A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CEREDIGION, 2006: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN44







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A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CEREDIGION, 2006: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN44

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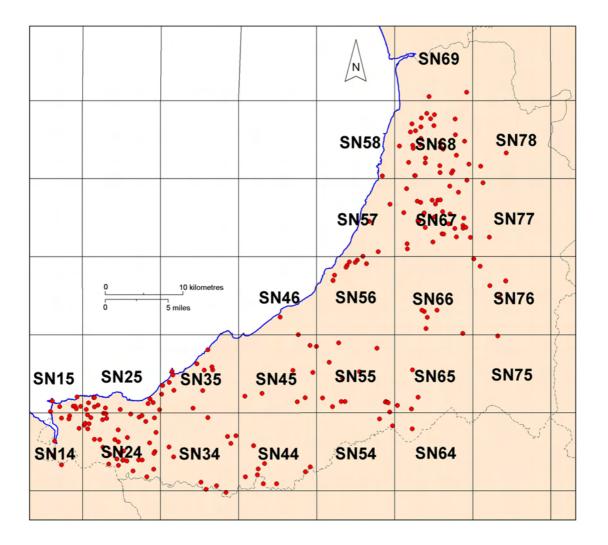
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Cover: Aerial photograph of Pencoed y Foel. Cambria Archaeology.

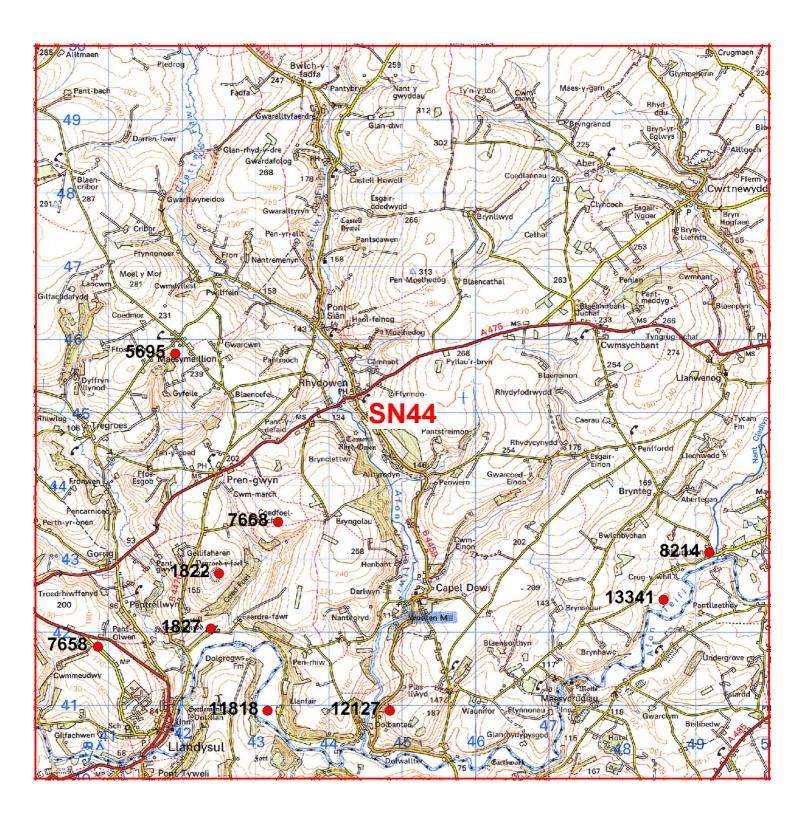
SITE GAZETTEER OF 10KM GRID SQUARE SN44

For ease of handing the site gazetteers have been arranged into Ordnance Survey 10km grid squares. Each gazetteer consists of one or more 1:50,000 maps showing the overall location of each site followed by the individual entries for each site. Each entry comprises: a printout from the Historic Environment Record, including a site description; a 1:500 map; and where available a ground photograph and an aerial photograph.

Many of the 1;500 maps show details of the site plotted from cropmarks shown on aerial photographs. These plots are supplied by RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©.



