115			

DESCRIPTION

This PRN represents part of the route of RR623 as proposed by Margery, running from Castell Collen to Llandovery. RR623 itself continues on to Carmarthen. This route also forms part of the 'Via Julia Montana' suggested by Colt Hoare and Fenton, which was believed to continue west of Carmarthen to St. Davids. This proposed route generally follows the line of modern roads but, except for known stretches of Roman road, much of the route is conjectural. Following the accurate plotting of cropmarks from aerial photographs, a more accurate picture of the true course of the Roman road is available. While the actual route and the proposed route broadly follow the same course, the Roman road can now be traced in fields on either side of the proposed route or other modern roads. Also at SN4520;SN5020;SN5520;SN6025;SN6525;SN6020;SN6530;SN7535;SN7030;SN7530;SN8035;SN8040. DS Sept.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	3420	<u>NGR</u>	SN75733490	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SARN HELEN (E);SARN ELEN			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Topog
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	51972			
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>	4076;33983;33984;33985;33986;33987;33988;33989;33990;33991;33993;33994;33995;33996;33997;33998			

DESCRIPTION

This PRN represents the route of Roman road RR62c running from Llandovery to the junction with RR69d at Llanfair Clydogau via Pumsaint, as proposed by Margary. North of Pumsaint the route is largely followed by modern roads, but from Pumsaint to Llandovery the route is largely conjectural, following existing roads, hedgerows and tracks. Subsequent plotting of cropmarks from aerial photographs has provided sufficient evidence to identify the actual route of this road. The true route (PRN51972) is entirely different and less direct than the proposed route. From Llandovery the road runs north northwest before branching off to the west, then following more or less the same route as the modern road before turning northward across pasture towards Pumsaint. DS Sept.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	3962	<u>NGR</u>	SN20202476	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	VIA JULIA MONTANA			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD?			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman?			<u>FORM</u> Topog
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	3419;4447			
<u>PART OF</u>	5256			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A doubtful identification of a Roman road. This is part of the proposed route (PRN 5256) for the Roman road west of Carmarthen 'Via Julia Montana' as proposed by Colt Hoare and Fenton, that has been discounted in the light of the plotting of Roman road PRN 14277. DS Sept.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	4072	<u>NGR</u>	SN76963517	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LLANDOVERY;ALABUM;LOVENTIUM(?);TRE-GOCH			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FORT			<u>SITE STATUS</u> SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Enclosure-rectangular			<u>CONDITION</u> D
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

The Roman fort at Llandovery (Alabum?) was possibly established in the AD50s, based on ceramic and stratigraphic evidence. The fort is located on high ground immediately to the north of Roman road RR623 (PRN 3419). Parts of the northeast and northwest sides of the fort survive as earthwork banks in pasture, but much of the rest of the fort has been built upon. It appears to measure approximately 170m by 120m. A modern minor road runs through the fort, probably on the line of a Roman street. Following recent geophysical survey, there is evidence of a possible second fort, annexe or reduced fort on the same site. There is also evidence of a vicus (PRN 8505) running along the north side of the A483. DS.27.10.2004.

PRN 4076 NGR SN762364
SITE NAME ROMAN ROAD
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 51972
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

A well-preserved segment of the Roman road RR62c running between Llandovery and Pumsaint. Visible as a raised causeway running north westwards from Dolauhirion Farm between SN76083665 and SN76273621. To the north the modern road follows the line of the Roman road to SN75943701, after which there is a slight change of direction and the road can be traced in the fields to the east of the modern road, but following the same course. DS. Sept 2004.

PRN 4079 NGR SN73903312
SITE NAME LLWYN Y BRAIN
SITE TYPE ROAD?
PERIOD Roman?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH 5256;6379
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

A former proposed route for the Roman road between Llandeilo and Llandovery following tracks associated with Brynteg, Ystrad House and Llwyn-y-brain which run parallel to the A40 (which follows the line of the Roman road at this point) on its north side. Further west the proposed route follows an existing road from Alltycloriau, joining the line of the A40 at Llanwrda, then following a track leading from Abermarlais Park to Rosehill Cottage then following the ridge road to Penybanc etc. Although there is physical evidence that this was a road line at some time, there is no evidence that it is of Roman origin. Following the plotting of the Roman road line closer to the valley floor (PRN 11089) it now seems unlikely that this proposed route is that of a Roman road. DS. Sept. 2004. p

PRN 4081 NGR SN71613455
SITE NAME LLANWRDA
SITE TYPE FORTLET?;MOATED HOMESTEAD?
PERIOD Roman;Medieval
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-rectangular
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

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

<u>PRN</u>	4085	<u>NGR</u>	SN77203460	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ROMAN ROAD			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD?;BRIDGE?			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman?			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u> U
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	6379			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A suggested segment of Roman road RR62b (PRN 6379) between SN77053499 and SN77313429 identified (according to notes on the RCAHMW manuscript strip map) from cropmarks between SN77213460 and SN77283438 and in the river bank of the Afon Bran where an 18ft wide section of the Roman road was visible in section at SN772347. Two rows of wooden piles set diagonally to the road were presumably intended to serve as foundations in the alluvium for a bridging point. DS. Sept. 2004.

<u>PRN</u>	4142	<u>NGR</u>	SN80202630	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	AROSFA GARREG LLWYD			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MARCHING CAMP			<u>SITE STATUS</u> SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Enclosure-rectangular			<u>CONDITION</u> C
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A large rectangular earthwork banked feature interpreted as a marching camp, measuring approximately 493m E-W and 370m N-S. Two entrances survive on the east and south sides, each with an internal clavicula. There are two earthwork annexes on the eastern side. The northwest corner of the camp is cut by the modern road crossing the common. DS.27.10.2004

<u>PRN</u>	4157	<u>NGR</u>	SN81243151	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HAFOD FAWR			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MARCHING CAMP			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Enclosure-rectangular			<u>CONDITION</u> D
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A small Roman fort or practice camp, approximately 35m square, located to the west of Y Pigwn, close to the probable line of the Roman road to Llandovery. There is a 3.0m wide centrally located entrance on each side, each with a tutulus. There is another Roman camp PRN 7791 north west of this feature. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 4158 NGR SN81883120
SITE NAME TRECASTLE HILL
SITE TYPE MILESTONE?
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH 6379
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM O.Struct
CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

This reputed Roman Military milestone was reportedly found near a house called the 'Heath Cock' on Trecastle Hill in 1769. It bore the inscription "Imperator Domini nostro Marco Cassiano Latino Postumo Pio felici Aug". It was moved to Dinefor Park, is now lost and may have become confused with other Roman inscribed stones. DS 2004.11.11.

PRN 4159 NGR SN82803123
SITE NAME Y PIGWYN
SITE TYPE MARCHING CAMP
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-rectangular
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS SAM
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

A rectangular (424m x 358m) Roman marching camp, in the form of an earthwork bank enclosure, located on the top of Y Pigwyn. Aligned southwest-northeast. There is a roughly central entrance on each side, each screened internally by a clavicula. The banks are approximately 4m wide and 0.8m high, with outer ditches roughly 2.0m wide and up to 0.20m deep. The SE side of the camp has been destroyed by later quarrying. The Roman road RR62b (PRN 6379) clips the southern corner of the earthworks. The Camp is overlain by a second marching camp (PRN 4160) in the same location but slightly smaller and on a slightly different alignment. Either or both of the camps may date from the campaigns of Governor Ostorius Scapula, circa AD 47-56. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 4160 NGR SN82793123
SITE NAME Y PIGWYN
SITE TYPE MARCHING CAMP
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-Rectangular
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS SAM
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

A rectangular earthwork marching camp with curved corners, measuring 340m by 287m. Overlying, smaller than, and on a slightly different alignment to marching camp PRN 4159 which is in the same location. The banks are approximately 4.0m wide and up to 0.80m high with an outer ditch approx. 2.0m wide. There is an entrance in each side with an internal clavicula. Either or both of the camps may date to the campaigns of Governor Ostorius Scapula circa AD 47-56. DS.27.10.2004

<u>PRN</u>	4161	<u>NGR</u>	SN82063104	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WAUN DDU			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FORTLET			<u>SITE STATUS</u> SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Enclosure-rectangular			<u>CONDITION</u> C
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

This earthwork feature is probably a small square Roman fortlet situated to the west of the Y Pigwn camps, measuring approximately 30m by 30m with a bank 7.0m wide and up to 1.0m high with no visible ditch surviving. The site appears to be overlain by what is probably the low remains of a medieval motte (PRN 4152) in the northern corner. The site has also been referred to as Y Pigwn III and Mynydd Myddfai. DS.27.10.2004

<u>PRN</u>	4447	<u>NGR</u>	SN007268	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WHITE LEYS			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman?			<u>FORM</u> Documents
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Pembrokeshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	3962			
<u>PART OF</u>	5256			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A stretch of suggested Roman road, now thought unlikely. The nearby site of Castell Flemish (PRN 1278) excavated by Wheeler, was found to contain evidence of Roman occupation. This was taken to indicate the route of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN5256) also named 'Via Julia Montana by Colt Hoare and Fenton. There is no direct evidence for the road however, which forms part of the now discredited antiquarian route PRN 5256. The actual Roman road is PRN14277. DS.2004.11.11

<u>PRN</u>	5222	<u>NGR</u>	SN6540	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SARN HELEN (N);SARN ELEN (N)			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Topog
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	3382			
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>	34112;34113;51967;51968;51969;51970;51956;51957;51958;51959; 51971			

DESCRIPTION

Roman road RR69c, (the northern continuation of RR69d) from Pennal to Llanio. Also referred to as Sarn Helen. From Llanio, the route of the road is reasonably certain to have followed the same course as the modern B4578 heading north as far as SN65426817, from this point to the fort at Trawscoed the route is uncertain. A cropmark plotted at SN66527224 (PRN 34113) suggests that neither of the suggested routes are particularly convincing. The suggested route north of Trawscoed is also conjectural and looks unlikely considering the Roman road cropmarks that have been plotted at SN64487725. DS. Sept. 2004.

PRN 5256 NGR SN3020
SITE NAME VIA JULIA MONTANA
SITE TYPE ROAD?
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Linear feature
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH 3419;4079;6379
PART OF
CONSISTS OF 666;3962;4447;46493

SITE STATUS
FORM O.Struct
CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

This suggested route for a Roman road from Carmarthen to St. Davids has come about as a result of antiquarian speculations by Colt Hoare and Fenton, based upon a Roman road route itinerary which was later proven to be a forgery. They named the route 'Via Julia Montana', linking it to route PRNs 4079 and 3419(Margaray's RR326) PRNs 3962 and 5256 are sub-segments of PRN5256. This proposed route has become a less likely possibility in the light of the re-discovery of the real route west of Carmarthen (PRN14277). As DS.Sept.2004.

PRN 5647 NGR SN4444
SITE NAME ALLTODIN
SITE TYPE FORT?
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A rectangular cropmark on a spur of raised ground. Although in a suitable location this feature is now considered unlikely to be a Roman fort due to lack of evidence from aerial photographs. The local tradition that it is the site of a fort appears to have built up from an erroneously annotated estate map.DS.05.11.2004.

