

# **A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SM73, SM83 AND SM93**



Prepared by Cambria Archaeology for Cadw

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## A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROEKSHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SM73, SM83 AND SM93

Gan / By

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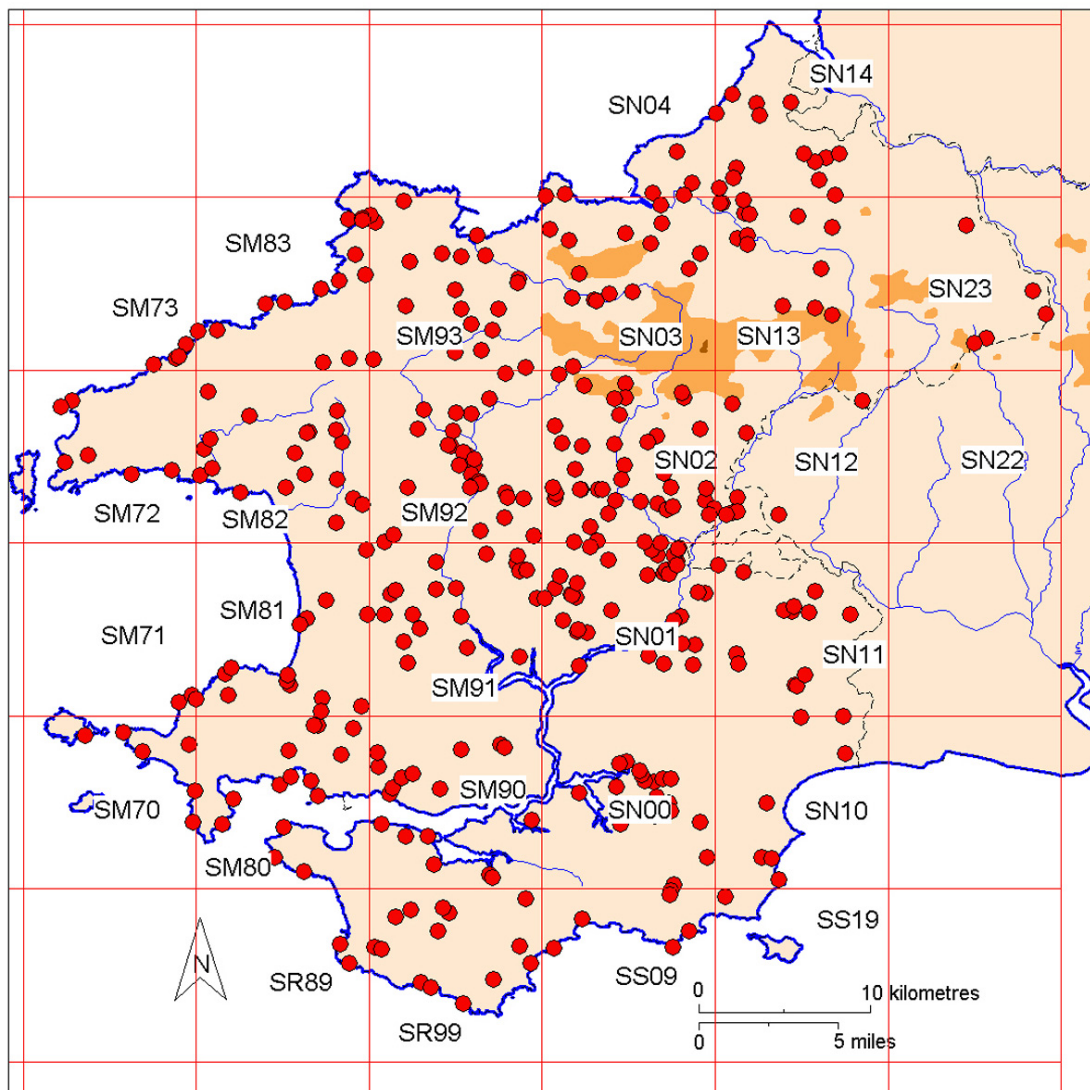
Cover: Aerial photograph of Ysgubor Gaer defended enclosure 2831. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_1205.



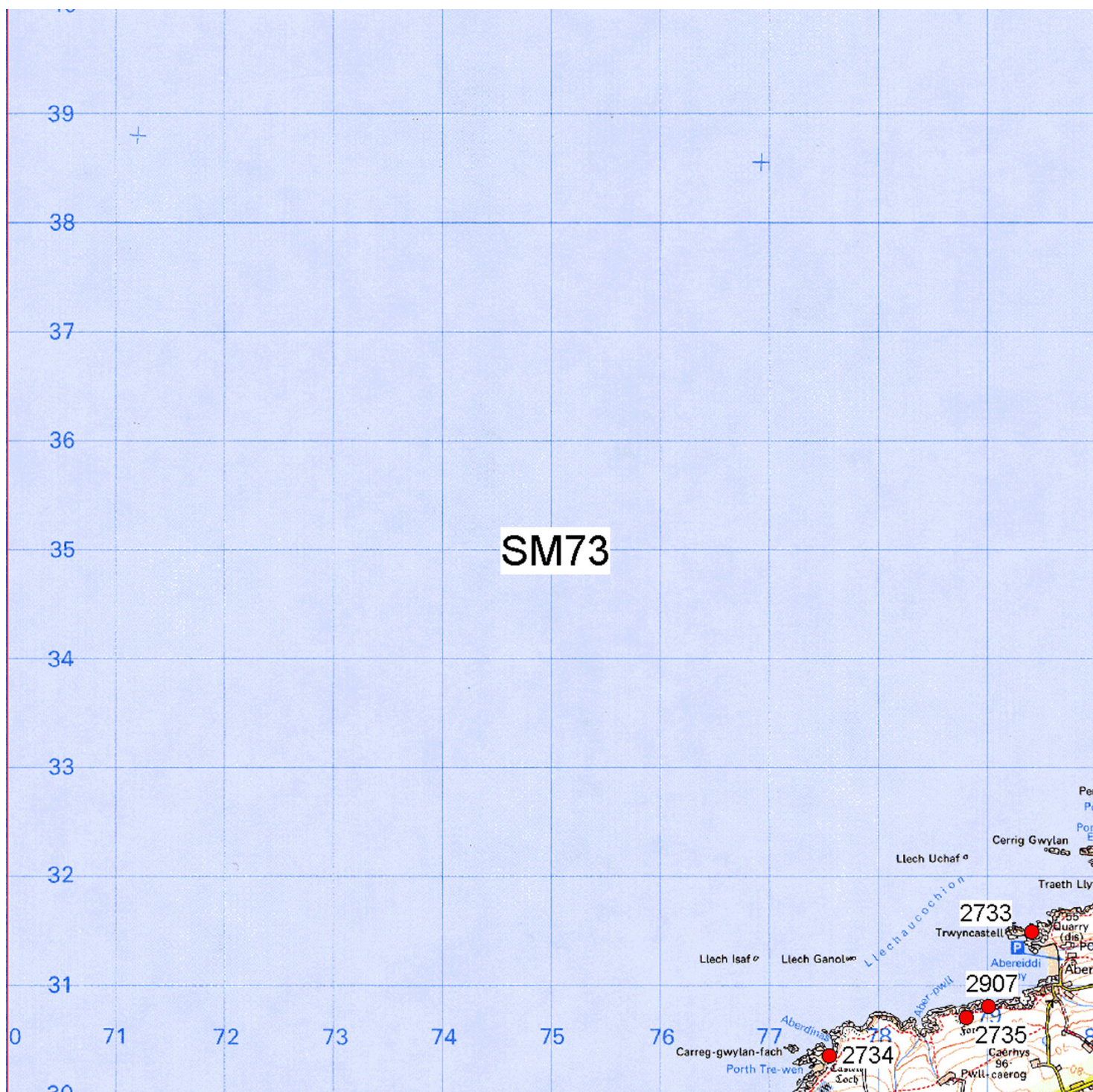
## SITE GAZETTEER OF 10KM GRID SQUARES SM73, SM83 and SM93

For ease of handling 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 SM73.

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1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SM83.

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1: 50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SM93.

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## 2484 PANTEURIG

PRN 2484      NGR SM90333854

SITE NAME PANTEURIG

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

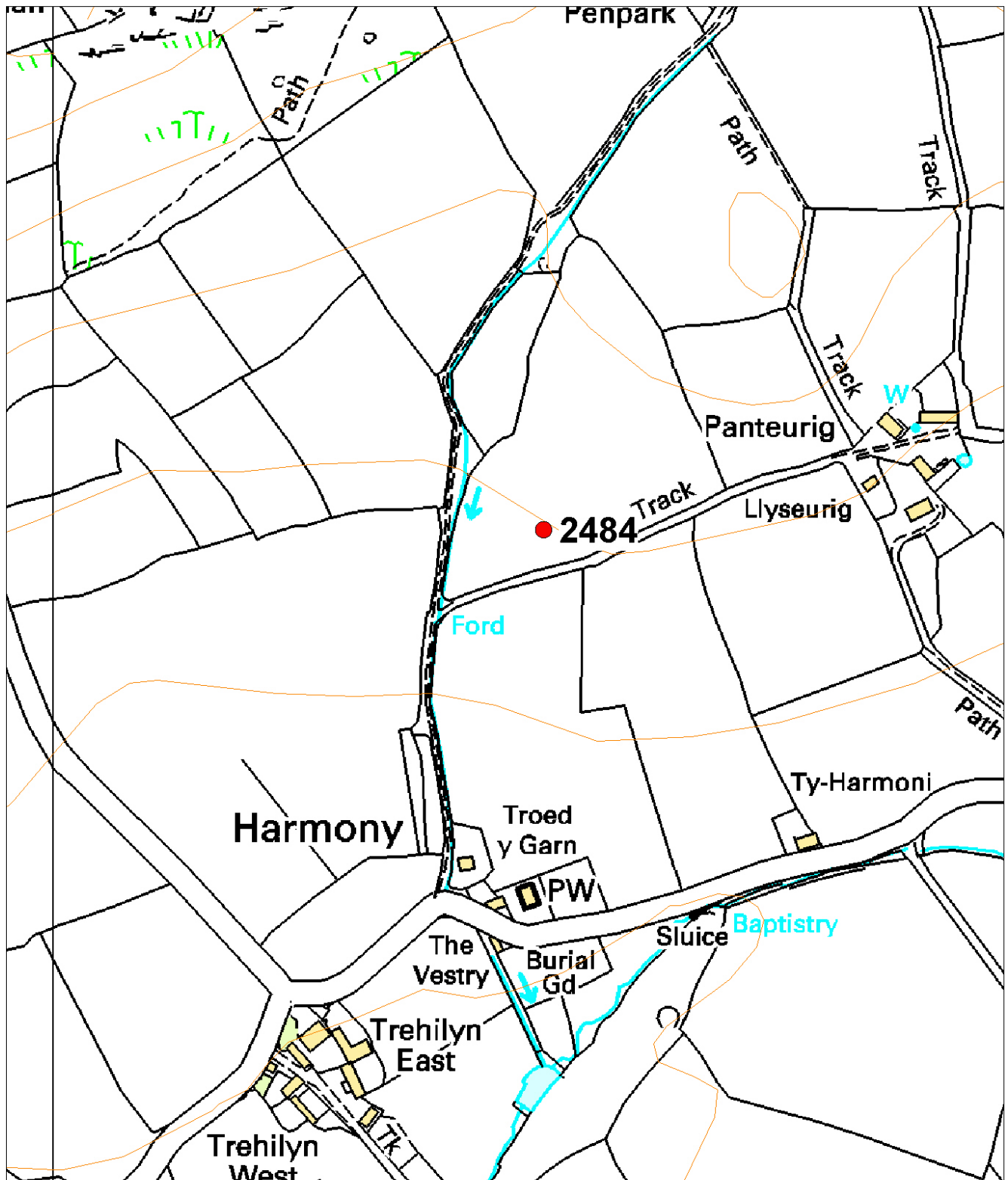
A small, oval, earthwork enclosure occupies a gentle southwest-facing slope at 130m above sea level in a field of improved pasture. The site was identified on vertical aerial photographs, on which it is rather vague. On the ground it comprises a circular depression c.50m diameter bounded by a very low and spread bank on all sides except the north side, where it is reduced to a scarp. A field boundary crosses the south side of the enclosure and there are lines of other removed boundaries crossing the interior. There is no obvious entrance.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 10 January 2007



Ground photograph looking NE over low earthwork enclosure 2484.





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Scale 1:5000

## 2490 CASTELL WLADUS

PRN 2490      NGR SM92013979

SITE NAME CASTELL WLADUS; CASTELL CLEDDAU; CASTELL CLEDDYF

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; RINGWORK?      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age; Medieval      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

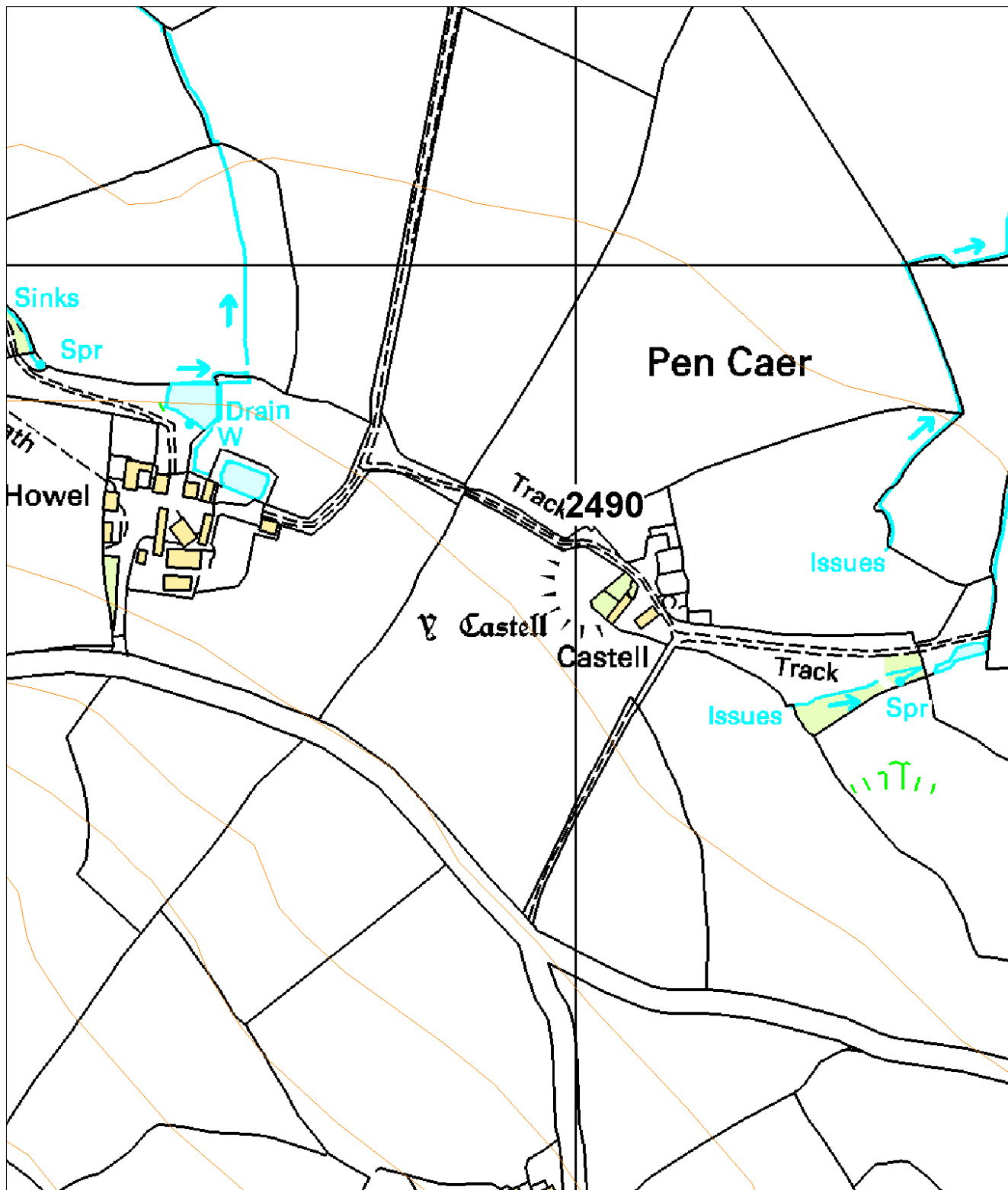
### DESCRIPTION

Castell Wladus is a much-damaged, small, circular earthwork enclosure occupying a gentle southwest-facing slope at 80m above sea level. Approximately 30% of this site was destroyed by the construction of the old farmhouse on the east side, and modern farm buildings and a slurry pit have damaged the north side. The remaining portion lies in a pasture field and comprises a curving, low, 0.2m high, spread bank enclosing a projected roughly circular area c.50m diameter. There is no trace of a ditch.

This site has clearly suffered considerable damage over the past few decades as the scheduling description records the bank standing to 5 feet high.

This site is most likely to be an Iron Age defended enclosure. Rees (1932) marks Castell Wladus as a minor fortification or castle abandoned by the 14th century on his map "South Wales and the Border in the 14<sup>th</sup> century".

K Murphy 5 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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## 2491 GAER FACH/GARN FECHAN

PRN 2491                      NGR SM90043893

SITE NAME GAER FACH; GARN FECHAN

SITE TYPE HILLFORT            FORM Earthwork

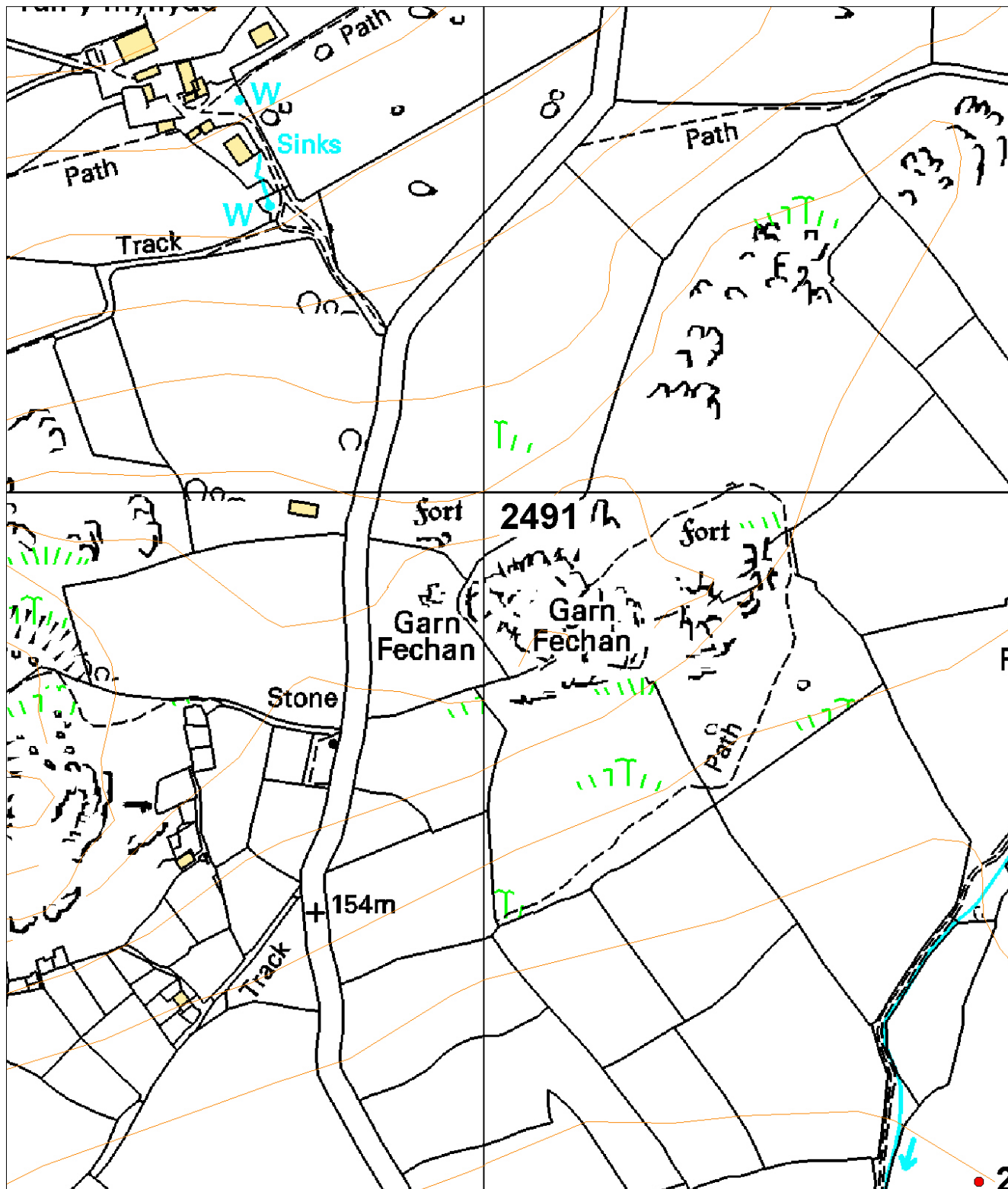
PERIOD Iron Age            CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM; ACK

### DESCRIPTION

Gaer Fach or Garn Fechan is (as the name indicates) a small, stone-built hillfort occupying a rocky hilltop at 170m above sea level, some 400m east of the larger fort of Garn Fawr. The fort is protected by a single rubble wall/bank, now collapsed, which rises 0.7m above the interior and 2.6m above the exterior of the fort. The defence is best preserved on the easily approachable east side where it runs between two rocky outcrops. There is a break midway along the east side. However, a second break on the northeast side near the remains of a c. 3m diameter stone hut circle is more likely to be the original entrance. The rampart on other sides is more broken and slighter, and in places covered with vegetation and difficult to detect. The interior is roughly square and measures 50m across and is rocky and covered with gorse, bracken and grass.

