# A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CARMARTHENSHIRE, 2007-08: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN61, SN62, SN63 & SN64



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# A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CARMARTHENSHIRE, 2007-08: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN61, SN62, SN63 & SN64

Gan / By

### F Murphy, R Ramsey, M Page and K Murphy

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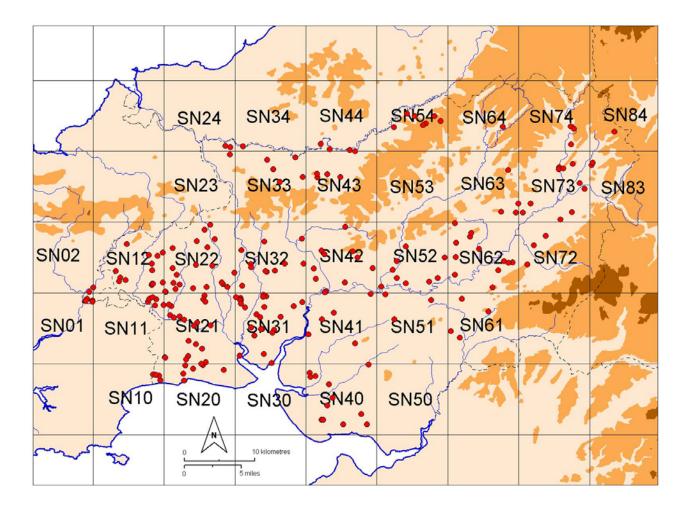
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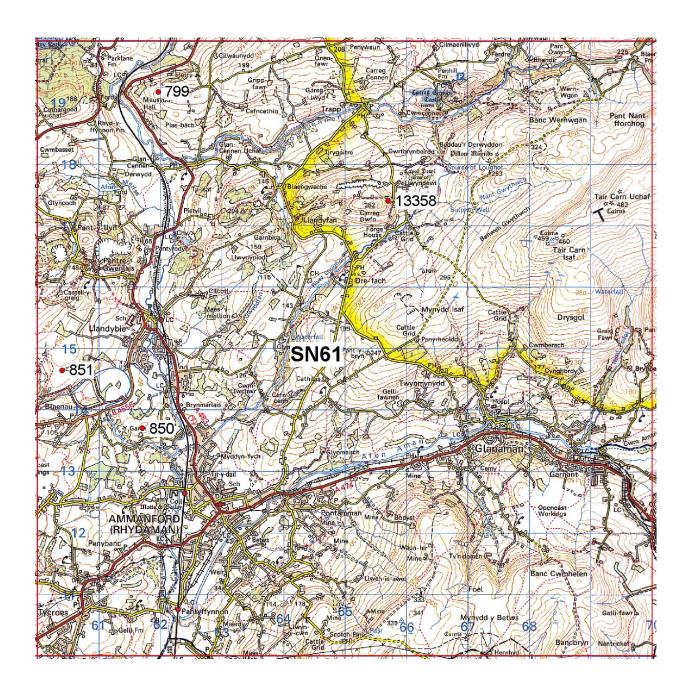
### SITE GAZETTEER OF 10KM GRID SQUARES SN61, SN62, SN63 AND SN64

For ease of handing the site gazetteers have been arranged into Ordnance Survey 10km grid squares. Each gazetteer consists of one or more 1:50,000 maps showing the overall location of each site followed by the individual entries for each site. Each entry comprises: a printout from the Historic Environment Record, including a site description; where available a ground photograph and an aerial photograph; and a 1:5000 map.

Some of the 1:5000 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.



Map based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map showing the distribution of sites in 10 km grid square SN61.

# 799 Waun y Castell

PRN 799 NGR SN61961917

<u>SITE NAME</u> WAUN-Y-CASTELL <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN61NW

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

<u>PERIOD</u> Prehistoric; Iron Age <u>CONDITION</u> D

### **SITE STATUS**

### **DESCRIPTION**

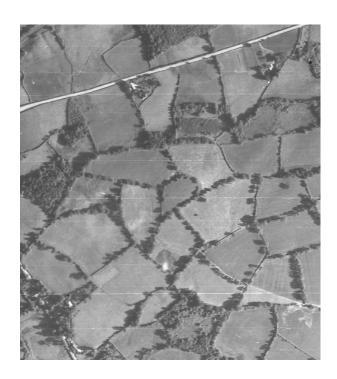
A circular defended enclosure situated on a hilltop at 140m above sea level. It has commanding views in all directions, particularly to the north and south. The Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1968 and recorded that a stone rampart was still visible on the northeast and southeast, with a maximum height of 0.8m. Elsewhere the rampart had gone but intermittent stone probably marked the course of the circular enclosure. The 2008 site visit found little had changed in the mean time. However, the stone rampart referred to by the Ordnance Survey would appear to be a later stonewall that re-utilises the earlier circular defences. Stone, possibly from the earlier defensive banks, has been used to build dry stonewalls along the line of the bank. There is little or no trace of an outer ditch on the ground, and no trace of an entrance. Although the size and shape of the earlier enclosure has been preserved by the later field boundaries, the site is all but destroyed.

The site lies within a field of rough pasture.

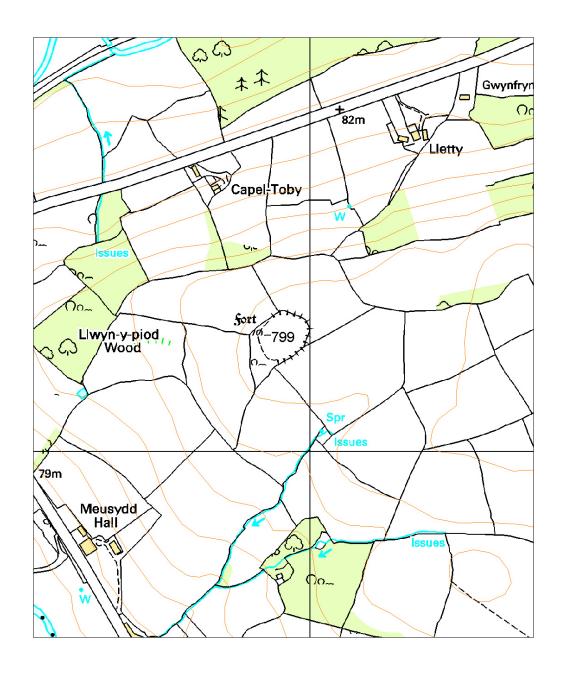
F Murphy and R Ramsey 28 February 2008



Looking E at remains of earth and stone enclosure bank re-utilised as a field boundary  $\,$ 



1946 aerial photograph of 799. Reference RAF 106G 1625 4117.