PRN 5998 NGR SN64455645
SITE NAME LLANIO (BREMIA);LOVENTIUM
SITE TYPE FORT
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH 5999;14397
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

The site of a Roman auxilliary fort, possibly 'Bremia' mentioned in the Ravenna Cosmography. Located to the east of RR69c, on the same alignment and linked by a side road. Cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs show a clear pattern of defensive ditches and streets. Excavation has shown two main phases with a fort circa 75AD, reduced fort and later fortlet possibly dating to AD100-120.DS.27.10.2004

PRN 6203 NGR SN65259035

SITE NAME ERGLODD

SITE TYPE FORTLET

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Ceredigion

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark;Buried Featur

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A small 45m square cropmark with rounded corners, with a 20m square inside identified from aerial photographs. On a southwest to northeast alignment. Located on the end of a short spur near the edge of the flood plain, overlooking the estuary and to the east of a suggested route of RR69c. Excavation revealed a 2m wide ditch and a 3m wide rampart and ceramics of late 1st to early 2nd century date.DS.27.10.2004

PRN 6269 NGR SN80653937

SITE NAME UPPER LODGE

SITE TYPE PRACTICE CAMP

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-square

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION E

DESCRIPTION

The site of a Roman practice camp probably associated with Llandovery fort. A 45m square enclosure with possible traces of central entrances in the north and east sides. PRN 6270 is a similar feature nearby.DS.27.10.2004

PRN 6270 NGR SN80623930

SITE NAME UPPER LODGE

SITE TYPE PRACTICE CAMP

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-square

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION E

DESCRIPTION

The site of a Roman practice camp approximately 45m square, probably associated with Llandovery fort. A similar feature PRN 6269 is located nearby. There is no trace of either feature on the ground.DS.27.10.2004

<u>PRN</u>	6379	<u>NGR</u>	SN8030	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	VIA JULIA MONTANA			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD?			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Topog
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	4079;4158;5256			
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>	4085			

DESCRIPTION

Part of the proposed route of Roman road RR62b suggested by Margary running between Llandovery and Brecon Gaer. Part of this route between SN78343326 and SN85002978 is marked as a Roman road on Ordnance Survey maps. This was also the route of the main coach road before the establishment of the valley road (now the A40) in circa 1769. This Roman road has been referred to as Via Julia Montana. PRN 4085 is a segment of Roman road that has been identified from field observations between SN77063498 and SN77323429 which is presumed to be the final stretch of RR62b leading to the fort at Llandovery. The modern road deviates from the line of the Roman road at the Allt Rhydys quarries (SN78133338) On the whole, this route seems the most probable, though as yet no direct evidence has been proven. An alternative suggested route to the south, passing Arosfa Garreg Llwyd, seems less probable, and cuts the corner of the marching camp. DS.Sept.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	7459	<u>NGR</u>	SN4015	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CWMFFRWD TO BLWCH Y GWYNT SECTION			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Topog
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	218;3401			
<u>PART OF</u>	3401			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A stretch of probable Roman road identified from aerial photographs, running between SN42431662 and SN42051364. The route southwards is conjectural, while the route towards Carmarthen, as far as SN42001880, may follow the proposed route of Roman road RR60d as suggested by Margary. It may however, follow a more direct route, to link with a stretch of suggested road route between SN41692015 and SN41951887, marked on RCAHMW manuscript map for RR60d and identified from aerial photographs. This road segment may therefore indicate that the true route RR60d (PRN3401) referred to By Colt Hoare and Fenton as Via Julia Maritima, is via Kidwelly. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	7718	<u>NGR</u>	SN38383980	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BRYN TEIFI			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?;FORT?			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Iron Age?;Roman?			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Enclosure-subrectangular			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Ceredigion			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A rectangular enclosure identified from aerial photographs. Possibly of Roman or Iron Age origin.DS.05.11.2004

PRN 7719 NGR SN65018060

SITE NAME PEN LLWYN

SITE TYPE FORT

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark-Rectangular

COUNTY Ceredigion

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS SAM

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

This Roman fort was identified from aerial photographic evidence. It is located on a ridge overlooking a point where the nearby roman road crosses the Afon Rheidol. It is aligned on a northeast-southwest axis, with the southern parts respected by field boundaries while the rest survives as cropmarks. The fort appears to have triple ditch defences with a double ditch annexe to the southwest.DS.27.10.2004

PRN 7791 NGR SN81043177

SITE NAME ALLT-YR-HAFOD FAWR

SITE TYPE PRACTICE CAMP

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-square

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

The remains of a small possible practice camp measuring approximately 35m square, located to the north west of practice camp PRN 4157. There is an entrance with tutuli in each side of the feature.DS.27.10.2004

PRN 8370 NGR SN44312873

SITE NAME PONTARSAIS

SITE TYPE BRIDGE?

PERIOD Roman?;Medieval?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH 3382

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Remains of possible Roman bridge on proposed probable route of Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau suggested by Margary. The RCAHMW annotated strip map for RR69d notes that two baulks of oak with mortices and dowel holes were recovered from the bed of the Gwili in 1978. DS.09.2004.

PRN 8505 NGR SN77103540

SITE NAME LLANFAIR FARM

SITE TYPE VICUS

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Occupation Debris

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

This PRN was allotted to finds recovered during the laying of field drains in 1979 on the north side of the A438, taken to indicate the presence of a vicus on the eastern side of Llandovery fort. Good evidence of a vicus extending eastwards from the fort has recently been obtained from geophysical survey in the fields between Llanfair Farm and the fort, on the north side of the road. Access to the land on the south side of the road was not granted.DS.27.10.2004

PRN 9031

NGR SM73502703

SITE NAME BURROWS THE;TYWYN

SITE TYPE ROAD?

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Pembrokeshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A doubtful identification of Roman road.DS.09.2004.

PRN 9678

NGR SN727665

SITE NAME CEFN-Y-GAER

SITE TYPE FORT?

PERIOD Roman;Roman?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-rectangular

COUNTY Ceredigion

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

Reportedly a rectangular enclosure near Cefn y Gaer. RPS October 2001

<u>PRN</u>	10560	<u>NGR</u>	SN6000200y0	<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FORTUNA STONE			<u>FORM</u> Documents
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	INSCRIBED STONE			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

This inscribed stone is reputed to have been discovered in the vicinity of Llwynfortune Farm, possibly associated with a hoard (PRNs 723 and 910). It is reported to be decorated with a cornucopia on one side and an augural staff on the other, and to be dedicated to Fortune. It has been interpreted as an altar stone. Now lost, if it ever existed, it may or may not have been moved to Dinefor Park, where it appears to have become confused with a possible Roman site (PRN7367). It may also be confused with other Roman inscribed stones (PRN872 and PRN4158) which are interpreted as milestones. DS.2004.11.11

<u>PRN</u>	11089	<u>NGR</u>	SN6020	<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TOWY VALLEY ROAD			<u>FORM</u> Documents
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	3419			
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>	33944;33945;33946;33952;33953;33954;33955;33956;33957;33958; 33959;33970;33971;33972;33973;33974;33975;33976;33977;33978; 33979;33980;47638;47641;51962			

DESCRIPTION

This PRN has been assigned to the stretch of RR 623 (PRN 3419) which runs between Carmarthen and Llandovery. Following recent plotting of cropmarks from aerial photographic survey, the route of the road on this stretch is now quite well defined. RR623 continues from Llandovery towards Castle Collen. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	11384	<u>NGR</u>	SN76143540	<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LLWYN HYWEL			<u>FORM</u> Documents
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FORD			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman?;Medieval?			
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A fording point on the river Towy, lying close to a suggested route for the Roman road to Pumsaint. This route has since been discredited as a likely Roman road (See PRN 3420) so there is now no reason for this feature to be of Roman origin. DS.09.2004.

PRN 11502 NGR SN4016

SITE NAME CROES Y CEILOG

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A doubtful identification of Roman road.DS.09.2004.

PRN 11760

NGR SN6321

SITE NAME TRE-GIB;TREGIB

SITE TYPE ROAD?

PERIOD Roman?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Reported trace of Roman road in area of Tre-gib. However, of doubtful authenticity. (EGH 2003). Does not appear to be associated with any known or suggested Roman road routes.DS.09.2004.

PRN 13015

NGR SN493216

SITE NAME NANTGAREDIG

SITE TYPE ROAD?

PERIOD Roman?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

A cropmark noted at this location has been suggested as a possible route for the Roman road between Carmarthen and Llandeilo, but this can now be discounted considering the evidence for the road line further to the south. It is possible that this feature may have been confused with PRN 33946 (to the south).DS.09.2004.

PRN 13025 NGR SN2035
SITE NAME CLYDAI-RHOS COCH ROMAN ROAD
SITE TYPE ROAD?
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A stretch of road running between SN20453425 and SN30033888 identified as a Roman road on historic maps, but now considered unlikely to be of Roman origin unless some additional evidence is forthcoming. DS.09.2004.

PRN 13152 NGR SN766352
SITE NAME GILFACH
SITE TYPE ROAD?
PERIOD Roman?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 51972
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A cropmark identified from aerial photographs and possibly indicating the line of Roman road/s between Llandovery and Pumsaint (PRN51972). The course of the cropmark, however, does not line up very well with other identified segments of the road, and may therefore not be part of the Roman road system, unless the route altered in response to changes in the course of the river and crossing points. DS.09.2004.

PRN 13154 NGR SN754342
SITE NAME BLAENOS
SITE TYPE FORTLET?
PERIOD Roman?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-square-rounded
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A parchmark revealing a roughly square enclosure with rounded corners. When the site was visited, slight banks were seen, less than 0.25m in height. An entrance is apparent on the east. Also, a faint cropmark was seen on OS AP's of a linear feature running down towards the river. JH 1997 based on Williams & Leighton, 1983

<u>PRN</u>	13253	<u>NGR</u>	SN66004025	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	YNNSAU UCHAF			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD;HOLLOW WAY			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman?			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Earthwork-linear			<u>CONDITION</u> B
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

This feature may or may not be of Roman origin, but appears to head towards the mine workings at Dolaucothi.DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	14277	<u>NGR</u>	SN25251682	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ROMAN ROAD WEST OF CARMARTHEN			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Linear feature			<u>CONDITION</u> U
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>	28101;28102;28103;28104;28105;28106;28108;28109;28110; 28111;28112;28113;28114;28115;28116;28117;28118;28119;28120; 28121;28122;28123;28124;28125;28126;28127;28128;28129;28130; 28131;28132;28133;28134;28135;28136;28137;28138;28139;28140; 28141;28142;28143;28144;28145;28146;28107;28147;28148;28149; 28150;28151;33920;33921;33922;33923;33924;33925;33926;33927; 33928;33929;33930;33931;33932;33933;33934;33935;33936;33937; 33938;33939;33940;33941			

DESCRIPTION

This PRN is now taken to represent the entire length of Roman road that has so far been identified heading west from Carmarthen between SN37051937 and SN00951847. The western end destination of the road is not yet ascertained, nor is the exact route of the road between SN37051937 and the fort at Carmarthen.DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	14308	<u>NGR</u>	SN432232	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ALLT RHYDYRHAW			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark-linear			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3382			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

The main cropmark is that of a roadside ditch with a possible quarry at the northern end. The alignment of the road segment suggests that the course of the road towards Carmarthen may be more direct than that proposed by Margery between SN43282357 and SN41792052. The efficacy of the second cropmark is uncertain.DS.09.2004

PRN 14324 NGR SN772353
SITE NAME ALABUM?
SITE TYPE VICUS SITE STATUS
PERIOD Roman FORM Cropmark
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark-rectilinear CONDITION
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

This PRN refers to the vicus associated with Llandovery Roman fort. Recent geophysical survey of the area to the north of the B483, between the fort and Llanfair Farm has shown possible evidence of an other phase of the fort, extending east, with probable vicus structures overlying it and extending eastward beyond Llanfair Farm. Access to the land to the south of the A483 was not granted during the geophysical survey.
DS.27.10.2004

PRN 14397 NGR SN642563
SITE NAME LLANIO ISAF;ROMAN ROADS AND VICUS WEST OF LLANIO ROMA
SITE TYPE VICUS SITE STATUS SAM
PERIOD Roman FORM Earthwork
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION C
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH 5998;5999
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

A Vicus associated with Llanio fort (PRN 5998), identified from aerial photographs and chance finds, is believed to be situated to the west and south, between the fort and the Roman road. The exact limits are uncertain.DS. 05.11.2004

PRN 28101 NGR SN08081853
SITE NAME TRE-WYNT
SITE TYPE ROAD SITE STATUS
PERIOD Roman FORM Topog
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Hedgeline-linear CONDITION
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

The line of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified from aerial photographs as parchmarks between SN 08081853 and SN08351853.DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	28102	<u>NGR</u>	SN08351853	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TRE-WYNT			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork;Cropmar
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Terrace-linear;Hollow Way-linear			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Pembrokeshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

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.

<u>PRN</u>	28103	<u>NGR</u>	SN09241844	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BRYN-DERWEN/SARN-GWM			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark-linear			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Pembrokeshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

14277A segment of Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs between SN09241844 and SN 1081852.DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	28104	<u>NGR</u>	SN10741862	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FAIRY BANK			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Pembrokeshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs between SN10741862 and SN10801862. Several cropmark quarry pits are also visible on aerial photographs.DS. 09,2004

PRN 28105 NGR SN10861864
SITE NAME PEN-TIR
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Roadline-linear
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

A short segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) that runs on the same line as the modern road between SN10861862 and SN11021862. Identified from aerial photographs.DS.09.2004.

PRN 28106 NGR SN11211862
SITE NAME WATER GATE
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Hedgeline-linear
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs appear to indicate that the line of the Roman road is in fact a few metres to the south of the hedge-line. At the western end of the cropmark a ploughed out hollow way is visible for about 20m where the road descends the slope down to cross the river Develidge.DS.09.2004

PRN 28107 NGR SN11601860
SITE NAME PRESELY VIEW
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark-linear
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs between SN11601860 and SN11801858.DS.09.2004.

PRN 28108 NGR SN12001860
SITE NAME HIGH ROAD-CLUNDERWEN
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Linear feature
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) that appears to have been followed by the modern road between SN11901859 and SN12571857. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28109 NGR SN12601858
SITE NAME FFYNNON-BRODYR
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark-linear
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified where the modern road deviates from the line of the Roman road slightly. The road is visible for about 300m as a parchmark on aerial photographs, but no traces are visible on the ground. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28110 NGR SN13121856
SITE NAME HIGH ROAD-BRYN DWYRAIN
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Roadline
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) followed by the modern road between SN13121856 and SN14011848. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28111 NGR SN14171846
SITE NAME GLAN RHYD
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs between SN14201844 and SN14551842.DS.09.2004.

