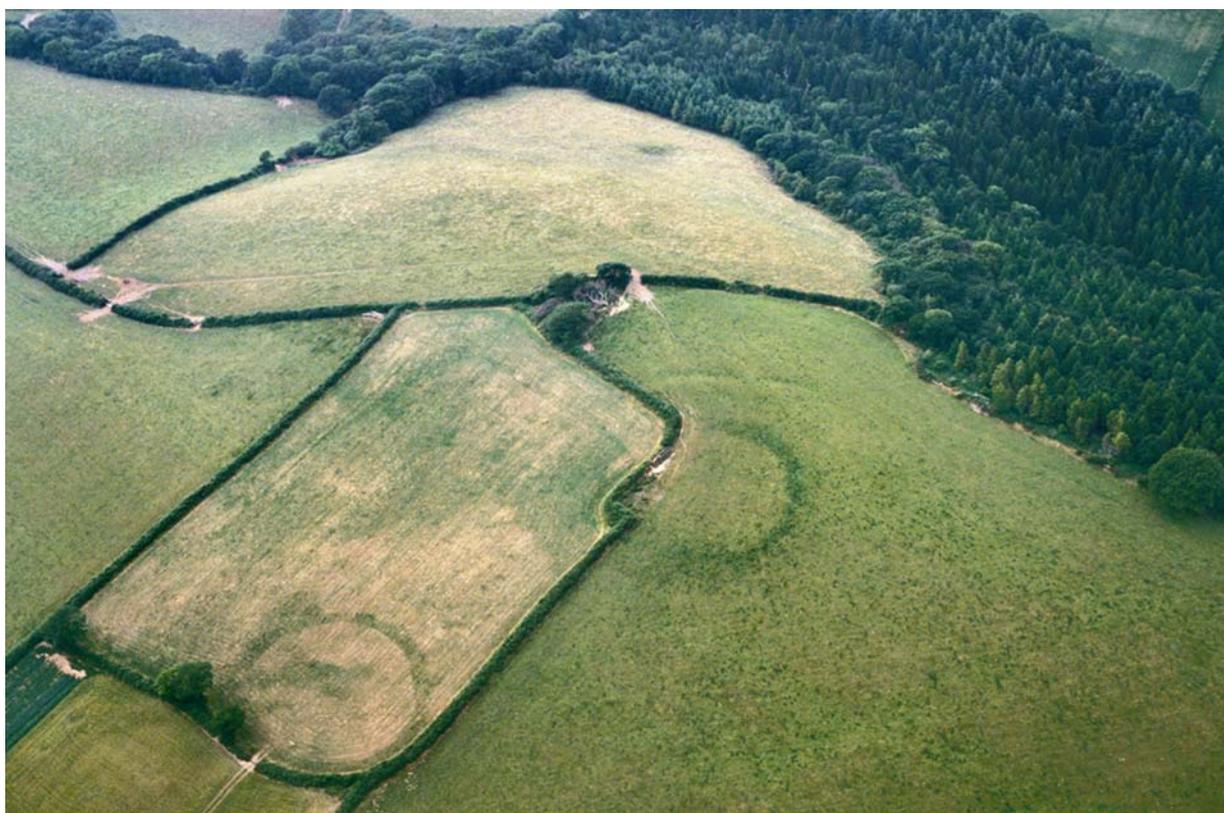


A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN01



Prepared by Cambria Archaeology for Cadw

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A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROEKSHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN01

Gan / By

K Murphy, R Ramsey, P Poucher and M Page

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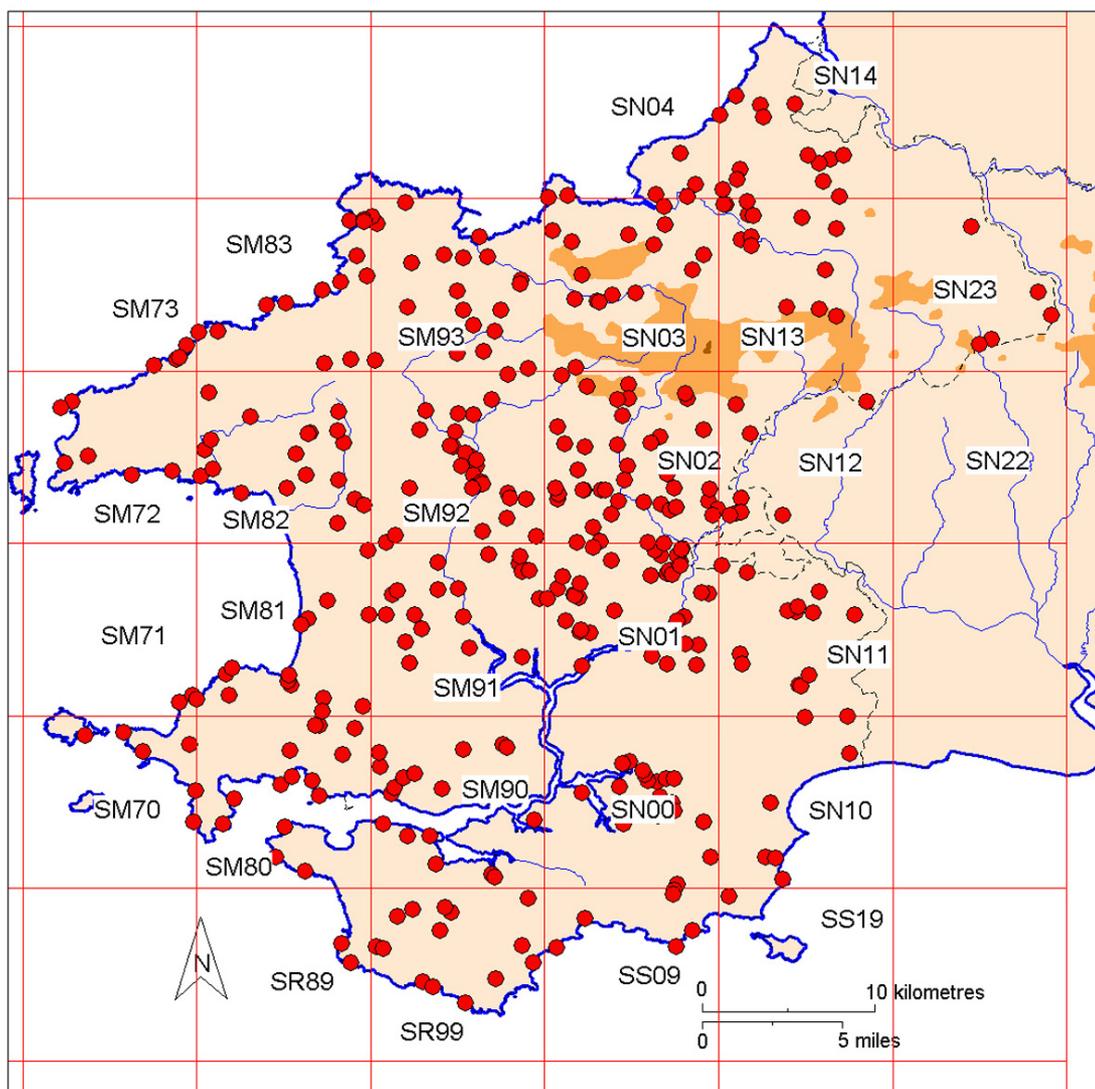
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Cover: Aerial photograph of Woodside defended enclosure 3570 and Dan-y-Coed defended enclosure 3575. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_0955.

SITE GAZETTEER OF 10KM GRID SQUARE SN01

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 SN01.

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3541 WISTON CASTLE

PRN 3541 NGR SN02251815

SITE NAME WISTON CASTLE

SITE TYPE MOTTE; DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Medieval; Iron Age? CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM; ACK; GAM

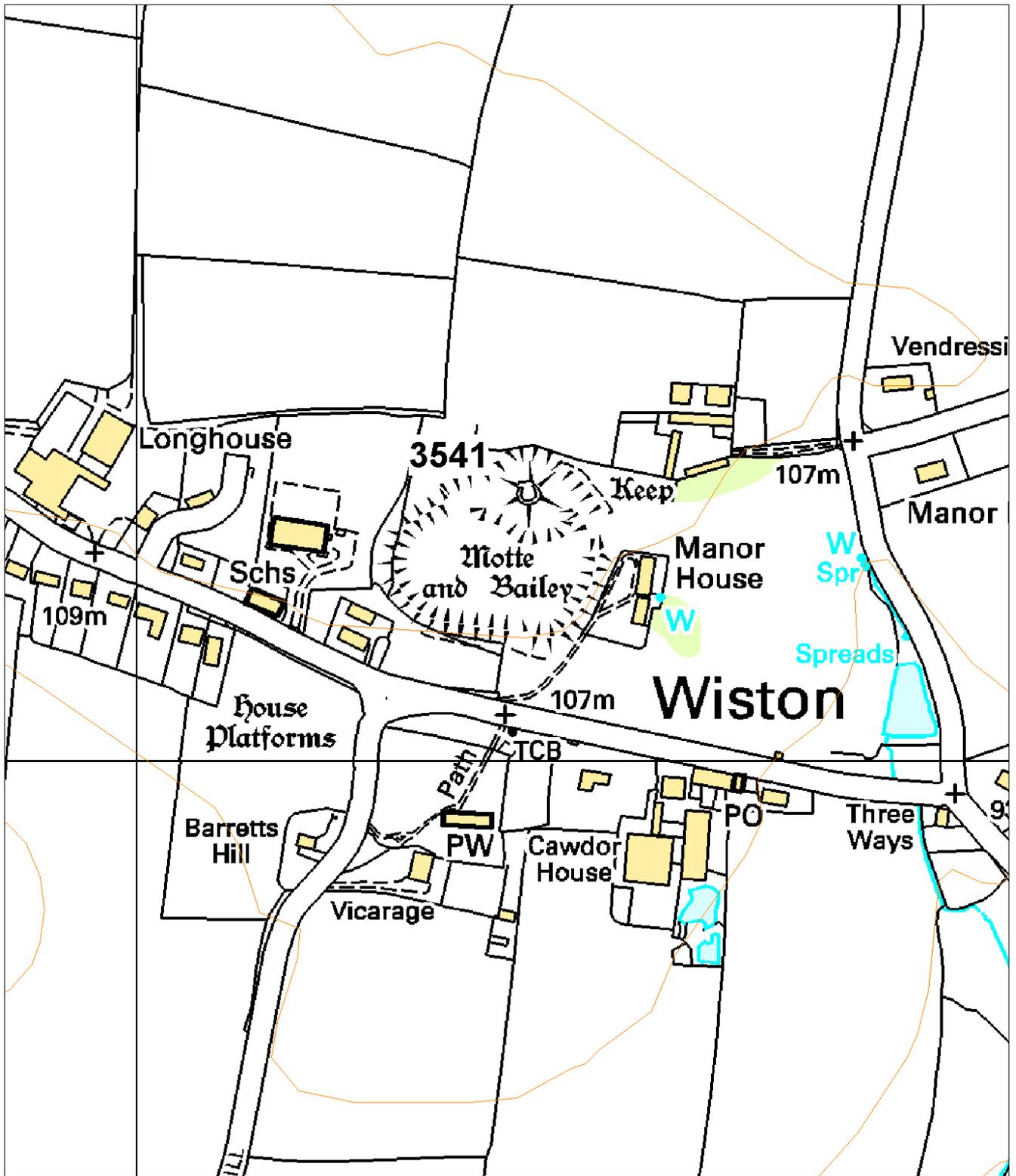
DESCRIPTION

Wiston Castle is a classic medieval motte and bailey castle. There is the possibility, however, that castle reused an earlier, Iron Age defended enclosure for the defensive circuit of the bailey. Certainly the size of the bailey, 120m E-W and 90m N-S, is compatible with known Iron Age sites in the area.

K Murphy 13 December 2006



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Scale 1:5000

3543 LAMBOROUGH CAMP

PRN 3543 NGR SN02801980

SITE NAME LAMBOROUGH CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

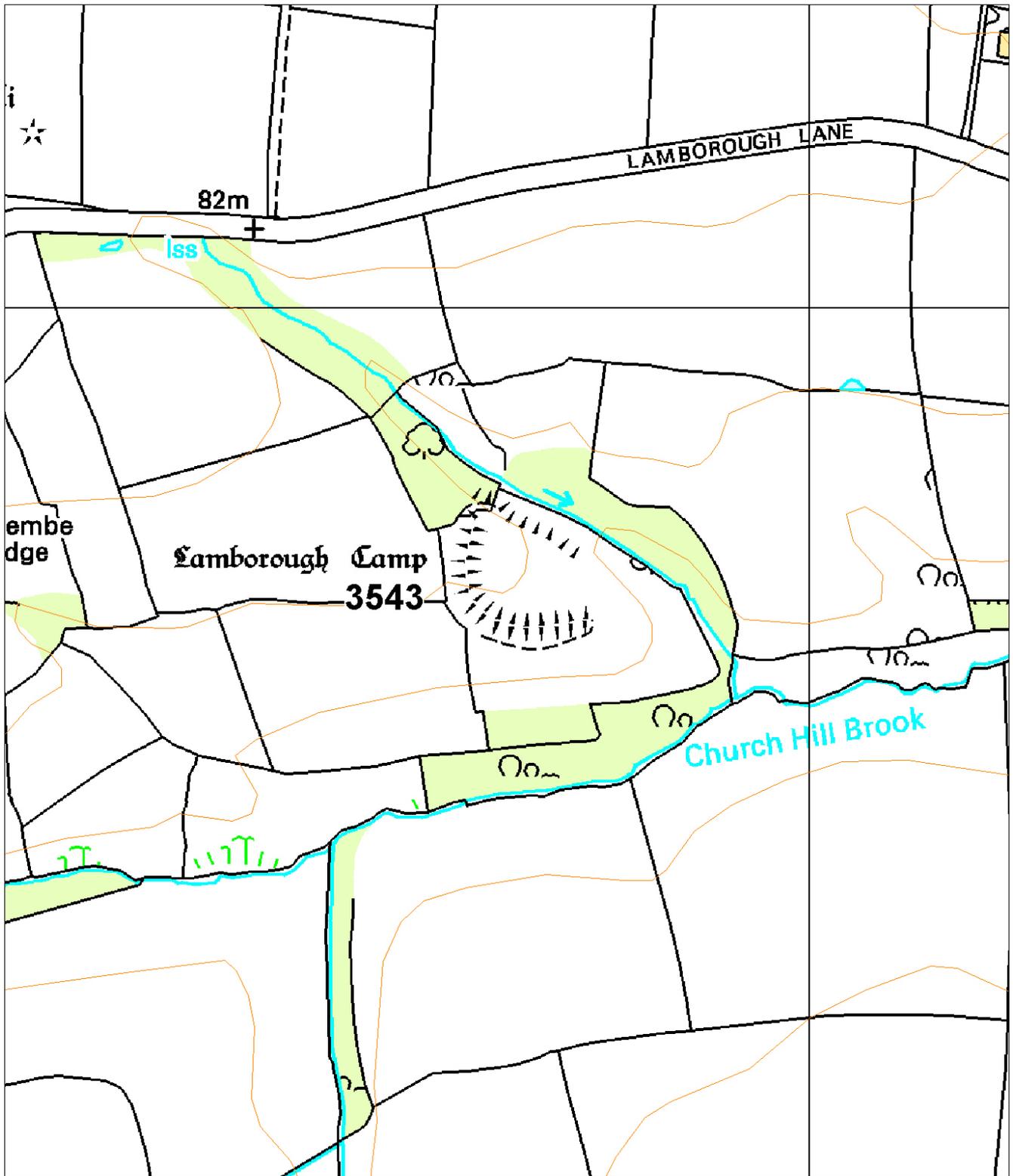
DESCRIPTION

Lamborough Camp is a univallate inland promontory fort. It occupies a rounded promontory at c.70m above sea level. The northern side of the fort is naturally protected by a steep slope that falls away to a valley 15m below. The top of this slope may have been scarped to provide a better defence. The west and south sides are defended by a massive bank and ditch, with the bank standing up to 1.6m above the interior and 4m above the ditch. The ditch is up to 1.2m deep and is flanked by a counterscarp bank c.0.5m high on its west side. Towards the southeast the defences fade and then peter out completely before reaching the top of the steep valley side. The original entrance may have been located here, as two cuts through the bank, one to the west and one on the south, are probably modern. The oval sloping interior measures c.90m E-W and 60m N-S. The interior and exterior of the fort is under pasture, the defences are overgrown with long grass, bracken and scrub.

K Murphy 13 December 2006 - compiled from several sources



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reference DI2006_1519.



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Scale 1:5000

3554 MERRYBOROUGH CAMP

PRN 3554 NGR SN00731740

SITE NAME MERRYBOROUGH CAMP; CASTLE PARK CAMP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

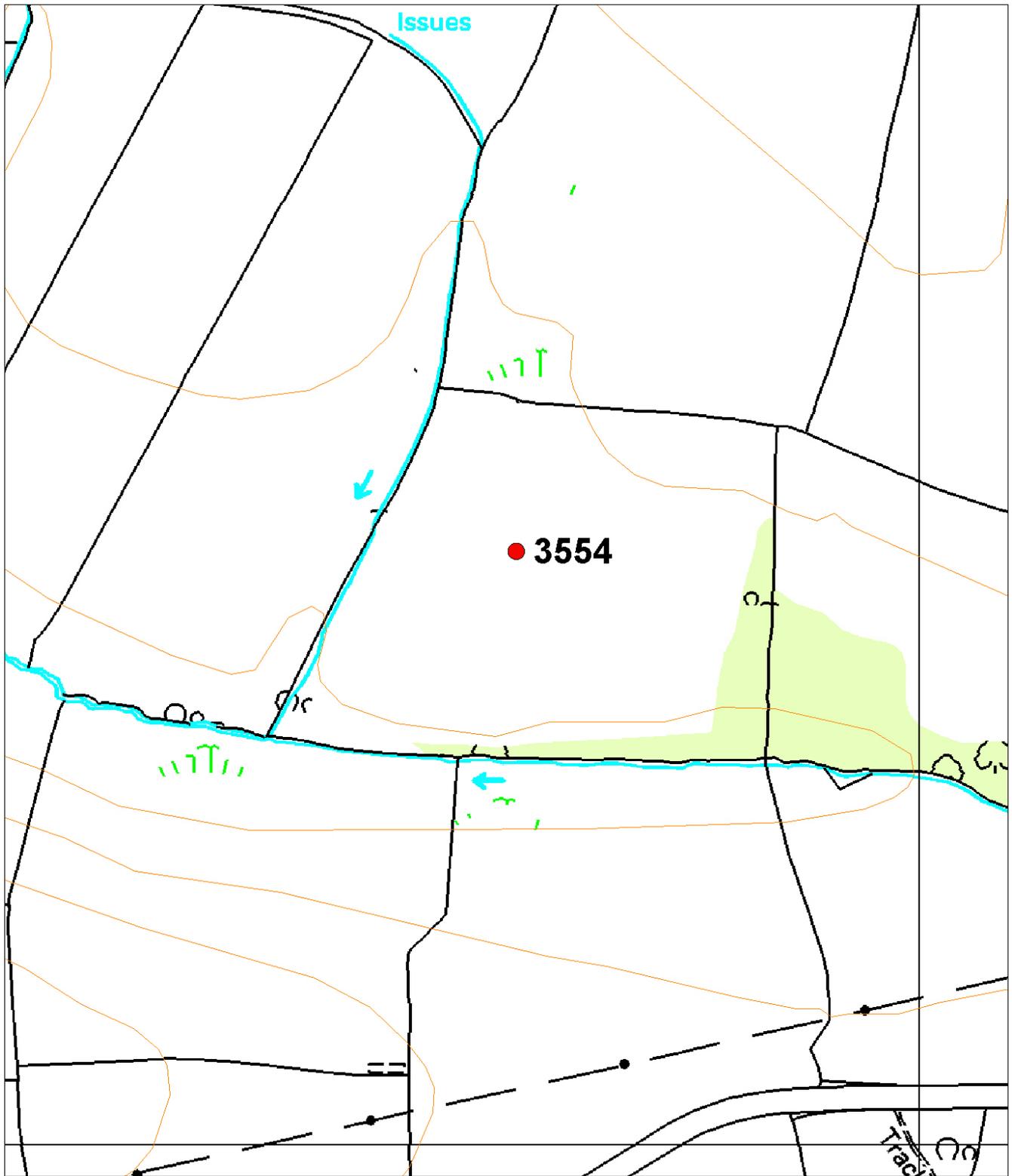
Merryborough is a sub-circular defended enclosure with a concentric annexe occupying a very gentle south-facing slope at 45m above sea level. In 1925, the RCAHM recorded it as an earthwork site up to c.1m high. By 1978 only traces of it could be seen on the ground - it effectively seems to have been reduced to a cropmark. The inner enclosure is c.50m diameter internally, with the defences of the concentric enclosure c.27m distant from it. A ditched track-way runs out from the inner enclosure entrance.

Small-scale excavations in 1963 revealed a single phase bank with ditch c.2m deep. Light structures were identified in the interior. The entrance was of two phases. The only find was a sherd of Roman Samian ware.

Geophysical survey in 1978 traced the annexe ditch.

