

A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN03, SN13 AND SN23



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 SN03, SN13 AND SN23

Gan / By

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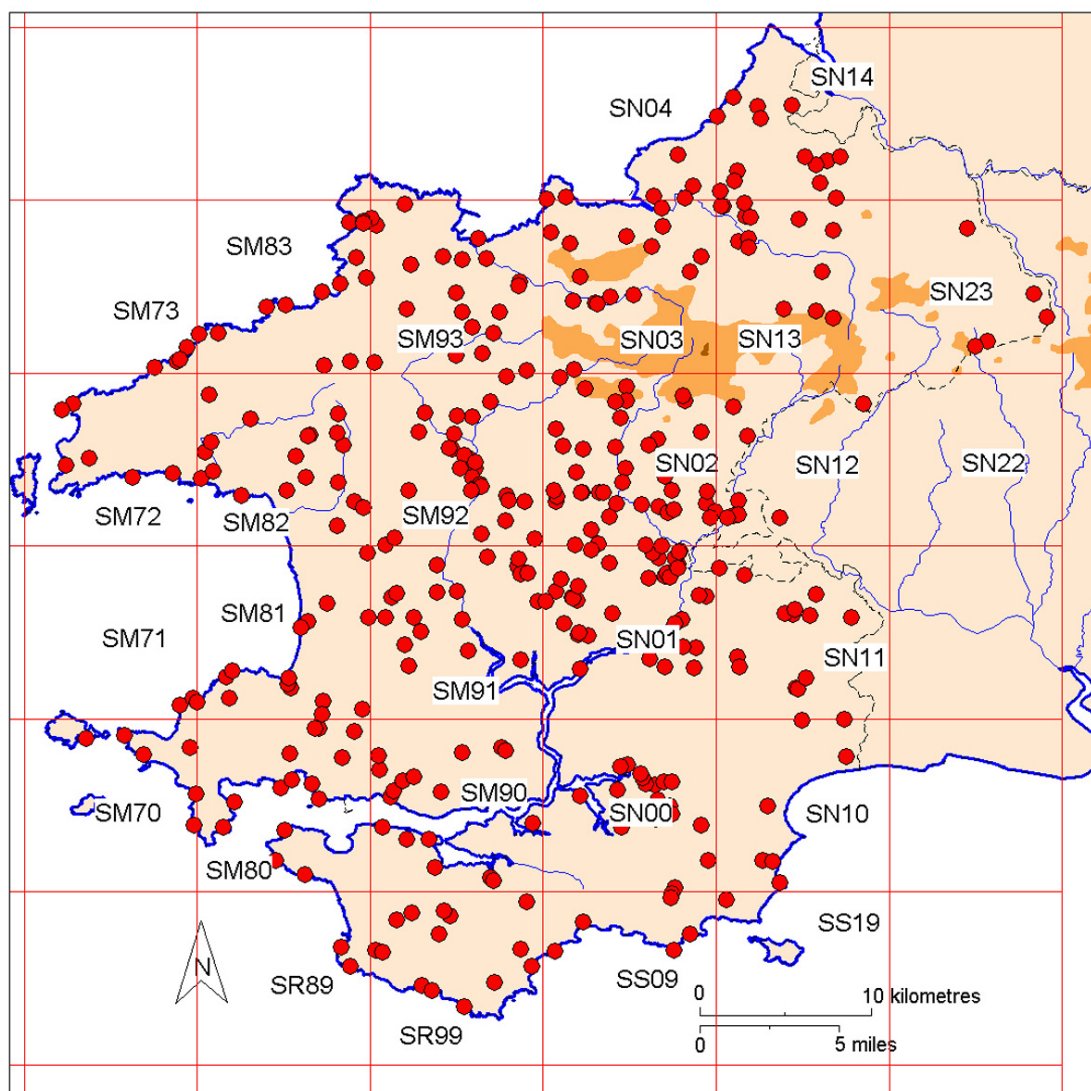
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SITE GAZETTEER OF 10KM GRID SQUARES SN03, SN13 and SN23

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 ©.

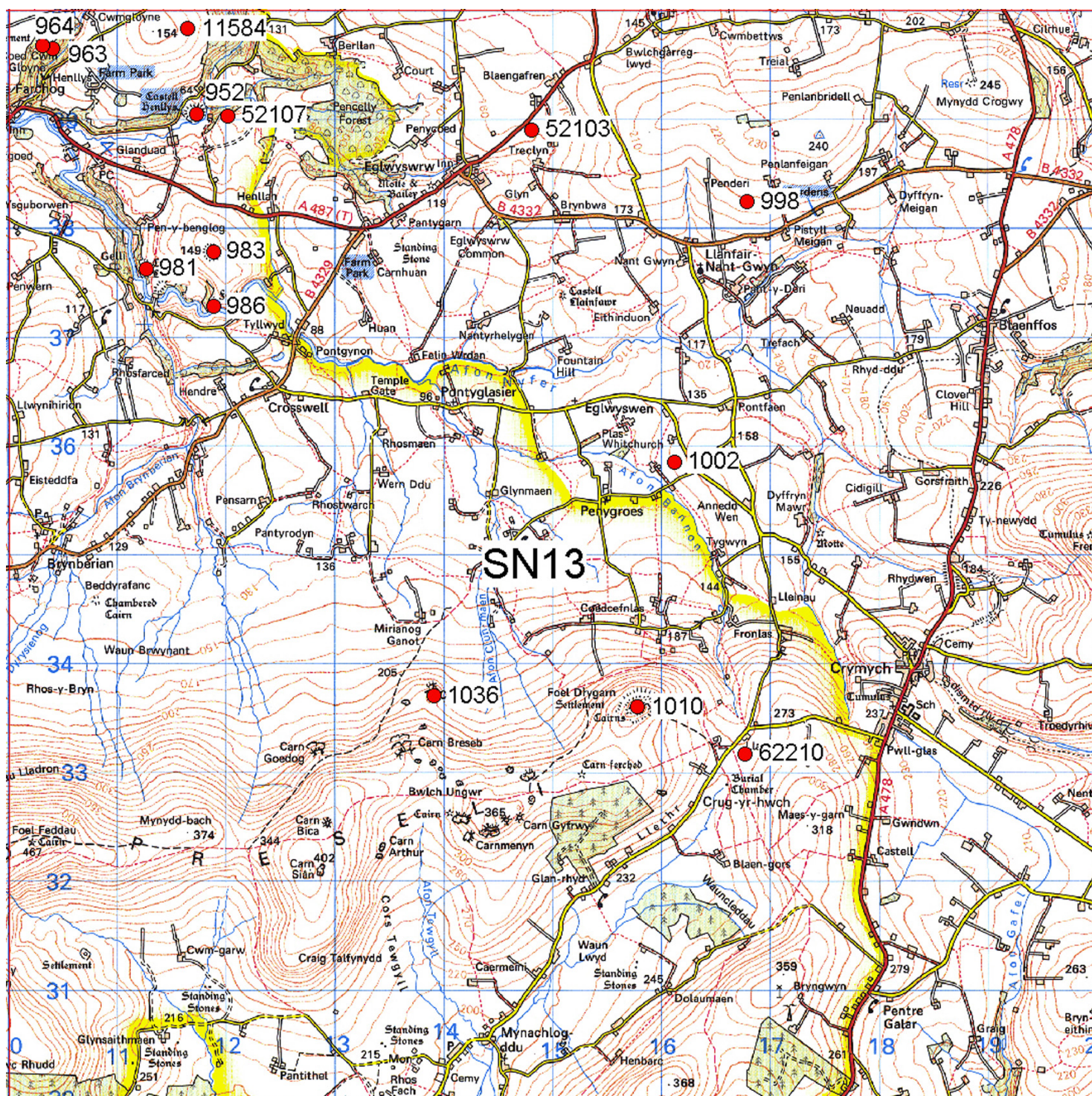


*Index to the gazetteers of defended enclosures and related sites.
Gazetteers are arranged by 10km grid squares.*



1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SN03.

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1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SN13.

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1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SN23.

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952 CASTELL HENLLYS

PRN 952 NGR SN11723905

SITE NAME CASTELL HENLLYS

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Castell Henllys is a bivallate, inland promontory fort lying at 60m above sea level. To the northeast, east and south c.20m high, steep and rocky valley side provides natural protection. The easily approachable northern and northwest western flanks are defended by two 140m long ramparts. The inner rampart is the more massive and stands c.2m - 3m above the interior and c.5m above the ditch. The outer bank rises c.3m above the ditch on its inner face and c.4m above the exterior. There is no obvious trace of a ditch outside this bank. The entrance lies the southwestern terminals of the ramparts where they stop short of the steep valley side. The slightly domed, triangular-shaped interior measures 95m southeast-northwest and 75m southwest-northeast.

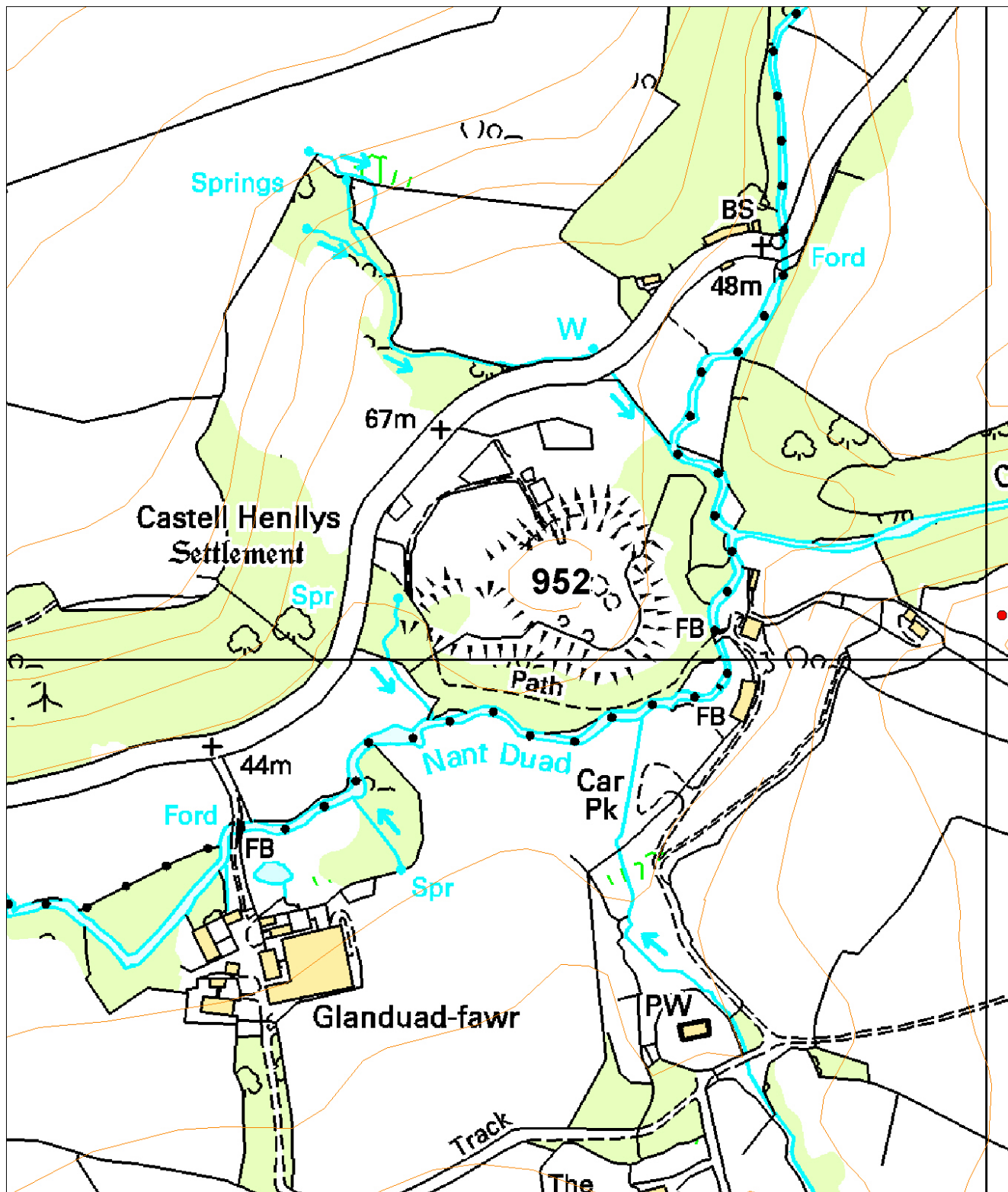
An annexe lies to the northwest. This is defined by a bank c.1m high with traces of an external ditch. The annexe measure c.125m southwest-northeast and 45m southeast-northwest .

Major excavations have been taking place on the site since 1981. In 2006, they are drawing to a close. The whole of the interior has been excavated revealing a series of roundhouses and other structures. The very complex entrance has been excavated, as well as large portions of the ramparts. Artefacts and radiocarbon dates indicate occupation from the early 4th century BC to the 1st-2nd century BC. The whole of the annexe has also been excavated revealing Romano-British occupation. A chevaux-de-frise was uncovered below the annexe bank.

K Murphy 21 November 2006



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Scale 1:5000

963 CWM GLOYN CAMP

PRN 963 NGR SN10403965

SITE NAME CWM GLOYN CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

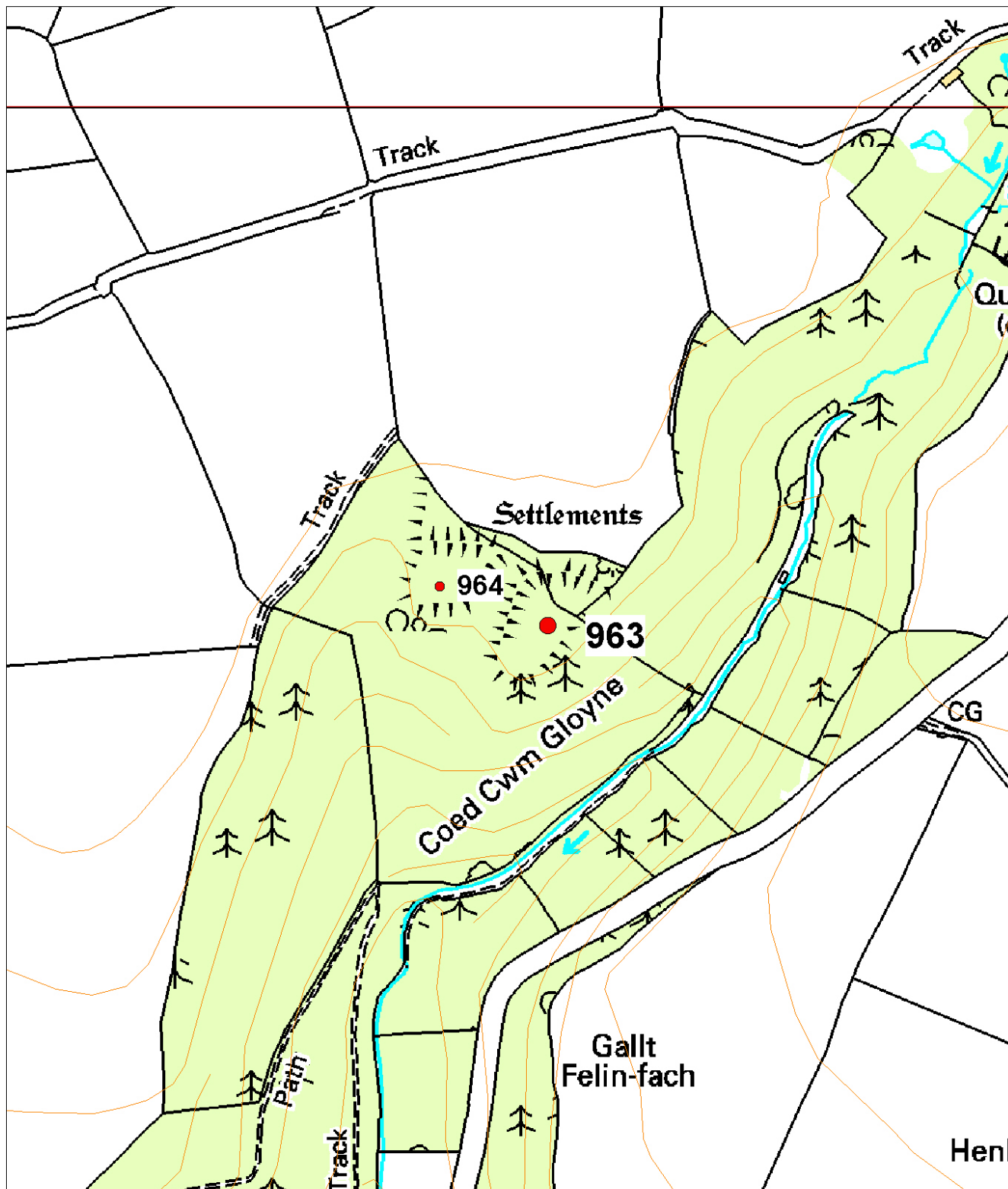
SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Cwm Gloyn Camp is a univallate inland promontory fort lying at 110m above sea level. Immediately to the east and south land falls steeply away by 40m into a narrow valley. To the west land falls into a natural (c.25m wide) gully on the opposite bank of which is Gwm Gloyn II (PRN 964), a similar sized promontory fort. These steep slopes provide good natural defences. The easily approachable northern side is protected by a single rampart c.45m long. The bank stands up to 2m high and is fronted by a rock-cut ditch up to 5m wide. Mytum and Webster noted two lines of stones of a possible palisade running along the crest of the bank. The bank runs up to the steep valley edge at its eastern end. At the western end the bank stops short of the valley edge, marking the entrance, but badgers and possible quarrying have disturbed it. The bank turns to the south on the west side of the entrance but quickly fades as the natural slope steepens. A Pyper noted a possible hut circle flanking the entrance. Earthworks noted by S Rees in 1981 in the field to the north may be associated with the entrance outworks. The triangular shaped internal area slopes down to the south, measures 75m N-S and 41m east-west, and is featureless apart from a hedge-bank.

The enclosure is under deciduous woodland, mostly large oaks and sycamores with grass below, but parts of the interior and the ramparts are under scrub and brambles, and the steep slopes under a coniferous plantation.

K Murphy 21 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

964 CWM GLOYNE II

PRN 964 NGR SN10313968

SITE NAME CWM GLOYN II; CWMGLOYNE

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

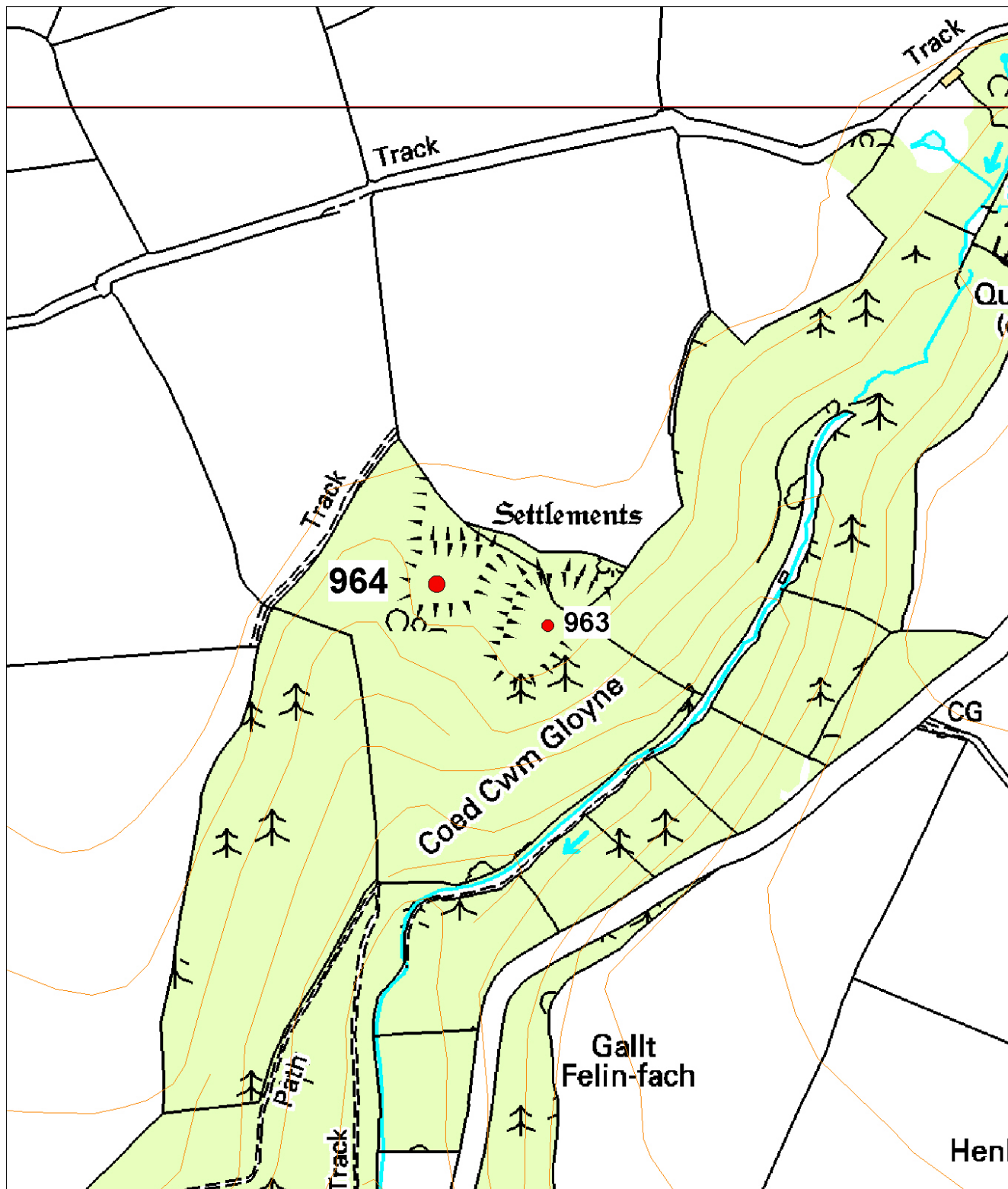
SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Cwm Gloyn II is a univallate inland promontory fort lying at 110m above sea level. It is naturally well defended to the west and south by steep valley sides and to the east by a natural gully. A similar promontory fort, Cwm Gloyn Camp (PRN 963) lies 25m away to the east on the opposite side of the gully. A single rampart c. 40m long protects the northern, easily approachable side. The bank stands to c. 2m high and is fronted by a 5m wide ditch. The rampart runs up to the valley edge on the west side, but ends midway across the promontory, where the entrance is presumed to have been. This area is disturbed by burrowing animals and the eastern end of the bank has been destroyed. The sub-rectangular interior is 40m north-south and 40m east-west and contains rocky outcrops. It has been damaged by badgers. The site is under deciduous woodland.

