
Prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwent

March 2006

A report for Cadw
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Contracts Division



Gaer(Crug-y-Gaer) (PRN 01958g) © GGAT

GGAT report no. 2006/021
Project no. GGAT 78

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Summary

This report presents the results of the second year's work on this project, which consisted of a desktop study of the known defended settlement sites in Gwent, followed by field visits to approximately half of the known sites. A database was prepared, incorporating such details of form and construction as could be gathered from published material; information on condition and current threats was added for all the visited sites and the description was refined where necessary. The main part of the report consists a gazetteer of sites prefaced by an introduction discussing general aspects of their appearance.

Acknowledgements

This report and its maps were prepared by Hannah Wiggins with some assistance from Edith Evans and Richard Lewis. The fieldwork was carried out by Hannah Wiggins, with some assistance from Caroline Thomas and Daryl Williams. I am grateful to the numerous landowners, tenants and other occupiers who gave permission for access to the various sites. Thanks are also due to the members of the working group on the Pan-Wales Prehistoric Defended Enclosures working group, and to Edith Evans who read the report. Any remaining errors are my own.

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Introduction

Following a pilot project carried out by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Cadw decided to grant-aid a pan-Wales project to study defended enclosures of prehistoric date. The term prehistoric defended enclosure includes not only the more obvious hillforts, but also coastal promontory forts, ringworks and lowland defended sites. The hillfort, in particular, is amongst the most visible of monuments in the prehistoric landscape of Wales. Excavation and research have demonstrated that the origin of the hillfort, and some other types of defended hilltop enclosures, stretch back into the later Bronze Age, and in some cases continuing through and beyond the Roman period, if episodically. Hillforts, and no doubt some of the other site-types in this broad category, had individually varying histories and served a multiplicity of function, and their social, political and economic role is far from being fully understood. The aim of the project is to produce a much-needed updated conspectus of the range of types of defended enclosures in the region, in terms of morphologies, scales and landscape settings, in order to inform management and protection strategies. The following report represents Year 2 of this project.

An initial, cursory inspection of the regional SMR database before the start of the project indicated that somewhere in the region of 453 sites were termed as enclosure or hillfort (this excluded some smaller but other relevant site-type categories) with 104 (23%) of those occurring in the former Gwent. Overall, c25% of these hillforts/enclosures were scheduled, with a split by county at 70% in Glamorgan and 30% in Gwent. It was considered that the difference in numbers was probably a reflection of the fact that the later prehistoric enclosures of Glamorgan were surveyed by the Royal Commission in the 1960s and 1970s (RCAHMW 1976), whereas no comparable work has been carried out for Gwent. Because no *Inventory* exists for Gwent, there is a relative paucity of written information about sites in the area. For this reason it was considered necessary to visit a higher proportion of sites in Gwent in order to redress this imbalance.

Eight sites have already been visited over the past decade in connection with Cadw-funded projects, particularly the Romano-British Lowland Settlement Survey (GGAT 63: Evans 2001) and Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites (GGAT 73 Evans 2004) It was envisaged that, for this 2nd year of research, fieldwork would form a larger part of the project with approximately half of the known sites in Gwent (80 sites) being visited.

Topography and vegetational history

Gwent can be divided into three distinct topographical entities: the upland environment of the eastern Coalfield and Black Mountains; the undulating agriculturally rich lowlands of Monmouthshire; and the low uniformity of the Gwent Levels. The Coalfield is characterised by a system of marked ridges and narrow, often deeply incised, valleys. The main orientation of the ridges is approximately north-south or northwest-southeast. Nearer to the southern interface with the coastal belt the ridges tend to become lower and the valleys wider, as for example around the lower reaches of the Rivers Rhymney and Ebbw. To the east of the scarp of the South Wales Coalfield, the landscape is predominantly open, undulating countryside, though still with significant hills. The northwest quarter of Monmouthshire, around Hatterall Hill and Llanthony Priory, comprises the eastern extremity of the Black Mountains; here the landscape consists of mountainous, steep slopes descending to wide valleys. The central and eastern parts of Monmouthshire are generally quite open and undulating, although steep hill slopes and valleys do characterise some areas such as Tintern and the Wye valley. The Gwent Levels are the most southerly aspect of the survey area and are occupied by the well-drained and improved farmland on the coastal margin from Cardiff to Chepstow running inland for several miles. The Caldicot Levels make up the greater part of the surveyed area with a portion of the Wentlooge Level to the southwest. Although the Levels are rich in archaeological finds, the cropmark and

earthwork prehistoric defended enclosures are restricted to the higher agricultural land of Monmouth, and the fringes of the upland areas (Evans & Lewis 2003).