In 2007 the site was under dense blackthorn scrub and was not approachable.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 2 February 2007



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Scale 1:5000

3556 WOODBARN RATH

PRN 3556 NGR SN01681703

SITE NAME WOODBARN RATH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

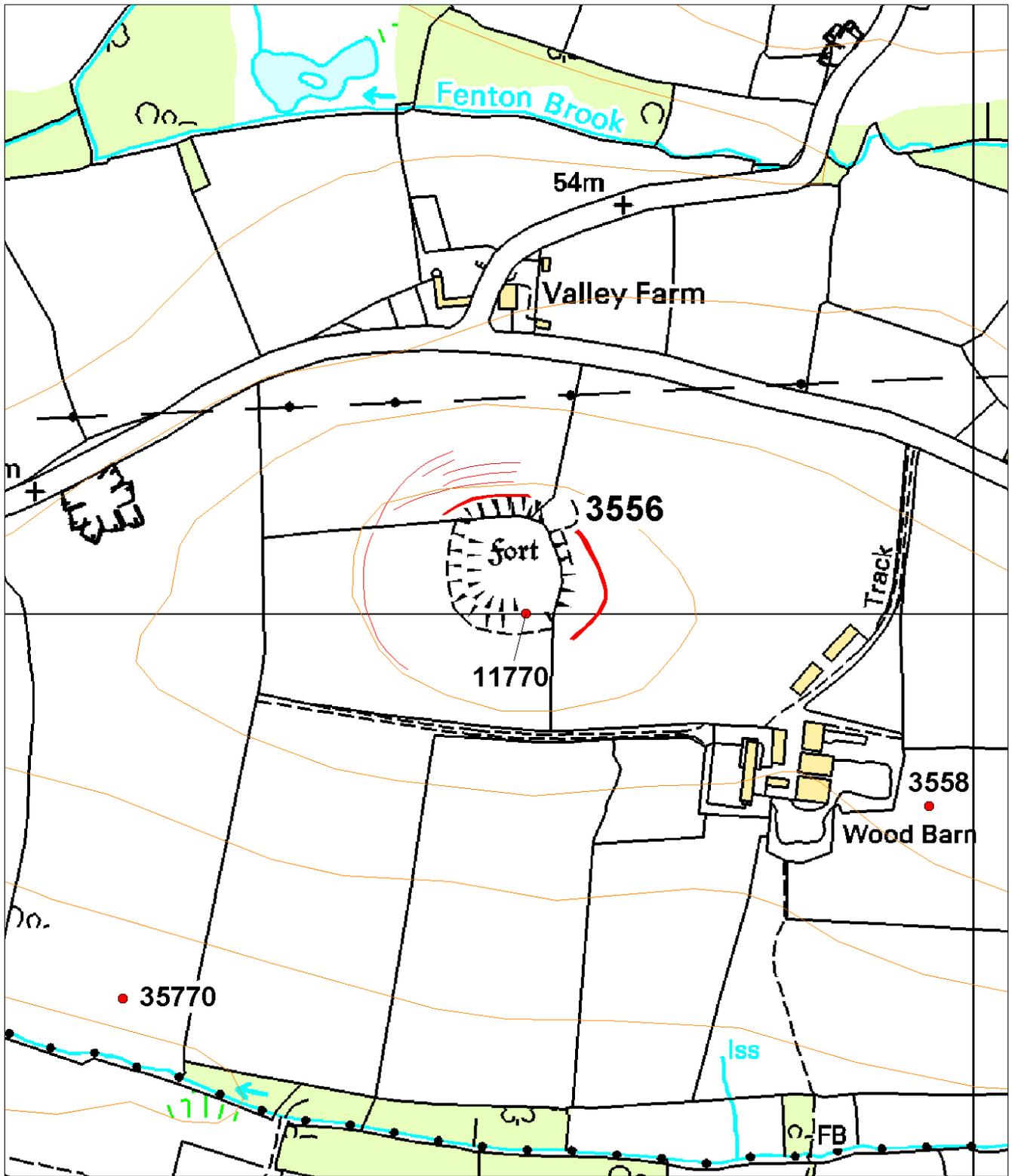
SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

A circular earthwork enclosure with a single bank and ditch surrounded by a lighter concentric cropmark ditch.



Aerial photograph of 3556. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_1518.



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Scale 1:5000

3562 DRIM CAMP

PRN 3562 NGR SN06681933

SITE NAME DRIM CAMP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS Descheduled

DESCRIPTION

Drim is a very small, circular defended enclosure lying at 90m above sea level on fairly level ground. To the north and west land falls away from the enclosure down to 30m into an open valley. Land rises very gently to the southeast. Internally, the enclosure measures just 25m across internally, and is defended by a strong bank and ditch.

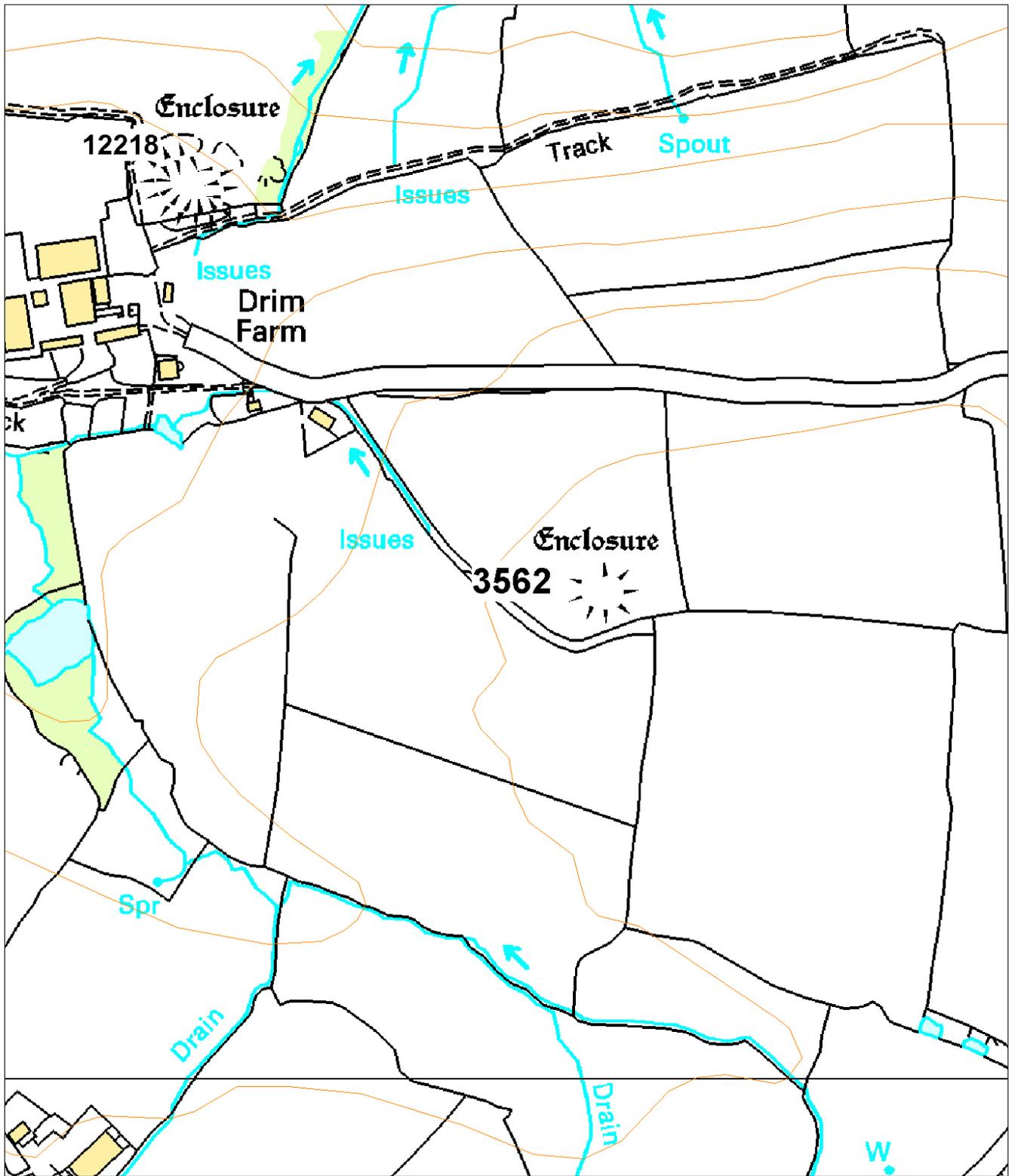
The site was completely excavated in 1979-80, and the results published (Williams G and Mytum H 1998, Llawhaden, Dyfed Excavations on a group of small defended enclosures 1980-4, BAR British Series 275, p 53-64). A palisade, predating the bank and ditch and over 40m from them, ran around the site (radiocarbon dated to 762 - 398BC). A cremation burial seemed to be contemporary with the palisade. There was evidence for cross-ploughing below the bank. The defences were found to consist of a simple dump bank up to 3m high and 5m wide with a c. 8m wide 2.5m ditch, are were constructed in the late Iron Age. The entrance had a simple four-post tower gateway. Internally there was at least one roundhouse (rebuilt many times) and a four-post structure. The site continued to be used into the Roman Period, and the find of a penannular brooch indicates an Early Medieval presence on the site.

Following excavation the site was levelled.

K Murphy 8 June 2006



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Scale 1:5000

3564 PILCORNSWELL

PRN 3564 NGR SN07031827

SITE NAME PILCORNSWELL

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Pilcornswell is a bivallate inland promontory fort lying at 90m above sea level. It is naturally well defended to west and south by steep slopes which fall down to small streams 40m lower down. To the northeast the land rises up to a rounded hilltop at 110m above sea level some 250m distant from the site. The fort is overlooked from this side. The fort measures c. 80m north-south and 60m east-west internally.

The earthworks of the site are reduced, with the banks standing to little more than 0.5m high and the ditches 0.5m deep at their deepest. The eastern side of the fort is defended by a curving line of close-set bivallate ramparts, consisting of an inner bank and ditch and outer bank and ditch - the latter is very slight and is only visible at the north and south ends. The entrance is at the northern end of the enclosure. Here the inner bank curves round around the northern end and has a simple gap for the entrance. The outer bank curves off to the north. However, a horn-work consisting of two short sections of low curving bank forms an unusual barbican entrance approximately 30m across. Slight lynchets/terraces along the western side of the steep slope could be remains of a defence on this side of the fort. The featureless fort interior slopes down from east to west.

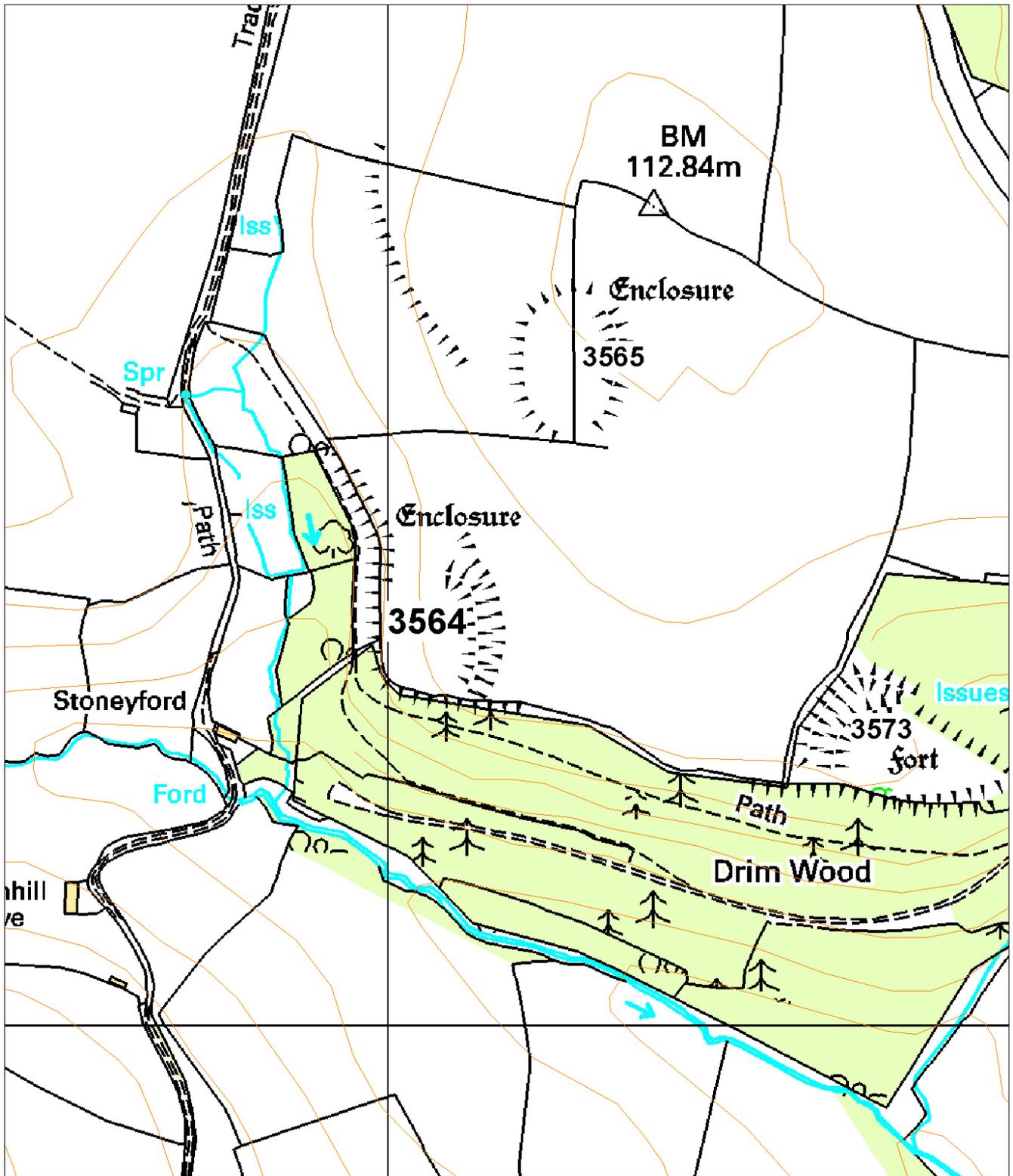
An excavation trench dug across the defences (Williams G and Mytum H 1998, Llawhaden, Dyfed Excavations on a group of small defended enclosures 1980-4, BAR British Series 275, p 70-71) showed that the ditches were steep-sided, V-shaped and 2.5m and 3m deep. Charcoal from a ditch fill returned radiocarbon dates of 5th century to the 3rd century BC. A single sherd of Roman glass suggests Roman use of the site.

The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy 12 June 2006



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reference DI2006_1527.



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Scale 1:5000

3565 BROADWAY

PRN 3565 NGR SN07121845

SITE NAME BROADWAY

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

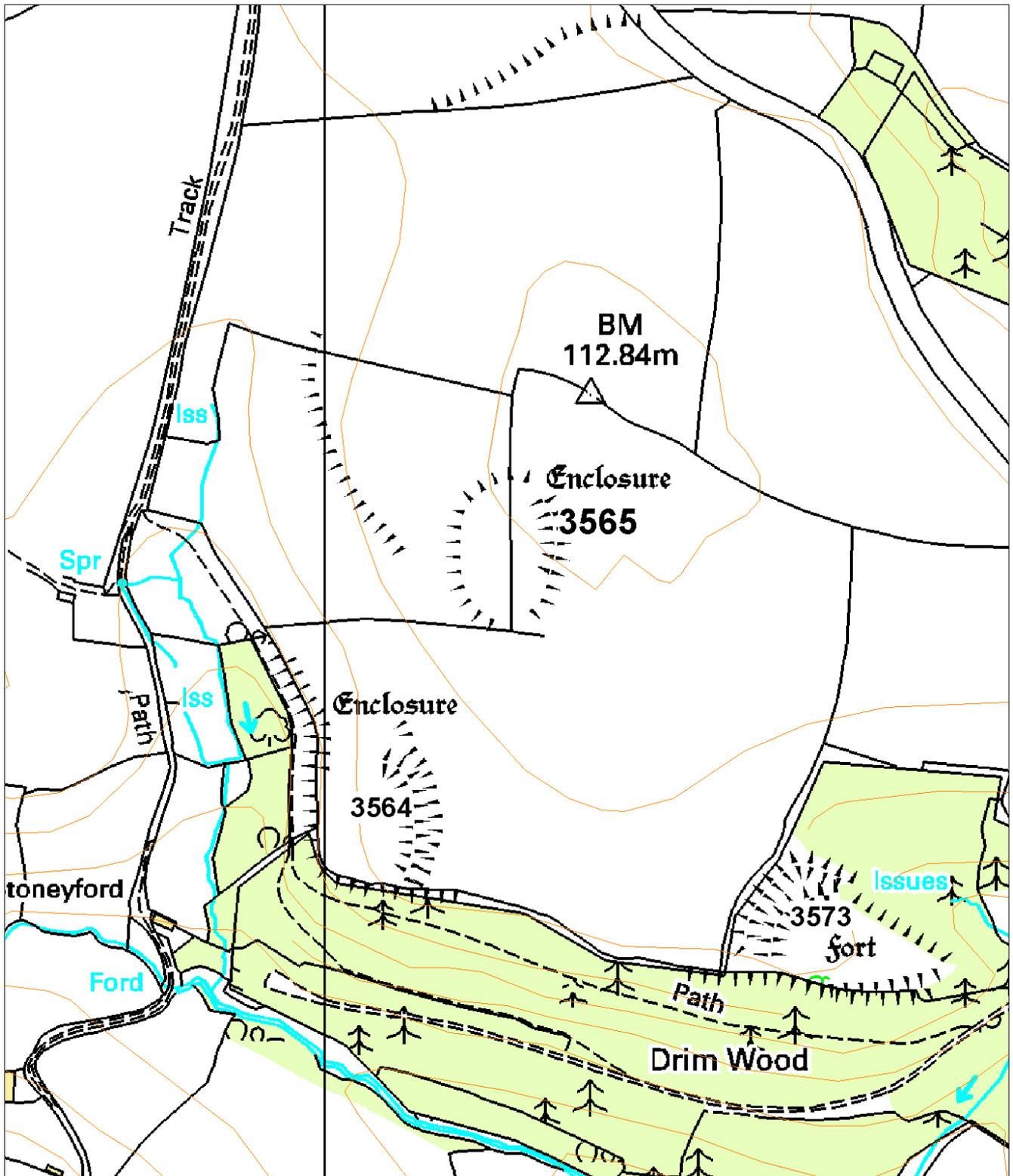
DESCRIPTION

Broadway is an oval univallate defended enclosure lying at 110m above sea level on level ground on the southwestern edge of flat hilltop. It commands wide-ranging views to the northwest, west, south and southeast. It measures approximately 100m north-south and 55m east-west, internally. The defences are much reduced and consist of a low bank, rising just 0.3m above the interior, traces of a ditch and a low counterscarp bank. There is a simple entrance to the east, and a slight in-turn midway along the west side may also mark the site of an entrance. However, a bank branches off from the enclosure from this point, running for several hundred metres to the north, which may account for this. The date and function of this bank is unknown.

The enclosure was partially excavated in 1980 (Williams G and Mytum H 1998, Llawhaden, Dyfed Excavations on a group of small defended enclosures 1980-4, BAR British Series 275, p 65). Pre-rampart occupation was revealed dating to the 8th - 5th centuries BC. Little of the defensive earth bank survived, but the defensive ditch was c. 5m wide and 2.5m deep. Remains of a least one roundhouse were revealed in the small internal area excavated.

The enclosure is under improved pasture.

K Murphy 8 June 2006



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3570 WOODSIDE

PRN 3570 NGR SN07771896

SITE NAME WOODSIDE; PARC Y COED

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork; Buried feature

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS Descheduled

DESCRIPTION

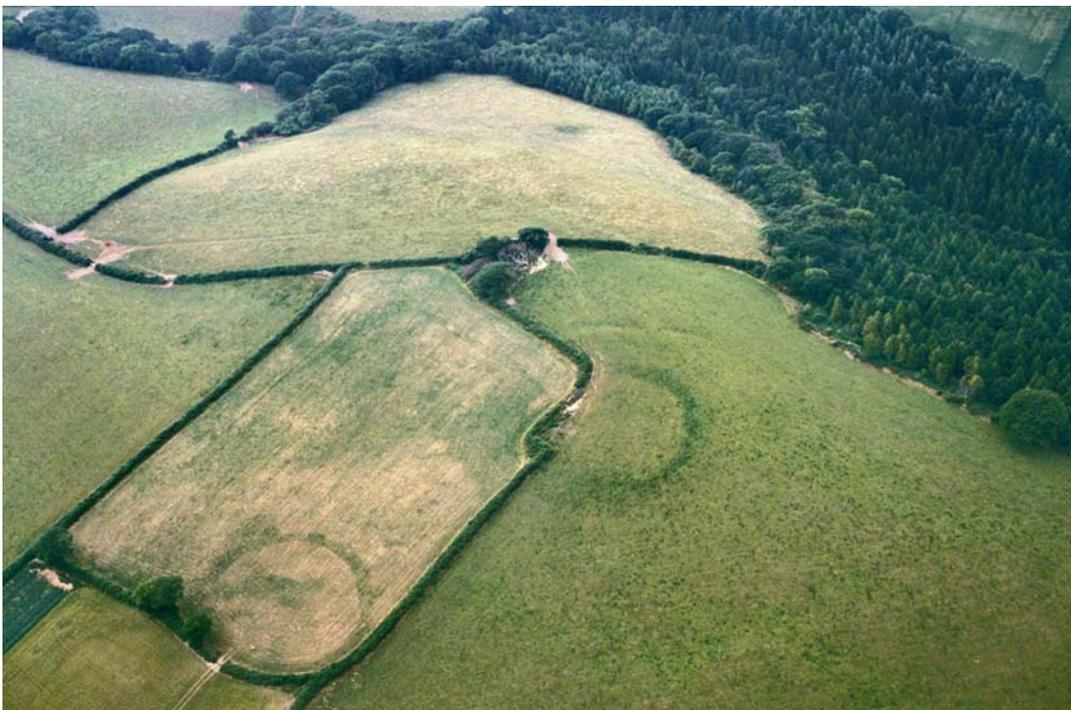
Woodside is a defended enclosure located on almost level ground at 90m above sea level 60m - 70m to the southeast of a rounded hilltop. Good views to the south and southeast are obtained from the enclosure. The enclosure is sub-rectangular, almost D-shaped, and measures 35m across internally. In 1980-1984 the enclosure was completely excavated. The following description is taken from the excavation report (Williams G and Mytum H 1998, Llawhaden, Dyfed Excavations on a group of small defended enclosures 1980-4, BAR British Series 275, p 17-29).

Bronze Age occupation of the site was identified during excavation, but the main defences were constructed in the late Iron Age. These consisted of a simple dump rampart (reduced to a maximum of 0.55m high and 7m wide at the time of excavation) and a 5m wide 3m deep ditch. At least six roundhouses and a number of four-post structures were recognised within the enclosure. The simple four-post gate was approached from the west by a track heavily defended on both sides by banks and ditches. These curved out to the north and south 70m from the enclosure, possibly running into defences for a concentric annexe. A second gate lay midway along the track. This track-way approach was later modified. The site seemed to have been occupied into the early 2nd century AD. Radiocarbon dates indicate a medieval presence on the site. As with other enclosures in southwest Wales very few artefacts were found.