K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

## 2505 PORTH Y CASTELL

PRN 2505                      NGR SM92333626

SITE NAME    PORTH Y CASTELL;FFYNNON DRUIDION;PARK CASTELL

SITE TYPE    DEFENDED ENCLOSURE              FORM Earthwork

PERIOD            Iron Age              CONDITION    C

SITE STATUS

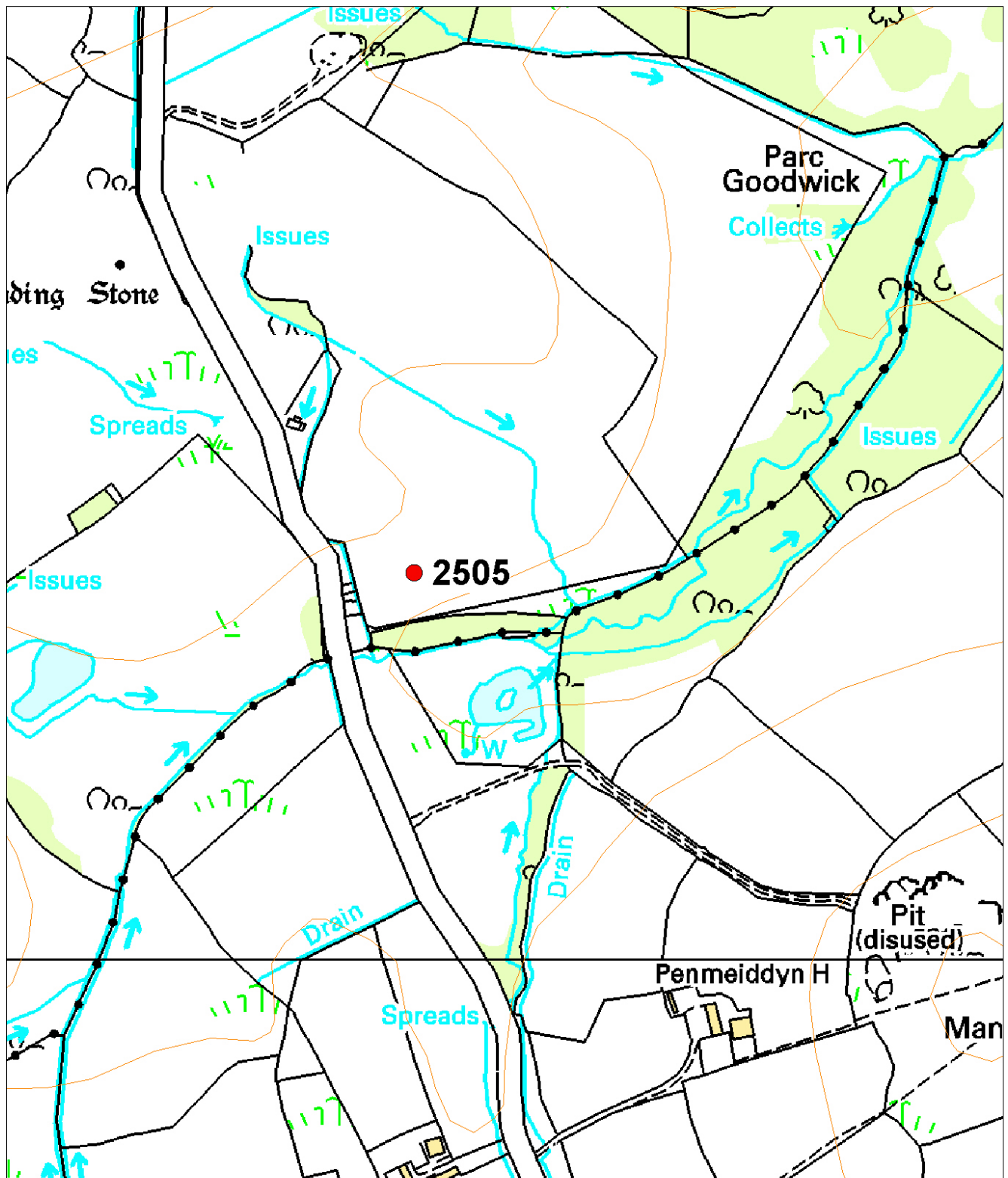
DESCRIPTION

The remains of a small, circular defended enclosure occupies a gentle south-facing slope at 85m above sea level. It is defined by a spread bank c.48m diameter which averages 0.25m high on the north, east and west sides but fades to a scarp on the south, down-slope, side. A shallow ditch is present on the north and northeast sides. There is no obvious entrance.

In 2007, the site was under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 9 January 2007





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Scale 1:5000

## 2516 PARC CASTELL

PRN 2516                      NGR SM94183673

SITE NAME    PARC CASTELL

SITE TYPE    PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD            Iron Age                      CONDITION    C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

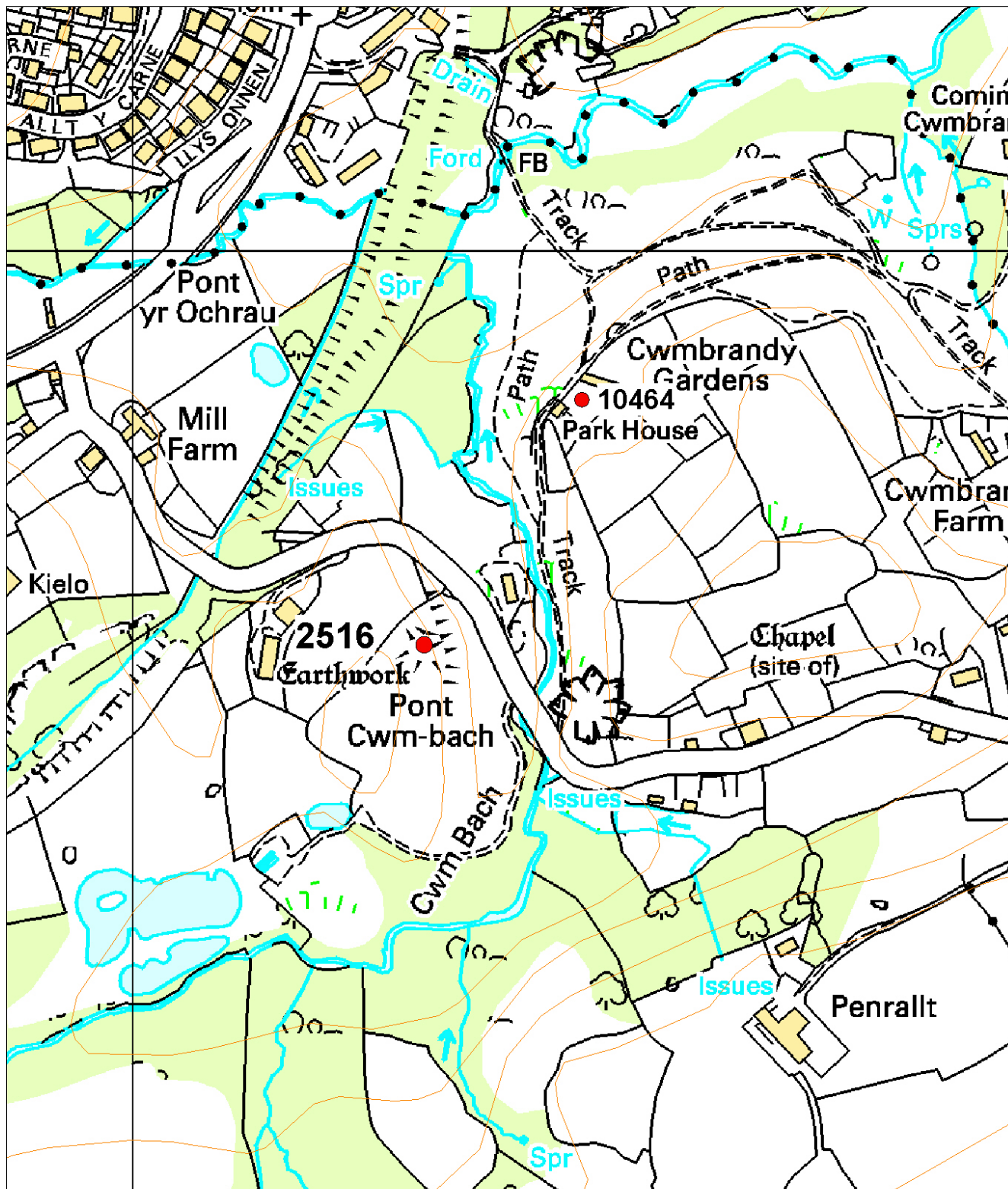
Parc Castell is a difficult site to define and characterise, perhaps as it may be unfinished. It lies on a northeast-facing slope at 30m above sea level. Immediately to the east the slope steepens and falls away to a stream c.15m below. To the southwest the land rises gently onto a rounded hilltop at 40m above sea level some 50m away. The north, west and southwest sides are defended by a seemingly discontinuous spread bank and a shallow ditch. Other sides are protected by natural scarp slopes, which may have been steepened as part of the defence. Stone, from field clearance, has been dumped in the interior forming small cairns. Overall, this site seems to be a small promontory fort, perhaps unfinished, with an internal area c. 35m N-S and 30m E-W. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 9 January 2007



Ground photograph looking NW along line of defences on N side of site 2516.





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Scale 1:5000

## 2540 Y CAERAU

PRN 2540      NGR SM967366

SITE NAME CAERAU Y

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?    FORM Place-name

PERIOD Iron Age?    CONDITION U

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

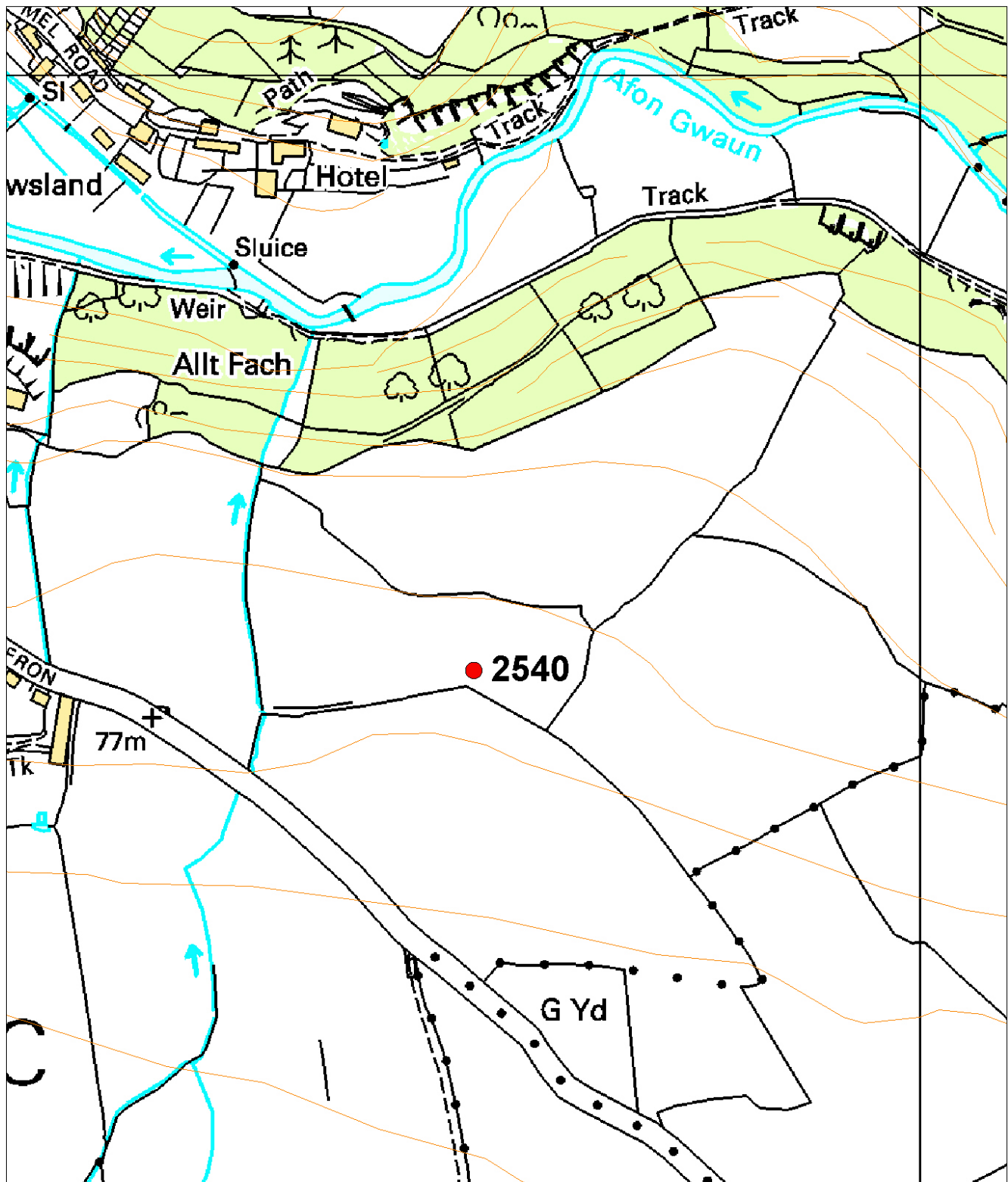
There seems to be some confusion over this site. It is clear that prehistoric and later remains lie at this location - PRNs 2534, 2539, 2438 - but the association with the place-name Caerau and a defended enclosure seems to have been made by Crossely when he identified a 'Damaged oval enclosure' on aerial photographs. There is no trace of such an enclosure on the ground, although there is an L-shaped bank, depressions and much stonework and evidence of foundations in a field of improved pasture, and it seems most likely that Crossley was mistaking these for an enclosure.

This site has therefore been downgraded from possible hillfort to a place-name.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 8 January 2007



Ground photograph looking W in field of site 2540.



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## 2543 CASTELL MWRTACH

PRN 2543                      NGR SM95313657

SITE NAME CASTELL MWRTACH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age?; Roman?; Early Medieval?                      CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Earlier references, the RCAHM in 1925 and the Ordnance Survey, recorded a sub-rectangular enclosure defined by a spread bank standing up to 0.4m high on the southwest side and less well preserved elsewhere. The enclosure measured c.50m SW-NE and 40 SE-NW internally.

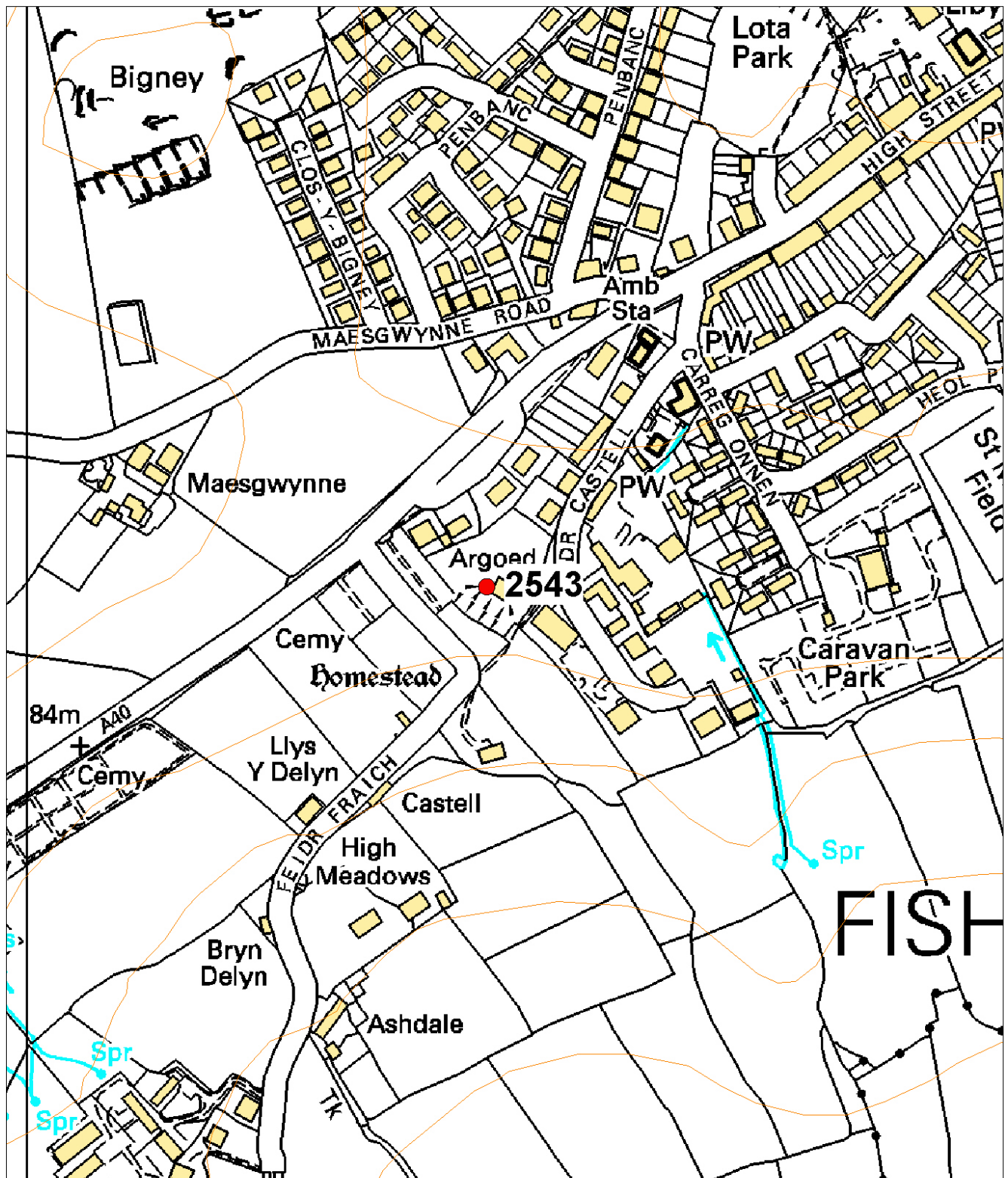
A dwelling was built in the enclosure interior in the 1970s. It would seem now that only the southwest side of the defences remain, and these still stand to c.0.4m high, and lie in the garden. They have gone on other sides.

The site occupies a gentle north-facing slope at 85m above sea level.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 8 January 2007



Ground photograph looking NW along slight defensive bank of defended enclosure 2543, SW side.