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# 850 Bryn Coed

PRN 850 NGR SN617137

SITE NAME BRYNCOED MAPSHEET SN61SW

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Prehistoric; Iron Age CONDITION D

### **SITE STATUS**

### **DESCRIPTION**

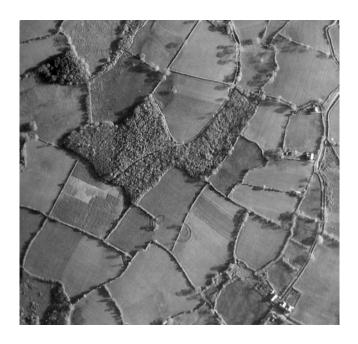
The remains of a possible bivallate enclosure identified from a 1947 aerial photograph. The site is located on a local summit at 80m above sea level, with commanding views in all directions. The Ordnance Survey could find no trace of an earthwork in 1968. In 2008 there was no trace of an earthwork on the ground either. The area was a scene of military activity during the Second World War, evidenced by the concrete pill box (PRN 63957) 60m to the southwest of this site's location.

The site lies within a field under pasture.

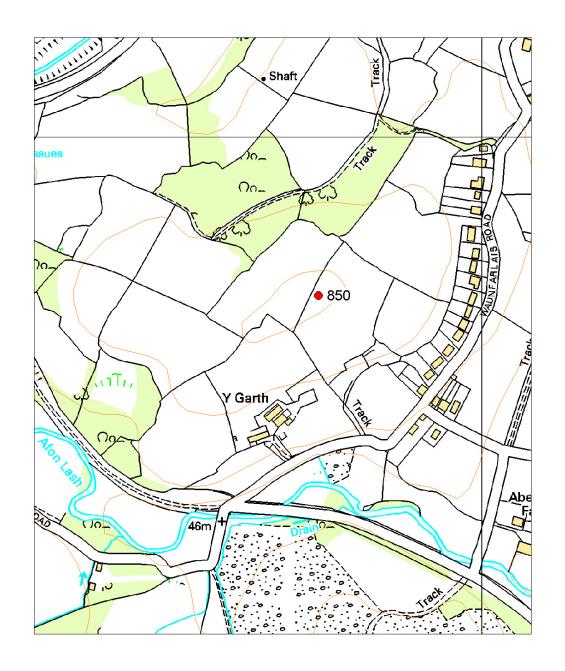
F Murphy and R Ramsey 28 February 2008



Looking NE across area of putative cropmark enclosure



1947 aerial photograph of 850. Reference RAF CPE UK 2079 2205.



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### 851 Tireinion

PRN 851 NGR SN60401464

SITE NAME TIREINION MAPSHEET SN61SW

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Prehistoric; Iron Age CONDITION C

### **SITE STATUS**

### **DESCRIPTION**

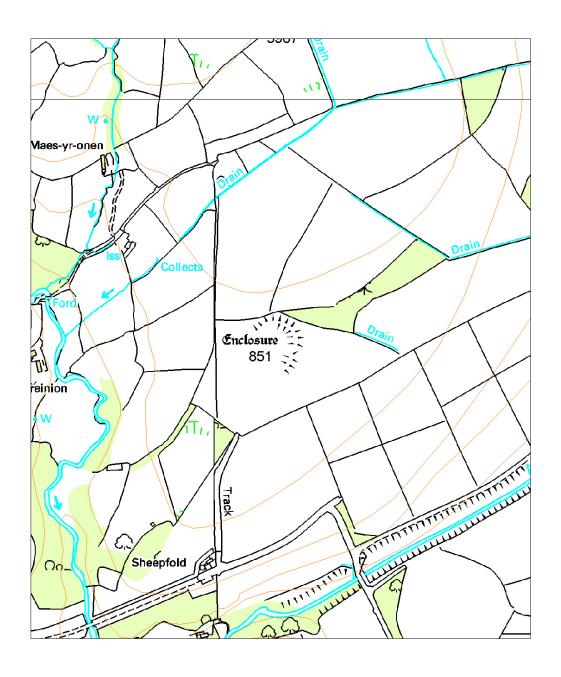
A circular, univallate defended enclosure located on a gentle southeast facing hillslope at 120m above sea level. The Ordnance Survey (1969) recorded that the enclosure measured c.70m in diameter, with a bank 1.2m high. There was no trace of a ditch but a simple entrance was identified on the east. In 2008 the earthwork has been much reduced by ploughing. The defensive bank is not complete and where it does exist is much spread and reaches a maximum height of only c.0.35m. The entrance on the east side is not visible. However, an outer ditch is just discernable on the north close to the boundary fence, and on the southeast.

The site is situated within a field of rough pasture.

F Murphy and R Ramsey 28 February 2008



Looking NW across low earthwork of defended enclosure



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# 13358 Careg Dwfn

PRN 13358 NGR SN65701740

SITE NAME CAREG DWFN MAPSHEET SN61NE

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

<u>PERIOD</u> Iron Age; Early Medieval <u>CONDITION</u> C

### **SITE STATUS**

### **DESCRIPTION**

A sub-circular, univallate enclosure that lies on the northeast facing slope of a rocky outcrop at 250m above sea level. In 2008 a single bank appears to enclose an area of approximately 60 - 70m in diameter. The bank is not complete and is not visible on the east where it dwindles to nothing beneath dense gorse growth. However, where it is best preserved on the south it reaches an internal height of as much as 1.5m. A 1.2m gap in the bank on the east may indicate an entrance. The interior of the enclosure is quite steeply sloping, with rock breaking through the surface. There are some level areas that appear to be terraced into the slope, but dense gorse growth prevented further investigation. The quarrying undertaken in the area over the years also hampers an accurate interpretation of the site. There are remains of a modern stonework structure, concrete plinth and metal fittings on the northwest side of the site.

The site commands wide views to the north, east and south but is overlooked to the west. The site is situated within an open area of rocky outcrop, with rough grass and gorse.

