

# **A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN04 AND SN14**



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## A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROEKSHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN04 AND SN14

Gan / By

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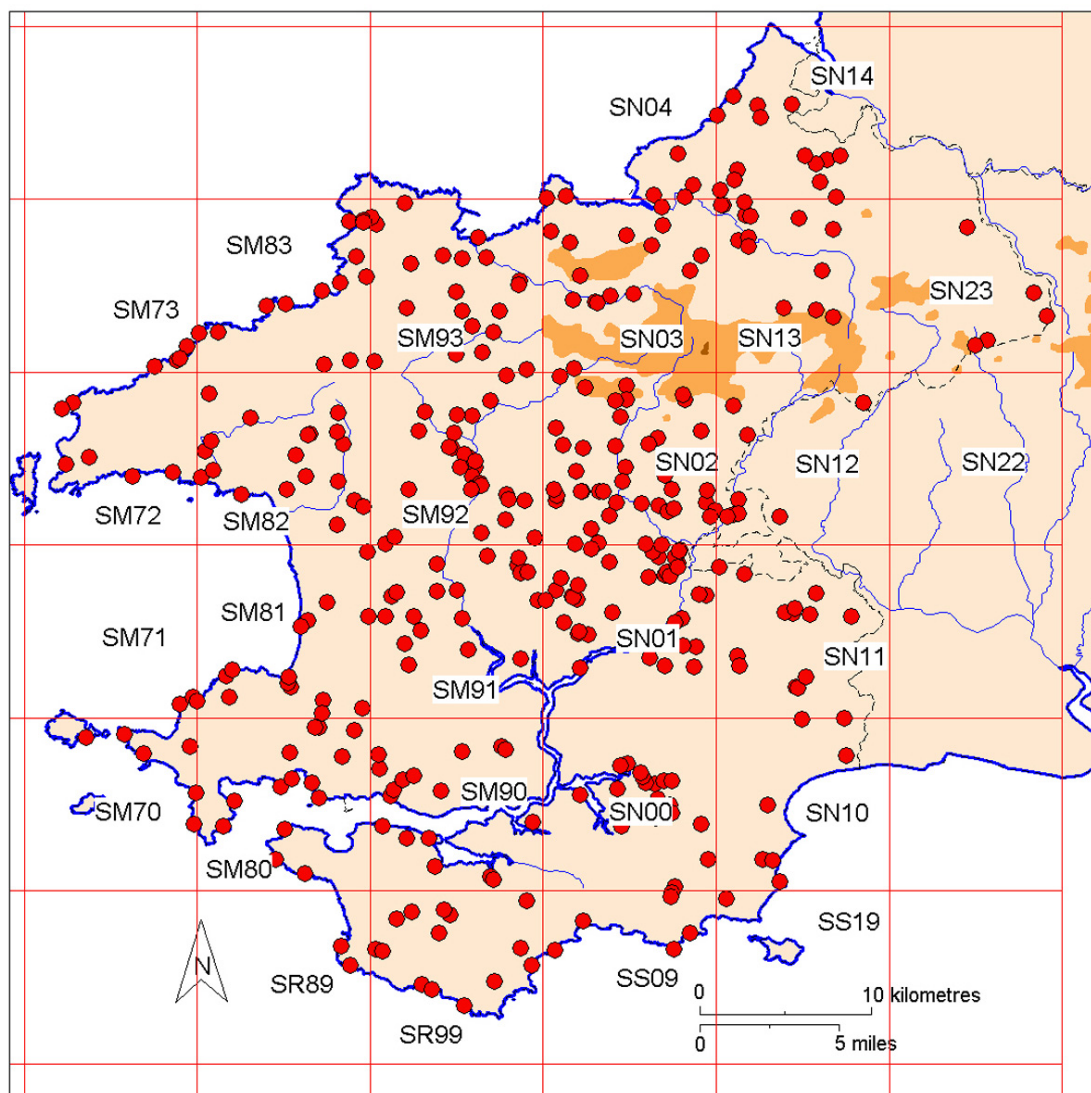
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## SITE GAZETTEER OF 10KM GRID SQUARES SN04 and SN14

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 SN04.

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1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SN14.

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## 1043 CASTELL

PRN 1043                      NGR SN11024594

SITE NAME CASTELL;PENCASTELL

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age                      CONDITION B

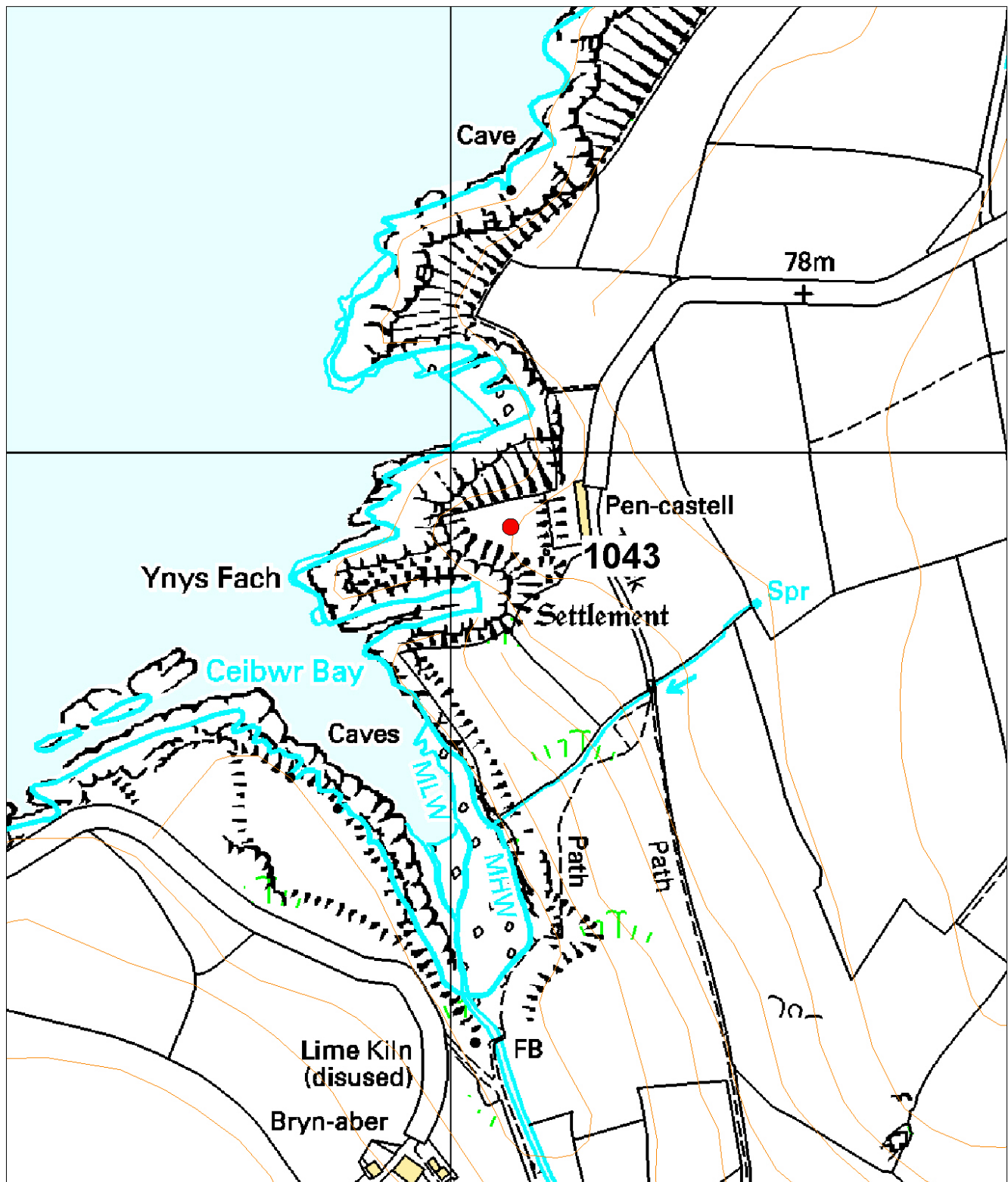
SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Castell is a coastal promontory fort occupying a site above high sea cliffs, c. 60m above sea level. The site is naturally well defended by the cliffs to the south, west and east. A straight, univallate defence protects the eastern, landward side. The defences are c. 40m long, with the bank 1.7m high internally and 2.8m high externally above a ditch. There is a c. 1.7m high counterscarp bank on the outer lip of the 3m wide ditch. The entrance is between the south terminal of the bank and the cliff edge. The interior is triangular in shape, 60m by 35m. There is a gap in the bank 1.3m wide caused by digging out a cat stuck in a rabbit hole in the 1960s. A concrete block building (now gone) built at the north end of the entrance causeway has also caused some damage. A septic tank has been constructed in the ditch south of the entrance and part of the counterscarp bank is faced with a wall and incorporated into the lawn of Pen-Castell House, and has suffered some damage. Cliff erosion is also prominent on the south and southwest side of the site. The interior is grass covered and the banks and ditch under gorse and long grass.

K Murphy 30 October 2006 - compiled from several sources





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Scale 1:5000

# 1052 CAERAU

PRN 1052      NGR SN12424545

SITE NAME CAERAU

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

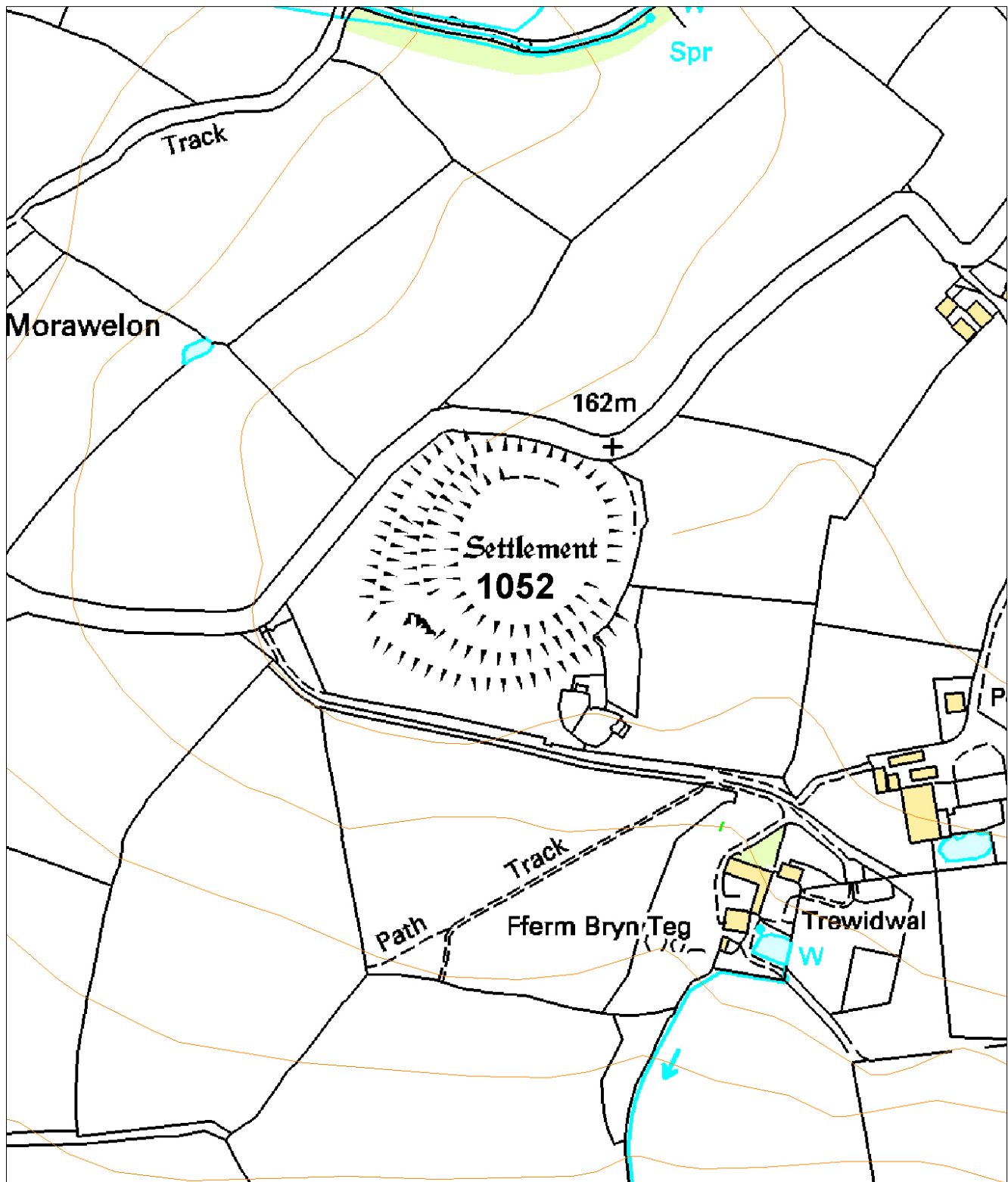
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

## DESCRIPTION

Caerau is a multivallate defended enclosure occupying a rounded spur at c.170m above sea level. The sub-circular internal area is protected by three concentric, widely-spaced, lines of bank and ditch. The interior, the spaces between the banks and the banks on the north and east sides are all ploughed. A c.60m length of bank on the south side is not ploughed and is under gorse scrub. Here it stands to 0.5m high internally and up to 1.7m high externally. Approximately one third of the middle and outer banks are unploughed on the south and west sides - these banks are similar dimensions to the inner one. The ploughed sections of the banks are just 0.5m high. The south-west facing entrance is a simple gap through the ramparts. The internal area measures c.97m N-S and 83m E-W. Apart from the unploughed banks, the site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy 22 November 2006 - compiled from several sources





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Scale 1:5000

# 1149 GAER BAYVIL

PRN 1149                      NGR SN11244171

SITE NAME    GAER Y; PLAS Y MERCHANT; GAER BAYVIL; CAER

SITE TYPE    DEFENDED ENCLOSURE              FORM Earthwork

PERIOD            Iron Age              CONDITION    C

SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

Y Gaer is a small, oval defended enclosure occupying slightly raised knoll on an undulating plateau at c.165m. Land falls away steadily to the northwest, west and southwest providing panoramic view in these directions. To the east the land rises very gently. The enclosure measures c.55m north-south and 40m east-west. It is defined by a low scarp to the north and west and by plough-reduced remains of a bank and ditch to the east and south. A simple entrance faces south. The interior is slightly dished. The enclosure is under long grass with gorse of the scarp slopes, but the field in which it lies is cultivated for barley.