There is very little information about vegetational cover during the later prehistoric period. Sudbrook Camp (01142g) and Llanmelin Wood Camps (01026g), both excavated in the 1930s, are the only two sites listed by Caseldine (1990, 70) as having environmental evidence of Iron Age date. Both sites produced animal bone, and the coastal fort also yielded charcoal. It seems this is a region in need of investigation, but this cannot be redressed without further excavation. As preservation *in situ* is, whenever possible, recommended as a management strategy for these monuments, every occasion of intrusive study should automatically be given the opportunity for an environmental sampling strategy in an attempt to redress this issue.

The higher ground in the county is now occupied by a mixture of pasture (mostly rough pasture though some has been improved) and moorland. Small patches of 20th century forestry can be found on higher ground, and relatively few areas of mixed or deciduous woodland remain. That which does exist lies clustered in an area immediately west of the Wye valley. The lower lands (which still contain numerable hills) are a mixture of pasture and arable, and as a result, many sites have suffered considerable degradation from ploughing. Similarly, the extremely fertile soils of the Levels have been ploughed intensively and continually since the medieval period (Rippon, 1996). Much of the coastal region in Gwent consists of the Levels. Only one coastal hillfort or prehistoric defended enclosure has been identified, Sudbrook Camp (01142g). It is possible that other sites existed but have been too badly eroded to now be recognised.

Methodology

Desktop

The first stage of the project involved the extraction from the regional SMR and the NMR of all records which might relate to relevant sites. Searches were carried out on type 'enclosure' either on its own or with other parameters (such as a description of the shape) and broadclass 'defence' with any other parameter eg 'domestic'. The total number of sites for the whole of Glamorgan and Gwent was 702, of which 215 were in Gwent. In addition, 38 further Gwent sites were added which had been identified during the course of this and other projects, but which had not yet been incorporated into the SMR. These were given a temporary project number, and upgraded to PRNs before the preparation of the report.

Information on the SMR database was then supplemented from material held in the further information files. Unlike Year 1 of this project (Evans & Wiggins 2005), no RCAHMW *Inventory* exists for Gwent, and it is for this reason that a higher proportion of sites were identified for a site visit. The small ecclesiastical parish of Llanelli (Llanelly) classified within the RCAHMW *Inventory* for Brecknock (1986) lies within the old county boundary of Gwent upon which the current project bases its boundaries. RCAHMW has been carrying out a program of air reconnaissance that has identified new sites and it has kindly made available copies of the relevant images collated as part of its air photographs project, and this also enabled presence/absence fields to be completed. When it was possible, data for other sites were compiled from other sources. A short written description was also compiled based on the material in the SMR although it is likely that not all salient facts on the better-understood hillforts have been incorporated into the SMR from the original excavation reports.

It was at this stage that sites which were either not defended or not prehistoric were rejected from the database. These were mainly enclosure sites, since the term enclosure is generic and covers a wide range of monument types from many periods, including sheepfolds and infields. The criteria for rejection were size, description and date. Enclosures under 20m across were rejected as they were considered too small to be likely to be defended enclosures of the type under consideration, and those of about 500m or greater across were rejected as too large, unless

there was good evidence to show they were defended. With regard to form, enclosures defined by walls rather than earthworks were rejected, as were sites where the enclosing banks and ditches seemed that they had never been sufficiently massive to be defensive. Sites for which there was good evidence for occupation at periods other than, and not including, the prehistoric were also rejected. The total number of sites retained in the project database for Gwent was 110, of which 48 had so little information that it was not possible to make a definite assumption of origin and type and for this reason have been classed as 'possible' sites (see Appendix 1 & 2 and Map 1). A further 11 sites were rejected as a result of the field visit (see Appendix 3).

As far as possible the identity of the landowner was established via the Land Registry, to eliminate the need for time-consuming enquiries in the area; owners who could be traced were contacted by letter, and arrangements made to visit the sites. Where land was unregistered, the landowners were found through house-to-house enquiry.

