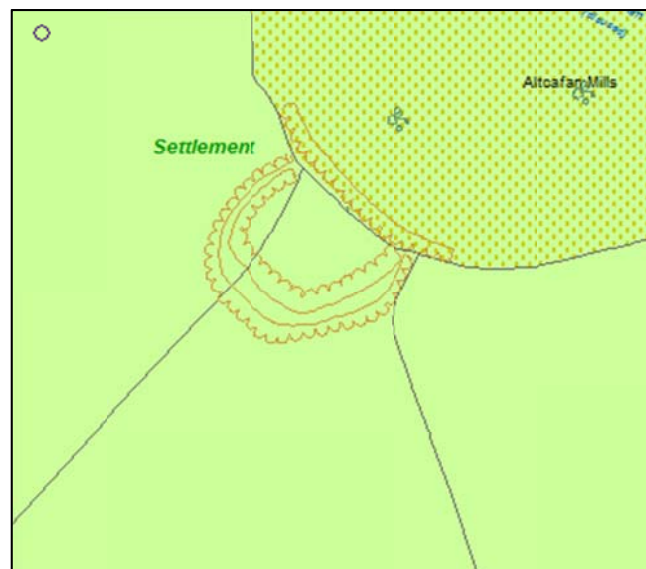


# Historic Environment Feature Management Report:

## Castell Henffryn, Iron Age Enclosure

Customer Reference Number: A0034636

UID: 305,609



This management plan has been produced by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management to inform the positive management of the identified Priority Historic Environment Feature. The identified management outcome will meet the objective for the Historic Environment Feature Targeted Layer as part of the Glastir Land Management Scheme.

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**PRN 2287 Name** CASTELL HENFRYN  
**Period** Iron Age **Site Type** Defended enclosure  
**NGR** SN38483913

### **Site Description**

Castell Henffryn is a "D" shaped Iron Age enclosure visible on Aerial Photographs in 1955. The site is situated on a scarp edge above the Afon Teifi with the bulk of the site on level ground under fields and the eastern edge lies within woodland at the break of slope. The earthworks for the enclosure on the western part have been completely levelled by agricultural activity. The bank and ditch on the east is still traceable within the woodland where it survives up to 1m deep (Murphy 2007). The western part is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as a dished area adjacent to the scarp edge.

The outline of the former earthworks are shown on the most recent Ordnance Survey mapping (Mastermap 2011) mapping. It is assumed that the earthwork has been reduced in size by ploughing and cultivation over the years but that remains of the ditch and some internal features will survive below ground. Recent aerial photographs show that the bulk of the site lies is under three fields one under the plough and the other two under pasture.

Castell Henffryn is similar in form and topographical position to that of Dinas Bran (PRN 2277) and Caer Llwyn Bedw (PRN 2282), both of which are less than 4km west of Castell Henffryn. It is believed to have been occupied during the Roman period as a fortlet named Llangeler (Wallace 1997)

### **Management Issues**

The main management issues for this site are to ensure the survival of the earthworks within the woodland and prevent further degradation of the buried archaeological remains through agricultural activity.

### **Desired Management Outcome**

The desired management outcome is firstly to prevent any damage to the earthworks and buried archaeological remains from root action, wind throw and insensitive woodland management and to keep them in a stable and visible condition.

Secondly to establish a stable agricultural regime for the buried remains within the agricultural land.

## Management Actions

There are three separate areas for management where the following actions are required:

Management area 1; The arable field

- Take the area of the enclosure within the corner of the arable field out of cultivation by widening the field margin
- Re-seed with an appropriate mix to establish a non-rotational fixed rough grass margin

Management area 2; The pasture fields

- Maintain existing pasture and grazing regime but ensure that feeders are not placed within the area of the enclosure to prevent surface erosion through poaching

Management area 3; The woodland

- Remove by hand any saplings on the earthworks to prevent further root damage.
- Spot treat to prevent regrowth
- Any harvesting or thinning of trees to avoid heavy and protracted extraction leading to ground disturbance
- Avoid leaving trees vulnerable to wind throw
- Leave canopy where possible to inhibit shrub growth