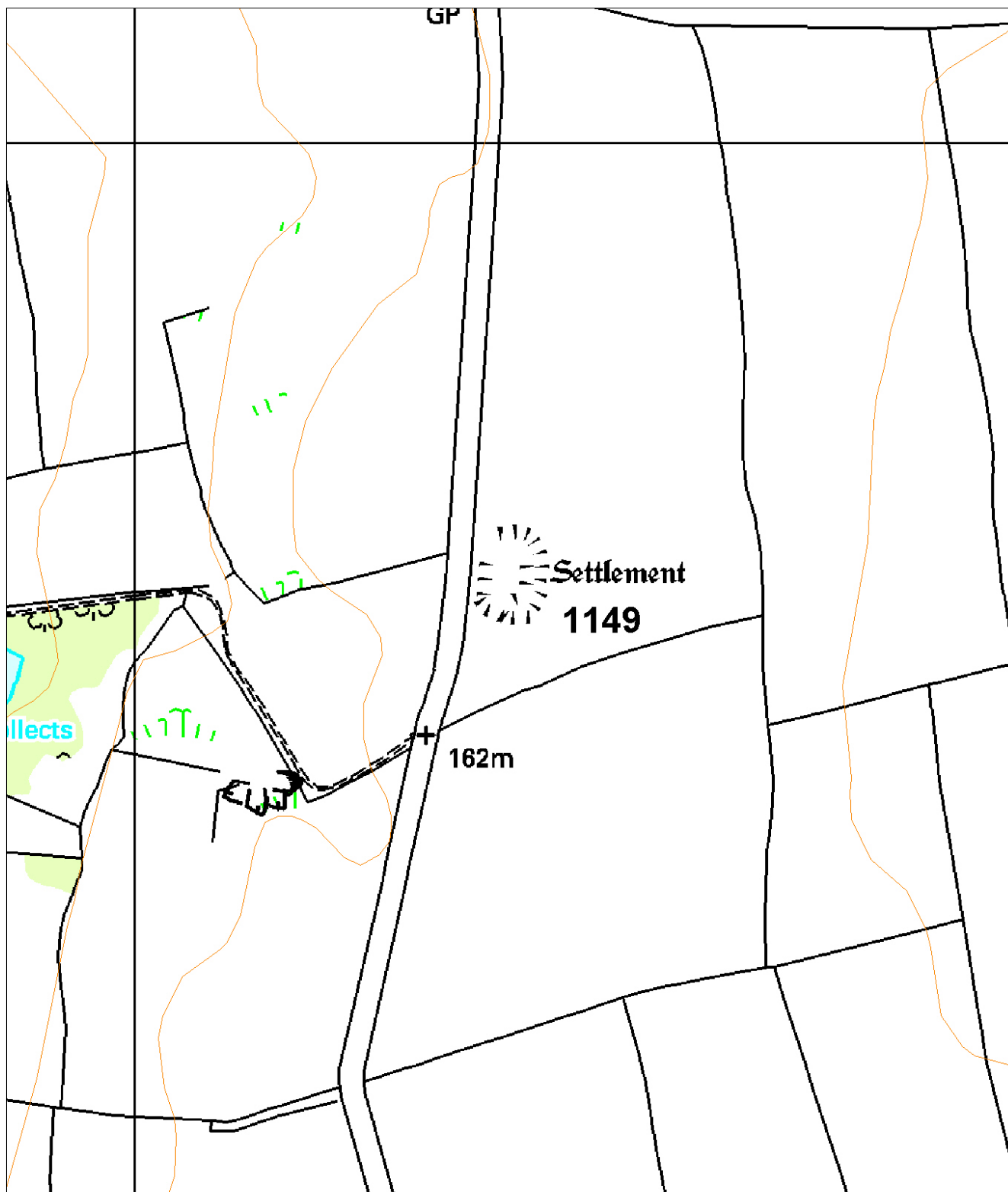
In 1979 excavations revealed numerous early medieval cist graves within the enclosure (PRN 1150). However, remains consistent with late prehistoric occupation were also identified including palisade trenches along the defensive bank and gullies possibly of roundhouses.

K Murphy 22 November 2006 - compiled from several sources





Ground photograph looking N towards earthwork enclosure 1149.



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Scale 1:5000



# 1152 POST GOCH

PRN 1152                      NGR SN11034110

SITE NAME POST-GOCH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age              CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

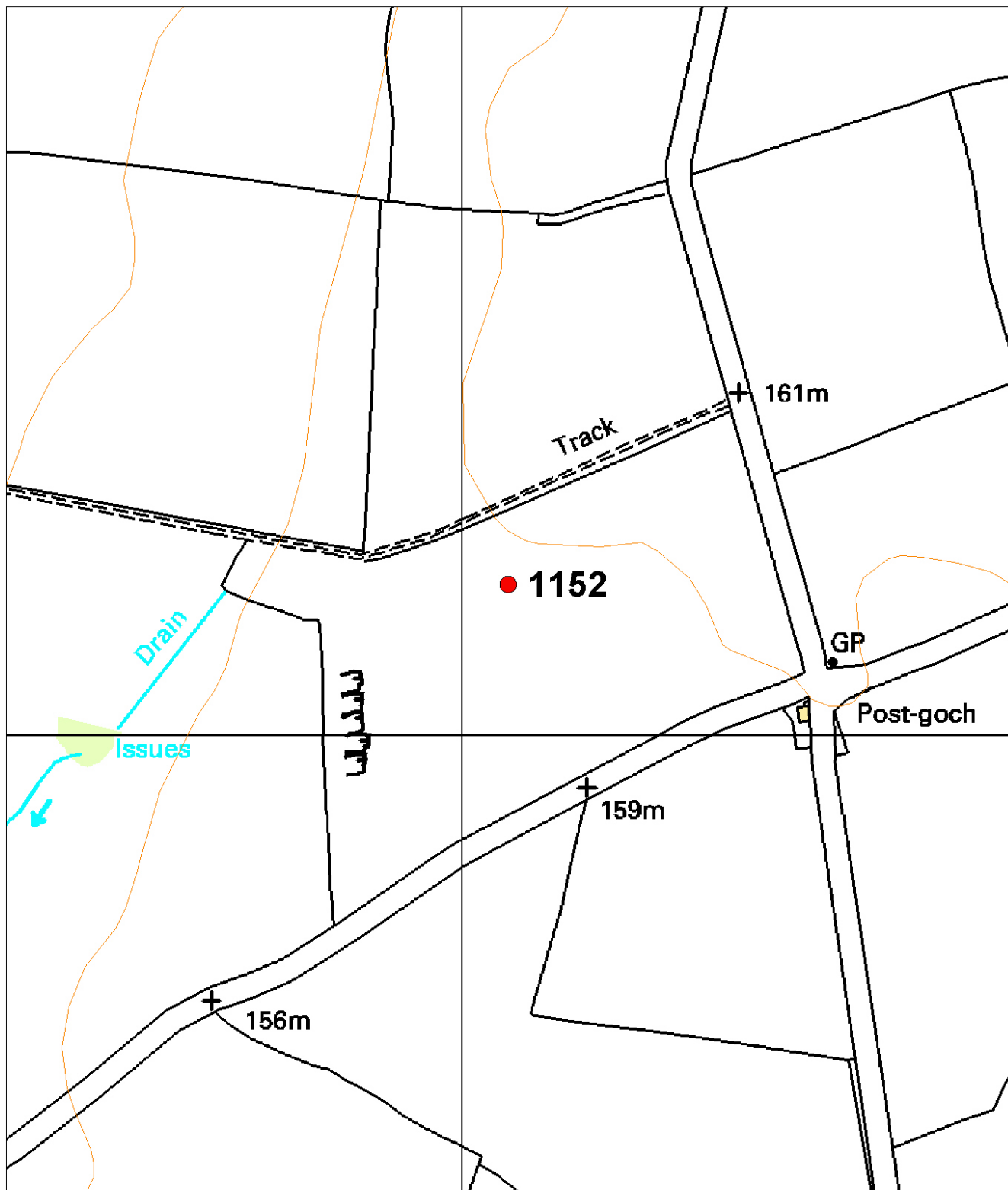
The Ordnance Survey noted a crop-mark site on aerial photographs taken in 1946 with a second possible site (PRN 1153) situated in the same field 90m to the southeast. A photograph taken in 2006 (RCAHMMW - not yet catalogued) shows a very clear, circular, crop-marked ditch. The ditch is c.4m-5m wide and defines a circular area c.50m diameter. A lessening of the crop-mark on the southeast side may mark an entrance, but this is not certain. The crop in the northern quarter of the enclosure was cut when the photograph was taken in 2006 - the enclosure ditch was therefore not visible here. The second cropmark noted by the Ordnance Survey is not visible on the 2006 photograph as this, too, was under the cut part of the field.

The enclosure lies on almost level ground at 160m above sea level. Immediately to the east and northeast the land rises a few metres on to a low ridge - the enclosure is overlooked from this ridge. In December 2006, the site was under a turnip crop. There were no earthworks or other surface evidence for the site.

K Murphy 7 December 2006



Ground photograph looking N over site of cropmark enclosure 1152.



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Scale 1:5000



# 1157 CASTELL TRE RUFFYDD

PRN 1157      NGR SN10044486

SITE NAME CASTELL TRE RUFFYDD

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION D

SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

In 1925, the Royal Commission described this site as a fine example of a cliff castle. It was a promontory fort, on a narrow isthmus, with a curving 280ft (90m) long bank of earth and stone built across the narrowest point. Traces of a ditch were visible and a simple entrance lay on the east side. Coastal erosion was noted as affecting the site.

The site is located on shale bedrock overlain by glacial clays and gravels. The softer geological deposits have suffered severe erosion since the Royal Commission visited; the promontory described in 1925 is now a bay and the defensive bank has all but gone.

In August 2006, the landward portion of the site was overgrown with bracken and bramble and therefore the character and nature of any surviving defence was difficult to ascertain. However, it was clear that very little of the bank noted by the Royal Commission survived. A break of slope seems to be its last remnants. Virtually the whole of the interior of the fort has been lost to the sea, and the remainder is suffering severe rotational slumping. A post-hole is visible in the exposed face of one of these slumps. It is only a matter of years before all traces of this site are lost.

George Owen in c.1600 described it thus (Charles 1947-8):  
Tregurffith Castle so called thogh the smale signe of a Castle ys a Peninsula in the sea ii buttes length from the mayne Joyned to the shoare with a narrow passage in some places not ii foote broade wth a dangerous fall of 40 fathom deape of eyther side if footing faile over the cliffs and Rockes in to the sea. Yt conteyneth within yt about one englishe acre of ground leaninge from the landes Towardes the sea but thence noe accesse so the noe annoyance can procede from the lande, It appeareth by a wall of stone & a lytell gate as also by the forme and fundacions of some houses or Cottages that it hath bene uses as a place of strength and refuge in tymes past and suerlie if occasion served yt would be made a place of great force for the passage will not suffer more than one in fronte to approach yt, besides it is not level but steepe ascending & descending before you approache the gate, yt seemeth that it much resembleth Quod fundum the Castle of Tintagell in Cormwall where the worthie Kinge Arthure was begotten but this never separated from the mayne.