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Scale 1:5000



## 2572 CRONLLWYN

PRN 2572      NGR SM98633531

SITE NAME CRONLLWYN

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

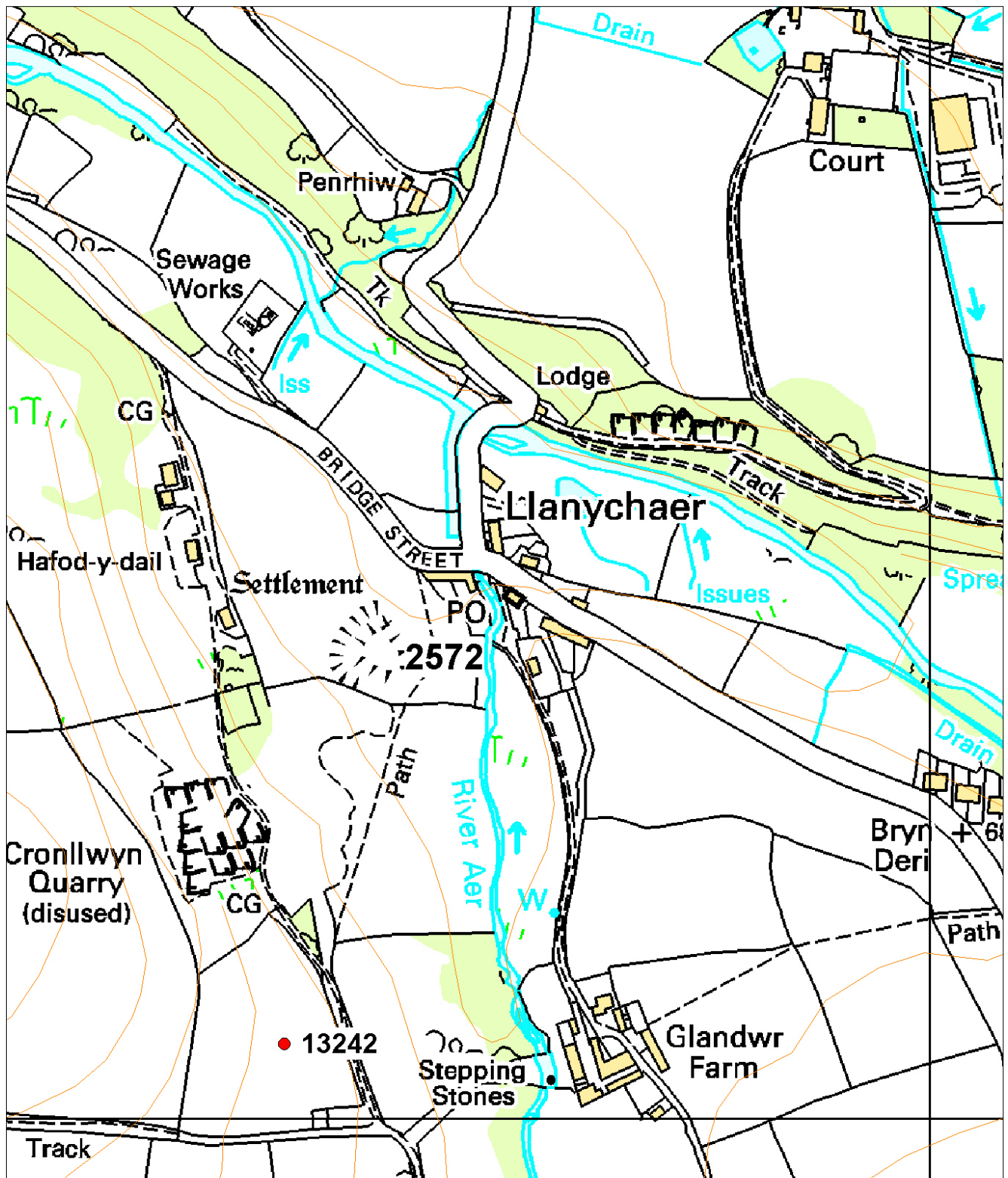
PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

### DESCRIPTION

Cronllwyn is a univallate, egg-shaped defended enclosure lying towards the foot of a gentle northeast-facing slope at 60m above sea level and c.10m above the floodplain of the Afon Gwaun. It is defended by a plough-reduced bank and ditch. The bank survives to 0.2m internally and 1.2m-1.6m externally. The ditch is best preserved on the west side where there are also traces of a slight counterscarp bank. The location of the entrance is unclear, but aerial photographs seem to show a simple gap through the bank and ditch on the north side. The internal area measures c. 35m N-S and 30m E-W. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

## 2573 CASTELL PEN Y FEIDR

PRN 2573                      NGR SM90273065

SITE NAME CASTELL PEN Y FEIDR

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age              CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

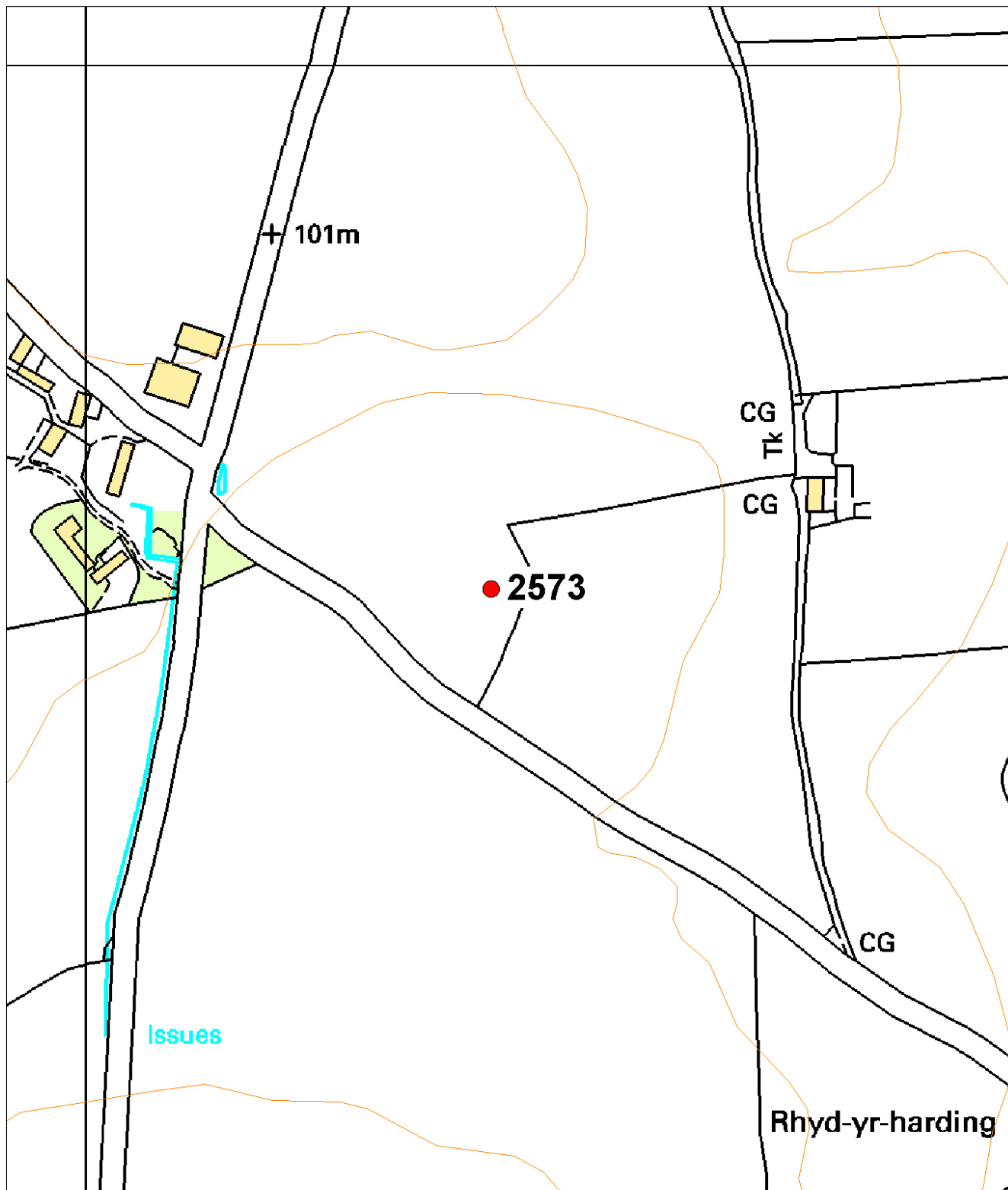
Located on a rounded, local hilltop at just over 100m above sea level, Castell is a small defended enclosure that had been much reduced, almost to nothing, by the early years of the 20th century. In 2007, all that remained was a hardly detectable, curvilinear, stony bank in a recently ploughed field, probably representing the north side of the enclosure.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 4 January 2007





Ground photograph looking SE over site of enclosure 2573.



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## 2576 CASTELL HENDRE WEN

PRN 2576                      NGR SM92083371

SITE NAME CASTELL HENDRE WEN; CASTELL BYTHEG

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age              CONDITION B

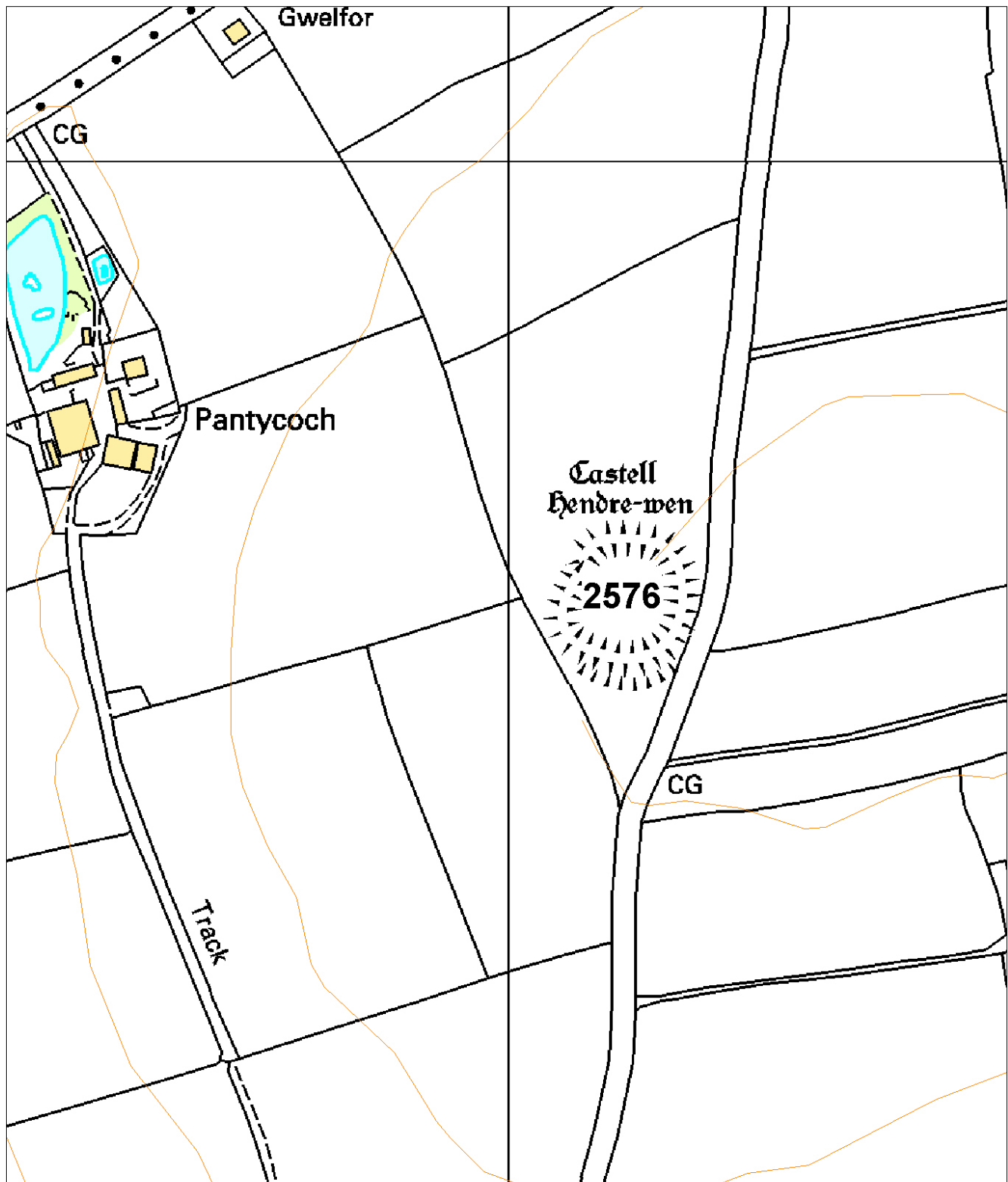
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

### DESCRIPTION

Castell Hendre Wen is sub-circular (almost circle), univallate, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a very gentle slope just off the crest, and on the western side, of a rounded hill, at 130m above sea level. The 72m diameter internal area is very slightly dished. The defensive bank stands to 1m-1.7m above the internal area and 2m above the ditch. The ditch is now ploughed out on the north, northeast and northwest sides, but is well preserved to the southeast where the enclosure runs close to a hedge-bank, and is visible as a hollow on the south side. A 7m wide gap through the bank on the northeast side marks a simple entrance. The interior and exterior of the fort are occasionally ploughed. The banks are covered with scrub, and were suffering from burrowing from badgers. However, clearance of the scrub in the late 1990s alleviated the problem.

K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from several sources





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## 2580 CASTELL DRAENEN

PRN 2580      NGR SM94983464

SITE NAME CASTELL DRAENEN

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

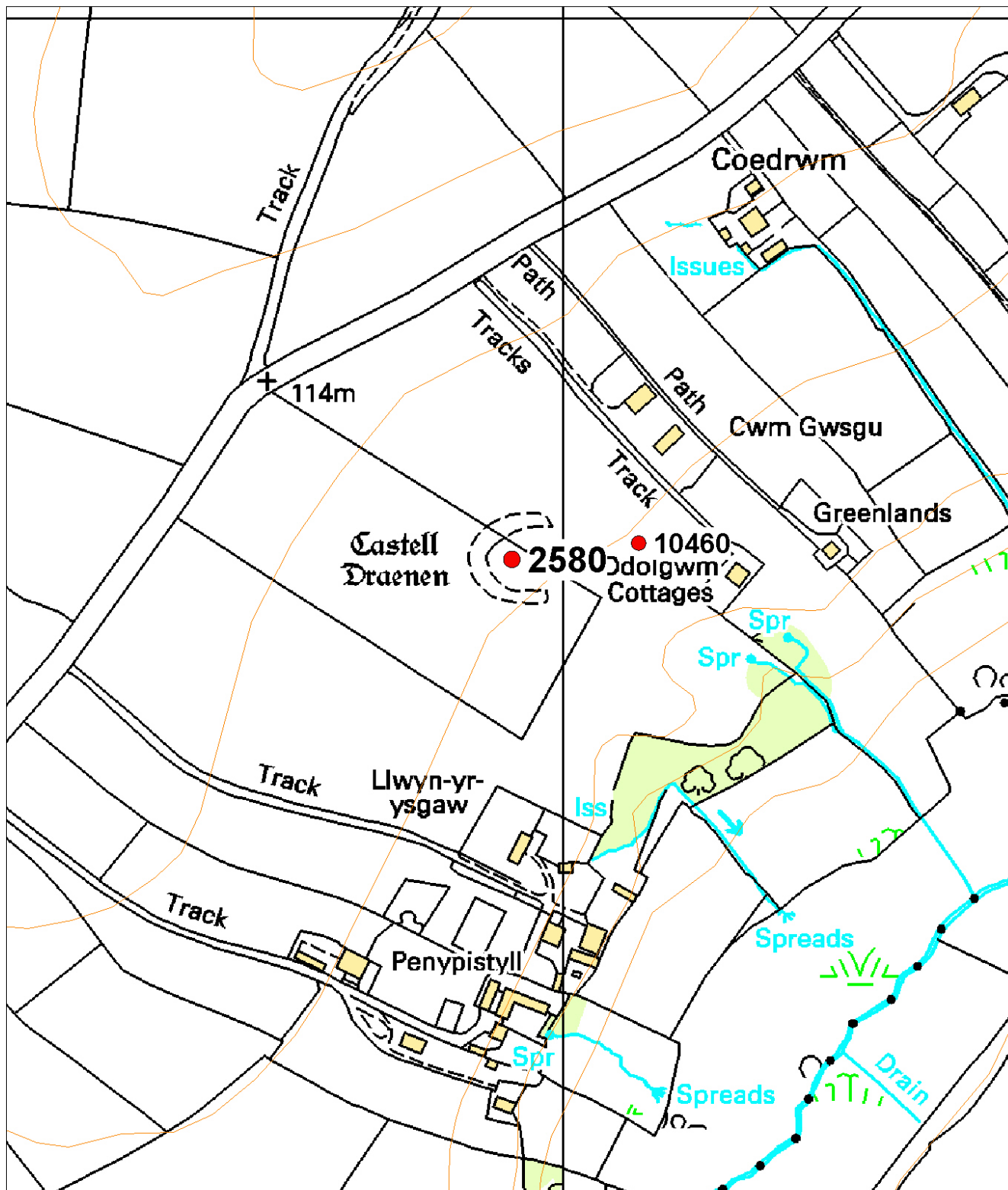
DESCRIPTION

Castell Draenen is a small, sub-circular defended enclosure, now much plough-reduced, occupying a gentle southeast-facing slope at 100m above sea level. It measures c.40m N-S and c.55m E-W internally. A spread bank up to 0.25m high defines the north, west and south sides. The bank fades on the northeast and southeast sides. There is no trace of the bank on the east side. There is a hint of an external ditch on the west side. The location of the entrance is unknown. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 8 January 2007



Ground photograph looking E over low earthwork enclosure 2580.



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## 2586 CASTLE BUCKET

PRN 2586                      NGR SM94993103

SITE NAME CASTLE BUCKET; BUCKETTE CAMP; BUCKET CAMP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE                      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age                      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM; ACK

### DESCRIPTION

Castell Bucket is a good example of a univallate, earthwork enclosure with a 'barbican' entrance or small annexe on its west side. It is located on a gentle west-facing slope at 110m above sea level. To the south of the site land falls away more steeply into a minor valley. The main enclosure is almost circular and measures c. 65m diameter. It is surrounded by a 7m wide bank that rises c.1m above the interior of the fort and 1.7m-2.3m above the exterior. A few shallow depressions mark the site of the ditch. A simple gap through the bank on the east side possible marks an entrance, and there are two smaller (recent?) breaks to the north and southwest, but the main entrance seems to be to the west. Outside this west entrance is a 'barbican' or small annexe measuring c. 25m N-S and 30m E-W and defined by two curving lengths of bank c. 1.5m high. A curving hedge-bank concentric to and 40m from the main enclosure on the west and south sides may mark an outer line of defence or an annexe.

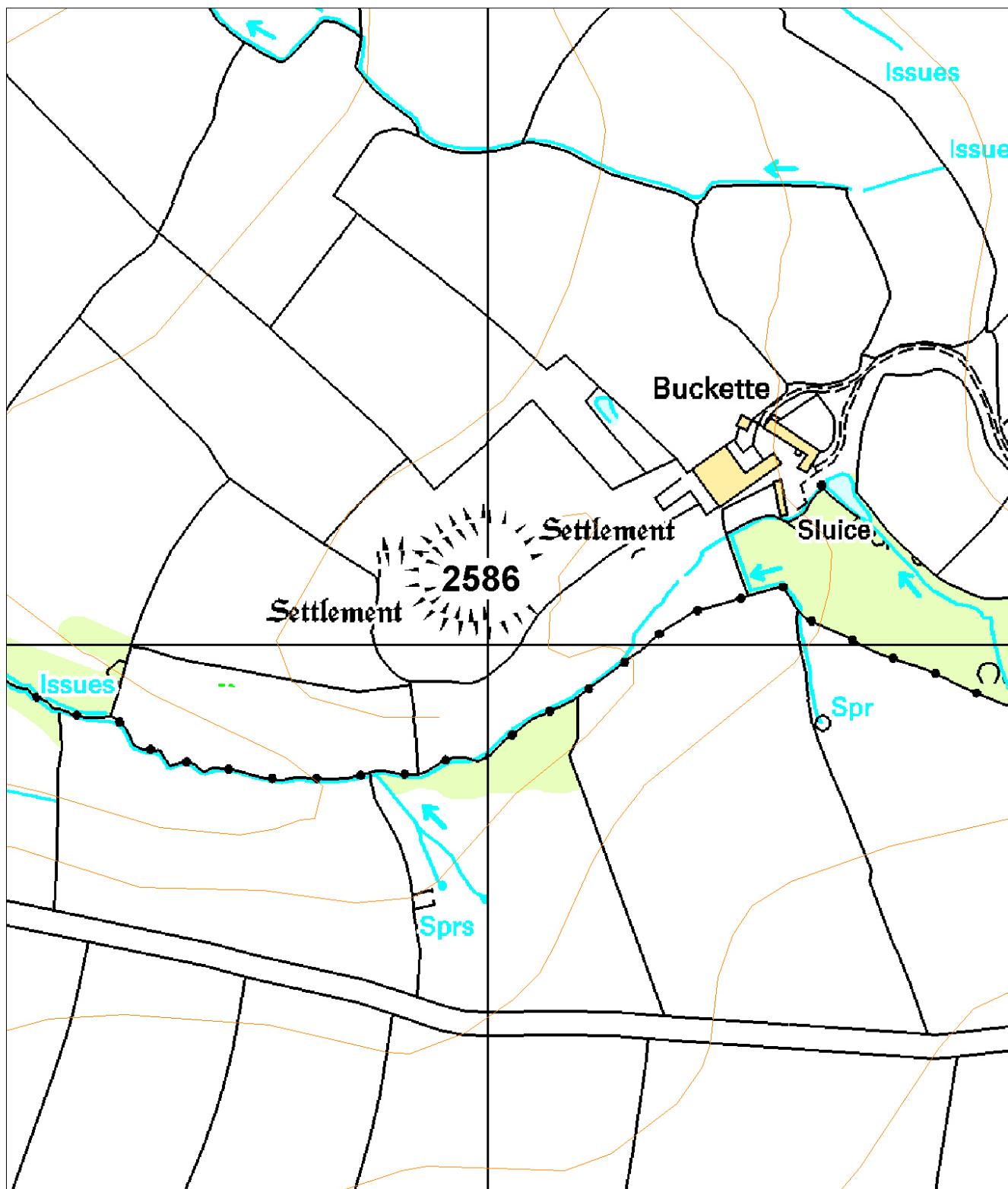
In 1981, a cremation of several humans mixed with animal bone was discovered outside the fort. A radiocarbon date of 390±60 bc uncalibrated was returned from the cremation.

The site is under improved pasture except the defensive banks, which are scrub covered.

K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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## 2588 SUMMERTON CAMP

PRN 2588                      NGR SM99033018

SITE NAME SUMMERTON CAMP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age              CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Summerton is a fine example of a circular, bivallate defended enclosure with a concentric annexe. It lies on a gentle south-facing slope at 210m above sea level, just off the high point of a rounded hill.

The inner enclosure is an almost perfect circle c.42m diameter defended by two banks and ditches. The inner bank rises c.0.6m above the interior of the fort and 1.8m above its external ditch. There is counterscarp on the outer edge of this ditch and then a berm between it and the outer bank. The outer bank stands 2m high and is flanked by a ditch up to 1m deep. A simple gap through the banks and ditches on the east side marks the entrance. There is a modern gap for access on the west side.