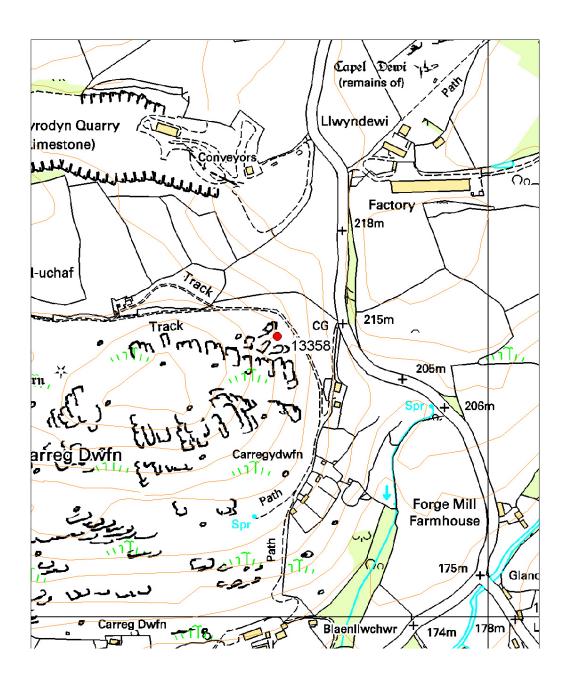
F Murphy and R Ramsey 29 February 2008

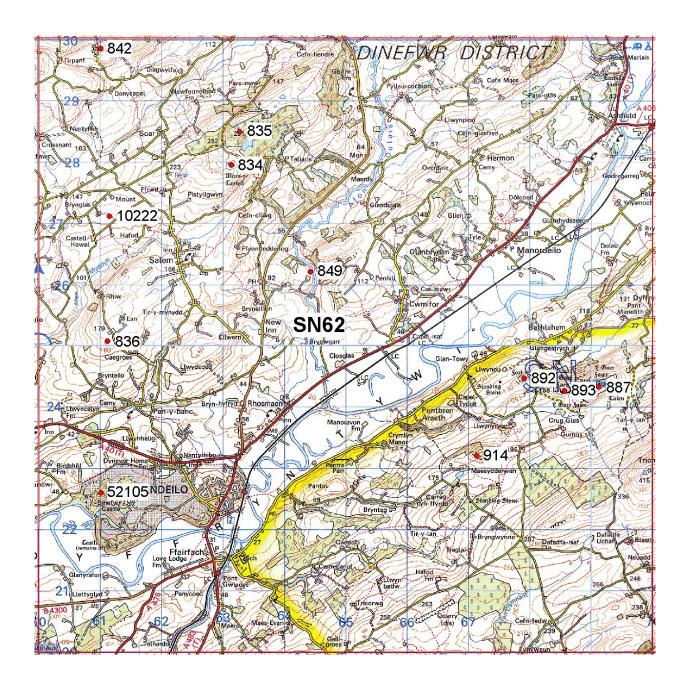


Looking SE from internal area of enclosure towards defensive bank



Aerial photograph of 13358. Reference DAT AP86-85.4.





Map based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map showing the distribution of sites in 10 km grid square SN62.

# 834 Maes y Castell

PRN 834 NGR SN63132794

SITE NAME MAES Y CASTELL MAPSHEET SN62NW

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

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

**SITE STATUS SAM** 

### **DESCRIPTION**

A small oval enclosure situated on the top of a dome-shaped hill that reaches 250m above sea level. It is defended by a double bank and ditch system that is strongest on the south side, and weaker on the east side where the ground slopes away more steeply. There are two entrances; a simple entrance on the east that appears to have been disturbed in the past, and an entrance on the southwest that has overlapping terminals with some inturning of the inner bank, perhaps forming a small annexe between the ramparts.

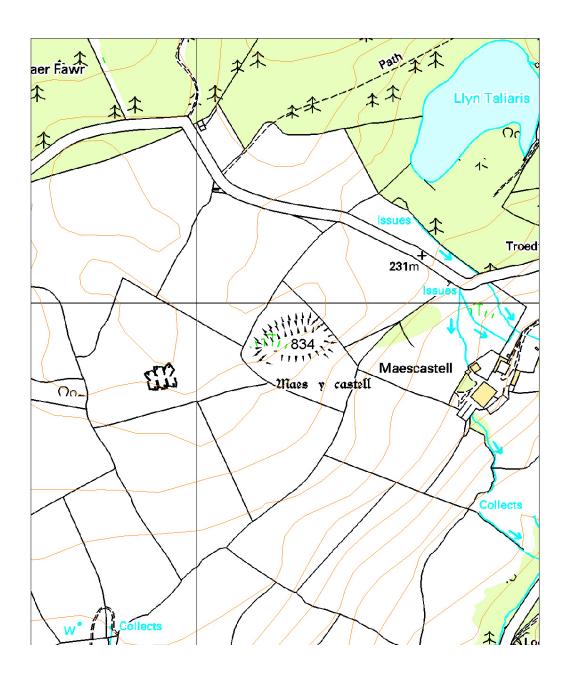
Cadw reports that the inner bank has a surrounding ditch that peters out on the south side, and there is an outer bank on the northeast, north and northwest sections with an outer ditch on the north side only. In 1992, the grass cover having improved, possible hut platforms were revealed within the internal area.

The whole site is covered with short grass and some bracken, unploughed it is currently grazed by sheep.

F Murphy 27 February 2008 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 834. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference AP 2005\_2502.



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### 835 Gaer Fawr

PRN 835 NGR SN63272848

SITE NAME GAER FAWR; GAER FACH MAPSHEET SN62NW

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

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

### **SITE STATUS**

### **DESCRIPTION**

A univallate, sub-circular defended enclosure situated at the west end of a broad ridge at 280m above sea level. To the north, south and west the land falls steeply away and forms a natural defence for the internal area. On the east the defensive circuit is completed by a curved length of wall, 150m long, by 5m wide and 0.6m high. There is no external ditch and no certain evidence of an entrance. The defensive wall does not appear to have ever encircled the whole hill. It is probable that the wall has been greatly reduced over time by stone robbing.

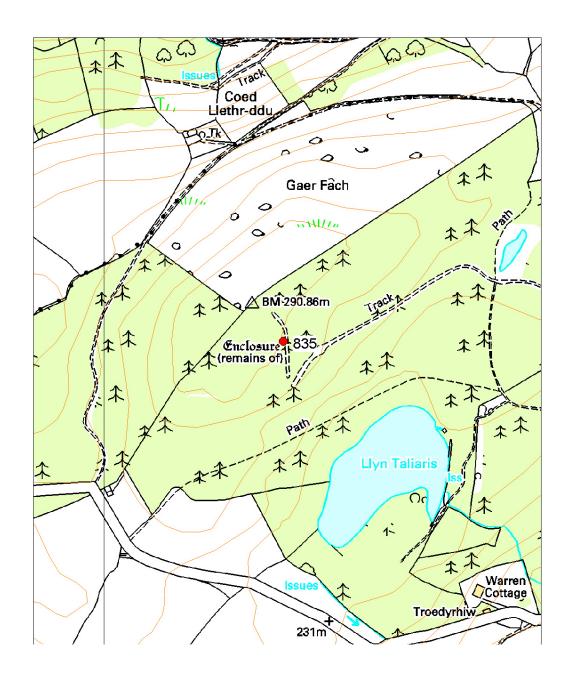
The sloping interior is roughly circular, approximately 120m in diameter, and is now heavily disturbed by forestry activity, after at least two phases of planting. A quarry cut into the steep south slope has also damaged the site.

The site is under coniferous woodland and is overgrown with dense tree growth and low growing vegetation.

F Murphy and W Steele 23 October 2007



Looking N along remains of enclosure bank within woodland



### 836 Cefn Rhiwlas

PRN 836 NGR SN61122507

<u>SITE NAME</u> CEFN RHIWLAS <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN62NW

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Topog

<u>PERIOD</u> Prehistoric?; Iron Age? <u>CONDITION</u> C

### **SITE STATUS**

### **DESCRIPTION**

An apparent circular enclosure situated on a gentle southwest facing hillslope at 170m above sea level. A hedge grows along the circular boundary of the enclosure, making it stand out on aerial photographs, and the interior forms a pasture field. The diameter of the enclosure is approximately 100m. In 2008 the site visit found no trace of any banks or ditches. There was no evidence of an entrance into the enclosure, apart from the one used today that is southeast facing, but no earthworks are associated with it. There is quite a marked difference between the ground level of the enclosed circular field and those fields to the north and northeast, with a drop of c1.5m between them, which does give an appearance of there being a bank here. However, this may be exaggerated by what appears to be a modern drainage ditch around the perimeter of the circular hedgebank in this area.