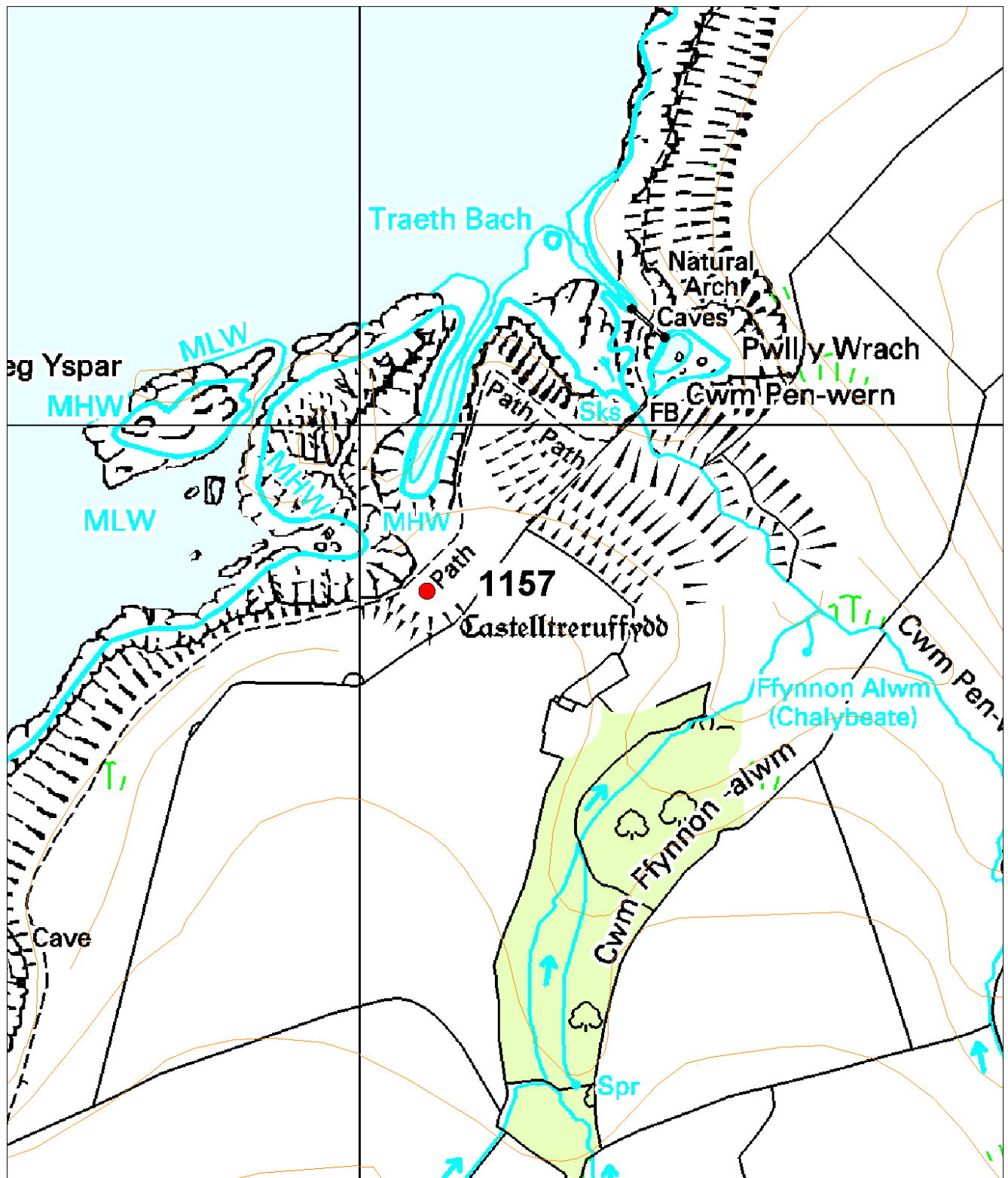
K Murphy 2 August 2006



General view of eroding site 1157



Ground photograph. Detail of post-hole eroding out of slumping.



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Scale 1:5000



# 1160 GLANDWR ISAF CAMP

PRN 1160                      NGR SN12554474

SITE NAME GLANDWR ISAF CAMP; CASTELL JOAN

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age                      CONDITION B

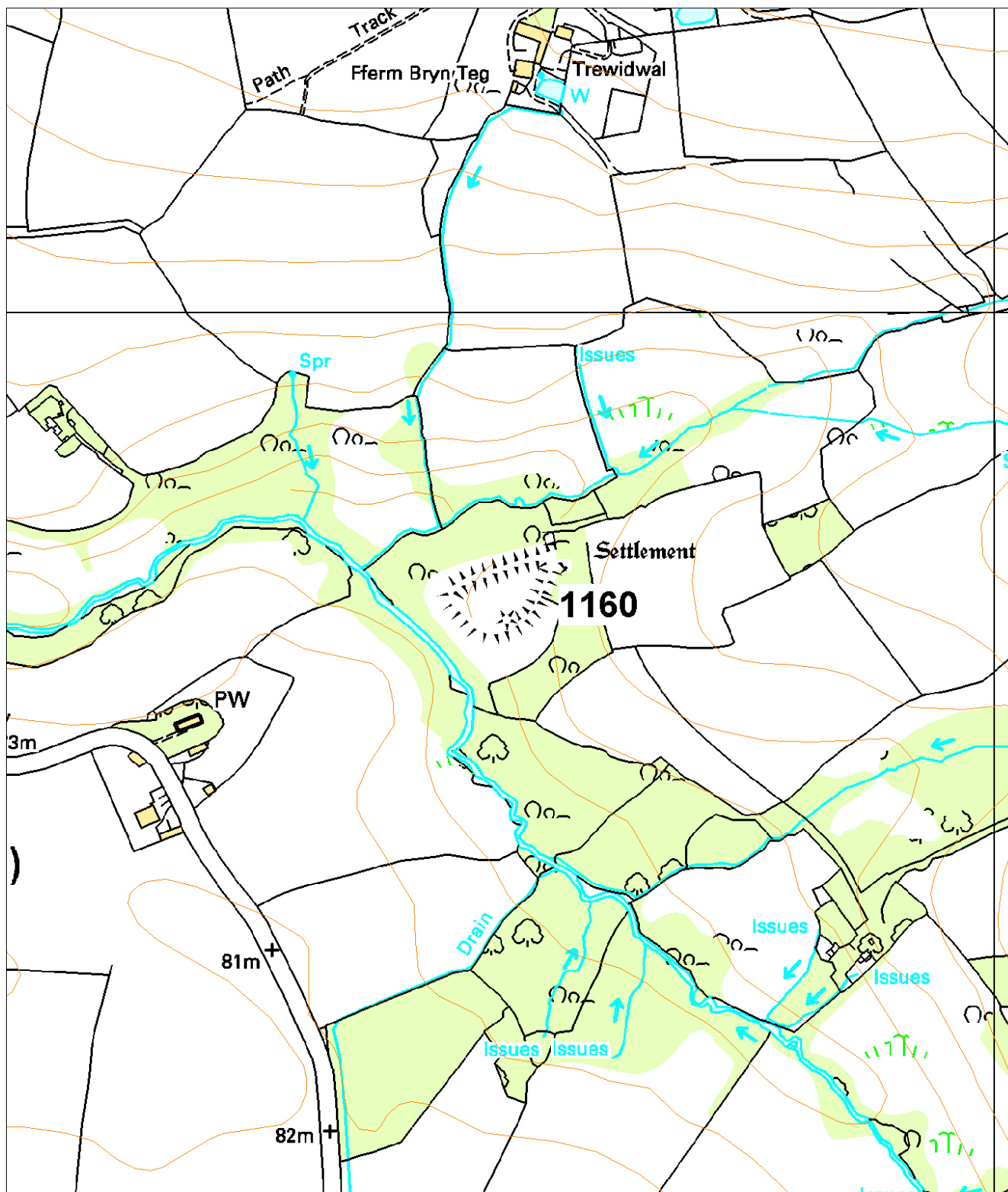
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

## DESCRIPTION

Glandwr Isaf Camp is a univallate, inland promontory fort lying at c.70m above sea level. It is naturally well defended by steep valley sides to the north, west, south and southeast, which fall away by 15m to small streams. The narrow neck to the promontory on the northeast side is protected by a single rampart. The bank of the rampart rises 3m over the interior and 5m over the ditch. There is a simple entrance through the rampart. The pear-shaped interior measures 90m northeast-southwest and 30m northwest-southeast. Apart from a sub-rectangular mound with hollow interior (PRN 1235), the interior is featureless.

The site is covered with bracken and brambles and occasional trees.

K Murphy 22 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

# 1169 CASTELLFELINGANOL

PRN 1169                      NGR SN16414226

SITE NAME CASTELLFELINGANOL; CASTELLFELORGANOL (wrongly)

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age                      CONDITION B

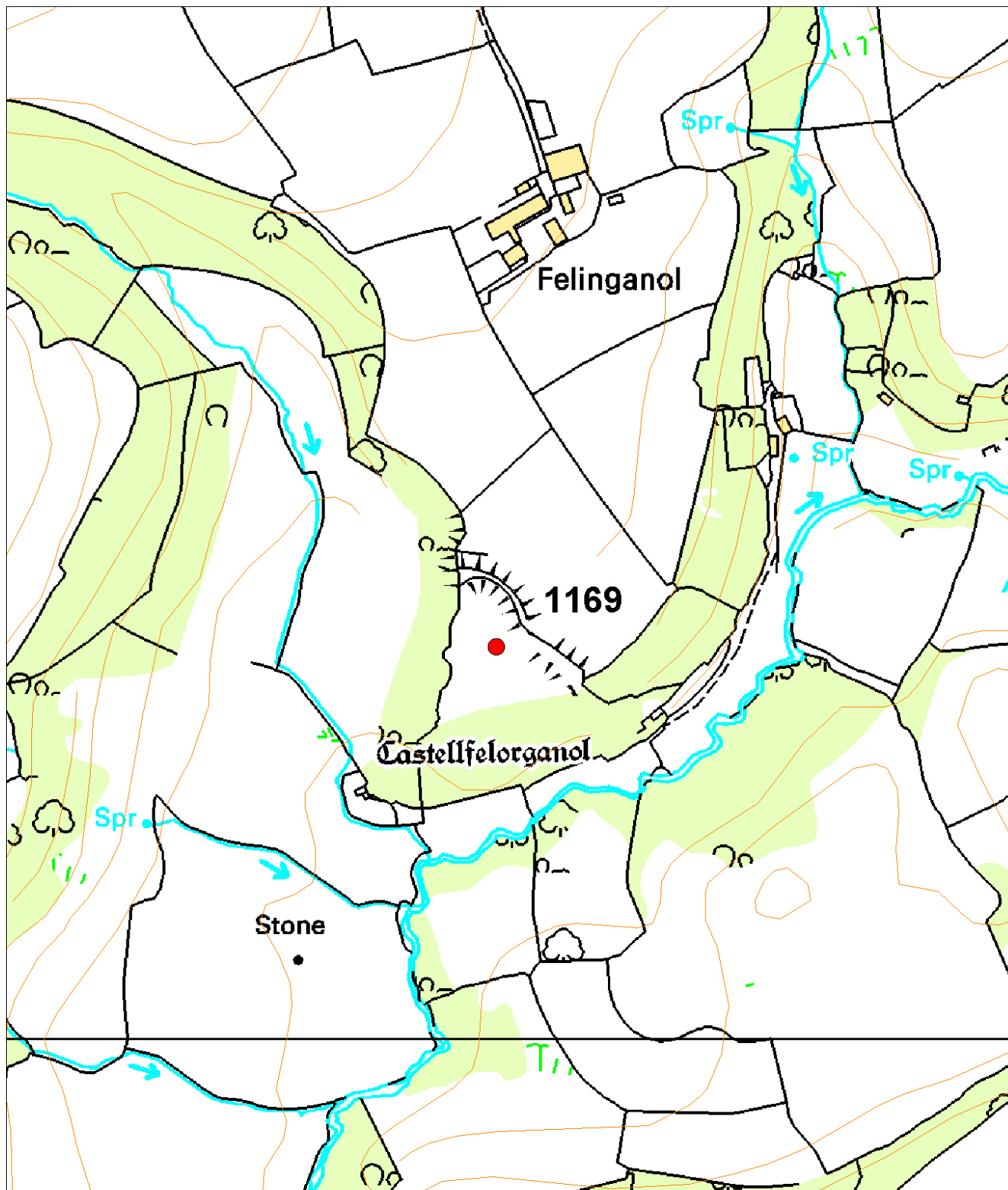
SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

Castellfelinganol is a univallate, inland promontory fort lying at c.80m above sea level. The fort is naturally well protected to the south, west and northwest by steep valley sides that fall away by 30m to the River Pilian. Land to the northeast is fairly level; this side is protected by a single rampart c.110m long. The bank stands up to 5m high above the ditch and is revetted externally and internally by vertically-pitched slates. The ditch is silted but clearly rock-cut. The entrance is a simple gap approximately midway along the rampart. The triangular-shaped internal area measures c.80m southwest-northeast and 75m northwest-southeast. The site is very overgrown with scrub, bracken, gorse etc.