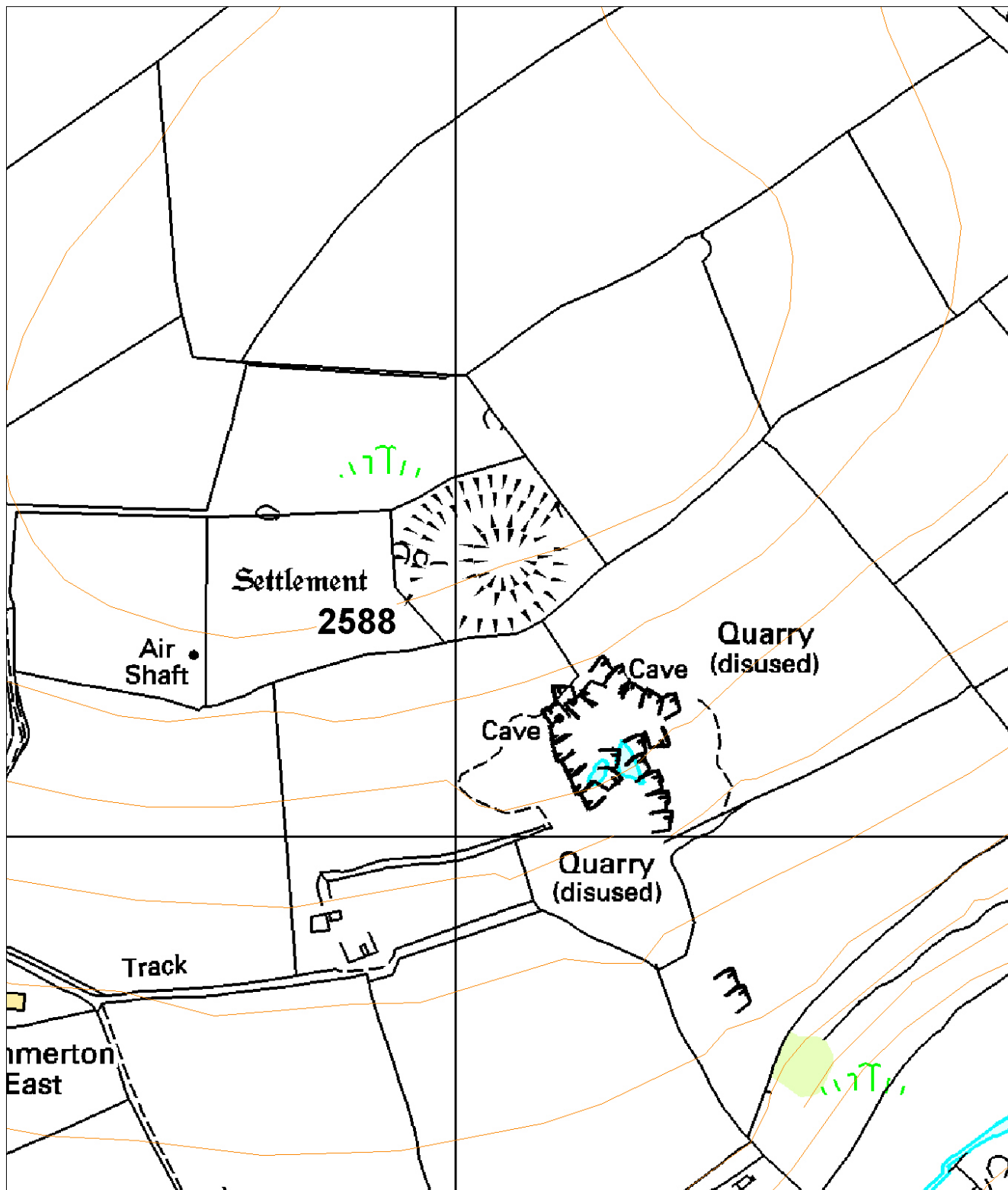
The defences of the outer enclosure or annexe lie between 10m and 30m from the inner defences. The univallate defence consists of a bank and ditch. The bank is well preserved and stands up to 2m high, except on the south side where it has been reduced down to 0.5m-0.7m high. Gaps on the west and east sides possibly mark the locations of entrances. The interiors of the fort are under improved pasture and the banks are under gorse scrub.

K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from several sources





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## 2590 PARC Y CASTELL

PRN 2590      NGR SM95323353

SITE NAME PARC Y CASTELL; CASTELL PANT-Y-PHILLIP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

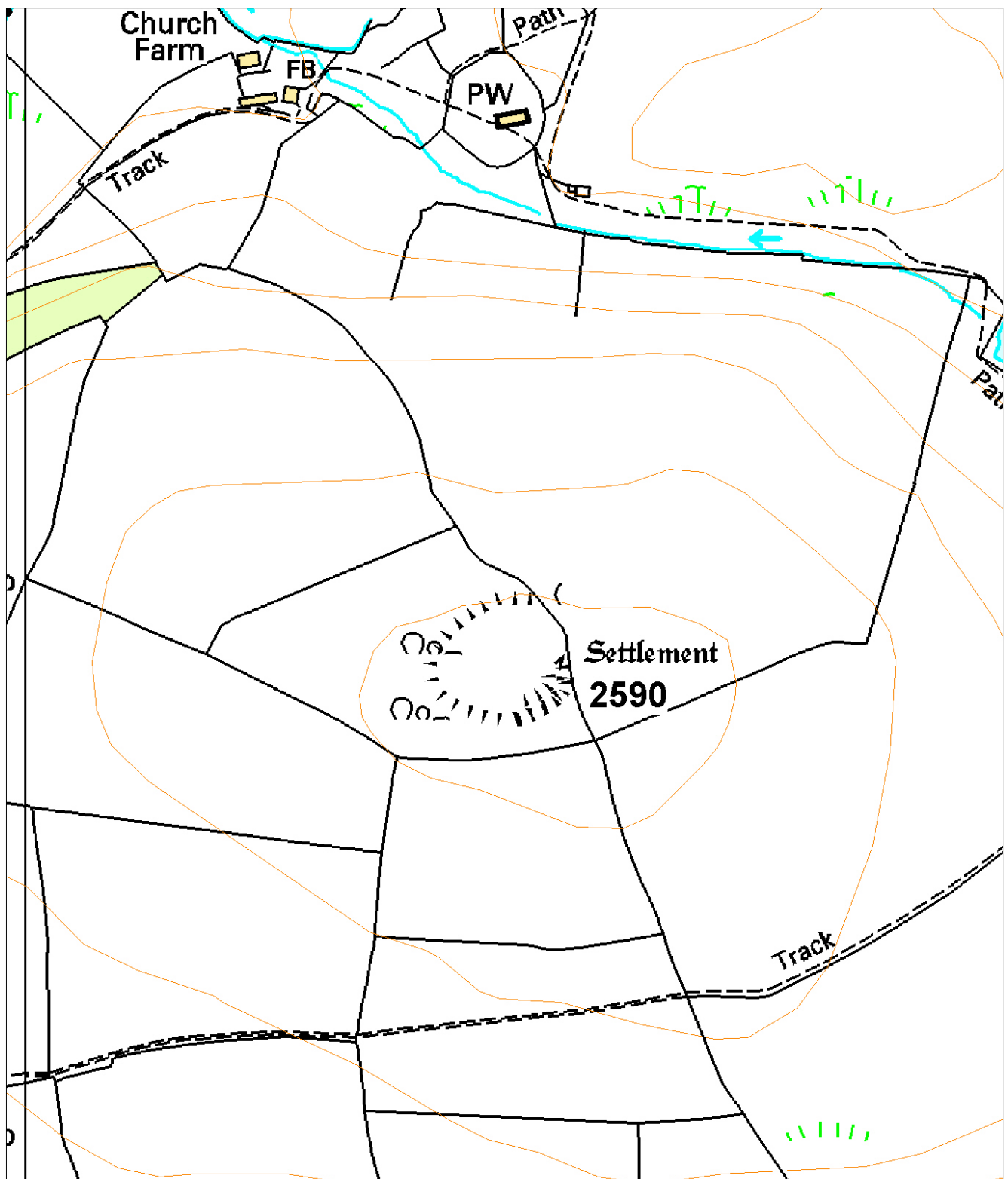
PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Parc-y-Castell is a small, sub-circular, earthwork defended enclosure occupying the western side of a rounded summit at 120m above sea level. The internal area is c. 65m diameter. The earthworks are best preserved on the south side where the bank stands up to 1m above the interior and 2m-2.3m above the exterior, and the ditch is well-marked. The bank and ditch is less well-preserved on the east; on the north and west side they have virtually gone. Parch marks on aerial photographs show the bank continuing round on these two sides. The Ordnance Survey records an entrance on the east side. However, the defences on this side are under dense scrub and the entrance was not noted by later authorities. Apart from this section of defence the site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000



## 2591 CAER PENPICAS

PRN 2591                      NGR SM95903267

SITE NAME CAER PENPICAS

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

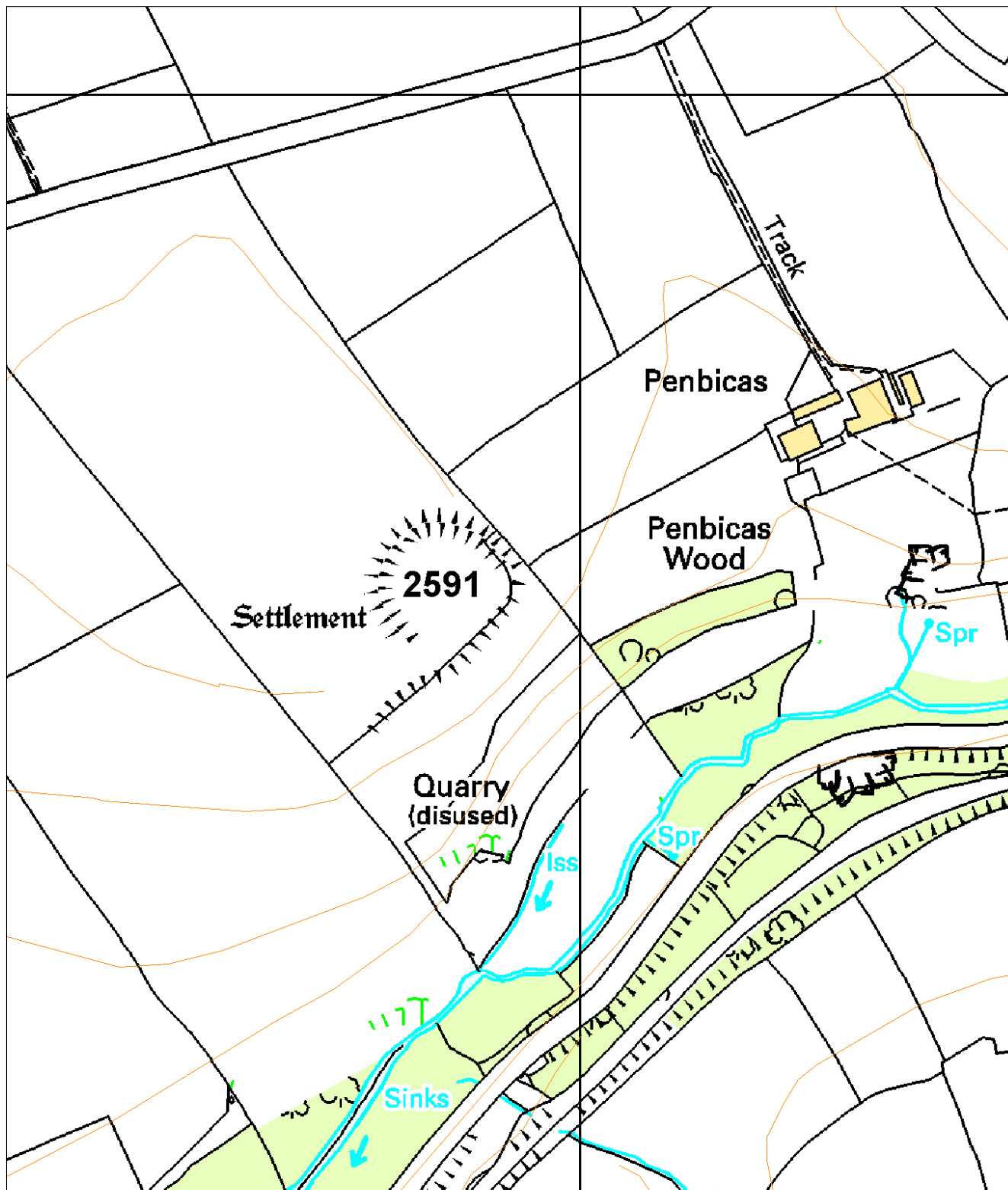
PERIOD Iron Age              CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

### DESCRIPTION

Caer Penpicas is a univallate, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a gentle southeast-facing slope at 110m above sea level. The southeast side of the site is defined by the edge of a steep valley side that falls away by 40m to a stream. The enclosure was originally sub-circular, c.77m diameter internally, but only the west, north and east side of the defensive circuit remain. The bank stands c.1m high above the interior and 1.5m - 2m above the exterior. The ditch is now marked by slight hollows. The southeast side of the enclosure is defined by the steep valley side. It is unclear whether the defensive bank and ditch originally continued on this side. The Ordnance Survey located the entrance on the southwest side, between the end of the defensive bank and the valley side. The interior and exterior of the fort are regularly ploughed. The bank is under long grass.

K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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## 2593 WAUN CASTELL

PRN 2593                      NGR SM97143229

SITE NAME    WAUN-CASTELL; TRECWN

SITE TYPE    DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

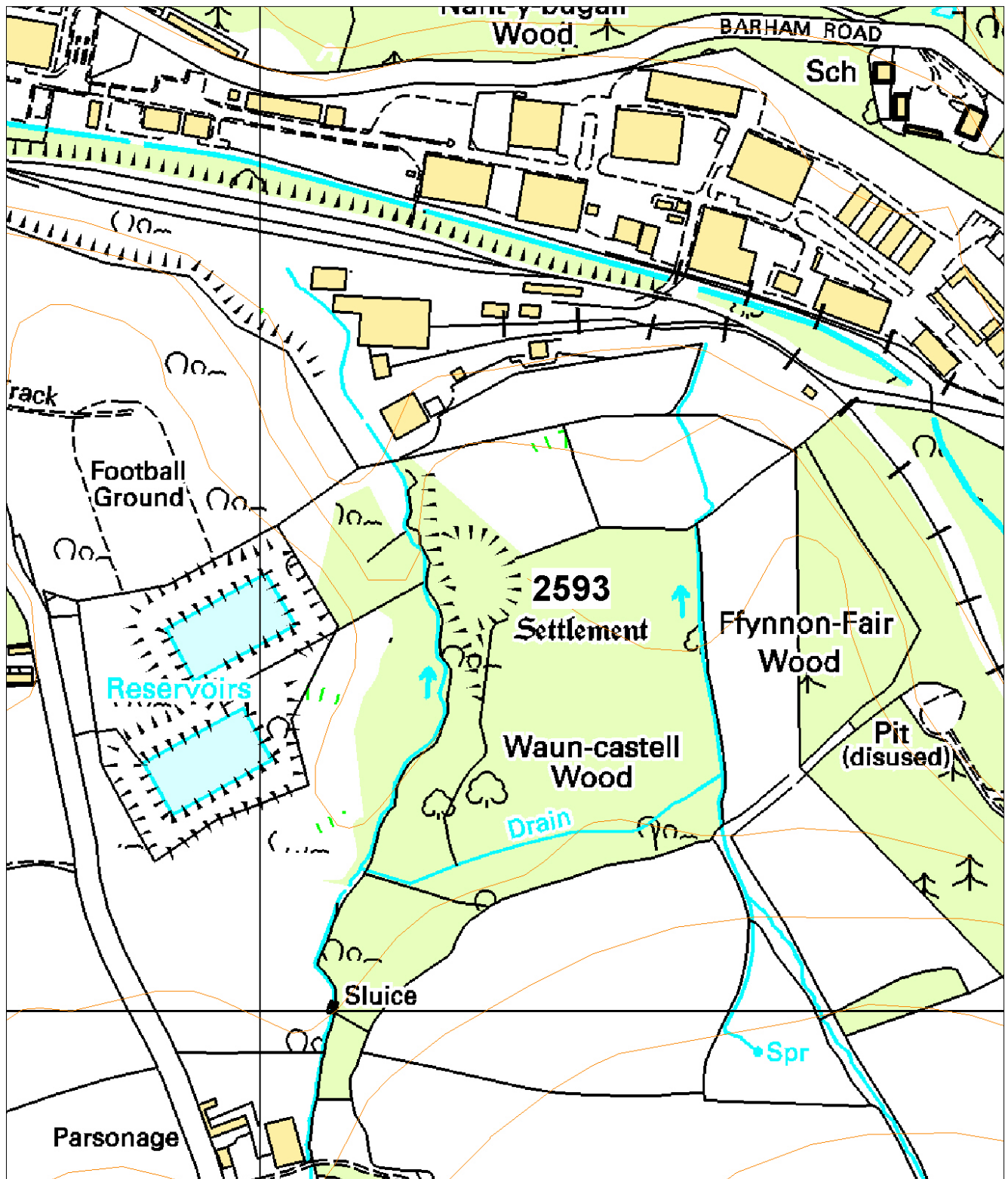
PERIOD        Iron Age                      CONDITION    A

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Waun-Castell is a small, semi-circular defended enclosure located on the edge of a steep valley side at 110m above sea level. It lies in deciduous woodland and is overgrown; consequently is difficult to characterise. A curving rampart defends the eastern side and a steep natural slope the west. The bank rises 1.5m-2m above the interior and 4m-5m above the ditch. The ditch is rock-cut, 4m wide and 1.7m deep; it continues to the edge of the steep slope at both ends. There is a break in the centre of the bank on the east side, but this does not seem to be the original entrance. The entrance seems to have been gained around the south end of the bank. The interior is irregular and slopes down slightly to the north and west. A slight bank, probably of later date, divides the interior.

K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from various sources



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Scale 1:5000



## 2594 CASTELL CWM-WYNTYLL

PRN 2594                      NGR SM96453114

SITE NAME CASTELL CWM-WYNTYLL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

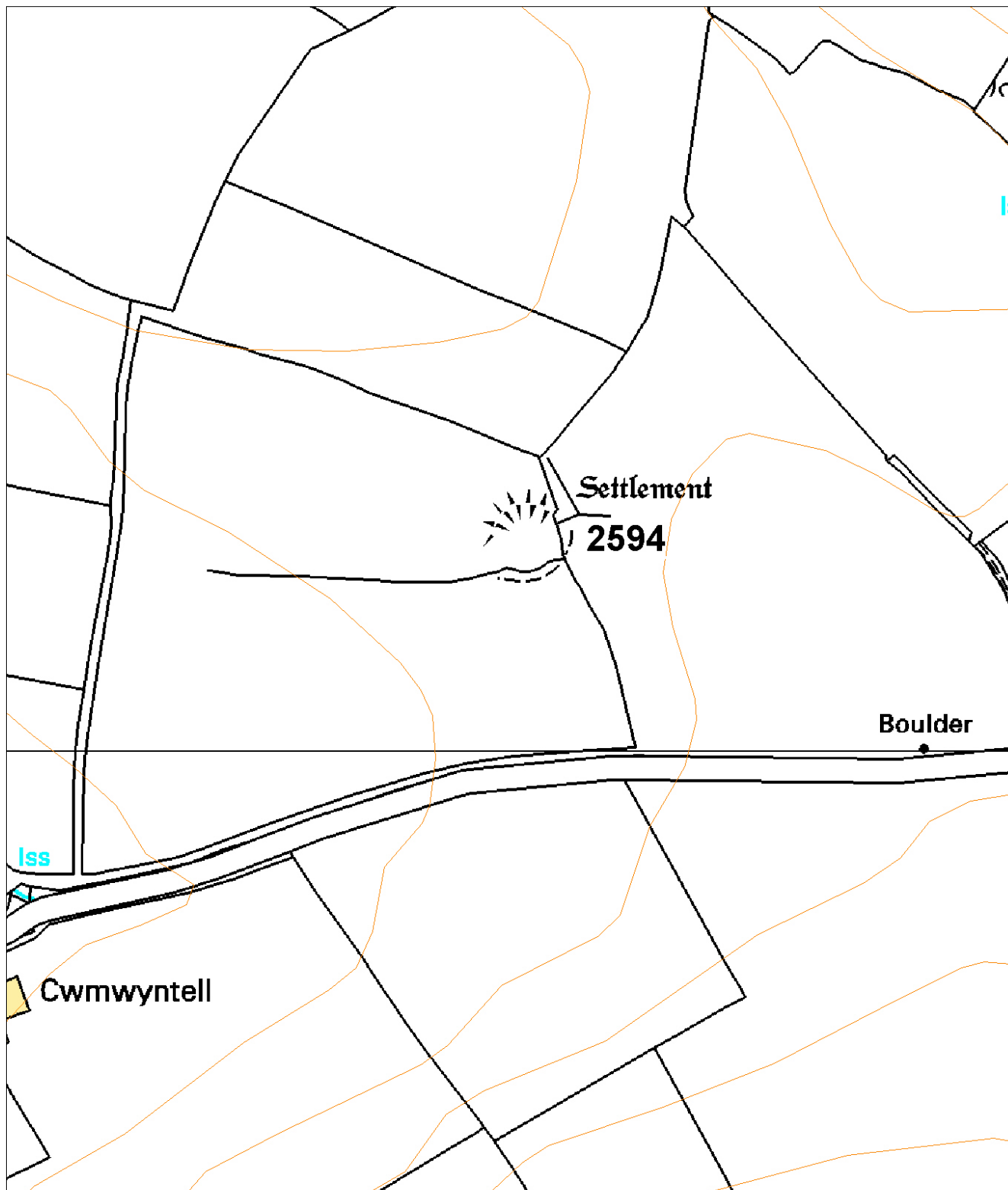
PERIOD Iron Age              CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

### DESCRIPTION

Castell Cwm-wyntell is a small, circular, bivallate, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a very gentle southwest-facing slope at 180m above sea level. The enclosure measures approximately 43m diameter internally, is covered with long grass, weeds and bracken (as are the banks and ditch), and is defined by a bank. This is best preserved on the north side where it stands up to 1.7m above the surrounded ditch. On the south side the bank has been incorporated into a hedge-bank. A close-spaced outer bank lies outside the ditch on the north side, but there is no trace of it to the south. There is no evidence for a ditch outside the outer bank. A gap through the inner bank on the southwest side probably marks a simple entrance.

K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

## 2605 PARC Y CASTELL

PRN 2605      NGR SM97483355

SITE NAME PARC CASTELL; CASTELL LLYGAD Y CLEDDAU

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Much reduced earthworks occupying a very gentle (almost level) northwest-facing slope at 175m above sea level in a field of improved pasture are the remains of a small, sub-circular defended enclosure.