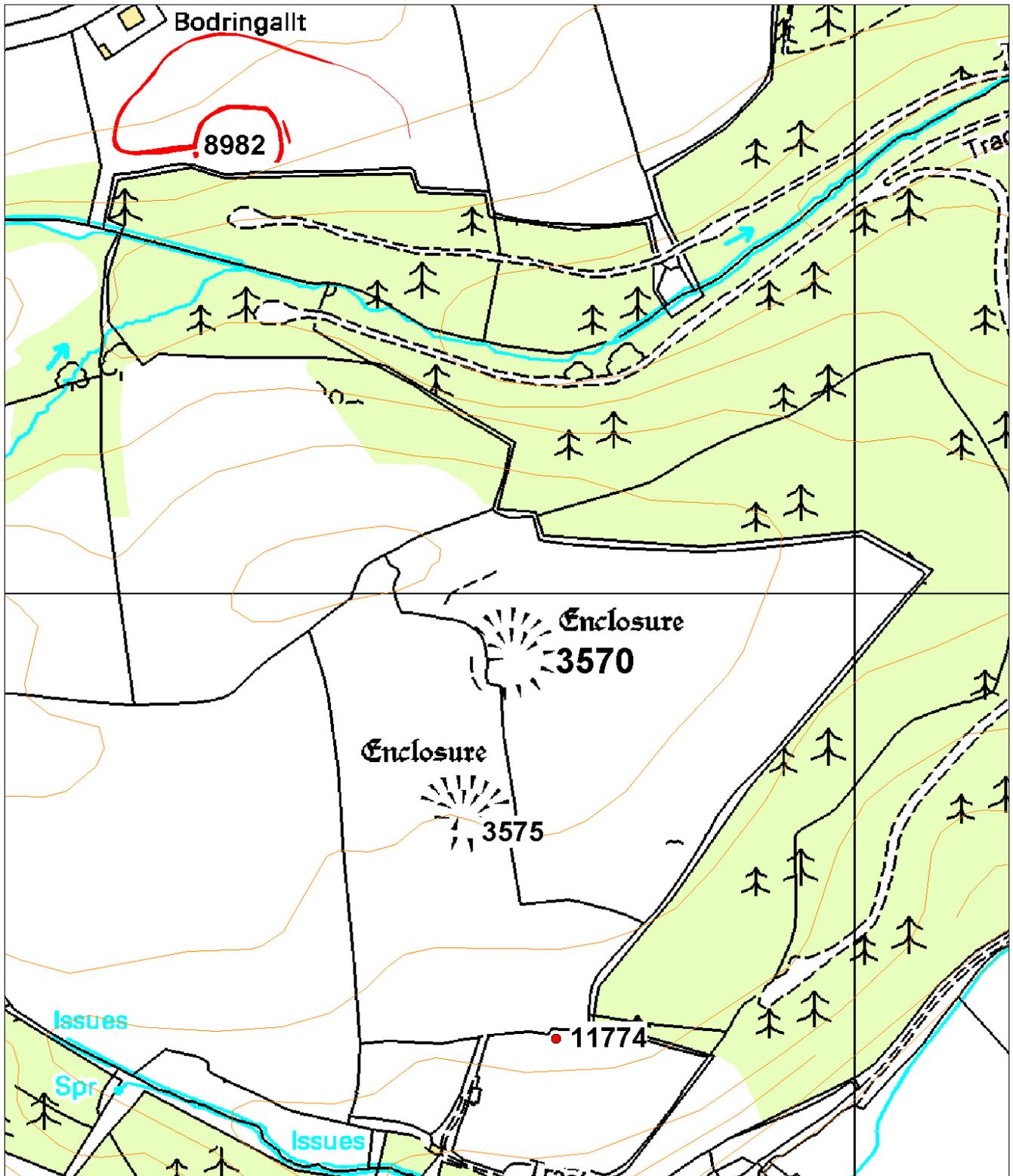
K Murphy 9 June 2006



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Scale 1:5000

3572 GELLI CAMP

PRN 3572 NGR SN07931972

SITE NAME GELLI CAMP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

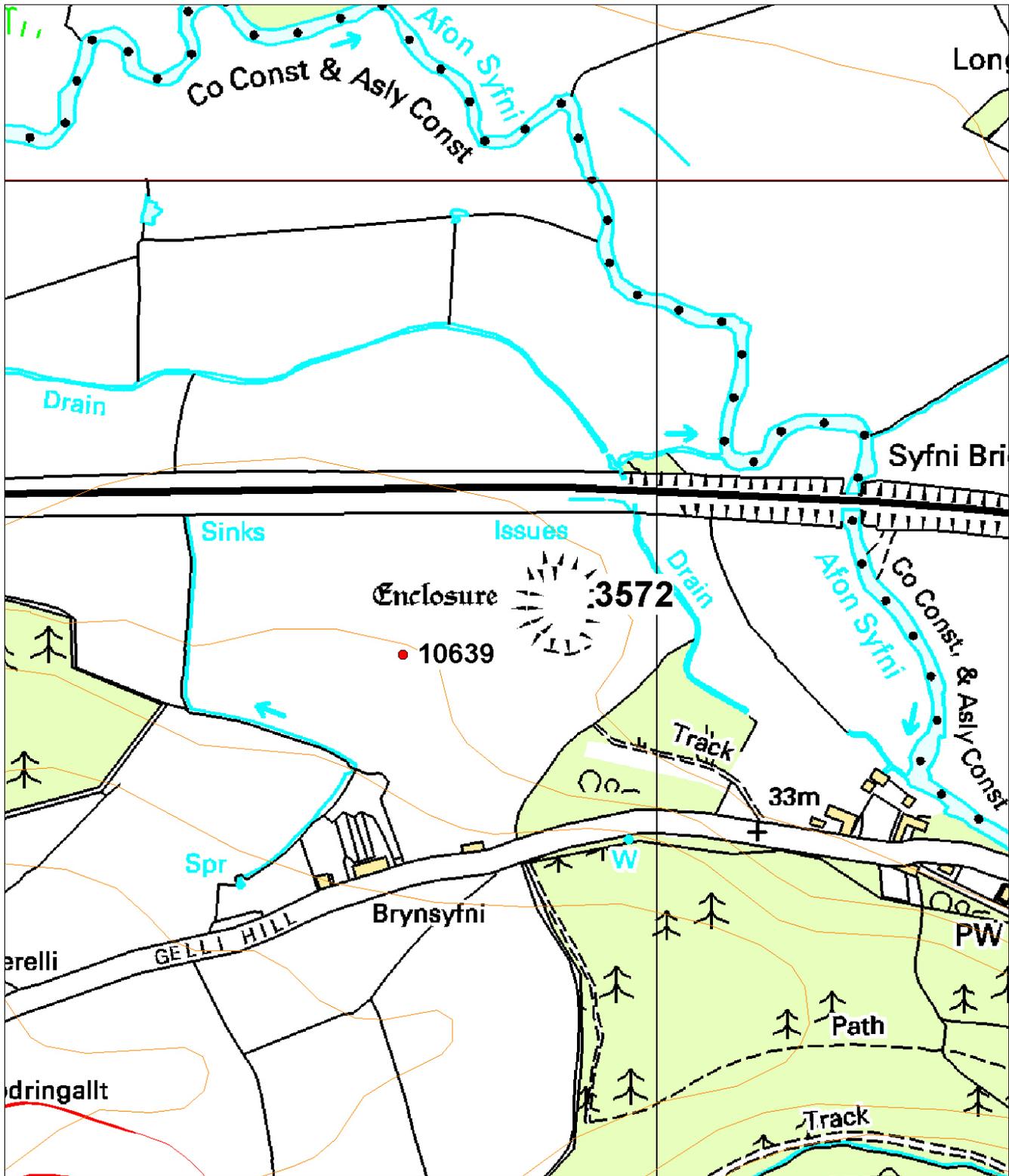
DESCRIPTION

Gelli Camp is a sub-rectangular defended enclosure lying on gently sloping land at 30m above sea level, a few metres above the valley floor of the Afon Syfni. To the southwest the valley side rises steeply to over 80m. The site is overlooked from this side. It consists of a bank up to 0.5m high and a ditch c. 0.5m deep, and with a counterscarp bank on the western side up to 0.5m high. The interior of the site is slightly raised but otherwise featureless, and measures approximately 47m southwest-northeast and 41m northwest-southeast. A gap in the north corner of the enclosure bank marks the entrance. The eastern side of the rampart terminal is slightly expanded at the entrance perhaps marking a guard chamber. Geophysical survey indicates that the entrance was approached by a ditched track-way (Williams G and Mytum H 1998, Llawhaden, Dyfed Excavations on a group of small defended enclosures 1980-4, BAR British Series 275, p 8-9). A possible second enclosure lies 50m to the west (PRN 10639).

K Murphy 12 June 2006



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Scale 1:5000

3573 HOLGAN

PRN 3573 NGR SN07301820

SITE NAME HOLGAN

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

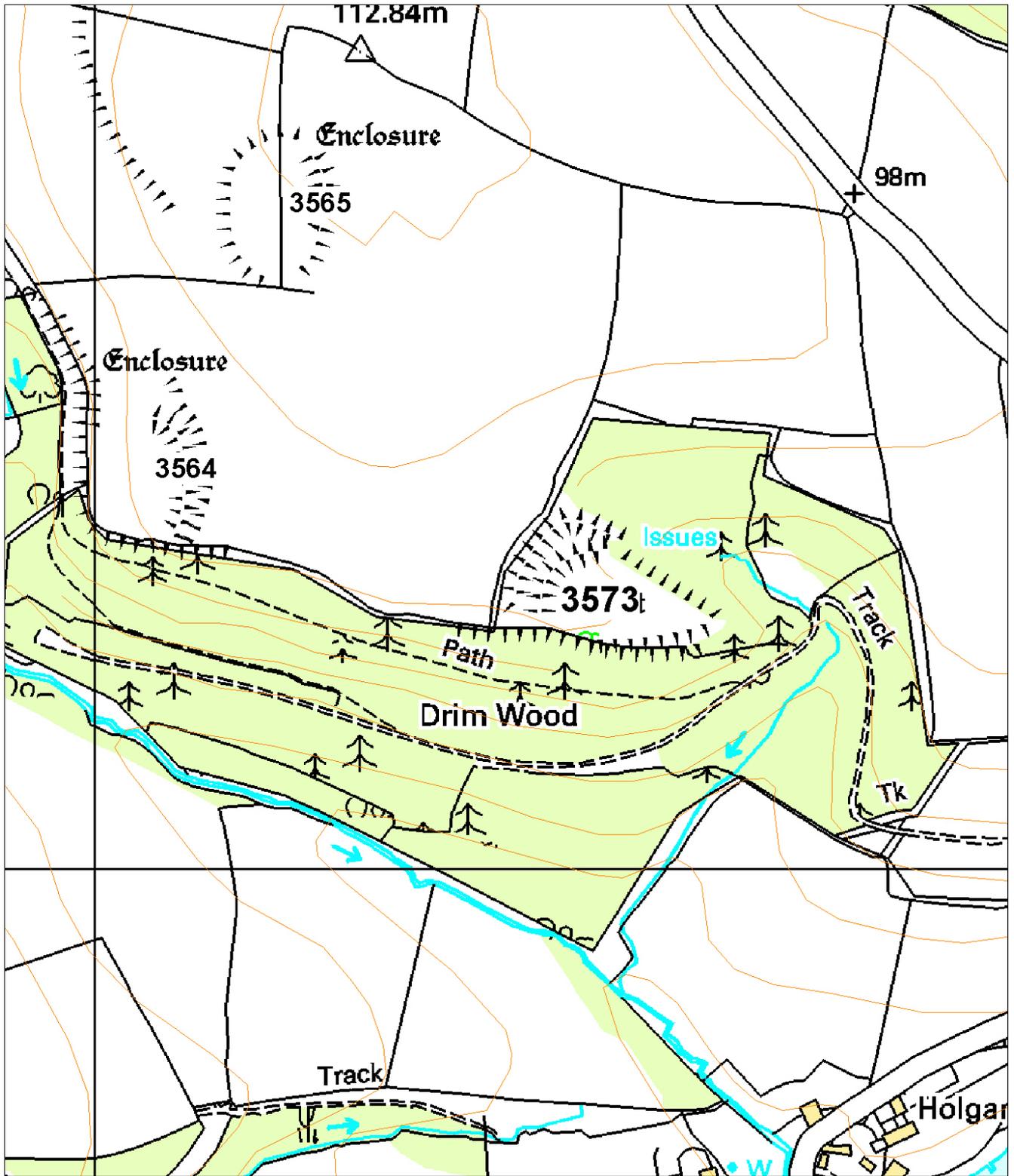
Holgan Camp is an inland promontory fort at 90m above sea level. Land falls away steeply from the site to the north, east and south. To the northeast and east the land rises gently away from the site. It is across the neck of the promontory, on the easily approachable east side, that the defences to the fort are strongest, consisting of two strong banks and ditches with a counterscarp bank now overlain by a hedge-bank. The earth banks rise to over 4m above the base of the ditches and are 12m wide. The ditches are c. 6m wide. The entrance into the enclosure lies on the southeast corner and is a simple gap between the end of the defensive banks and ditches and the edge of the steep slope. The inner bank continues around the full perimeter of the promontory, albeit in much reduced form, enclosing a triangular area 110m east-west and 50m north-south at its maximum. The interior is flat and featureless. The whole is under a coniferous forestry plantation.

A section excavated through defences in the early 1980s (Williams G and Mytum H 1998, Llawhaden, Dyfed Excavations on a group of small defended enclosures 1980-4, BAR British Series 275, p 69) showed that the ditches were almost 3m deep and that the banks had front and rear timber palisades. Radiocarbon dates suggest short-lived occupation in the 4th and 3rd centuries BC.

K Murphy 8 June 2006



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Scale 1:5000

3575 DAN-Y-COED

PRN 3575 NGR SN07741884

SITE NAME DAN-Y-COED

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork; Buried feature

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

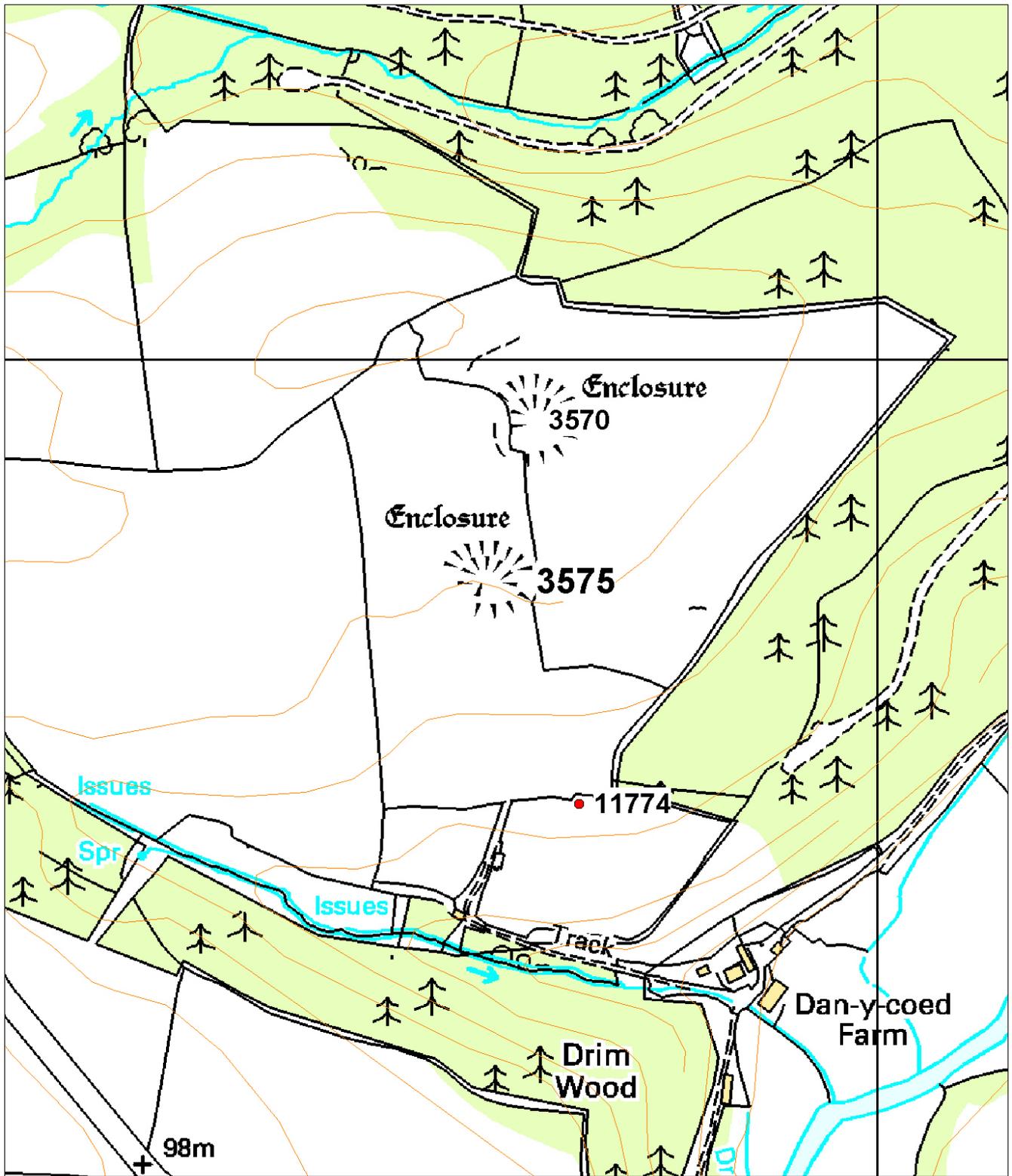
SITE STATUS Descheduled

DESCRIPTION

Dan-y-Coed is an oval defended enclosure lying on a gentle south-facing slope at 80m above sea level. It measures 40m E - W and 28m N - S internally. Between 1980 and 1984 the site was completely excavated. The following description comes from the excavation report (Williams G and Mytum H 1998, Llawhaden, Dyfed Excavations on a group of small defended enclosures 1980-4, BAR British Series 275, p 30-52).

The enclosure dates to the late Iron Age. The defensive bank had almost entirely disappeared at the time of the excavation, but the ditch was c. 3.5m wide and almost 3m deep. At least five roundhouses were recognised, which had been rebuilt many times, plus four-post structures. The site continued in use into the Roman Period, when a 'long house' was constructed, possibly in the 2nd century AD. Late Roman or post-Roman use of the site was in evidence and there was a medieval presence on the site. Externally the southwest-facing, simple entrance was approached by a ditched track-way. The ditches funnelled out 60m from the enclosure to form the defences of a concentric annexe.

K Murphy 9 June 2006



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Scale 1:5000

3584 FAENOR GAER

PRN 3584 NGR SN09421711

SITE NAME FAENOR GAER

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

DESCRIPTION

Faenor Gaer is a good example of an oval, univallate Iron Age enclosure. It occupies the summit of a rounded spur at 60m from which land falls steeply away to the east south and west, but to the northwest after falling gently rises gently but steadily. The site is under improved pasture.

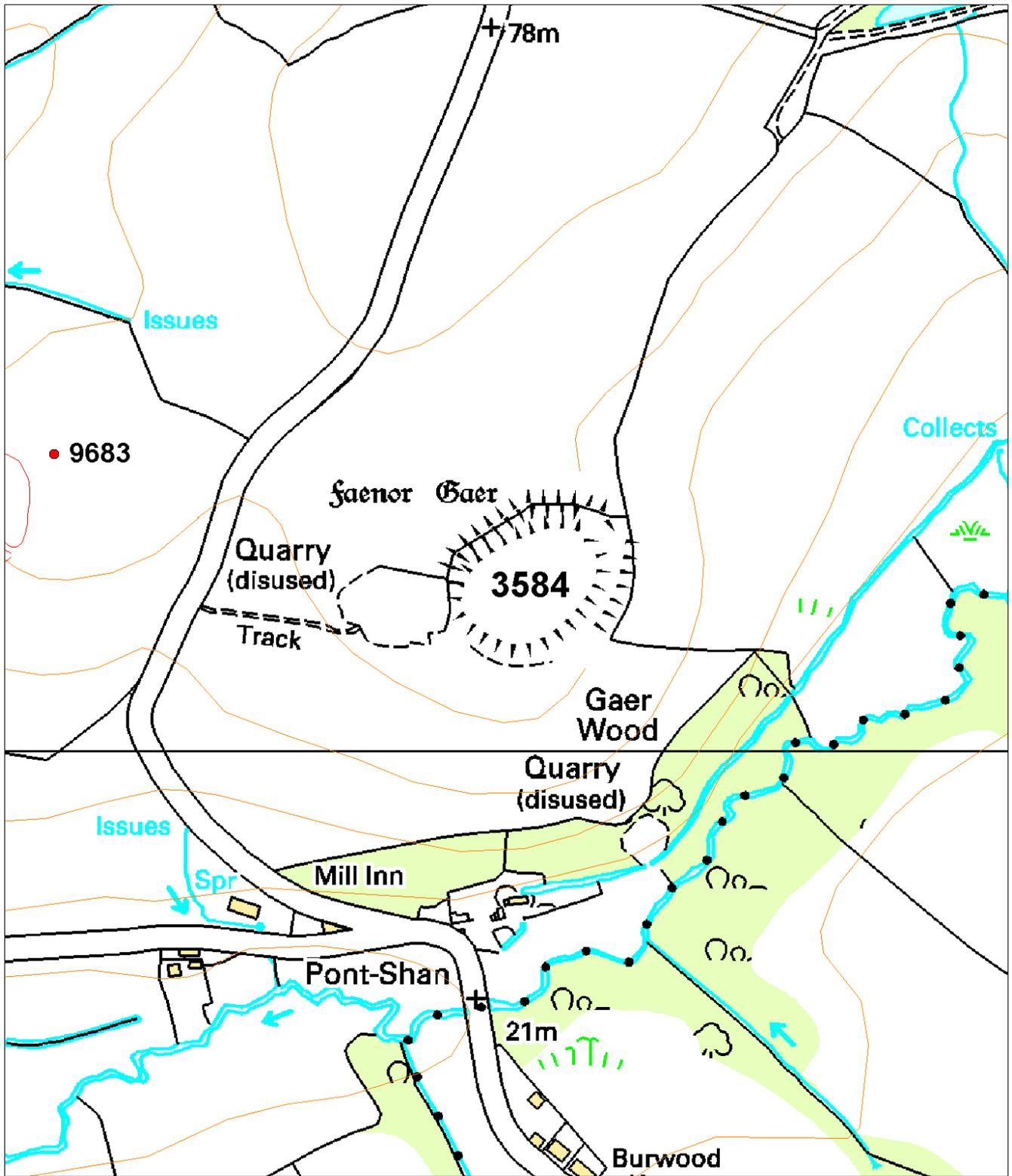
The defensive bank is best preserved on the east where it stands up to 0.25m internally and 1.6m to 2m above the ditch. The ditch is well marked around the enclosure and has an external counterscarp bank. This is well preserved to the east and north where it underlies a hedge-bank. There is a simple northeast-facing entrance. The interior measures c.95m southwest-northeast and 65m southeast-northwest. There is a substantial quarry (disused) immediately outside the western side of the fort.

The RCAHM in 1925 noted that the entrance area had been destroyed in about 1870.

K Murphy 13 December 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

3585 SUNNYSIDE

PRN 3585 NGR SN08021573

SITE NAME SUNNYSIDE

SITE TYPE HILLFORT?;DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Sunnyside is a sub-circular defended enclosure lying just off the summit of a rounded hill at 90m above sea level. The defences on the east side occupy the highest point; the remainder of the enclosure lies on a gentle west-facing slope below the summit. Commanding 360 degree views are obtained from the summit. Only the eastern half of the enclosure survives, the western has been destroyed, or levelled leaving no surface evidence. The cause of this destruction is unknown, but the Ordnance Survey note disturbance on the western side of the enclosure visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946. The remaining section of rampart consists of a plough-spread, curving length of bank up to 1.1m - 1.4m high and c. 6m wide on the east and south sides of the enclosure. Traces of a silted ditch are evident on the NNE side alongside a hedge-bank. Projected around a full circuit, the defences would have enclosed an area approximately 65m in diameter internally. There is no trace of an entrance, and the interior is featureless. The site is under improved pasture.