Geophysical survey and trial excavation by Mytum and Webster revealed features consistent with an Iron Age date, although the site has been severely damaged by badgers, possibly over a long period. A spindle whorl suggests an Iron Age date while a radiocarbon date demonstrated Romano-British use - 1610±60 BP (calibrated at 2 sigma to AD 260-280 and 320-600).

K Murphy 21 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

981 CASTELL LLWYD

PRN 981 NGR SN11263762

SITE NAME CASTELL LLWYD

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

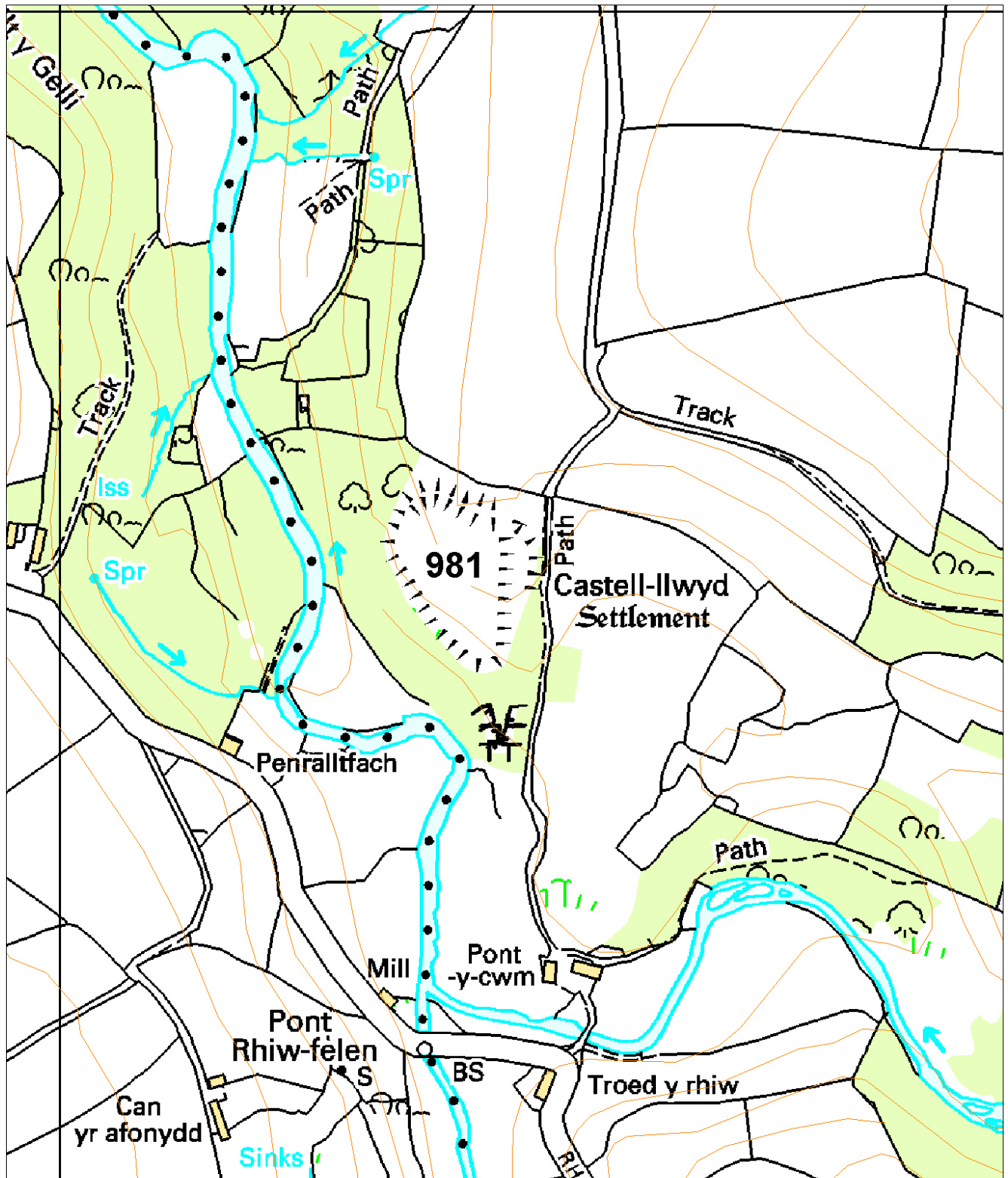
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Castell Llwyd is a bivallate inland promontory fort lying at 80m above sea level. It is naturally well protected by steep valley sides to the west, south and east that fall away by 30m. Two lines of rampart, c.80m long, defend the northern side. The inner rampart is the stronger, 3m high internally and rising 5m above the ditch. The outer bank is 2m high internally and 1.3m externally. Avent in 1981 considered the outer bank to be a counterscarp rather than part of a separate rampart. The ramparts run up to the valley edge on the west side, but stop short on the east side so demarcating a simple entrance. The roughly pear-shaped interior measures 100m north-south and 70m east-west. The RCHMW in 1925 recorded stone heaps that they considered were hut circles, but later authorities consider them to be stone clearance. The interior is under grass and bracken and the ramparts under bracken and brambles.

K Murphy 21 November 2005 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

983 CASTELL MAWR

PRN 983 NGR SN11883778

SITE NAME CASTELL MAWR;PARC CASTELL

SITE TYPE HILLFORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

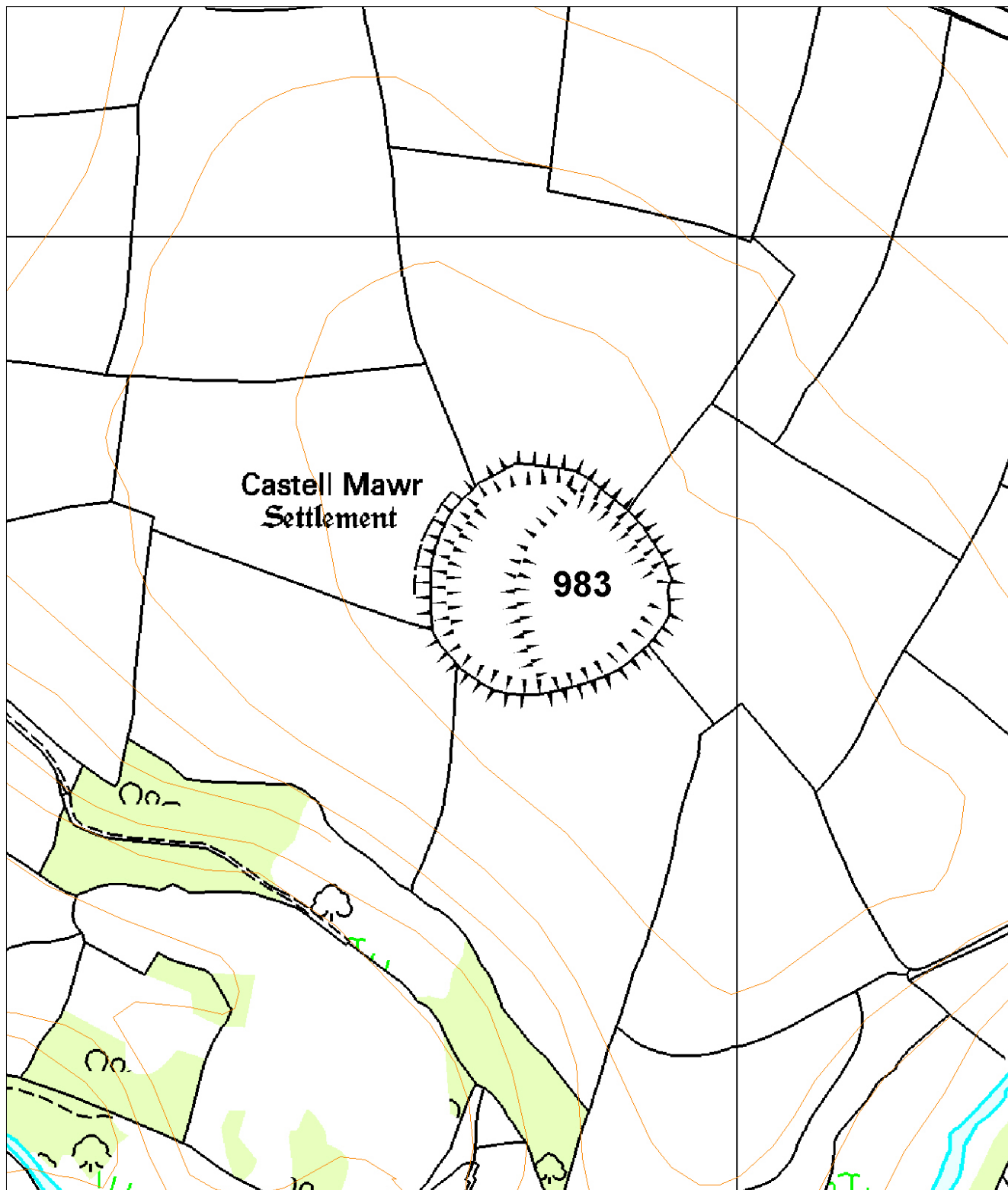
Castell Mawr is a bivallate hillfort located on a rounded high hilltop at c.145m above sea level. It is egg-shaped, measuring internally c.130m southeast-northwest and 130 southwest-northeast. The inner bank rises up to 1m above the interior and 2m above a wide shallow ditch. The outer bank rises up to over 3m above the exterior ground surface and in places dominates the inner bank. A field bank runs along the crest of the outer bank. The outer ditch is now virtually ploughed out. The original entrance faces east, at the point of the 'egg', and is a simple gap through the ramparts. In addition there is a modern break through the rampart on the southeast side and a breach through the outer bank on the north side. A boomerang-shaped rampart running north-south, which rises 1.3m above its east side and 2m above the west over a shallow ditch, divides the interior. The interior of the fort is otherwise featureless and under improved pasture. The ramparts are under scrub.

It is unclear from surface evidence alone whether the interior rampart is a later or earlier phase than the main ramparts.

K Murphy 21 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

986 CWM PEN Y BENGLOG

PRN 986 NGR SN11883728

SITE NAME CWM-PEN-Y-BENGLOG

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

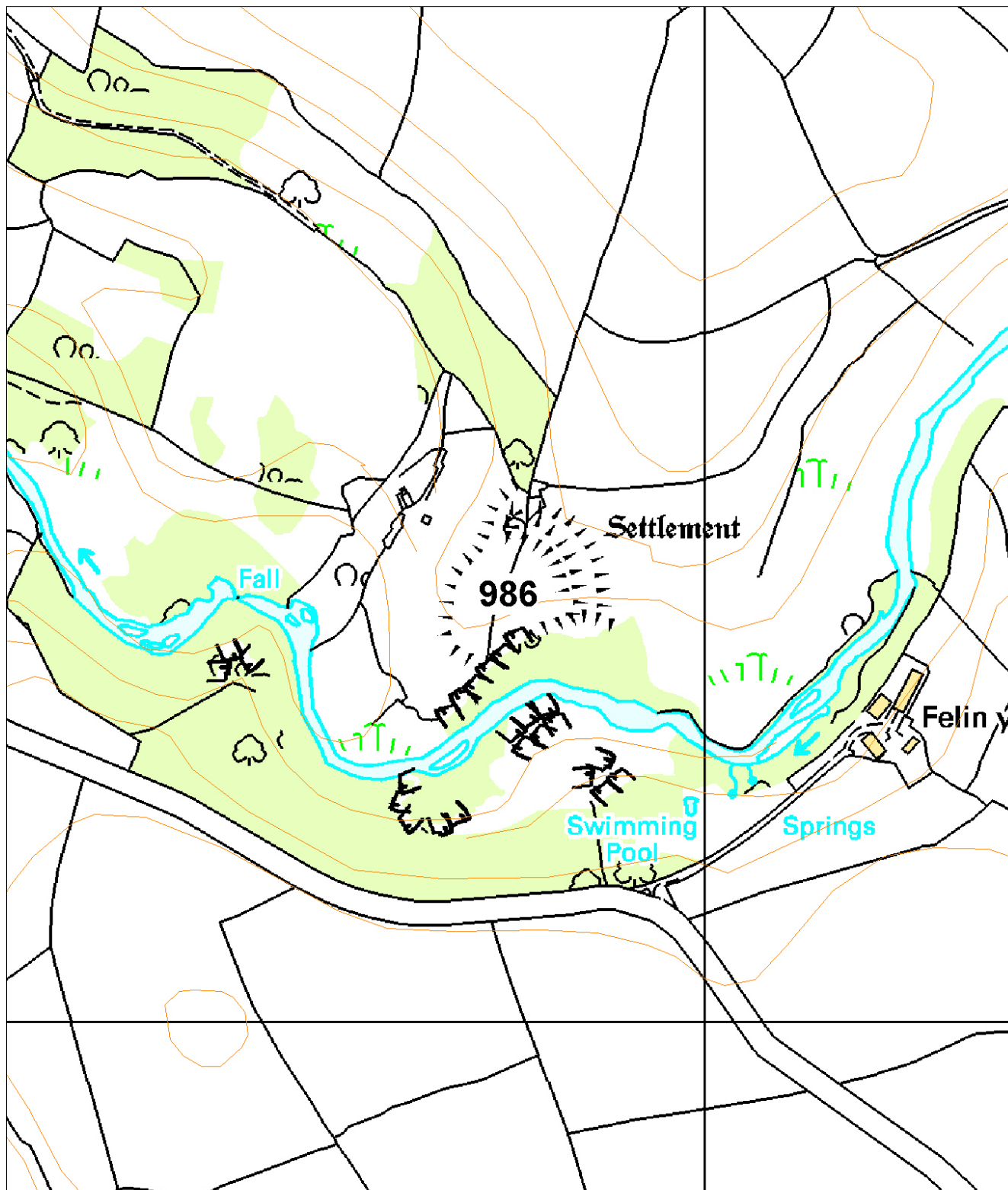
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

DESCRIPTION

Cwm Pen-y-Benglog is a bivallate inland promontory fort located at 100m above sea level. Land falls steeply away to the northwest, west and south by 20m into the valley of the River Nevern, but to northeast land rises gently away from the fort. Two curved c.75m long banks and ditches protect this side. The banks rise to over 3m high and the ditches are rock-cut. The banks fade at their western ends and the ditches are not visible - this is presumably the site of the entrance. The triangular-shaped interior measures c.80m southwest-northeast and 65m southeast-northwest. The site is heavily overgrown with gorse and bracken.

K Murphy 21 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

998 CASTELL COCH

PRN 998 NGR SN16783824

SITE NAME CASTELL COCH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

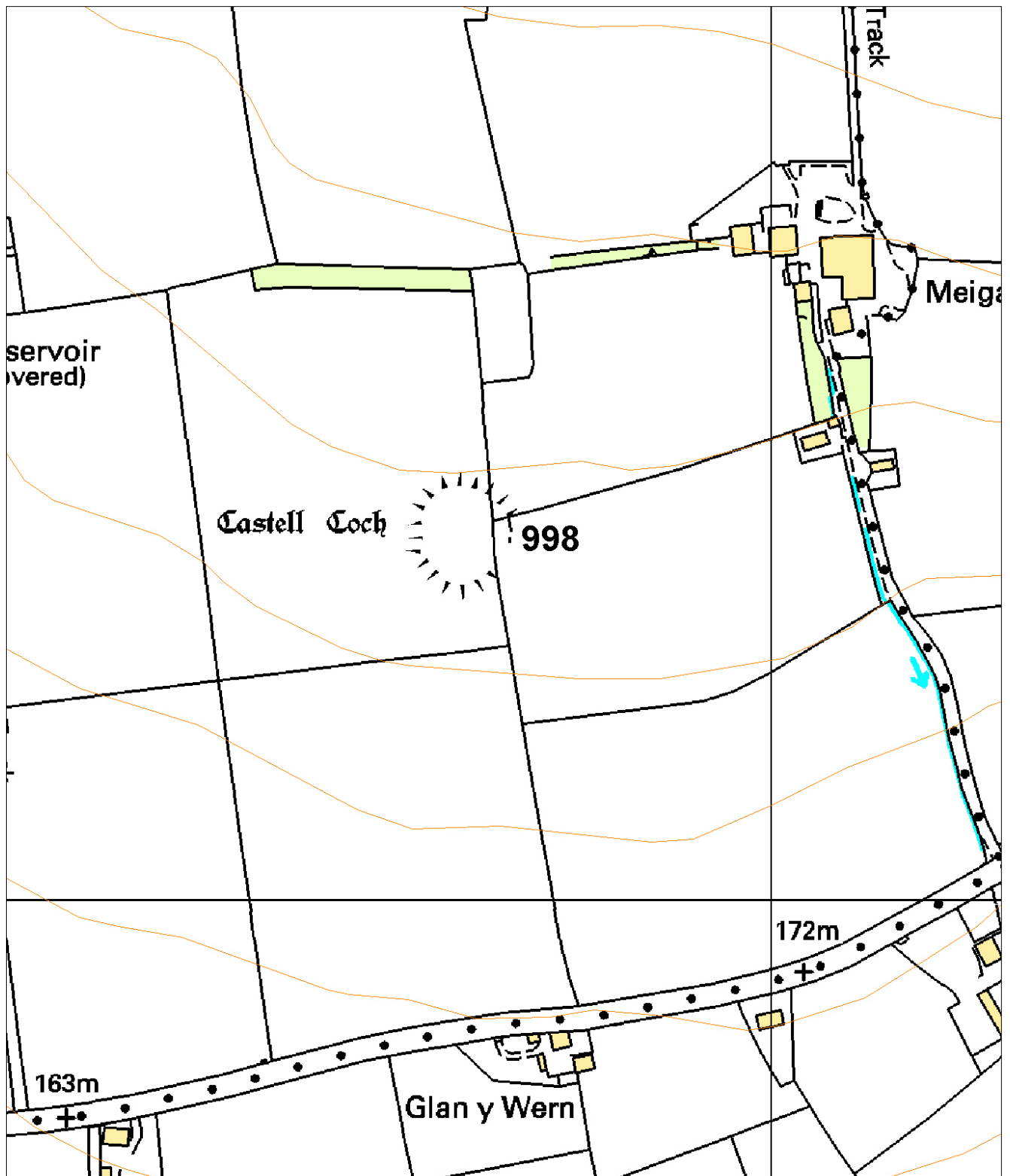
DESCRIPTION

Castell Coch is an oval, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a gentle south-facing slope at 195m above sea level. It measures c.68m North-South and 58m East-West internally. It is defined by a plough-spread bank up to 0.3m high, with traces of an external ditch on the northwest side. The southeast side has been destroyed/levelled. A possible entrance lies on the west side. A slight hollow of similar dimensions to the enclosure lies adjacent to the north side - this may be a possible annexe. A hedge-bank lies along the east side of the enclosure. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 11 January 2007



Ground photograph looking east at earthwork enclosure 998.



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Scale 1:5000

1002 TYDDIN

PRN 1002 NGR SN16113585

SITE NAME TYDDIN

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

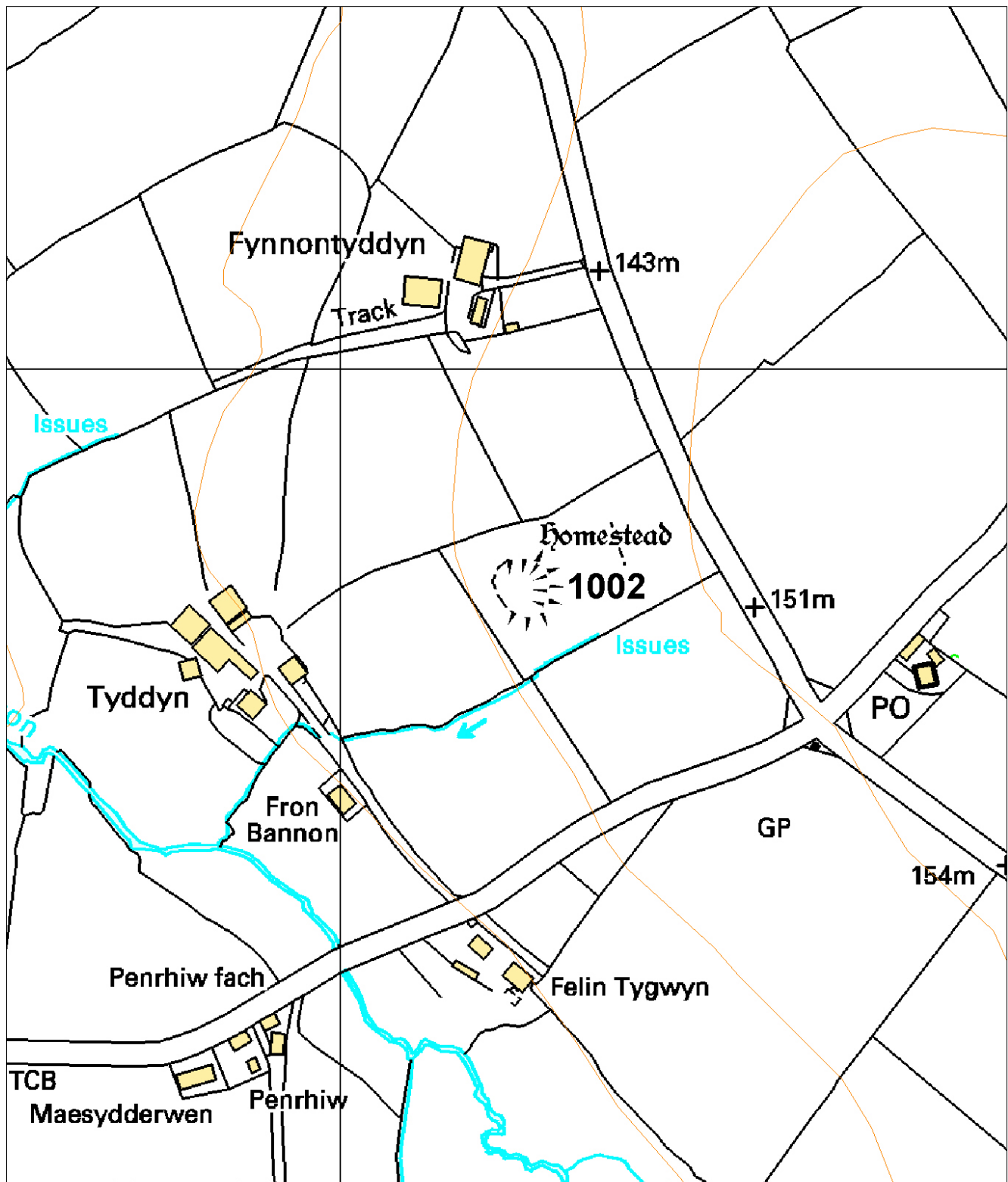
DESCRIPTION

Tyddin is a small, oval, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a gentle west-facing slope at 145m above sea level. It measures c.40m diameter internally. The defences are now very plough-reduced with a surrounding bank standing to just 0.25m on the east side and levelled on the down-slope, west side. There is no evidence for a ditch or entrance. Traces of a curving bank, concentric to the enclosure and c.45m from it on the east side may be the remains of a concentric annexe. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 31 January 2007



Ground photograph looking N over site of earthwork enclosure 1002.