K Murphy 22 November 2006





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Scale 1:5000

# 1170 CASTELL PEN-YR-ALLT

PRN 1170                      NGR SN15784203

SITE NAME CASTELL PEN-YR-ALLT

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age                      CONDITION B

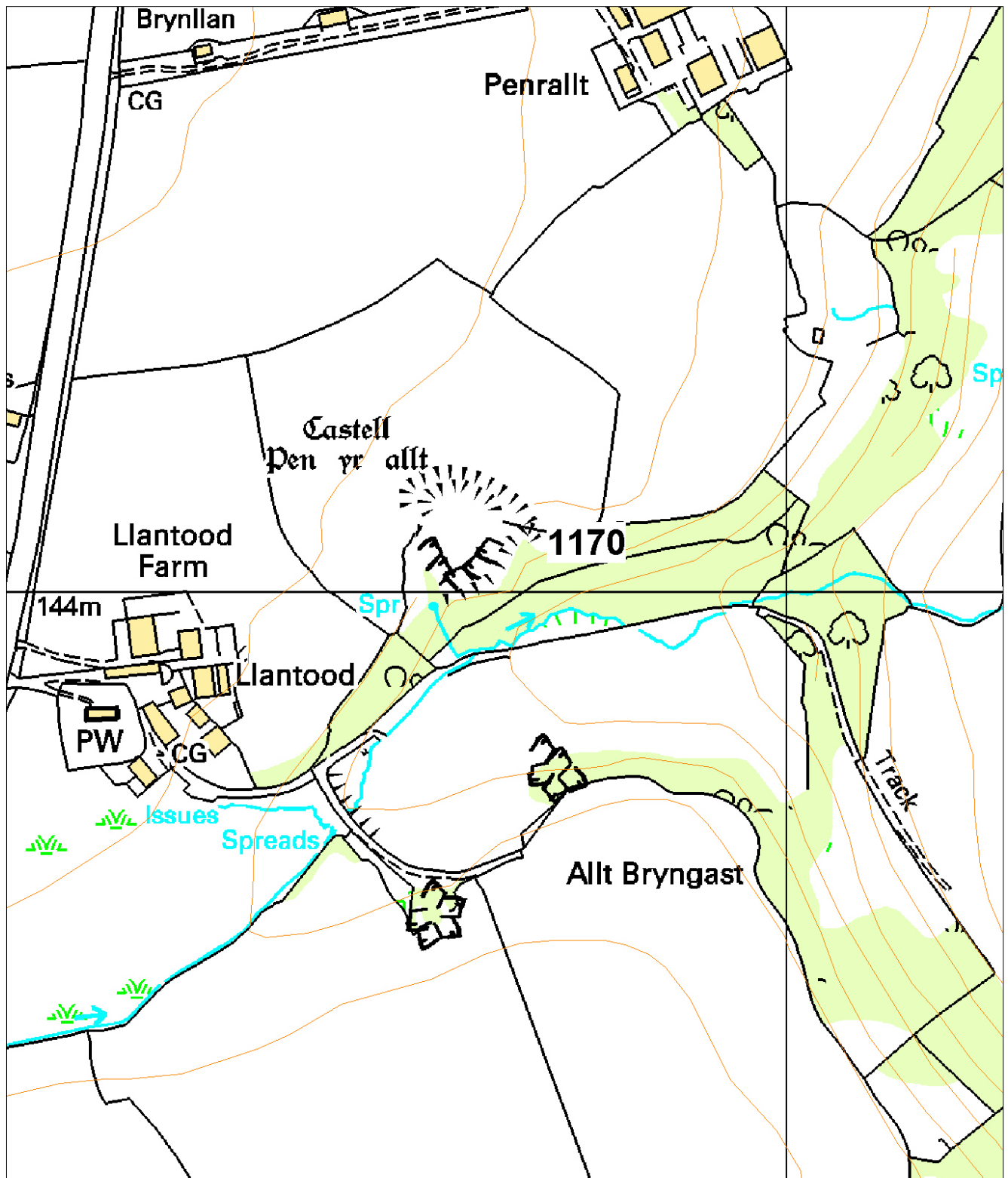
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

## DESCRIPTION

Castell Pen-yr-Allt is a medieval motte and bailey castle (PRN 1171) probably located on the site of an earlier, Iron Age, promontory fort. The site lies at 130m above sea level and is naturally well protected to the southeast, south and southwest by steep valley sides. A curving rampart protects the easily approachable northeast, north and northwest sides, enclosing an oval area c. 60m north-south and 50m east-west. There is no bank on the west side - it may have been removed. The rock cut ditch of the rampart is 5m-6m wide and the bank stands up to 7m above it. The ditch extends around the southern part of the site, which is naturally well protected, with a counterscarp, but there is no main bank on this side. The motte stands in the southern part of the interior and is 20m diameter and 4m high.

The interior of the site is under rough grass, the banks and motte under scrub and brambles. The steep slopes are under deciduous woodland.

K Murphy 22 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000



# 1172 Y GAER

PRN 1172                      NGR SN16034098

SITE NAME    GAER Y; GAER CWMFFRWD

SITE TYPE    PROMONTORY FORT                      FORM Documents

PERIOD            Iron Age                      CONDITION    C

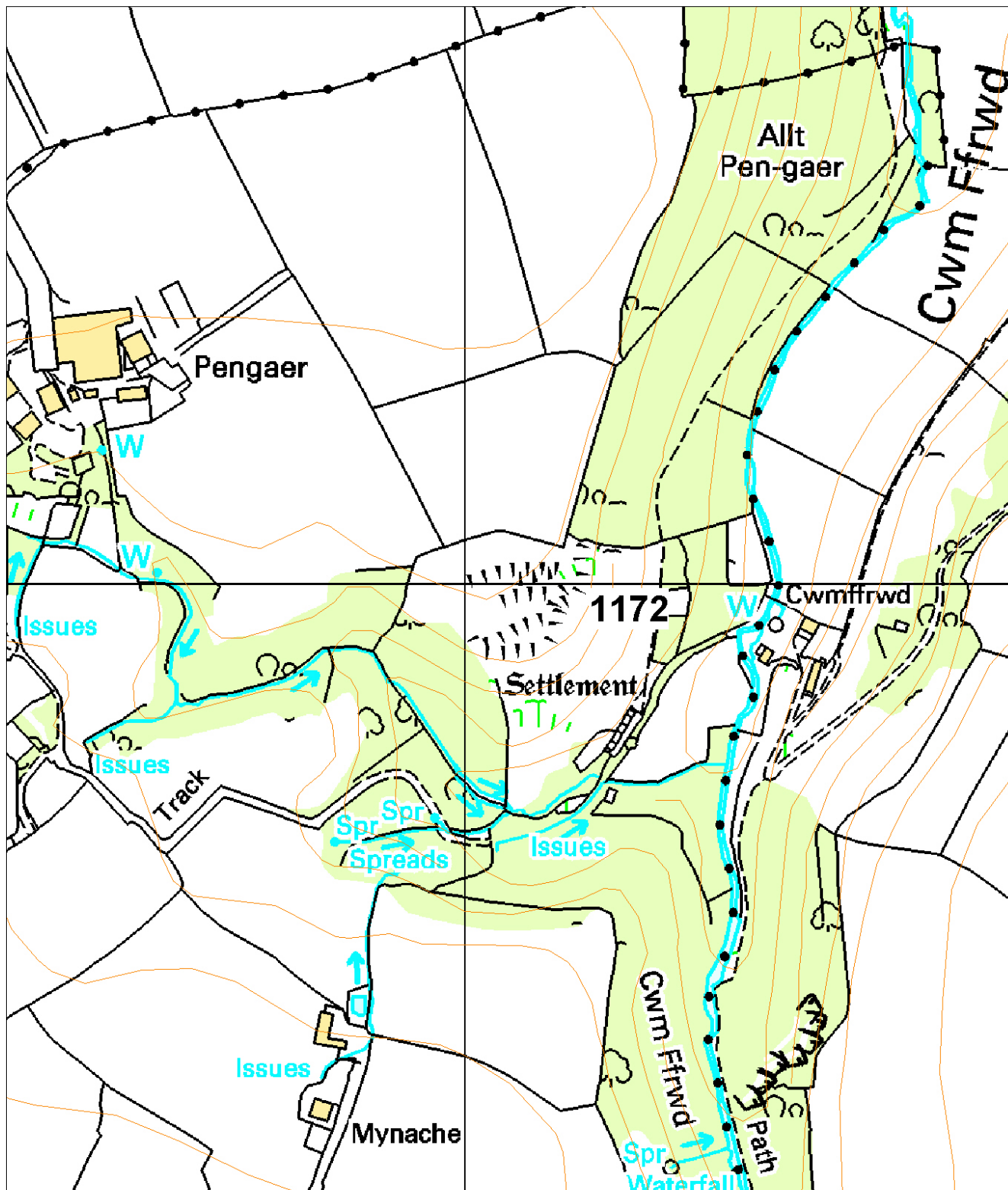
SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

An inland, bivallate promontory fort occupying a sloping projection at 130m above sea level. The site is naturally well protected by steep valley sides to the east, south and west which fall away to small streams 50m below. Land rises gently away from the site to the north. This site has had topsoil dumped over it on now consists of undulating pasture, with low linear earthworks possibly indicating the location of defensive bank.

It was described by the Ordnance Survey in 1966: a sub-rectangular defensive enclosure, now much ploughed down, sited on a triangular projection of land at a stream junction, with widely spaced double ramparts across the base on the north and a single rampart cutting off the tip of the apex on the south. In 1974 the Ordnance Survey recorded the internal area as 60m east-west and 40m north-south, and by then the interior was used for tipping.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 11 January 2007



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Scale 1:5000

# 1173 CASTELL

PRN 1173                      NGR SN16934013

SITE NAME CASTELL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age              CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Y Castell is a small defended enclosure occupying a triangular spur at 150m above sea level at the confluence of two streams. The site is naturally well protected on the northern side by a steep valley side that falls c.10m to a stream and on the south and southwest sides by gentler, but still steep slopes. There is no obvious defence on the north side on the crest of the steep slope (this area, however, is under dense, impenetrable blackthorn scrub), and the Ordnance Survey recorded a bank here in 1974. A bank curves around on the south and southwest sides. The weakest naturally protected side is defended by a plough-reduced bank with trace of an external ditch. The level triangular interior measures c.35m north-south and 25, east-west.

The site is covered with blackthorn scrub, brambles and bracken. The whole site is suffering severe disturbance from badgers.

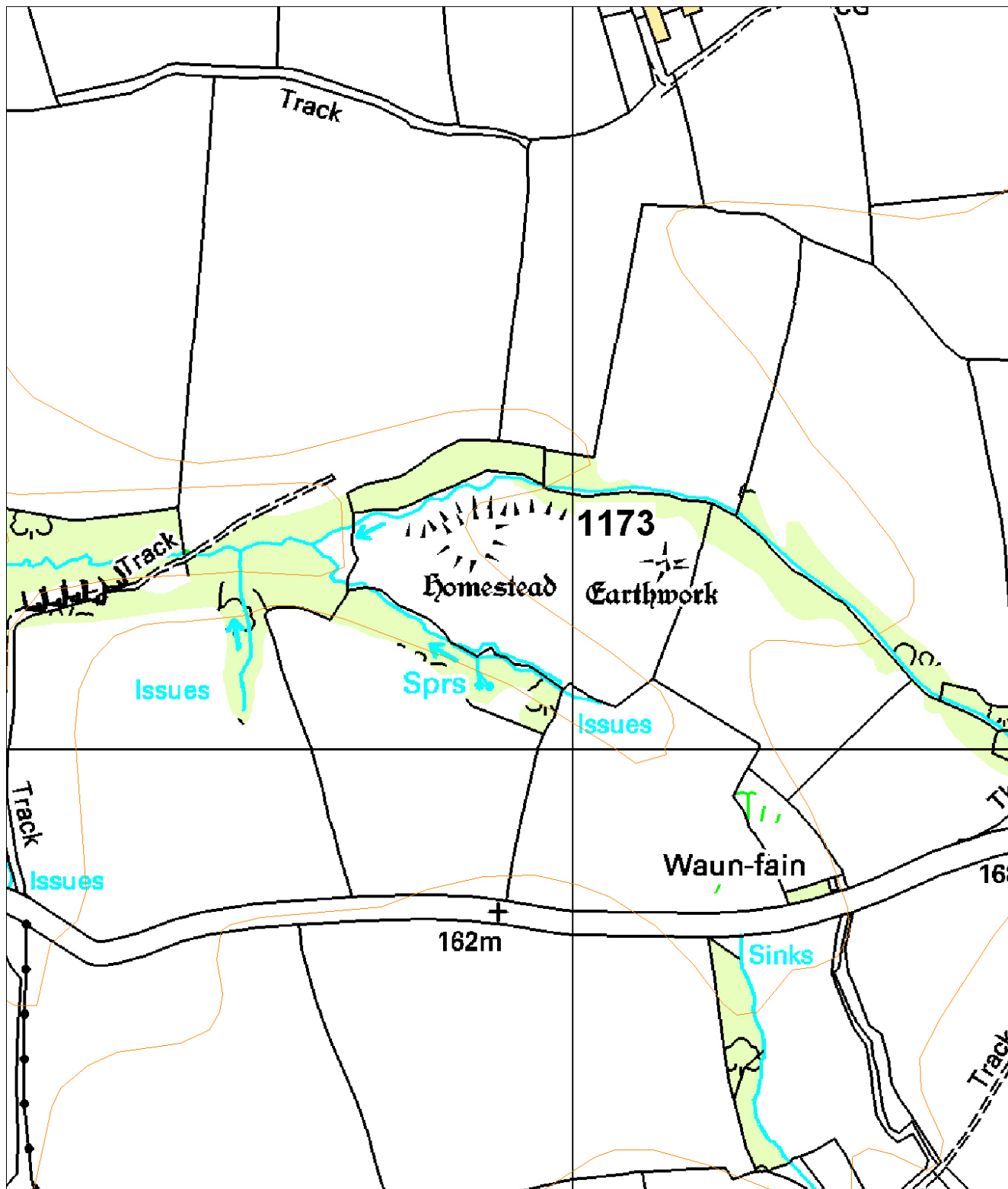
A 15m diameter hollow surrounded by a low bank 112m to the east may be associated with this enclosure.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 11 January 2007





Ground photograph looking NE at enclosure defences 1173.