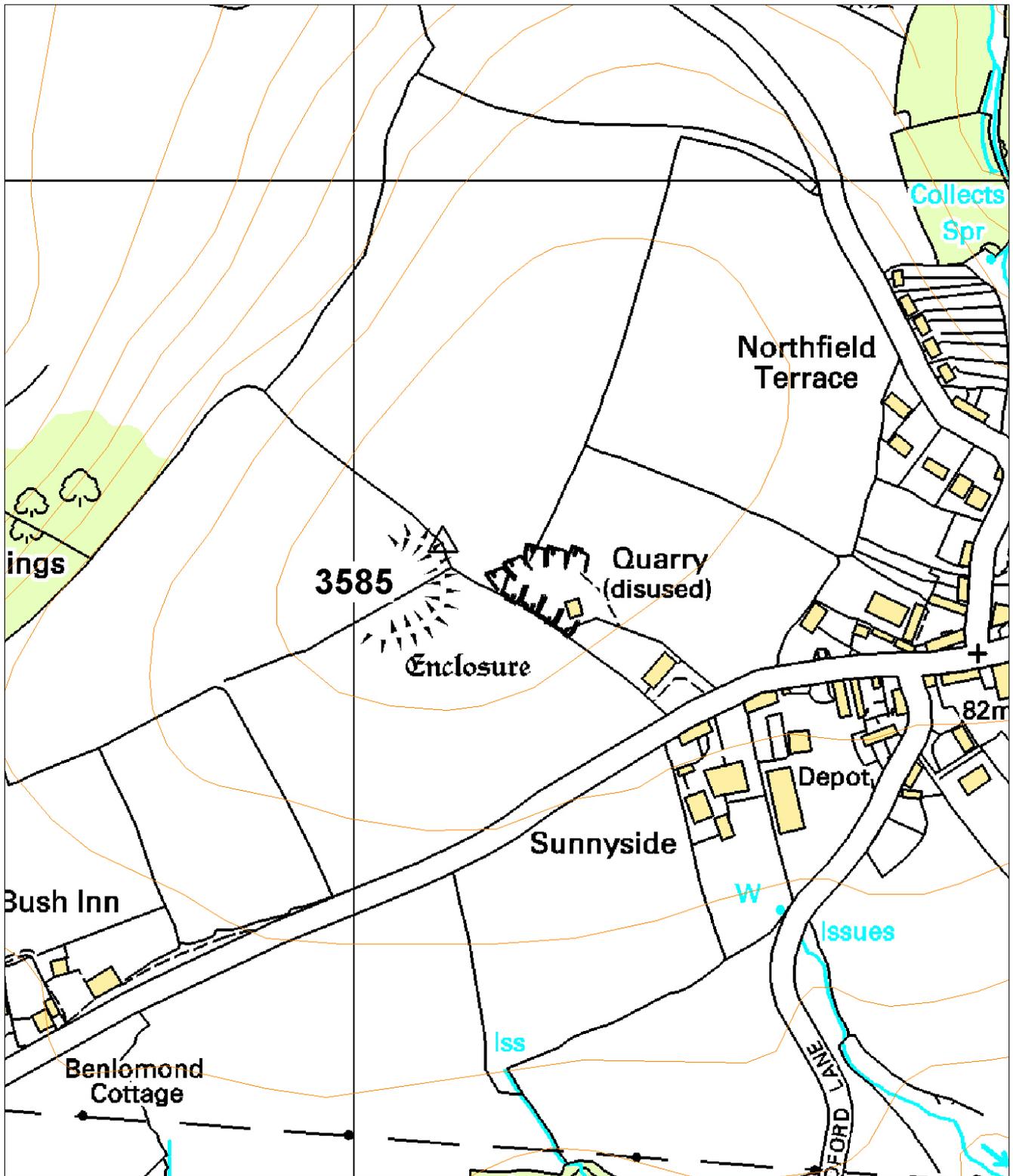
K Murphy and R Ramsey 16 May 2006-06-08



Aerial photograph of 3585. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_1507.



Ground photograph looking towards earthwork enclosure 3585 from the SE.



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Scale 1:5000

3586 BUSH INN CAMP

PRN 3586 NGR SN07641555

SITE NAME BUSH INN CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

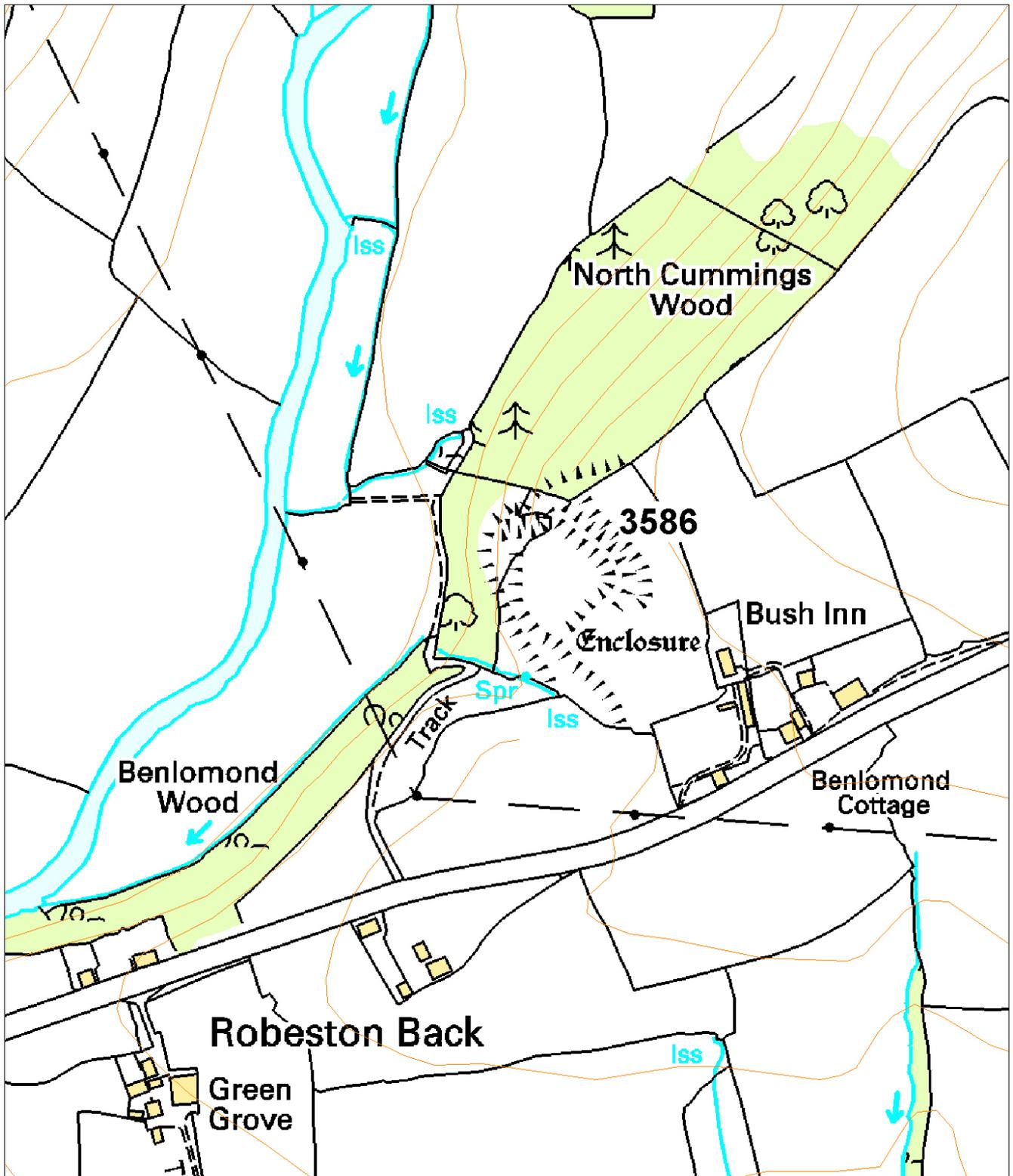
Bush Inn Camp (called Castle Rath on the tithe map according to the RCAHM in 1925) is an inland promontory fort. It occupies a blunt, sloping promontory at 50m above sea level from which land falls steeply away on the western and northern sides to the valley floor of the Eastern Cleddau 40m below. To the east land rises steadily away from the site - the enclosure is overlooked from this side.

The fort is defended on its northeast and southeast sides by a L-shaped rampart. This is best preserved on the southeast side where the bank survives up to 1.2m high internally and 2.6m high externally and there is a clear ditch. Both the bank and the ditch are slighter on the northeast side. A 6m wide gap in the centre of the rampart on the southeast side marks the entrance. There is a hint of an additional bank attached to the entrance. The roughly rectangular sloping interior measures c.65m southeast-northwest and 55m southwest-northeast. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy 13 December 2006 - compiled from several sources



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reference DI2006_1509.



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Scale 1:5000

3603 SOCKETS RATH

PRN 3603 NGR SN00291173

SITE NAME SOCKETS RATH; PICTON POINT; CAER LISKI

SITE TYPE PROMONTARY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

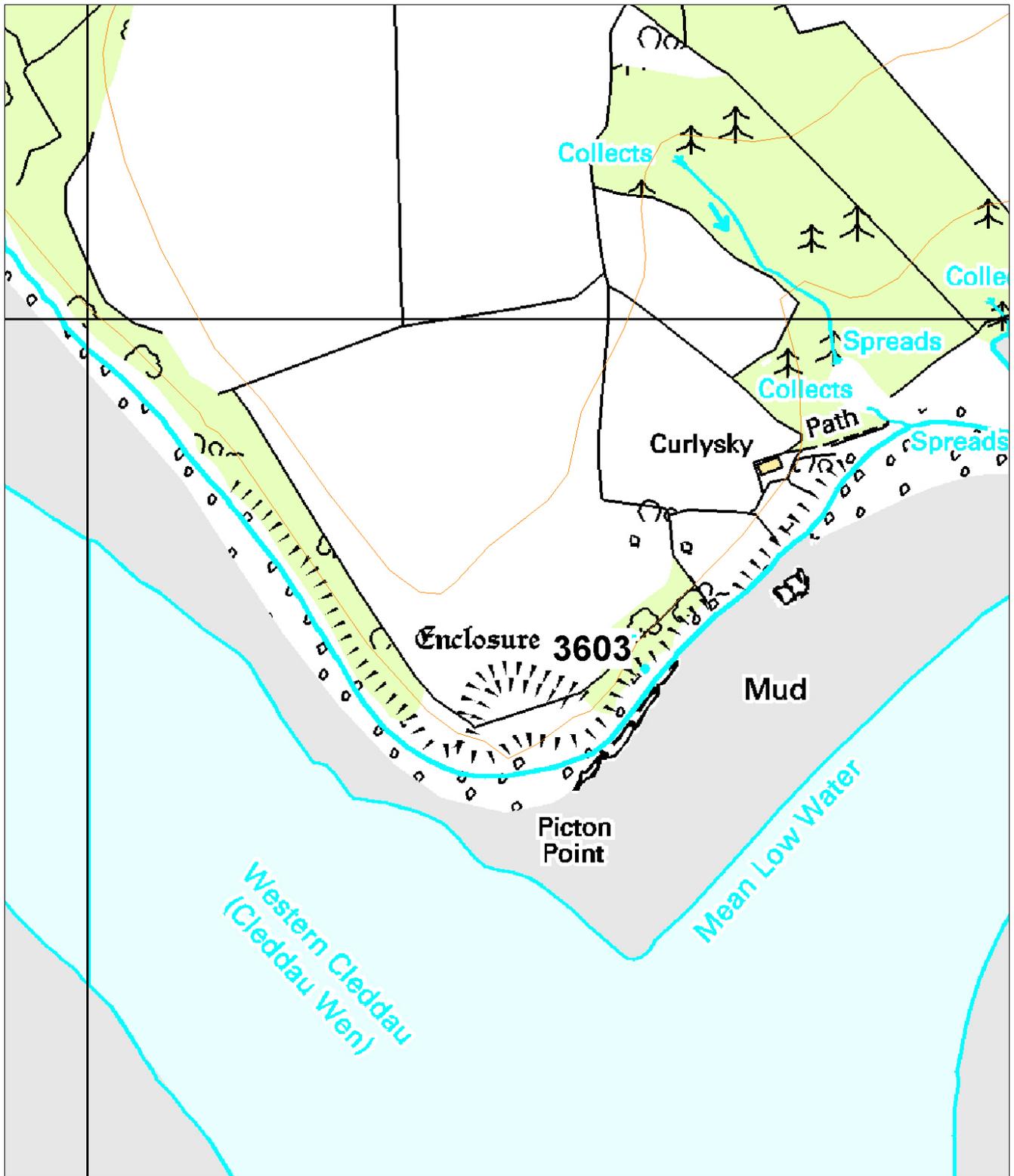
Sockets Rath, or Caer Liski according to the RCAHM in 1925, is a univallate promontory fort on Picton Point, located at the confluence of the Eastern and Western Cleddau, on the upper reaches of the Milford Haven Waterway. It is a low promontory, just 10m above the tidal rivers, but the land falls steeply away from on the west, south and east side to the water, providing a natural defence. A curving rampart defends the easily approachable north side. There is no obvious entrance, but it is likely to have been at either the west end or the east end of the rampart, between the rampart and the steep valley side. The roughly oval interior measures c.80 east-west and 50m north-south. Mature trees occupy the defensive bank and the whole of the fort is overgrown with bracken, brambles and thorn trees.

This appears to be a classic Iron Age fort, but given its strategic position it is difficult to believe that it was not reused in the medieval period or later.

K Murphy 13 December 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3603. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©
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Scale 1:5000

3604 CASTLE LAKE CAMP

PRN 3604 NGR SN02151293

SITE NAME CASTLE LAKE CAMP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

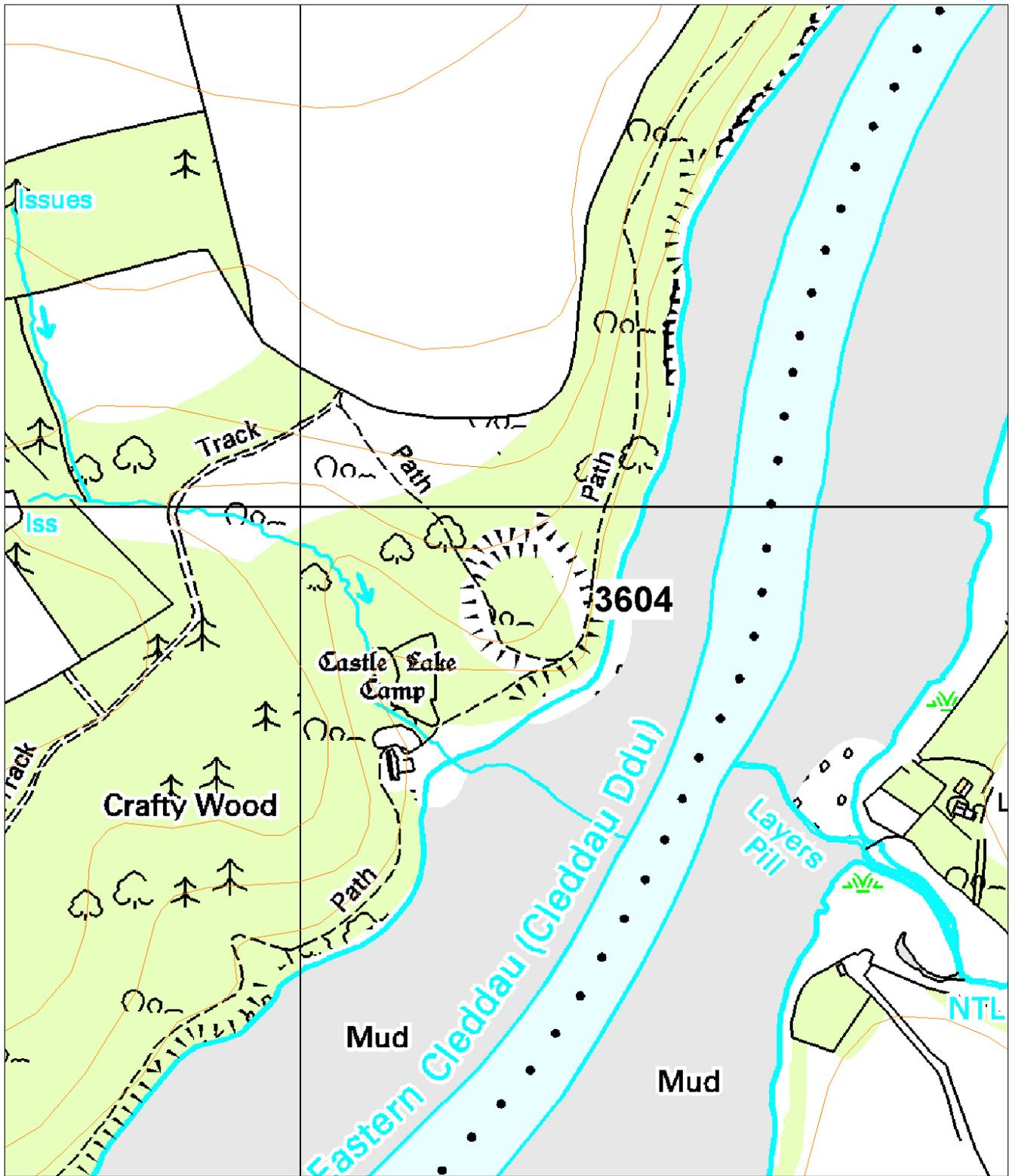
DESCRIPTION

Castle Lake Camp is an Iron Age, univallate, oval defended enclosure incorporating a steep break of slope in its defensive circuit on the east side. It is located on sloping ground at c.20m-30m above sea level. On its eastern side the slope steepens and falls away to the tidal Eastern Cleddau. The defensive circuit encloses a roughly oval area c.88m southeast-northwest and 58m southwest-northeast. The defences are best preserved on the north side with a bank 3m high and a ditch 5m wide and 2m deep. The defences of the south side consist of a 2m high scarp. An entrance lies on the northwest side. The eastern side of the site has suffered from quarrying. The whole site lies in unmanaged deciduous woodland with bramble undergrowth.

K Murphy 13 December 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3604. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©
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Scale 1:5000

3613 MINWEAR RINGWORK

PRN 3613 NGR SN06181347

SITE NAME MINWEAR RINGWORK

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age;Medieval CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

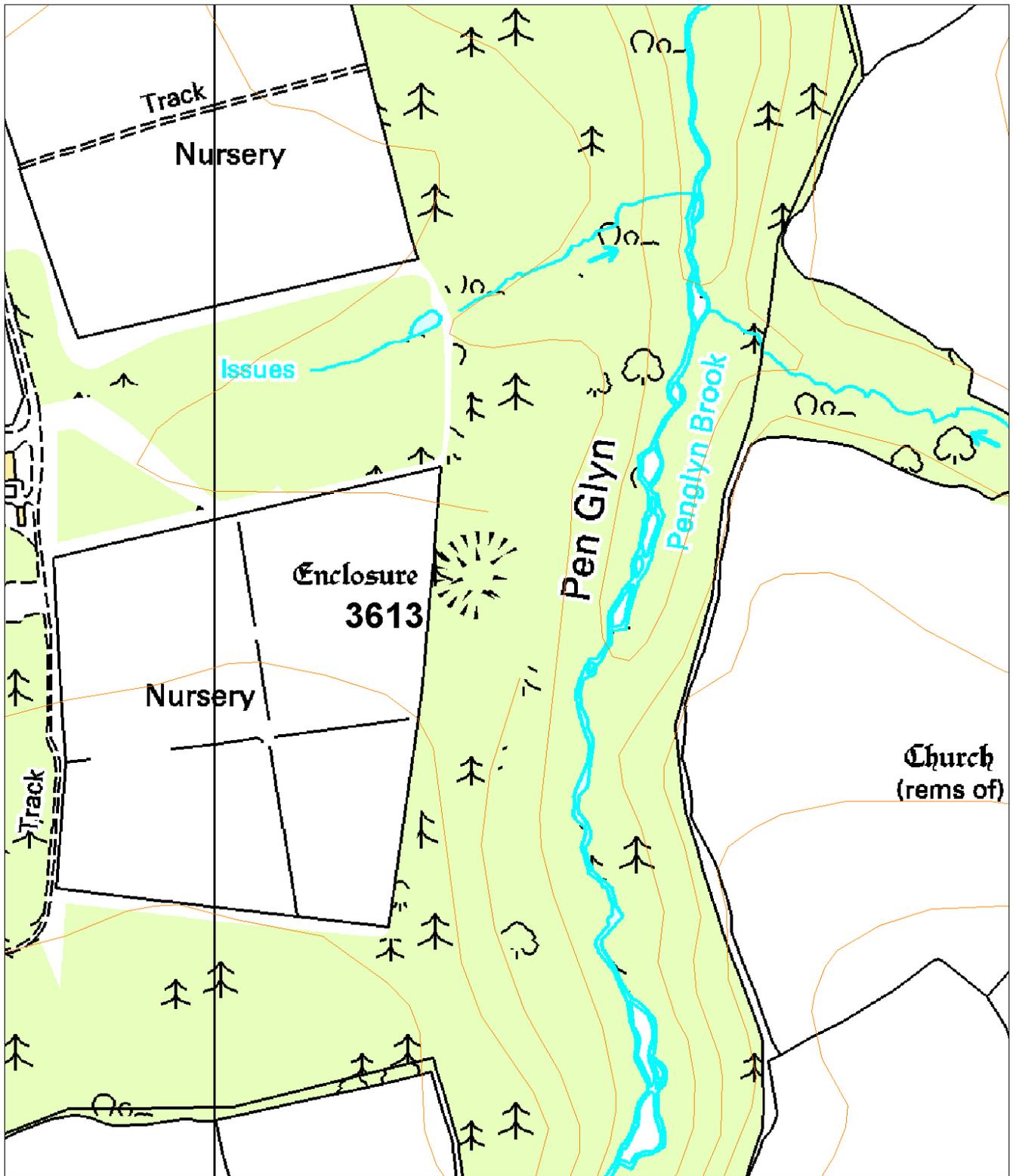
DESCRIPTION

This is a small, circular, earthwork defended enclosure occupying sloping ground at c.65m above sea level at the edge of a steep valley side, which falls away by 20m on the eastern side to a small stream. The interior of the earthwork is 28m diameter, and is surrounded by a bank 2m high externally and just 0.3m high internally, making the interior of the enclosure higher than the exterior. A 5m wide, 1m deep ditch runs around the bank. An entrance lies on its southeast side. The site lies within a managed coniferous plantation, but trees on the enclosure itself have been felled (in the 1980s?), leaving a landscape of stumps, bramble and saplings.

K Murphy 13 December 2006 - compiled from several sources



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reference DI2006_1515.