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1010 MOEL TRIGARN

PRN 1010 NGR SN15773360

SITE NAME MOEL TRIGARN; FOEL DRYCARN II; FOEL DRYGARN

SITE TYPE HILLFORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Moel Trigarn is a hillfort occupying the summit of a craggy, conical hill that rises to 360m above sea level. The main defensive circuit comprises two, widely-spaced, vegetation-covered, dilapidated stone-built banks with flanking ditches. On the south side the defensive circuit takes in a low cliff - there is no built defence here. On the other three sides the banks curve around the hilltop forming an oval inner enclosure c. 180m east-west and 120m north-south. The gap between the two banks is approximately 45m. The inner bank rises about 1m above the interior and 3m-4m above the ditch. It has largely collapsed into the ditch, obscuring much of it. The outer bank is slighter. Dry-stone walling facing is visible on the inner and outer face of the outer bank and in sheep scraps on the outer face of the inner bank. The outer bank runs up to meet the inner bank on the west side - here there is a simple entrance through the inner bank. There is also a simple entrance through the inner bank on the east side leading into space between the ramparts. A sub-rectangular annexe, 145m by 75m, is attached to the northeast side of the outer bank and is defined by vegetation-covered stony bank. The interior is domed, with the summit crowned by three massive cairns (hence the name) considered to be Bronze Age funerary monuments. Right across the hilltop, within the inner enclosure, the space between the ramparts and in the annexe, are numerous (perhaps over 200) circular platforms, probably house sites. Limited excavation by Baring Gould in 1900 revealed artefacts consistent with late prehistoric/Romano-British occupation.

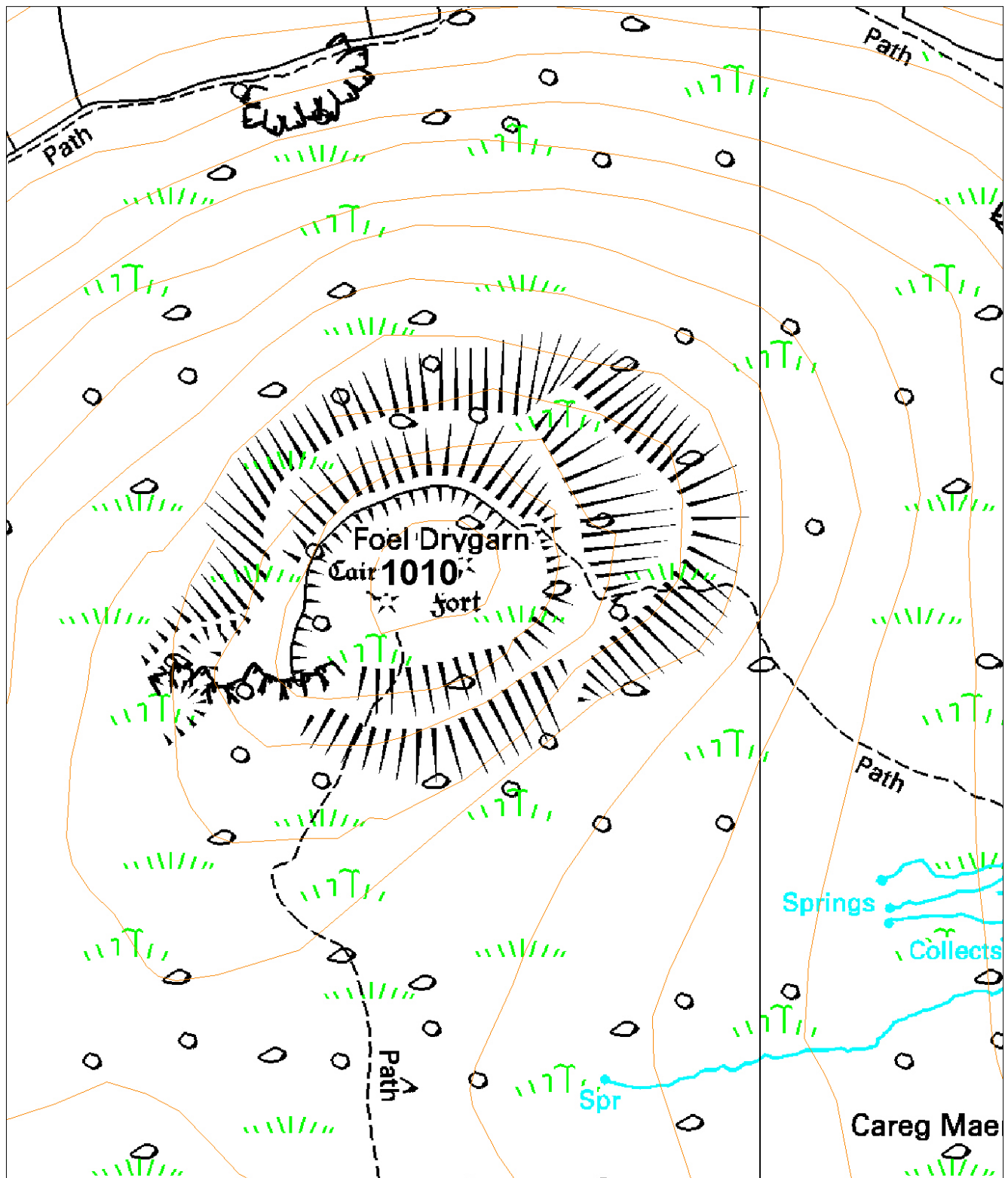
The RCAHMW has undertaken a detailed survey of the site.

The site is under heather. It is frequently visited, but seems to be suffering little from visitor erosion. There is some damage the ramparts from sheep-scraps, particularly the inner one.

K Murphy 20 July 2006



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Scale 1:5000

1036 CARNALW I

PRN 1036 NGR SN13903370

SITE NAME CARNALW I

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Carnalw is a defended enclosure with a chevaux-de-frise occupying a Rhyolite outcrop on the northern slopes of the Preseli Mountains at 260m above sea level. The rocky outcrop of Carnalw forms the eastern side of the defence and overlooks the interior of the enclosure. The interior lies on a grassy shelf on the west side of the crag and measures c.65m long and 30m wide. A stony rampart runs around the edge of the shelf. This is now spread down the slope, but occasional dry-stone face work is visible. The simple, west-facing entrance marked by larger boulders and slabs. The chevaux-de-frise lies on a level area below the rampart and consists of c40m wide band of stones and boulders, some upright, through which a track is defined by larger stones. This track as it approaches the entrance through the rampart has been blocked. The site is under rough pasture, and is very good condition with little sign of erosion or damage. A plan and description of the site is published in Mytum and Webster, 1989.

Rectilinear field systems on the slopes above the enclosure to the south may be contemporary.

K Murphy 7 August 2006



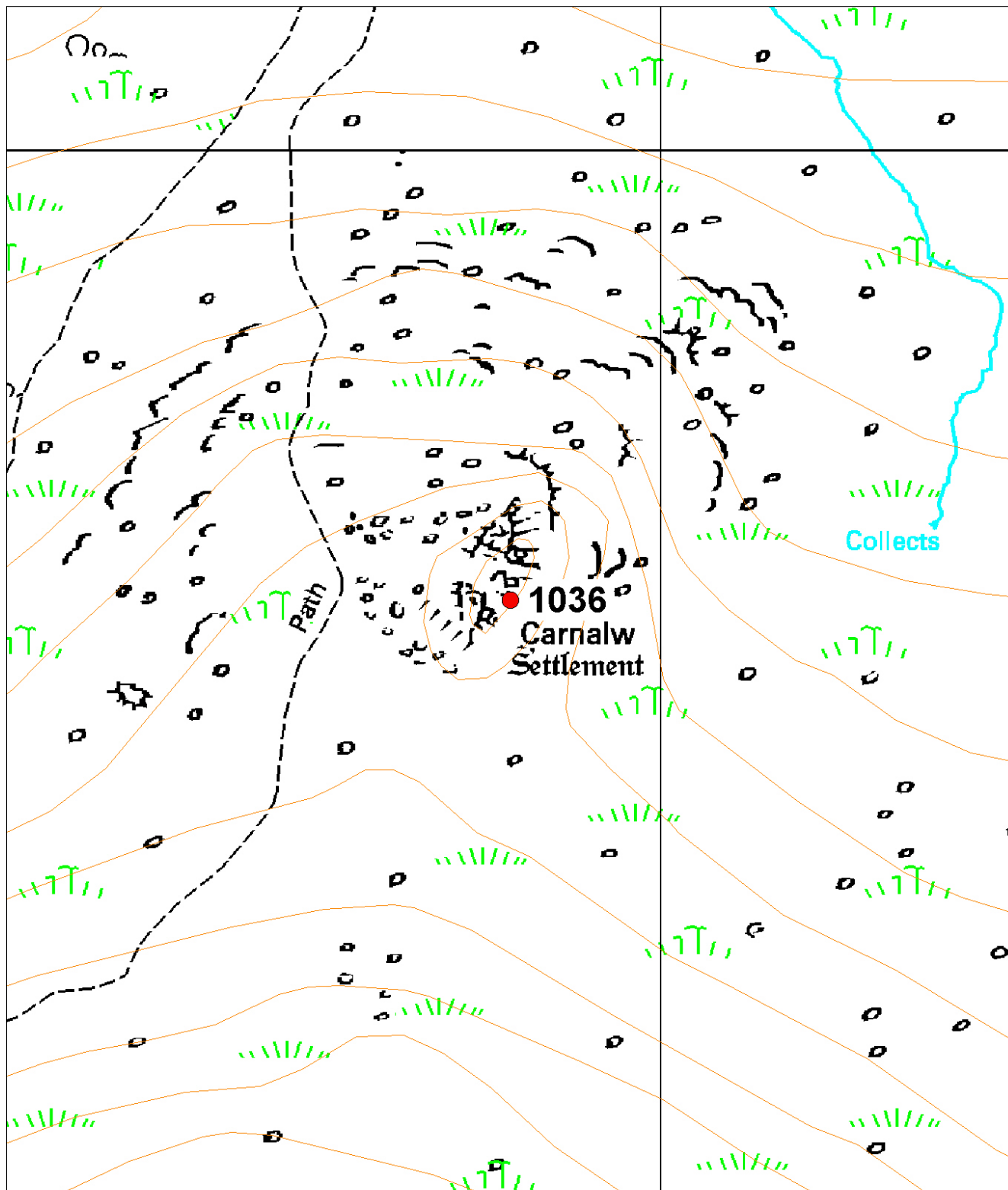
Aerial photograph of 1036. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©
reference DI2006_1309.



Ground photograph looking W from rampart of Carnalw 1036 over Chevaux-de-frise.



Ground photograph looking E Chevaux-de-frise at Carnalw.



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Scale 1:5000

1061 FFYNONE WOOD

PRN 1061 NGR SN24533837

SITE NAME FFYNONE WOOD

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT? FORM Documents

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

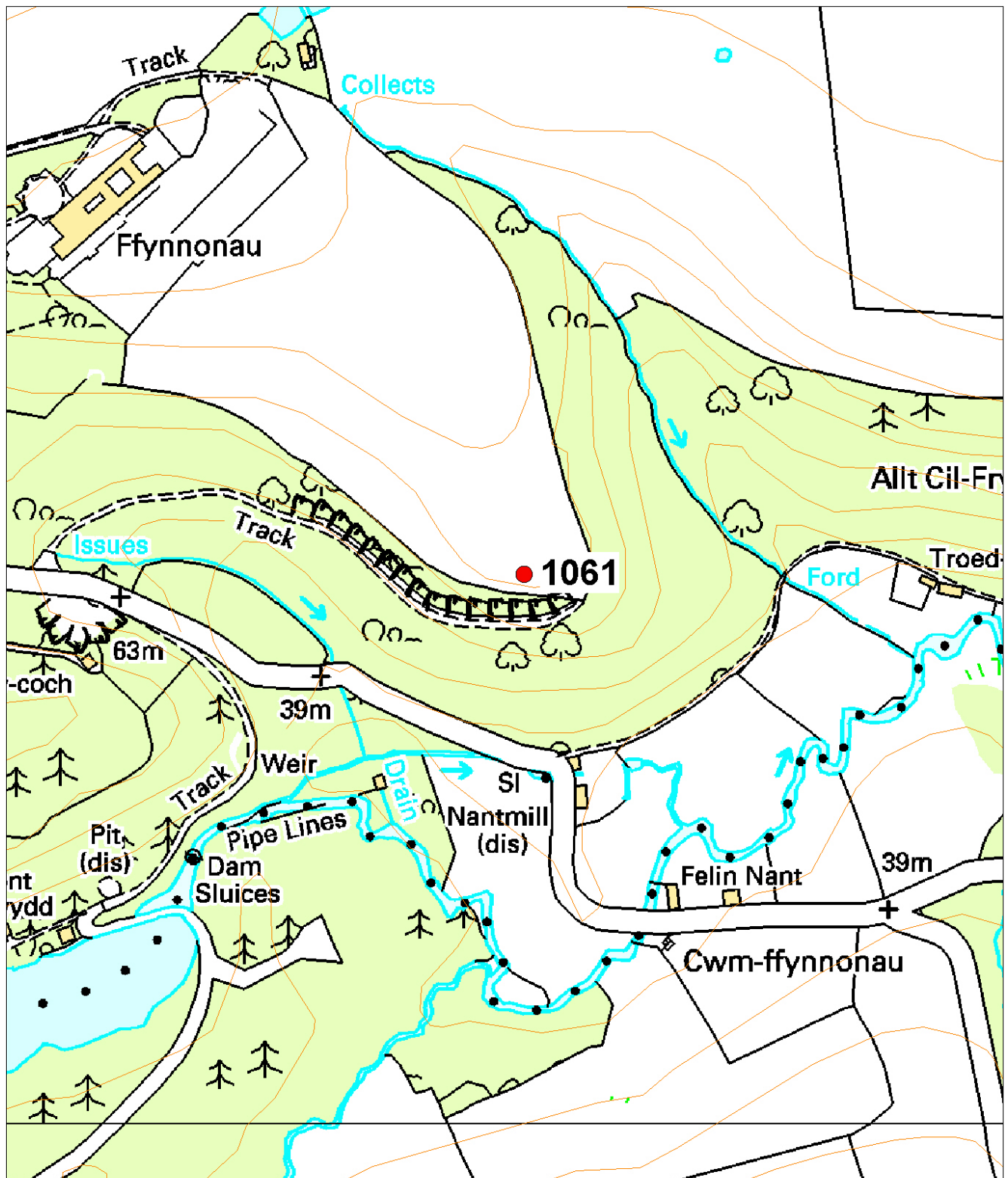
A possible promontory fort occupies an inland site at c.90m above sea level. The natural promontory is bounded by steep slopes to the south, east and north and is approached by fairly level ground from the northwest. A possible crop-marked bank was identified from 1946 aerial photographs and a site visit by the Ordnance Survey in 1966 confirmed a low bank cutting off the end of the promontory cutting off an area of c.3 acres. By 1977 the bank had been reduced to just 0.3m high.

A site visit in 2007 failed to locate the bank - it is assumed to have been levelled. The site is under improved pasture with newly planted avenue of trees leading from Ffynone House crossing the location of the possible fort.

K Murphy 21 December 2006



Ground photograph looking SE over site of cropmark promontory fort 1061.



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Scale 1:5000

1106 CASTELL GILFACH GAM

PRN 1106 NGR SN29123325

SITE NAME CASTELL GILFACH GAM

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Castell Gilfach Gam is an inland promontory fort lying at 160m above sea level. The summit of the triangular promontory enclosed by defences is c.50m wide and 55m long and is protected by natural steep slopes to the west, north and east. A built defence defends the easily approachable southwest side. The site is overlooked from the southwest.

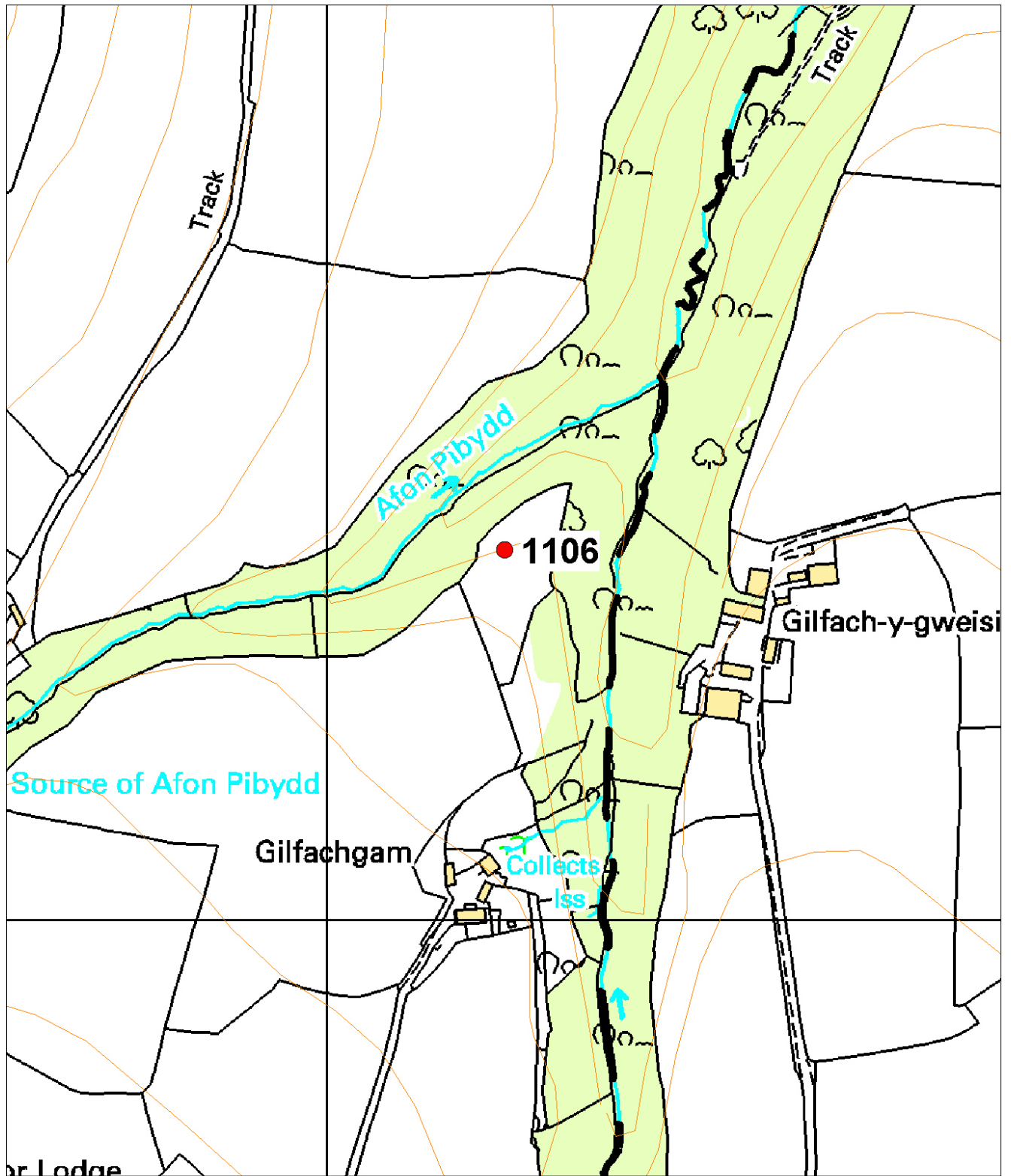
A description by the RCAHM in 1925 is rather confused, and seems to mix natural features, hedge-banks and defences. A good description was provided by G Williams in 1977. He recorded a c.50m long very spread bank and ditch running east-west and cutting off c.55m of the north tip of the promontory. This defence made use of a natural gully at its east end. Everything else was considered by Williams to be natural or a hedge-bank. In 2007, Williams' interpretation was confirmed. The bank and ditch were the same as in 1977. A possible outer ditch was also noted, some 40m outside, southwest, of the bank and ditch recorded by Williams.

The site was under improved pasture in 2007.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 3 January 2007



Ground photograph looking NE over low earthworks of promontory fort 1106.