## Glastir Whole Farm Code

Please also remember that, unless we have indicated otherwise, the Glastir Whole Farm Code should be observed for all historic features on your farm. The Whole Farm Code states that you must not damage any historic feature identified on your agreement map. Definitions of damage to a historic feature include ANY of the following:

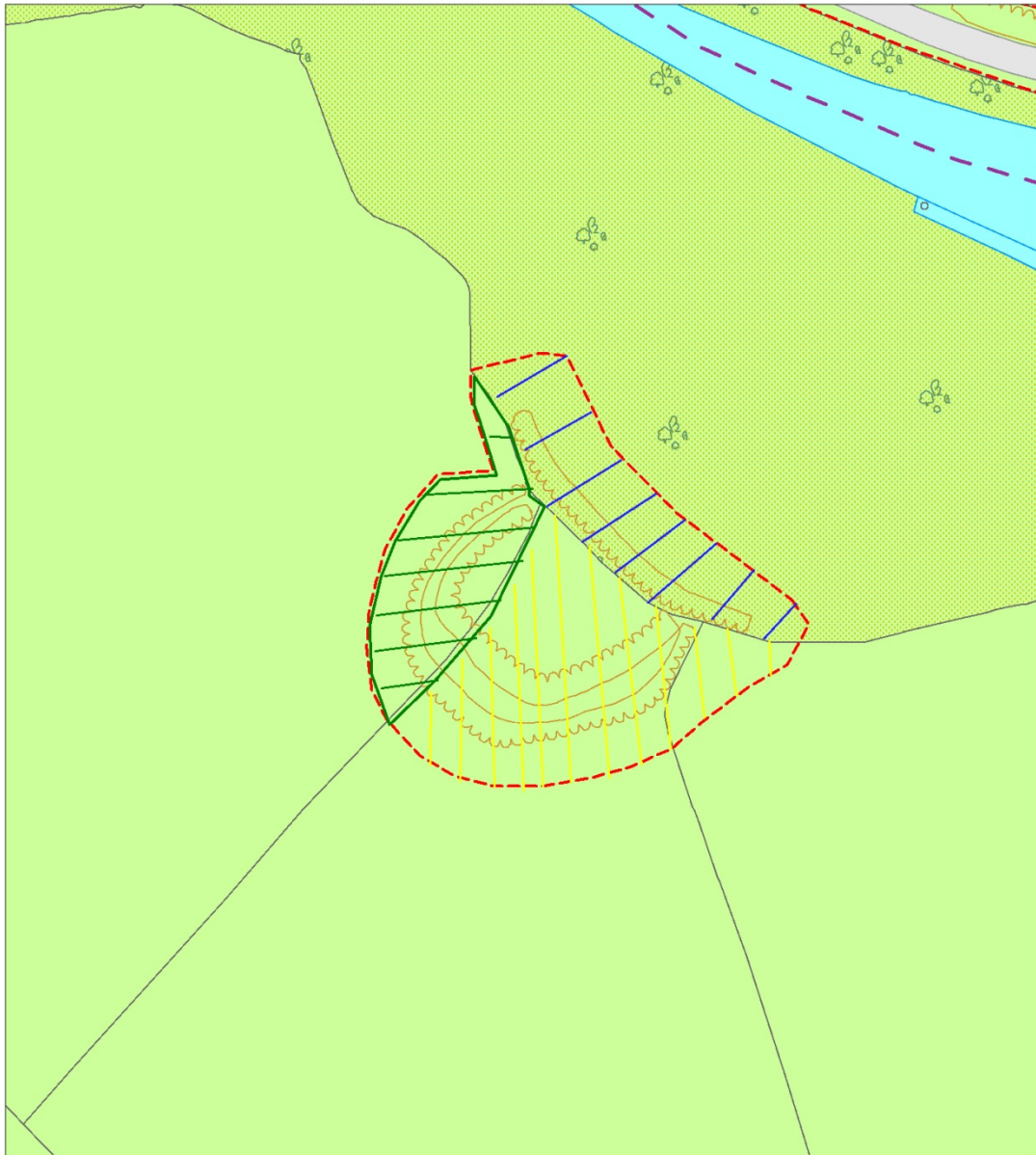
- Ground disturbance or excavation especially extending beneath topsoil.
  - Dumping or storage of material, including temporary storage.
  - Removal of any material, including stones, soil or subsoil.
  - Visible signs of active erosion (loss and disturbance of topsoil) caused by livestock and vehicles or other agricultural practice.
  - Planting trees.
  - Allowing scrub to develop.
  - Ploughing or reseeded.
  - Displacing individual stone features.
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## Location map