Index to the gazetteers of defended enclosures and related sites. Gazetteers are arranged by 10km grid squares.



1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SN44.

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1822 PENCOED Y FOEL

<u>PRN</u> 1822 <u>NGR</u> SN425428

SITE NAME PENCOED Y FOEL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age <u>CONDITION</u> C

SITE STATUS SAM; ACK

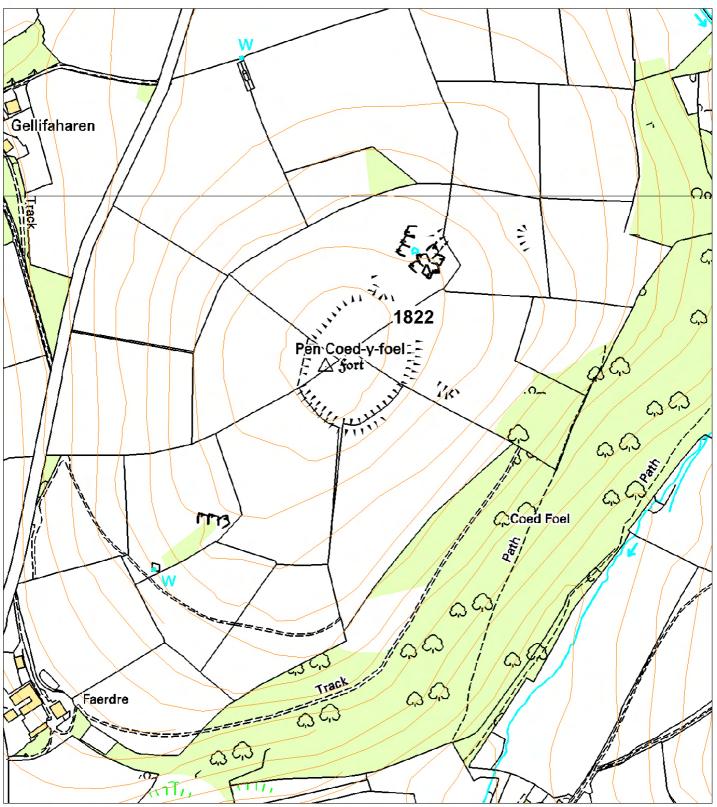
DESCRIPTION

Pencoed y Foel is a univallate defended enclosure lying on the summit of a rounded hill at 250m above sea level. The defensive circuit consisting of a bank, ditch and slight counterscarp bank is 11m wide in total and with an overall height of 2.5m, and encloses a roughly oval area 160m north - south and 125m east - west. The crest of the bank has been robbed. The entrance lay on the north, but here the bank has been destroyed. The interior of the fort is covered with small, shallow stone quarries, mistaken by Evans for huts. A bronze half collar, probably of the 1st century BC was found here in the late 19th century during quarrying. Aerial photographs and maps show field boundaries concentric to the fort's defensive circuit. These may lie on an outer defence, defining a large concentric annexe. These boundaries have not been checked in the field. The interior of the fort and the ramparts are under improved pasture with a little scrub.

K Murphy 16 December 2005 - complied from various sources.



Aerial photograph Cambria Archaeology.



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1827 CASTELL GWYNIONYDD

PRN 1827 NGR SN42394205

SITE NAME CASTELL GWYNIONYDD; COEDFON

<u>SITE TYPE</u> DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?; CASTLE? <u>FORM</u> Earthwork

<u>PERIOD</u> Iron Age?; Medieval? <u>CONDITION</u> B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