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Scale 1:5000

1112 HEN CAERAU

PRN 1112 NGR SN28373457

SITE NAME HEN CAERAU

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

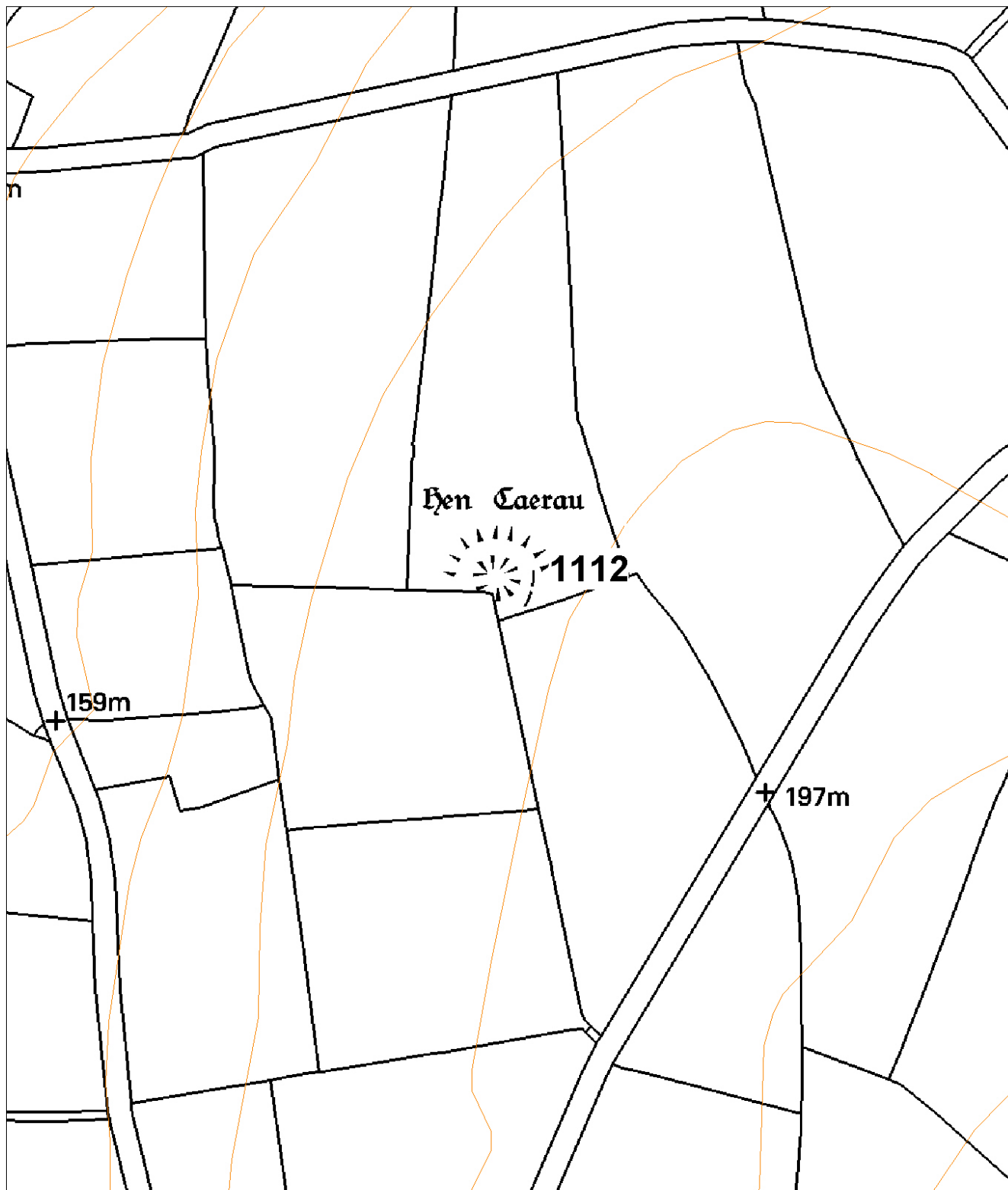
Hen Caerau is a small, circular, bivallate defended enclosure occupying a northwest-facing slope at 185m above sea level. The defences are plough-spread. The banks survive up to 0.3m high, and the outer ditch is well defined on the west side. A hedge-bank lies over the defences on the south side. There is no trace of an entrance. The interior is dished and c.30m diameter. The banks are close-set, with the outer bank c.48m in diameter crest to crest. The site is under improved pasture.

In the same field c.200m to the north a slight, circular hollow with traces of an enclosing bank may be a second enclosure, but this is not at all certain.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 1 February 2007



Ground photograph looking W over earthwork enclosure 1112.



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Scale 1:5000

1126 FRON HAUL

PRN 1126 NGR SN25713185

SITE NAME FRON HAUL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

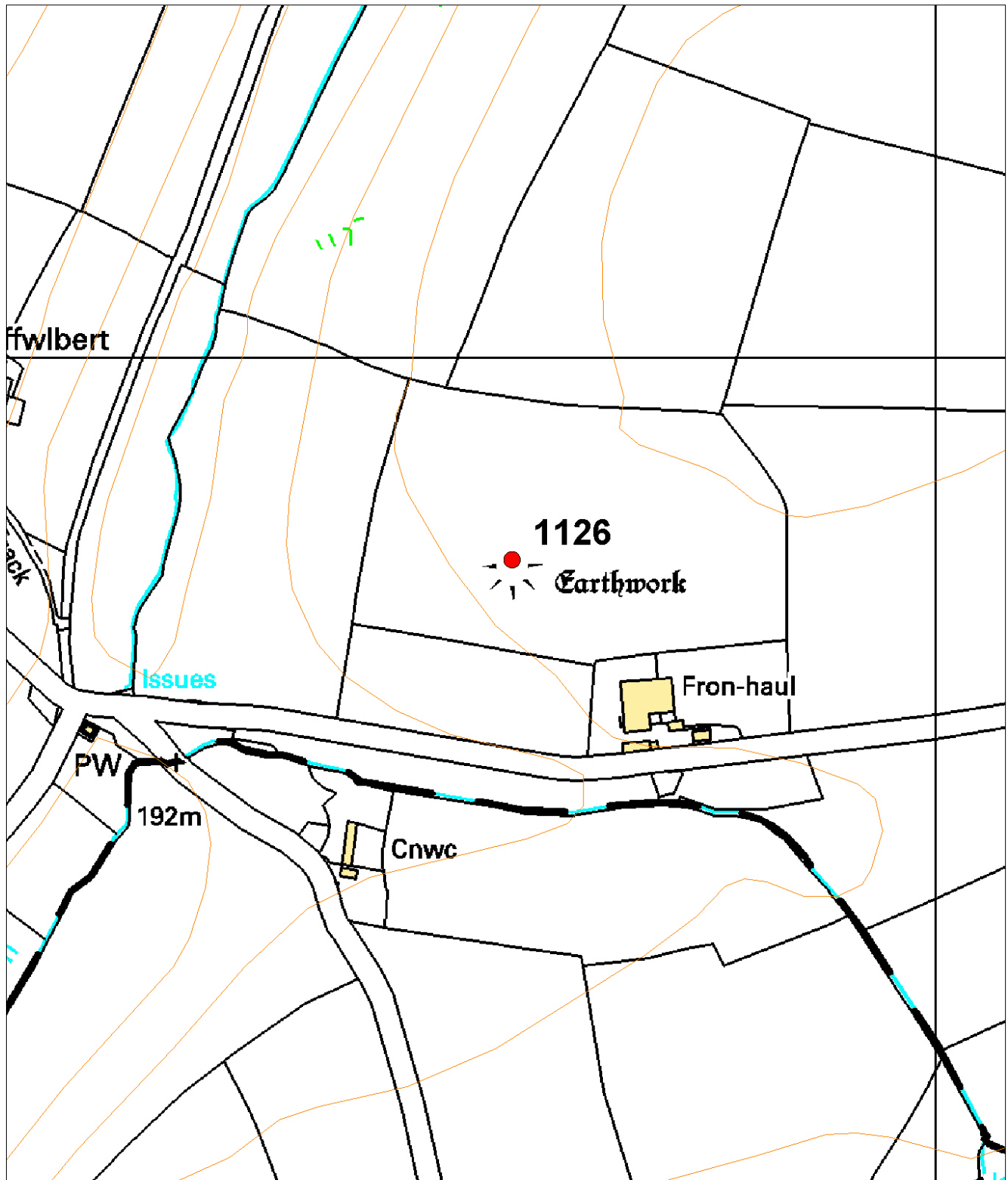
DESCRIPTION

A small, sub-circular earthwork occupies a rounded spur at c.210m above sea level. The remains are plough-levelled and difficult to characterise. A series of linear and curvilinear hollows surround slightly raised platform from which land falls away to the west and south. A semi-circular scarp defines the down-slope, west and south sides, and a very shallow ditch the north side. The platform measures c.30m north-south and 25m east-west. The field in which it lies is regularly ploughed. The earthworks are probably the remains of a small defended enclosure.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 3 January 2007



Ground photograph looking NW at slight earthworks of enclosure 1126.



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1228 CAER HEN FEDDAU

PRN 1228 NGR SN24983153

SITE NAME CAER HEN FEDDAU

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?; RING BARROW? FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Bronze Age?; Iron Age? CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This site lies in a field known as Parc y Gaer, according to the Ordnance Survey. It lies on a south-facing slope at 210m above sea level. The ground falls away steeply immediately to the south of the site. It comprises a circular hollow c.29m diameter and 0.6m-1.0m deep, with a clear bank up to 0.3m high on the north side. A roughly concentric, slight bank lies 18m to the north, east and west sides of the hollow, some 18m distant. A possible further bank lies beyond this. The site is under improved pasture.

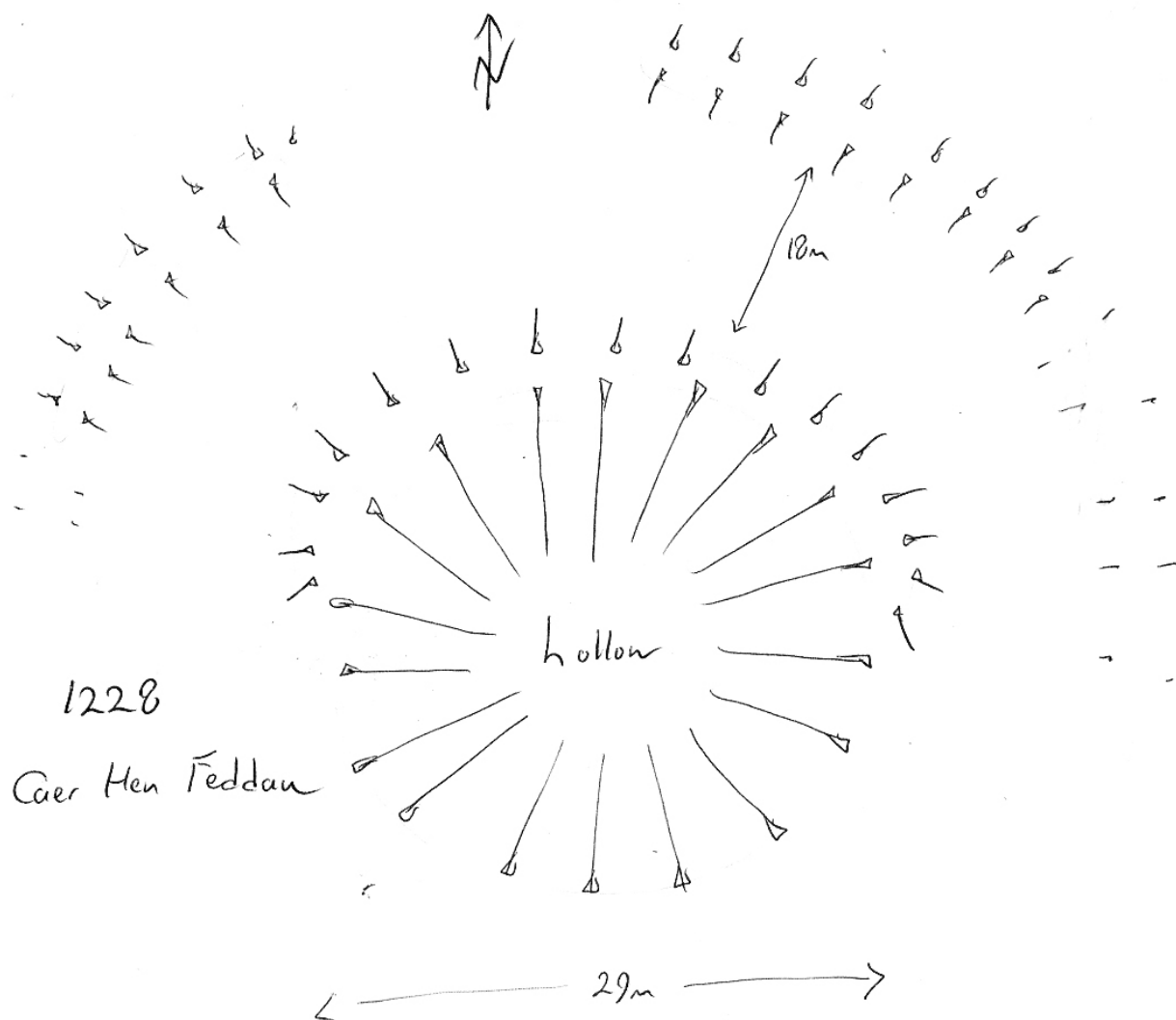
This is a difficult site to classify. It could be a small defended enclosure, as the field name suggests, but the hollow is unusual on such a site. The other possibility is that it is a ring barrow, or related Bronze Age funerary and ritual monument, although it is perhaps a little large for this, and the second bank would be most unusual in this class of site.

Perhaps related are sites PRNS 3923, 3924, 8049, 8050, 8051.

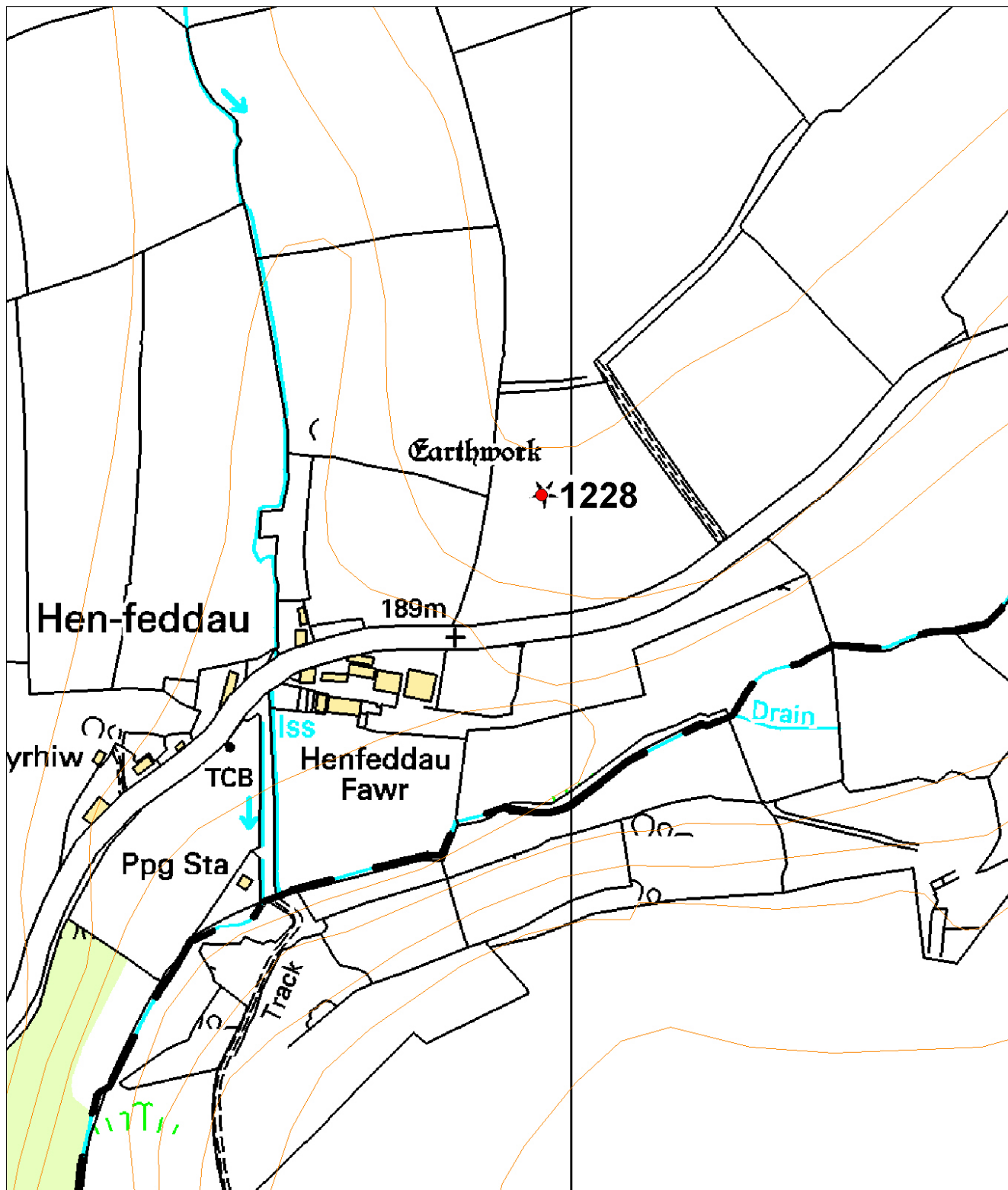
K Murphy and R Ramsey 3 January 2007



Ground photograph looking N over earthwork enclosure 1228.



Sketch plan of Caer Hen Feddau possible defended enclosure 1228.



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Scale 1:5000

1431 CASTELL

PRN 1431 NGR SN00453815

SITE NAME CASTELL;CASTELL DINAS

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?;CASTLE? FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age?;Medieval?;Early Medieval? CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

A small, rocky, outlying knoll known as 'Castell' achieves a height of 90m above sea level and is overlooked from higher ground from the southeast. The knoll measures approximately 180m SW-NE and 120m NW-SE and rises c.15m-20m above its surroundings. Its NW, N, NE and E sides are characterised by almost vertical crags, which in places have been quarried into to obtain stone. The SW end of the crag is less steep, but still craggy in places and strewn with boulders and rocky outcrops. A dry-stone wall runs along top of the steep slopes. At this point the knoll levels out into a shelf and then rises on to a higher, relatively flat-topped summit. The flanks of the knoll are cloaked in dense gorse scrub; the summit is under bracken and gorse. This vegetation masks much detail, and makes the identification of any archaeological features problematic. On a site visit on 7 December 2006, during a thunderstorm with high winds, the top of the knoll was (wisely) not reached. Given the dense vegetation cover it is doubtful if anything of interest could have been identified had it been reached.

A RCAHMMW aerial photograph (2004-cs-1231) provides the most useful information. On this the flat-topped summit seems to be bounded by a low bank with a possible entrance on the south side. Internally there appears to be the foundation of a rectangular building against the northwest side of the interior and a low oval mound towards the northeast end.

On the ground, about two-thirds up the knoll on the SW side is a band of scree, which could be a collapsed defensive wall, but this is not certain and it could be a natural feature. Below this, c.20m from it to the SW, a bank runs across the knoll. The character of this is unclear: it could be ancient or a recent quarry feature.

The character of this site remains uncertain. Despite its name there is no definite evidence that the site was ever defended. Rees, on his 1932 map of South Wales in the XIVth century, marks a minor fortification or castle abandoned by the 14th century at this location. It is the type of location on which one would expect to find early medieval occupation.

This site would be well worth detailed survey should the bracken be removed.

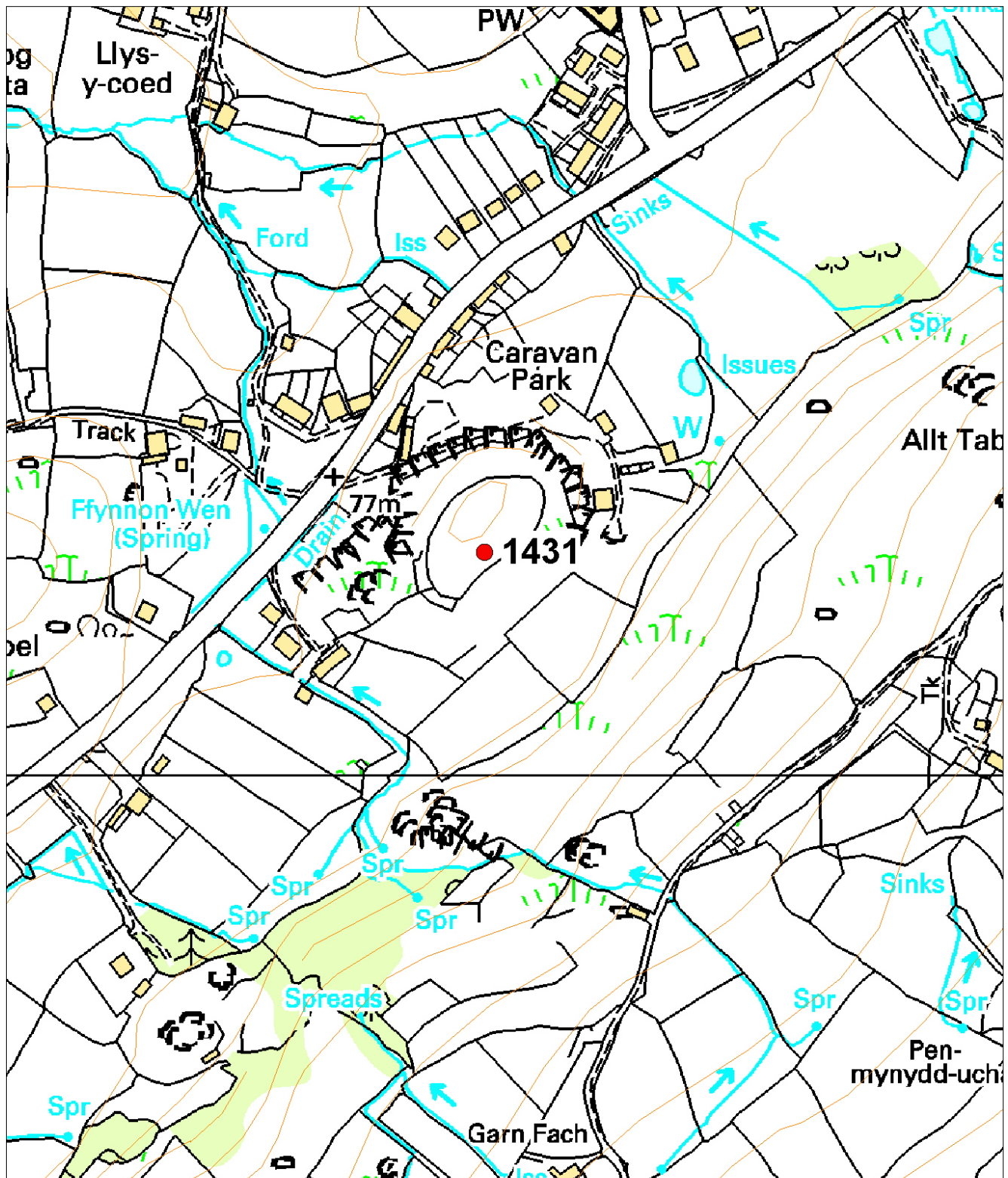
K Murphy 7 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 1431. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference 2004-cs-0231.