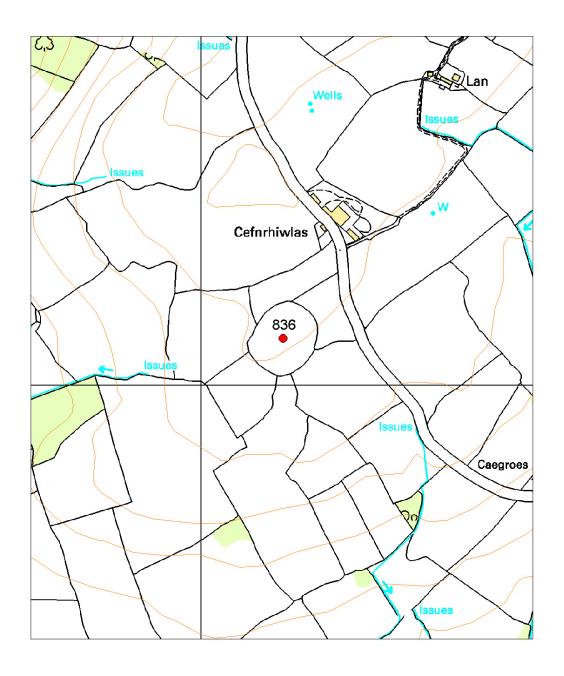
F Murphy and R Ramsey 6 March 2008



Looking NW at hedgebank boundary that possibly marks outline of circular enclosure



Aerial photograph of 836. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2007\_1714.



1:5000

# 842 Maes-y-Castell

PRN 842 NGR SN61002984

SITE NAME MAES-Y-CASTELL MAPSHEET SN62NW

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

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

### **SITE STATUS**

### **DESCRIPTION**

A small roughly rectangular enclosure, approximately 40m north-south and 35m east-west, situated on a low knoll at the south end of a ridge of land at 230m above sea level. In 1917 the RCAHM reported that the earthwork remains were very faint. By the 1970s the Ordnance Survey report that, though weak, it was still possible to trace the defences around the circumference of the knoll's summit. The knoll is naturally well defended by steep slopes in all directions except on the north where the likely approach to the site would be along the ridge. It is on this north side that scarping has produced a low curving bank on top of a scarp with a maximum height of 1.5m. This earthwork was visible in 2008, as was a faint trace of an outer ditch in this area. However, on the ground there was now no trace of a bank surrounding the summit of the knoll.

The Ordnance Survey suggested that there was a further outer bank on the north side, along the line of the current modern hedge where there is a marked difference in level of about 1m in the adjacent field. The 2008 site visit thought this a reasonable suggestion.

The area has been heavily ploughed over the years and the site now has a smooth spread profile. In 2008 there was no evidence for an entrance on the ground. The site is under pasture, with gorse growing on the steep natural slopes.

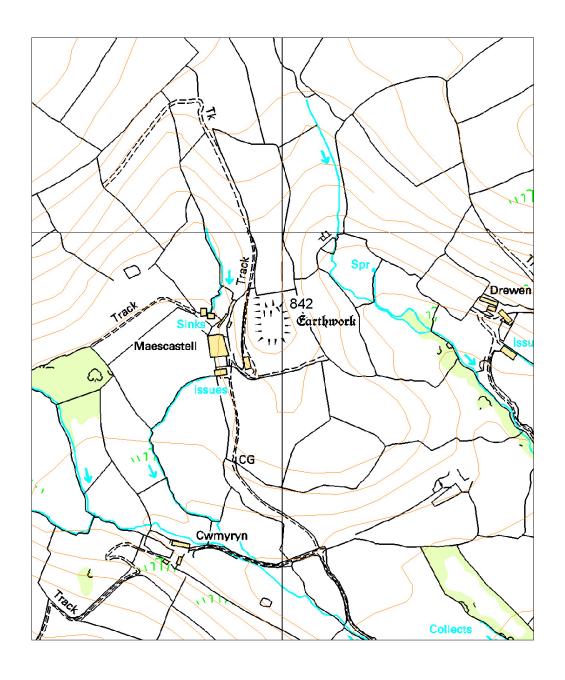
F Murphy and R Ramsey 6 March 2008



Looking WNW towards earthwork of defended enclosure



Aerial photograph of 842. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2007\_3366.



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# 849 Tal-y-Fan

PRN 849 NGR SN64422620

SITE NAME TAL-Y-FAN MAPSHEET SN62NW

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

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

### **SITE STATUS**

### **DESCRIPTION**

A rectangular-shaped defended enclosure situated at 50m above sea level on the edge of a northeast facing slope that drops steeply to the Afon Dulais below. The northwest and southwest sides of the rectangle are defined on the ground by a ditch, that in 1968 the Ordnance Survey described as having a maximum depth of 1m and a maximum width of 18m. The steep northeast slope forms the east side of the enclosure but there was no trace of any bank or ditch on the southeast side.

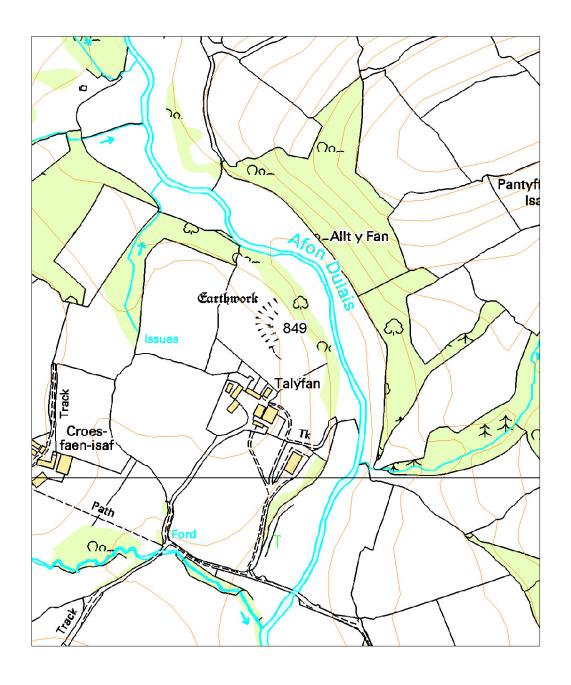
In 2008 the site's condition had changed little since the earlier Ordnance Survey visit except that the earthwork appeared more spread, and a faint suggestion of an inner bank on the edge of the ditch could be seen. There did appear to be a faint trace of a second outer ditch beyond the northwest end curving around to the south, but it was very weak. It is difficult to judge the size of the enclosure but it would appear to be approximately 90m by 50m to the furthest extent of the ditches. It would have enclosed an internal area of c.60m by 40m. No entrance was visible on the ground. The interior of the enclosure has a slightly hollowed appearance.

The site lies in a field under pasture.

F Murphy and R Ramsey 6 March 2008



Looking E across enclosure outer bank and ditch



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### 887 Carn Goch

PRN 887 NGR SN69122432

<u>SITE NAME</u> CARN GOCH; GAER FAWR Y <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN62SE

SITE TYPE HILLFORT FORM Earthwork

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

**SITE STATUS SAM** 

### **DESCRIPTION**

This is the larger of two hillforts situated on Carn Goch known as "Y Gaer Fawr" that encloses an area of about 12 ha. It occupies the summit of a sandstone ridge at 220m above sea level with ground falling away steeply on all sides. A slight gap divides this upper, larger hillfort from the lower enclosure "Y Gaer Fach" (PRN 893) that sits on a knoll to the west. Both hillforts appear to be of similar construction and are therefore probably of the same date.