In 1966, the Ordnance Survey described the earthworks as a ploughed down stony bank 0.5m in height, forming the south and east sides of an enclosure 35m across. In the NW and west there was no trace of where it has been probably ploughed out.

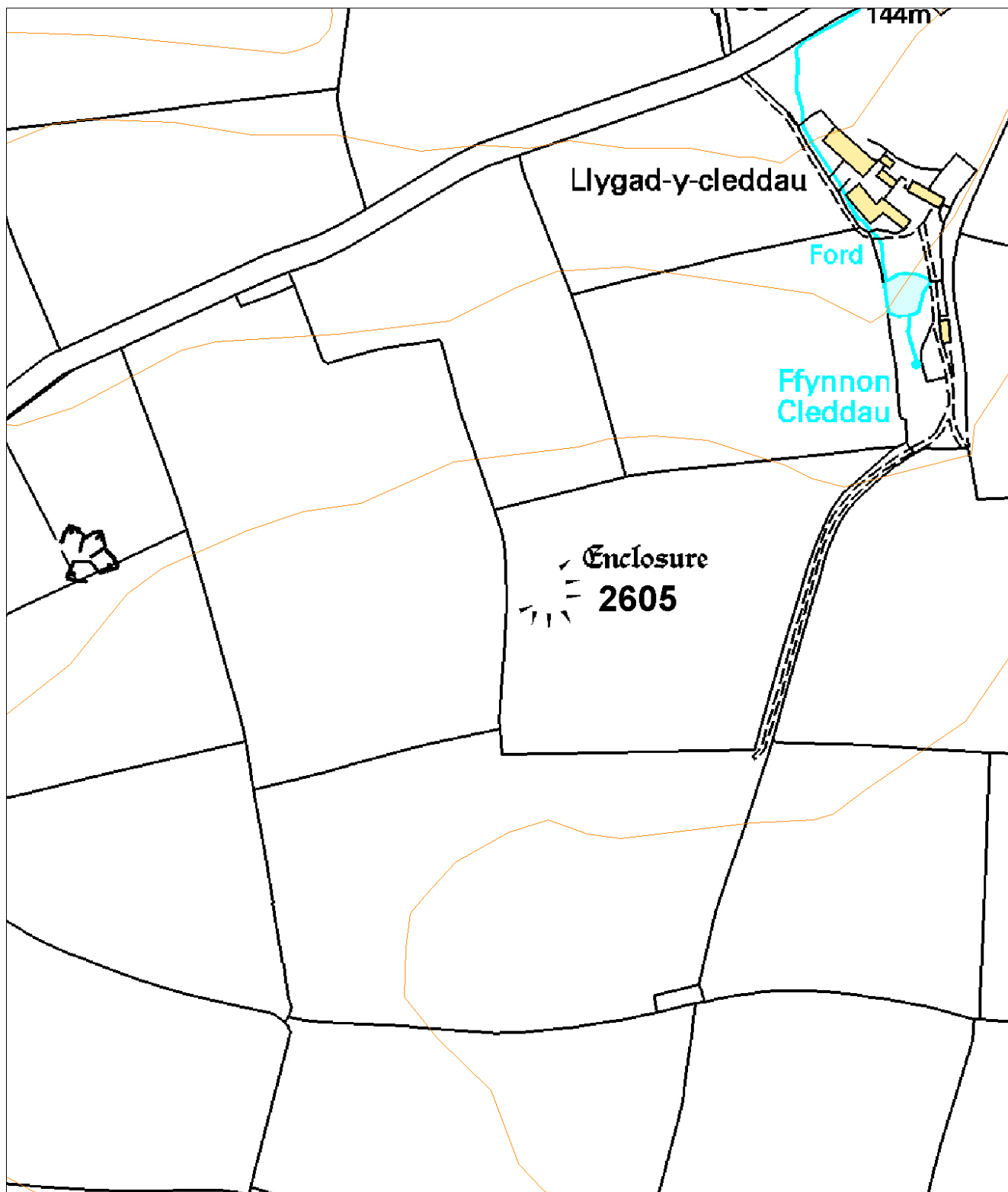
In 2007, the bank had been further reduced and stood to just 0.35m high with the SE corner all but ploughed away. A slight linear depression probably marked the location of an external ditch.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 5 January 2007



Ground photograph looking SE over low earthworks of enclosure 2605.





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Scale 1:5000

## 2733 TRWYN Y CASTELL

PRN 2733                      NGR SM79403149

SITE NAME TRWYN; TRWYN Y CASTELL

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age                      CONDITION B

### SITE STATUS

### DESCRIPTION

Trywn y Castell is a small coastal promontory fort lying on the rocky north Pembrokeshire coast near Abereiddi. The promontory is c. 270m long, E - W, protruding into the Irish Sea. Approximately 140m from its western tip the promontory narrows to 20m. The defences lie across this narrowest point, protecting an area c. 110m by 60m. The defences are multivallate and difficult to understand as they are partly destroyed by erosion on the south side; they consist of several lines of bank and ditch. The outer, eastern bank is the most massive, positioned on a break of slope, it rises just 0.5m externally, is 4m wide and over 3m over the ditch which lies on its inner, west, side. There is no external ditch to this bank. The ditch is rock cut. The bank on the ditch's inner, west, side consists of unexcavated bedrock between two ditches, rather than a built bank. There are two more sets of slight bank and ditch to the west then a gap of 20m. At this point the promontory widens out and is protected by a further bank running along a natural rise. All the banks and ditches stop short of the sea cliffs on the south side of the promontory - the entrance to the fort presumably lay between the defences and the sea cliffs on the south side, although here the topsoil has been eroded exposing bedrock. A post medieval tower lies on the highest point on the interior. To the north the promontory slopes down steeply. On this grassy slope two large hollows below the tower are probably old quarries, but to the west two or three slighter platforms cut into the slope may be the sites of houses.

A sharply defined ditch runs N - S across the promontory approximately 140m east of the fort's defences. This is not an outer defence to the fort but a quarry ditch associated with the workings at Abereiddi. More massive quarry workings to the east of this ditch isolate the whole promontory from the mainland.

K Murphy 15 June 2006

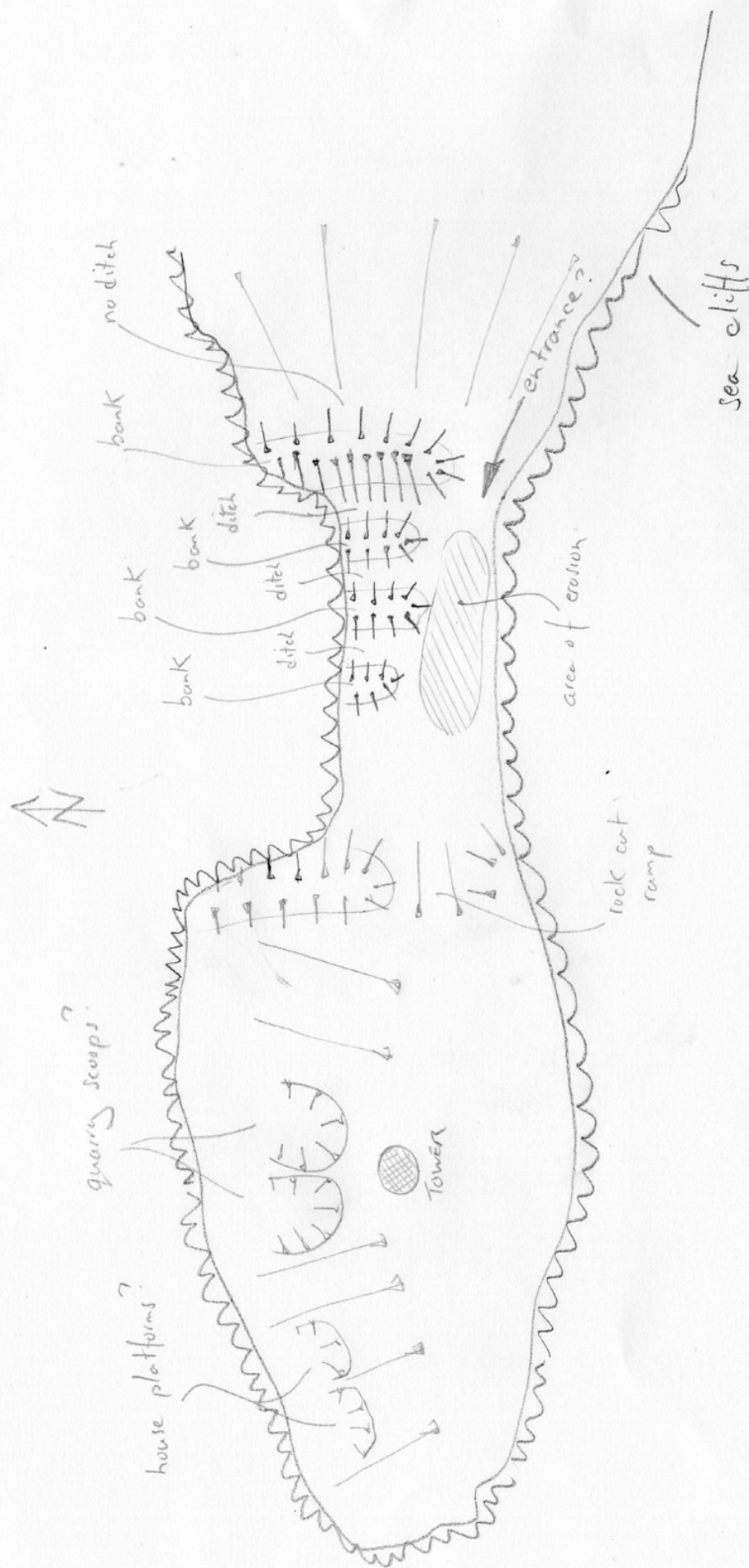


Aerial photograph of 2733. Cambria Archaeology reference AP88-111.4.



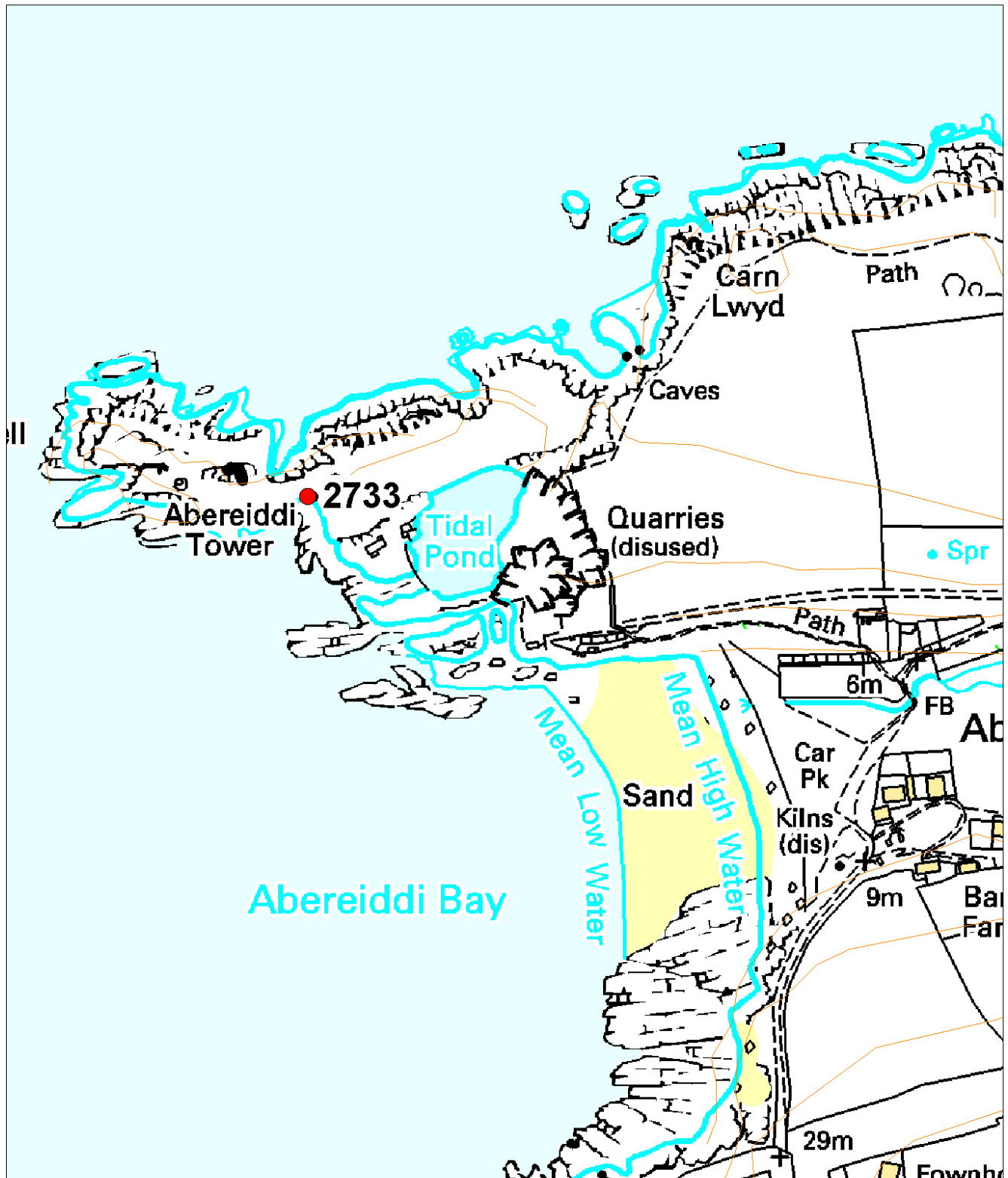
Ground photograph looking W at promontory fort 2733 ramparts.

# TRWYN Y CASTELL - SKETCH.



Sketch plan of promontory fort 2733.





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Scale 1:5000

## 2734 CASTELL COCH

PRN 2734                      NGR SM77543035

SITE NAME CASTELL COCH

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Earthwork

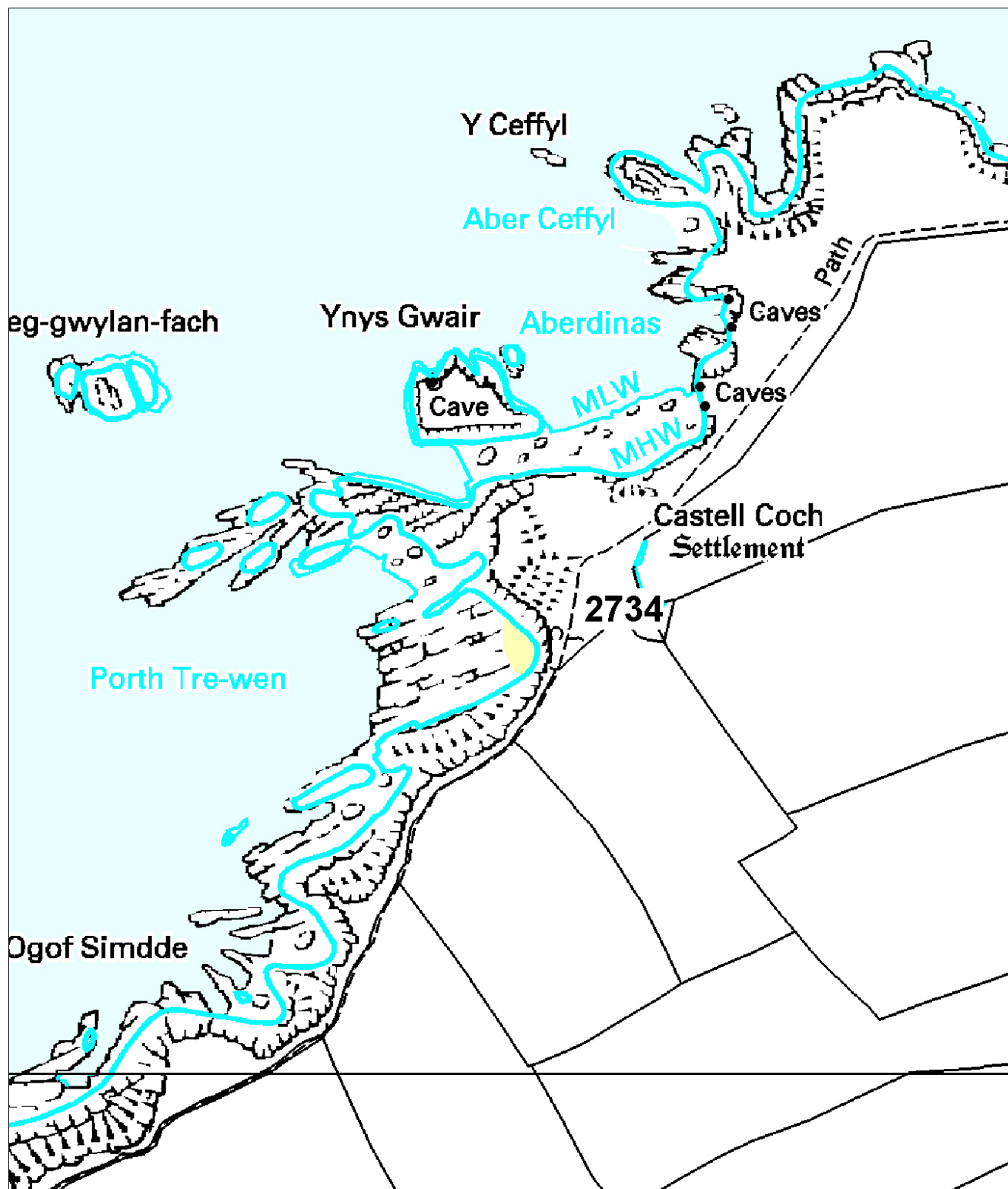
PERIOD Iron Age                      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Castell Coch is a coastal promontory fort naturally defended by sea cliffs to the south, west and north. A curving bivallate defence protects the fort on the landward, east side. The curving defences are approximately 70m long, and run from cliff top to cliff top. There is a central, east-facing entrance through the defences. To the south of the entrance the inner bank rises approximately 2m above the interior and a little more over the ditch. The outer bank is slighter, with a berm on its inner, west, side. Both banks are less substantial to the north of the entrance. The entrance is approached by a partly rock-cut track, which is likely to be of recent date. The interior is irregularly-shaped, approximately 45m E-W and 55m N-S. Wind erosion has removed soil from the western end of the interior, and the ends of both banks have been taken away by cliff erosion. Aerial photographs taken in 1988 show what maybe small quarry pits within the interior. The site is under rough grass.

K Murphy 4 September 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

## 2735 CAERAU/CAER ABER PWLL

PRN 2735      NGR SM788307

SITE NAME CAER ABER PWLL; CAERAU

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

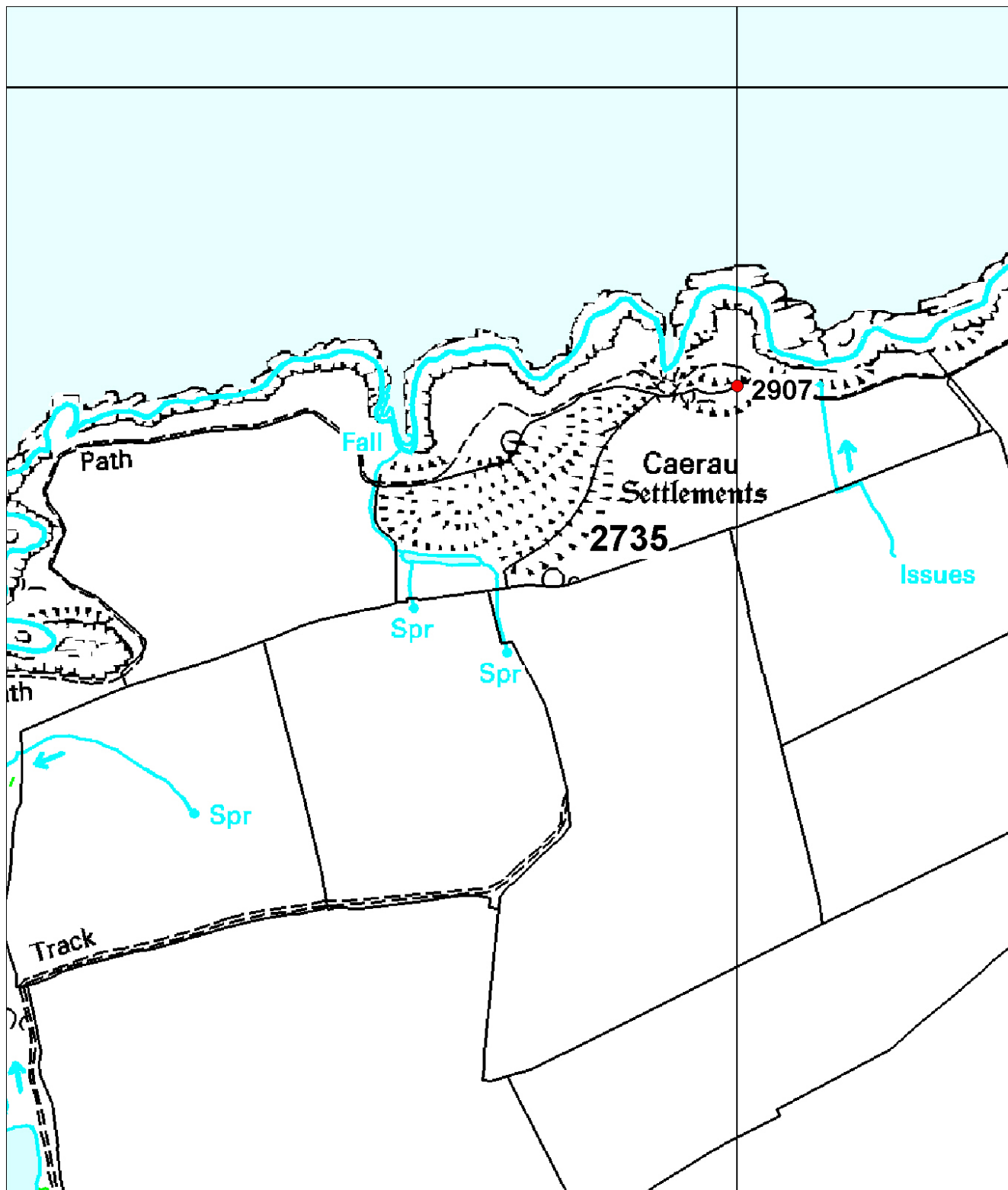
Caer Aber Pwll or Caerau is a multivallate coastal promontory fort. It is naturally defended by sea cliffs on the north side and by a curving line of banks and ditches on the south. The interior area now only measures 65m E-W and 55m N-S. It is assumed that a large part has been lost to the sea. The defensive system is complex and consists of three lines of bank and ditch, with the banks rising over 2.5m above the interior of the fort and above the ditch bottoms. There is no evidence for an entrance; the sea has presumably removed it. The configuration of the defences suggests at least two phases of construction. One line of bank and ditch runs to the east, linking with a second fort ( PRN 2907) - the name 'Caerau' means forts. The site is under rough grass.