Database structure

The database structure (in Microsoft Access) follows that established by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, with revisions by the working group. Information was grouped in the following classes: General location; Internal area; Defences; Entrances; Enclosure/annexes; External areas. Most of the information in each class was sorted using a series of yes/no fields which could be read and written to by means of a pro-forma, of which there was one for each class. These pro-formas can be seen in the gazetteer.

Field visit

At the outset of the project, it was estimated that 80 sites would need to be visited. After the desktop stage had been completed, 71 sites were selected for visit in Gwent. At two sites permission could not be obtained as the owners did not respond and three owners refused permission. All the sites chosen were ones where there was a certain level of information requiring further clarification. It was not felt that adding nine further sites (to make the projected 80 site visits quota) would be justified, as not enough information could be collected from such a survey on any further sites in Gwent.¹

Howell and Pollard (2004, 140) make the assertion that because there is a limited amount of arable cultivation in Gwent, it follows that it reduces ‘...the number of sites (particularly smaller settlements) that might become visible through cropmarks’. The author would challenge that view; of the 99 sites within the study, 33 of these are recorded as cropmark sites. In comparison, 58 sites are recorded as earthworks. It must also be remembered that parched grassland can give cropmark information, and this is not exclusive simply to cultivated fields. Certainly further work on cropmark sites is needed in order to redress this balance, although this must by necessity take the form of geophysical survey or trial excavation: rapid survey on many of these sites has been proven not to be able to provide data regarding the form of the monument in most instances.

The sites visited were located by GPS, enabling the NGR for each monument to be corrected if necessary, allowing for future relocation in the field by subsequent workers; the GPS readings in the database were taken approximately in the centre of each monument. Occasionally it was not possible to obtain a reliable GPS reading, because a sufficiently good signal could not be obtained. Where sites were not at the NGR marked, a search was made of the area to see whether they can be located. The GPS was also used to obtain a height OD where this was not previously known, but as this function is less reliable than the NGR, it was not used to supplant existing data, and where used, was corrected to the nearest 5m. In some cases the height was recorded off the 1:25 000 OS maps when there was no recorded height, as it was felt this would give a more accurate result.

Each site was recorded using the pro-formas. Condition and threats were also recorded for each class within the main proforma; detailed information on condition and threat was included only where it seemed appropriate. Photographs were taken using black-and-white print and colour digital where there was anything to be seen on the ground. Sketches were made occasionally where it was felt that they would be helpful.

¹ The remaining nine site visits were carried out on sites in Glamorgan that had been flagged up in Year 1 as worthy of further study (Evans and Wiggins 2005). The results of these nine sites will be incorporated into further studies of Glamorgan to be undertaken in Year 3 of this project. However the information on these sites has been included on the accompanying CD (see Appendix 4 & 5).

Data processing and report

Information obtained during the site visit was added to the database. The various parameters were viewed on a GIS system, but very few of them appeared to have any significant distribution; where clusters of sites did appear, they could almost always be explained by local topographic or geological conditions. For this reason, only four maps have been reproduced in the report. The report consists of an introduction to the material, broken down by defence type, entrance type (where known), and by size and shape of internal area. The few sites with houses, annexes or associated field systems have also been extracted for discussion. In general, however, very little discussion of general trends has been possible, since very few sites have seen any excavation and there is consequently very poor resolution of most data. There are five appendices, in each of which the sites run alphabetically on the form being exemplified. The tables run in numeric order as a secondary sorting. The first is a list of certain or probable sites, and those that could be prehistoric defended enclosures but for which there is insufficient data to be certain, and the second lists rejected sites. The third appendix puts forward a list of sites that were rejected after a field visit and the fourth lists the nine Glamorgan sites visited.

The gazetteer of sites can be found on the enclosed CD-ROM; the number of parameters considered for each site made it impracticable to bind a hard copy in with the report. The fifth appendix therefore is a guide to the digital database.

Results

The output of this report can be seen as an attempt to increase the body of new material of sites in Gwent, with a high ratio of visits undertaken to the total number of sites. However, as mentioned above, of the total number of sites (definite, probable and possible) 33% were represented only by cropmark images on aerial photographs. Field visits to such sites can yield evidence of location, altitude and viewshed, but cannot answer questions on internal area (as often not complete enough), defence material type, entrance direction and type (often), or other such information.