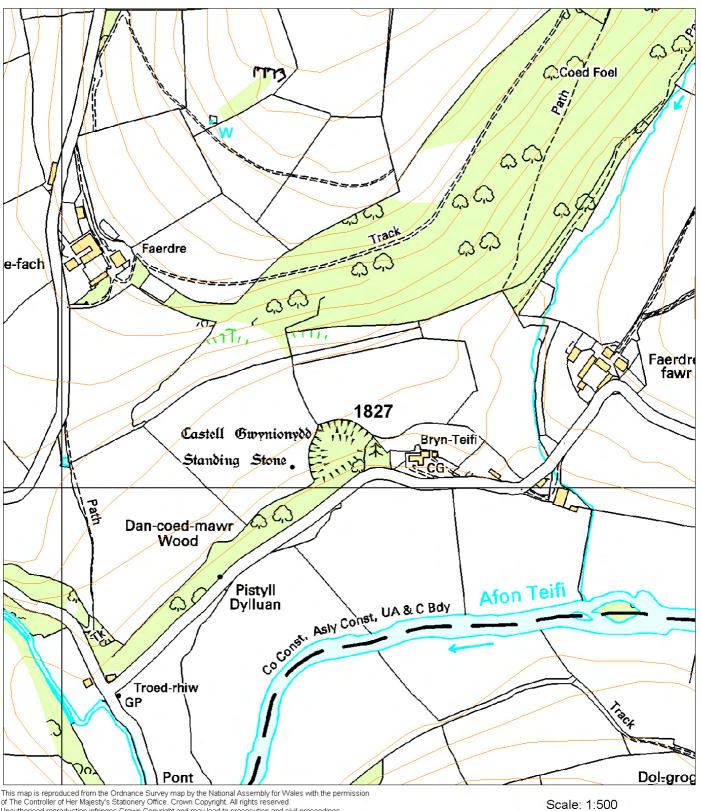
This defended site lies on the edge of a steep valley side at 90m above sea level, 25m above the floodplain of the Teifi. It is naturally well defended on the south side by the valley side. Here a slight bank supplements the natural defence. On other sides a curving length of bank and ditch encloses a semi-circular area approximately 55m across. The defences are substantial with the bank rising 2m - 3m above the interior and 5m above the bottom of the ditch. A simple gap on the north side forms the entrance. The site is under deciduous woodland.

he date of this site is uncertain. King records a castle in the commote of Gwynionydd in 1216, but it is not firmly identified with this site. Given the size of the defences and the small internal area a medieval date is most likely, but an Iron Age date cannot be ruled out.

K Murphy 16 December 2005 - compiled from several sources.



Aerial photograph RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference 2002-cs-1572.



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5695 GAER

PRN 5695 NGR SN419458

SITE NAME GAER

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?; CASTLE? FORM Documents

PERIOD Iron Age?; Medieval? CONDITION E

SITE STATUS

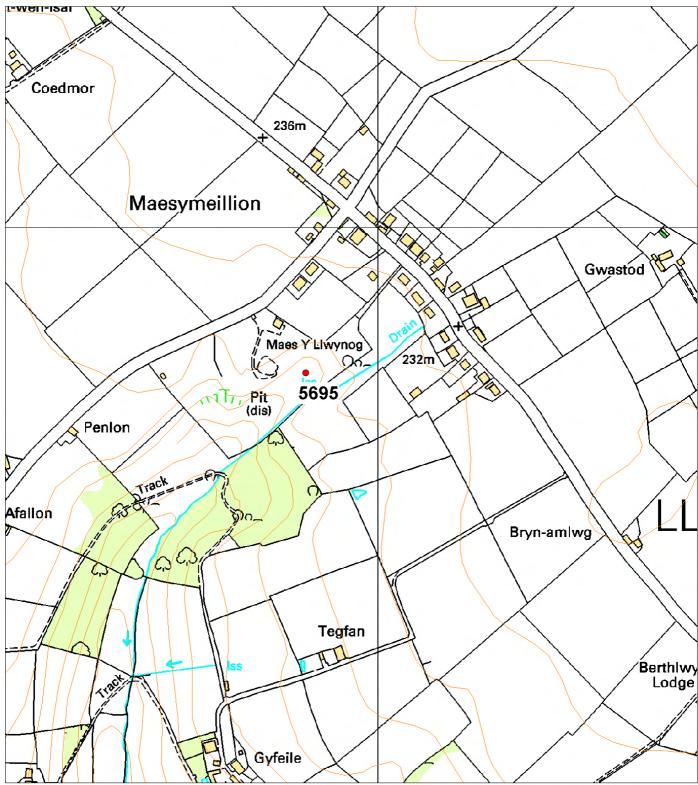
DESCRIPTION

This site is marked on the 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey one-inch map of 1834. It is an unusual location for a defensive site, lying on a slope towards the head of a small valley. The 1994 County History records nothing here. The site, on the fringe of a hamlet, has been considerably altered in recent years. Several metres of hardcore had been dumped across the location of the site to form a level platform. It must be assumed that the site has been destroyed.