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Scale 1:5000

3614 CANASTON WOOD

PRN 3614 NGR SN08861410

SITE NAME CANASTON WOOD CAMP; CIL FODEN

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Canaston Wood Camp lies in dense deciduous woodland and is therefore difficult to characterise. Historic descriptions of it are also of little use as the woodland has been present for several centuries. The site lies at the eastern end of an east-west aligned ridge at 60m above sea level. To the east the site is reasonably well defended by a steep slope which falls away to a stream 30m below. More gentle slopes lie to the southeast and northeast. To the west land rises very gently away from the site. It is probably best described as an inland promontory fort, as it utilises natural defences in its circuit. The enclosure is D-shaped, 135m north-south and 105m east-west internally, with the straight side of the D being the eastern naturally defended side and the curve defined by a horseshoe shaped bank and ditch. The bank and ditch is very well defined on the west side, with the bank standing up to 1.5m above the interior and 4m-5m above the base of the ditch. The whole system is here about 25m wide. The bank fades to the southeast, and more so to the northeast. Indeed on the northern side the defences are absent for about 60m - the entrance is assumed to have lain here. The RCAHMW in 1925 mentions two parallel banks 90m south of the site which may have a defensive element. The Ordnance Survey antiquity card records the foundations of two curvilinear huts within the interior.

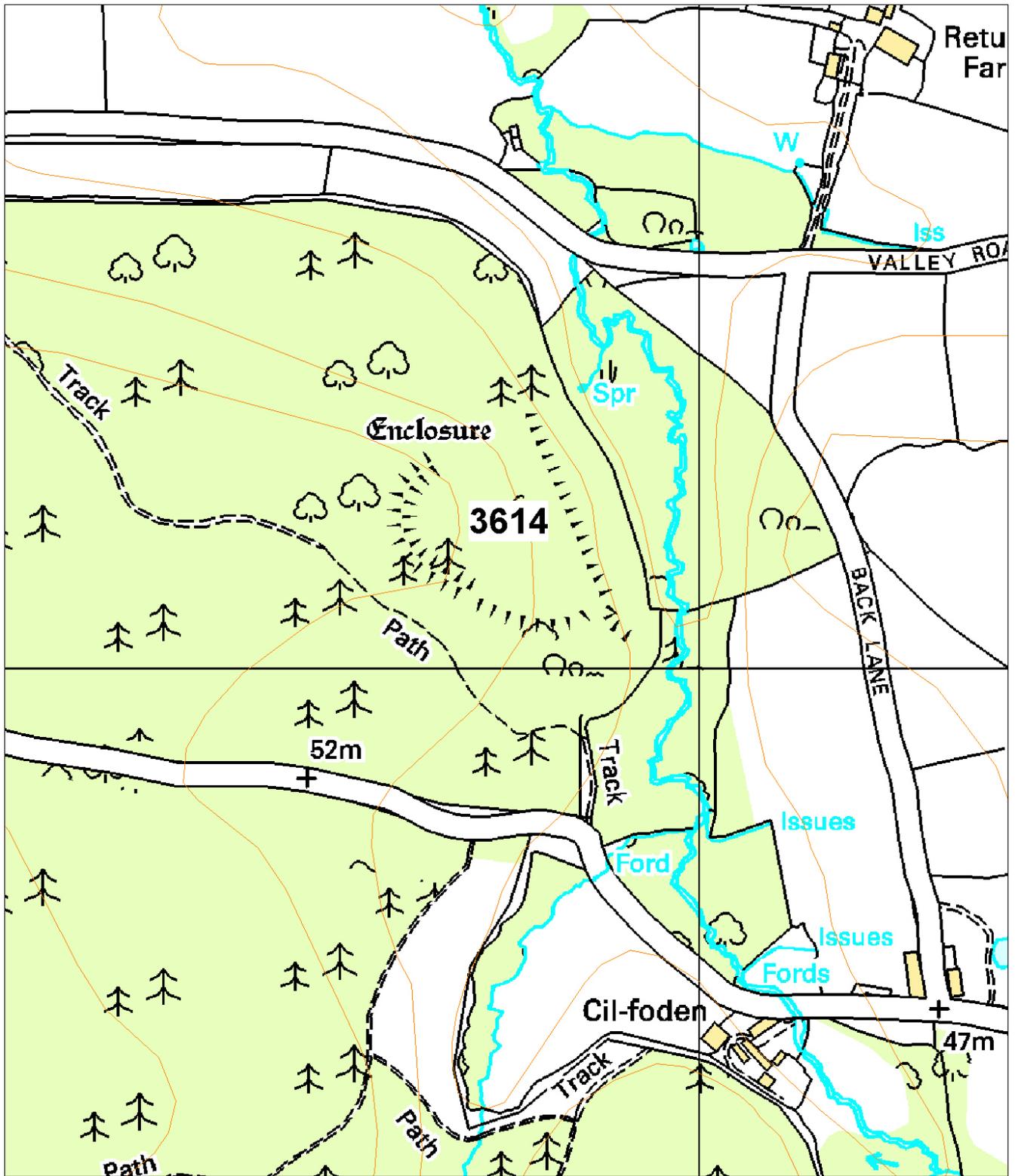
K Murphy 15 August 2006



Aerial photograph of 3614. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_1510.



Ground photograph of 3614. View of SW side of defences.



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Scale 1:5000

3615 MOLLESTON BACK

PRN 3615 NGR SN08721297

SITE NAME MOLLESTON BACK; GROVE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

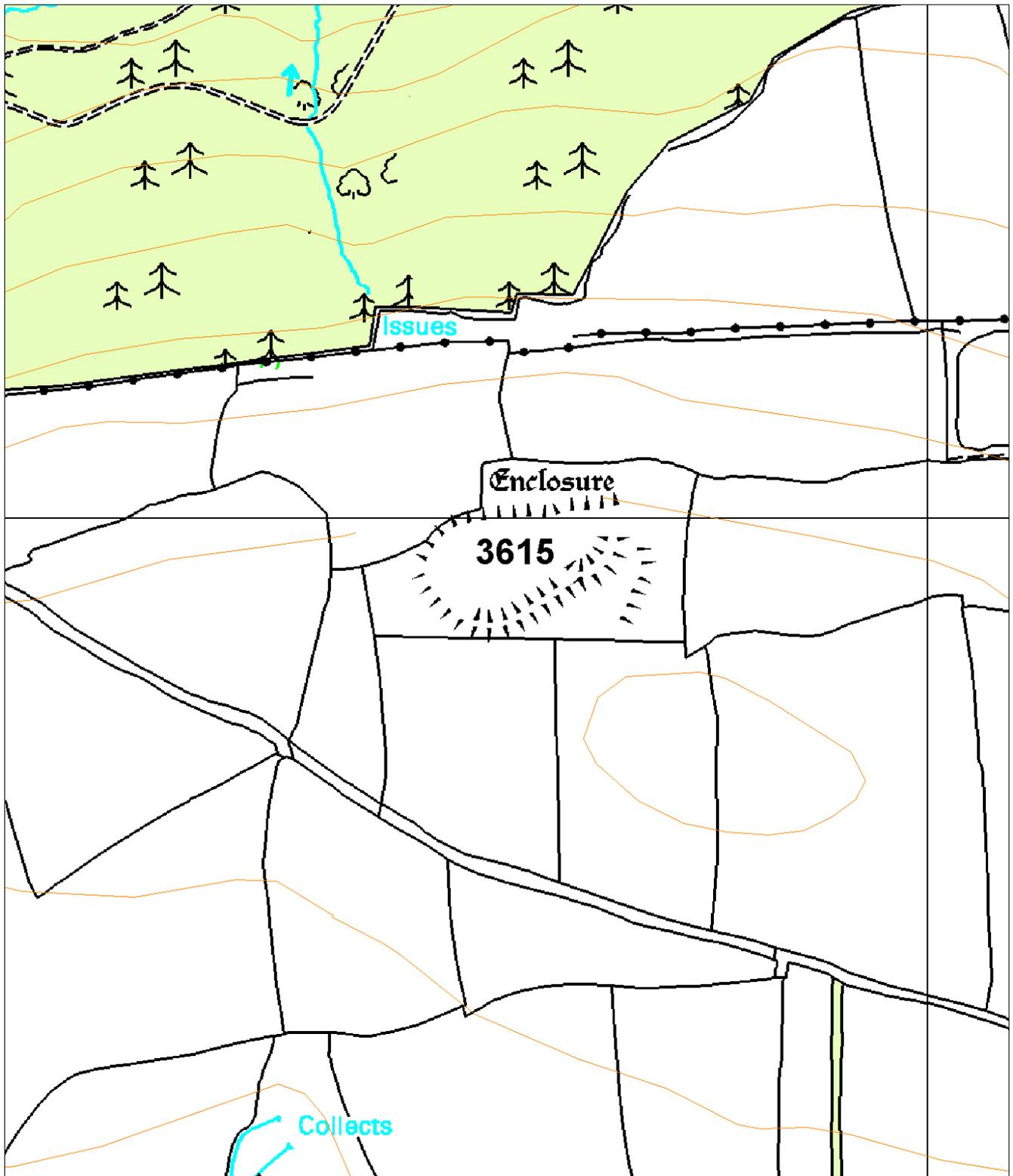
DESCRIPTION

Molleston Back is a pear-shaped, univallate defended enclosure with a second, short rampart at its eastern end protecting the entrance. It occupies a northwest-facing slope at 130m above sea level, approximately 150m from a rounded hilltop which lies to its southwest. The enclosure measures 120m east-west and 70m north-south. The rampart consists of a bank up to 2m high externally and 1m-1.2m high internally with traces of an external ditch. A wide gap in the west end may be an entrance. However, a gap in the east end is more likely to be the original entrance. A 40m section of a second rampart lies concentric to the inner one and c.20m from it on the southeast side of the entrance. The enclosure, including the ramparts, is under improved pasture.

K Murphy 13 December 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3615. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_1517.



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Scale 1:5000

4445 SKERRY BACK

PRN 4445 NGR SN070130

SITE NAME SKERRY BACK

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Documents

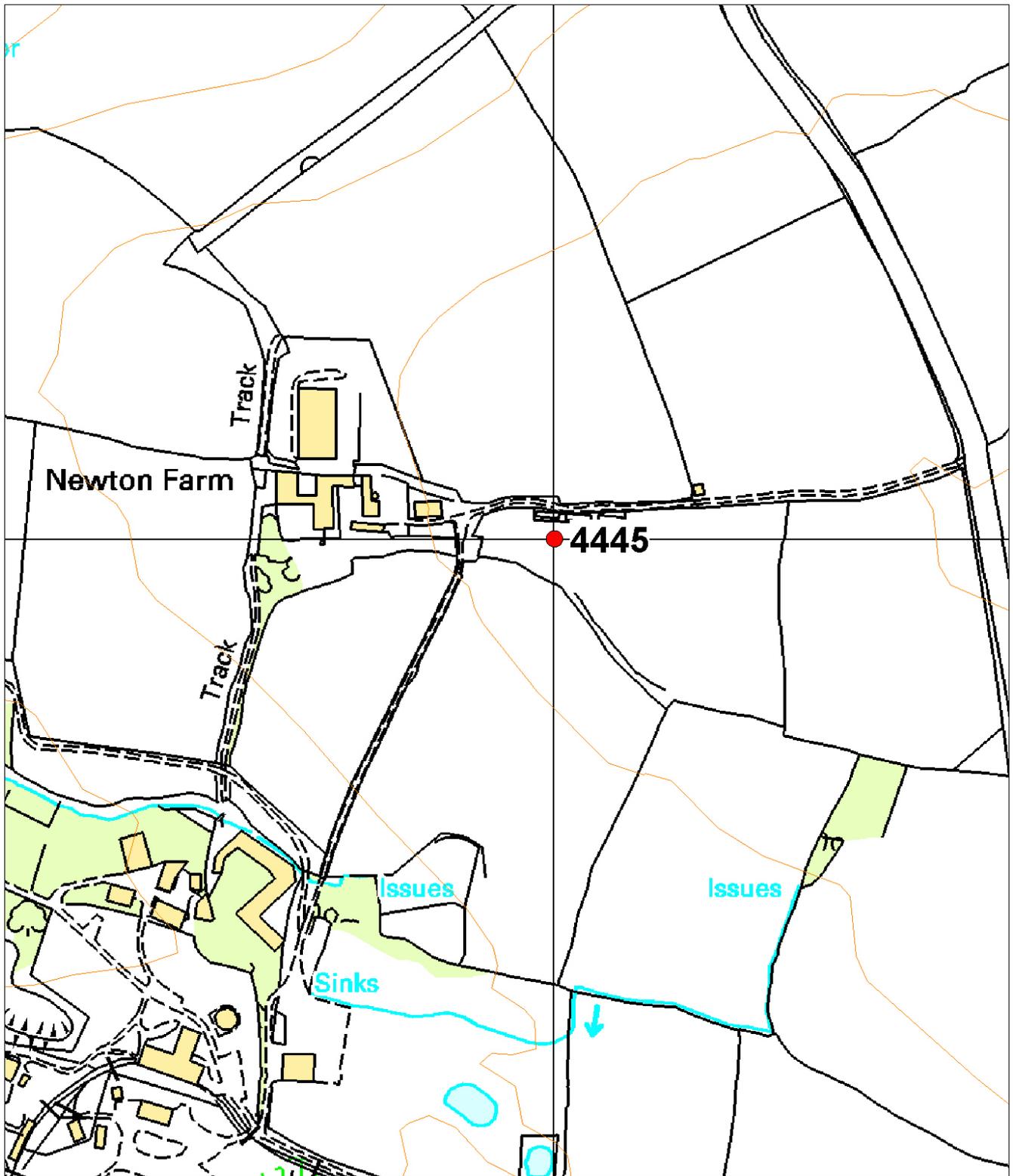
PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION U

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Crossley identified a small, earthwork enclosure at this location from aerial photographs. No other information is provided, just a six figure grid reference and a photograph reference. On 1955 aerial photographs an earthwork is shown at SN07261306, which is too distant to be an 8 figure reference for Crossley's site. Nothing is visible in the 1955 photographs at the location indicated by Crossley. This site was not visited during the 2006-07 defended enclosure project.

K Murphy 5 February 2007



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Scale 1:5000

8982 BODRINGALLT

PRN 8982 NGR SN076193

SITE NAME BODRINGALLT

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark; Buried feature

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

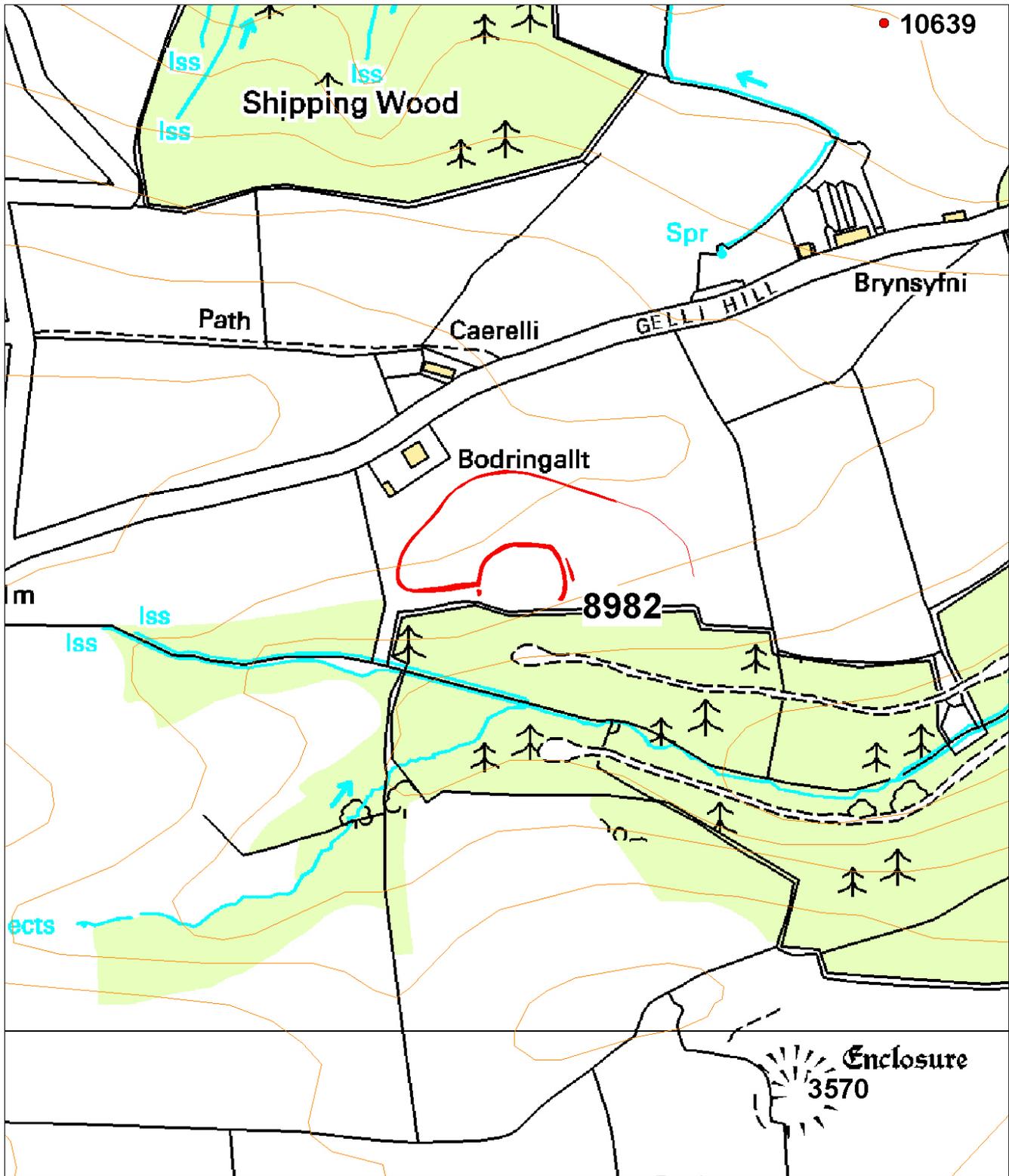
Bodringallt is a cropmark defended enclosure lying on a fairly steep south-facing valley side at 70m - 80m above sea level. Apart from slight changes in the angle of slope in the vicinity of the defences there is no surface evidence for this site. The northern half of the enclosure is under improved pasture; aerial photographs show a concentric ditched enclosure here. However, the southern, lower, half of the enclosure lies under forestry and nothing shows on aerial photographs. The inner enclosure is sub-rectangular in shape, approximately 53m E - W internally (the N - S dimension is not known owing to forestry). The ditch of the outer concentric enclosure lies c. 50m from the inner, and defines a roughly semi-circular area. There is a simple west-facing entrance through the inner ditch, which is approached by a ditched track-way. The ditches flanking the track fan out into the outer enclosure ditches.

Partial excavation in 1980 (Williams G and Mytum H 1998, Llawhaden, Dyfed Excavations on a group of small defended enclosures 1980-4, BAR British Series 275, p 72-74) showed the inner defensive ditch to be over 3m wide and 2.5m deep. A late Iron Age radiocarbon date was obtained from charcoal midway down this ditch. A roundhouse on terrace cut into the slope lay within the enclosure. Roman pottery indicated that occupation continued into the 1st-2nd centuries AD.

K Murphy 8 June 2006



Aerial photograph of 8982. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_1508.



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Scale 1:5000

9646 POTTERSLADE

PRN 9646 NGR SN06091812

SITE NAME POTTERSLADE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

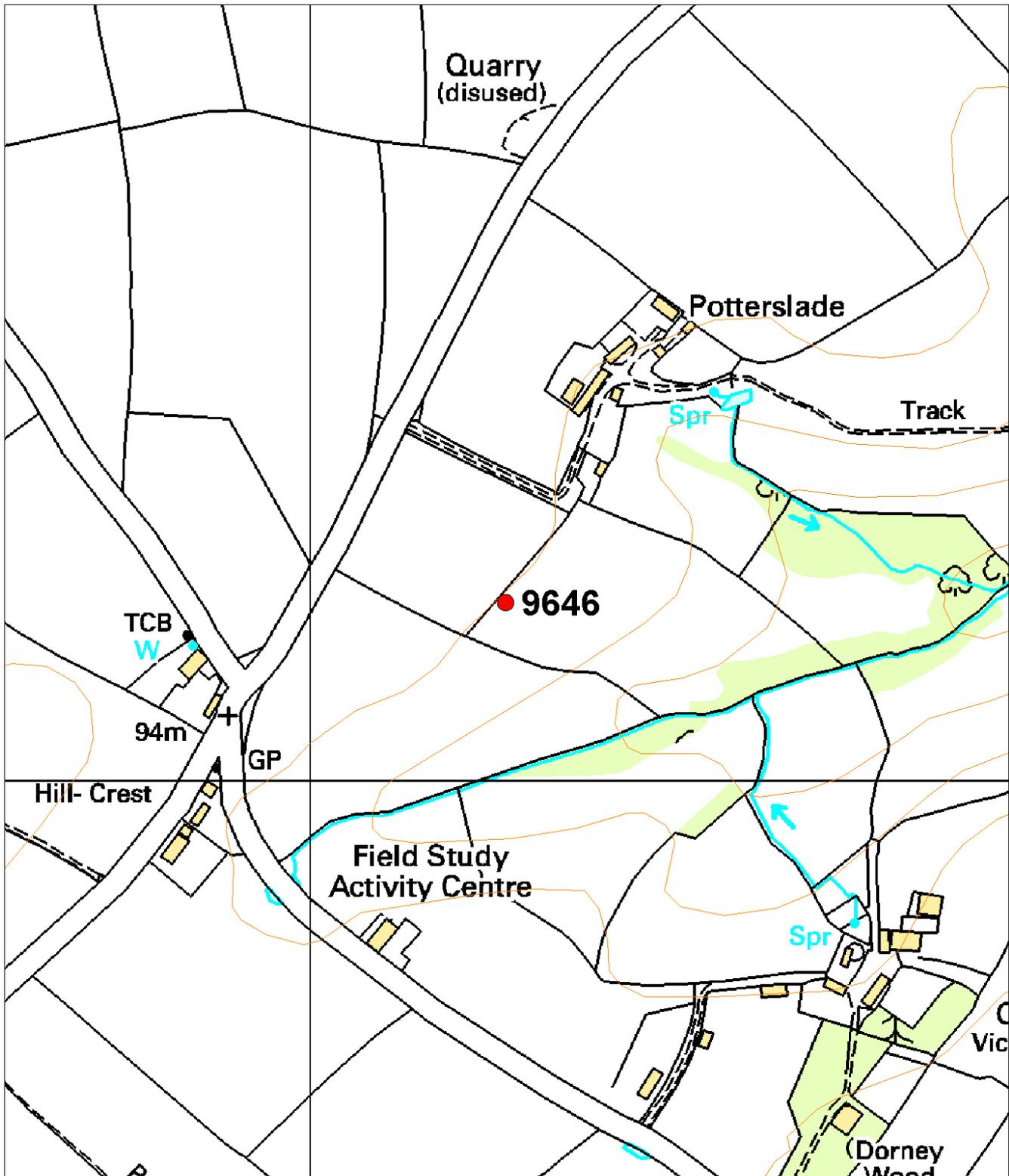
DESCRIPTION

A possible defended enclosure was identified on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1955. These photographs show what appears to be a crop-mark ditch surrounding an oval area c.35mSW-NE and 30m SE-NW. There is no obvious entrance. The site lies on southeast-facing slope at 90m above sea level. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture - there was no surface evidence for the enclosure. As the aerial photographs are high level and not supported by other evidence this must remain a doubtful site.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 4 December 2006



Ground photograph looking N towards direction of cropmark enclosure 9646.