PRN 28112 NGR SN14891840
SITE NAME BRYN FARM/DAULAN
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Hedgeline
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs between SN14931839 and SN15631824. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28113 NGR SN15131836
SITE NAME BRYN FARM
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Part of a parchmark identified from aerial photographs between SN14931839 and SN15631824. A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN14277).DS.09.2004.

PRN 28114
SITE NAME BRYN FARM
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN15491833

SITE STATUS SAM
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) Part of a parchmark and extant agger identified and plotted from aerial photographs between SN14931839 and SN15631824. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28115
SITE NAME PARC-Y-TEG
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN15831822

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) indicated by a hedgeline. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28116
SITE NAME CYNCOED
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN16081821

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Uncertain if this is a branch off the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) or not. Otherwise it may indicate continued or re-use of the road in the post-Roman era DS.09.2004.

PRN 28117 NGR SN16221816
SITE NAME HENDRE
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Hedgeline
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) indicated by a hedgeline. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28118 NGR SN16361813
SITE NAME HENDRE
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark;Earthwork
CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

Part of a cropmark identified from aerial photographs between SN16411813 and SN17641788. A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN14277). The western half survives as a low linear earthwork. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28119 NGR SN16841807
SITE NAME TRE-WERN
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Part of a parchmark identified from aerial photographs between SN16411813 and SN17641789. A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN14277).DS.09.2004.

PRN 28120
SITE NAME TRE-WERN-TAF
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN17721786

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). This segment is a projected line between two known cropmarks. No cropmark evidence has been identified from aerial photographs in this segment. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28121
SITE NAME LLANLLIWE-TAF
SITE TYPE ROAD;HOLLOW WAY
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN18021782

SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs between SN18051781 and SN18151779. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28122
SITE NAME LLANLLIWE
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN18021782

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs between SN18041782 and SN18331774. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28123 NGR SN18401773
SITE NAME LLANLLIWE
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Hedgeline
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified from aerial photographs as a parchmark between SN18641766 and SN18821762.DS.09.2004.

PRN 28124 NGR SN18801762
SITE NAME LLANLLIWE-CWMFOELIN BOETH
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Hedgeline
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) followed by a field boundary.
DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28125 NGR SN19001757
SITE NAME LLWYN-DRISSI
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) running between SN19001757 and SN19091755. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28126 NGR SN19111754
SITE NAME LLWYN-DRISSI
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Hedgeline
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) between SN19111754 and SN19311747 indicated by a hedgeline. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28127 NGR SN19471745
SITE NAME LLWYN-DRISSI DRIVE
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The line of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) indicated by farm driveway. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28128 NGR SN20001731
SITE NAME PWLL Y HWY AID
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS SAM
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Part of a parchmark identified and plotted from aerial photographs but also surviving as a low earthwork running between SN19911732 and SN20531718. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28129 NGR SN20181726
SITE NAME PWLL-Y-HWYAID
SITE TYPE ROAD SITE STATUS SAM
PERIOD Roman FORM Topog
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Hedgeline CONDITION
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). The line of the road is followed by a hedge at this point. It is also part of a cropmark plotted from aerial photographs between SN19911733 and SN20531718. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28130 NGR SN20321723
SITE NAME YSGUBOR-FAWR
SITE TYPE ROAD SITE STATUS
PERIOD Roman FORM Cropmark;Earthwork
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION C
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Part of a cropmark plotted from aerial photographs between SN19911732 and SN20531718. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28131 NGR SN20501718
SITE NAME BEECHES
SITE TYPE ROAD SITE STATUS
PERIOD Roman FORM Cropmark
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark CONDITION
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Part of a cropmark plotted from aerial photographs between SN19911732 and SN20531718. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	28132	<u>NGR</u>	SN20741712	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WHITLAND RUGBY PITCH			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs between SN20741712 and SN20951707. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	28133	<u>NGR</u>	SN21341699	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DOLECOED			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u> C
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Plotted from aerial photographs between SN21361697 and SN21471695. The line of the Roman road lies on a large linear terrace about 10m wide. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	28134	<u>NGR</u>	SN21651693	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PENYGRAIG			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Not plotted from aerial photographs, but according to earlier description, nonetheless visible as a parchmark. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28135 NGR SN21751693
SITE NAME PENYGRAIG
SITE TYPE ROAD; HOLLOW WAY
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Hollow Way
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Not plotted from aerial photographs, but nonetheless visible as an earthwork according to earlier description. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28136 NGR SN21851690
SITE NAME PONT NANT YR ALLWYN
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Crossing point
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) where the roman road crosses the Nant yr Allwyn, close to where the modern road does. No extant remains apparent. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28137 NGR SN21851689
SITE NAME PENYBANK
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog;Landfor
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark and earthwork and plotted from aerial phtographs.DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28138 NGR SN21911686
SITE NAME PENYBANK
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Hedgeline
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs. The course is respected by a hedgeline but the cropmark plot appears to run to the north of the hedgeline. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28139 NGR SN22261689
SITE NAME FFOREST MOOR
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs. Part of an extensive cropmark running almost continuously between SN22141683 and SN25471683. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28140 NGR SN23681678
SITE NAME ZABULON
SITE TYPE ROAD; HOLLOW WAY
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) between SN23701677 and SN23781677. Identified as a parchmark and earthwork, and plotted from aerial photographs. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28141 NGR SN23681678
SITE NAME ZABULON
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Part of an extensive cropmark identified and plotted from aerial photographs between SN22151683 and SN25471683. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28142 NGR SN24161679
SITE NAME ZABULON
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Part of an extensive cropmark identified and plotted from aerial photographs between SN22151683 and SN25471683. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28143 NGR SN24791679
SITE NAME BWLCHYDOMEN
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Possible traces of roadside ditches may be visible on aerial photographs. There is a slight change of direction in the road at SN24991680. Part of an extensive cropmark plotted from aerial photographs between SN22151683 and SN25471683. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28144 NGR SN25661685
SITE NAME GORSGANDRILL
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified and plotted from aerial photographs between SN25661685 and SN25731685. A linear cropmark immediately to the south of the road line, represented by a roadside ditch, may be a linear quarry. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28145 NGR SN26081690
SITE NAME BRYNGWYN
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Hedgeline
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) between SN26081690 and SN26221690. Although the hedgeline here roughly respects the road line, the projected course of the road does not run along the exact line. No cropmark has been identified as a parchmark or plotted from aerial photographs. DS.27.10.2004

PRN 28146 NGR SN26431695
SITE NAME GARTHROS
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark;Earthwork
CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs between SN26421695 and SN27171718 also visible as an earthwork on the ground .DS.09.2004.

PRN 28147 NGR SN26741705
SITE NAME GARTHROS
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Hedgeline
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH 42018
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Topog; earthwork
CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs, part of a cropmark between SN26421696 and SN27161718. The line is also followed by a hedge and is visible on the ground. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28148 NGR SN27851736
SITE NAME MANARDDWYLAN
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs between SN27851740 and SN 28051745. DS.09.2004.

PRN 28149 NGR SN28491760
SITE NAME GLASFRYN
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs between SN28441758 and SN28581762. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	28150	<u>NGR</u>	SN29791802	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CLUNGWYN			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) plotted from aerial photographs between SN29791802 and SN30911842. Appears to be followed by several field boundaries between Clungwyn and Lanygors Isaf. There is a cluster of associated quarries at SN29921824. DS.09,2004.

<u>PRN</u>	28151	<u>NGR</u>	SN30501828	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LANYGORS			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs. This road segment continues eastwards after a short break to SN30911842 at which point the projected line of the road appears to change to an east-west alignment on the evidence of a linear cropmark plotted at SN31411841. This cropmark may however, be the result of a section of hedgerow associated with the Llwyn-y-brain enclosure PRN 11797 having been removed, or a modern trackway. The line of the Roman road may be further to the north, as shown on the plotted probable line. A change of alignment of the road in this location still seems to occur. DS.09,2004.

<u>PRN</u>	29498	<u>NGR</u>	SN57254739	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SEWAGE WORKS			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Earthwork			<u>CONDITION</u> C
<u>COUNTY</u>	Ceredigion			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3382			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs. Excavation suggests the width of the road is 6.3m wide between ditches. To the west at SN57114733, is a continuation of this segment identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs in 1997. The mark can be traced north-eastwards as far as SN57654758 as a field boundary and crop mark before it is eroded by a bend in the river. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	30208	<u>NGR</u>	SN71363775	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	UNKNOWN (DIOUSE'S FARM?).			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman		<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Earthwork-linear		<u>CONDITION</u>	U
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	51972			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>	4076;13152;33984;33985;33986;33987;33989;33990;33992; 33993;33994;33995;33996;33997;33998;30208;33983;33999;34000; 51960;51946;51966			

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR62c running between Llandovery and Pumsaint. Identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs but also very clear as an upstanding agger in parts. Appears to be the same as PRN 33995. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	31030	<u>NGR</u>	SM774258	
<u>SITE NAME</u>				
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FORT?		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman?		<u>FORM</u>	Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>			<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>COUNTY</u>	Pembrokeshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

An L shaped cropmark with rounded corner seen on Meridian AP. The field names in the vicinity have a Caerwen element. DE Morgan 1998

<u>PRN</u>	33920	<u>NGR</u>	SN02691853	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	POND FARM			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman		<u>FORM</u>	Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>COUNTY</u>	Pembrokeshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) between SN02611851 and SN02791855. Identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs. The road appears to alter course at this point, from a westerly to a south westerly line, towards the west. It may change course again in the vicinity of SN02001824, although the course of the road at this point is not proven. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33921
SITE NAME WEST DAIRY
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN01221839

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs. The westernmost segment of the Roman road identified to date. The segment runs from SN00951845 to SN01441834. The roadline may have previously formed a field boundary. A side spur leading south at SN01271839 may or may not be a relict field boundary hedgebank or track and may indicate continued or re-use of the road in the post-roman period. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33922
SITE NAME LONGLANDS FARM
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN03601861

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). Identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs, spanning four fields between SN03431857 and SN03831863. There is a change of direction from a westerly to a south-westerly course at SN03631863. Roadside quarries are also present on the south side of the road. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33923
SITE NAME COTLAND
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN05001858

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A short segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified as a cropmark and plotted from aerial photographs. Immediately to the east are several associated quarries on the north side of the road. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33924	<u>NGR</u>	SN06851878	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BROADWAY			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Pembrokeshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) on an east-west alignment between SN06811878 and SN07181880, identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. A side-spur plotted leading southwest at the east end may be part of PRN 11657 a possible Iron Age dyke.DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33925	<u>NGR</u>	SN07071880	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BROADWAY			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	QUARRY			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Pembrokeshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

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

<u>PRN</u>	33926	<u>NGR</u>	SN08451851	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TRE-WYNT			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	QUARRY			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Pembrokeshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

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

PRN 33927
SITE NAME SARN_GWM
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN09651847

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) road running on an east-west alignment through three fields between SN09531847 and SN09821849. Identified as parchmarks from aerial photographs.DS.09.2004.

PRN 33928
SITE NAME GREAT VAYNOR
SITE TYPE QUARRY
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN10061848

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

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

PRN 33929
SITE NAME FAIRY BANK
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Pembrokeshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN10611861

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A short segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277), identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33930

NGR SN25201682

SITE NAME

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 14277

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The eastern extent of a long, almost continuous segment of the Roman road (PRN 14277) running from SN25471683 to SN21871687, identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. The eastern part of the cropmark shows the southern roadside ditch. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33931

NGR SN26971711

SITE NAME GELLIDEG

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 14277

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Short segment of the Roman road running west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) with a cluster of associated quarries immediately to the south. Identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs. Two broad hollows c.30-40m in diameter and 2m deep, cut into a north easterly facing hillslope. The surface within them is completely grassed over. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33932

NGR SN27571730

SITE NAME PLASYRHELYG

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 14277

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Short segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) truncated to the east by the railway line. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33933	<u>NGR</u>	SN29891824	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CLUNGWYN			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	QUARRY			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

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

<u>PRN</u>	33934	<u>NGR</u>	SN31821853	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LLEINIAU-BACH			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A short segment of the Roman road (PRN 14277) identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. The road appears to change direction to the east at SN31971856, running northeaswards. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33935	<u>NGR</u>	SN32161871	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WENALLT			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	14277			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) running in a south-west/north-east direction between SN31971856 and SN32491897, identified along some of this length as a cropmark from aerial photographs but the line is also respected by field boundaries immediately to the north along the entire length. The course of the road changes to an east-west alignment at the northeast end.DS.09.2004.