K Murphy 17 November 2005



Ground photograph - distant view to location of destroyed site.



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7658 CASTELL GWILYM

<u>PRN</u> 7658 <u>NGR</u> SN40854180

SITE NAME CASTELL GWILYM: CASTELL BWILLIM

<u>SITE TYPE</u> DEFENDED ENCLOSURE <u>FORM</u> Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age?; Roman? CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

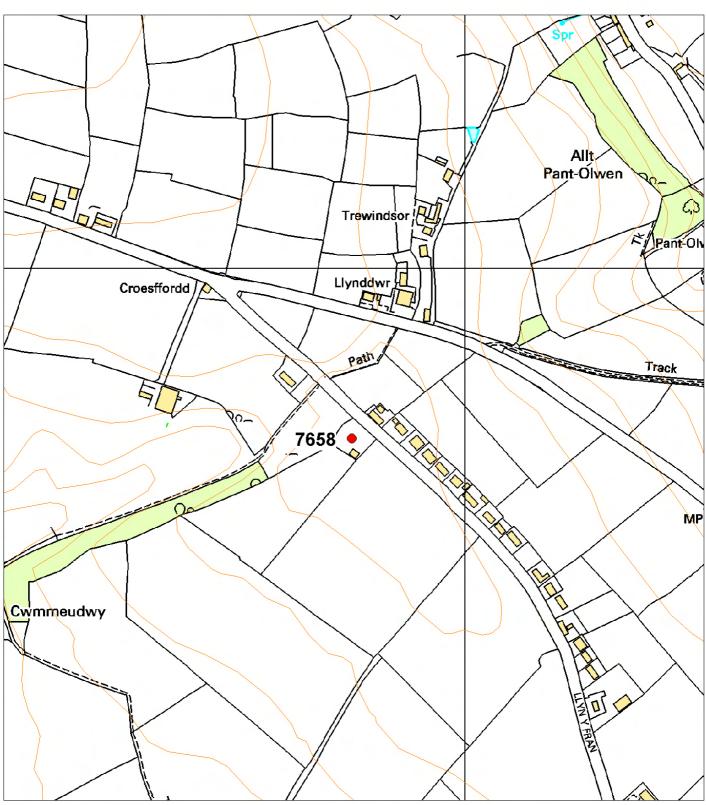
The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1831 places Castell Gwilym (called Castell Bwillim on the map) immediately to the south of Castell Gwilym cottage in what is now a small field or paddock surrounded by earth and stone hedge-banks. The owners of the cottage and paddock remember removing a curving section of earth bank from this paddock a few years ago. This was presumably the bank mentioned by Hogg in the 1994 Cardiganshire History. There is now no trace of the bank and the paddock is used for pony grazing, with a small area of hard standing. However, a section of curving bank with ditch lies in a pasture field 50m to the west and northwest of the cottage. If this were part of the site, then the defended enclosure would be c. 100m diameter, with the cottage at its centre.

The site is located on level ground, towards the northwest end of a rounded hill, at 175m above sea level. To the northwest and west land falls away into a small valley.

K Murphy 16 November 2005



Ground photograph - looking over location of site.