Ground photograph looking NE on summit of rocky hillock.



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Scale 1:5000

1437 CARN FFOI

PRN 1437 NGR SN048379

SITE NAME CARN FFOI

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Carn Ffoi is a small, univallate stone-built defended enclosure occupying a rocky local summit at 220m. Land falls away from the site to the southwest, west, north and northeast, but the enclosure is overlooked from higher ground to the southeast. The rampart consists of a collapsed dry-stone wall incorporating three rocky outcrops. It survives up to 3m high except on the east side where it is disturbed. It is best preserved on the north side. Two gaps in the rampart, one to the south and one to the west are probably original. A stone-lined track-way approaches the southern one. A number of dry-stone circular huts are visible along the line of the rampart. The sub-rectangular internal area measures c. 90m N-S and 50m E-W. Dense bracken covers the site.

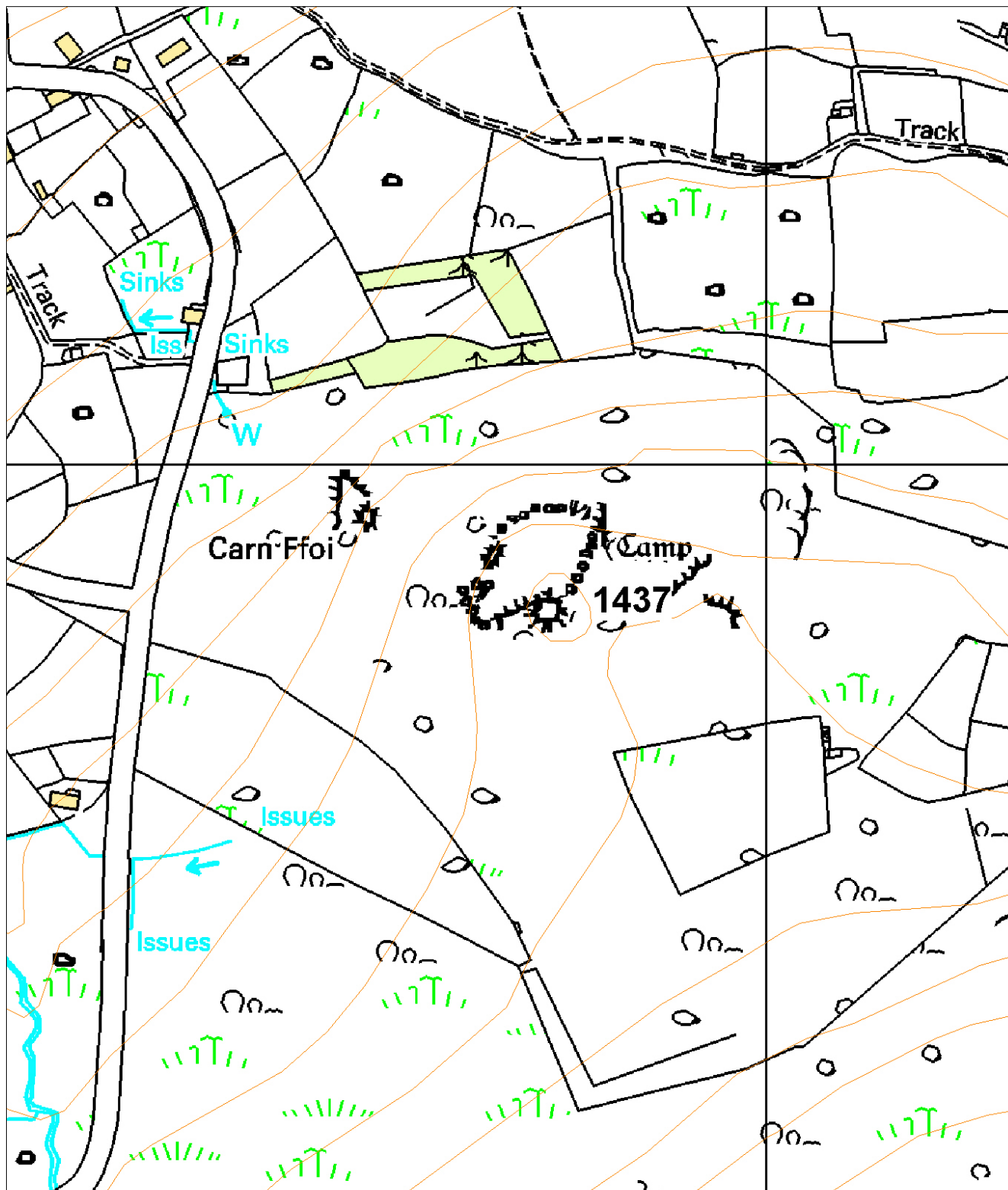
K Murphy 22 December 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 1437. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_1295.



Ground photograph. Distance view looking NW of Carn Ffoi 1437.



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Scale 1:5000

1478 CIL-GWYN-MAWR

PRN 1478 NGR SN08513589

SITE NAME CIL-GWYN-MAWR

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Cilgwyn Mawr is a sub-circular earthwork defended enclosure occupying a gentle west-facing slope at 190m above sea level. It measures c.55m diameter internally. The site is bisected by a substantial boundary bank, dividing the enclosure in two. The site is best preserved to the west of the boundary. Here the surrounding bank is c.5m wide, 0.5m high internally and 0.8m high externally. There is a clear entrance on the northeast side. Two slight hollows on the southwest external side of the bank are disturbances. The bank is turf-covered with many stones/boulders projecting through it. To the east of the boundary the enclosure is very poorly preserved. The defensive bank survives for just a few metres on the north side and is only just visible. Part of the interior is occupied by an old, grass-covered quarry c.1m deep, and a cottage with its garden encroaches on the southeast side of the site. The enclosure is under improved pasture. It has been ploughed occasionally in the recent past.

K Murphy 21 December 2006

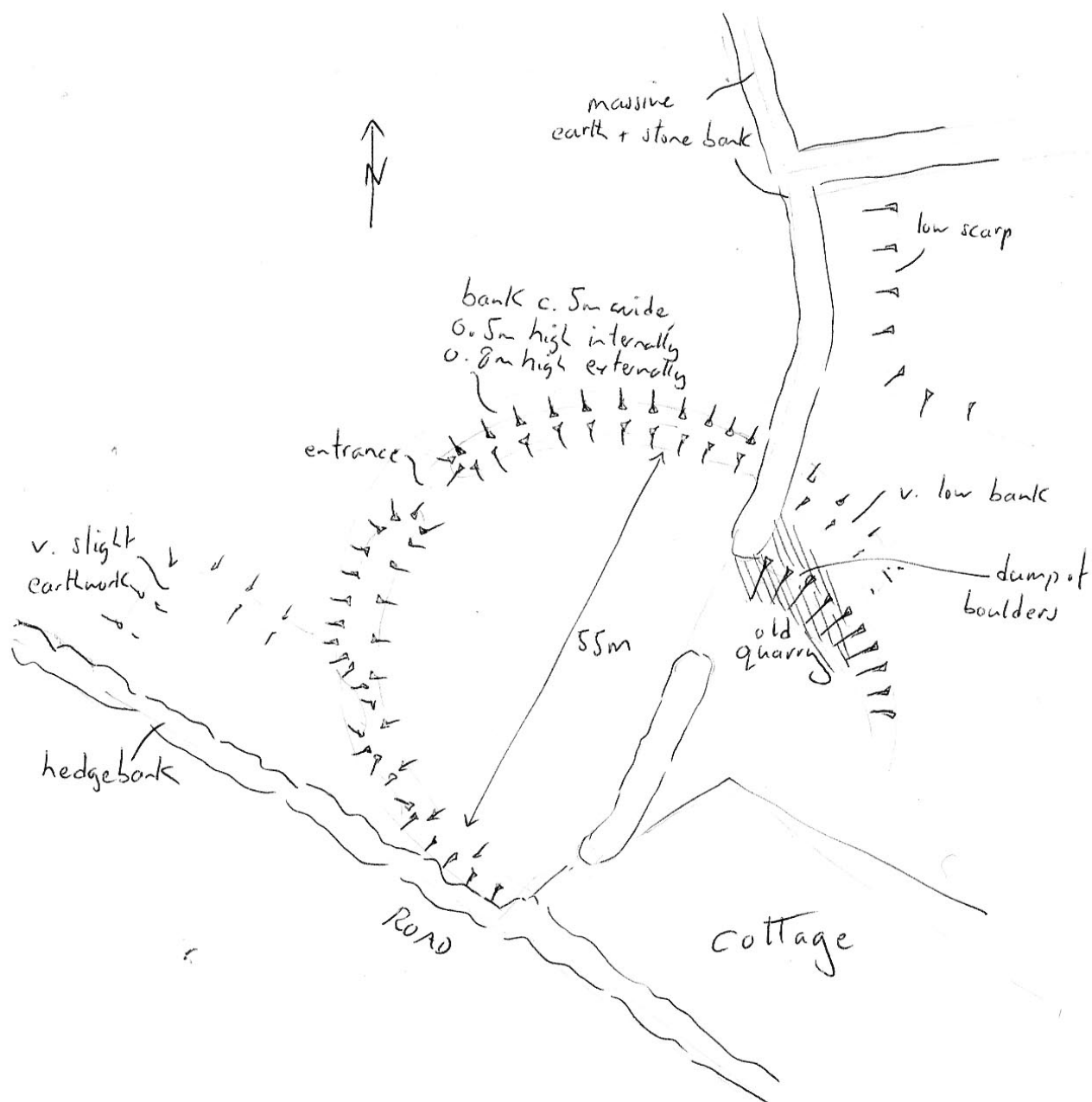


Aerial photograph of 1478. Cambria Archaeology reference AP90-35.10.

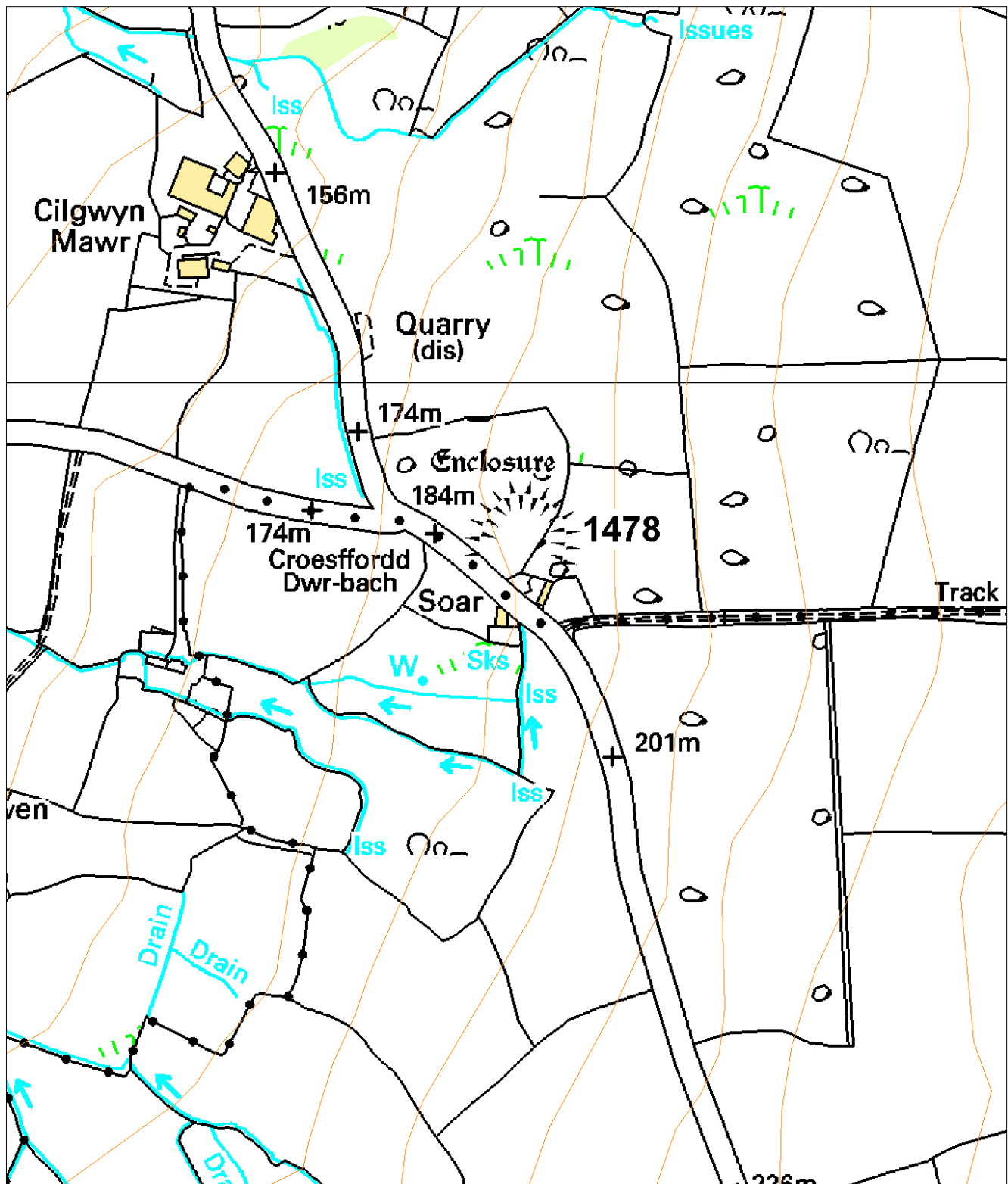


Ground photograph looking S over enclosure.

1478 CILGWYN MAWR



Sketch plan of Cilgwyn-mawr defended enclosure 1478.



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Scale 1:5000

1491 TYGANOL

PRN 1491 NGR SN09103676

SITE NAME TYGANOL; TYCANOL

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Ty Canol is a promontory fort located on a northeast-facing slope at 170m above sea level. It measures approximately 80m SE-NW and 45m SW-NE internally. The northeast side of the site is naturally defended by a rocky escarpment, a curving wall c. 150m long defends the most easily approachable sides to the west and southwest. The wall is made of stones and boulders and stands up to 0.8m above the interior and 1.5m above the silted ditch. It is up to 2.5m wide. The wall is now mostly tumbled stone, but dry-stone coursing is visible at the southwest corner. A narrow path runs up the escarpment on the east side and through a rock-cut entrance. The interior is boulder strewn, but the Ordnance Survey record a boulder wall dividing the enclosure into two and a boulder enclosure within the northwest corner of the fort. The whole site is under deciduous woodland with dense moss cover. The site was not visited in 2006.

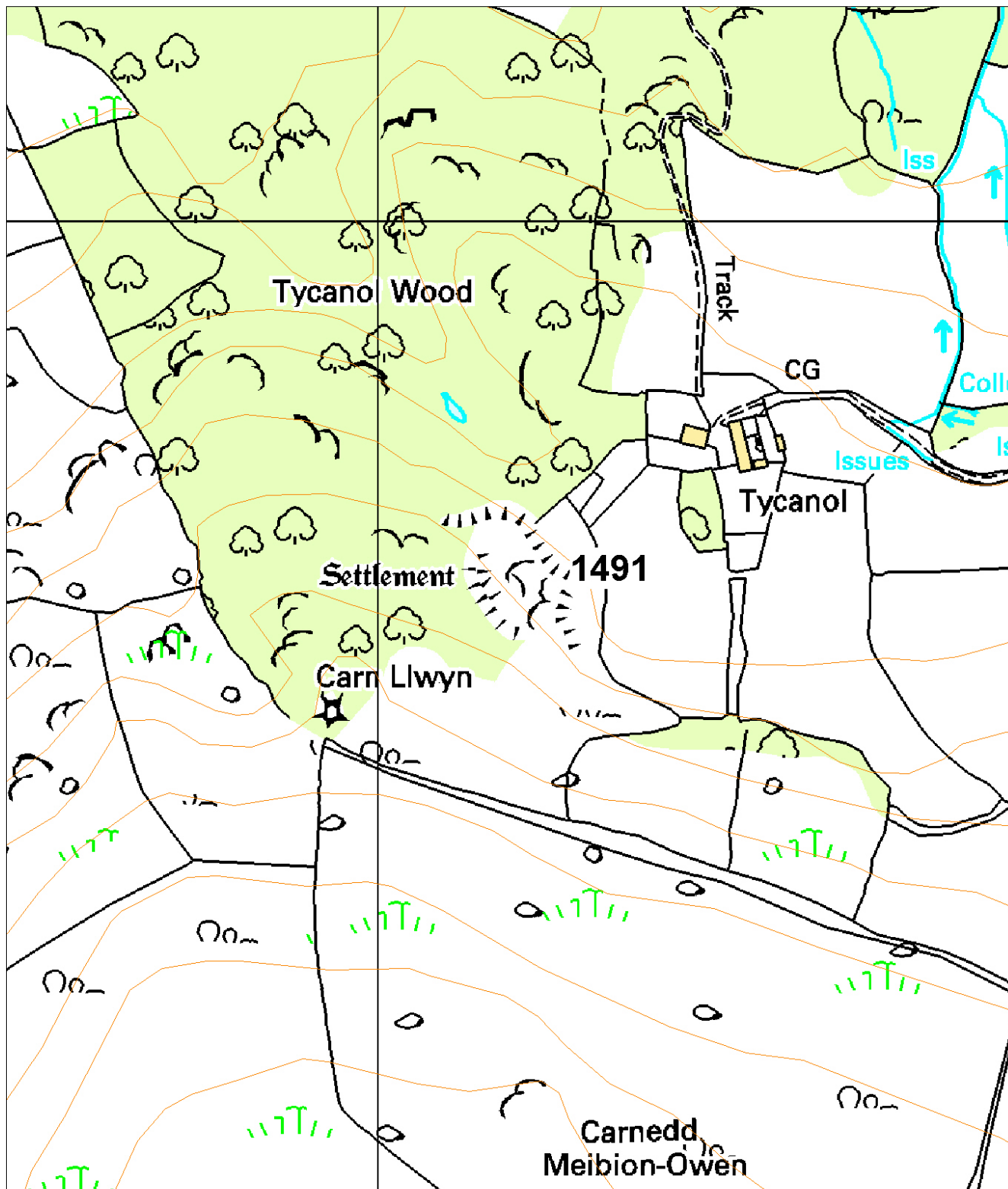
K Murphy 7 July 2006 - compiled from several sources



Ground photograph of promontory fort 1491.



Ground photograph of promontory fort 1491.



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1494 CARN INGLI

PRN 1494 NGR SN063373

SITE NAME CARN INGLI

SITE TYPE HILLFORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Carn Ingli is a defended site lying on a tor at 330m above sea level. The defence consists collapsed stone walls which run between rocky outcrops and divide the site in a series of enclosures. There are multiple entrances, some posterns, and numerous hut circles and enclosures both within and outside the defences. There is also evidence for field systems outside the defences. There is a good description of the site and plan in Hogg, 1973.

The site is under heather and gorse. It is in good condition, with very little damage caused by the frequent visitors it receives.

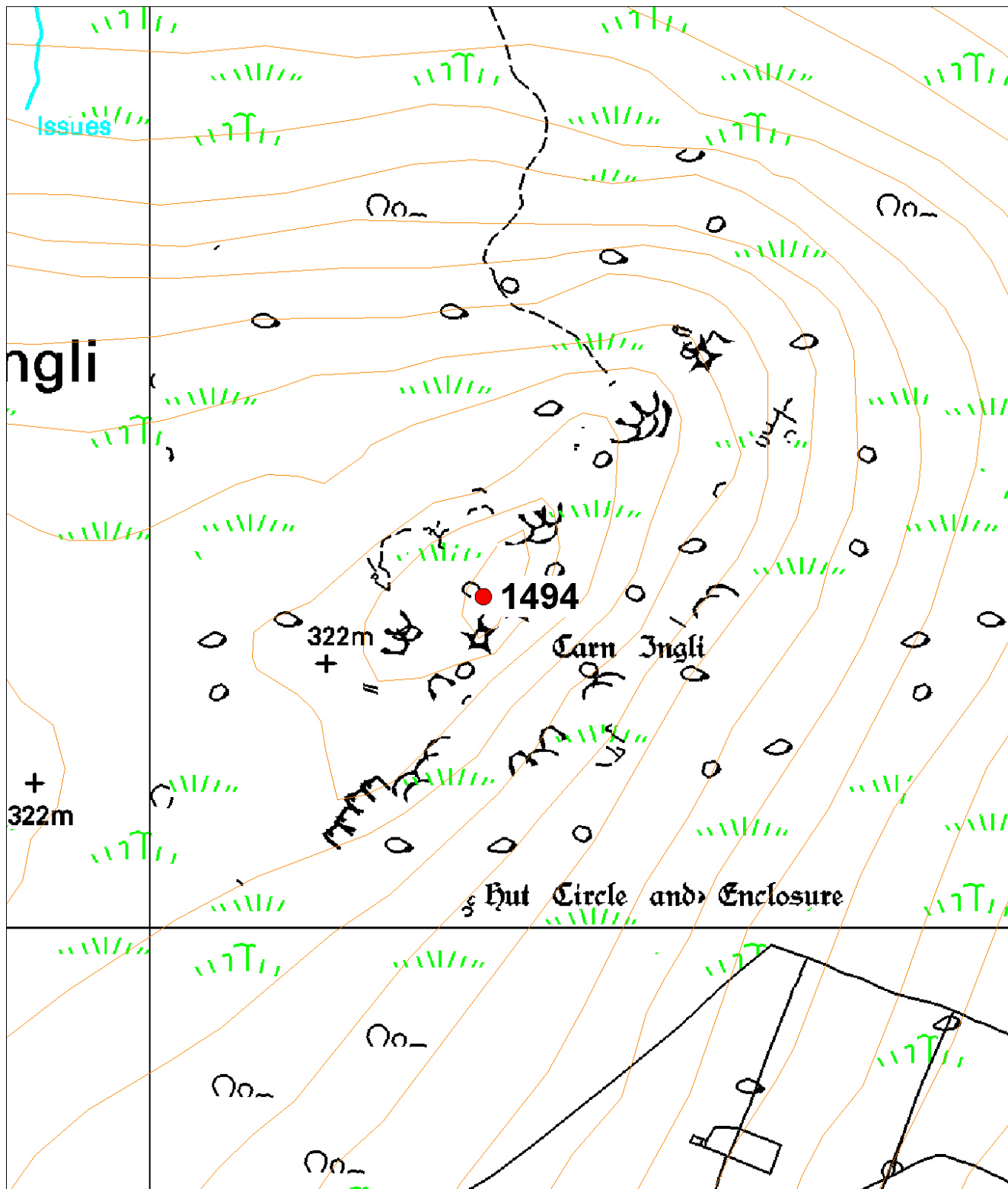
K Murphy 3 August 2006



Ground photograph looking SW over the interior of Carn Ingli 1494.