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Scale 1:5000

# 1175 Y GAER

PRN 1175      NGR SN17194253

SITE NAME GAER Y

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

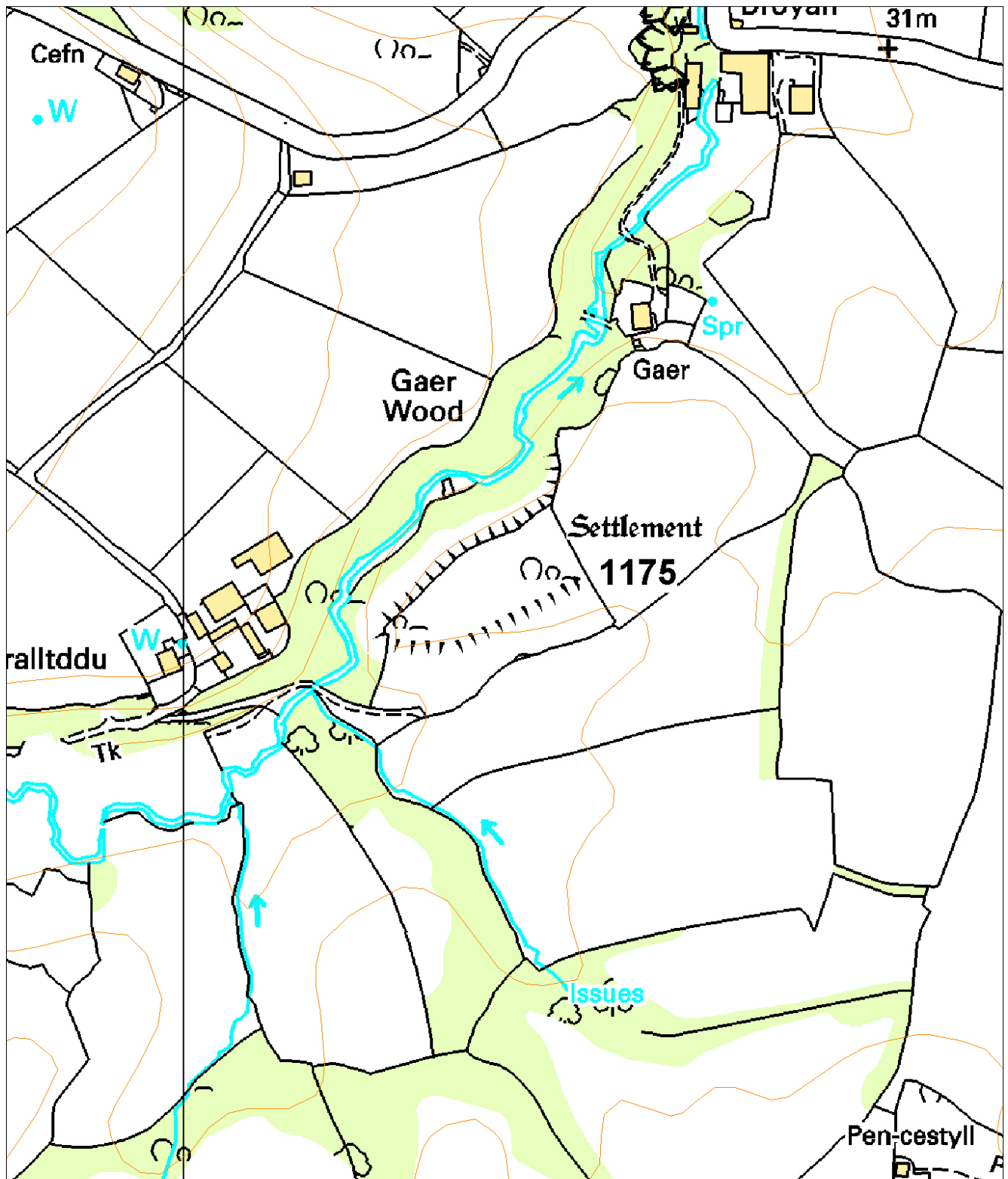
A univallate, inland promontory fort lying at c.50m above sea level. It is naturally defended on the north, west and east sides by steep, 10m-20m high, slopes. A 47m long, 1.2m high bank protects the easily approachable east side. The slopes and the bank define a roughly rectangular area c.110m east-west and 50m north-south. The site is under improved pasture with long grass and gorse on the bank. There is evidence of active badger burrowing in the bank and in parts of the interior. The Ordnance Survey in 1974 recorded that the bank was 1.7m high, in which case it has suffered some degradation over the past 30 years.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 1 February 2007



Ground photograph looking NW at defensive bank of 1175.





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Scale 1:5000

# 1587 DINAS ISLAND CASTELL EAST

PRN 1587                      NGR SN01344019

SITE NAME    DINAS ISLAND CASTELL (East)

SITE TYPE    DEFENDED ENCLOSURE              FORM Earthwork

PERIOD            Iron Age              CONDITION    B

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This is a small, rectangular, earthwork defended enclosure occupying the flat top of an inland promontory at 40m above sea level, 170m from the coast at Cwm-yr-Eglwys. Immediately to the north, east and south of the enclosure the land falls steeply away to sea level. The enclosure does not make use of these steep slopes in its defensive circuit, but relies on a constructed bank and ditch set back from the break of slope. To the west land rises gently away from the site.

The defences are most pronounced on the north side, where they seem to incorporate a natural, low break of slope. Here a c.10m wide bank rises c.0.5m above the interior and 3m over a shallow (0.5m deep) ditch, which is 5m wide. A break in the bank and ditch in the centre of the north side indicates the position of a simple entrance. On the west side the defences run parallel and close to a hedge-bank. The defensive bank is here 1m high externally and internally, with traces of a ditch between the defensive bank and the hedge-bank. The south and east sides are defined by scarp slopes. In 2006, the site was under dense gorse scrub and brambles, which were impossible to penetrate. The interior could not be examined owing to the vegetation, and the west and south defences and exterior on these sides could only be glimpsed.

The Ordnance Survey in 1974 described the enclosure as 60m E-W and 50m N-S, with a level interior. Traces of a 2-cell rectangular building 24m x 8m were noted in the interior. The interior was then largely clear of vegetation.

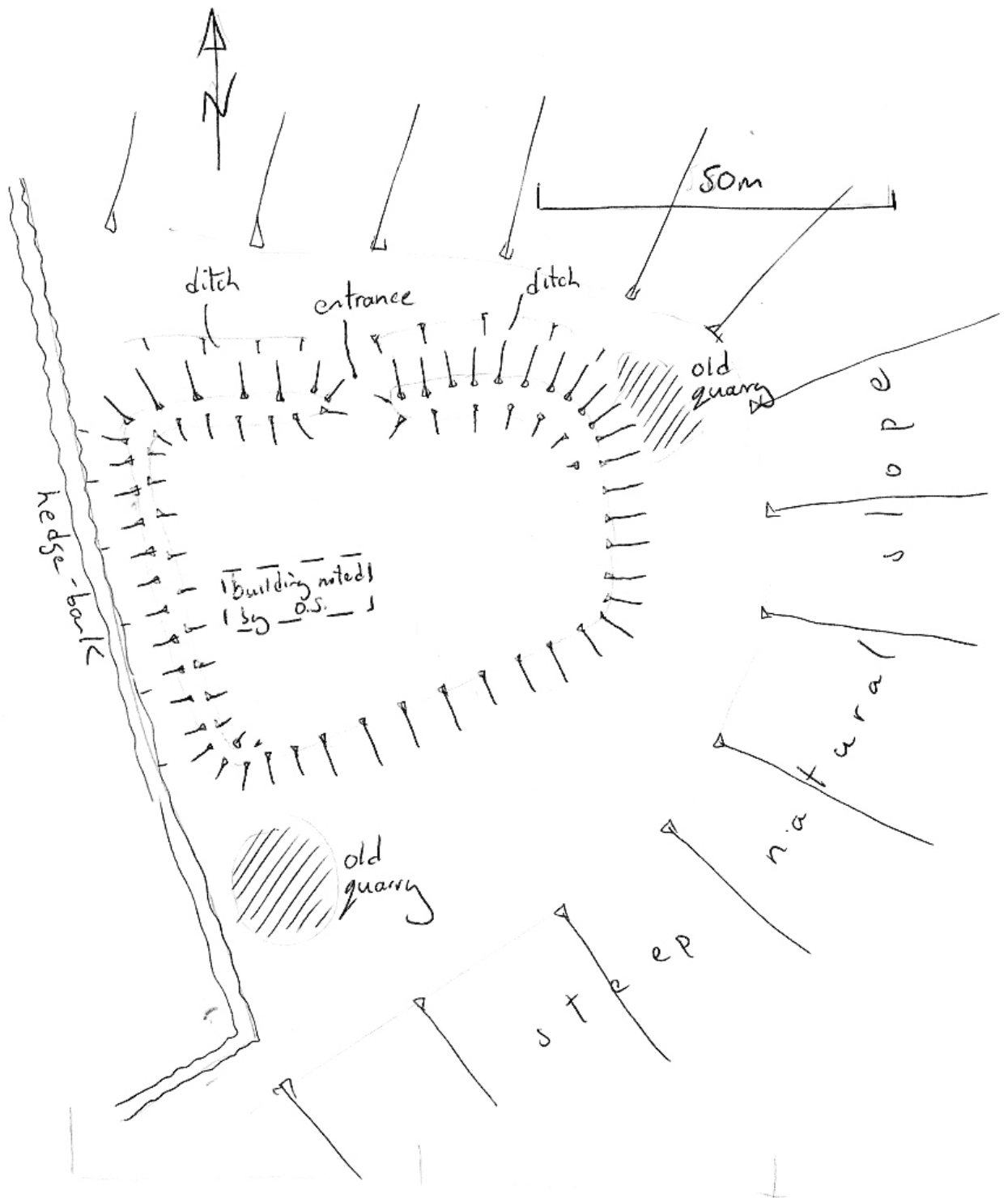
The Ordnance Survey noted two small quarries close to the enclosure - these were not seen in 2006 owing to the vegetation. Many badger runs were noted over the earthworks in 2006, but there did not appear to be any setts in the enclosure itself. Slight surface weathering over the banks revealed their earth and shaley-stone construction.

K Murphy 7 December 2006



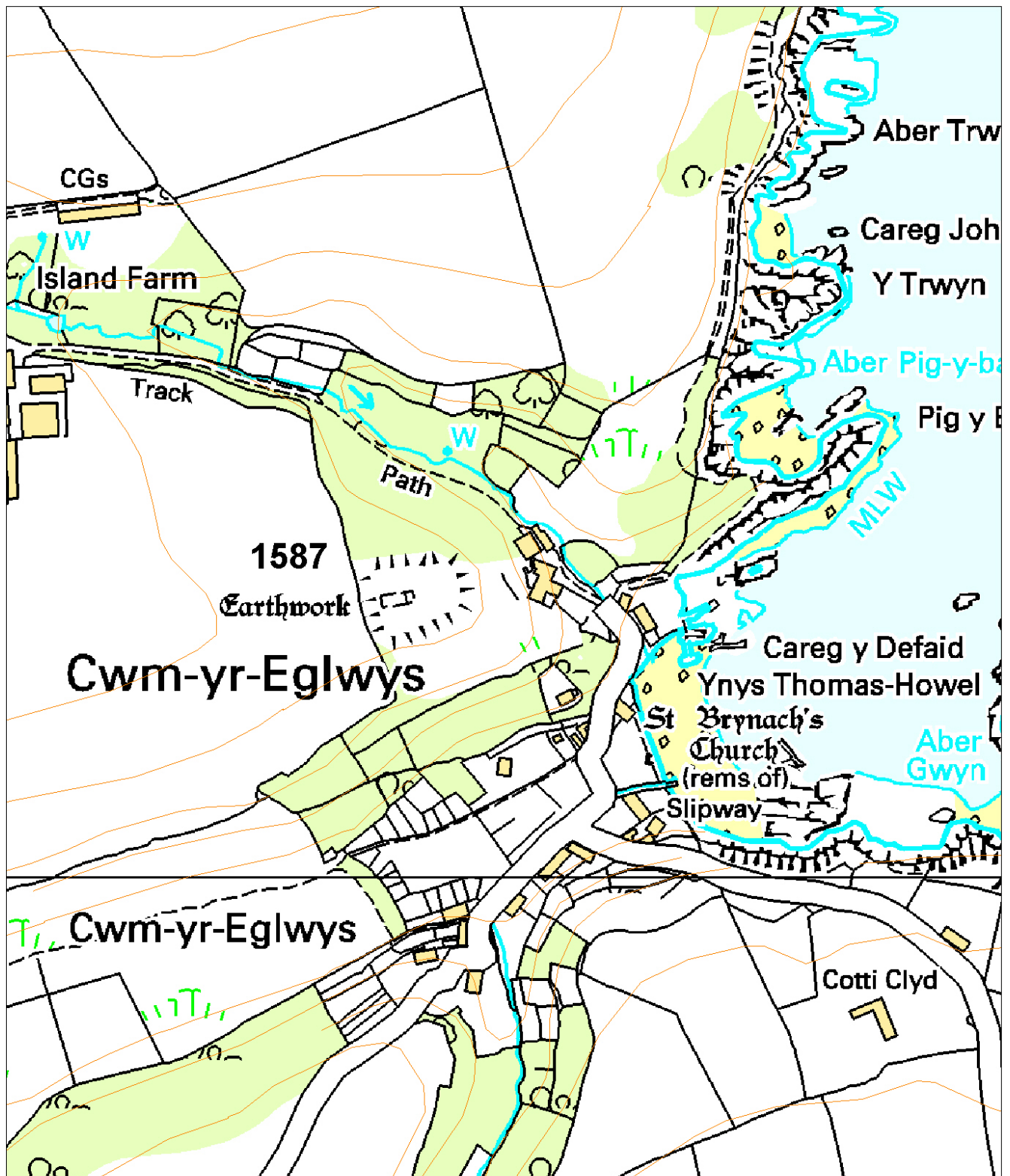
Ground photograph looking E towards site of enclosure 1587 in bushes.