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7668 CAE PERTH CAERAU

<u>PRN</u> 7668 <u>NGR</u> SN433435

SITE NAME CAE PERTH CAERAU

<u>SITE TYPE</u> DEFENDED ENCLOSURE <u>FORM</u> Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age?; Roman? CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

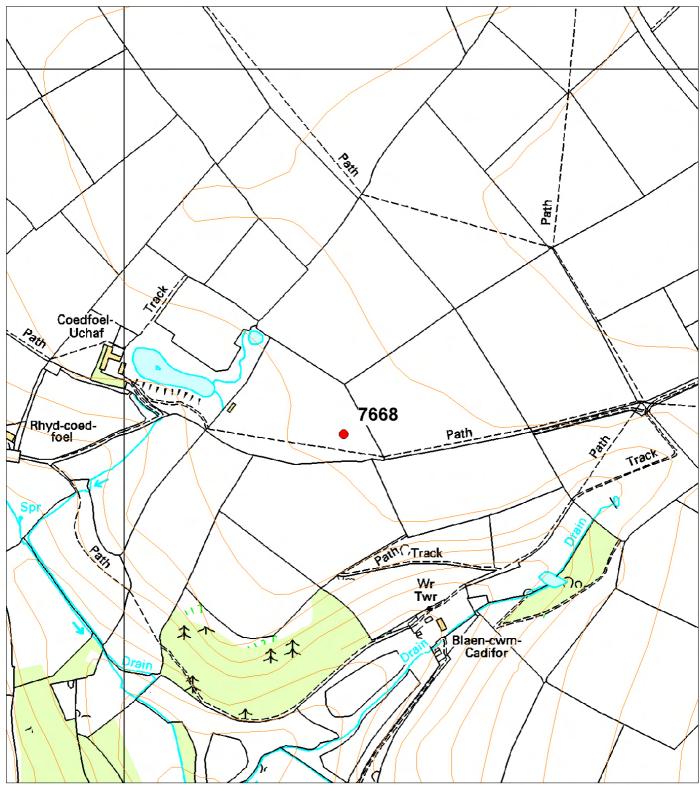
DESCRIPTION

Located on a gentle southwest-facing slope at 215m above sea level, Cae Perth Caerau is a rectangular earthwork enclosure. The enclosure is sharp-cornered and approximates to an 80m square. A bank approximately 10m wide and up to 0.7m high forms three sides of the enclosure - south, east and west. The bank fades to the north, and, indeed, is hardly visible on the northern side. There is no trace of a ditch outside the bank. A lower section of bank to the west end of the south side may mark an entrance, but this is not certain, and it could equally well as lie on the reduced northern side. In 2005, the site was under improved pasture.

K Murphy 22 November 2005



Ground photograph showing slight earthworks of site.



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8214 PEN Y CWRT

<u>PRN</u> 8214 <u>NGR</u> SN49184309

SITE NAME PEN Y CWRT

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT? FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age? <u>CONDITION</u> E