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## UID Management Map



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 Management Area 1


 Management Area 2


 Management Area 3






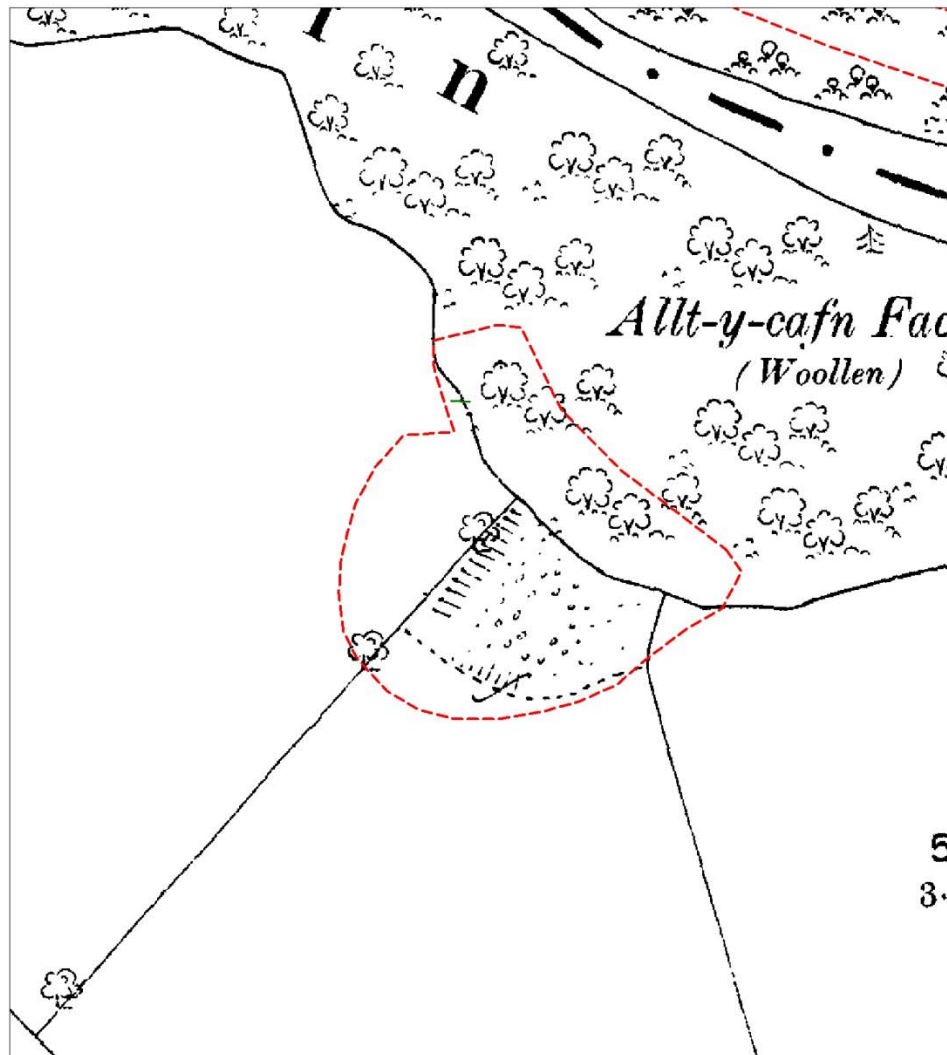
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 Management Area 1

 Management Area 2

 Management Area 3

1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map



Detail from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889)  
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[04.19.13](#)

Archaeological data, from the Regional Sites and Monuments Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).

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