Y Gaer Fawr is a long oval in shape running sothwest-northeast. It is surrounded by a single massive dry stonewall now collapsed, and has an outer wall on the northwest side. Hogg (1974) has identified three phases of fortification:

- 1 A slight, possibly revetted, bank of earth containing much rubble, still traceable at the north-east and along the south-east side, but destroyed or concealed elsewhere. This would have enclosed about 12 ha.
- 2- A massive stone wall around the whole circuit except at the west end of the southeast side, where owing to the presence of cliffs the earlier wall seems to have been considered adequate. The area enclosed was a little smaller, about 11.2 ha.
- 3 A further stone wall, rather less massive, apparently intended to form an annexe enclosing a broad shelf on the north side of the hill, but never finished. This would have added a further 4 ha to the enclosed area.

At least eight gateways have been identified. The main entrance is on the northeast end with a double portal and there is a single broad gateway on the southwest side. There are six "posterns"; four on the northwest side and two on the southwest.

Within the hillfort there are a number of structures. The summit cairn measures  $55m \times 20m \times 3m$  high, which, like the rampart, is dry stone. Two roughly rectangular structures stand at the centre of the hillfort. The larger measures  $25m \times 9m$ , the other measures  $14m \times 8m$ , and these may represent a medieval house and fold. An almost circular levelled platform, the possible remains of a round house, 14m in diameter, is located about 25m south of the medieval house.

The rampart varies in size from its most massive west side where it is c.6.5m high, down to c.1.5m high on other sides.

Apart from the dry stone ramparts and cairn that have no vegetation cover, the interior of the fort is covered with grass and/or bracken.

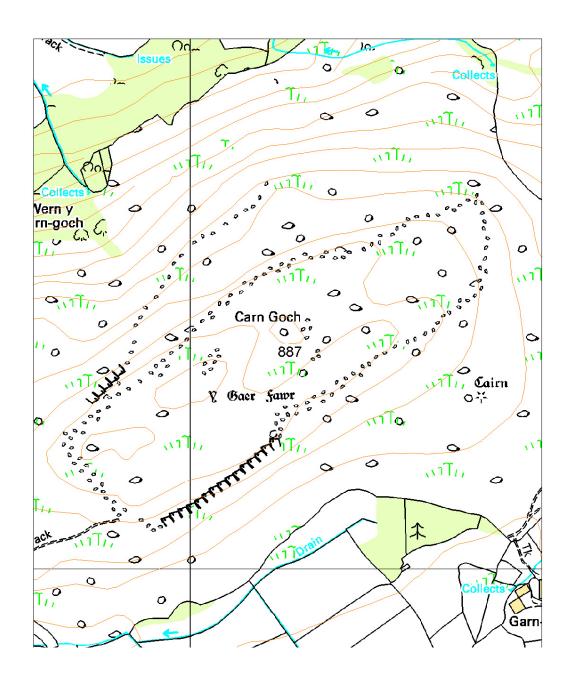
F Murphy 27 February 2008 - compiled from several sources



Facing SE looking at one the southeastern postern gateways



Aerial photograph of 887. RCAHMW Crown Copyright  $\ @$  reference DI2007\_0753.



# 892 Llwyndu

PRN 892 NGR SN67902447

SITE NAME LLWYNDU CAMP MAPSHEET SN62SE

SITE TYPE HILLFORT FORM Earthwork

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

SITE STATUS SAM; ACK

### **DESCRIPTION**

An oval shaped hillfort that occupies a commanding position on a spur of land at approximately 140m above sea level, with steep slopes all around. The site has good views along the valley and is indivisible with both hillforts on Carn Goch (PRNs 887 & 892).

The Ordnance Survey identified the enclosure as having bivallate defences, although they record that on the northeast only a single bank and ditch defend the site. A simple entrance is noted on the southwest, and in the north corner a lateral entrance with evidence of it having been rock cut. On the northwest and southeast sides there is a scarped slope with the additional natural defence of the steep slopes below them.

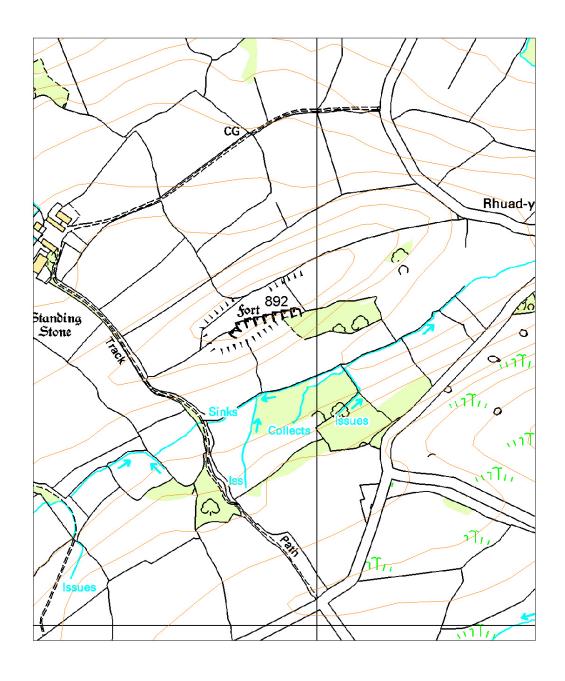
Internally there is a median cross-bank, c.3m high with a ditch on its southwest side 1m below its external field level. Quite a considerable stone content is visible in this cross-bank. No other internal features have been identified.

The site lies within an area of grazed grass, rough grass, scrub and bracken.

F Murphy 27 February 2008 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 892. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2007\_0756.



### 893 Y Gaer Fach

PRN 893 NGR SN68562426

SITE NAME GAER FACH Y MAPSHEET SN62SE

SITE TYPE HILLFORT FORM Earthwork

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

**SITE STATUS SAM** 

### **DESCRIPTION**

The smaller of the two hillforts situated on Carn Goch, known as "Y Gaer Fach". It is situated on a small knoll at 210m above sea level, and is separated from the larger hillfort (PRN 887) by a small gap.

It is sub-circular in shape, and defended by a single stone wall, apart from on the west side where the rampart overlaps and runs parallel producing a narrow corridor. The RCAHM (1917) consider this to be an entrance, whereas Hogg (1974) contends it is part of an unfinished second phase of construction. There is an entrance on the east that consists of two out-turned ramparts forming a narrow passageway running down the hill for approximately 60m towards the adjacent hillfort. The RCAHM (1917) identified traces of a hut circle within the fort, but subsequent visits by the Ordnance Survey and Cadw have not identified any internal features.

The whole site is very rocky, and overgrown with bracken.