PRN 33936
SITE NAME WENALLT
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN32501897

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) at a point where the road changes from an east-west course to a south-west course. Identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs.DS.09.2004.

PRN 33937
SITE NAME WENALLT
SITE TYPE QUARRY
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN32581891

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

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

PRN 33938
SITE NAME PONTCOWIN
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN32891900

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs, on an east-west alignment. To the east, the line of the road is followed by a track and field boundaries between SN33181901 and SN34141914, from where the line continues again as a cropmark in fields eastwards.DS.09.2004.

PRN 33939
SITE NAME PANT-Y-FFROGA
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN34551922

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified as cropmark from aerial photographs, cutting across fields on an east-west alignment between SN3414 and SN35281932. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33940
SITE NAME TAFARN-PLWCCA
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN35301932

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. To the east, the line of the road is truncated by a cutting for the A40. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33941
SITE NAME PEN-FFORDD-LAS
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 14277
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN36751936

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs, on an east-west alignment. This is the first identifiable segment of the road to the west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277). DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33942	<u>NGR</u>	SN44052793	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PONT-RHYD GOCH			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD; HOLLOW WAY			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman?			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Earthwork			<u>CONDITION</u> C
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3382			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A cropmark identified from aerial photographs and presumed to be associated with the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382), although there are no other remnants of the road nearby that might help to support this presumption. The curve of the cropmark, respects that of the modern road, presumably following topographic forms. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33943	<u>NGR</u>	SN44272985	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TROEDRHIW-NEWYDD			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman?			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3382			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A possible segment of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) identified as the cropmark and soilmarks of roadside ditches from aerial photographs. The cropmarks follow the same course as the existing road, but slightly higher up the eastern slope. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33944	<u>NGR</u>	SN45542120	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FRON-YN			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3419;11089			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 between Carmarthen and Llandeilo (PRN 11089) running parallel to the A40 to the south, from SN45182114 to SN45902129 across farmland. Identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs.; Road shows as low causeway and cropmark. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33945
SITE NAME ALLT-Y-GOG
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3419;11089
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN47422159

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Segment of Roman road RR623 between Carmarthen and Llandeilo (PRN 11089) between SN47282160 and SN47662161, identified as parchmark accross farmland, plotted from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33946
SITE NAME BARRWNS
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3419;11089
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN49212144

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A short segment of Roman road RR623 between Carmarthen and Llandeilo (PRN 11089) identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33947
SITE NAME NEW INN
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN47403710

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) identified as cropmarks through pasture from aerial photographs, running from SN47333694 to SN47493726. South of this cropmark, the route of the Roman road is assumed to be the same as the existing road in the absence of any evidence to the contrary. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33948	<u>NGR</u>	SN47663764	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LLAIN			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3382			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

Three short segments of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) between SN47603749 and SN47773787. Identified from cropmarks on aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33949	<u>NGR</u>	SN48233868	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GWAR-ALLT			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3382			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) identified from cropmarks across farmland on aerial photographs. North of this cropmark the Roman road appears to follow a straight course on the same route as the present road, as far as SN49694060. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33950	<u>NGR</u>	SN49754070	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PONT DULAS			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3382			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A short segment of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) visible as a cropmark in fields on aerial photographs where the modern road deviates from the line of the Roman road. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33951 NGR SN49964103
SITE NAME MAES-YR-PWLL
SITE TYPE ROAD; HOLLOW WAY
PERIOD Roman?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Earthwork
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

A hollow way earthwork identified from aerial photographs. Part of the Roman road RR69d (PRN 3382) between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydoggau. The southern end of this feature appears to deviate from the expected line and is most probably the mark of a removed hedgerow field boundary. The hollow way may be an intentional cut relating to the crossing point to the north. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33952 NGR SN52122174
SITE NAME LLWYN-FORTUNE
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3419;11089
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 between Carmarthen and Llandeilo, to the west of Llwynfortune Farm identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs but also visible in places as an earthwork terrace along the hill slope, especially at the eastern end. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33953 NGR SN52582178
SITE NAME LLWYN-FORTUNE
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3419;11089
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 (PRN 11089) between Carmarthen and Llandeilo identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33954	<u>NGR</u>	SN53382183	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PONT CELLYN			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3419;11089			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 (PRN 11089) between Carmarthen and Llandeilo, running from SN53582186 to SN53182183. Identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. There is a slight change of direction at SN53592186. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33955	<u>NGR</u>	SN53772190	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TWYN			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3419;11089			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 (PRN 11089) between Carmarthen and Llandeilo, running between SN54102196 and SN53602186, with associated quarries to north and south. Identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs. There are traces of a hollow way at SN53772189. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33956	<u>NGR</u>	SN55172221	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PONT DULAS			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3419;11089			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 between Carmarthen and Llandeilo (PRN 11089) to the west of Afon Dulas. Identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33957 NGR SN55512229

SITE NAME CROSS INN HOUSE

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3419;11089

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A short segment of Roman road RR623 between Carmarthen and Llandeilo (PRN 11089) on the east side of the Afon Dulas. Identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33958 NGR SN55822235

SITE NAME COURT HENRY

SITE TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3419;11089

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

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

PRN 33959 NGR SN552271

SITE NAME BROAD OAK

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3419;11089

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A short segment of Roman road RR623 between Carmarthen and Llandeilo (PRN 11089) identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. Possibly a spur off the main road to the quarry at the NE end of PRN 33959. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33960 NGR SN50054117
SITE NAME PEN-Y-RHIW
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) identified as an earthwork cropmark possibly with banks on either side, from aerial photographs in fields to the north of a likely crossing point. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33961 NGR SN50294157
SITE NAME WAUN-FAWR
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) identified as cropmarks in farmland from aerial photographs, where the present road deviates from the course of the Roman road. The southern end of this cropmark survives as a well-preserved length of agger. To the north, at SN50514194 the line of the Roman road and the present road merge until SN52114347. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33962 NGR SN52254365
SITE NAME NEUADD
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33963 NGR SN52474393

SITE NAME LLANYBYTHER CEMETERY

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3382

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A short segment of the Roman road RR69d that runs between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) identified in Llanybyther cemetery from aerial photographs as a parchmark. Part of this segment was excavated in 1878 and was found to be 12 ft wide. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33964 NGR SN52834439

SITE NAME GLYN

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3382

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69d running between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) identified from aerial photographs, represented on the ground from SN52704419 by a trackway and path through agricultural land and continued northwards to SN53104472 as a stretch of the modern road. A stretch to the north between SN52914447 and SN52994457 was excavated in 1878, cut into the slope of the field. At SN52664414 the road was broken up for stones behind Aberduar House. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33965 NGR SN53544523

SITE NAME PENCARREG

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3382

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) identified from parchmarks in agricultural land from aerial photographs. Northwards the road probably continues on the same line as the modern road until SN54384566. Parts of the road were exposed in the garden of the Vicarage at SN53164479 in 1911 and (anomalously?) in the garden at Tan-y-banc in 1912. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33966 NGR SN54704576
SITE NAME TAN-YR-ALLT
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A probable segment of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) running along the edge of the floodplain to the north of the present road and a dismantled railway line. Appears to continue north-eastwards as a field boundary, or possibly on the line of the railway, possibly up to SN55294601. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33967 NGR SN55844647
SITE NAME DOLAU-GWYRDDON UCHAF
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) running from SN55594626 to SN56064663 identified as parchmarks in farmland from aerial photographs, and possibly followed by field boundaries to the north. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33968 NGR SN58594801
SITE NAME LLETTYTWPPA
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) visible as a parchmark in pasture from aerial photographs, located to the south of the modern road line. To the north, the modern line appears to follow the line of the Roman road between SN58754810 and SN59664895. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33969	<u>NGR</u>	SN59784906	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LLWYNIEIR			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Ceredigion			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3382			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) identified as a cropmark in pasture from aerial photographs. The line of the Roman road runs immediately to the north of the modern road at this point. To the south, both roads run on the same line for some distance while to the north the modern road bends from one side of the Roman road line to the other before diverging at SN61325013. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33970	<u>NGR</u>	SN65492500	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GLAN'R-WYTH-UCHAF			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3419;11089			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

An interrupted segment of Roman road RR623 between Llandeilo and Llandovery (PRN 11089) running parallel to the A40 on the north side between SN65262490 and SN65722517. Partly respected by a field boundary at the western end. The cropmarks identified from aerial photographs may represent roadside ditches. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33971	<u>NGR</u>	SN66622588	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DOWN FARM			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3419;11089			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A partly interrupted segment of the Roman road RR623 between Llandeilo and Llandovery (PRN 11089) running parallel on the north side of the A40 between SN66312566 and SN66972619. The parallel lines represent the ditches on either side of the road while the linear features on the north side may be linear quarries. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33972 NGR SN68352772
SITE NAME CRAIG-Y-MOCH
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3419;11089
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A short segment of Roman road RR623 between Llandeilo and Llandovery (PRN 11089) running parallel to on the north side of the A40 between SN68292765 and SN68442781. The north and southern ends are identified as parchmarks from aerial photographs while the central portion is respected by part of a field boundary. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33973 NGR SN69392887
SITE NAME BONT AR TOWY
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3419;11089
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR623 between Llandeilo and Llandovery, cut by the A40. Identified as parchmarks in fields on both sides of the road between SN69302875 and SN69512905 from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33974 NGR SN70213011
SITE NAME GLAN-DULAIS
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3419;11089
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 between Llandeilo and Llandovery, identified as a parchmark between SN69922968 and SN70583057 from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33975 NGR SN71163114

SITE NAME PENTRE-MEURIG

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3419;11089

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 between Llandeilo and Llandovery, between SN70893068 and SN71383134. Identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33976

NGR SN72383194

SITE NAME GLYN-HYFRYD

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3419;11089

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 from Llandeilo to Llandovery, identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs between SN72193183 and SN72603206. Part of this stretch is followed by a modern road. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33977

NGR SN73353245

SITE NAME GLAN-MYNYS

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3419;11089

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A short segment of Roman road RR623 between Llandeilo and Llandovery identified as a parchmark in farmland from aerial photographs where modern road line diverges from route of Roman road. Ploughing in 1971 produced metalling of the original causeway. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33978	<u>NGR</u>	SN75103337	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	YSTRAD COTTAGE			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3419;11089			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 between Llandeilo and Llandovery identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs where modern road diverges from route of Roman road. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33979	<u>NGR</u>	SN75303360	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PEN-GEULAN			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Earthwork			<u>CONDITION</u> C
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3419;11089			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 between Llandeilo and Llandovery identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. Causeway known on the farms of Pant-y-llwyfen and Pen-geulan, and removed from the former. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33980	<u>NGR</u>	SN75703437	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BLAENOS			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Earthwork			<u>CONDITION</u> C
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3419;11089			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 between Llandeilo and Llandovery, identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs. Runs from SN76203369 to SN75873451. A possible crossing point for the Roman road has been identified to the south of this feature at SN756338 (approx), suggesting that PRN 33980 is either not part of the line of a Roman road (considering the direct course between PRNs 33978 and 33980), or that the crossing point (and the roads leading to them) has changed over time in response to changes in the course of the river. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33981 NGR SN77313533

SITE NAME LLANFAIR FARM

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3419

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 between Llandovery and Castell Collen (PRN 3419) identified as a parch mark from aerial photographs, running northeasterly. Visible where modern road deviates from line of Roman road. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33982

NGR SN79813855

SITE NAME TAN-YR-HEOL

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Earthwork

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3419

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

An extensive segment of Roman road RR623 between Llandovery and Castell Collen (PRN 3419), visible as parchmarks on the northern side of the A483 between SN79433765 and SN80473928 where the modern road deviates from the line of the Roman road. There is a distinct change of direction at SN79943875, presumably in order to respect the course of the river. The road has been, and is currently being actively eroded by the river at several points to the north of this point. The northern parts of this segment are only visible as parchmarks, while to the south the road can be traced as a raised causeway in several locations. Possibly close to the northern end of this segment the road must change direction in order to join with the next known segment PRN 34114. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33983

NGR SN76793534

SITE NAME GILFACH

SITE TYPE ROAD; HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD Roman?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Earthwork

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 51972

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

Possibly a short section of Roman road RR62c between Llandovery and Pumsaint identified as a hollow way from aerial photographs, but also visible on the ground as a terrace into the base of the hill slope on the east side and a bank and hedge on the west side. Truncated to the south by the railway line. If this feature marks the line of the Roman road then the route by which it presumably approached the fort is uncertain since no traces have been identified between the railway and the fort. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33984 NGR SN76683545

SITE NAME GILFACH

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 51972

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A section of possible Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) between Llandovery and Pumsaint, identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs but also visible as a terrace into the hill slope. A possible small roadside quarry was also visible in the field on the east side of the road segment. The westward or northward course of the road from this segment to road segment PRN 33985 is uncertain. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33985

NGR SN76253622

SITE NAME DOLAU-HIRION

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 51972

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) from Llandovery to Pumsaint. Visible as a cropmark to the south east of Dolauhirion Farm, between SN76303615 and SN76613586 and as an earthwork causeway to the north of the farm between SN76083663 and SN76273624. The change of direction towards the south east may have been dictated by the course of the river in Roman times. The course of the Roman road between SN76613587 and SN76633550 (or the fort) is uncertain. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33986

NGR Sn75883706

SITE NAME TIR-ISAF

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 51972

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

An interrupted segment of the Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) from Llandovery to Pumsaint running between SN75643730 and SN75893706, to the east of the modern road but on a similar course, probably passing to the west of the defended Iron Age enclosure Troed-y-Rhw PRN33988. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33987 NGR SN75523755
SITE NAME GLAN-RHYD-ERRYD
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 51972
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) between Llandovery and Pumsaint, identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs between SN75513761 and SN75533751, located to the west of and between Iron Age defended enclosure PRN33988 and hillfort PRN 4074. Runs parallel to the east of the modern road. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33989 NGR SN75473788
SITE NAME ERRYD
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 51972
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Segment of the Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) from Llandovery to Pumsaint, between SN75413801 and SN75533777, identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. The southern end of this segment indicates the crossing point of the river. To the north, the course of the road appears to change northwestwards beneath Erryd farmstead before being picked up again as a cropmark in fields to the northwest (PRN 33990). DS.09.2004.