Ground photograph looking NE over the interior of Carn Ingli 1494.



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1530 PARC CASTELL

PRN 1530 NGR SN01803019

SITE NAME PARC CASTELL; WERN CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM; ACK

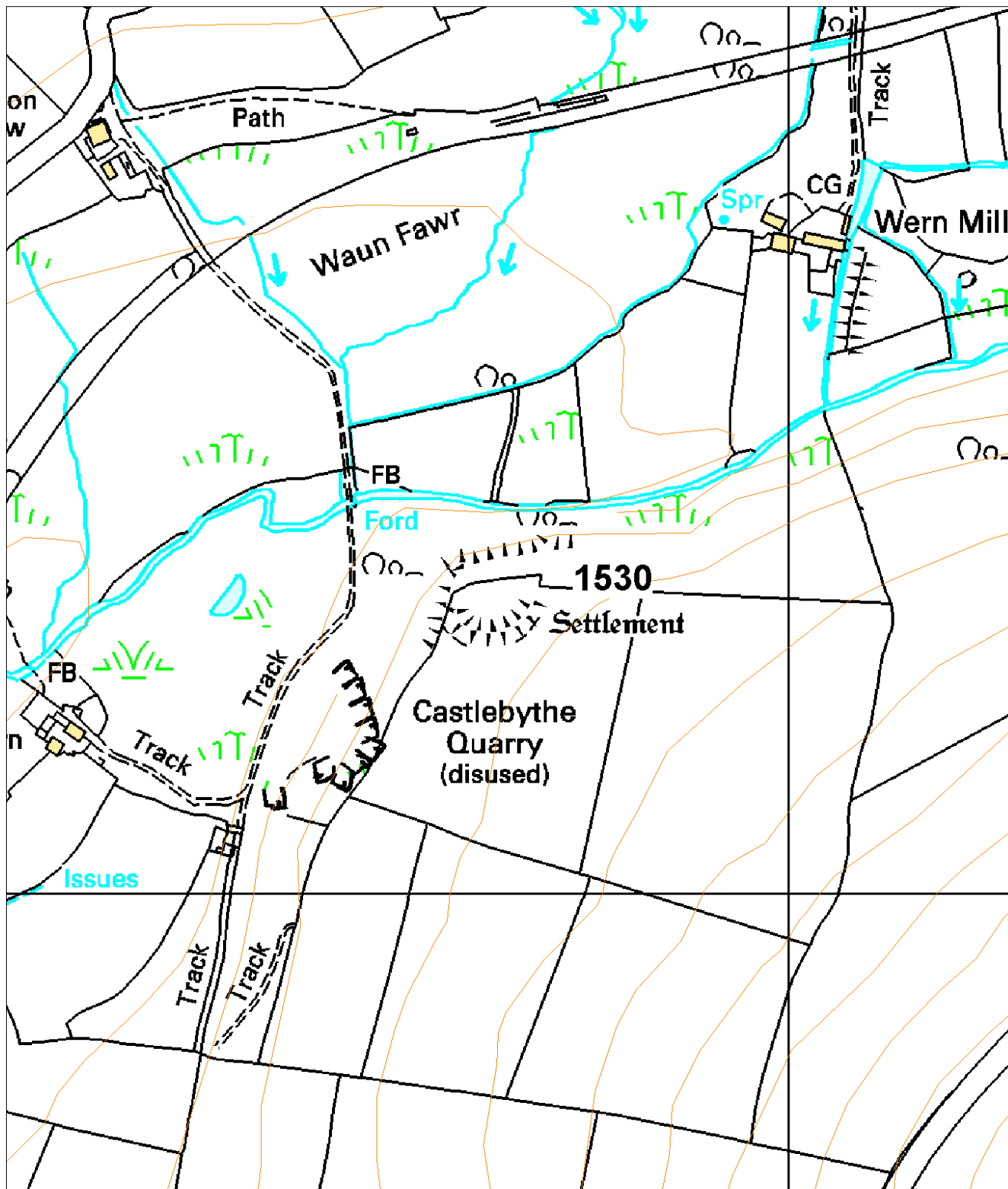
DESCRIPTION

Parc Castell is an inland promontory fort lying at 185m above sea level. The fort is naturally well-defended to the north and west by steep valley sides that fall away to a minor valley 25m below. To the south and east the land rises gently but steadily away from the site. These easily approachable sides are defended by a single curving bank and ditch approximately 80m long. The bank stands about 1m above the interior and up to 1.3m above the ditch. The latter has been regularly ploughed and is now a shallow hollow. The eastern end of the defences have been reduced almost to nothing by agriculture. The entrance is at the west between the rampart and scarp edge. The sloping interior area measures c. 55m E-W and 40m N-S, and is featureless. The site is under improved pasture with some gorse scrub on the bank. There is a little animal erosion on the bank.

K Murphy 7 July 2006 - compiled from various sources



Aerial photograph of 1530. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©
reference 2004-cs-0220.



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Scale 1:5000

1537 CASTELL PENGEGIN

PRN 1537 NGR SN03903440

SITE NAME CASTELL PENGEGIN

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

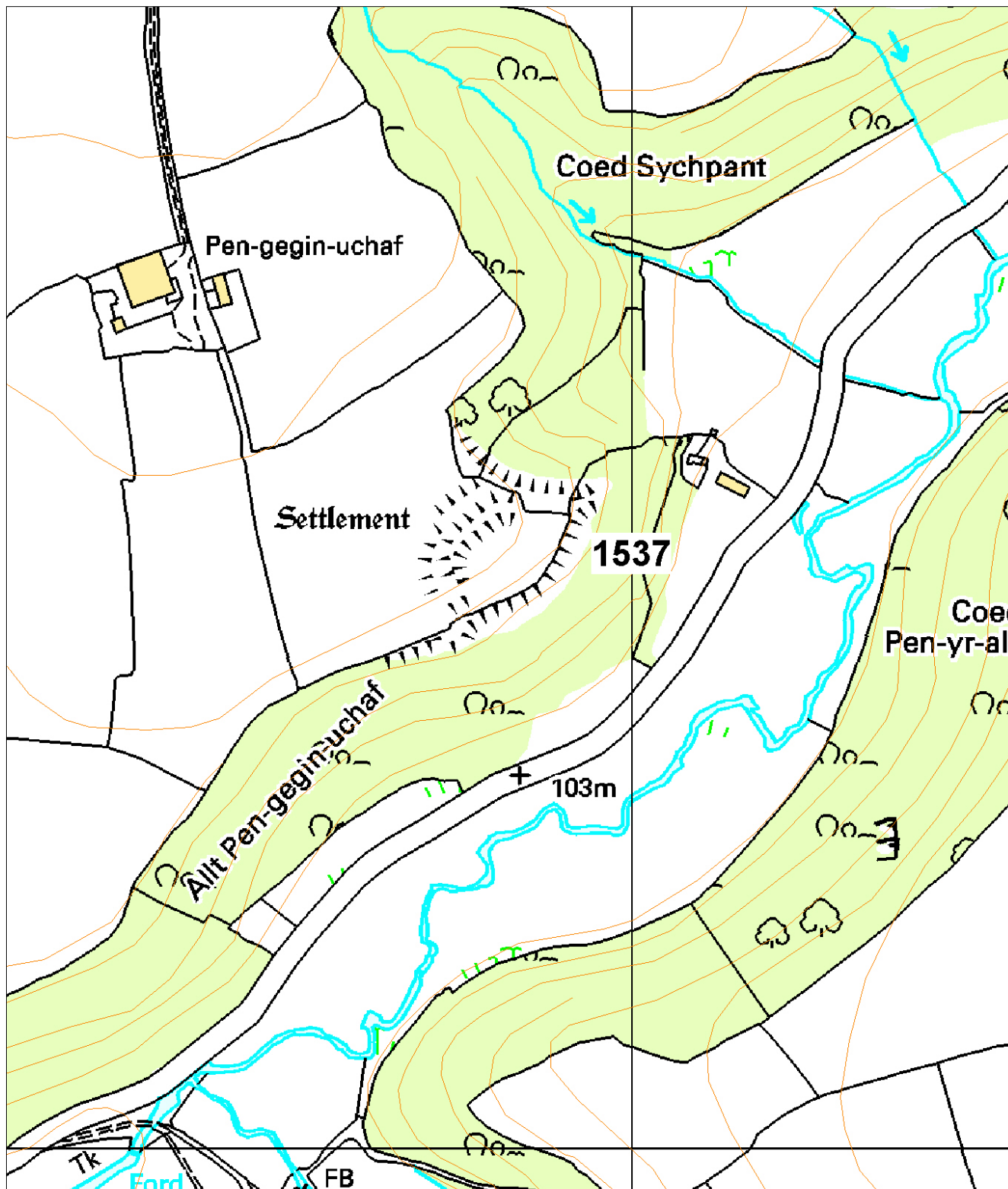
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Castell Pengegin is a fine example of an inland promontory fort. It lies at 170m above sea level and is naturally protected to the south, east and north by a steep valley side that falls away to the River Gwaun 60m below. To the northwest and west land rises gently but steadily away from the site. These sides are defended by a well-preserved curving bivallate rampart approximately 100m long. The inner bank is the stronger. It rises 1.3m to 1.6m above the fort's interior and 4m to 5m above the ditch outside it. The outer bank rises 3.2m above this ditch and 2m above the ditch outside it. Overall the defensive system is 25m wide. The system is very well preserved except for the outer ditch, which has experienced encroachment by the plough and has been erased in places. The entrance seems to be at the south end of the rampart, between the rampart end and the scarp edge. The banks and inner ditch are overgrown with trees, bracken and gorse. The internal area measures 65m E-W and 55m N-S. It is uncultivated with long grass and some small trees. There is no trace of habitation. The site was not visited in 2006.

K Murphy 7 July 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

1538 CASTELL CAERWEN

PRN 1538 NGR SN01733416

SITE NAME CASTELL CAERWEN;CASTELL KILKIFFETH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;RING WORK? FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age;Medieval? CONDITION B

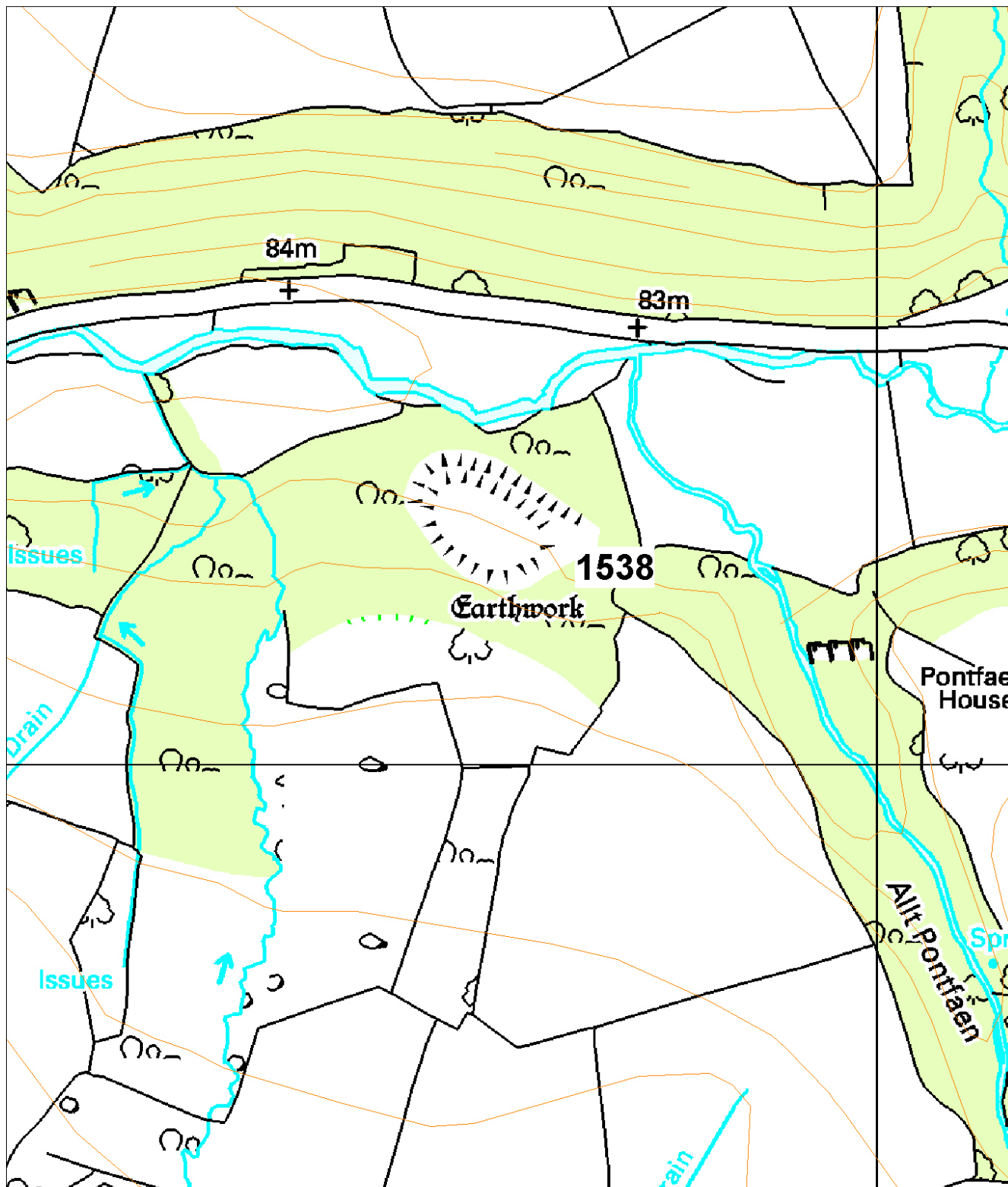
SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Castell Caerwen is an oval defended enclosure occupying a weak promontory on the side of the Gwaun valley at 100m above sea level. The site is overlooked by higher ground to the south. It is defended by a single bank and ditch. This is weakest on the west side where the valley sides are steepest. Elsewhere the bank rises to c. 2m above the ditch. The bank only rises 0.4m above the interior. A stretch of rubble on the south side may be the remains of collapsed wall. The entrance on the southwest side is lined by several large boulders. The internal area measures approximately 80m E-W and 54m NS. There is no trace of habitation. The enclosure is overgrown with brambles and small trees. The site was not visited in 2006.

It is likely that this is an iron age site, although Fenton associates with the medieval figure of Dafydd Ddu.

K Murphy 7 July 2006 - compiled from several sources



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1554 ALLT PEN-RHIW

PRN 1554 NGR SN03033408

SITE NAME ALLT PEN-RHIW

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

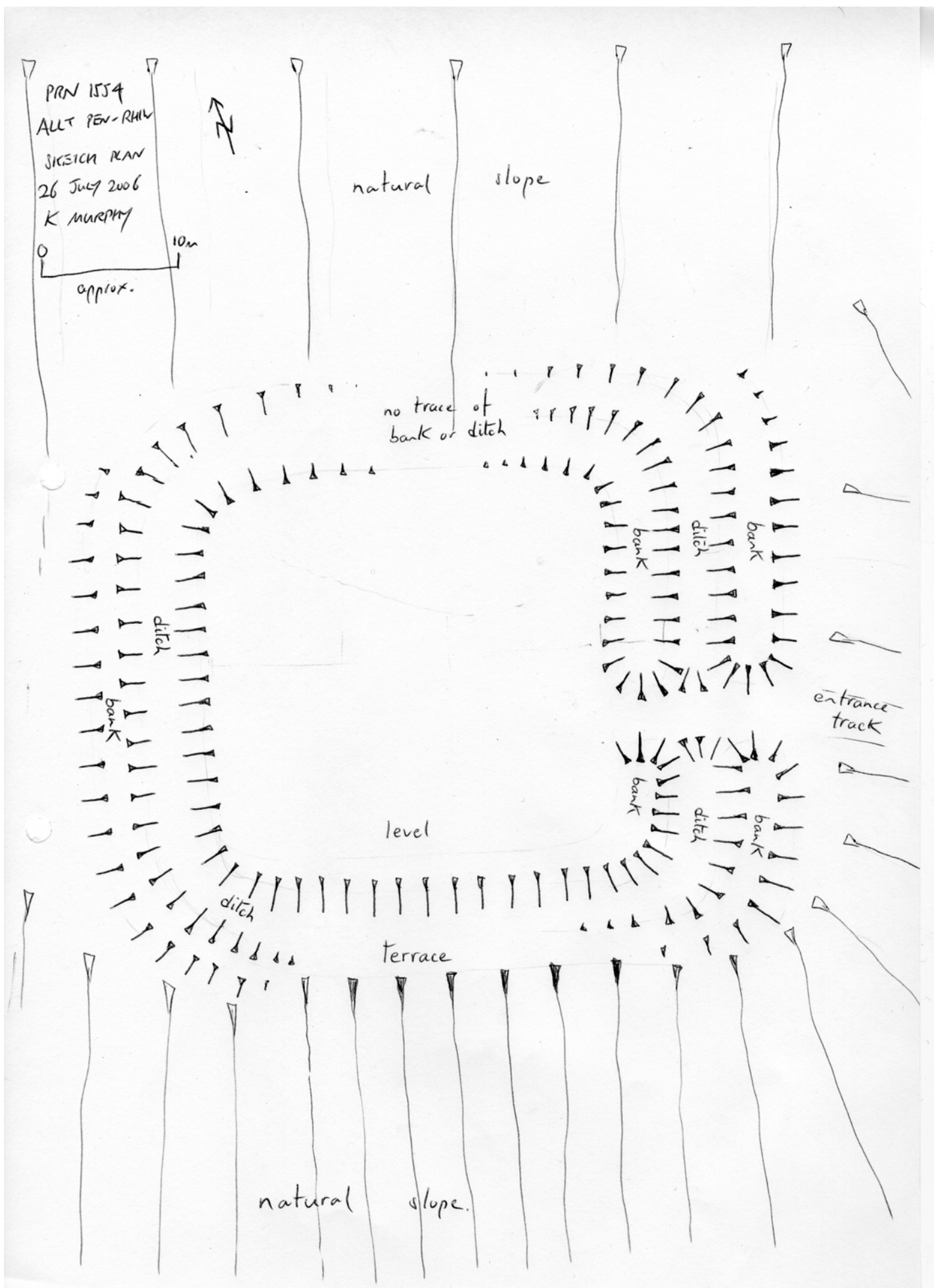
DESCRIPTION

Allt Pen-Rhiw is a defended enclosure occupying a broad shelf on the steep north valley side of the River Gwaun at 120m above sea level. It is overlooked from the north. It is sub-rectangular, almost square, in plan approximately 35m across internally. It is defended by an earth and stone bank, flanked by a rock-cut ditch and outer bank on its east and west sides. The banks generally stand to 1.5m above the bottom of the ditch. On the northeast side the ditch and outer bank are discontinuous, perhaps obscured by hillwash. There is an entrance on the east side, towards the southeast corner of the enclosure. The bank achieves its maximum height at the entrance, and the ditch its greatest depth, with well-defined terminals. A track leads up a steep slope towards the entrance from a minor valley located to the east. The site is under coniferous forestry. There is no trace of habitation within the slightly sloping interior. Another enclosure (PRN 1555) lies c. 100m to the east on the opposite site of the minor valley.

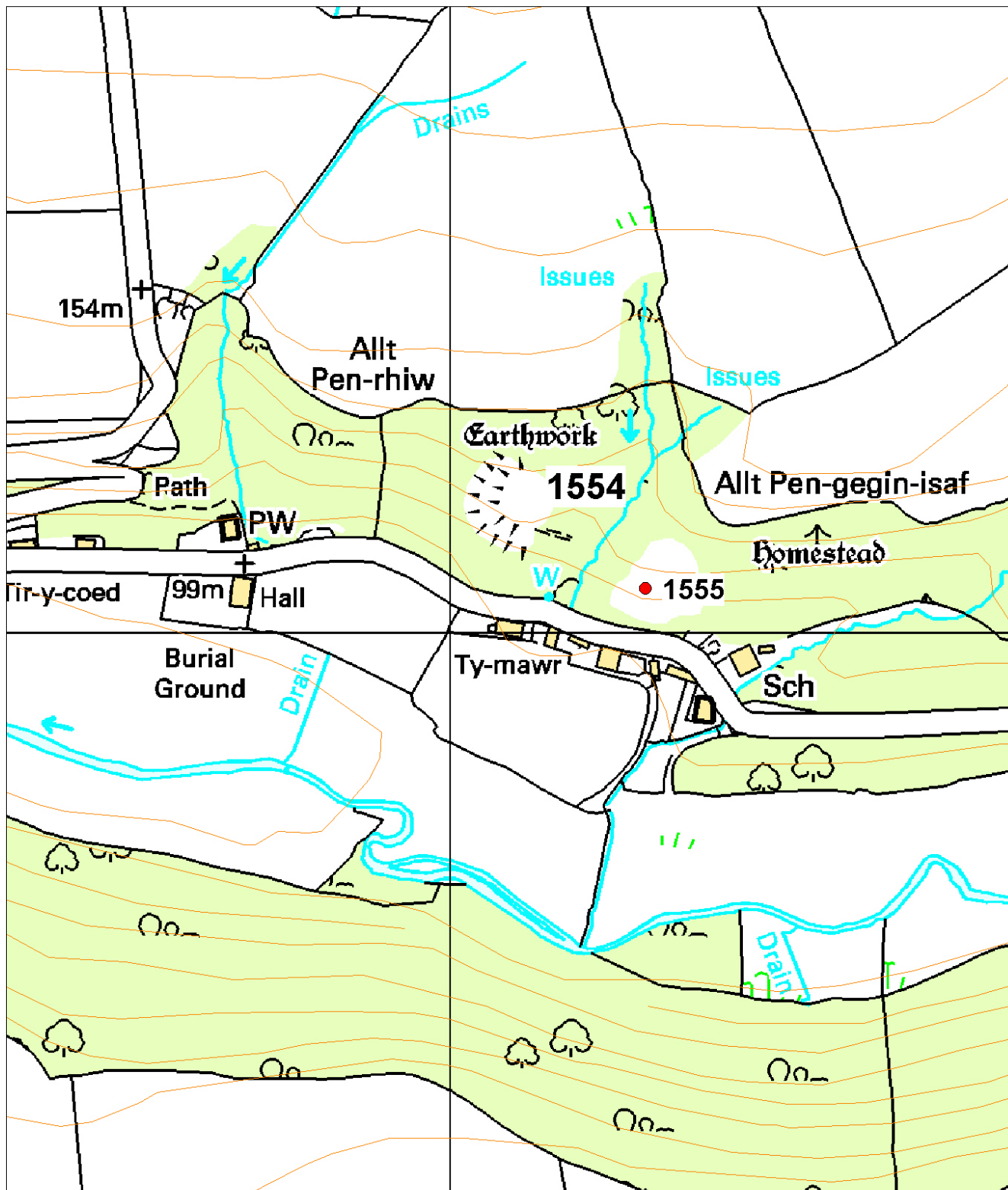
K Murphy 26 July 2006



Ground photograph looking N at bank and ditch on N side of entrance to 1554.