Analysis of the Brecknock volume of the RCAHMW *Inventory* (1986) showed only three sites had been considered within the ecclesiastical parish of Llanelli. Two of these were rejected both by the Royal Commission and from this current survey. The third site, Gaer (01958g), by contrast, is considered by the author as an exceptional example, which should be statutorily protected.

Another factor to be borne in mind is that comparatively few of the sites have been excavated, and the data are therefore reliant on surviving earthworks, or on cropmarks visible usually on a single occasion. The main problem under these circumstances is to determine which sites were defended. There is no problem when it comes to the sites at the far ends of the spectrum; there can be no doubt, for example that enclosures with massive banks and ditches which would have been a significant obstacle to incursion even by force, such as Lodge Wood Camp (00597g), or Coed y Bwnydd Camp (02171g) were defended, or on the other hand about unenclosed sites, which fall completely outside the scope of this survey, such as the initial phase of Caldicot (02169g & 06157g) where there are only two palisade trenches, neither of which is believed to be a primary feature (Vyner & Allen 1988, 86). The problem comes with sites, particularly cropmark sites where there are no surviving earthworks, that have some evidence for a very modest enclosure ditch which would not necessarily be adequate for more than stock control. Many such enclosures appear in the table of rejected sites (Appendix 2), where it was felt that the information present was not enough to assume the site was defended.

Date

Excavation in Gwent has been limited to only a handful of hillforts, of which two were excavated in the 1930s by Nash-Williams: Llanmelin Wood Camps (01026g); and Sudbrook Camp (01142g), the latter receiving limited attention in 1999, and again in 2000, during remedial works (Barker & Mercer 1999, Sell 2000). Twyn y Gaer (01713g) was excavated in the early 1960s and 70s (Probert 1976) and Coed y Bwnydd (02171g) was excavated over 1969-71 but only a limited area of the fort was excavated (Babbidge 1977). More recent excavation has been undertaken at Lodge Wood Camp (00597g) (Howell & Pollard 2000), but other than limited work at various other forts, mainly confined to topographical and geophysical survey, no work has been undertaken at any other site. For this reason comparisons must be made with forts from outside Gwent, an approach already taken by Olding (2000) when comparing hillforts of the eastern Black Mountains, both those lying on Welsh side and the English side.

Excavation of sites in the Welsh Borders, in particular Croft Ambrey and Midsummer Hill, date the main phase of hillfort construction to the 6th and 5th centuries BC, with enclosed areas of below *c* 2.5 ha and usually of univallate construction with timber-framed ramparts (Lynch *et al* 2000, Howell & Pollard 2004). Howell & Pollard go on to suggest that this pattern holds true in most of Gwent, the exception being at Sudbrook Camp (01142g) which began as a multivallate construction in the later Iron Age (sometime at the beginning of the 2nd century BC).

Continued occupation into the Roman period is well attested at Sudbrook Camp (01142g), Llanmelin Wood Camps (01026g) and Lodge Wood Camp (00597g). However, since two of these sites are still little understood, this may be continuous, as at Twyn y Gaer (01026g) or with breaks in continuity, as suggested at Coed y Bwnydd (02171g) (Howell & Pollard 2004); only extensive excavation can provide this data. A deliberate shift of settlement in the 4th century AD to hillforts abandoned at the end of the Iron Age does not seem to be a particular feature of the area, and any 4th century occupation needs to be understood in the context of continuous small settlement movements perhaps including the reoccupation of a site which may have lain unused for perhaps a century or so.

From the information currently known about Gwent hillforts it seems design placed emphasis on defence, with systems becoming more elaborate and complex as the site developed (Howell & Pollard 2004, 147). Furthermore, because of the general paucity of excavation, it is not possible to say whether there was any shift in settlement patterns between the more defensive positions and forms, perhaps occupied only intermittently, to settlements lying in the middle of good farmland but not particularly strongly defensive in either their topographic position or their form. It may be that the two patterns occurred concurrently.