PRN 33990 NGR SN75263815
SITE NAME ERRYD
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 51972
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) between Llandovery and Pumsaint, identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs in pasture fields between SN75233822 and SN75323811, to the north west of Erryd Farm. This segment runs immediately to the east of a small circular enclosure PRN 33991, attributed to the Iron Age but possibly a Roman period watch tower? To the north of this road segment, at approximately SN75173841 there is likely to have been a road junction since a substantial and well engineered cutting has been observed by Toller heading west enroute to Dolaucothi (see PRN 33993), while another segment of road (PRN 4076) can be traced continuing northwards towards Cilycwm. Toller has noted apparent earthworks in woodland to the north of Erryd which presumably mark the line of the road northwards. No physical evidence for this junction has yet been identified. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33991 NGR SN75253812
SITE NAME ERRYD
SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?;WATCHTOWER? SITE STATUS
PERIOD Roman?;Iron Age? FORM Earthwork
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Earthwork CONDITION U
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH 51972
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

A circular earthwork feature approximately 27m in diameter, located to the north west of Erryd farm, close (to the west of) the line of the Roman road segment PRN 33990. Thought to possibly be a feature associated with the Roman road, but possibly not, in which case it may be an Iron Age defended enclosure.DS.09.2004.

PRN 33992 NGR SN75123868
SITE NAME ABER-CAMLAS
SITE TYPE ROAD SITE STATUS
PERIOD Roman FORM Cropmark
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark CONDITION
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH 51972
PART OF 51972
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road running northwards between SN75123876 and SN75143861, identified as a cropmark in pasture from aerial photography. The road presumably heads northwards towards Cilycwm, possibly on the line of a track between SN75123888 and SN75143961, and possibly from there towards Rhandirmwyn, although any such route is as yet conjectural. A slight curve at the southern end of the cropmark may suggest that the road follows the contour southwards to the next definite evidence of the Roman road at PRN 3390. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33993 NGR SN74333843
SITE NAME TY-ISAF
SITE TYPE ROAD SITE STATUS
PERIOD Roman FORM Cropmark
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark CONDITION
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 51972
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) from Llandovery to Pumsaint, on an east-west alignment between SN73893843 and SN74913843, identified as parchmarks across pasture from aerial photographs. Between SN74673842 and SN73903842 (PRN 50663) the agger is a well-preserved earthwork about 8.0m wide clearly visible across marshy ground for about 100m. Westward of here the agger is much reduced but is still visible as a low linear rise within the field. A break in the cropmark at the eastern end may be the result of a shifting watercourse. To the north are clusters of possible quarries associated with the road. To the west, between SN73893843 and SN73173841 the line of the Roman road is followed by the modern road. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33994 NGR SN72993836
SITE NAME PEN-Y-BANC-UCHAF
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 51972
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) between Llandovery and Pumsaint, identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs and also discernable on the ground as earthworks, though not very clearly defined. To the northwest is a cluster of quarries associated with the road construction. To the west, the line of the Roman road is partly followed by the modern road. Between SN72493809 and SN72643817 the road is depicted on the Ordnance Survey as a section of cutting within forestry planation. This feature could not however, be discerned on the ground. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33995 NGR SN71403777
SITE NAME PORTH-Y-RHYD
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 51972
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

A lengthy segment of the Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) from Llandovery to Pumsaint, running between SN70703760 and SN72343802. Identified as parchmarks from aerial photographs and also identifiable as raised causeway and other earthworks along significant stretches. Toller notes that at the western end of this segment the road has been eroded by weathering and partly obscured by soil slippage. Occasional roadside quarries have been identified from aerial photographs along this stretch, especially at the west and east ends. To the west, the course of the Roman road is uncertain but is assumed to follow the line of the modern road as far as SN67573759 where the most likely line of the road is a line defined by field boundaries running to the north of the modern road up to the next road segment identified as a crop mark PRN 33996. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33996	<u>NGR</u>	SN66633828	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PEN-ROCK			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	51972			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) from Llandovery to Pumsaint, identified as a cropmark in pasture from aerial photographs where the modern road has diverged slightly to the north of the line of the Roman road. A cluster of probable roadside quarries associated with the road is located at SN66583829. To the west, the Roman and modern road lines converge between SN66483837 and SN66013836 from where the Roman road continues straight across fields as a trackway to SN65793891. After a short stretch of convergence to SN65673902, the roads again diverge, with the Roman road changing direction to a more northerly straight course while the modern road meanders. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33997	<u>NGR</u>	SN65593930	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	YNYSAU-GANOL			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	51972			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) from Llandovery to Pumsaint between SN65673904 and SN65573977 identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs crossing farmland in a northerly direction, on a straight course to the west of the modern road. The line of the Roman road to the north of this mark may have been eroded by the changing course of the river over time. The southernmost part is an extant hollow way with a linear cluster of quarries to the west. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	33998	<u>NGR</u>	SN65554014	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	YNYSAU UCHAF			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	51972			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR62c (PRN51972) between Llandovery and Pumsaint, identified as a cropmark in pasture from aerial photographs between SN65554014 and SN65544024. Located to the west of the Roman bathhouse site. At the north end of the cropmark the road appears to change direction, presumably towards the fort at Pumsaint. To the north of this cropmark the route of the Roman and modern road are thought to be convergent until SN65044413. DS.09.2004.

PRN 33999 NGR SN65034413

SITE NAME LLYS-BERLLAN

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 51972

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR62c from Pumsaint to Llanfair Clydogau, identified as a cropmark in pasture from aerial photographs where the modern road diverges slightly from the line of the Roman road between SN65044412 and SN65014434. To the north, the course of the Roman and modern roads are the same until SN64754565. DS.09.2004.

PRN 34000

NGR SN64664592

SITE NAME TY'N-Y-WAUN

SITE TYPE ROAD; HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Earthwork

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 51972

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR62c from Pumsaint to Llanfair Clydogau, between SN64664592 and SN64614610 identified as an earthwork hollow way crossing farmland where the course of the Roman and modern roads diverge in order to cross the Afon Twrch in different locations. The earthworks are clearly visible in the field. To the north of this feature the Roman and modern roadlines converge again. DS.09.2004.

PRN 34001

NGR SN64534660

SITE NAME ESGAIR-CORN

SITE TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD Roman?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH 51972

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

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

PRN 34110 NGR SN64345444
SITE NAME DEWI WELL
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A lengthy but variable and sometimes interrupted segment of the Roman road RR69c from Llanfair Clydogau to Llanio (PRN 5222) between SN64415478 and SN64295409 visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and respected by field boundaries in the central section where a cluster of possible quarries associated with the construction of the road is located at SN64345445. DS.09.2004.

PRN 34111 NGR SN64295581
SITE NAME GODRE'R-GARTH
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69c (PRN 5222) from Llanfair Clydogau to Llanio, identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. Visible to the north and south of Goedr'r-garth and between respected by various field boundaries. Roadside ditches are discernable in places. DS.09.2004.

PRN 34112 NGR SN64165700
SITE NAME YSGOLDY LLANIO
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 5222
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A short segment of the Roman road RR69c between Llanio and Trawscoed forts, on a north-south alignment, identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. Modern roads follow the line of the Roman road to the north of this cropmark from SN64160570 to SN64466481. DS.09.2004

<u>PRN</u>	34113	<u>NGR</u>	SN66527225	<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HENDRE VILLA			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			
<u>COUNTY</u>	Ceredigion			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	5222			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69c between Llanio and Trawscoed forts (PRN 5222) running between SN66477217 and SN66567232. Identified and plotted from aerial photographs. The southern part of the cropmark may represent roadside ditches or quarries. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	34114	<u>NGR</u>	SN81443968	<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RHYDINS-FACH			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3419			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 (PRN 3419) from Llandovery to Castell Collen running across pasture between SN81353966 and SN81533975, identified from aerial photographs. The course of the road southwest of this segment is uncertain until SN80473928. This segment and associated quarries can be traced clearly on the ground as earthwork features. The continuation northeastwards, across bracken covered heath and following the ridge, is less easy to trace but may also be extant and is respected by several field boundaries. The previously proposed route of this road, marked as the Roman road on some maps, is to the north on the line of the modern road. DS.09.2004.

<u>PRN</u>	34115	<u>NGR</u>	SN82594044	<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LLEATHERHIR			<u>FORM</u> Cropmark
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cropmark			
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	3419			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR623 from Llandovery to Castell Collen (PRN 3419) identified from aerial photographs but also tracable in field boundaries across rough ground. The line becomes clearer, surviving as extant earthworks between SN82894066 and SN83424104. Northeast from here the line of the road appears to continue roughly along the line of a trackway through forestry, though this is conjectural save for the presence of a Roman fortlet PRN 273 south of the probable roadline at SN84934152. DS.09.2004.^

PRN 40397 NGR SN07793992

SITE NAME ALLT JANE

SITE TYPE ENCLOSURE;FORT?

PERIOD Roman?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark-rectangular

COUNTY Pembrokeshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

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

PRN 42018 NGR SN26731706

SITE NAME GARTHROS

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH 28147

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION V

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified and plotted from aerial photographs, but also visible on the ground. This PRN is a duplicate, incorporating parts of PRN 28146 and PRN 28147.DS.27.10.2004

PRN 45329 NGR SN76993979

SITE NAME RHYD-FELIN;RHYD FELIN

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Unknown

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Uncertain of the status of this record or the source or evidence for its identification as a possible section of Roman road. It does not appear to be associated with any roadlines identified to date. DS.09.2004.

PRN 46476 NGR SM93953080

SITE NAME ROMAN ROAD

SITE TYPE ROAD?

PERIOD Roman?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Placename

COUNTY Pembrokeshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Placename

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

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

PRN 46493

NGR SM94662601

SITE NAME ROMAN ROAD

SITE TYPE ROAD?

PERIOD Roman?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Placename

COUNTY Pembrokeshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 5256

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Placename

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Part of a now discredited suggested route PRN5256 for the Roman road west of Carmarthen marked on some historic maps. DS.09.2004.

PRN 47636

NGR SN62182245

SITE NAME HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK

SITE TYPE FORT

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Buried Feature

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The earlier of two superimposed Roman forts identified during a geophysical survey by Stratascan in February and March 2003. The fort is at least 2.4 hectares in extent and maybe as much as 3.9 hectares in extent. (EGH 2003)

PRN 47637 NGR SN62172253

SITE NAME HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK

SITE TYPE FORT

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Buried Feature

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The later of two superimposed Roman forts identified during a geophysical survey by Stratascan in 2003. The fort is 1.54 hectares in extent and has multivallate defences. Part of the internal layout of roads and buildings can be identified. (EGH 2003)

PRN 47638 NGR SN62252260

SITE NAME HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 11089

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Buried Feature

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Roman road heading northeast out of the front entrance of the Roman fort at Dinefwr Park. Identified during a geophysical survey by Stratascan in 2003. There is also evidence of fragmentary flanking roadside ditches. The road continues to the northeast beyond the area surveyed and ultimately it would link up with the previously recorded sections of the Llandovery road identified to the northeast of Llandeilo.(EGH 2003).