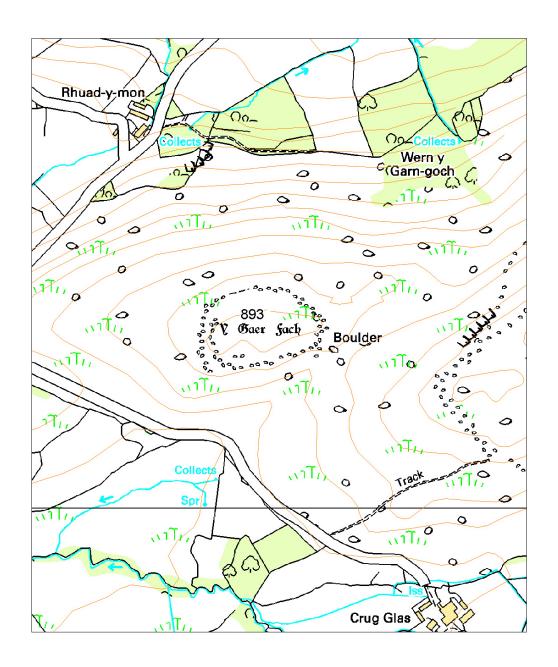
F Murphy 27 February 2008 - compiled from several sources



Looking NE towards Y Gaer fawr



Aerial photograph of 893. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2007\_0741.



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# 914 Carreg Cegyn

PRN 914 NGR SN67132320

SITE NAME CARREG CEGYN MAPSHEET SN62SE

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

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

### **SITE STATUS**

### **DESCRIPTION**

The remains of a strong bank c.30m long that curves around the west side of the base of rocky summit. Located at 220m above sea level, surrounding part of the summit of the hill, this substantial bank measures c.0.75m high and c.5m wide. On the ground in 2008 there was a faint trace of an outer ditch and in places perhaps an inner one. Unfortunately quarrying in the area has compromised much of the site. However, the strength of the remaining defensive bank in this location suggests that this was a defended enclosure if not a small hillfort.

The defensive bank is situated on land under pasture with some gorse and bracken. The internal area of enclosure is under woodland and scrub

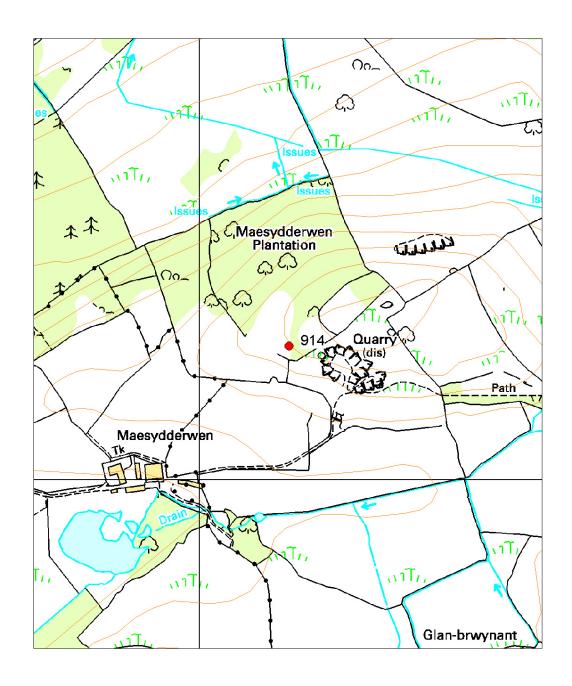
F Murphy and R Ramsey 6 March 2008



Looking S at curving defensive bank of possible hillfort



Looking E at curving defensive bank of possible hillfort



# 10222 Pant y Castell

PRN 10222 NGR SN61152710

SITE NAME PANT Y CASTELL MAPSHEET SN62NW

SITE TYPE ENCLOSURE?; DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark

<u>PERIOD</u> Prehistoric?; Iron Age? <u>CONDITION</u> D

**SITE STATUS** 

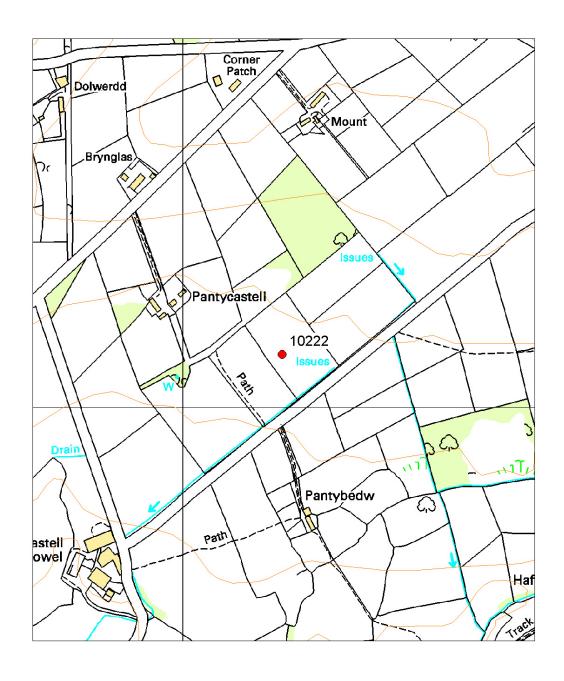
### **DESCRIPTION**

A circular univallate enclosure identified from aerial photographs of the 1940's. It is situated on a moderate southwest facing hillslope at 160m above sea level. The enclosure is approximately 50 - 60m in diameter. No entrance is visible on the aerial photograph. In 2008 the site was inaccessible because of the dense scrub and undergrowth across the site.

F Murphy and R Ramsey 6 March 2008



1946 aerial photograph of 10222. Reference RAF 106G 1625 1146.



# 52105 The Rookery

PRN 52105 NGR SN61012260

<u>SITE NAME</u> THE ROOKERY <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN62SW

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

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

**SITE STATUS** 

### **DESCRIPTION**

An inland promontory fort situated at the end of a west facing spur of land at 95m above sea level. To the north, west and south the site is defended by slopes that drop steeply away to ground at least 35m below. A high earth bank defends the easily approachable east side. This bank has a maximum height of 3m, and there are slight traces of an outer ditch. A simple entrance was located at the east end of the bank, where it stops short of the steep natural slope. A bank is traceable running along the south and west sides of the promontory as a low earthwork less that 1m high. The internal area is oval in shape, and measures approximately 80m east-west by 50m north-south.

The site is within an area of woodland.