K Murphy 06 September 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 2735. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_0977.





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## 2827 CASTELL BACH

PRN 2827      NGR SM89193666

SITE NAME CASTELL BACH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

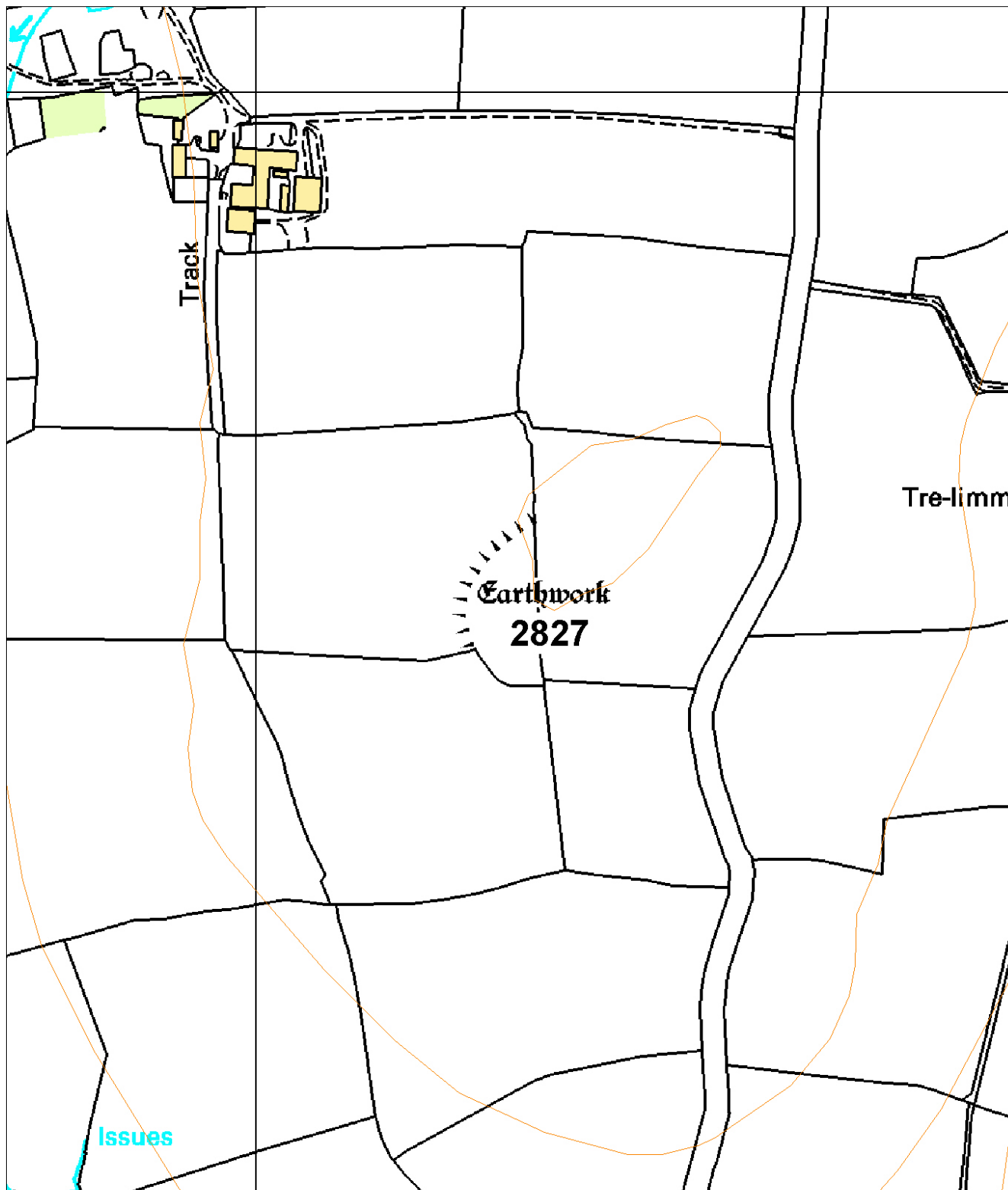
DESCRIPTION

Castell Bach is small, oval defended enclosure occupying the southwest end of a rounded hilltop at 90m above sea level. In 1925, the RCAHMW described the site as a bank 75ft long and 3ft high with traces of an external ditch. By the 1960s the Ordnance Survey recorded the defences as a scarp 0.6m high. In 2007, there was no earthwork evidence for the site and all that remained of it was a slightly stony band in a ploughed field. According to the OS the enclosure originally measured c.120, SW-NE and 85m NW-SE. They recorded a possible entrance on the SE side.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 4 January 2007



Ground photograph looking SE towards ploughed out enclosure 2827.



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## 2828 DINAS MAWR

PRN 2828                      NGR SM888387

SITE NAME DINAS MAWR

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age                      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

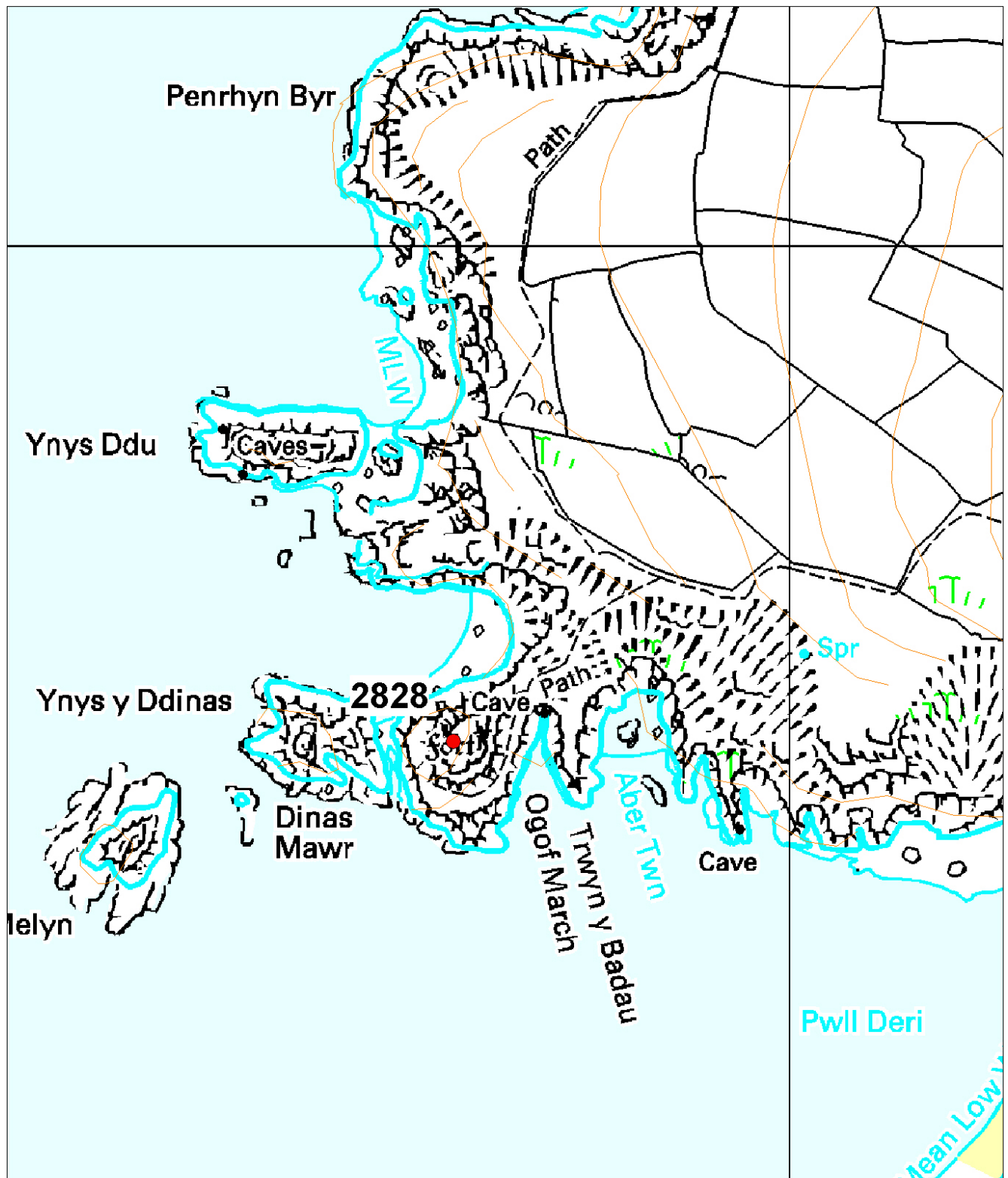
### DESCRIPTION

Dinas Mawr is a bivallate coastal promontory fort with widely spaced ramparts. The two lines of bank and ditch run across the narrow neck of a rocky promontory naturally defended on three sides by high sea cliffs. The inner bank is the stronger of the two and stands up to 1.7m above the interior and over 3m above the base of the ditch, and is c.45m long. The outer bank lies about 25m NE of the inner one. Simple gaps through the banks and ditch, the one through the outer most bank being much wider than that through the inner, mark the position of the entrance. The RCAHMW in 1925 record the banks being of stone construction, possibly with facing stones. They also record possible hut circles in the interior, but later fieldworkers have not seen these. The interior area enclosed measures approximately 110m SW-NE, but a rocky outcrop occupies most of this, with the only useable space for habitation being a grassy area immediately inside the inner rampart measuring about 30m by 30m. The Ordnance Survey in 1966 recorded irregular boulders around the inner entrance. Aerial photographs taken in 1992 show most of the site under rough grass with some gorse scrub on the other bank.

Edward Lluyd's (1709) record of this site is reproduced by the RCAHMW: 'a fortification called Dhinas Mawr in the parish of Llanunda, being a Rock above the sea of great height, having 2 ditches, the one north and the other south, running on a precipice into the sea, and two stones pitched on end near the ingress, which looks to ye east.' Dinas Fawr is also shown on the edge of Lluyd's sketch plan of Garn Fawer, also reproduced by the RCAHMW.

K Murphy 6 September 2006 - compiled from several sources





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Scale 1:5000

## 2830 GARN FAWR

PRN 2830                      NGR SM896388

SITE NAME GARN FAWR; GAER FAWR

SITE TYPE HILLFORT      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age              CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

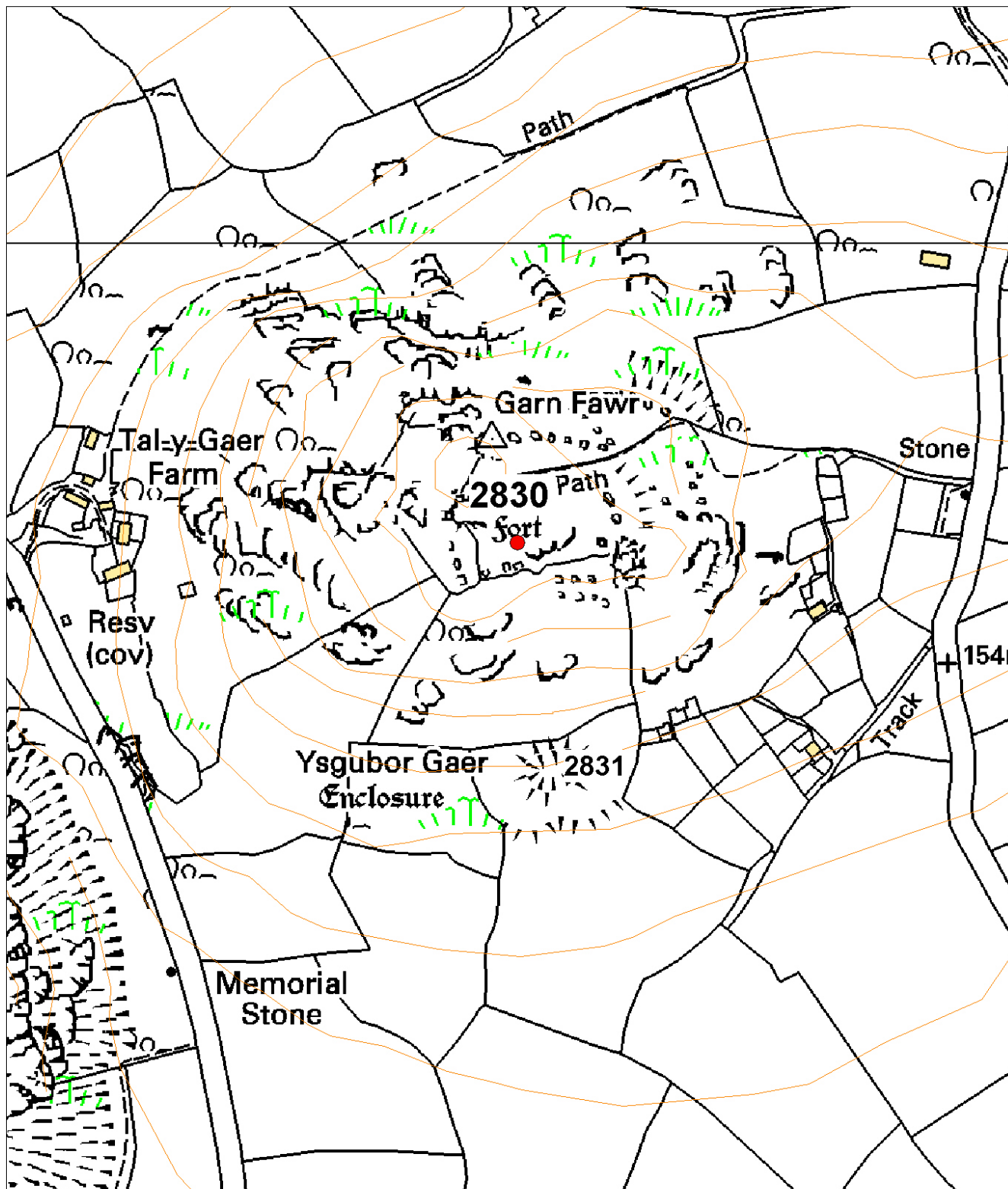
Garn Fawr is a complex, stone-built hillfort occupying a commanding craggy hill at 200m above sea level. The main enclosure is roughly square in plan, 90m across, and defined by a collapsed stone rampart which incorporates rocky outcrops in its circuit. Down-slope of this on the east side are two more lines of widely-spaced rampart. A modern track runs up through the centre of each rampart on the east side, presumably following the original entrance into fort. This has obscured some detail, but each rampart seems to have expanded terminals and a slight inturn/overlap at the entrance. On the west side a further rampart defines an annexe down-slope of the main enclosure. A circular depression, possibly a house site lies in the centre of the main enclosure and there are several rectangular structures built against the ramparts. The whole site is very overgrown with gorse and bracken.

Hogg, 1973 contains a good description and site plan.

K Murphy 6 September 2006 - compiled from several sources.



Aerial photograph of 2830. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©  
reference DI2006\_1349.



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Scale 1:5000

## 2831 YSGUBOR GAER

PRN 2831                      NGR SM89623865

SITE NAME YSGUBOR GAER

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age              CONDITION B

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

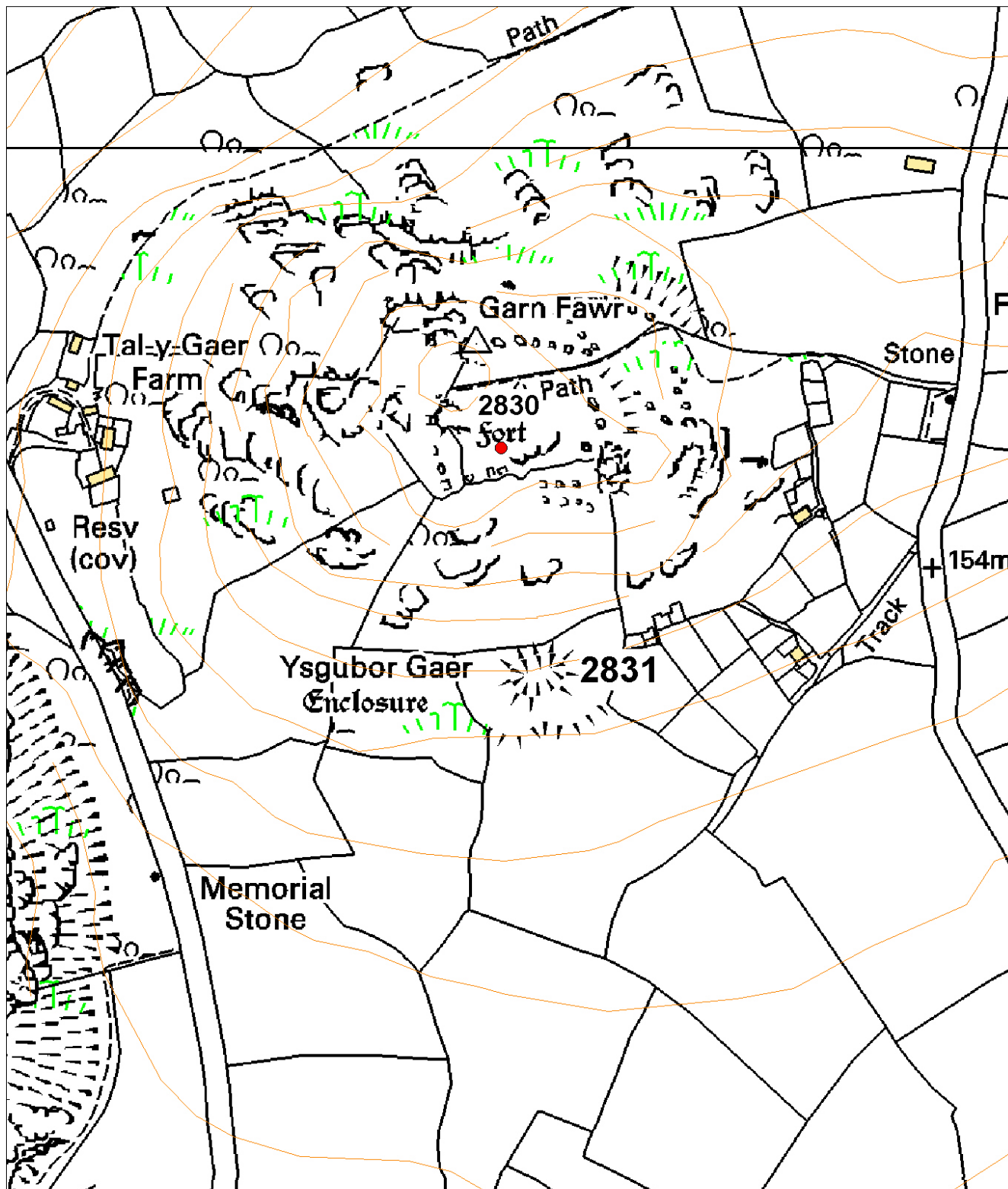
Ysgubor Gaer is a concentric defended enclosure lying on a steep south-facing slope at 160m above sea level below the large hillfort of Garn Fawr. The inner enclosure is sub-circular, roughly D-shaped, approximately 35m E-W and 30m N-S internally. A turf covered stony bank up to 3.3m high defines it. There is no evidence for an external ditch. A simple gap through the bank on the south side marks the entrance. The Ordnance Survey describes traces of a causeway leading up to this entrance from the south. There is a building platform within the NW corner of the enclosure, and possibly one in the NE corner. An outer bank lies some 32m from the inner one. This is less substantial, and is overlain on its west and east sides by later field walls. On the south side the outer bank is in-turned to form an entrance. It is uncertain whether this bank continues on the north side to form a complete circuit, but it is unlikely to do so as here the slope becomes steeper and then craggy. Aerial photographs seem to show the site under bracken with pockets of gorse scrub.