SITE STATUS

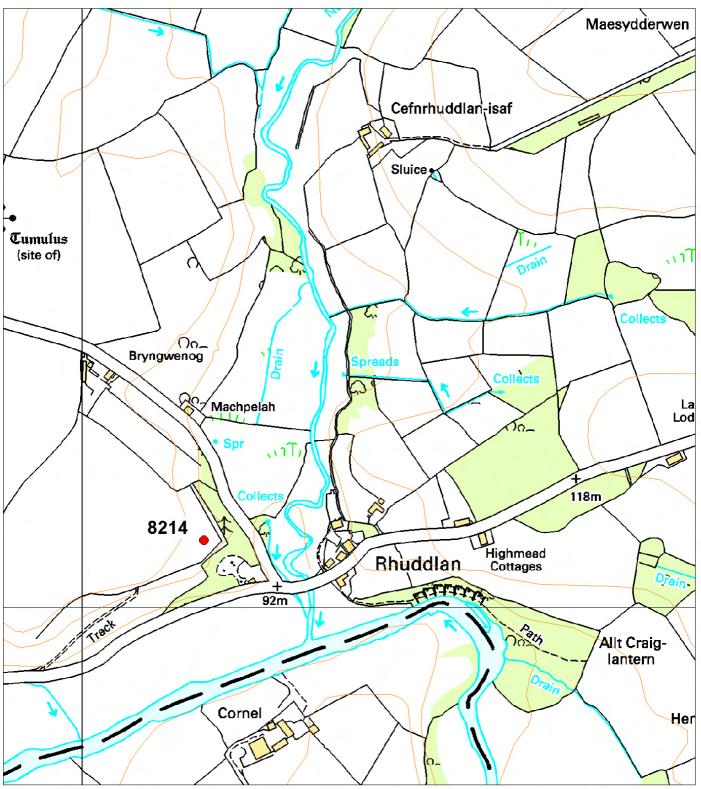
DESCRIPTION

There seems to be some confusion about the exact location of this site. Its proper location seems to be at SN49184309. This is on level ground at 105m above sea level, on an inland promontory formed by steep slopes to the south and east. A quarry has taken away the point of the promontory, and the steep slopes are tree covered. The level area is under improved pasture. There is no trace of earthworks to indicate a defensive site as recorded by earlier authorities.

K Murphy 2 March 2006



Ground photograph looking over location of site.



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11818 LLANFAIR FARM

PRN 11818 NGR SN43164093

SITE NAME LLANFAIR FARM

<u>SITE TYPE</u> DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT <u>FORM</u> Earthwork

<u>PERIOD</u> Medieval; Post Med <u>CONDITION</u> C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

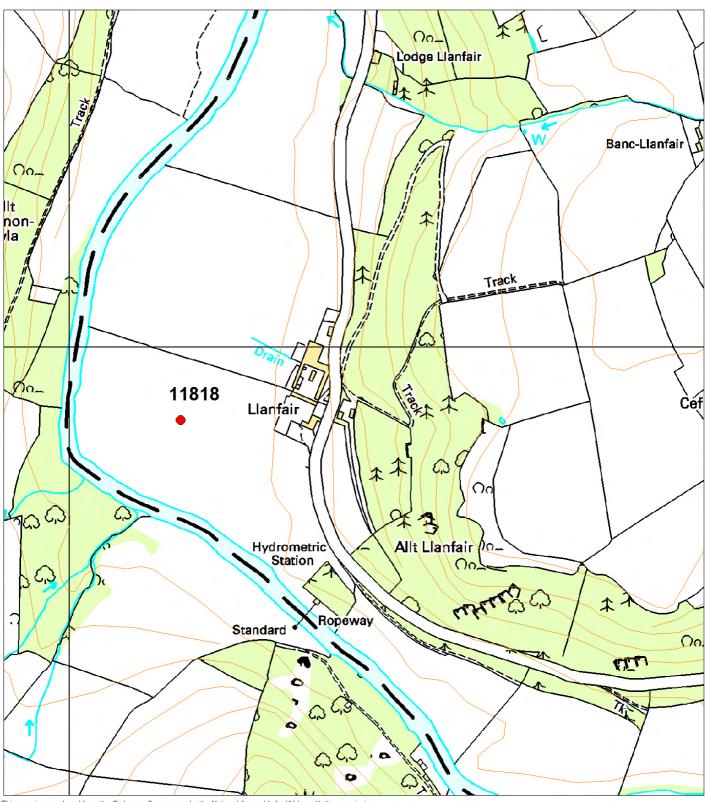
A sub-circular earthwork enclosure lies on a terrace of the River Teifi at 70m above sea level, a few metres above the floodplain. On aerial photographs it shows as a sub-circular enclosure, approximately 60m diameter, defined by a bank and ditch, with a west facing entrance. On the ground it is clear that the enclosure occupies a slightly elevated position above the rest of the terrace. The defensive bank is low, perhaps no more that 0.5m, and seems to incorporate the rising natural ground in its circuit. The ditch is hardly detectable. A slightly higher area within the centre of the otherwise flat interior may indicate the site of a building.

A geophysical survey by Gemma Bezant in 2005 confirmed the nature of the site, although the survey indicated a pear-shaped enclosure, rather than a subcircular one. The survey also indicated the presence of a rectangular building in the centre of the enclosure. Excavation followed on from the survey - the results are awaited, but initial results suggest that this was a medieval/post medieval site. In 2005, the site was under improved pasture.