Sketch plan of Allt Pen-rhiw defended enclosure 1554.



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Scale 1:5000

1555 ALLT PEN GEGIN-ISAF

PRN 1555 NGR SN03133403

SITE NAME ALLT PEN GEGIN-ISAF

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

This is a small sub-circular defended enclosure lying on a broad shelf of land and steep slope, on the steep north valley side of the Afon Gwaun at 110m above sea level. Its location is very curious as the northern portion of the interior consists of a very steep slope, and the whole is closely overlooked from the north. The site is protected on the south side by the steep natural slope. A terrace along this slope undoubtedly marks the course of a ditch; there is no trace of a bank on this side. Elsewhere the defences consist of an earth stone bank and a ditch, with traces of a slight outer bank on the east and west sides and on the southwest corner. The bank is up to 1.5m high above the ditch, and the ditch 4m - 5m wide. A simple gap through the bank and ditch on the west side marks the site of the entrance.

The internal area measures 40m E-W and 35m N-S. The enclosure is under a coniferous plantation. Another enclosure (PRN 1554) lies 100m to the west on the opposite bank of a minor valley.

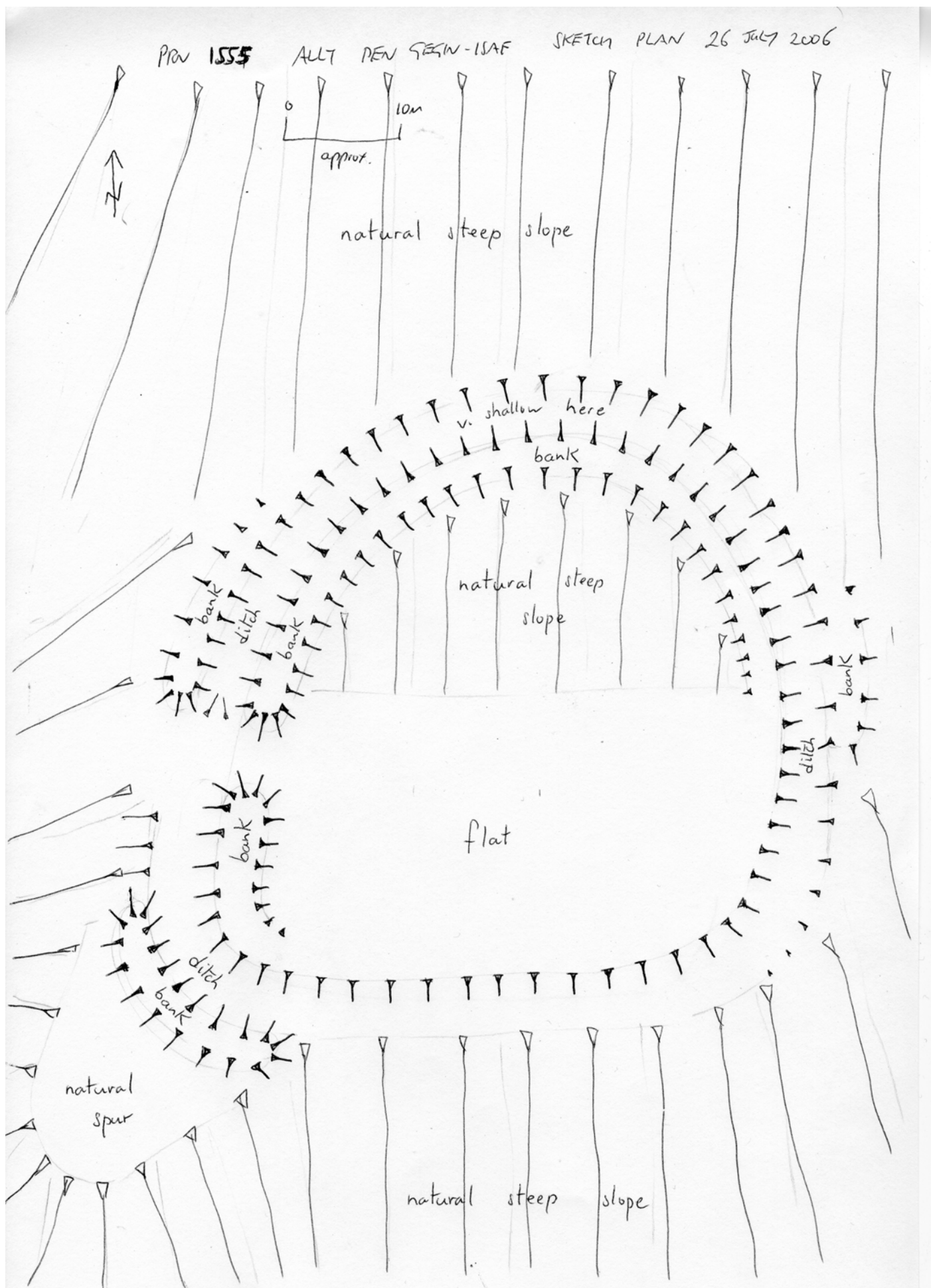
K Murphy 26 July 2006



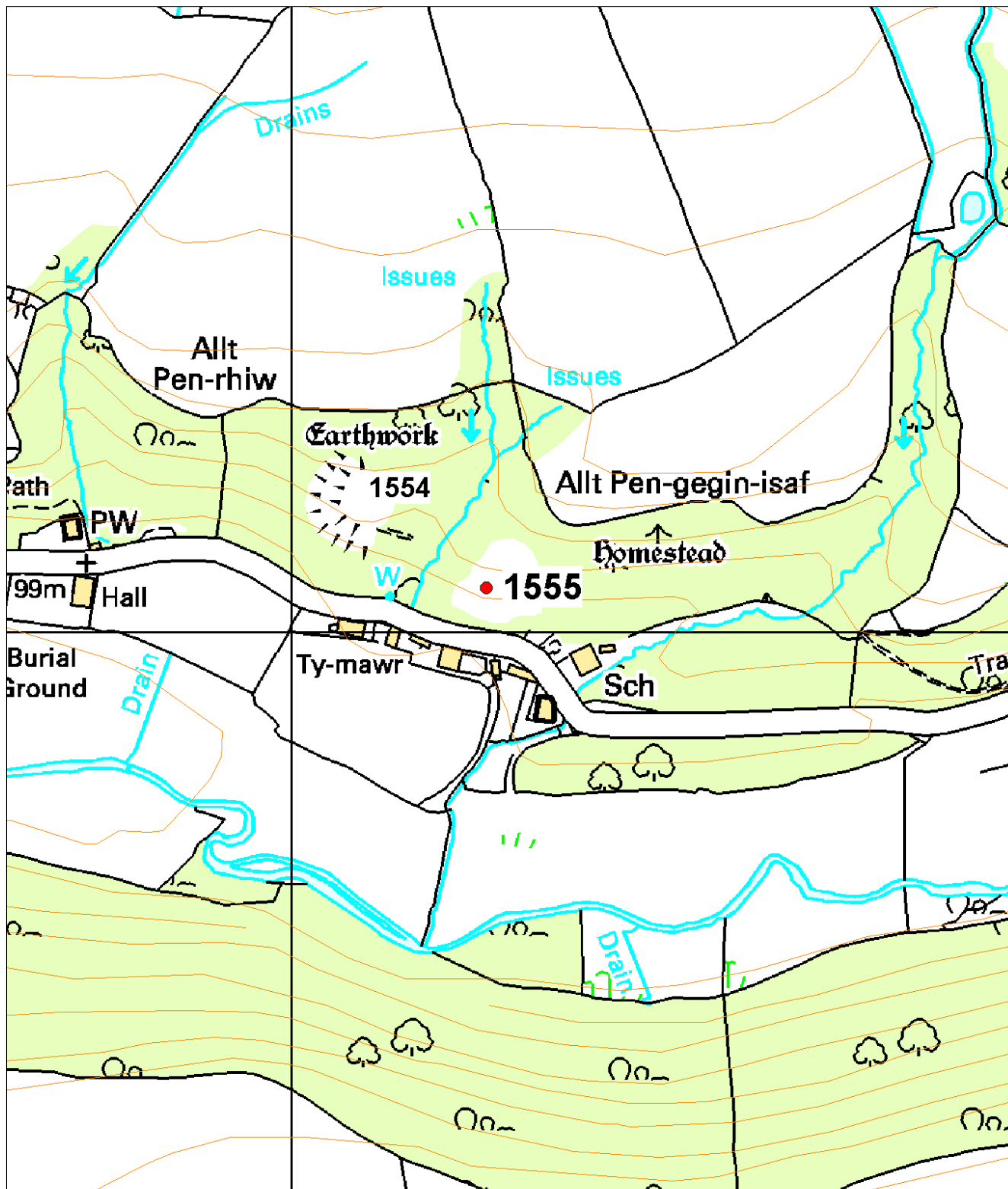
Ground photograph looking SW along defences of 1555.



Ground photograph looking NE along defences



Sketch plan of Allt Pen Gegin Isaf defended enclosure 1555.



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1564 TRE-GYNON

PRN 1564 NGR SN05253452

SITE NAME TRE-GYNON; CASTELL CYNON

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

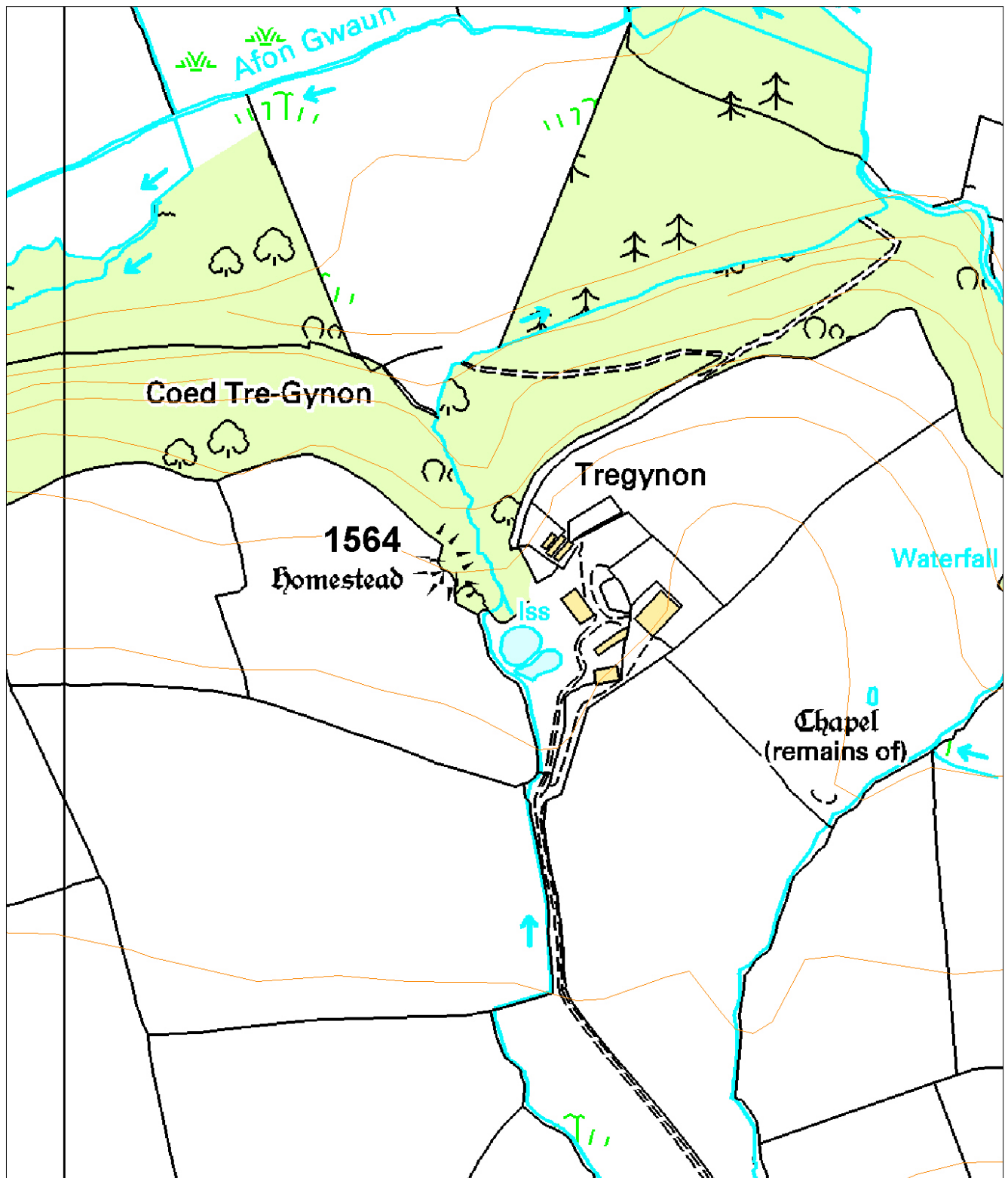
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Castell Cyon is a small promontory or scarp edge fort. It is protected by a semi-circular univallate rampart on the west side and by a steep, wooded slope to the east. It lies at 170m above sea level. The rampart rises 1.5m - 2.8m above the interior of the fort and 4m above the exterior. The ditch on the west side is waterlogged. The interior is 30m NW-SE and 20m NE-SW and has been damaged by quarrying at the north end. The site is managed by the Tregynon Hotel as an amenity - the vegetation cover is regularly strimmed.

K Murphy 22 December 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

11334 MYNYDD DINAS

PRN 11334 NGR SN01553750

SITE NAME MYNYDD DINAS

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This is an earthwork defended enclosure. Aerial photographs show a polygonal enclosure c.60m across defined by a low bank. The north and south sides of the enclosure are clearly defined by the bank, the east side is very poorly defined, while the west side close to a road seems to have been destroyed. On the ground the bank on the north and south side is c.5m wide and 0.2m-0.3m high, but hardly visible on the east side. Low, amorphous mounds alongside the road on the west side are probably the result of recent dumping, and overlie the enclosure bank. There is no trace of an external ditch or of an entrance.

The site lies on a gentle northeast-facing slope at 240m above sea level and is under improved pasture.

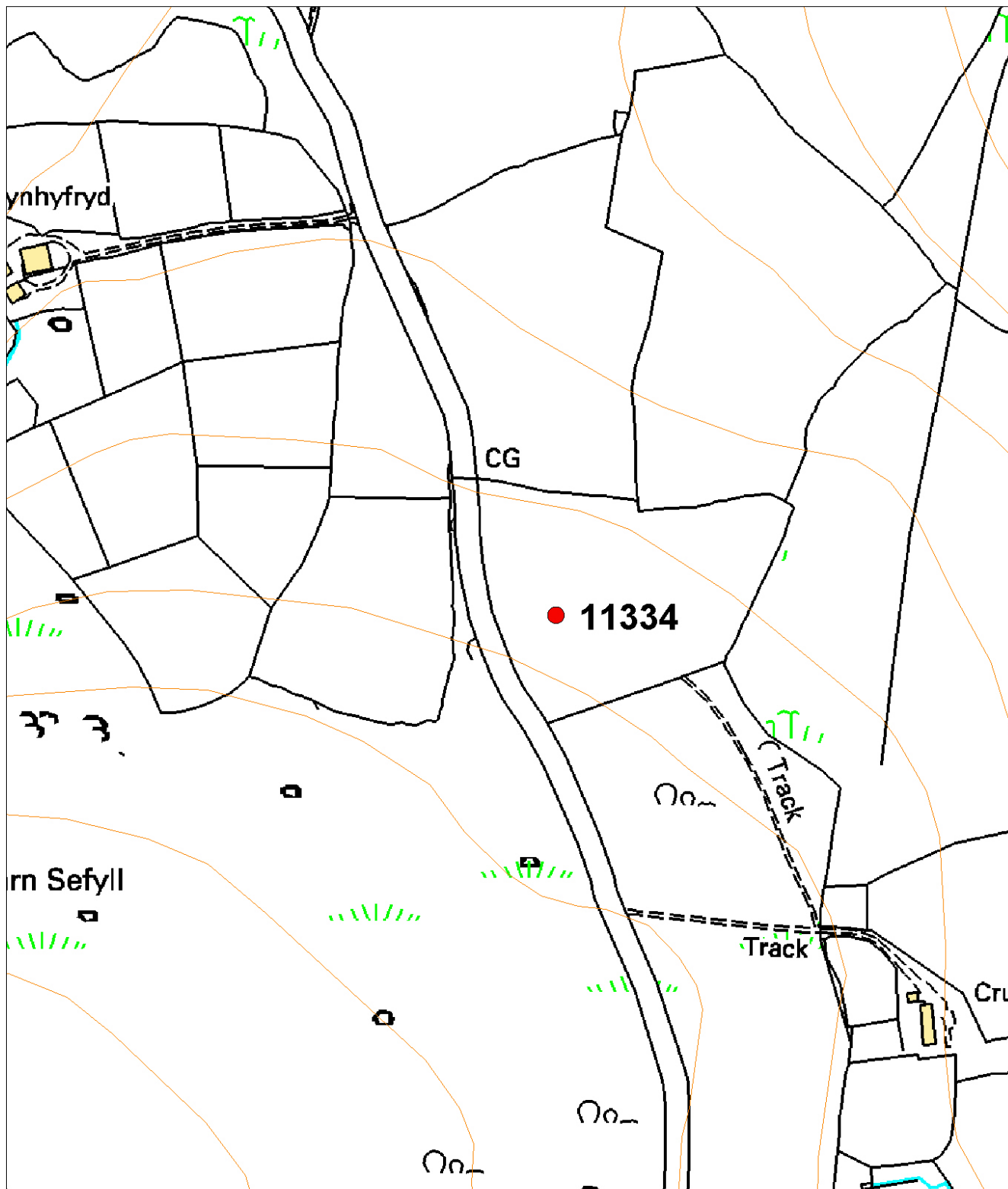
K Murphy 21 December 2006



Aerial photograph of 11334. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference 2004-cs-0234.



Ground photograph looking E showing slight bank on north side of enclosure 11334.



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11584 HENLLYS TOP FIELD

PRN 11584 NGR SN11643983

SITE NAME HENLLYS TOP FIELD

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Buried Feature;Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age;Roman CONDITION D

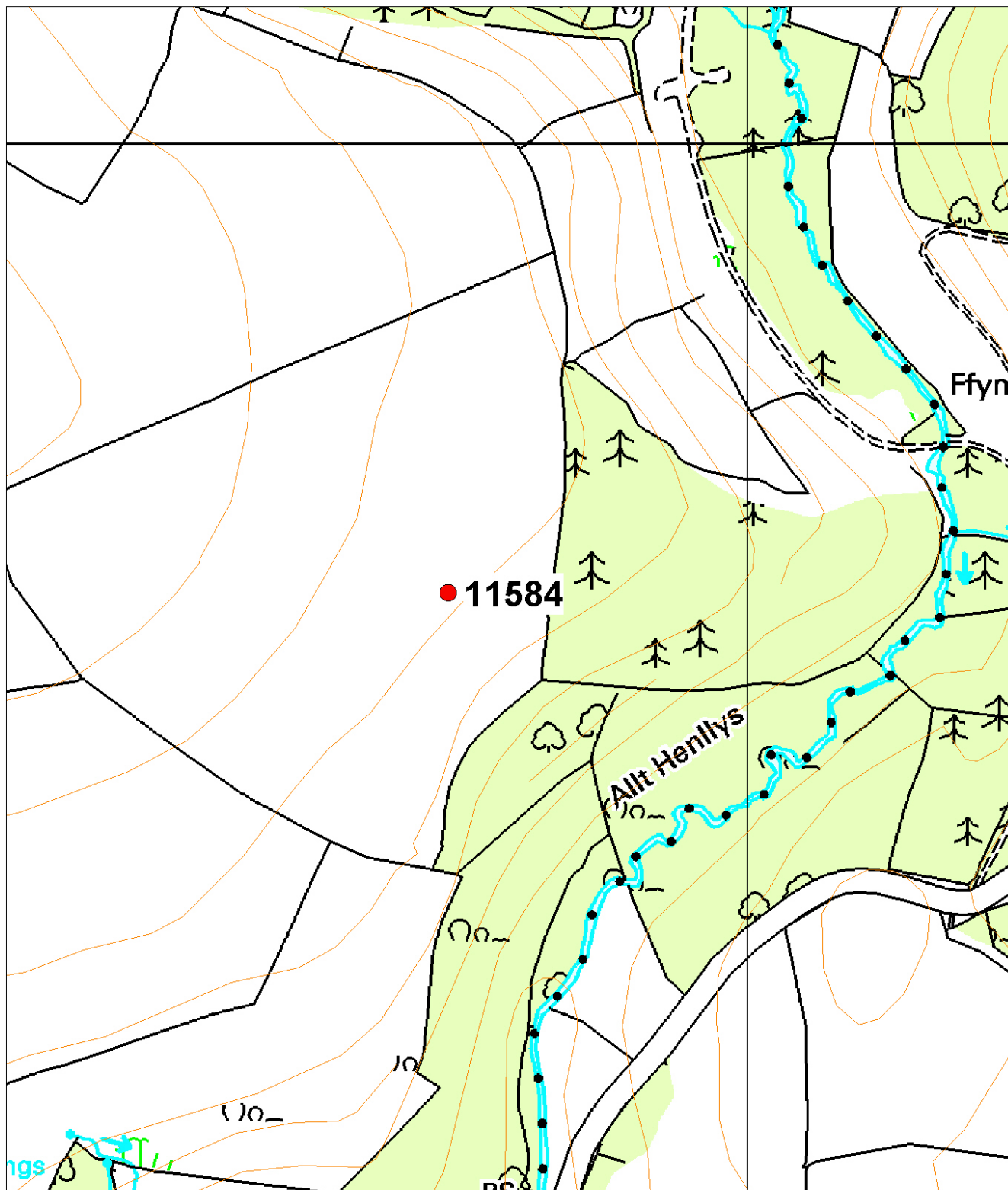
SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Henllys Top Field is an oval crop-marked enclosure occupying a southeast-facing slope at c.140m above sea level. It was discovered by Michael Freeman on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1955 (Pemb's Record Office HDX/672 Box 210-230 Sheet 12155). It consists of an oval cropmark ditch c.67m by 52m. No entrance was noted. The site is under improved pasture.