K Murphy 6 September 2006 - compiled from several sources





Aerial photograph of 2831, with 2830 behind. RCAHMW Crown  
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Scale 1:5000

## 2835 CARREG GOLCHFA

PRN 2835      NGR SM88283518

SITE NAME CARREG GOLCHFA

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Carreg Golchfa is a small, univallate, coastal promontory fort. The promontory is narrow and bounded to the north, west and south by high sea cliffs. A 12m-15m long rampart - a bank c.1.5m high and 4.5m wide with external ditch - running N-S defends the eastern approach. A wide gap, suffering some visitor erosion, towards the north end of the rampart is presumably the entrance. The 70m long E-W and 15m wide N-S interior of the fort is rocky and uneven with no trace of house sites. Coastal grass and gorse characterises the vegetation.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 4 January 2007

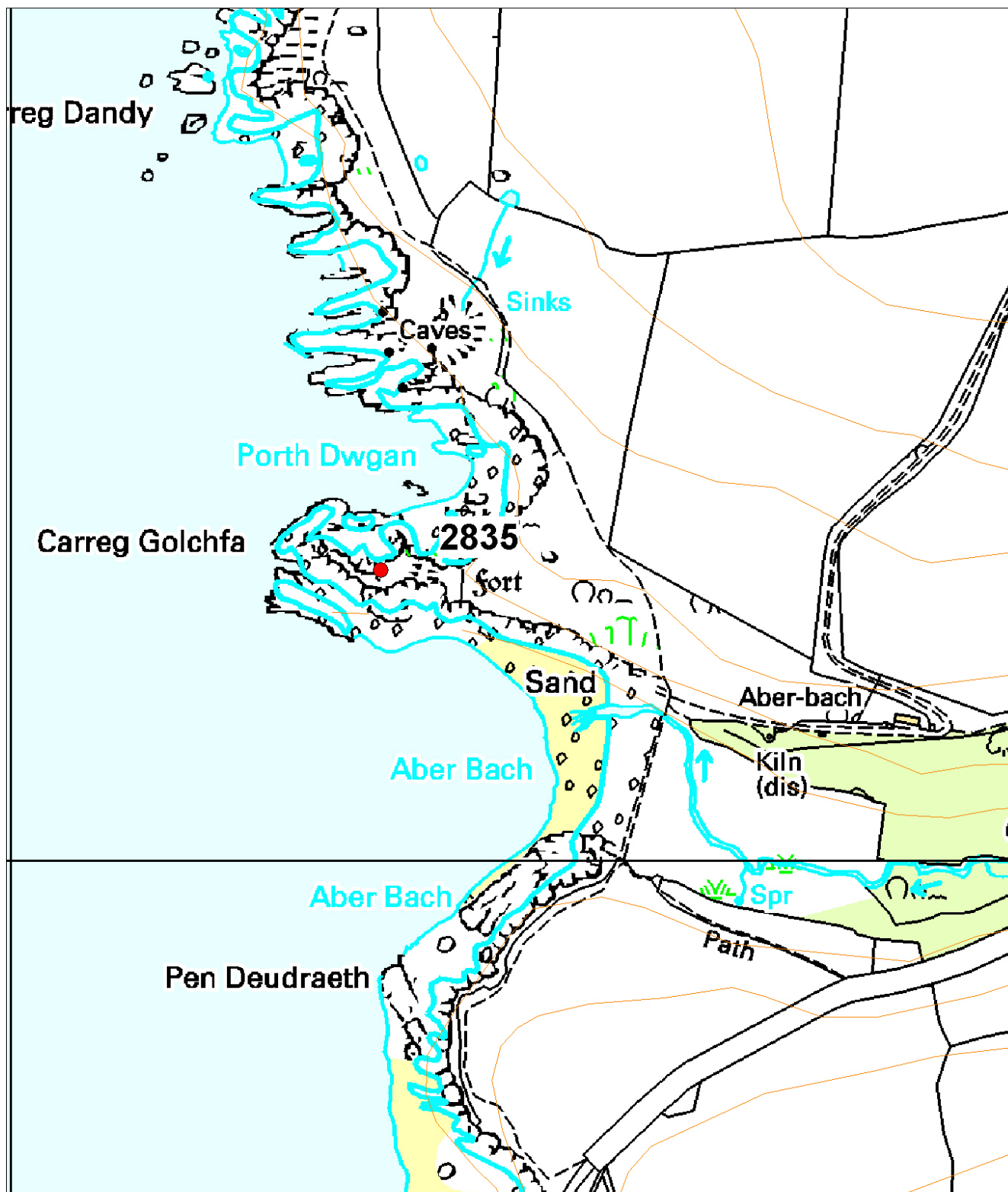


Ground photograph of 2835. Distant view of Carreg Golchfa looking N.



Ground photograph of 2835. View along defences looking S.





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Scale 1:5000



## 2844 PORTH-EGR

PRN 2844                      NGR SM80098322

SITE NAME    PORTH-EGR

SITE TYPE    PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD            Iron Age?            CONDITION    C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Porth Egr is a coastal promontory fort. The promontory is relatively long, 230m E-W, and narrow, 60m N-S, and is naturally protected on the north, west and east sides by 30m high sea cliffs. The fairly level approach from the east is defended by a rampart, cutting off a c.200m length of the promontory. The built defences are not easy to distinguish from natural N-S spines of rock and fissures running across the headland, and indeed some of these natural features may have been incorporated into the defences. However, there is a clear constructed bank and ditch running three-quarters of the way across the promontory, stopping well short of the cliff edge on the south side, indicating, perhaps an unfinished site. The bank is c. 0.6m high, 4m wide and 20m long and composed of earth and stones. At the north end the bank is very spread. There are no house platforms within the fort. Vegetation consists of coastal grass.

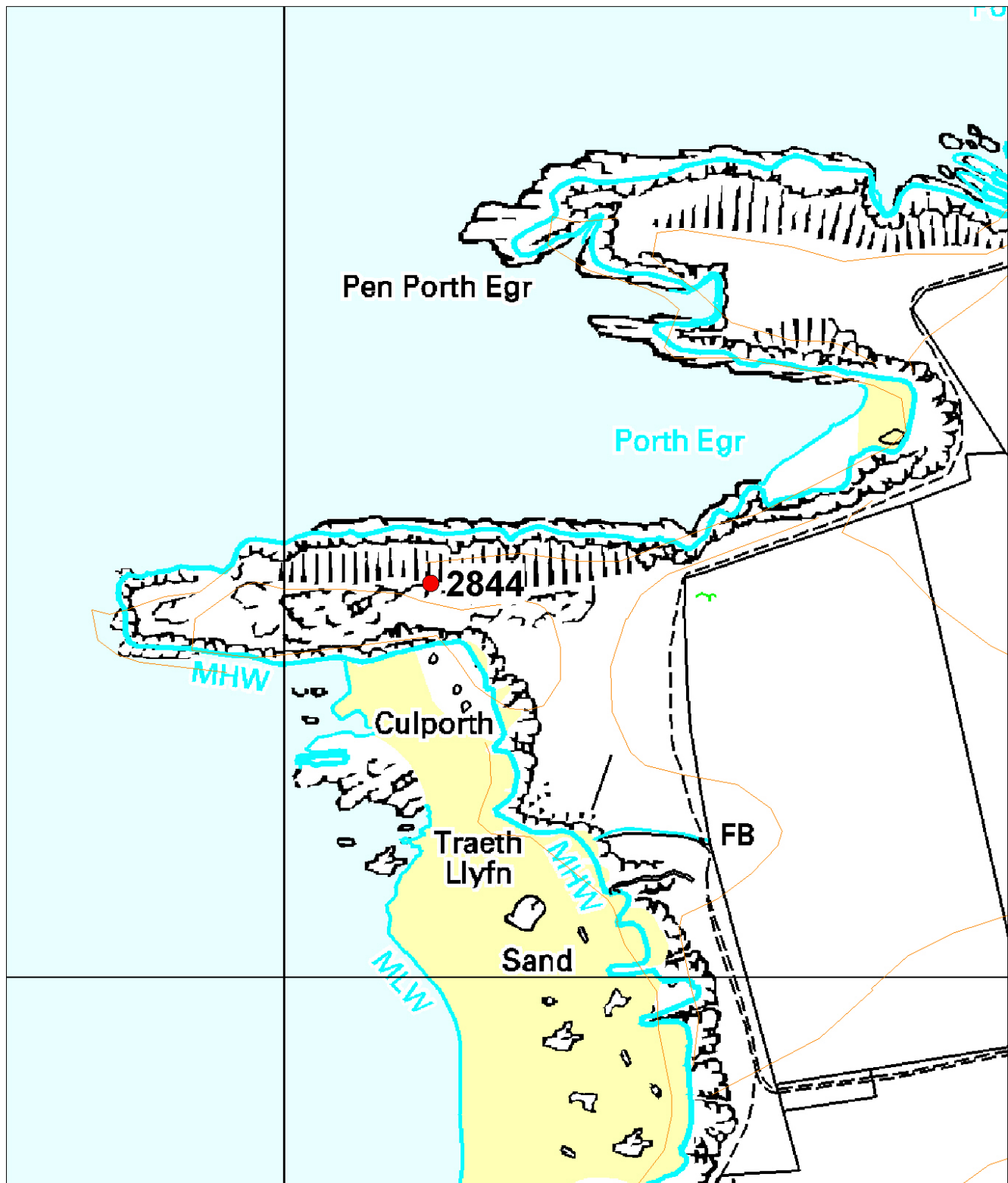
K Murphy and R Ramsey 21 December 2006



Aerial photograph of 2844. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_0528.



Ground photograph looking S at defensive bank of 2844.



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Scale 1:5000

## 2848 CASTELL COCH

PRN 2848                      NGR SM840338

SITE NAME CASTELL-COCH                      MAPSHEET SM83SW

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age                      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Castell Coch is a coastal promontory fort defended by high sea cliffs on three sides. A bivallate defence runs across the neck of the promontory. The internal defended area measures about 200m E-W and 100m N-S. The banks and ditches are about 50m long. The banks stand to about 1m high and are built of earth and stone. The outer ditch is rock-cut. The location of the entrance is unclear, but aerial photographs seem to show it as a simple gap towards the south end of the defences. A modern path runs through it. The interior is featureless apart from a single circular terrace, probably a house site. The whole site is under tussocky grass.

K Murphy 6 September 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 2848. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©  
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Scale 1:5000

## 2854 PARC YR HEN GASTELL

PRN 2854      NGR SM88843069

SITE NAME PARC YR HEN GASTELL; CASTELL LLAIN MABWS

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This is a small, sub-rectangular, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a summit of a rounded local hill at 120m above sea level. It measures c.47m E-W by 37m N-S internally. The surrounding earthwork bank is plough reduced and stands only up to 0.5m high, but is traceable around its full circuit, although it is very weak on the east side. There are traces of a ditch outside the bank on the south side. The Ordnance Survey in 1966 recorded a possible entrance on the east side with a possible annexe outside it. In 2006, the site was under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 20 December 2006



Ground photograph looking NE towards earthwork enclosure 2854.



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## 2856 CASTELL RHEDIN

PRN 2856      NGR SM87343042

SITE NAME CASTELL RHEDIN

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?    FORM Documents

PERIOD Iron Age?      CONDITION U

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

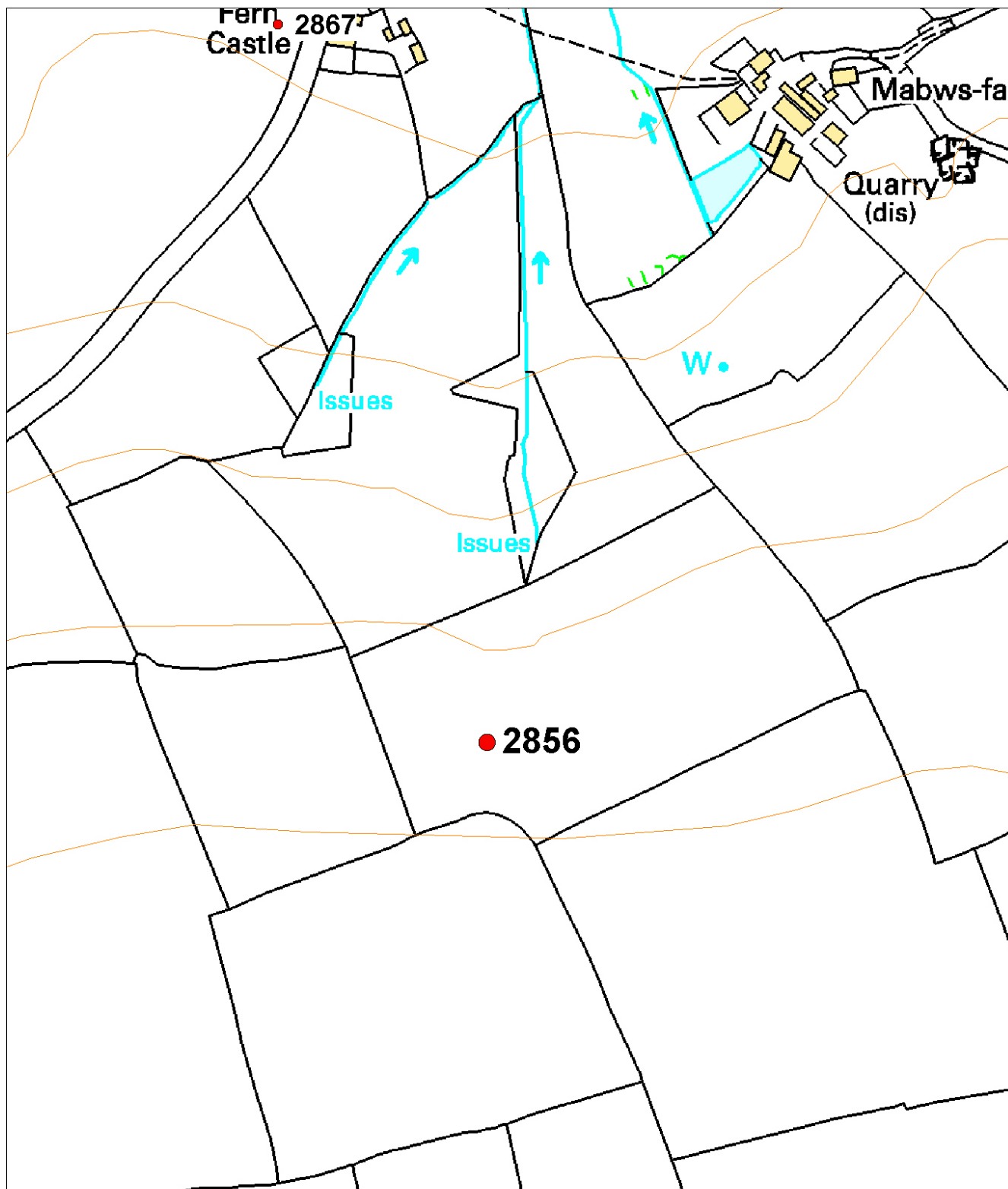
The RCAHM in 1925 recorded the place-name 'Castell Rhedin' and traces of a possible circular enclosure. The Ordnance Survey noted in 1964 traces of a possible circular enclosure c.90m diameter on aerial photographs. However, a site visit in 1966 by the OS showed that there was no surface evidence for this site. This was confirmed in 2006. The site occupies a very gentle north-facing slope under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 20 December 2006





Ground photograph looking N over supposed enclosure site 2856.



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Scale 1:5000

## 2863 CASTELL COCH/PENMORFA

PRN 2863                      NGR SM872347

SITE NAME CASTELL-COCH;PENMORFA

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Earthwork

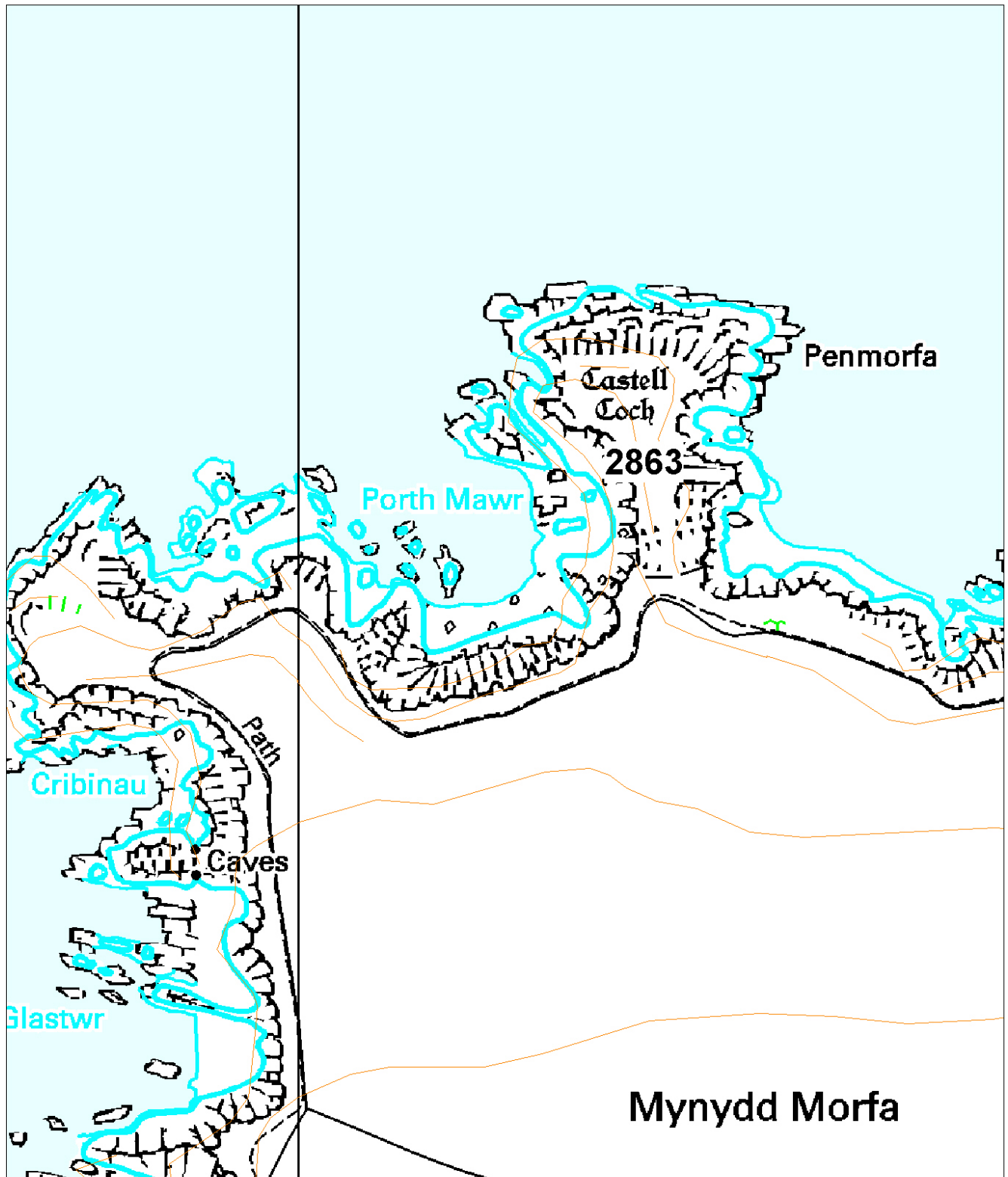
PERIOD Iron Age                      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Castell-Coch is a bivallate, coastal promontory fort defended on three sides by sea cliffs and on the south side by two lines of widely-spaced bank and ditch. The defended area measures approximately 150 N-S and 90m E-W, with the northern end sloping steeply down to the sea. The inner bank rises about 1.7m above the interior and above the ditch on its exterior. The outer bank lies about 25m south of the inner one and is less substantial. A track running through a gap in the centre of the banks is recent. According to the Ordnance Survey in 1966 the original entrance lay at the western end of the defences where the inner bank had a slight in-turn. Aerial photographs indicate that this has now gone. The site is under rough grass and bracken with brambles over the banks.

K Murphy 6 September 2006 - compiled from several sources



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## 2864 YNYS Y CASTELL

PRN 2864                      NGR SM85133392

SITE NAME YNYS Y CASTELL

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age                      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

There seems to be some dispute whether there is a defensive site on a small island known as Ynys y Castell. The 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps show a L-shaped bank cutting off the northeast side of the island, an area about 40m by 30m. The island in total only measures c.110m by 70m. The RCAHM of 1925 and the Ordnance Survey record card entry of 1966 state that there is no evidence of a constructed defence on the island. Aerial photographs are of little use, but one of 1988 shows a short section of bank, but it is impossible to decide whether it is a field bank or defensive work. Louise Mees, Cadw field monument warden, visited the site in 1988 and noted the banks of the defences as low grassy features.