PRN 47639 NGR SN62342268

SITE NAME HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Buried Feature

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A road, with flanking ditches, which appears to fork away from the northeastern road approximately 90m from the entrance to the Roman fort at Dinefwr Park fort entrance. Identified during a geophysical Survey by Stratascan in 2003. This presumably extends beyond the area surveyed to the east. It is possible that this road continues around the northern side of Penlan Hill following the line of the modern day Carmarthen Road and Carmarthen Street and leads to a river crossing to the south of the modern town. (EGH 2003)

PRN 47640 NGR SN62202245

SITE NAME HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Buried Feature

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A road leading from the southeastern entrance of the later Roman fort (PRN 47632) at Dinefwr Park recorded during a geophysical survey by Stratascan in 2003. The road leads across the former southeastern area of the earlier fort (PRN 47636). Evidence for roadside development is suggested by the geophysical survey and this presumably relates to external structures associated with the later fort rather than internal activity associated with the earlier fort. The road presumably extends beyond the southeastern limit of the survey and could continue to the south of Penlan Hill following the line of the current track leading to Llandyfeisant church. This would provide an alternate route to a possible river crossing. (EGH 2003)

PRN 47641 NGR SN62152260

SITE NAME HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 11089

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Buried Feature

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Roman road associated with Roman Fort at Dinefwr Park identified during Geophysical Survey by Strtascan in 2003. There are just hints of roadside ditches extending beyond the northwest entrance to the fort. A rectangular building (PRN 47643) lies directly on the line of this road. It seems likely that this road ultimately extends beyond the areas surveyed and links up with the observed sections of the Roman head heading westwards towards Carmarthen (Moridunum). (EGH 2003)

PRN 47642 NGR SN62302260
SITE NAME HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK
SITE TYPE VICUS
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Buried Feature
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Probable roadside settlement to the northeast of the Roman Fort at Dinefwr Park. Detected during a geophysical Survey by Stratascan in 2003. Comprises activity either side of the road (PRN 47638) leading way from the northeastern entrance to the fort which is suggestive of a small settlement or vicus. The geophysical survey refers to an area of magnetic debris of probable archaeological significance and this is associated with a series of positive linear anomalies, possible ditches associated with structures (Stratascan 2003, Figure 18). The principal focus of this activity seems to be within a band 20 wide on either side of the road. However, information about the full extent of the suggested settlement is limited by the area covered by the geophysics. (EGH 2003)

PRN 51946 NGR SN64364742
SITE NAME BWLCH BLAEN-CORN
SITE TYPE ROAD; HOLLOW WAY
PERIOD Roman?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 51972
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR62c from Pumsaint to Llanfair Clydogau, between SN64374729 and SN64464760, identified as a hollow way earthwork from aerial photographs. The north end of the feature appears to have been truncated by modern quarrying, while the course of the southern extent is difficult to differentiate on the ground. To the north of this feature the Roman and modern roadlines converge and continue northwards to SN64624829 where there is a change of direction to a northwesterly course.DS.09.2004.

PRN 51947 NGR SN64454856
SITE NAME SARN HELEN
SITE TYPE QUARRY
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH 51972
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

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

PRN 51948
SITE NAME LLANFAIR HOUSE
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN60474958

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69d between SN60394953 and SN60544964 revealed as a cropmark in fields to the south of the modern road line in the field to the northeast of the cropmark the line of the Roman road is continued in a field boundary. To the southwest the modern road lies on the course of the Roman road. DS.09.2004.

PRN 51949
SITE NAME CAE-GLAS
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN61375015

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69d from Carmarthen to Llanfair Clydigau (PRN 3382) running in a north-east to southwest direction across the valley floor across four pasture fields between SN61044997 and SN61805041, identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. The cropmark is cut by the road at Pengarn. Behind Maesisaf, what appears to be the road is visible as an stretch of agger, but has been cut by a modern barn. The cropmark disappears adjacent to the river before reappearing on the other side of the valley at SN62135064. DS.09.2004.

PRN 51950
SITE NAME PENTRE
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

NGR SN62195070

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69d from Carmarthen to Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3383) running northeast to southwest between SN62185069 and SN62295078, identified from a cropmark on aerial photographs. The line of the road is possibly continued NE in a field boundary before possibly changing to a more northerly course at SN62485092. This change of direction probably also marks the point where RR62c forms a junction with RR69d. DS.09.2004.

PRN 51951 NGR SN63025193
SITE NAME WAUN-WEN
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69c from Llanfair Clydogau to Llanio (PRN 5222) running from SN62765147 to SN63435257. Identified as crop marks in pasture fields from aerial photographs, where the modern road line deviates from the line of the Roman road. On the east side of the road at SN63175210 there is a square enclosure cropmark that may be associated with the Roman road. DS.09.2004.

PRN 51952 NGR SN63615291
SITE NAME PEN-DDOL
SITE TYPE QUARRY
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

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

PRN 51953 NGR SN6452777
SITE NAME GILFACH GOCH
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR69c between Trawscoed and Pennal forts, identified as a cropmark across three pasture fields and plotted from aerial photographs running northwards between SN64537750 and SN64517789. To date, the most northerly segment of road identified from aerial survey. This road segment is assumed to be a continuation of the cropmark to the south (PRN 51954), but this is uncertain because as plotted, there seems to be a change in the direction of the road at SN64477725. DS.09.2004.

PRN 51954 NGR SN64397704

SITE NAME BRENNAN

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Ceredigion

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3382

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

An interrupted segment of Roman road RR69c from Trawscoed to Pennal forts (PRN 5222), identified as cropmarks across pasture from aerial photographs between SN64297678 and SN64657743. The cropmarks are of the roadside ditches. Probable roadside quarries are located on the east and west sides of the road and at SN64477738. At SN64477725 the road appears to change or branch off to a northeasterly direction, then possibly following the course of the modern road. Another branch of the road also continues northwards as PRN 51953.DS.09.2004.

PRN 51956 NGR SN64307670

SITE NAME PENLON

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Ceredigion

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3382;5222

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The line of the Roman road RR69c from Trawscoed to Pennal forts (PRN 5222), running northwards between SN64307664 and SN64307664, with an associated quarry at SN64307643. Identified as cropmarks in pasture from aerial photographs.DS.09.2004.

PRN 51957 NGR SN64397563

SITE NAME PYLLAU UCHAF

SITE TYPE ROAD

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Ceredigion

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 3382;5222

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR69c between Trawscoed and Pennal forts (PRN 5222), running in a northerly direction, identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs.DS.09.2004.

PRN 51958 NGR SN64215635
SITE NAME LLANIO ISAF
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382;5222
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR69c (PRN 5222) on a northern alignment identified as a cropmark in pasture to the west of Llanio fort from aerial photographs. A side road leads to the fort at SN64215638.DS.09.2004.

PRN 51959 NGR SN64265603
SITE NAME LLANIO ISAF
SITE TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 3382;5222
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR69c (PRN 5222) on a northern alignment located southwest of Llanio Fort between SN64265603 SN64245618. Identified as a cropmark in pasture from aerial photographs. DS.09.2004.

PRN 51960 NGR SN74363853
SITE NAME TY ISAF
SITE TYPE QUARRY
PERIOD Roman
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH 51972
PART OF 51972
CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS
FORM Cropmark
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

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

PRN 51961 NGR SN72843834

SITE NAME PEN-Y-BANC-UCHAF

SITE TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH 51972

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

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

PRN 51962 NGR SN75643391

SITE NAME BLAEN NOS

SITE TYPE BRIDGE?

PERIOD Roman

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF 11089

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Part of the suggested route of Roman road RR623 between Llandovery and Llandeilo. A note on the RCAHMW manuscript strip map RR623 refers to several massive oak piles 20ft apart and 15 inches in diameter were found in the bed of the Towy river in 1825 about midway between Blaen Nos and Nant yr Hogfaen lands. The river has subsequently changed its course.DS.09.2004.

PRN 51963 NGR SN53494493

SITE NAME TAN Y BANC

SITE TYPE ROAD?

PERIOD Roman?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Carmarthenshire

ASSOCIATED WITH 3382

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Annotated manuscript map for RR69d from Carmarthen to Llanfair Clydogau, notes that the road was exposed in the garden of Tan-y-banc in 1912, but this is not on the proposed line of the road.DS.09.2004.

PRN 51964 NGR SN59003200
SITE NAME ROMAN MILITARY ROADS FORTS AND VICI PROJECT
SITE TYPE PROJECT RECORD SITE STATUS
PERIOD Roman FORM None
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

This is the Project Record Number fro the Cadw-funded Roman Military Roads, Forts and Vici Project undertaken by Cambria Archaeology in 2004. The project consisted of updating the existing computer based SMR records (PRNs) created during various earlier projects (including PRNs 443300,33902 and 35308), the creation of new PRNs where required, and the creation of a GIS layer in 'Mapinfo' indicating the routes of known, suggested (but not proven) and discredited antiquarian suggested Roman roads. Each route is made up of 'road segments' colour coded to indicate, the status of the evidence for that stretch. Red segments are 'certain' stretches for which there is accepted evidence, Light blue segments are 'Probable' stretches, usually linking two 'known' segments, and dark blue segments a 'suggested routes'. Only 'Certain' and 'Suggested Routes' have been allotted PRN numbers. DS.2004.11.11.

PRN 51965 NGR SN67057283
SITE NAME TRAWSCOED
SITE TYPE VICUS SITE STATUS SAM
PERIOD Roman FORM Earthwork
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION C
COUNTY Ceredigion
ASSOCIATED WITH 1999
PART OF
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

The vicus associated with Trawscoed fort has been identified from aerial photographs. It is located on the north side of the fort. Small scale excavation was undertaken in 1985-86. Well-preserved streets and timber buildings were present. DS.05.11.2004

PRN 51966 NGR SN72563813
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE ROAD SITE STATUS
PERIOD Roman FORM Earthwork
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Earthwork CONDITION U
COUNTY Carmarthenshire
ASSOCIATED WITH
PART OF 51972
CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

A segment of the Roman road RR62c between Llandovery and Pumsaint, represented as an embankment on OS maps between SN72493809 and SN72643817, but identified in the field by Toller as a cutting. To the east the Roman road line lies beneath the modern road. To the west, the line of the Roman road is obscured by water erosion and soil slippage. DS.2004.11.10.

<u>PRN</u>	51967	<u>NGR</u>	SN64526503 t	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TIAHIRION-RHOS			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Earthwork-linear			<u>CONDITION</u> U
<u>COUNTY</u>	Ceredigion			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	5222			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

Two short segments of the Roman road RR69c (PRN5222) between Llanio and Trawscoed forts. Represented on the OS digital 1:10000 map of uncertain date as extant earthworks, but their current condition is unknown. These segments were plotted from the digital map rather than aerial photographs so the extent of any cropmarks or parchmarks is unknown. To the north, the road line follows the crest of the hill, but could not be identified in the field from the road passing Pen-bryn. North of this road the route of the Roman road is followed by field boundaries but cannot be distinguished until the next segment of extant agger. DS.2004.11.10.

<u>PRN</u>	51968	<u>NGR</u>	SN64706593	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PEN-BRYN			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Earthwork-linear			<u>CONDITION</u> U
<u>COUNTY</u>	Ceredigion			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	5222			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A segment of Roman road RR69c (PRN5222) between Llanio and Trawscoed forts. Plotted from the digital OS 1:10000 map of uncertain date rather than from aerial photographs so the extent of any parchmarks or cropmarks is unknown. The course of the road is respected by field boundaries but its current condition of survival is unknown. DS/2004/11/11.

<u>PRN</u>	51969	<u>NGR</u>	SN64876637	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PEN-BRYN			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Earthwork-unknown			<u>CONDITION</u> C
<u>COUNTY</u>	Ceredigion			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	5222			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

Two segments of Roman road RR69c (PRN5222) between Llanio and Trawscoed forts, surviving as extant lengths of agger between SN64816620 and SN64926651, observed from minor road to east. Plotted from OS digital 1:10000 map of uncertain date rather than aerial photographs so the extent of any cropmarks or parchmarks is unknown. DS.2004.11.11

<u>PRN</u>	51970	<u>NGR</u>	SN64986668	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LLUEST			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Earthwork-linear			<u>CONDITION</u> U
<u>COUNTY</u>	Ceredigion			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	5222			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A stretch of Roman road RR69c (PRN5222) running between SN64926652 and SN65036681. Plotted from OS digital 10:10000 map of uncertain date, rather than from aerial photographs, so the extent of any crop or parchmarks is unknown. The road line is respected by field boundaries, but its condition is unknown. DS.2004.11.11.

<u>PRN</u>	51971	<u>NGR</u>	SN65246744	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RHYD-FUDR			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Earthwork			<u>CONDITION</u> U
<u>COUNTY</u>	Ceredigion			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>				
<u>PART OF</u>	5222			
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>				

DESCRIPTION

A stretch of Roman road RR69c (PRN5222) running between SN65226736 and SN65276752. Plotted from OS digital 1:10000 map of uncertain date rather than aerial photographs, so the extent of any Cropmarks or parchmarks is unknown. The extent of survival of the feature is also unknown. DS.2004.11.11.