1587 Dinas Island East  
Based on the OS 1974



Sketch plan of Dinas Island East defended enclosure 1587.





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Scale 1:5000

# 1588 DINAS ISLAND CASTELL WEST

PRN 1588      NGR SN00234005

SITE NAME DINAS ISLAND CASTELL (West)

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT?      FORM Documents

PERIOD Iron Age?      CONDITION U

SITE STATUS

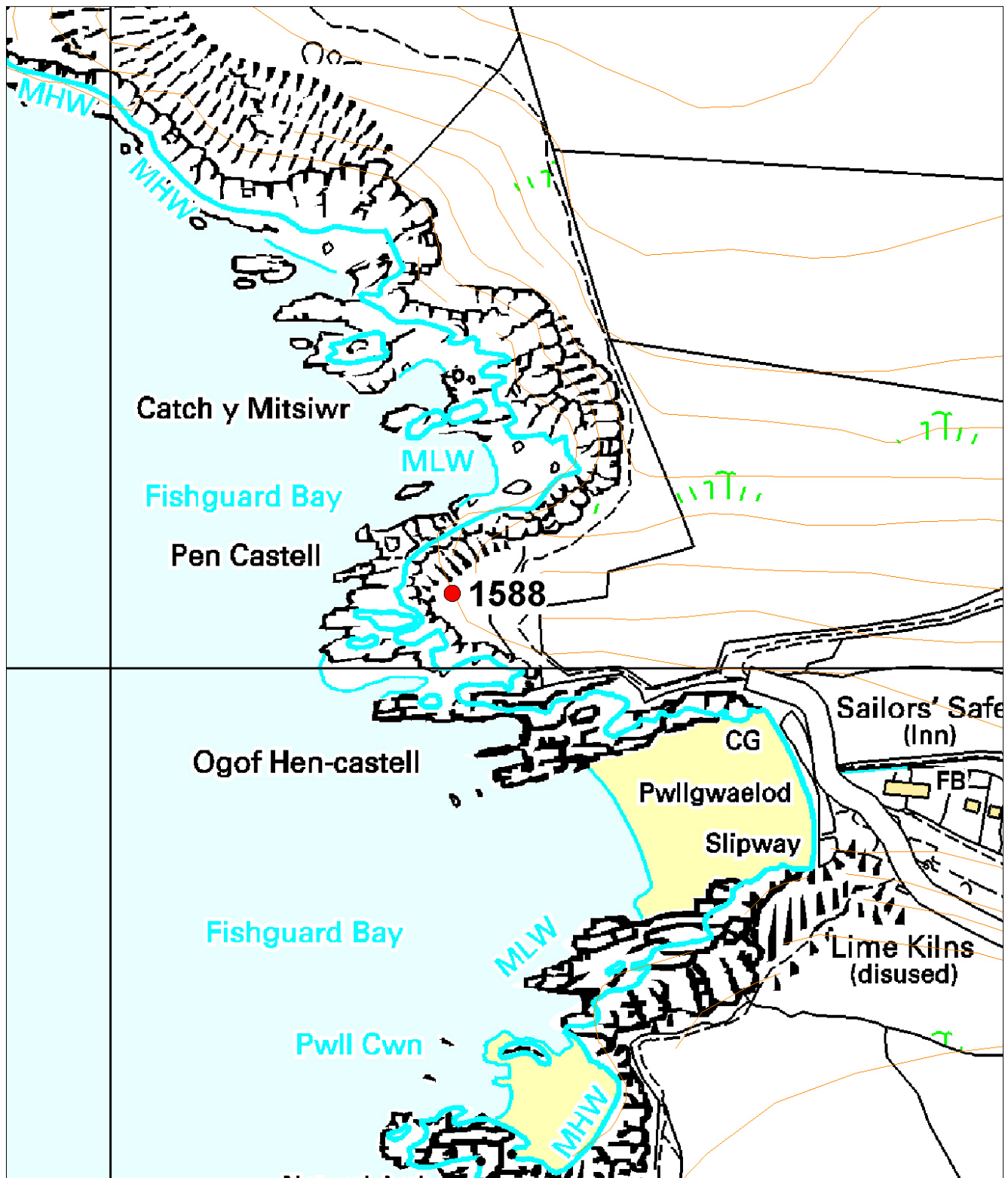
DESCRIPTION

This site is shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps as an earthwork bank with entrance running across the neck of a promontory and is named 'Castell'. The Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey of 1908 could not find the site, and the Royal Commission of 1925 refer to slight remains of a bank. The Ordnance Survey reference card of 1964 notes the bank and a possible round structure in the centre of the 'fort'. However, later OS investigators and members of Cambria Archaeology in 1994 and 1996 considered the site to be entirely natural. When visited in August 2006 the site was very overgrown, but what is depicted on the early OS maps as an artificial bank is clearly a natural scarp. This is confirmed at its northern end where coastal erosion has stripped away soil showing it composed of bedrock. This site is therefore not an antiquity. The place-name does indicate the (?former) presence of a promontory fort in the vicinity.

K Murphy 9 August 2006



Aerial photograph of 1588. Cambria Archaeology reference AP88-64.14.



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Scale 1:5000



# 1595 CASTELL TREFACH

PRN 1595      NGR SN08674082

SITE NAME CASTELL TREFACH

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT      FORM Earthwork

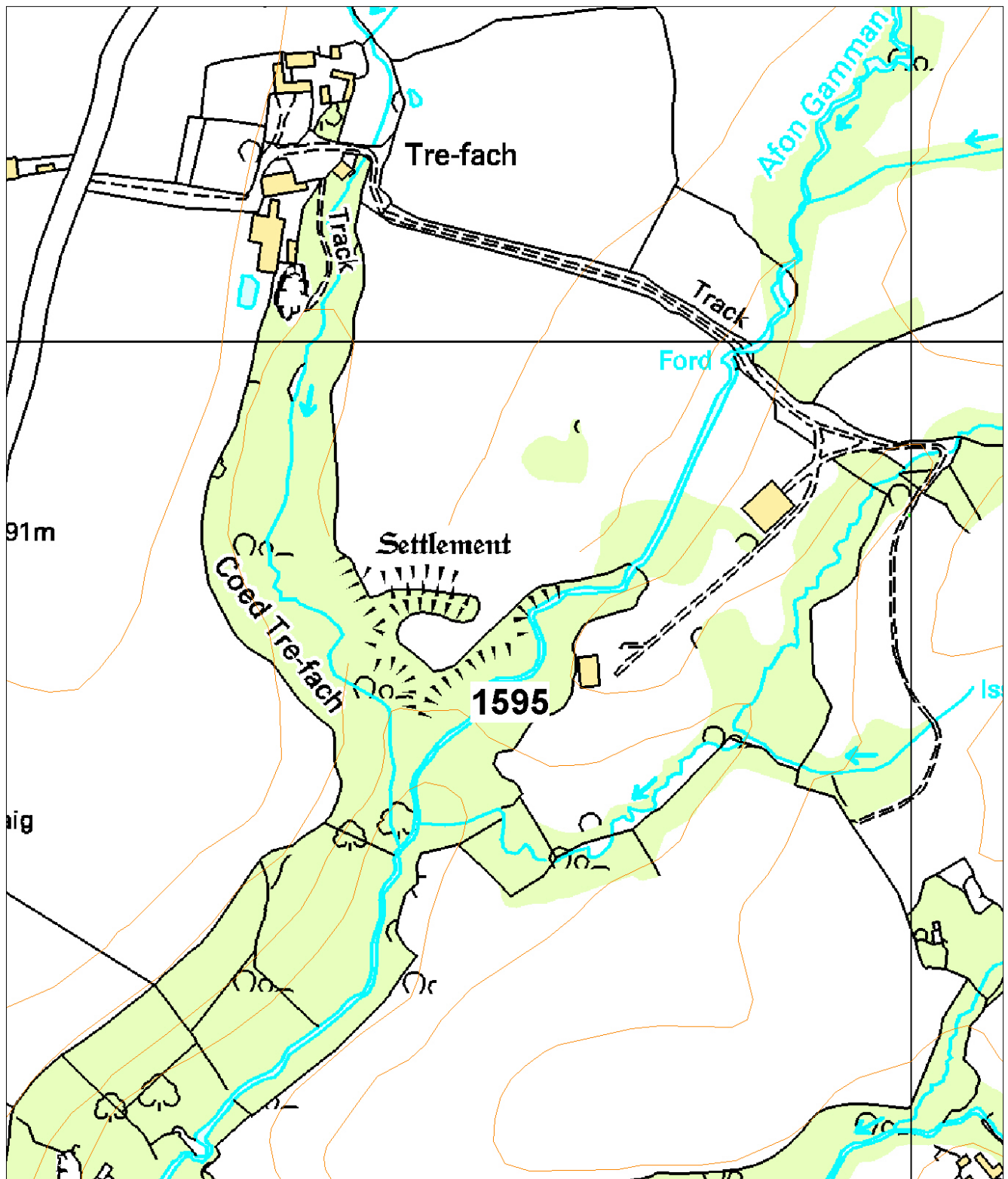
PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

Castell Trefach is a small, univallate, inland promontory fort. To the west, south and east land falls steeply away by 30m into small valleys. The fairly level, easily approachable, north side is defended by a single rampart c.70m long. The bank rises 2.8m above the interior and 3.3m above the exterior. The ditch has been filled in. The rampart stops c.10m - 15m short of the steep valley side on the east - this is the site of the entrance. The triangular interior measures 48m N-S and 66 E-W. The rampart is under deciduous woodland and the interior under improved pasture.

K Murphy 20 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

# 1597 CASTELL Y GARN

PRN 1597                      NGR SN07804264

SITE NAME CASTELL Y GARN

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age              CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