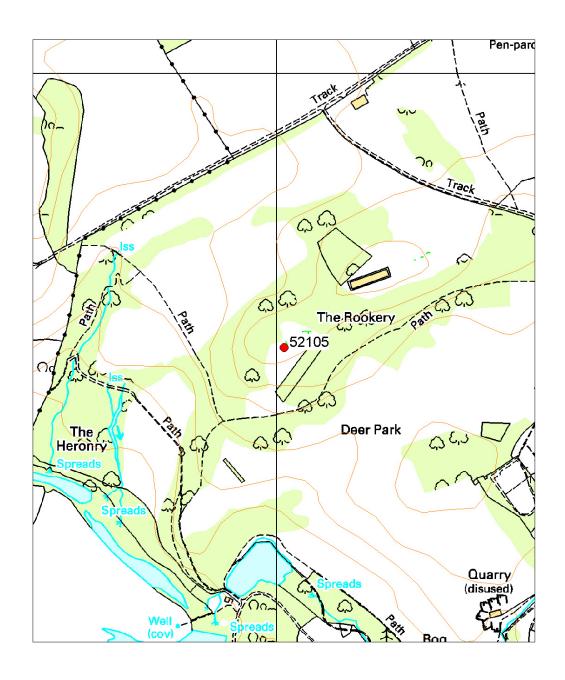
K Murphy and R Ramsey 6 March 2008

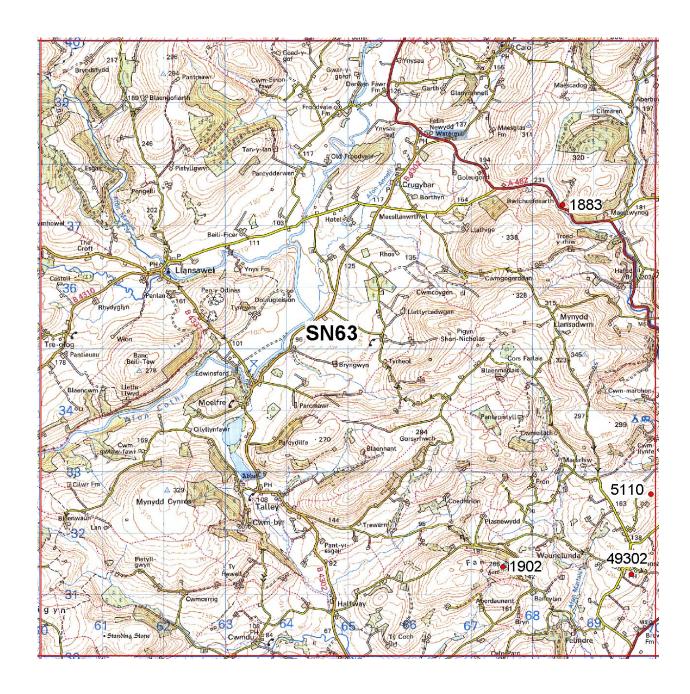


Looking SW at defensive bank and ditch of inland promontory



Aerial photograph of 52105. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2007\_1731.





Map based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map showing the distribution of sites in 10 km grid square SN63.

## 1883 Pant y Rhedin

PRN 1883 NGR SN68483733

<u>SITE NAME</u> PANT-Y-RHEDIN <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN63NE

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

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

### **SITE STATUS**

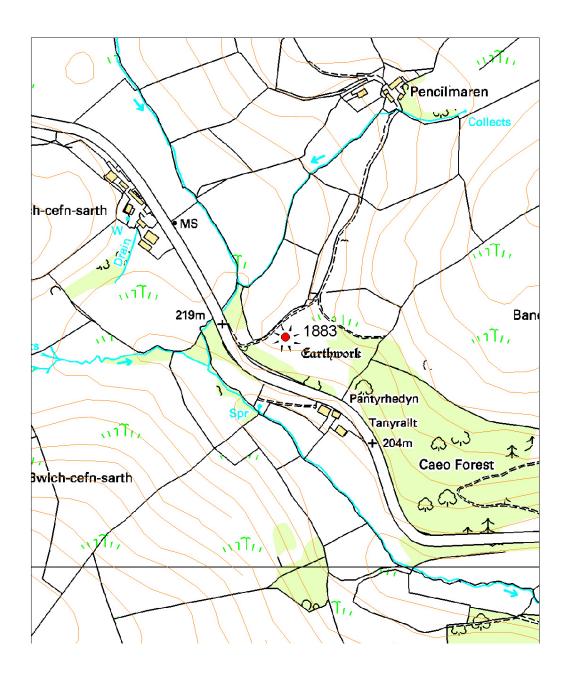
### **DESCRIPTION**

Situated on the southwest slope of a small steep-sided hillock at 230m above sea level, with good views along the valley, is a small enclosure defined by a circular ditch. In 1976 the Ordnance Survey recorded that it had a diameter of 30m and averaged 0.6m deep. They noted that the ditch crossed the ridge of the hillock, cut into the rock, and that internally there was a levelled area c.10m square. Apart from this levelling, the interior appeared to be in its natural state. No causeway was visible across the ditch. The Ordnance Survey suggested it was an Iron Age homestead in an unusual position.

In 2008 the ditch was still visible on the southwest downslope side of the grass-covered rocky hillock or knoll. It could be traced cutting across the top of the hillock but was only visible intermittently, and was not a continuous circular ditch. The average depth of the ditch is now 0.45m. There was no evidence of any other earthworks, or any type of entrance or causeway. This is possibly not a defended enclosure.

The site is situated on a natural rocky hillock that is covered in rough grass and gorse.

F Murphy and R Ramsey 6 March 2008



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### 1902 Y Fan

PRN 1902 NGR SN67513145

SITE NAME FAN YMAPSHEET SN63SE

SITE TYPE HILLFORT FORM Earthwork

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

**SITE STATUS SAM** 

### **DESCRIPTION**

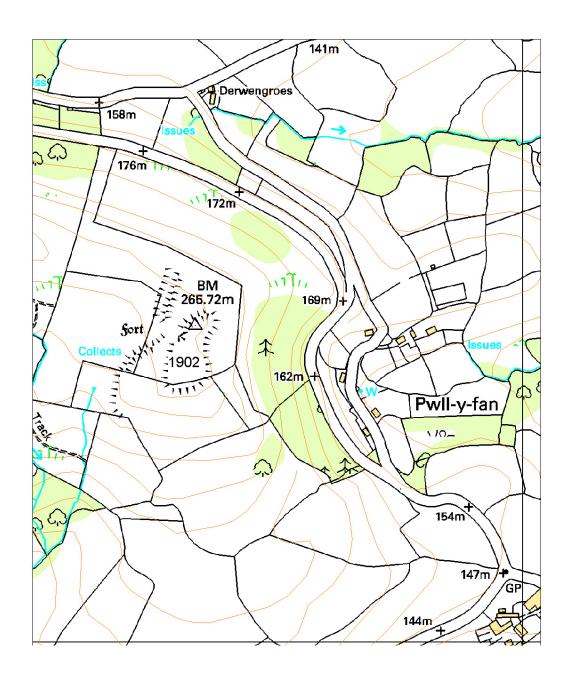
The prominent summit of Y Fan, reaching some 250m above sea level, is occupied by a small irregular shaped hilltop enclosure. The site is defended by very steep natural slopes on the east, but the gentle west slopes are defended by well preserved defences that consist of a scarp 3.4m high with traces of an inner bank. A simple inturned entrance is situated at the midpoint of the west side. From the entrance two weak banks splay out, one running north and ending on the steep slopes, and the other curving to the south where it becomes a scarp slope which turns along the hillside, and fades out.

The whole site is under short sheep grazed grass. The soil is too shallow for ploughing and bedrock is visible in places across the site. The slopes to the north and east are forested.

F Murphy 27 February 2008 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 1902. Reference DAT AP95-69.20.



## 5110 Bron y Gaer

PRN 5110 NGR SN69923263

<u>SITE NAME</u> CEFN GAER; BRON Y GAER <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN63SE

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

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

#### **SITE STATUS**

### **DESCRIPTION**

Discovered during aerial survey in 2006 by the RCAHMW, this sub-rectangular univallate defended enclosure is situated on a prominent southwest-northeast ridge at 190m above sea level. Visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph, the 2007 site visit identified the enclosure as a slight earthwork, no more than 0.4m in height, which would have been difficult to identify without the assistance of the aerial photograph.