K Murphy 29 November 2005



Ground photograph looking over earthworks.



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12127 GWAR FFYNNON

PRN 12127 NGR SN44834093

SITE NAME GWAR FFYNNON

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?: BOUNDARY BANK? FORM Earthwork

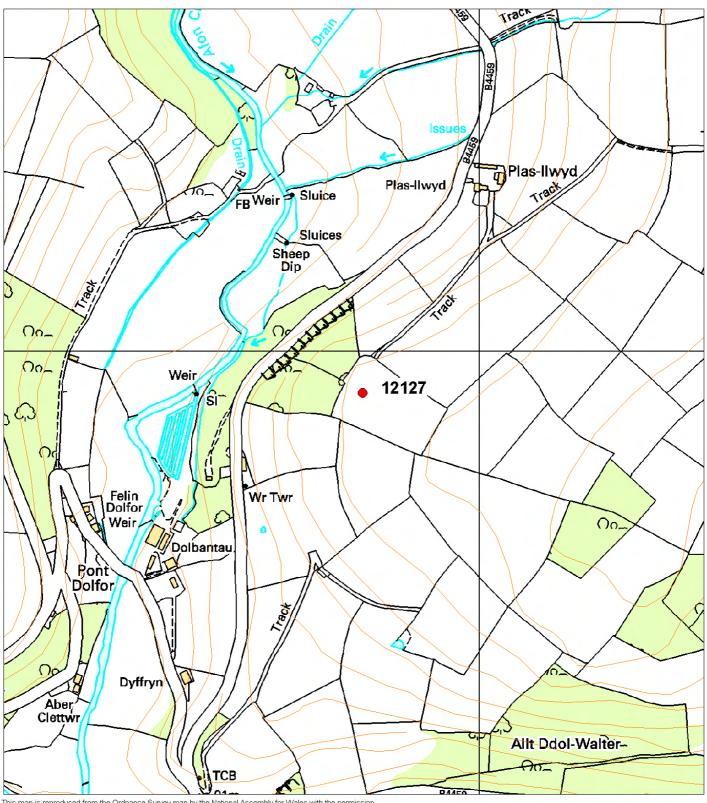
<u>PERIOD</u> Iron Age?; Roman?; Post Med<u>CONDITION</u> D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This site is located on level ground. To the west the land falls away steeply into a narrow valley. Land rises gently to the east. Vertical aerial photographs show an earthwork bank running across a field from north to south, continuing in the field to the south for a few metres before turning sharply to the west and then fading. It is possible that this is the remains of an enclosure measuring 85m north - south and 60m east - west, but this is not entirely certain as the earthworks have the appearance old field boundaries. Under improved pasture.

K Murphy 24 November 2005



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13341 CRUG Y CHWIL

PRN 13341 NGR SN48564244

SITE NAME CRUG Y WHIL; CRUG U CHWIL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Documents

PERIOD Iron Age; Medieval CONDITION U

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Myrick mentions a site of uncertain form in 1810. The exact location is uncertain, but an elongated conical hill, a distinctive landscape feature, called Crug-y-Chwil is the most likely position. Crug-y-Chwil rises 20m from surrounding farmland to the north, west and south and 30m from the Teifi floodplain to the east. The summit is oval in shape, 60m by 30m, and round-topped. Apart from a slight stepped break of slope along the eastern side of the summit, which may be the remains of a bank, there is nothing to indicate any constructed elements to the hill. Staff and students from Lampeter University excavated a trench on the west site of the summit a few years ago - the results are not currently known. The hill is under improved pasture with a little gorse scrub on the eastern slopes.

K Murphy 17 November 2005



Ground photograph - distant view of site.



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REJECTED SITES

Three sites originally recorded as defended enclosures or similar on the Historic Environment were rejected:

13342 recorded as a possible defended enclosure, this site was classified as a natural feature following a field visit.

8215 recorded as a defended enclosure, this site was reclassified as a natural landform/field following a field visit.