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Scale 1:5000

9647 WEST DAIRY

PRN 9647 NGR SN01051809

SITE NAME WEST DAIRY

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

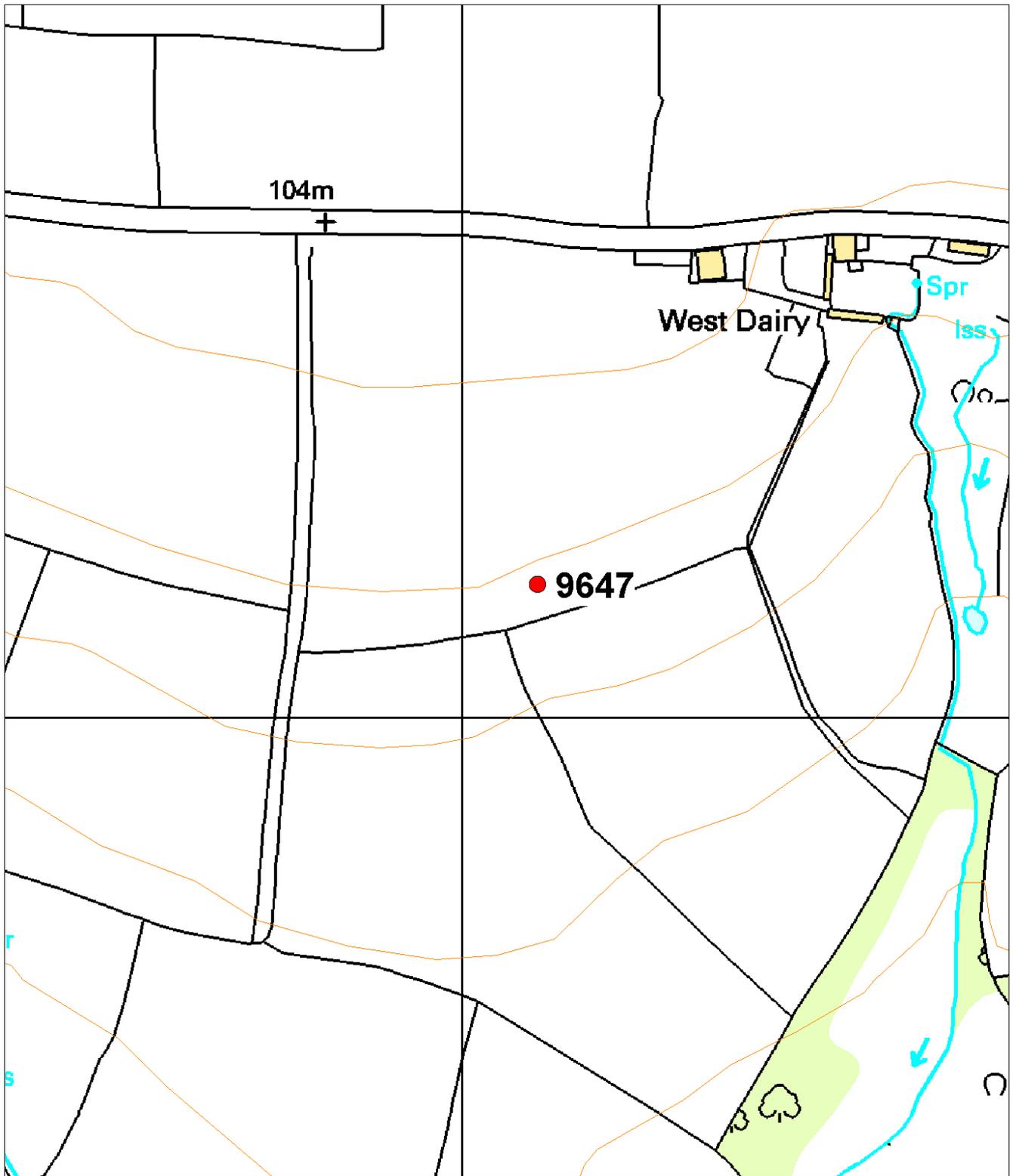
Vertical aerial photographs show possible crop-marked ditches. These seem to define a sub-circular enclosure c.40m diameter with a concentric enclosure c.20m distant from the inner one. On the ground there are very low earthworks, but these form no coherent pattern. The enclosure occupies a south-facing slope at 90m above sea level and is under improved pasture.

The identification of this site is uncertain.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 1 February 2007



Ground photograph looking N over site of possible cropmark enclosure 9647.



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Scale 1:5000

9683 GREEN CORNER

PRN 9683 NGR SN09041715

SITE NAME GREEN CORNER

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show a crop-marked sub-circular enclosure with a concentric annexe. The enclosure is c.36m diameter internally and is defined by a 2.5m wide ditch. It has a southeast-facing entrance. This is approached by a track-way with flanking ditches - these are very faint crop-marks, as is the ditch of the concentric annexe, which lies c.23m from the main enclosure. The enclosure is located on a gentle southwest-facing slope at 60m above sea level.

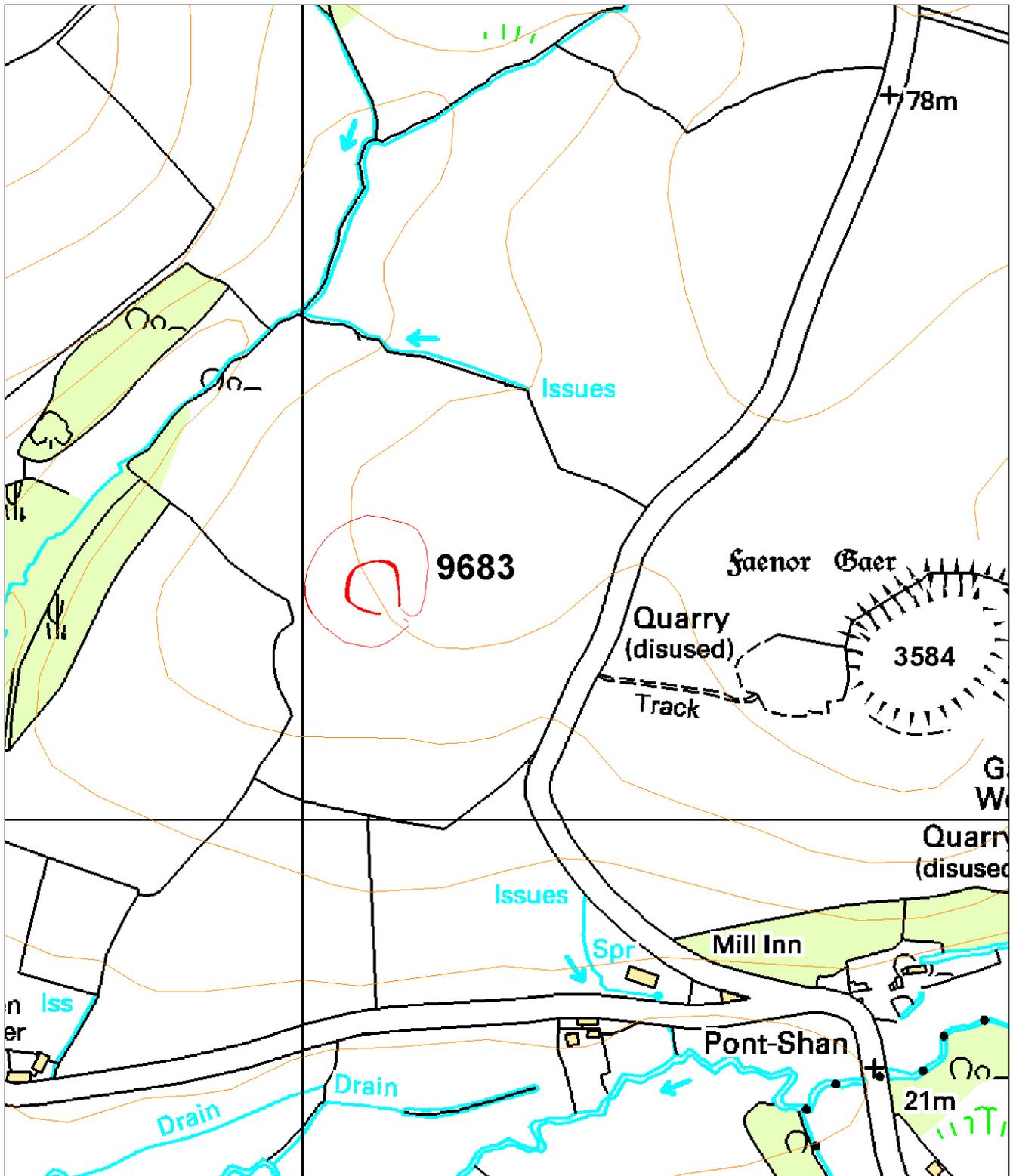
The site was not visited during the 2006-07 survey of defended enclosures as access could not be arranged. However, from the aerial photographs it seems unlikely that there is earthwork evidence for the enclosure. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy 5 February 2007



SN0917
PRN= 9683 SN09172 Neg. Ref.=AP89-146.37
GREEN CORNER/1 shabad
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE/Iron Age
SAW No.= Date=21/07/89 SN0917

Aerial photograph of 9683. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-146.37.



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Scale 1:5000

10639 BRYNSYFNI

PRN 10639 NGR SN07831968

SITE NAME BRYNSYFNI ENCLOSURE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

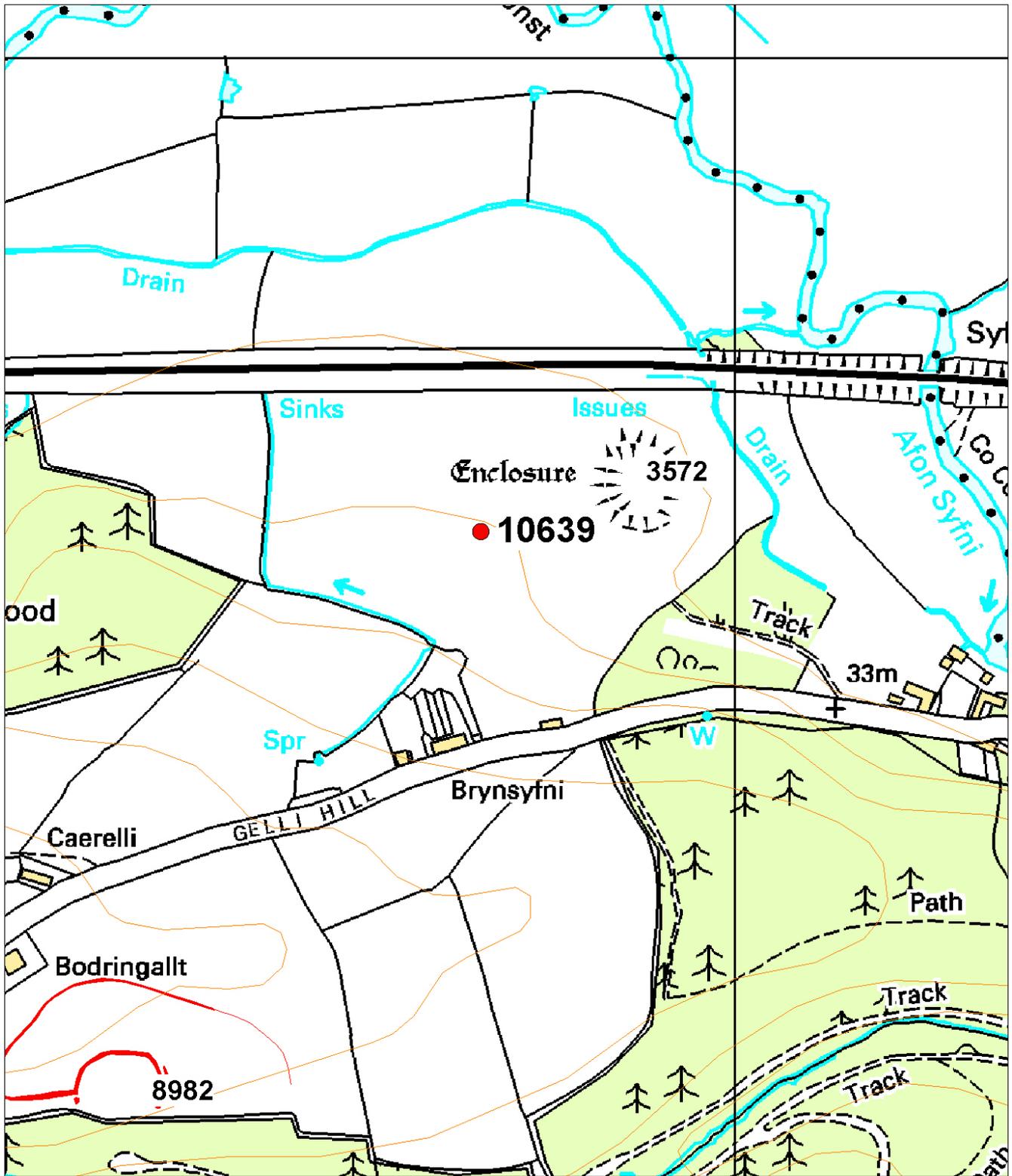
DESCRIPTION

Brynsyfni consists of a curving length of bank that may represent the eastern side of a defended enclosure. It lies on gently sloping land at 30m above sea level, a few metres above the valley floor of the Afon Syfni, and c. 50 m to the west of the Gelli Camp (PRN 3572). To the southwest the valley side rises steeply to over 80m. The site is overlooked from this side. The site is marked by a c. 70m - 80m arc of an apparently plough-reduced bank. This may mark the eastern side of a roughly circular enclosure, or it could be part of outworks to Gelli Camp. A plan of the site has been published in Williams G and Mytum H 1998, Llawhaden, Dyfed Excavations on a group of small defended enclosures 1980-4, BAR British Series 275, p 8-9.

K Murphy 12 June 2006



Aerial photograph of 10639. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©
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Scale 1:5000

11770 WOODBARN II

PRN 11770 NGR SN01741698

SITE NAME WOODBARN II

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark; Buried Feature

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show an L-shaped crop-marked ditch, c.60m east-west and 15m north-south. This may be the southeast corner of a rectangular defended enclosure. If so then part of the northwest side of the enclosure must lie beneath the earthwork bank of Woodbarn Rath. Indeed, excavations at Woodbarn revealed a ditch beneath the defences, possibly part of this enclosure. The site lies on a south-facing slope at c.80m above sea level just below the summit of a rounded hill.

There is no trace of the crop-mark ditch on the surface in the form of earthworks. The site is under improved pasture.

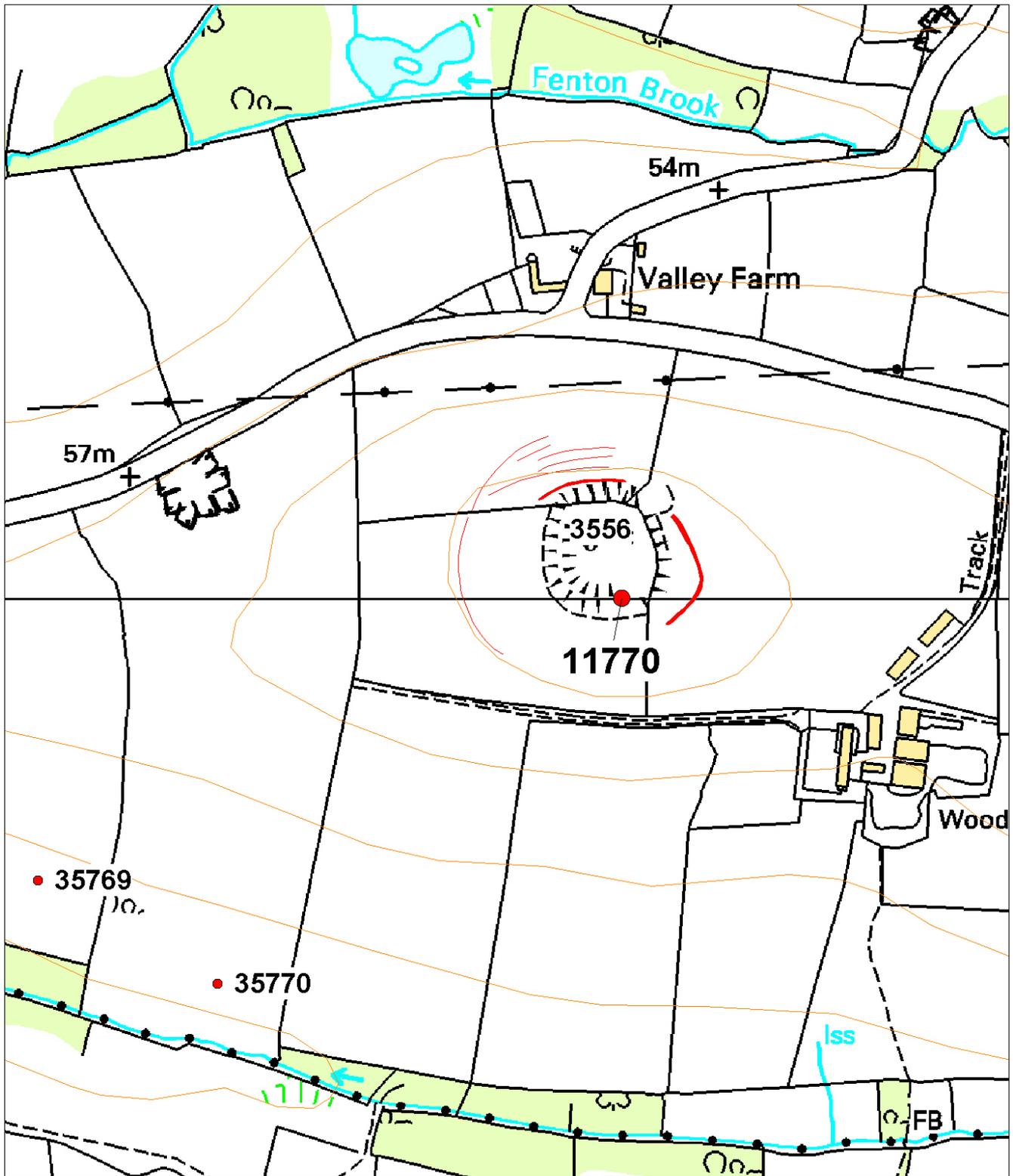
K Murphy and R Ramsey 1 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 11770. Cambria Archaeology reference AP84-133.4.



Ground photograph looking N over cropmark 11770 towards Woodbarn 3556.



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Scale 1:5000

11771 ROSEHILL I

PRN 11771 NGR SN020149

SITE NAME ROSEHILL I

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Discovered by aerial photography in 1984 Rosehill I is an oval defended enclosure with a ditched track-way approach. The enclosure measures c.50m SE-NW and 30m SW-NE and has an entrance on its NE side. An 8m wide track c.60m long with flanking ditches leads to the entrance from the NE. The ditches of the track splay out at their NE end, possibly forming the beginning of the ditches of a concentric annexe.

On the ground the enclosure is marked by a low, spread bank c.0.3m high with a shallow ditch 4.5m wide and 0.4m - 0.5m deep outside it. There is no surface evidence of the ditched track-way visible on aerial photographs. In 2006, the site was under improved pasture.

The enclosure is located on the highpoint of a rounded hill at c.70m above sea level, with land falling off gently in all directions.

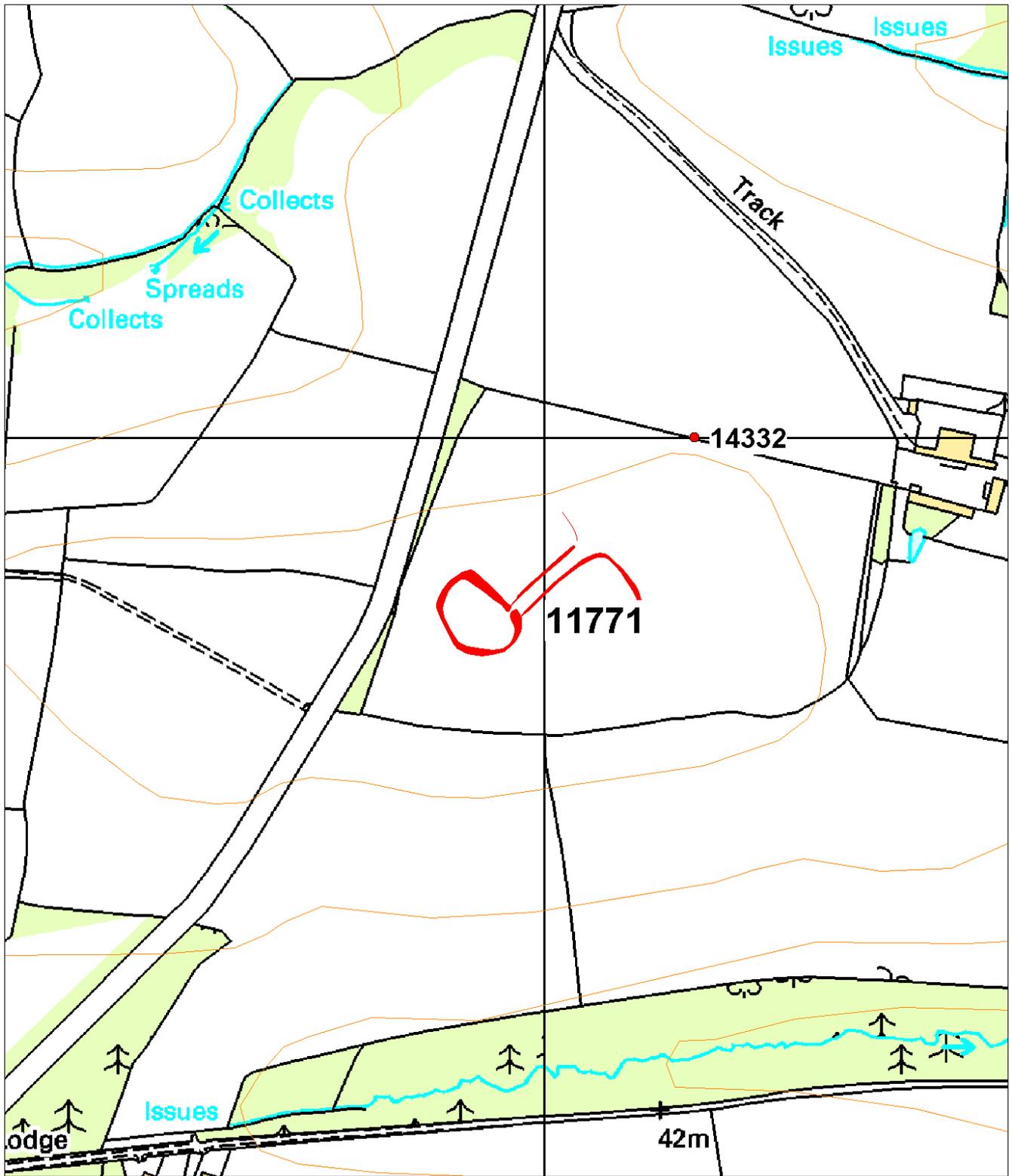
K Murphy and R Ramsey 31 October 2006



Aerial photograph of 11771. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_1608.