The sub-rectangular enclosure is approximately 50m northwest-southeast by 45m southwest-northeast. It has a northeast facing simple entrance. There is evidence on the aerial photograph of internal features within the main enclosure. These include a small rectangular cropmark that may indicate a house site, plus a larger rectangular feature. A small rectangular cropmark also lies outside the northeast entrance. Approximately 40m to the northeast a section of bivallate earthwork cuts across the ridge, possibly all that remains of a bivallate defended annex to the main enclosure.

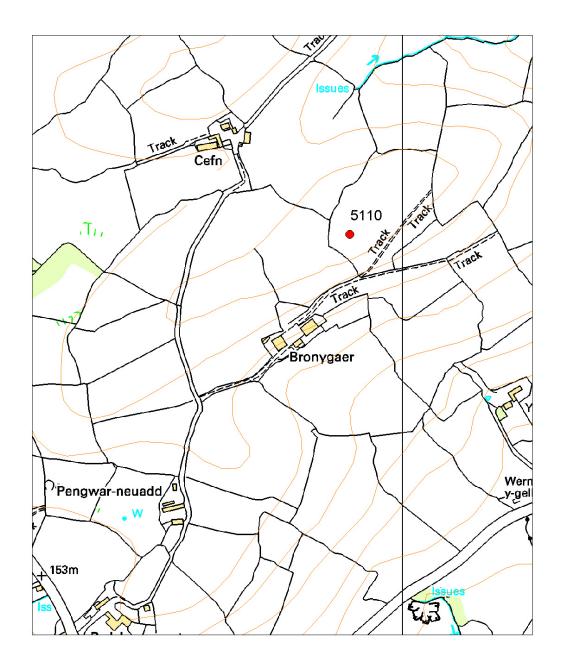
The enclosure is situated in a field of improved pasture that is regularly ploughed.

F Murphy November 2007



Looking SW across site of crop mark enclosure - located on summit of hill - enclosure ditches just visible in places





## 49302 Llansadwrn

PRN 49302 NGR SN69603133

SITE NAME LLANSADWRNMAPSHEET SN63SE

SITE TYPE ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark

<u>PERIOD</u> Prehistoric?; Iron Age? <u>CONDITION</u> D

### **SITE STATUS**

### **DESCRIPTION**

A sub-circular cropmark visible on aerial photographs 100m southeast of Llansadwrn parish church situated on a gentle southeast facing slope at 120m above sea level. The cropmark measures approximately 50m north-south and 60m east-west, and is bisected by a modern hedgebank. No entrance can be seen on the aerial photograph. In 2008 no trace of any earthworks were visible on the ground.

The site lies within fields of improved pasture.

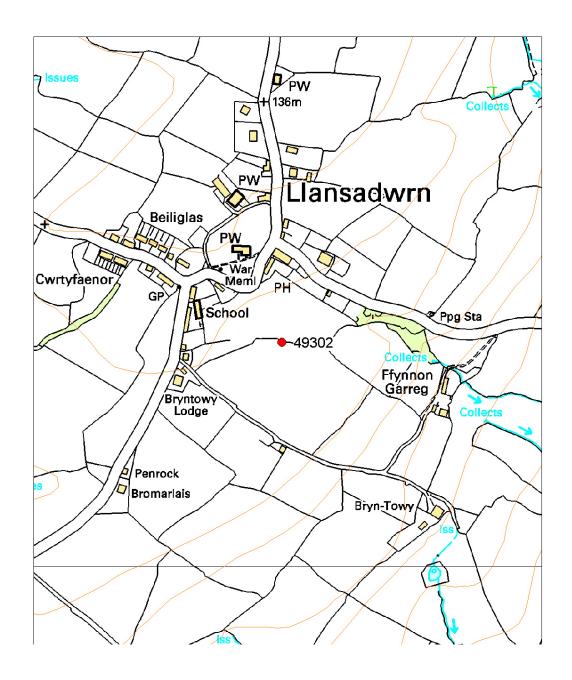
F Murphy and R Ramsey 6 March 2008



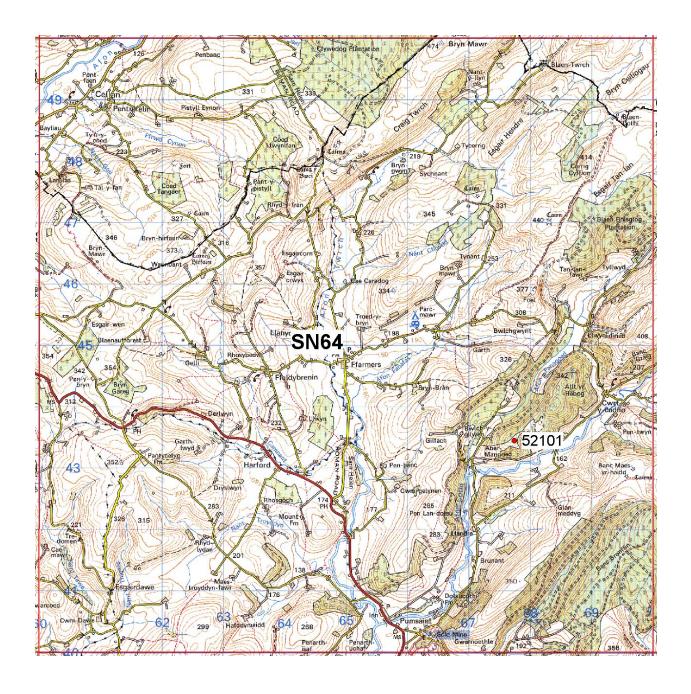
Looking SE across area or cropmark circular enclosure



Aerial photograph of 49302. RCAHMW Crown Copyright  $\mbox{\ensuremath{@}}$  reference DAT AP84-17.30.



1:5000 T



Map based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map showing the distribution of sites in 10 km grid square SN64.

# 52101 Allt Aber Mangoed

PRN 52101 NGR SN67744345

<u>SITE NAME</u> ALLT ABER-MANGOED <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN64SE

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

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

**SITE STATUS** 

### **DESCRIPTION**

A polygonal defended enclosure located during aerial survey in 2002 by the RCAHMW. It is situated towards the summit of a hill at 280m above sea level, on a southeast facing slope. Measuring approximately 65m by 80m the enclosure would appear, from the aerial photographs, to survive as a low earthwork. However, the 2007 site visit found the area to be one of rough pasture where no earthworks could be traced on the ground.

From the aerial photographs the enclosure appears to be univallate with a possible entrance on the west. A number of linear banks and ditches radiate out from the enclosure on the west and north that may indicate an annex or an associated field system, but their extents are obscured by the forestry plantation to the northwest.

F Murphy November 2007



Looking NE across site of crop mark enclosure site - identified by aerial photo.



Aerial photograph of 52101. RCAHMW Crown Copyright  $\ensuremath{\mathbb{G}}$  reference DI2007\_0196.