<u>PRN</u>	51972	<u>NGR</u>	SN71673785	
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ROMAN ROAD FROM LLANDOVERY TO PUMSAINT			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROAD			<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman			<u>FORM</u> Earthwork
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>				<u>CONDITION</u> C
<u>COUNTY</u>	Carmarthenshire			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	33991;33992;34001;51947;51960;3420;51961			
<u>PART OF</u>				
<u>CONSISTS OF</u>	4076;13152;33984;33985;33986;33987;33989;33990;339			

DESCRIPTION

The route of Roman road RR62c from Llandovery to Pumsaint based on cropmark and earthwork evidence plotted from aerial photographs. This route replaces the earlier suggested route (PRN3420).DS.2004.11.11.

PRN 51973

NGR SN63185210

SITE NAME WAUN-WEN

SITE TYPE CROPMARK

PERIOD Roman?;Unknown

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

COUNTY Ceredigion

ASSOCIATED WITH

PART OF

CONSISTS OF

DESCRIPTION

SITE STATUS

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

A square shaped cropmark identified from aerial photographs. Its form and location suggests that it may be a Roman period feature associated with the Roman road. But there is no direct evidence to support this assumption. DS.09.2004.

APPENDIX 2:

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Fieldwork aspects of this project included a geophysical survey of the environs of the Roman fort at Llandovery, to attempt to define the presence and extent of a *vicus*. Access could only be obtained to survey the land to the north of the A483. The report is presented here as appendix 2.



Photo 7: An aerial photograph of Llandovery fort facing northwest. The fields to the north of the road were included in the geophysical survey. The fields south of the road were not surveyed (note cropmarks)

ROMAN FORT ENVIRONS G1827 (2)

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT LLANDOVERY ROMAN FORT

1. INTRODUCTION

The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was contracted to carry out a fluxgate gradiometer survey at Llandovery Roman fort by Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust). The survey formed part of a Cadw funded pan-Wales study examining aspects of Roman fort environs and Roman roads. Surveys had previously been carried out at several sites within Gwynedd, and Powys and had produced good results. The methodology developed in these surveys was adopted in the present project.

2. METHODOLOGY

Fluxgate gradiometer survey provides a relatively swift and completely non-invasive method of surveying large areas. Roman military sites are well suited to this technique as significant magnetic enhancement of the soil is an inevitable result of the day to day activities in a Roman fort. Recent surveys carried out in and around Roman forts in Gwynedd and Cumbria (Hopewell 2003 and Burnham Keppie and Fitzpatrick 2001) have demonstrated the suitability of this approach. A wide range of features was detected both within and outside the forts. Most of the sites produced evidence for the presence of *vici* in the form of ribbon development along at least one of the roads leading from the fort.

2.1 Instrumentation

All geophysical work was carried out using a Geoscan FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometer. This instrument detects variations in the earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of iron in the soil. This is usually in the form of weakly magnetised iron oxides which tend to be concentrated in the topsoil. Features cut into the subsoil and backfilled or silted with topsoil therefore contain greater amounts of iron and can therefore be detected with the gradiometer. This is a simplified description as there are other processes and materials which can produce detectable anomalies. The most obvious is the presence of pieces of iron in the soil or immediate environs which usually produce very high readings and can mask the relatively weak readings produced by variations in the soil. Strong readings are also produced by archaeological features such as hearths or kilns because fired clay acquires a permanent thermoremanent magnetic field upon cooling. Not all surveys can produce good results as anomalies can be masked by large magnetic variations in the bedrock or soil or high levels of background "noise" (interference consisting of random signals produced by material within the soil). In some cases, there may be little variation between the topsoil and subsoil resulting in undetectable features. It must therefore be stressed that a lack of detectable anomalies cannot be taken to mean that there is no extant archaeology.

The Geoscan FM36 is a hand held instrument and readings can be taken automatically as the operator walks at a constant speed along a series of fixed length traverses. The sensor consists of two vertically aligned fluxgates set 500mm apart. Their Mumetal cores are driven in and out of magnetic saturation by a 1,000Hz alternating current passing through two opposing driver coils. As the cores come out of saturation, the external magnetic field can enter them producing an electrical pulse proportional to the field strength in a sensor coil. The high frequency of the detection cycle produces what is in effect a continuous output (Clark 1990).

The gradiometer can detect anomalies down to a depth of approximately one metre. The magnetic variations are measured in nanoTeslas (nT). The earth's magnetic field strength is about 48,000 nT, typical archaeological features produce readings of below 15nT although burnt features and iron objects can result in changes of several hundred nT. The machine is capable of detecting changes as low as 0.1nT.

2.2 Data Collection

The gradiometer includes an on-board data-logger. Readings in the Roman fort environs surveys were taken along parallel traverses of one axis of a 20m x 20m grid. The traverse interval was one metre. Readings were logged at intervals of 0.5m along each traverse giving 800 readings per grid.

2.3 Data presentation

The data is transferred from the data-logger to a computer where it is compiled and processed using Geoplot 3.0 software. The following two display options are used in this report along with an interpretation drawing.

a) X-Y plot

Each traverse is shown by a line trace. These are presented side by side allowing the full range of data and the shape of any anomalies to be seen.

b) Grey-Scale

Data values are represented by modulation of the intensity of a grey scale within a rectangular area corresponding to the data collection point within the grid. This produces a plan view of the survey and allows subtle changes in the data to be displayed.

2.4 Data Processing

The data is presented with a minimum of processing although corrections are made to compensate for instrument drift and other data collection inconsistencies. High readings caused by stray pieces of iron, fences, etc are usually modified on the grey scale plot as they have a tendency to compress the rest of the data. The data is however carefully examined before this procedure is carried out as kilns and other burnt features can produce similar readings. The data on some noisy or very complex sites can benefit from 'smoothing'. Grey-scale plots are always somewhat pixellated due to the resolution of the survey. This at times makes it difficult to see less obvious anomalies. The readings in the plots can therefore be interpolated thus producing more but smaller pixels and a small amount of low pass filtering can be applied. This reduces the perceived effects of background noise thus making anomalies easier to see. The trace plots show raw data and can thus be used to assess the magnitude of anomalies modified for grey-scale plots. Any further processing is noted in relation to the individual plot.

2.5 Grid locations

The survey grids were located by a total station survey carried out by Pete Crane and Hubert Wilson. Hubert Wilson also prepared the background maps for Figs 3 and 4.

3. THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The survey was carried out in during September 2004 by the author and Pete Crane. Two separate areas of survey were carried out. Area A covered all of a roughly triangular field with maximum dimensions of 150m x 170m. The Roman fort occupies the south-eastern part of the field. Jarrett (1969) recorded four principal phases of occupation here, the first being pre Flavian and the latter extending into the mid second century. The initial phases comprised earth and timber ramparts and wooden buildings. In the third phase, early in the second century, a stone revetment was added to the rampart and the central range of buildings was rebuilt in stone. The final phase saw a reduction in area before abandonment c.160 AD. The area to the north-east of the fort is very steeply sloping with a further level area in the north-west end of the field. The sloping area proved to be difficult to survey and some minor inaccuracies and additional magnetic noise will have been produced here. Area B was an

irregular area with maximum dimensions of 210m x 135m covering most of a further two fields. The fort rampart could be seen as an earthwork at the south-western end of the fields. A further shelf extended across much of the south-western field.

The data is presented as two trace plots (Figs 1 and 2), a grey scale plot (Fig. 3) and an interpretation diagram (Fig. 4). The grey scale plot was smoothed in order to reduce pixellation by interpolation in the Y-axis and the application of a low pass filter.

3.2 Results

The outline of the north-eastern part of the fort is defined by a 10 to 15m wide, magnetically quiet band containing the defensive ditches. The line of the ditches is not altogether clear but two (1 and 2) can be seen on the northern corner and a possible third (3) delineates the outside of the defences. There may also be the remains of an earlier rampart visible amongst the ditches on the north-west side. The interior of the fort contains a mass of overlapping anomalies almost certainly indicating several phases of occupation. The gradiometer cannot differentiate between the different phases and the greyscale plot therefore shows all detectable phases superimposed on each other making interpretation difficult. The rampart is probably indicated by a band of fairly random responses (4) with a break indicating the *porta principalis sinistra* (5) and a wider band of responses indicating a possible re alignment of the defences (6). The *via principalis* (7) is well defined with an internal drain running along its south-west and possibly its north-east side. The outline and some internal details of a building with dimensions of 15m x 25m (8) in the *Latera praetorii* can be seen. This produced high magnetic responses (see trace plot Fig. 1) suggesting destruction by fire. The interior of the building is not particularly clear but there are suggestions of multiple, closely spaced, transverse features possibly indicating the floor supports of a double granary. The north-western end of this range is fairly well defined. The area to the south-east is less clear and appears to consist of several phases of activity. The *praetentura* appears to contain barracks arranged *per strigas*. The suggested outline of two buildings (9 & 10) are shown on Fig. 4 but cross walls in between the buildings and other anomalous wall lines indicate that more than one phase of buildings is present.

The *retentura* is crossed by a modern iron water pipe (11). There are clearly several phases of buildings in this range. The outline of a long building arranged *per strigas* (12) could indicate more barracks but a larger rectangular building seems to overlie this (13) and other anomalous walls suggest further phases of building.

A line of noise (14) running down the slope from the *porta principalis sinistra* could indicate the line of a road, possibly turning to the north-east on the level ground at the bottom of the slope. Several other line anomalies are visible in area A, 15 is a relict field boundary shown on the 1840 tithe map. Anomalies 16 & 17 are probably ditches or drains but could be assigned to almost any period. The double linear anomaly 18 crossing the fort ramparts could be the result of drains but could be interpreted as part of an enclosure or large building. The high responses along the edge of the field (19) are modern concrete structures and piles of rubble.

Much of area B is dominated by a mass of overlapping anomalies many of which show signs of significant thermoremanent magnetism. Detailed interpretation is not possible in this area and Fig 4 only aims to illustrate certain features of the results. The main area of activity lies immediately to the north-east of the fort defences (1 & 2) and appears to be surrounded by a series of ditches. An array of three possible ditches (21) can be seen on the north-east side although they can only be traced for about 30m with any certainty. These could be the ditches of a much larger earlier fort now largely masked by later activity. Anomaly 31 could also belong to this phase.

The northern limit of much of the activity seems to be defined by the rounded corner of a rampart or ditch perhaps indicating that this area was, for some of its history, enclosed within an annexe of the fort. A further ditch (23) to the north-west of this appears to be one side of an enclosure truncated (or magnetically masked) by the annexe. The activity within the annexe is characterised by large numbers of overlapping features on different alignments and this clearly represents several phases of occupation. There appear to be two major areas of strong magnetic enhancement consistent with heavy burning.

Area 23 appears to consist of a mass of burnt buildings one of which (24) has dimensions of 25m x 15m. These are fairly well defined at the west where two or three rectangular structures are visible (14). Elsewhere the anomalies are fairly random indicating a mass of burnt rubble.

Two or perhaps three lines of strong anomalies (25) cut by what is probably a post-Roman field boundary (26) were detected immediately to the north-east of the fort. These are best interpreted as a series of kilns or ovens. A further series of similar anomalies (27) appear to be enclosed within a building or enclosure. Several other strong anomalies detected elsewhere in area B (28, 29, and 30) could be interpreted as either being either the result of industrial activity or burnt buildings. A well-defined anomaly with dimensions of 7m x 4m (32) appears to be a rectangular building standing within a rectangular enclosure.

The area (33) beside the modern road, in contrast to the rest of the annexe, exhibits little evidence for heavy burning but contains a series of overlapping linear anomalies some of which can be resolved into buildings (e.g. 34). This could be the part of strip development alongside either a road from the fort, which could have run close to the line of the present road, or a Roman road recorded about 70m to the south east (PRN 3419). This fairly low level of activity seems to extend alongside the modern road to the north-east end of the survey area. There is a lot of modern noise alongside the road making it difficult to see any detail and only a single rectangular structure (35) with dimensions of 18m x 15m can be resolved with any certainty. Several other linear features can be seen in this area although most seem to fade away as they approach a magnetically very quiet area (43) that occurs across most of the field to the west of Llanfair Farm. Feature 36 may be part of a field boundary shown on the tithe map of 1840, 37 and 38 are presumably ditches or drains but could be of any period. A series of three narrow negative anomalies (39) are probably modern water pipes leading to a manhole in the field (44). The status of the magnetically quiet area 43 is unclear. It is currently quite wet and could have been very marshy before the railway was built, thus limiting activity. A double linear anomaly (40) is visible as a well-defined bank in the field. This is not shown on the tithe map suggesting that it is early. Several other linear features including boundary 36 seem to fade as they run into the area and it is possible that this area was landscaped or infilled when the railway was built. If this is the case, bank 40 would be a modern feature.