Ground photograph looking E to earthwork enclosure 11771.



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Scale 1:5000

11772 ROSEHILL II

PRN 11772 NGR SN02601485

SITE NAME ROSEHILL II

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

An arc of a crop-mark ditch, possibly about one-third of a defended enclosure, is visible on aerial photographs. The ditch, if projected to a full circuit, encloses an area c.30m diameter. There are no earthwork or other surface indications for this site. The site is located on a rounded local hill or spur at 60m above sea level. In 2006, the site was under a turnip crop.

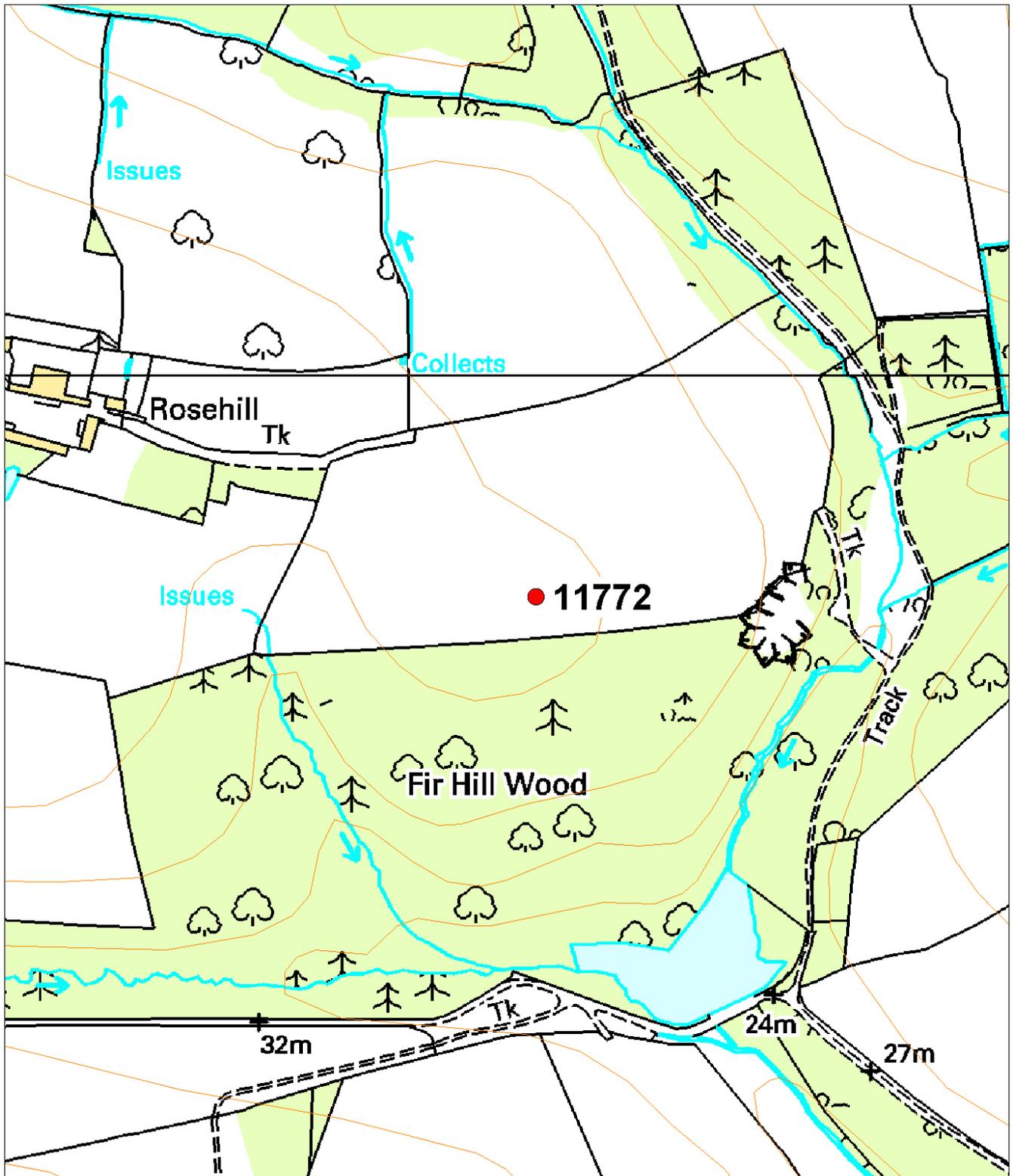
K Murphy and R Ramsey 31 October 2006



Aerial photograph of 11772. Cambria Archaeology reference AP84-135.14.



Ground photograph looking E over site of cropmark enclosure 11772.



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Scale 1:5000

11774 DAN-Y-COED II

PRN 11774 NGR SN07781872

SITE NAME DAN-Y-COED II

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show a crop-marked ditch of a circular probable defended enclosure c.30m diameter internally occupying a south-facing slope at 65m above sea level in permanent pasture. The crop-mark is faint, and no entrance is visible. Very slight curvilinear earthworks are apparent on the ground, but these form no coherent plan.

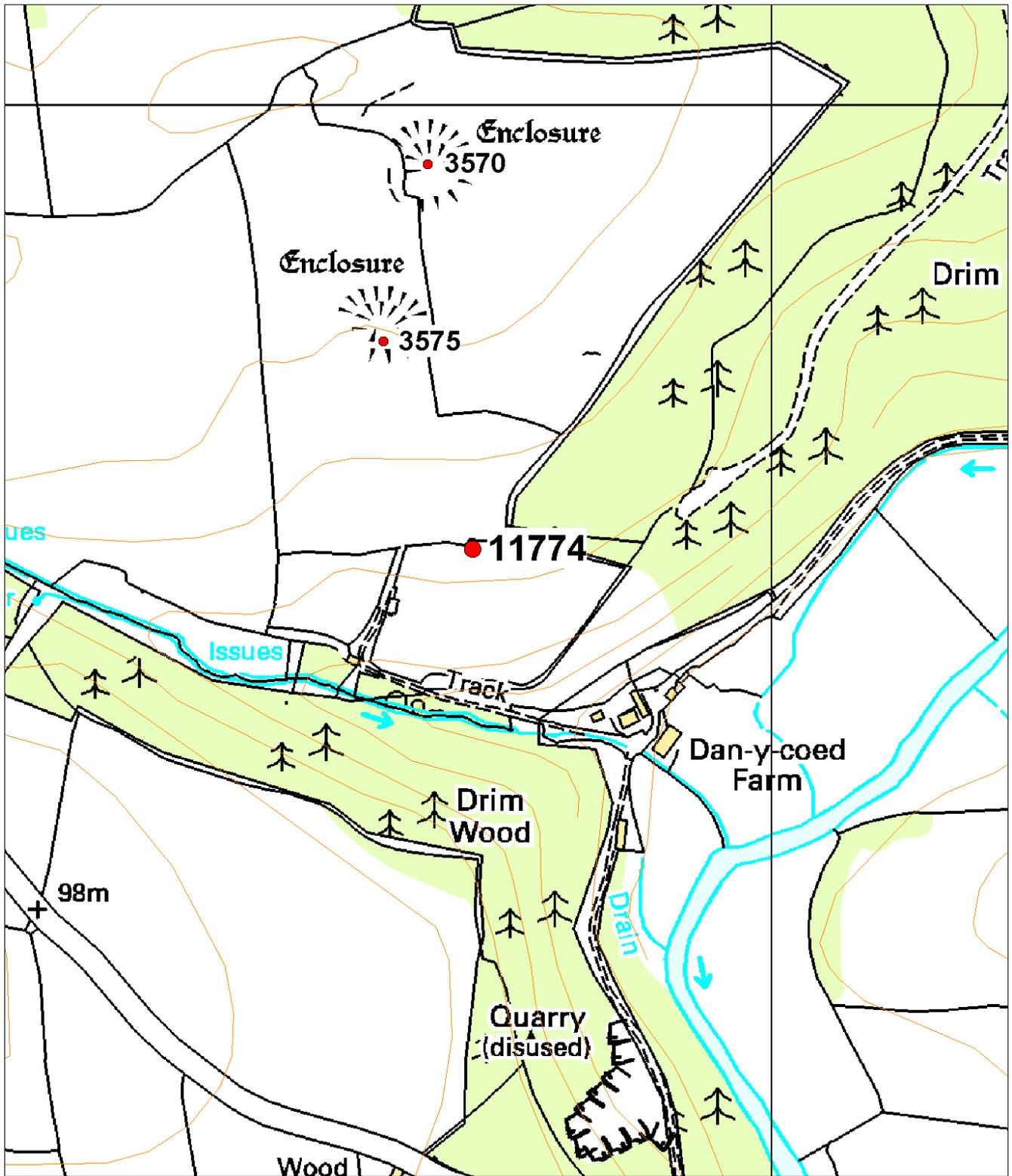
K Murphy and R Ramsey 31 January 2007



Aerial photograph of 11774. Cambria Archaeology AP84-82-33.



Ground photograph looking S over site of cropmark enclosure 11774.



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Scale 1:5000

12062 LONGLANDS WOOD

PRN 12062 NGR SN03821901

SITE NAME LONGLANDS WOODS

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Longwoods is a small, crop-marked defended enclosure lying on a gentle east-facing slope at 85m above sea level. There is no earthwork or other surface evidence for the site. Aerial photographs show a roughly circular enclosure, c.40m diameter, defined by a crop-marked ditch, with a simple NE-facing entrance. In 2006, the site was under improved pasture.

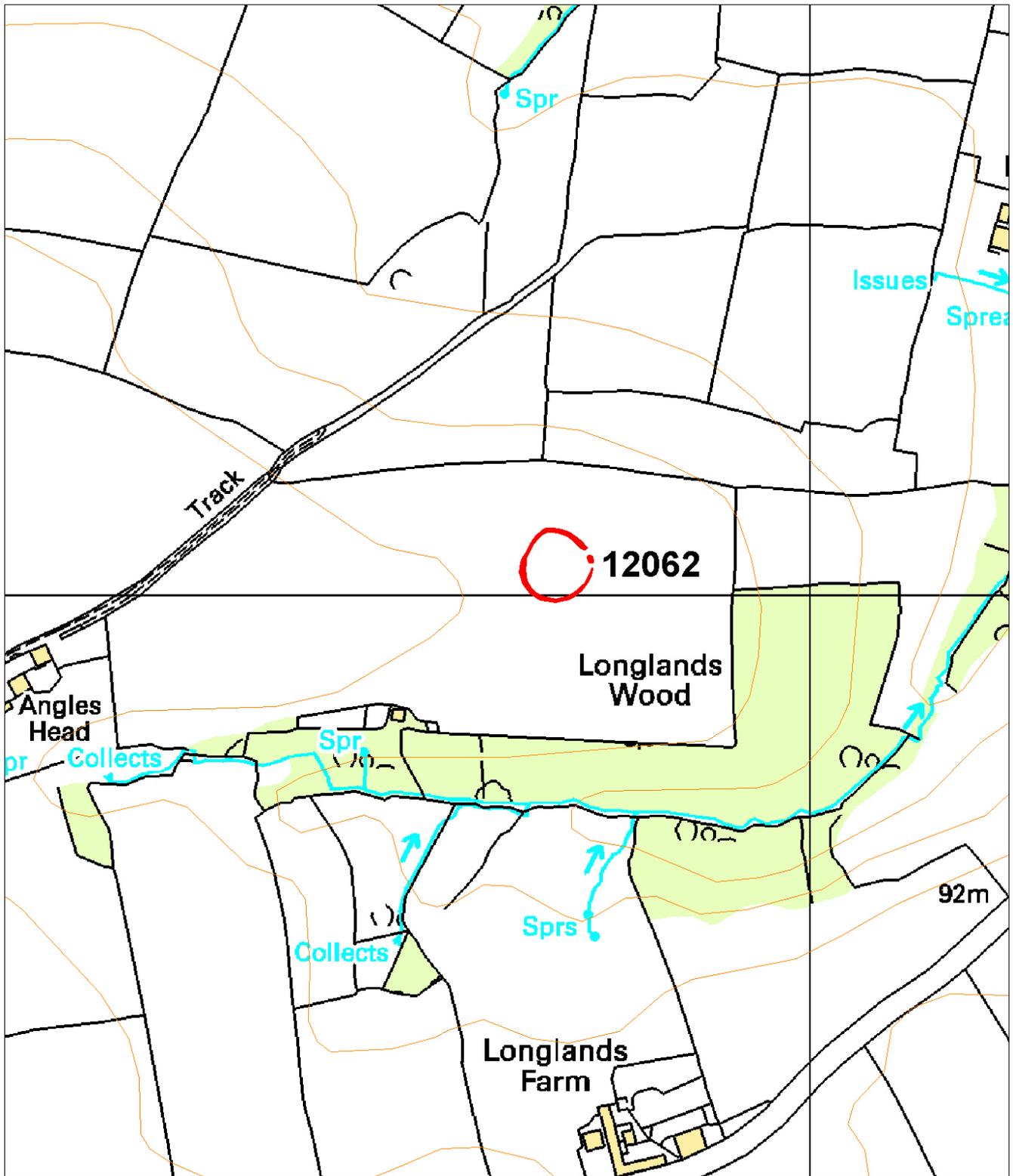
K Murphy and R Ramsey 1 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 12062. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_1513.



Ground photograph looking N over site of cropmark enclosure 12062.



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Scale 1:5000

12218 DRIM

PRN 12218 NGR SN06331963

SITE NAME DRIM

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show what seems to be the west and north sides of a rectangular defended enclosure immediately to the north of Drim Farm and immediately to the west of Drim Castle. The dimensions of the enclosure are not known, but they are at least 70m N-S and 50m E-W. There is no earthwork or other surface evidence for the site. About 1996 the farmer cut through a V-shaped rock-cut ditch when excavating a slurry pit on the north side of the farm complex - presumably the ditch that is shown on aerial photographs.

In 2006, the site was under improved pasture.

The enclosure occupies the crest of a spur at c.60m above sea level.

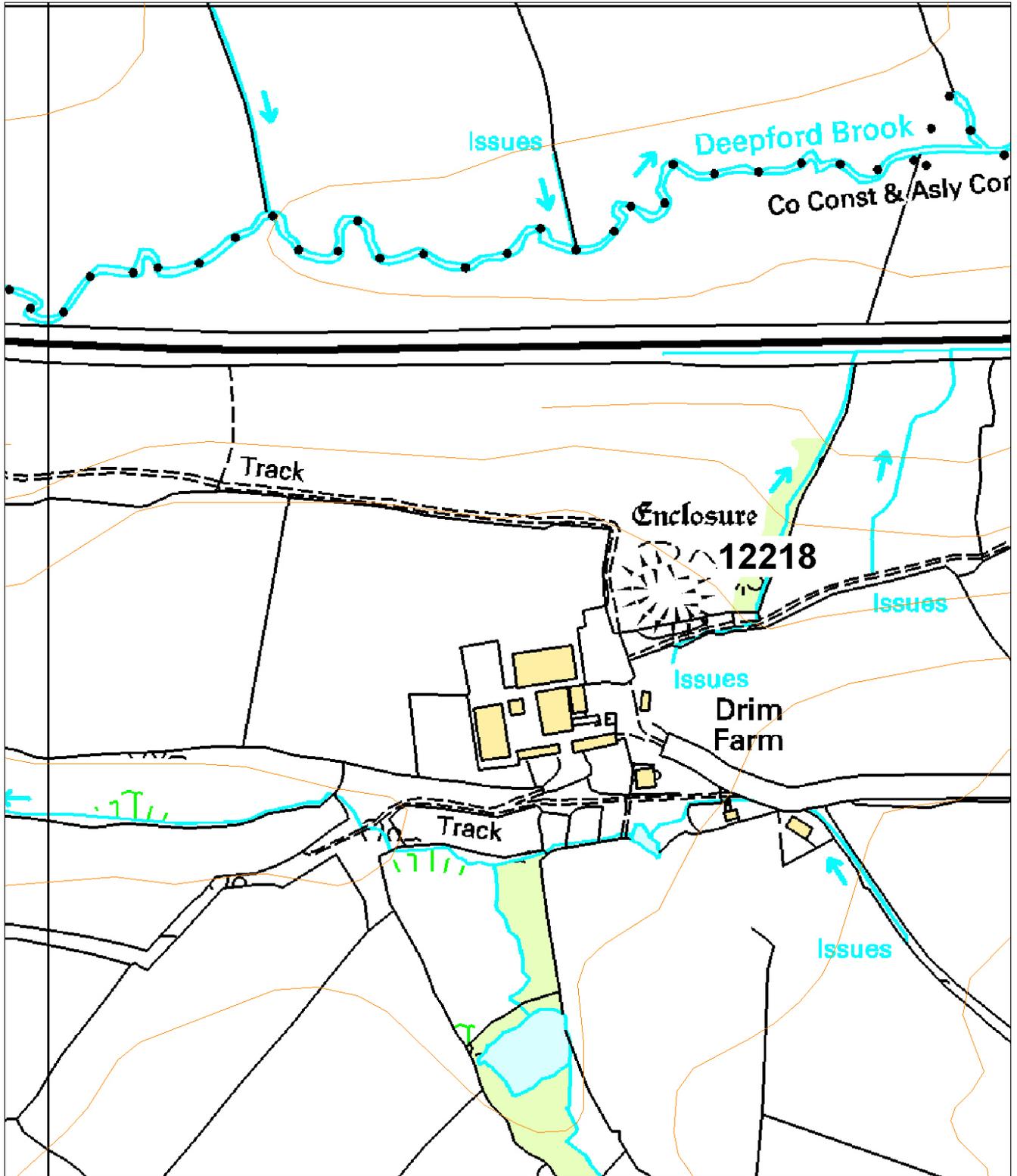
K Murphy and R Ramsey 7 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 12218. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_1514.



Ground photograph looking E over site of cropmark enclosure 12218.



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14331 ARNOLD'S HILL

PRN 14331 NGR SN01181550

SITE NAME ARNOLD'S HILL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

A sub-circular crop-marked enclosure occupies a gentle west-facing slope on a rounded hilltop at 95m above sea level. The eastern side of the enclosure is almost at the highest point and from here wide-ranging views are obtained in all directions. Aerial photographs show the southern half of the enclosure, c.90m across, defined by a crop-marked ditch. The enclosure is divided into quarters by hedge-banks - only that part on the enclosure in the southern fields shows clearly, the half in the northern fields is poorly defined or absent. A gap on the southwest side marks a simple entrance.

On the ground a very slight earthwork bank seems to correspond with the cropmark, but apart from this there is no surface evidence for the site. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture.

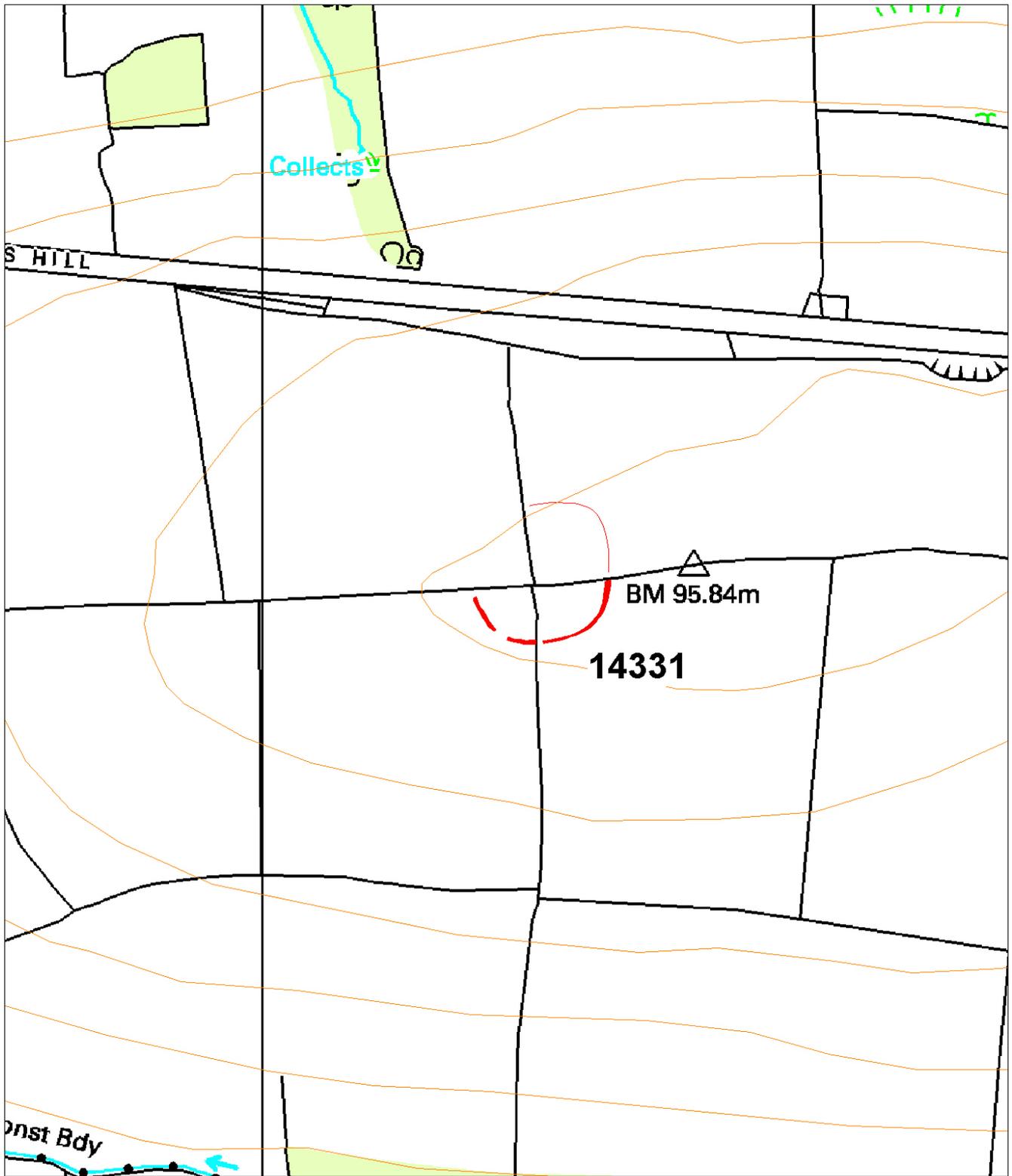
K Murphy and R Ramsey 31 October 2006



Aerial photograph of 14331. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-156.8.



Ground photograph looking NW over site of cropmark enclosure 14331.



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14332 ROSEHILL III

PRN 14332 NGR SN02101503

SITE NAME ROSEHILL III

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age?; Roman? CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Situated on a gentle north-facing slope at the foot of a steeper slope and overlooked from the south, Rosehill III is a possible rectangular defended enclosure. Aerial photographs show what seems to be a sharp-cornered rectangular enclosure c.90m by 70m enclosing a smaller round-cornered rectangular enclosure. There is, however, some doubt to this site and it could be the result of removed field boundaries and geological features.