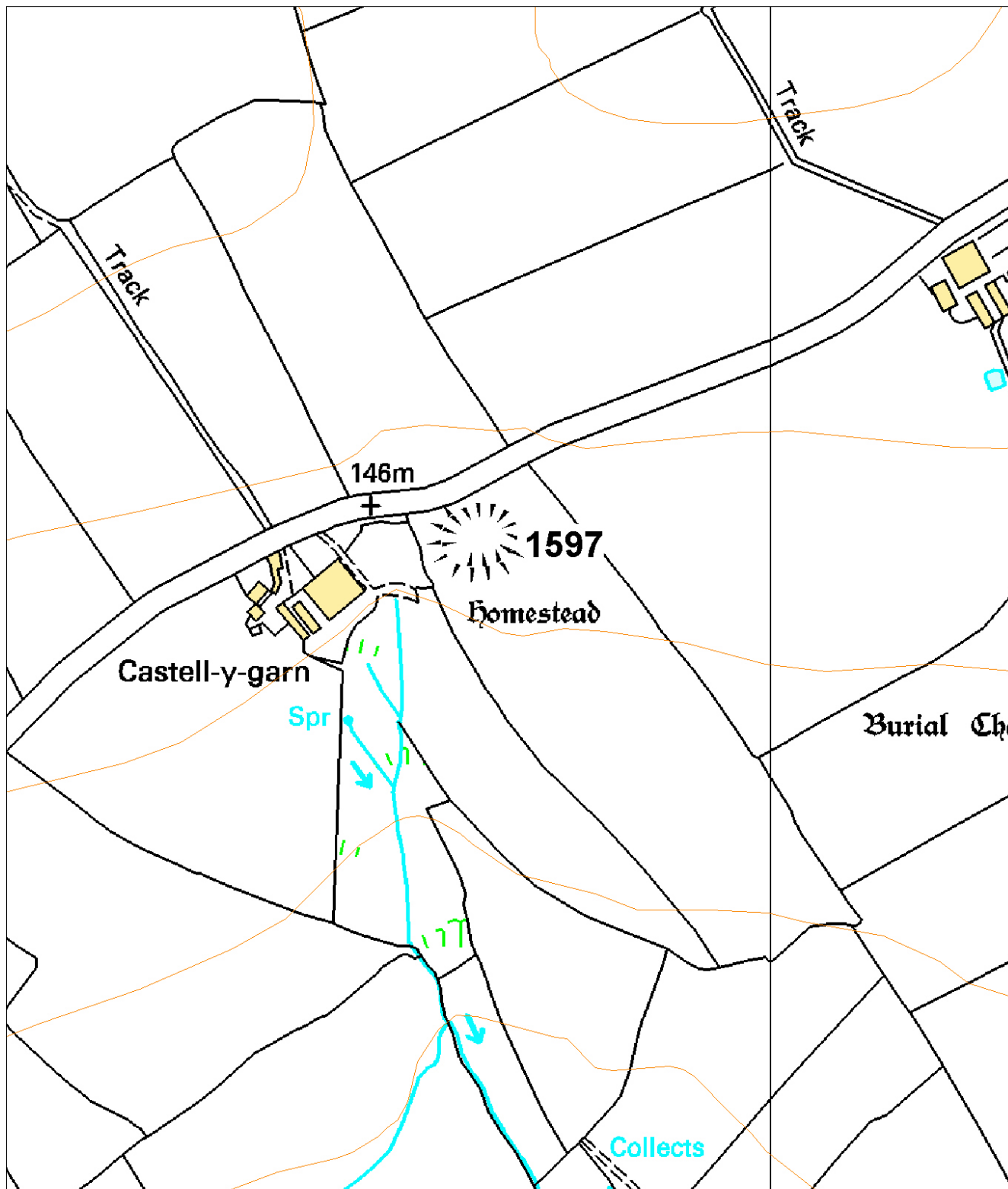
Castell-y-Garn is a small, oval, earthwork defended enclosure lying on a gentle south-facing slope at 145m above sea level. The slightly dished interior measures c.50m W-E and 42m N-S. It is defined by a spread bank, 10m-12m wide and up to 0.5m high above the interior. Externally the bank rises c.1m above the exterior of the enclosure on the N, W and E sides and up to 1.5m on the down-slope, S, side. A lower section of bank on the E side indicates the position of a simple entrance. There is no trace of an external ditch. In 2006 the enclosure was under improved pasture.

K Murphy 7 December 2006



Ground photograph looking SE over earthwork enclosure 1597.





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# 1600 CASTELL NANHYFER

PRN 1600      NGR SN082401

SITE NAME CASTELL NANHYFER

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM

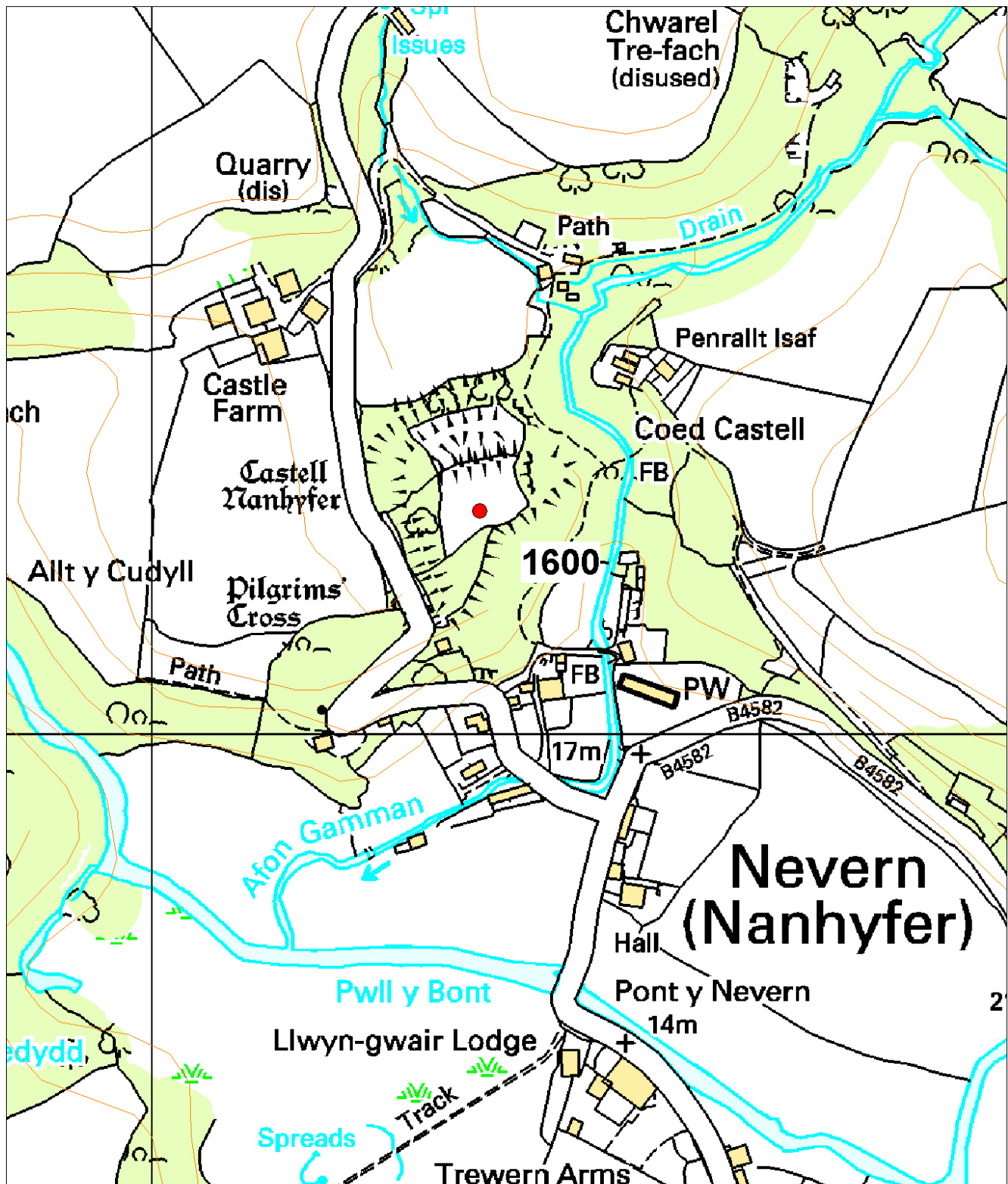
## DESCRIPTION

Nevern Castle is a multivallate Iron Age, inland promontory fort that was reused as a medieval castle. It lies at c.50m above sea level. To the east and south the land falls away by 30m to the River Nevern. To the west there is a deep natural gully. To the north and northeast land is fairly flat. The main defences curve around to the north and northeast and consist of three massive banks and ditches. At the highest there is 7.5m between the bottom of the ditches and top of the bank. The internal area is level and roughly triangular, measuring c.100m E-W and 80m N-S. A linear hollow running E-W across the interior seems to be a silted ditch. Apart from this the interior is featureless.

A medieval motte lies over the multivallate defences on the northwest side. The eastern side to the promontory has been separated from the part of the fort by a deep rock-cut ditch to form a sub-fort. This sub-fort is surrounded by a stone wall and in its centre there are the remains of a stone tower.

The ramparts are under scrub and the interior under long grass, but becoming invaded by scrub. The steep slopes and motte are under deciduous woodland.

K Murphy 20 November 2006



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# 1612 BERRY HILL

PRN 1612      NGR SN06364022

SITE NAME BERRY HILL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Berry Hill is a small, oval, earthwork defended enclosure lying on a gentle southeast-facing slope at 40m above sea level in the corner of a large field. It is represented by a plough-spread bank which stands c.0.2m high internally and up to 0.5m externally. The bank is absent on the southwest side. There is no trace of an external ditch. Internally the enclosure measures 40m E-W and 35m N-S.

Mytum and Webster surveyed the site and undertook trial excavation in 1985. Slight evidence of prehistoric structures were discovered, along with pottery that was probably prehistoric, as well as evidence for medieval buildings associated with medieval pottery.

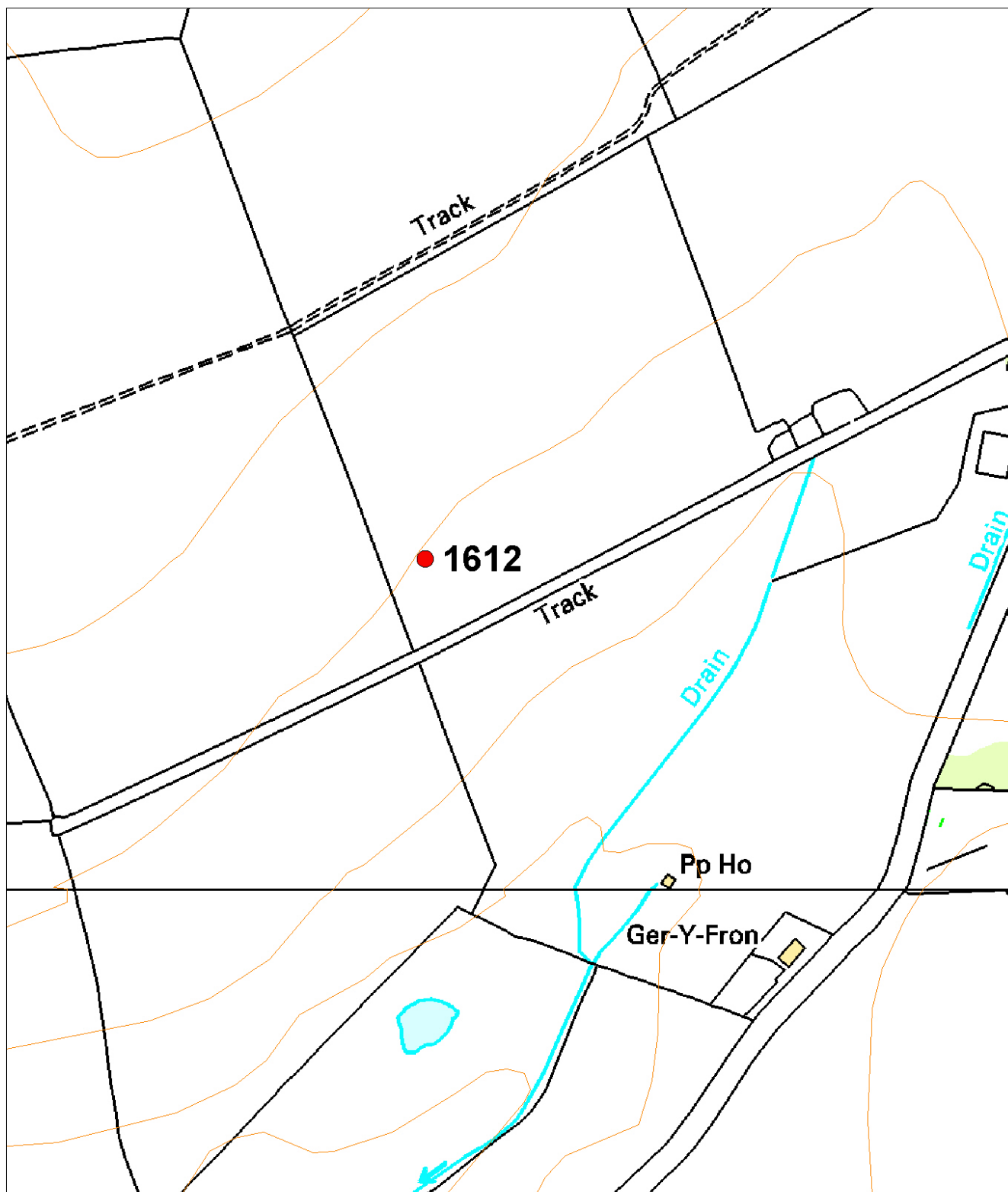
When visited in 2006 the site had been under a maize crop.

K Murphy 7 December 2006



Ground photograph looking SW over site of low, earthwork enclosure 1612.





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# 14321 WAUNWHIOD

PRN 14321      NGR SN144455

SITE NAME WAUNWHIOD

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show a crop-mark ditch of an oval, defended enclosure. The ditch encloses an area c.50m east-west by 45m north-south. There is an entrance on the east side with slight crop-mark ditches outside it - these may be part of a ditched track-way approaching the entrance, but they are faint and not clear. There are other, possibly related, fainter crop-marks nearby. The enclosure lies on a gentle southeast-facing slope at 195m above sea level, approximately 300m from a rounded summit at 205m. In 2006, the enclosure was under improved pasture. There were no earthworks or other surface evidence for the site.