Excavations by Mytum and Webster in 1986 revealed the ditch to be between 1.5m and 3m deep. In the interior a number of features were revealed consistent with an Iron Age settlement site, but no definite structures. Two radiocarbon dates 1810±60 BP (AD 70-390 calibrated at 2 sigma) and 2110±70 BP (AD 360-30 BC calibrated at 2 sigma) were obtained. A few stone and clay objects were discovered. The dates suggested occupation from the late Iron Age into the Roman Period.

KM 2007.



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14342 BERRY HILL

PRN 14342 NGR SN06883952

SITE NAME BERRY HILL

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

A crop-mark univallate inland promontory fort located above the tidal reach of the River Nevern at 40m above sea level. The land falls away steeply to the south and east of the site providing good natural defences. The high point of the fort lies on its eastern side, from here the land slopes down gently towards the west. Views towards Newport beach to the west and to Carningli to the south are obtained from the site. A ditch is visible as a crop-mark on aerial photographs, with parching indicating traces of a bank cutting off the easily approachable north and western sides of the promontory. The internal area enclosed is oval, approximately 125m E - W and 65m N - W. A simple gap through the bank and ditch on the west side marks the location of the entrance. Lush growth visible on the aerial photograph may mark a track running up to the entrance and there are hints of a field system to the NNE.

A geophysical survey of July 2006 confirmed the ditched nature of the site. Some internal ditch divisions were also located, but little other internal or external detail was detected.

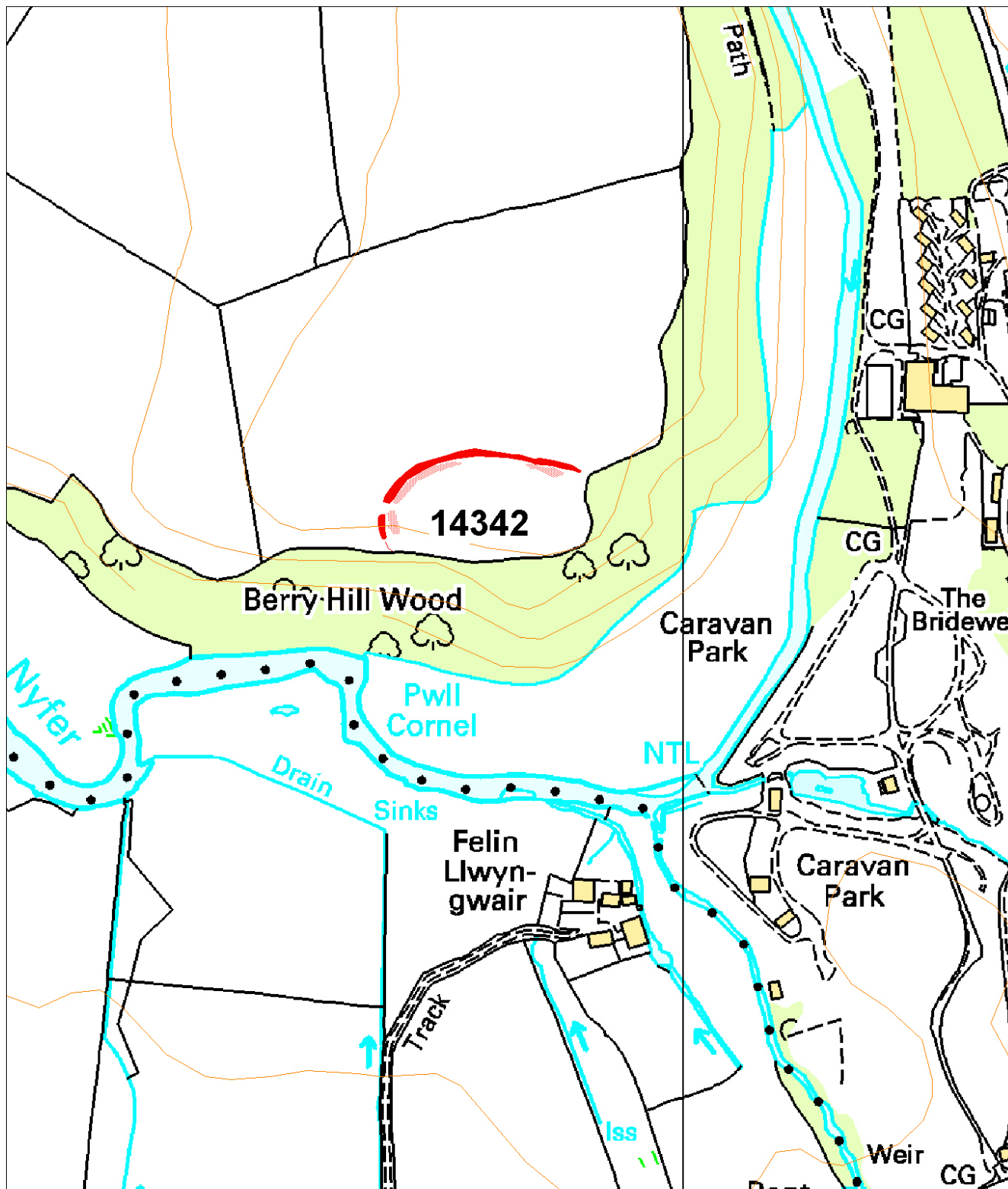
K Murphy 17 August 2006



Aerial photograph of 14342.



Ground photograph looking over interior of site 14342 during geophysical survey



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52103 TRE-CLYN-UCHAF

PRN 52103 NGR SN14803890

SITE NAME TRE-CLYN-UCHAF

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

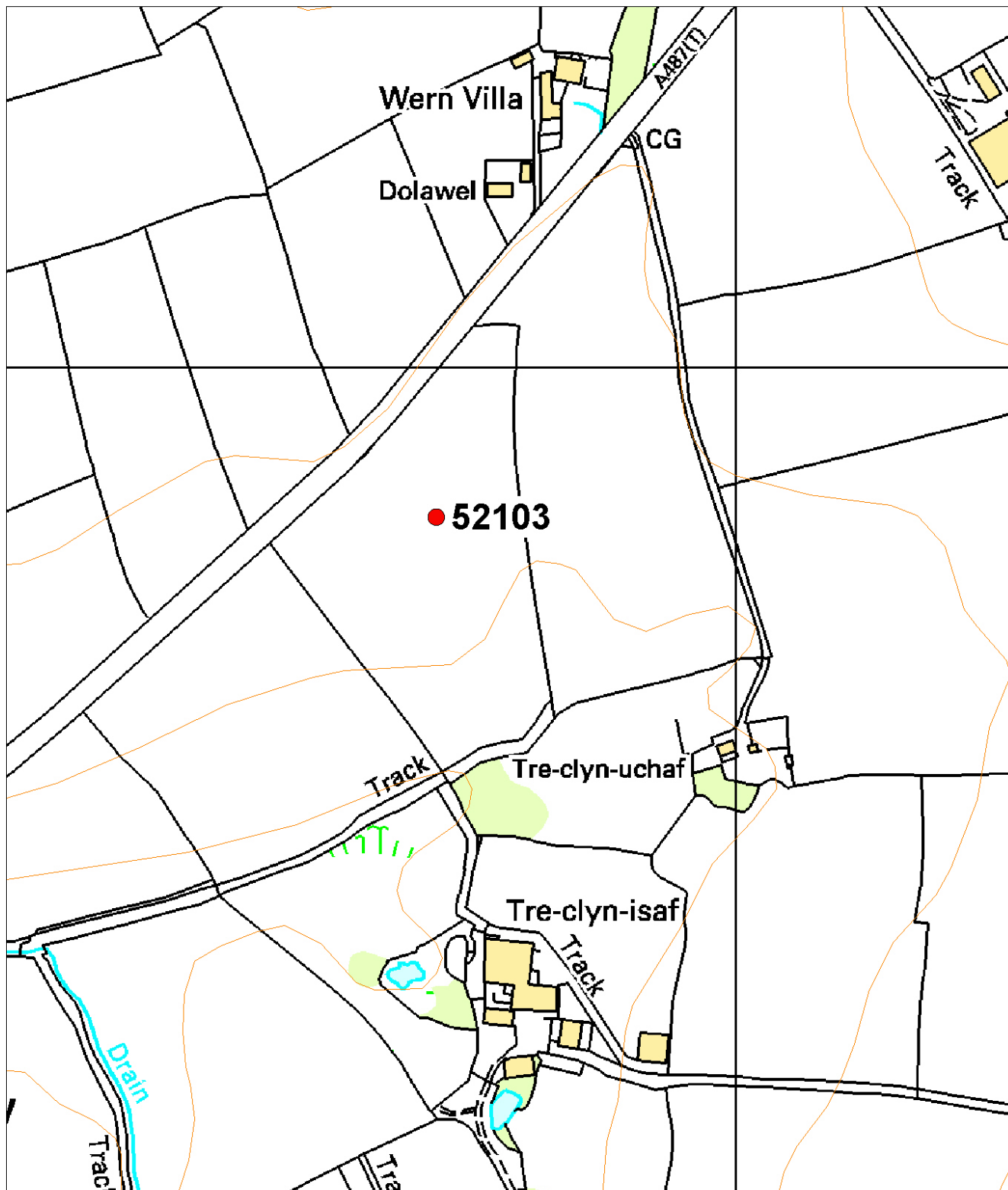
DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show a cropmarked rectangular (almost square) enclosure approximately 50m across occupying a very gentle southeast-facing slope a few metres above a stream that lies 40m to the east. The cropmark is clear but not sharply defined; there is no trace of an entrance. There is no earthwork or other surface evidence for the site. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy 21 December 2006



Ground photograph looking S over site of cropmark enclosure 52103.



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52107 PENPEDWAST

PRN 52107 NGR SN12013903

SITE NAME PENPEDWAST

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark; Buried feature

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Penpedwast is a small, univallate, rectangular defended enclosure on a scarp edge at c.85m above sea level. The site itself occupies a high point of a very rounded hill. Land falls gently away in all directions except to the northwest where this side of the enclosure is defined by a sharp break of slope above a valley. Aerial photographs show three sides of a strongly rectilinear enclosure defined by a crop-marked ditch. The enclosure measures c.55m east-west and 45m north-south. A geophysical survey undertaken in 2006 detected a central 12m diameter roundhouse and a 5m wide entrance towards the eastern end on the south side. A shelf in woodland just below the crest of the steep valley side may mark the line of a silted ditch - this is the only surface evidence for this site. In 1996, H Mytum of the University of York excavated a trench across the west side of the defensive ditch showing it to be rock cut. Several post-holes were detected in the interior. The site is under improved pasture, the steep valley side under deciduous woodland.

K Murphy 21 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 52107. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©
reference DI2006_1316.

62210 LLAINBANAL

PRN 62210 NGR SN16763317

SITE NAME LLAINBANAL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age; Prehistoric CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

An aerial photograph taken by Cambridge University (BLJ24) shows a circular earthwork enclosure c.30m diameter internally. The enclosure sits in a landscape of old stream beds, possible braided track-ways and removed field boundaries. In 2006, a site visit confirmed that the enclosure stands as an earthwork with the surrounding bank up to 0.4m high. There is no trace of an external ditch. Since the photograph was taken land improvements seem to have taken place and the stream beds etc. have been smoothed out; the field is now under improved pasture. The site was only viewed from the edge of the field, and so details such as the location of the entrance were not obtained.

The enclosure sits on level ground at 255m above sea level at the foot of a northeast-facing slope.

It is likely that this is a small defended enclosure, but it could be an earlier prehistoric site, perhaps a funerary and ritual site.

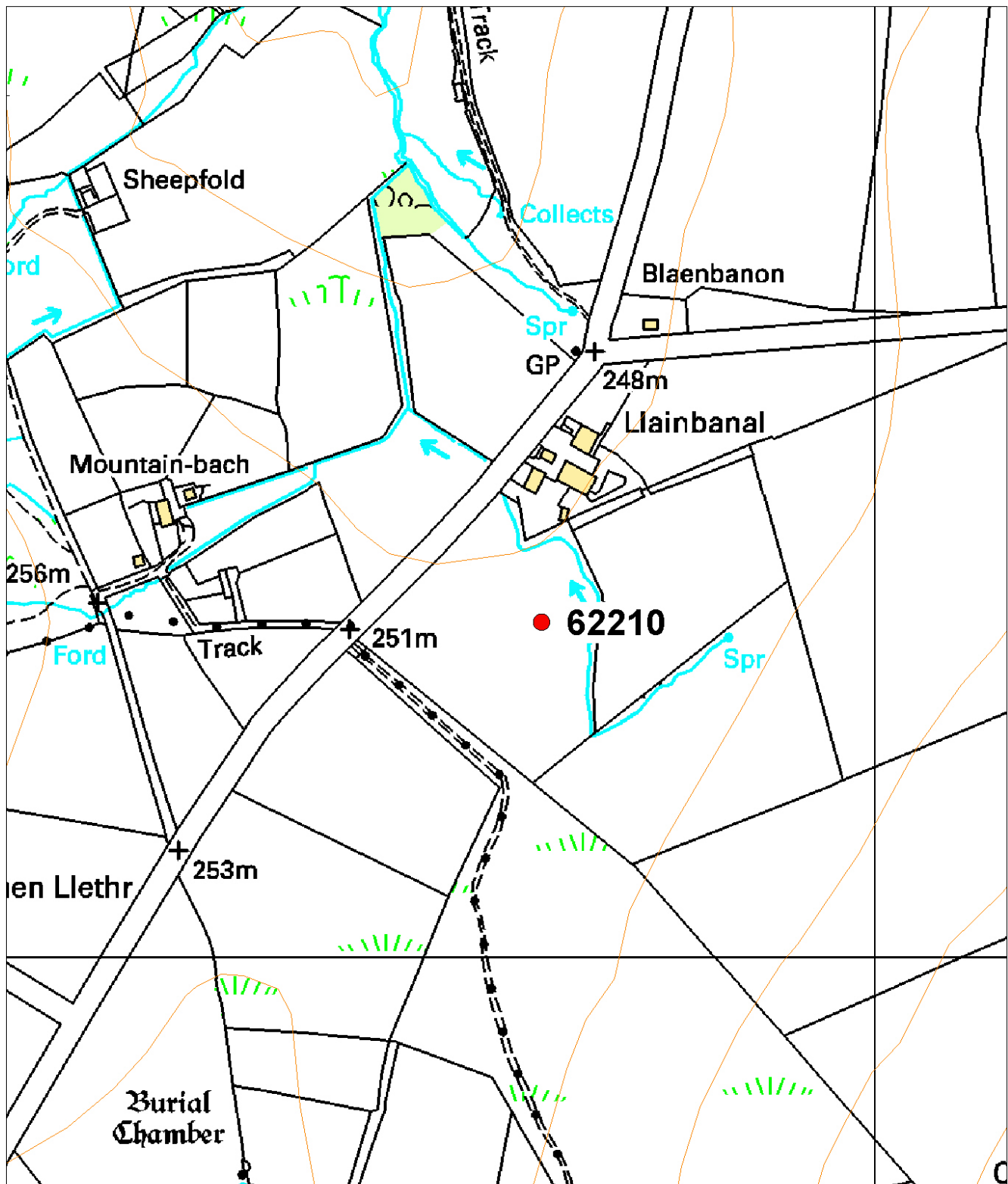
K Murphy 21 December 2006



Aerial photograph of 62210. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_0032.



Ground photograph looking NE over earthwork enclosure 62210.



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Scale 1:5000

62351 MYNYDD MELYN

PRN 62351 NGR SN02163557

SITE NAME MYNYDD MELYN

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Lying on a gentle south-facing slope at 240m above sea level, Mynydd Melyn is a circular, earthwork enclosure. The site is divided in two by a hedge-bank - there is no surface trace of the site in the field to the north of the hedge-bank. In the field to the south a bank defining a semi-circular area c.70m diameter is visible. The bank is 4m-5m wide and 0.5m high. The interior is slightly undulating but otherwise featureless. On aerial photographs taken in 2004 slight traces are visible of this enclosure in the field to the north, indicating it was originally a circular enclosure c.70m diameter.

In 2006 the site was under improved pasture. There are piles of stones/boulders from field clearance indicating the area until fairly recently was under rough pasture/moor.

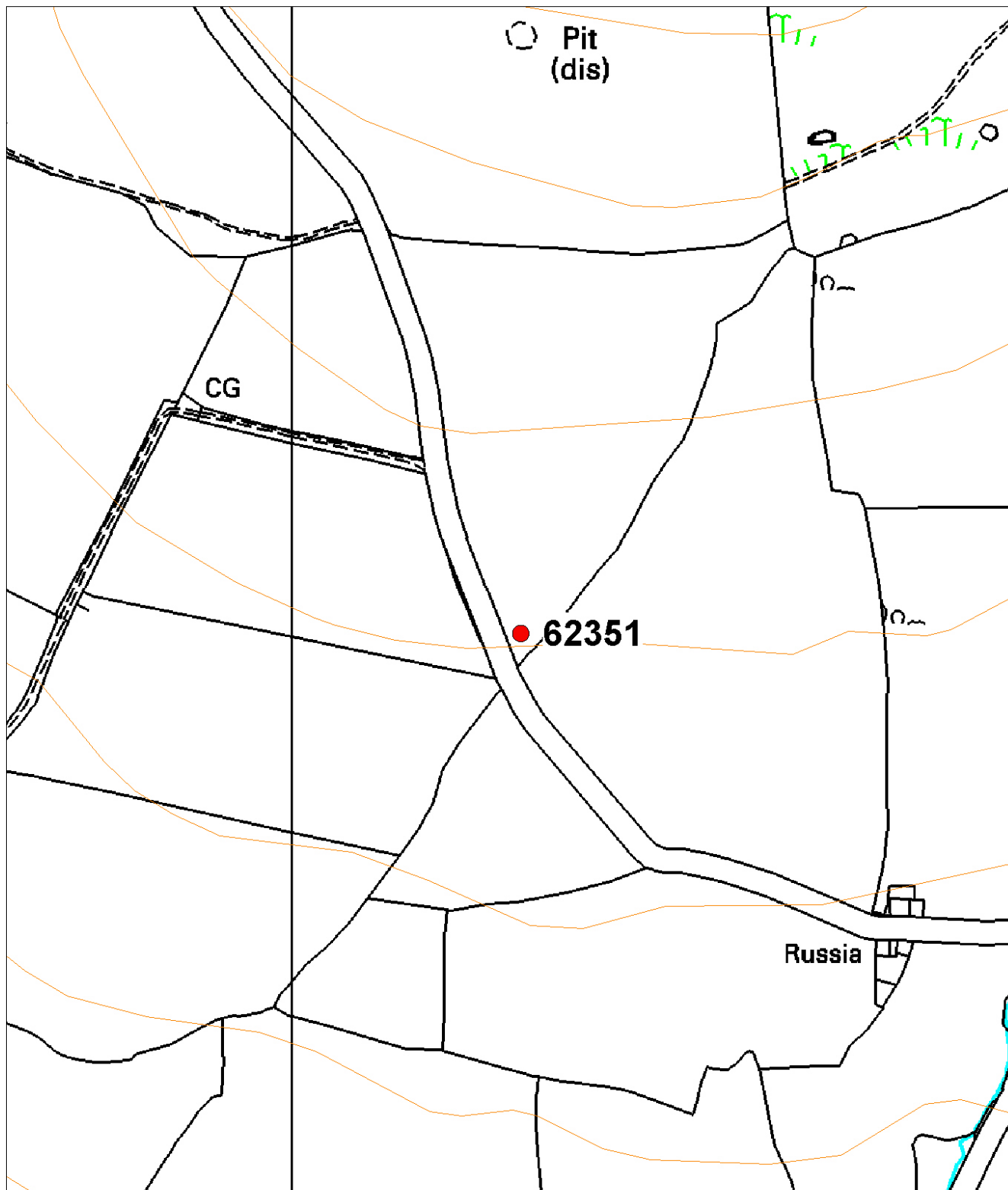
K Murphy 21 December 2006



Aerial photograph of 62351. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference 2004-cs-0242.



Ground photograph looking NE showing slight bank of enclosure 62351.



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Scale 1:5000

REJECTED SITES

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

950 recorded as a possible hillfort from aerial photographs, later site visits identified the site as a natural feature.

991 recorded as a possible hillfort by the RCAHMW in 1925, but later site visits could identify no evidence of a defended enclosure at this site.

1447 was originally recorded as an enclosure, later site visits identified the site as a probable ring barrow.