In 2006, the site was under improved pasture. There was no earthwork or other surface evidence for this site.

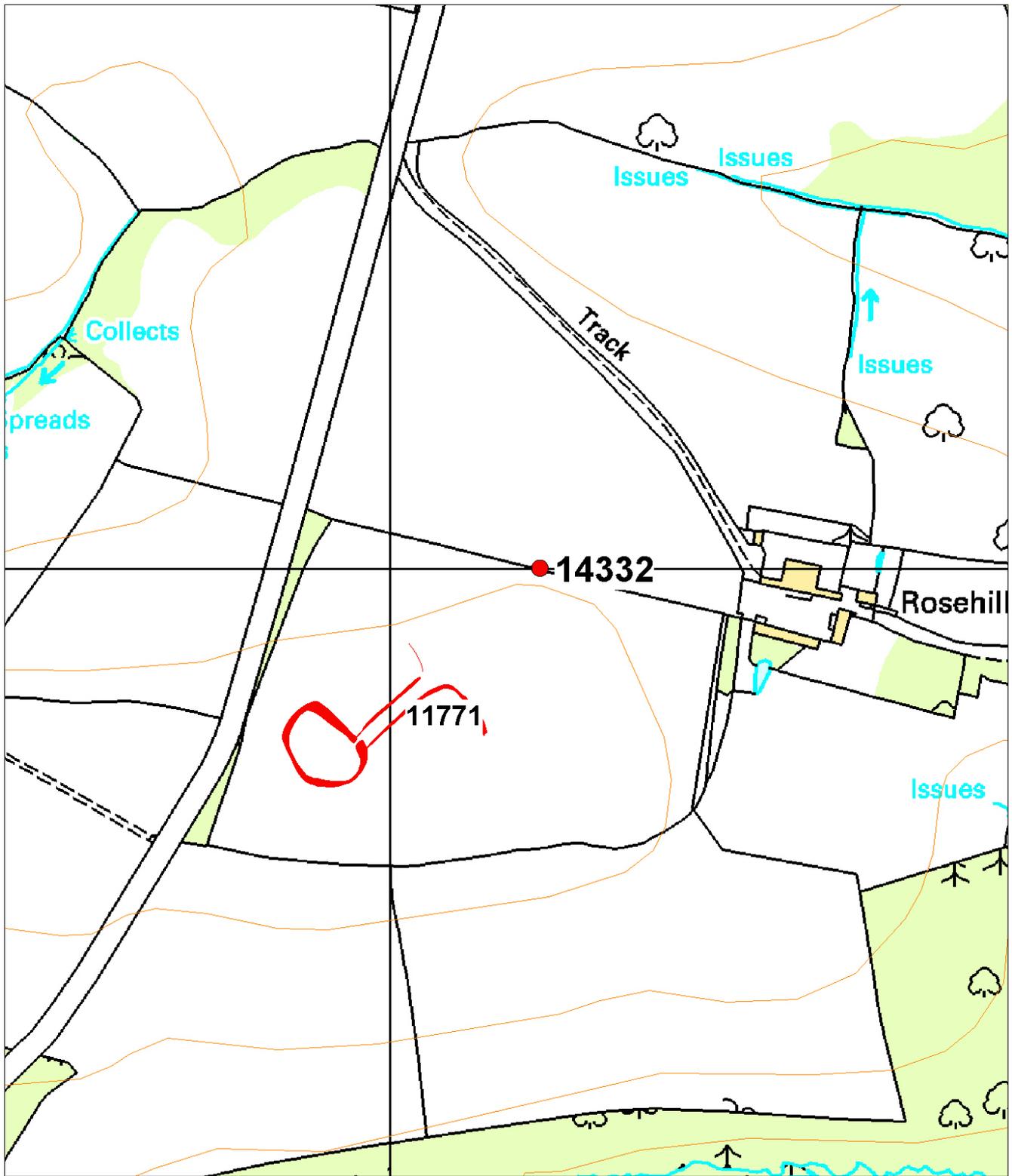
K Murphy and R Ramsey 31 October 2006



Aerial photograph of 14332 and 11771. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_1611.



Ground photograph looking E over site of cropmark enclosure 14332.



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Scale 1:5000

34439 CANASTON WOOD

PRN 34439 NGR SN08101420

SITE NAME CANASTON WOOD

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

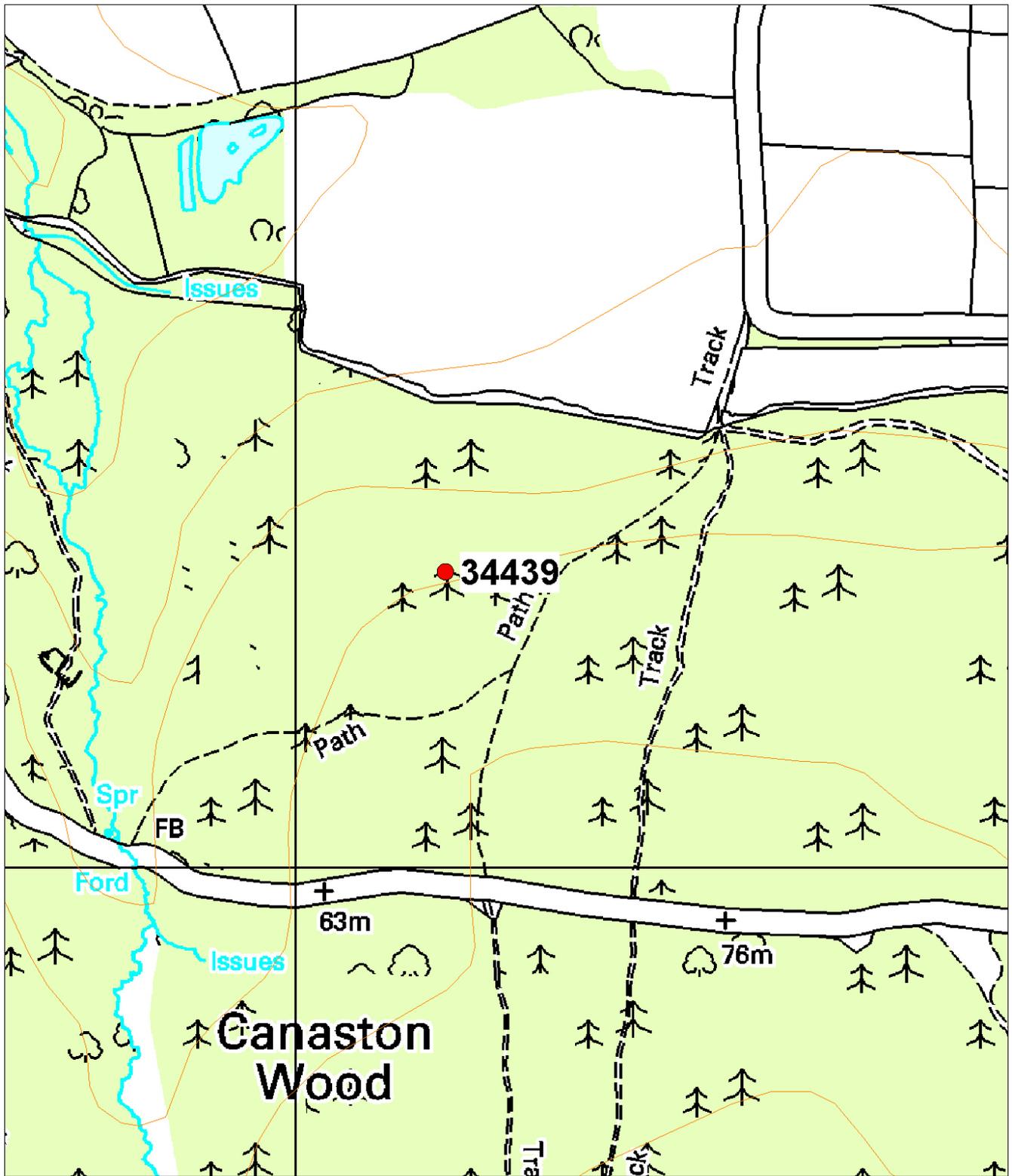
DESCRIPTION

An earthwork enclosure lies in a forestry plantation on a gentle north to northwest-facing slope at 60m above sea level. To the north of the enclosure the slope steepens and falls away into a small valley. The site is under coniferous and deciduous forestry, with a lot of undergrowth, and is therefore difficult to characterise. An aerial photograph taken in 1964 shows a sub-square enclosure approximately 80m across defined by a bank and ditch. The west-facing entrance lies towards the rounded northwest corner of the enclosure and is approached by a funnelled track-way defined by flanking antennae ditches and banks. The eastern side of the site is under deciduous woodland. Here the bank is c. 1m high and 4m wide with a ditch 0.5m deep and up to 2m wide. On the western side, under conifers, the bank stands up to 2m high in places, but is generally 0.4m high and 4m wide, with traces of a ditch outside. The approaching antennae banks survive below the trees up to 0.4m high. E Morgan noted a possible circular house platform on the western side of the interior in 1997, but this was not seen in 2006. Forestry operations have damaged this site, with deep wheel ruts evident across most of the interior.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 16/05/2006



Ground photograph looking NW showing rampart of 34439 and ground falling away to north.



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Scale 1:5000

35768 HILL CREST

PRN 35768 NGR SN00131680

SITE NAME HILL CREST

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show a crop-marked ditch defining an oval area c.53m E-W and 42m N-S - a defended enclosure. There is no obvious entrance. The enclosure is located on a gentle south-facing slope at 60m above sea level.

There is no earthwork or other surface evidence for this site. In 2006, the site was under improved pasture.

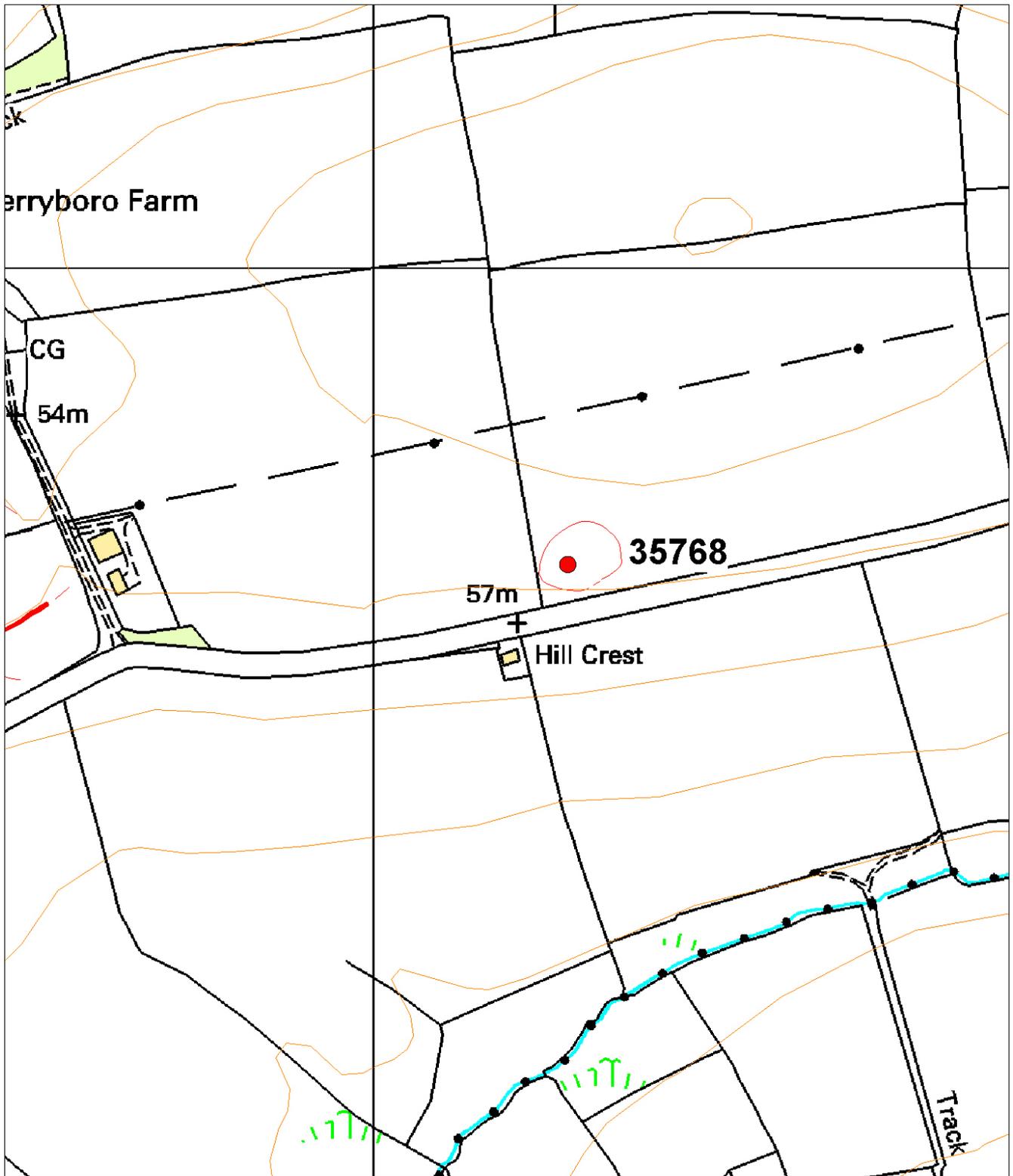
K Murphy and R Ramsey 11 July 2006



Aerial photograph of 35768. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_1522.



Ground photograph looking NE over site of cropmark enclosure 35768.



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Scale 1:5000

62208 BARRETTS HILL

PRN 62208 NGR SN02001768

SITE NAME BARRETTS HILL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Buried feature

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION E

SITE STATUS

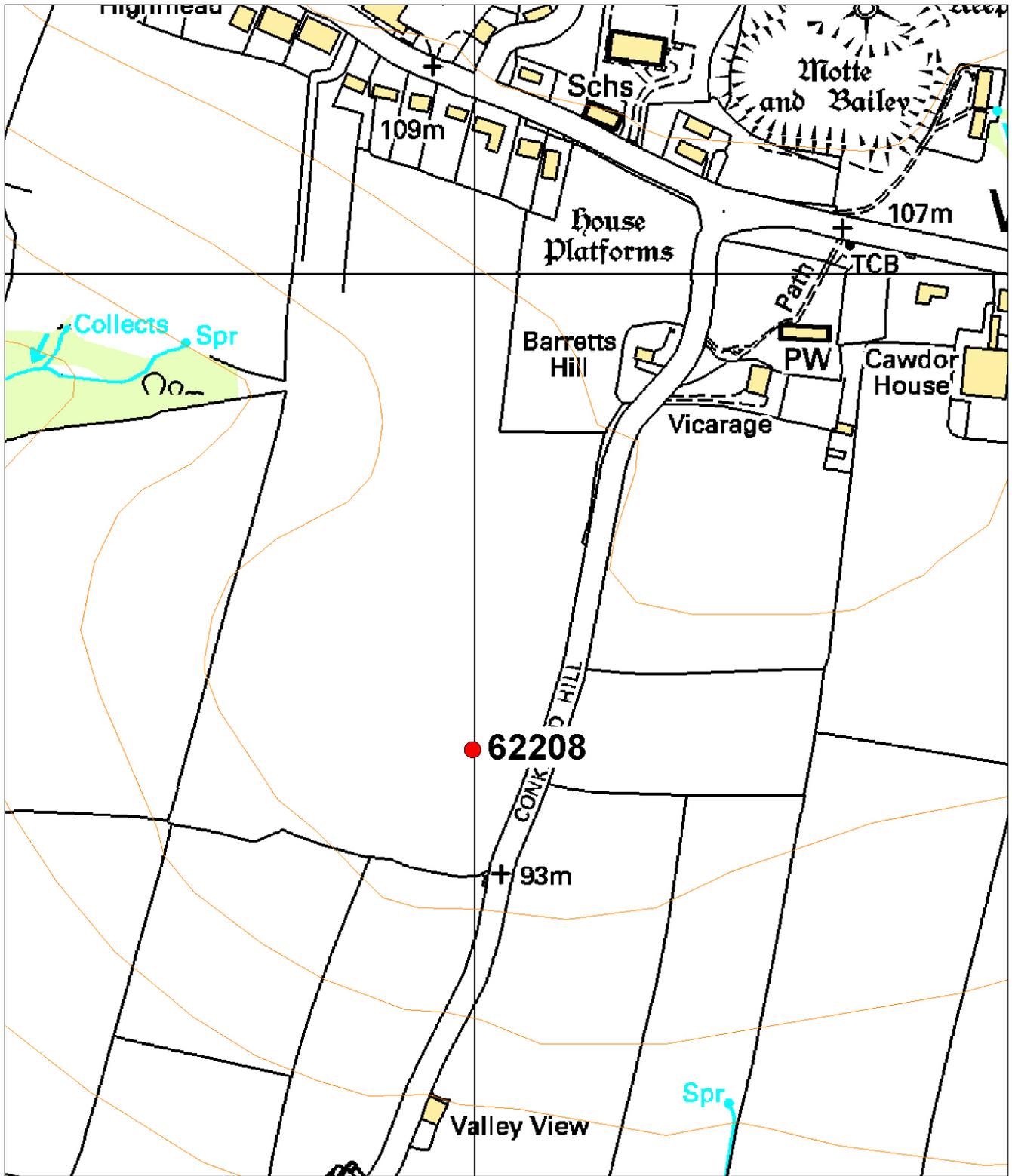
DESCRIPTION

A defended enclosure was discovered and excavated during construction of a gas pipeline in 2006. Full details of the discoveries are awaited, but it would seem that it was a sub-circular enclosure containing at least one roundhouse. Iron Age pottery was also discovered. The site lies on a gentle south-facing slope at 95m above sea level.

K Murphy 16 August 2006



Ground photograph looking W over site of enclosure 62208 following excavation.



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Scale 1:5000

62209 COTTLEY'S FARM

PRN 62209 NGR SN04001608

SITE NAME COTTLEY'S FARM

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork; Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show the south, east and west sides of a small, round-cornered, rectangular defended enclosure, measuring c.50m by 40m internally. A c.3m wide crop-marked ditch defines it.

On the ground the enclosure is marked by a slight, rectangular hollow, and by a very slight bank running along what is presumed to be the north side of the enclosure. The field is undulating, but the above earthworks, although slight, clearly define the enclosure. The field is regularly ploughed, and in 2006 was under an arable crop.

The enclosure lies on gentle south-facing slope at 85m above sea level.

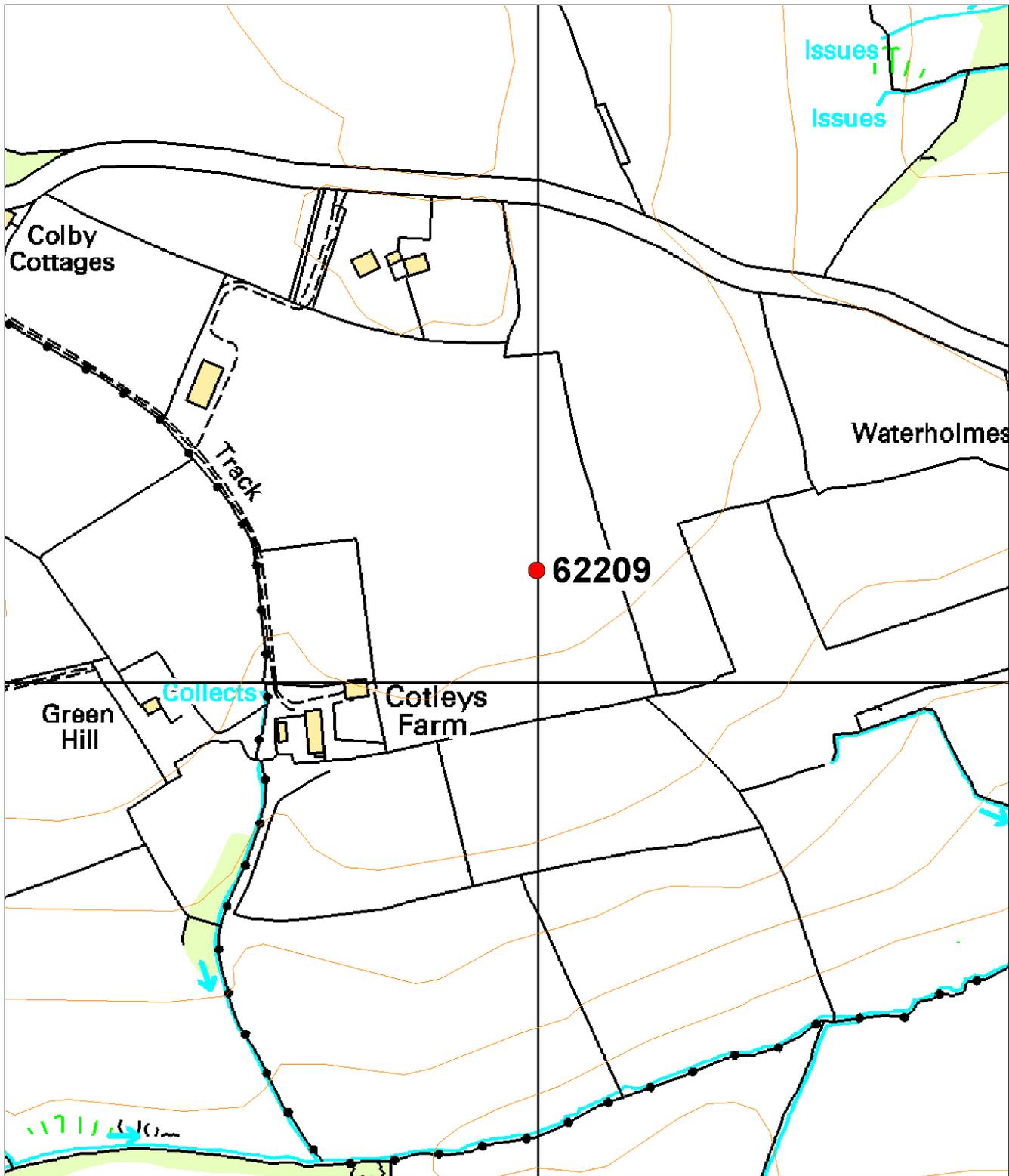
K Murphy and R Ramsey 4 December 2006



Aerial photograph of 62209. Cambria Archaeology reference AP_2006_2051.



Ground photograph looking NE over site of enclosure 62209.



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REJECTED SITES

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

9645 was originally recorded as a hillfort from cropmark remains but there is no visible evidence on the ground and only faint traces of a possible enclosure visible on aerial photographs, therefore this site is unproven.

12271 was originally identified as a possible hillfort from aerial photographs, but a re-examination of the aerial photographs proved the features to be a series of cart tracks and field boundaries.

12272 was originally recorded as a possible defended enclosure from aerial photographs, a later site visit suggests the site is actually a disused quarry.

35769 was originally recorded as a possible defended enclosure, but sites visits suggest this is a natural geological feature.

35770 was originally recorded as a possible defended enclosure from aerial photographs, but a site visit suggests this is a combination of natural features and agricultural processes.