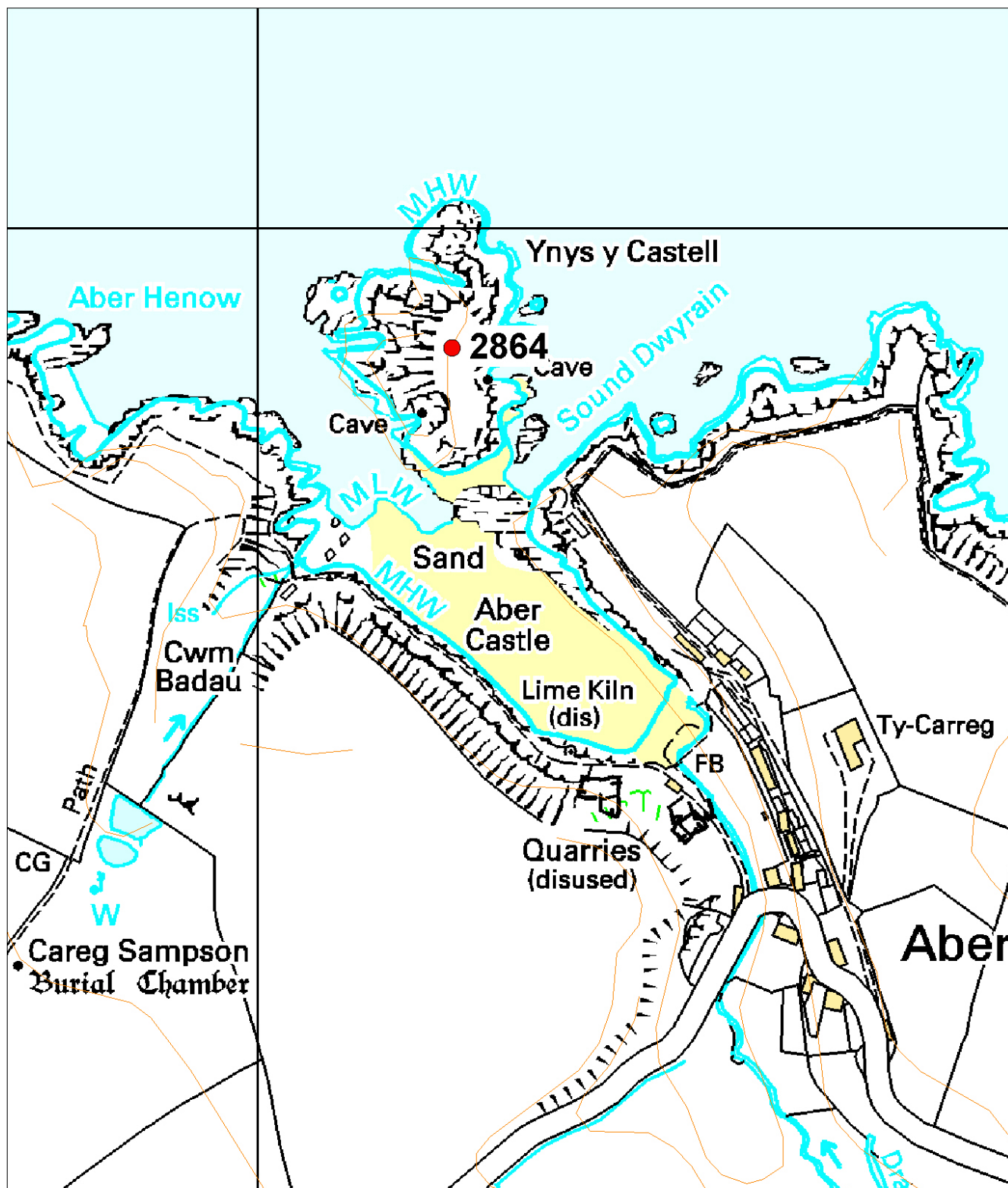
The site is under rough grass.

K Murphy 7 September 2006 - compiled from several sources





Aerial photograph of 2864. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©  
reference CD2003\_612\_003.



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## 2907 LITTLE ABER PWLL

PRN 2907 1      NGR SM790308

SITE NAME LITTLE ABER PWLL; CAERAU

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT      FORM Earthwork

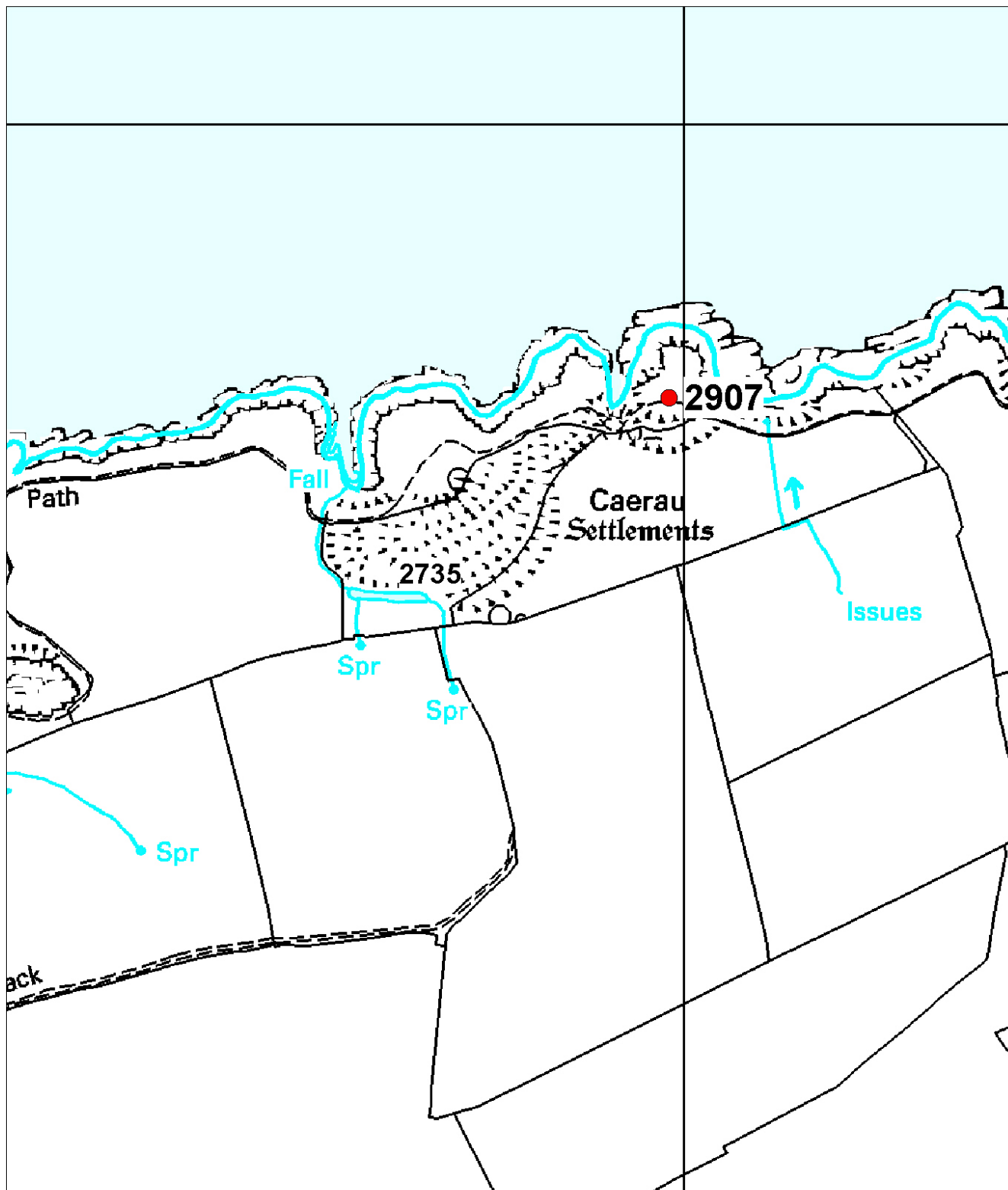
PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Little Aber Pwll lies adjacent to the larger fort of Caer Aber Pwll (PRN 2735), and is indeed connected to it by a common bank. It is a coastal promontory fort naturally defended on its north side by sea cliffs and on its south side by a widely-spaced, curving, bivallate defence. The inner bank is the more substantial and is over 1.2m high and flanked by a ditch. The entrance lies at the eastern end of the bank where it terminates short of the cliff. The aerial photographs show a second line of defence - a low curving bank - approximately 15m outside the line of the inner bank. The interior area is very small, about 30m by 35m - it is assumed that most has been lost to the sea. Indeed, a survey shown on the Ordnance Survey card dated 14.6.66 shows the site extending further on the west side and the east side than is apparent on aerial photographs taken in 1988, perhaps as much as 10m. The site is under rough grass.

K Murphy 6 September 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

## 4625 PARC Y RATH

PRN 4625      NGR SM898355

SITE NAME    PARC Y RATH

SITE TYPE    DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?    FORM Place-name

PERIOD      Iron Age?      CONDITION    U

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

The RCAHM in 1925 recorded the place-name Parc y Rath and stated that there were low, indefinite earthworks in the field. A site visit in 2007 noted the low undulations; they were considered most likely to be natural.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 4 January 2007





Ground photograph looking E in field called Parc y Rath (4625).



# 13242 GLANDWR

PRN 13242      NGR SM98563505

SITE NAME GLANDWR

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age; Medieval?      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

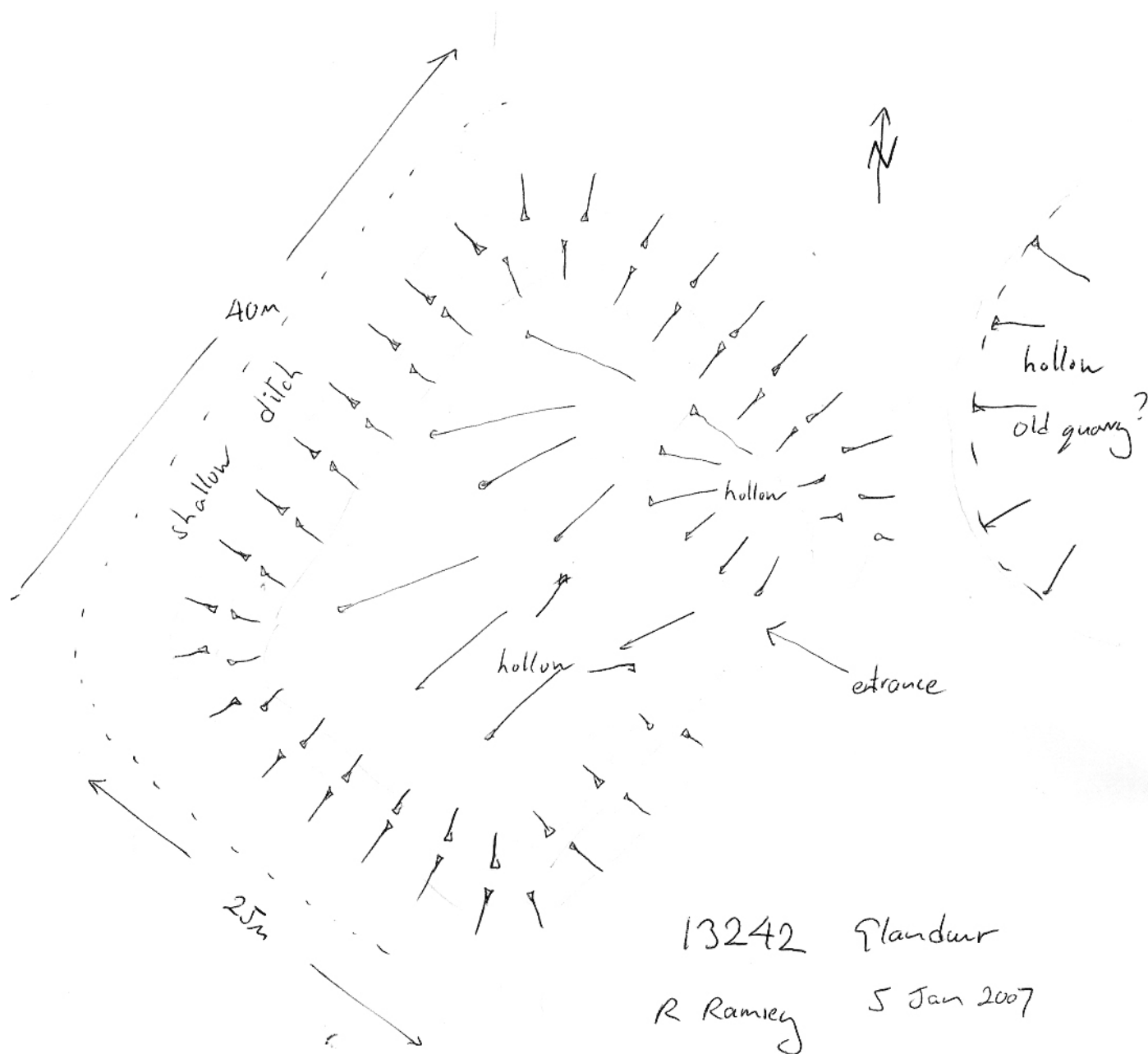
DESCRIPTION

Lying on a terrace on an otherwise fairly steep east-facing slope, Glandwr is a small, rectangular, earthwork defended enclosure. It measures c. 40m N-S and 25m E-W. The earthwork defences are much reduced and consist of a low bank, 0.2m high and 2m wide with traces of an external ditch on the west and south sides. There is an entrance on the east side. A hollow in the NE corner may be a house site. There are other less distinct undulations within the interior. A hollow, probably an old quarry, lies to the NE of the enclosure. The site is under improved pasture. The field is occasionally ploughed, the last time about 10 years ago.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 5 January 2007

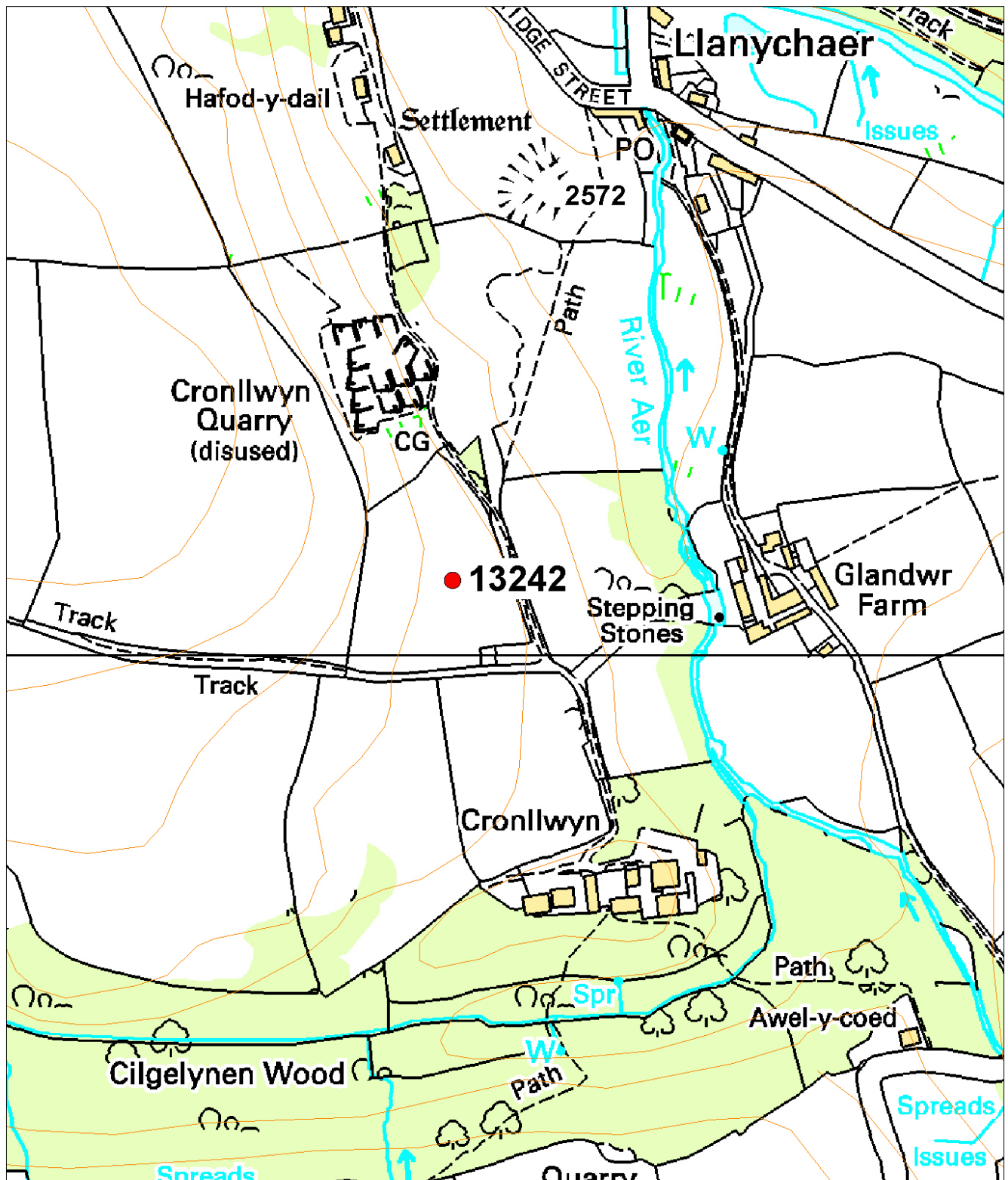


Ground photograph looking E over site of earthwork enclosure 13242.



Sketch plan of defended enclosure 13242.





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Scale 1:5000

## 32157 CASTLE POINT

PRN 32157      NGR SM96223779

SITE NAME CASTLE POINT

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

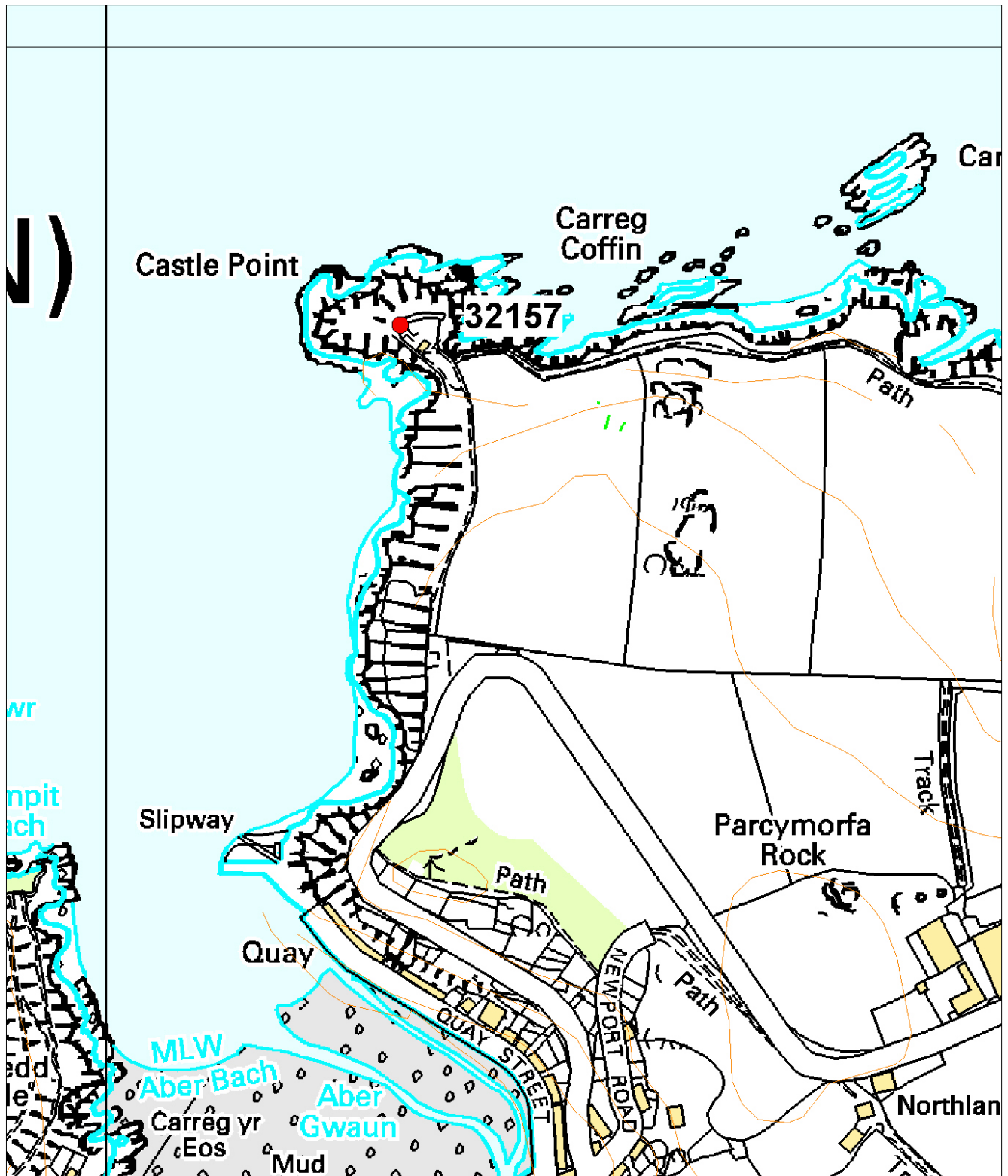
### DESCRIPTION

This coastal promontory is occupied by the late 18th century Fishguard Fort (PRN 5015). However, the place-name Castle Point seems to pre-date the 18th century suggesting a pre-existing, perhaps Iron Age, fortification. The promontory measures about 80m by 80m and is separated from the mainland by a narrow neck of land about 15m wide. To the southeast land rises from the promontory: the site is overlooked from this side. A rock cut ditch with a gap for an entrance runs across the neck of the promontory. This has undoubtedly been widened and deepened in the 18th century, but it may be an older defensive line. There is no other evidence for Iron Age use of the site.

K Murphy 16 July 2006



Ground photograph of 32157. View from the S looking towards the fort.



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Scale 1:5000

## **REJECTED SITES**

Seven sites originally recorded as defended enclosures, hillforts or similar on the Historic Environment Record are now rejected:

2574 was originally identified as a hillfort from aerial photography, but later site visits identified these as natural features.

2589 was originally identified as a possible hillfort from aerial photography, but later site visits identified the features as natural along with a possible filled-in quarry.

2839 was originally identified as a possible hillfort from aerial photography, but later sites visits identified these features as natural.

2855 was originally identified as a possible hillfort from aerial photography, later site visits indicated the visible feature were likely to have been the result of agricultural activity.

2857 was originally identified as a possible hillfort from aerial photography, but a re-examination of the aerial photographs and a site visit confirmed this site was a natural, partly quarried, rock outcrop.

2867 was originally identified as a possible hillfort from aerial photography, but later site visits identified these features were due to natural vegetation marks.

10457 was originally identified as a possible defended enclosure from aerial photography, a re-examination of the aerial photographs possibly identified a bank and ditch, but not a defended enclosure, and no features were recorded during a site visit.