Two other linear anomalies can be seen in area B. Feature 41 is very narrow and is probably a modern drain or pipe. Feature 42 could be part of the annexe defences or possibly a continuation of bank 40.

3.3 Conclusions and summary

The survey revealed a great deal of activity throughout much of the three fields to the north-west of the modern road. The outline of the fort is clearly visible, as are some of the internal buildings including a possible granary and barracks. There are, however, several phases of buildings and defences present making detailed interpretation impossible. There appears to be a substantial annexe to the north-east of the fort. This again contains several phases of activity. A possible array of three ditches could indicate the presence of a large early invasion fort perhaps comparable in size and function to Caersws I and Llanfor. Any early phases are masked by strongly levels of magnetic enhancement indicating either industrial activity or destruction by fire. Lines of strong anomalies immediately to the north-east of the fort may indicate a series of kilns or ovens. Industrial activity on this scale could indicate a works depot attached to the fort and this would certainly help to explain the high levels of thermoremanent magnetism in this area. Comparison with the lines of kilns at Holt (Petch 1969) adds weight to this hypothesis. It is difficult to discern any pattern across the rest of the annexe area although there are suggestions of a phase of roadside *vicus* development and there were apparently several substantial buildings that were destroyed by fire towards the northern corner.

It should be noted that there is no particular reason to assume that all of the buildings within the annexe area are Roman. It is possible that some of the phases are medieval, associated with the early ecclesiastical site at Llanfair. It has to be recognised that there is little in the annexe that can be recognised as being typically Roman by shape alone and any interpretation as such, in advance of excavation, must therefore be considered to be provisional.

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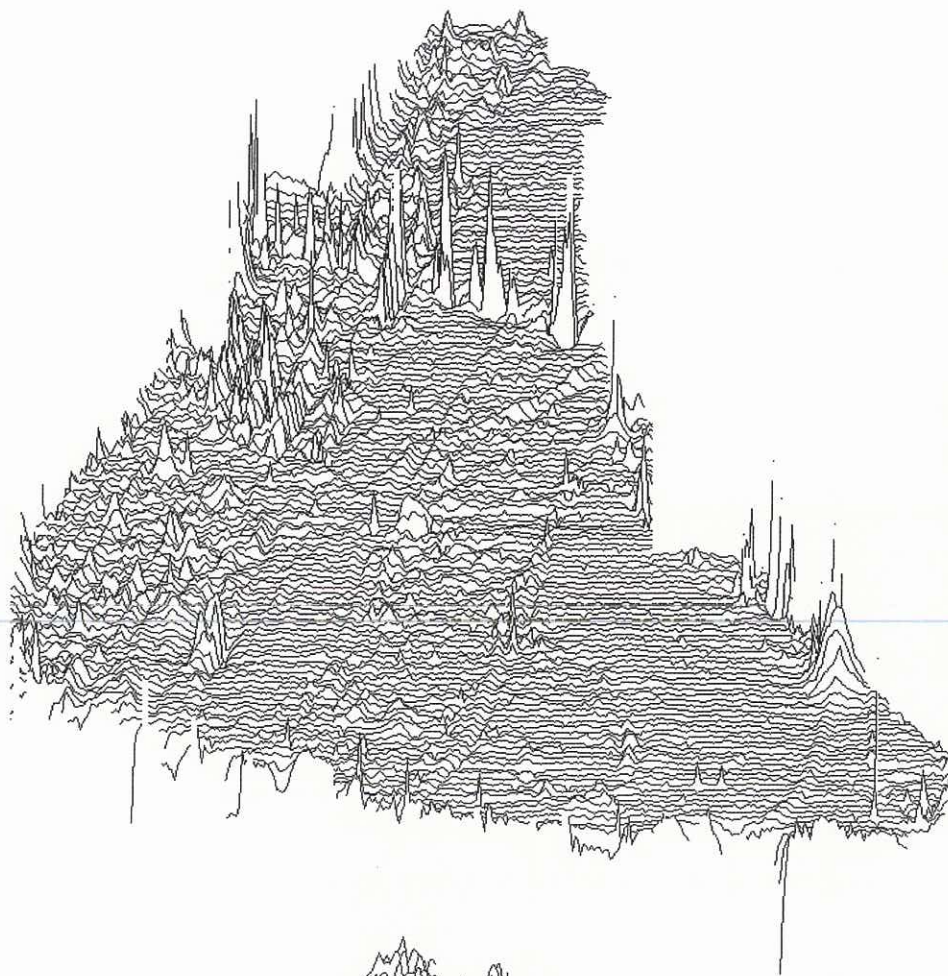


Fig. 1 Llandovery gradiometer survey
Area A, trace plot

Std dev 8.56
Min -195.25
Max 168.74

68.5 nT



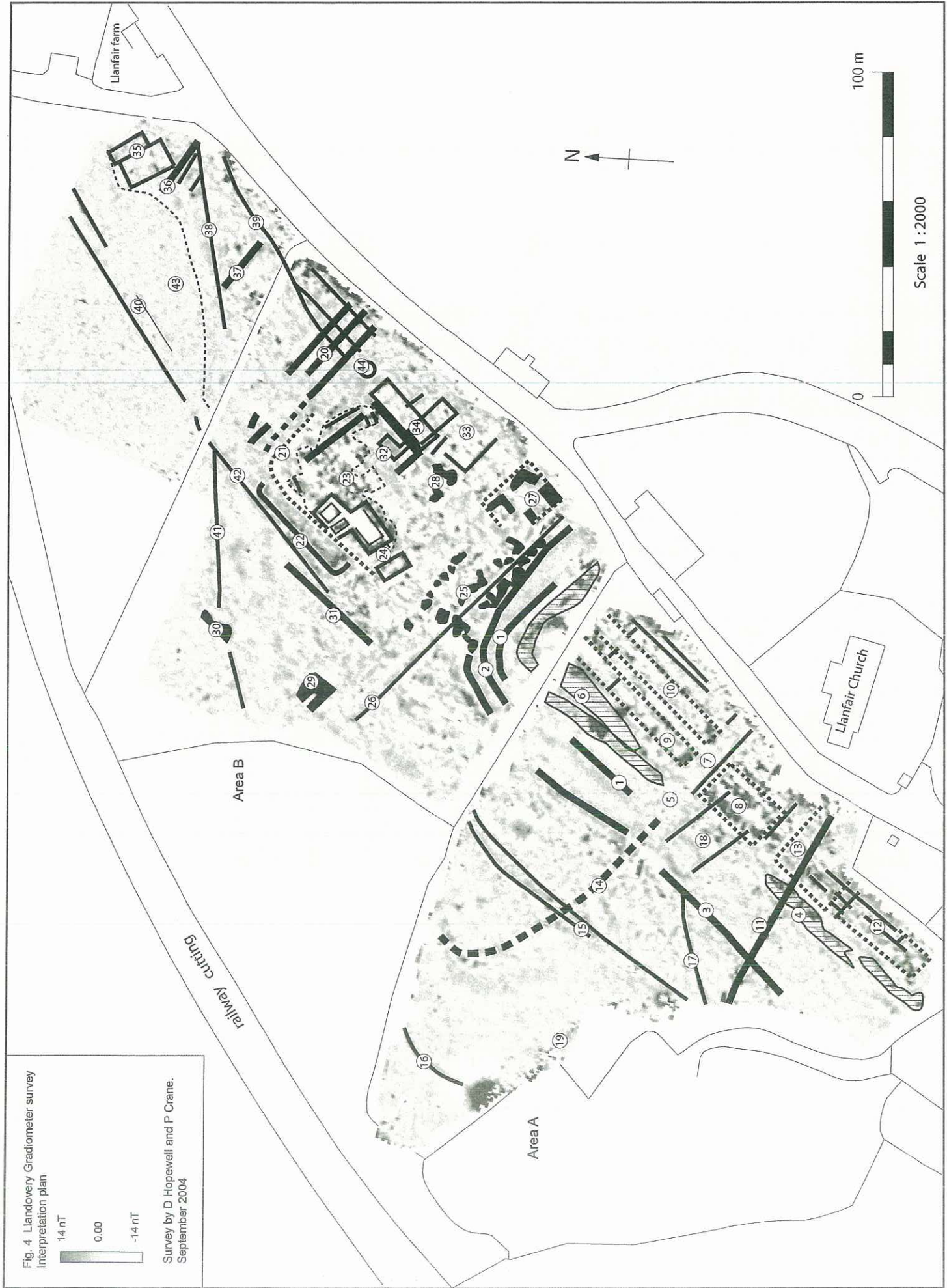
Fig. 2 Llandovery gradiometer survey
Area B, trace plot

Std dev 12.57
Min -197.02
Max 209.63

75.48 nT







**ROMAN MILITARY
ROADS FORTS AND VICI
IN SOUTHWEST WALES
PROJECT 2005**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2004/109

**Ionawr 2005
January 2005**

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by Duncan Schlee

Swydd / Position: Archaeologist

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 10/01/2005

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

Ken Murphy

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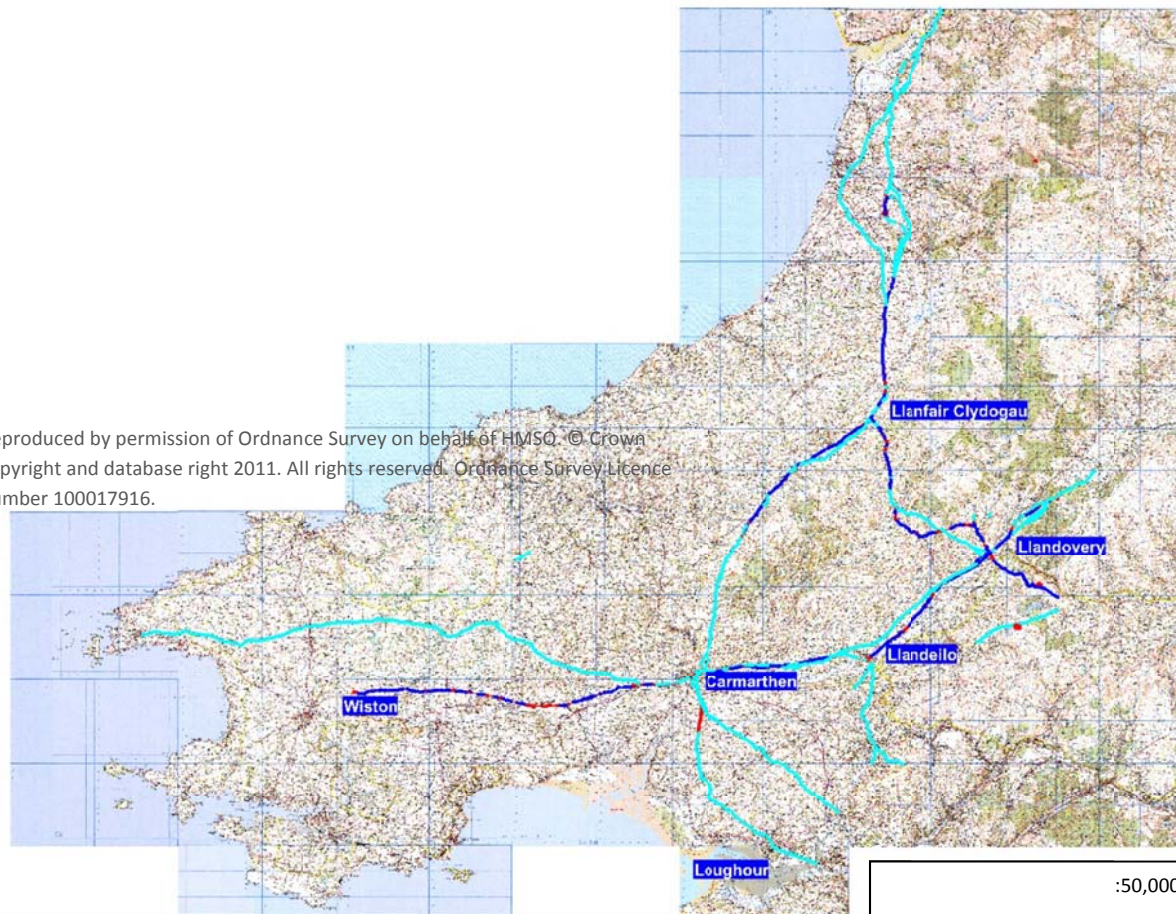
Swydd / Position: Principal Archaeologist-Field Services

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 10/01/2005

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd gennych ar
gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

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LEGEND:

- = Certain Roman road
- = Probable Roman road
- = Suggested Roman road

See section 4.6 of report for a definition of these terms