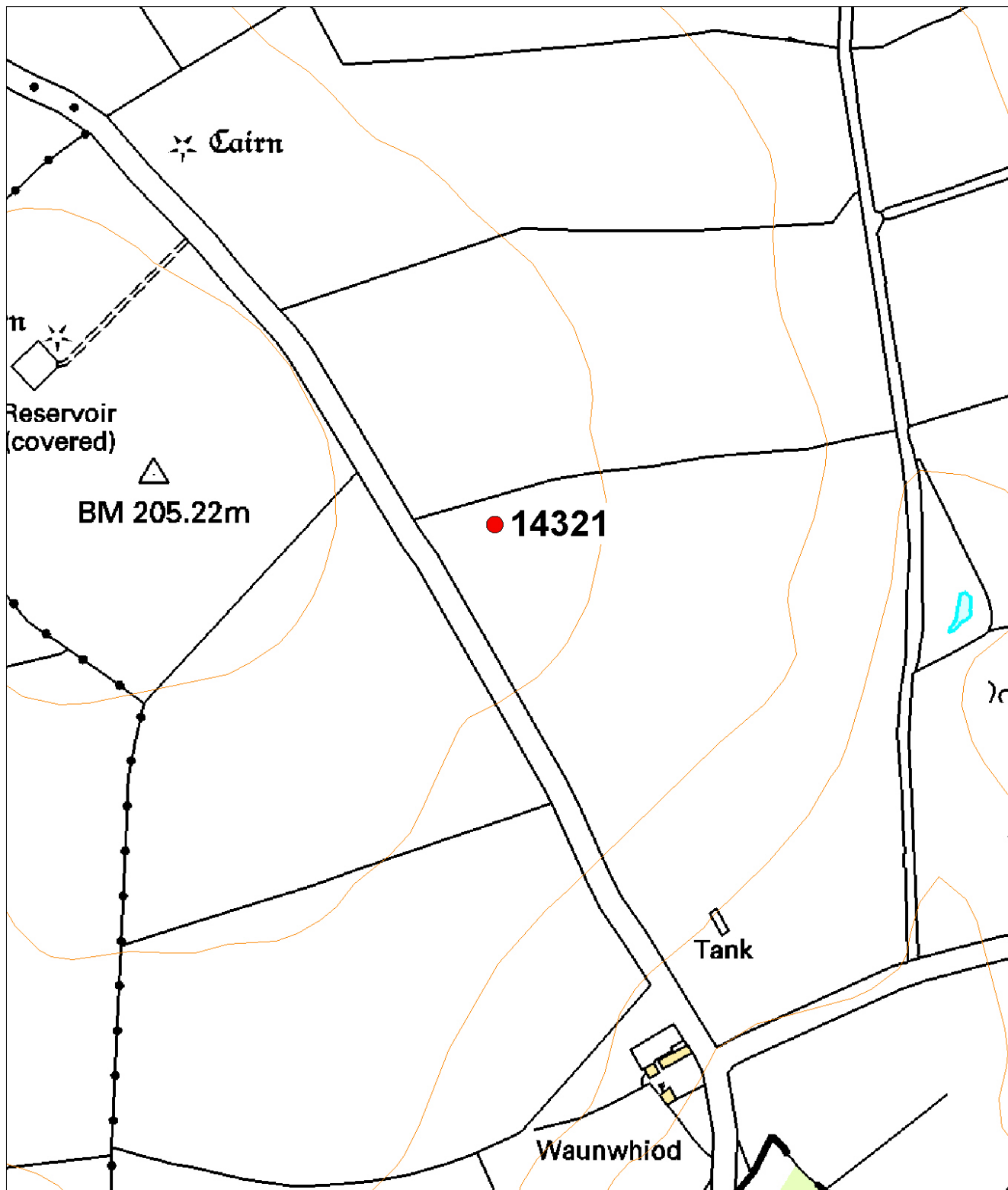
K Murphy 7 December 2006



Aerial photograph of 14321. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-103.4.



Ground photograph looking E over site of cropmark enclosure 14321.



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## 62206 BAYVIL

PRN 62206      NGR SN10234056

SITE NAME BAYVIL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

An aerial photograph taken in 2005 shows a crop-marked ditch of a circular defended enclosure. The enclosure lies on roughly level ground at 130m above sea level c.50m southeast of Bayvil Church. The aerial photograph shows a c.4m wide ditch enclosing an area c.60m diameter. A hedge-bank divides the site in two, with two-thirds of the crop-mark enclosure showing in barley on the eastern side - the field to the west was under pasture in 2005 with no visible crop-mark. There seems to be gap in the ditch on the southeast side possibly indicating an entrance. There are other, less well defined, gaps, the result of perhaps of geological anomalies or differential crop growth. However, there is the possibility that this is a segmented ditched enclosure, and therefore not Iron Age.

In December 2006 the east field was under maize stubble, the west field under improved pasture. There was no surface evidence for this site.

K Murphy 7 December 2006.

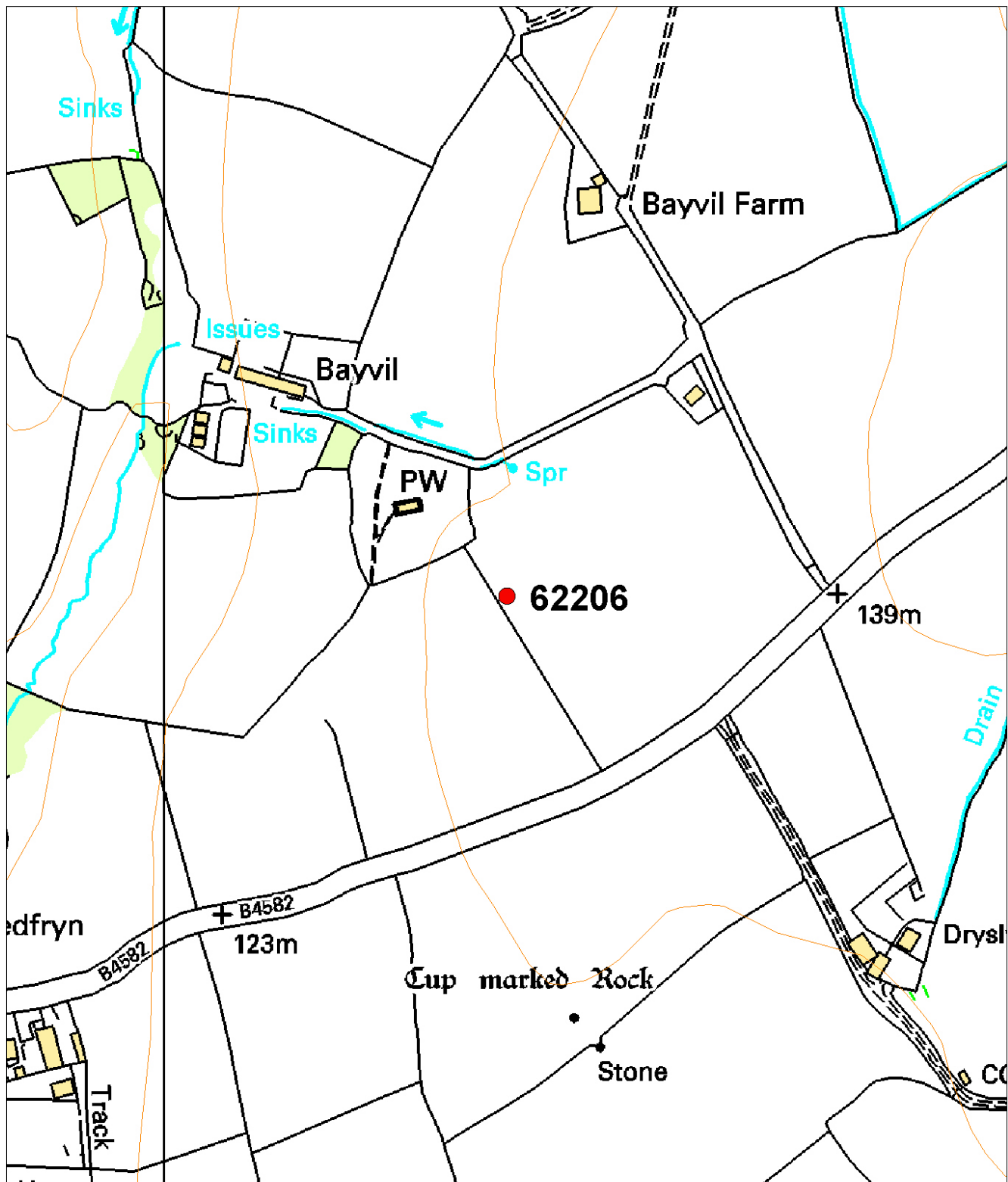




Aerial photograph of 62206. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_1279.



Ground photograph looking SE over site of cropmark enclosure 62206.



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## 62207 GELLI AUR

PRN 62207      NGR SN15114254

SITE NAME GELLI AUR

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs taken in 2006 show what seems to be a small, sub-circular enclosure with a concentric annexe. A crop-marked ditch defines the enclosure. The ditch is c.2m-3m wide and defines an area c.35m diameter. There may be a northwest-facing entrance through the ditch, but this is not clear. A very thin crop-mark ditch is concentric to the inner enclosure approximately 45m from it. This is visible on the west and north sides only - it probably lies beneath hedge-banks to the south and east. It defines a concentric annexe c.140m diameter. The site lies on level ground at 155m above sea level. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture. There were no earthworks or other surface evidence for the site.

K Murphy 7 December 2006



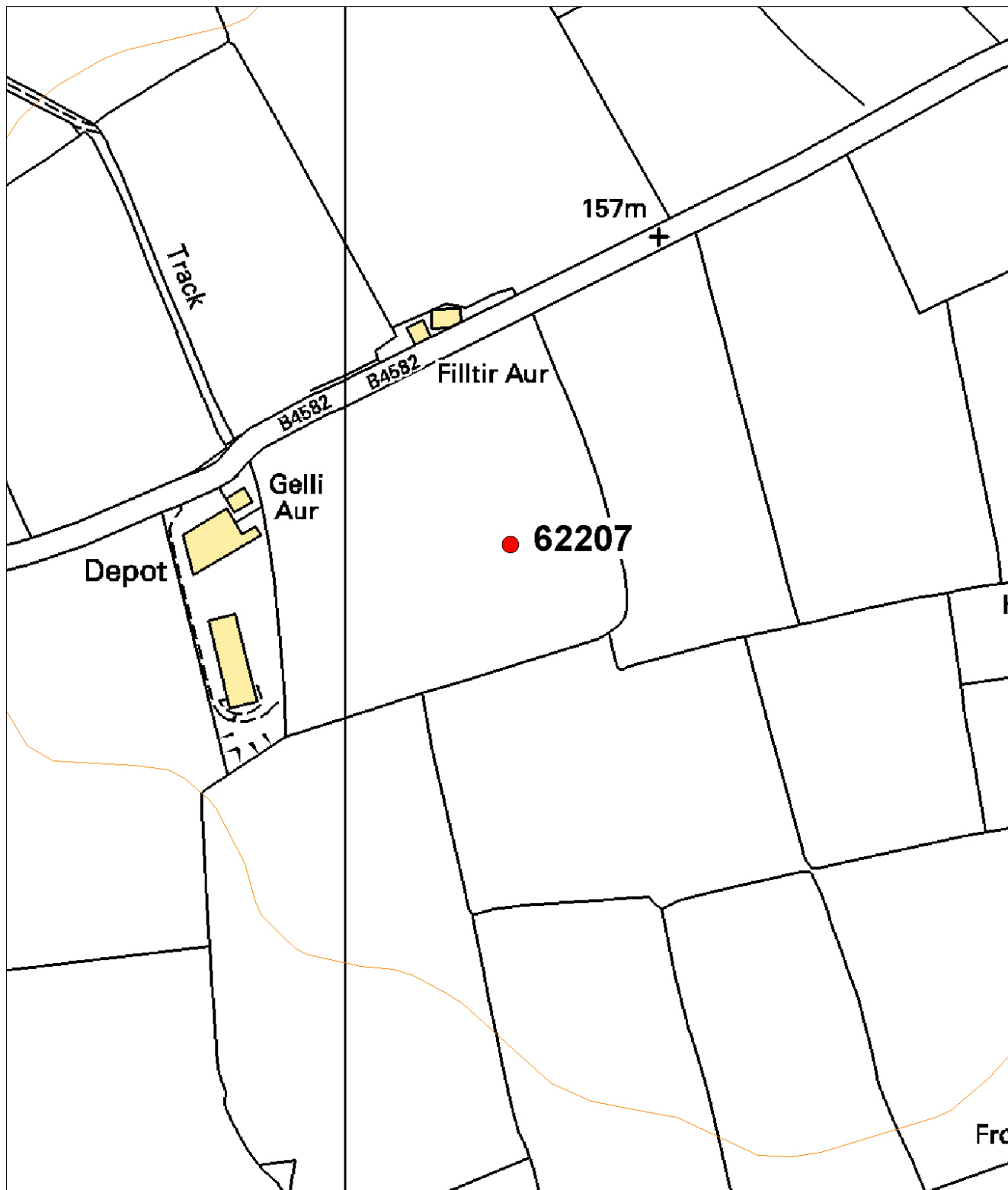


Aerial photograph of 62207. Cambria Archaeology reference AP\_2006\_3904



Ground photograph looking S over site of cropmark 62207.





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## **REJECTED SITES**

One site originally recorded as a possible Hillfort on the Historic Environment Record is now rejected:

1610 was originally identified as a possible hillfort in 1963, however no features have been identified on the ground and it is believed this record is a mis-location of 1597 to the south-east.