Location

The Brecknock *Inventory* RCAHMW (1997, 206) noted that there seems to be paucity of hillforts and defended enclosures from higher altitudes, particularly in the Black Mountains and Brecon Beacons. The new material added to the dataset in the last 10 years does little to modify that perception and certainly from Map 1, it can be seen that very few sites appear in the uplands proper (above the 244m contour), and of those that do, most are on the lower fringes of the eastern black mountains, notably Ysgyryd (Skirrid) Fawr Hillfort (01497g), Pen Twyn (01607g), Twyn y Gaer (01713g) and Twyn yr Allt (04356g). Two further 'definite' sites lie in upland areas west of this: Bryn y Gaer (02347g) is no longer visible in the quarried slopes of Clydach Terrace, and Gaer (01958g) is a univallate fort listed in the Brecknock *Inventory* (1986); a visit has ascertained that the latter is in need of further recording and protection. The final site above the 244m contour line is that of Twm Barlwm (00114g) which sits on the southern outpost of Mynydd Henllys ridge, itself a narrow spine joined to Mynydd Maen.

There are a significant number of sites on the lower hillslopes of the fertile south and east of the county of Gwent, with a noticeable dearth in the area lying roughly north of the modern A40 trunk road. The reason for this scarcity may be due to inconsistency in the record, due to a lack of study in this region with regard to prehistoric defended enclosures. A further conjecture is that some sites have been subsumed into later Norman motte and bailey or ringwork castles in a region recognised for its Norman landscape of power and influence.

Of the numerous sites lying in the south and east, 23% are on hillslopes, 25% on hilltops, 19% lie on ridges and 7% are on some type of promontory. From the remaining 20%, only 9% lie at a lower altitude such as a flood plain or level. It is not possible to say whether this is a real absence, or whether it might be caused by the covering of these by alluviation, making them invisible to archaeological enquiry, although Iron Age occupation on the Levels has already been confirmed through work done since the 1990s by Martin Bell (Bell *et al* 2000). There is however, in Gwent at least, a noticeable tendency to use the hillslopes and hilltops commanding good views or with views to other larger hillforts, such as Ysgryd (Skirrid) Fawr (01497g), Twyn y Gaer (01713g) and Twyn yr Allt (04356g), suggesting that this may be deliberate choice.

Howell and Pollard (2004, 147) note that hillforts and larger enclosures appear to form a network along the river valleys of the Usk and Wye as well as along the coastal zone; however this pattern was not observed in the present dataset as this comprises all prehistoric defended enclosures and hillforts, regardless of size, although the material would withstand further interrogation along such lines at a later date.

As Savory (1940, 169) observed, much of the Gwent landscape has been under intensive cultivation for at least several hundred years; if not continuously, from the medieval period onwards (Hamilton 2004, 86). It is very likely that this long and intensive agricultural history has resulted in a loss of many round barrow sites, in Savory's estimation, and indeed this would affect all such types of earthwork monument, particularly prehistoric defended enclosures with a smaller area and/or fewer defences.

The immediate topographic locations of the sites break down as follows: coastal promontory 1 example, estuarine cliff 1 example, flood plain 1 example, hillslope 27 examples, hilltop 25 examples, inland promontory 5 examples, level 6 examples, natural terrace 2 examples, ridge 15 examples, river terrace 2 examples, saddle 1 example, spur 3 examples, summit 5 examples and valley side 1 example. It should be noted that, Coed y Caerau (00414g) is classed as both a ridge and a hillslope and Camp Hill (01884g) is classed as both spur and hilltop as it could not be further ascertained exactly where the sites were located. In both cases the former example of the two location types has been used to produce the figures above. Four sites had an unknown location.

The use of 'summit' throughout this report has been consistent with the definition as used in GGAT 72 'Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual monuments' however in the absence of site visits we cannot define lesser summits. The *Inventory* (RCAHMW 1976) used the word 'summit' on occasion for locations that are no more than a slight rise in the ground in some instances; this has perforce been used in our descriptions for Year 1 sites and must therefore also be taken into consideration when comparing locations for Year 2 sites.

Two types of site have been accepted as 'definite' Prehistoric Defended Enclosures within the database, these are 'Hillfort' and 'Defended Enclosure'; however some sites listed as Defended Enclosures have been marked as possible sites as it was felt their origin could not be assumed as prehistoric without further evidence. All promontory hillforts have been included as 'hillforts' in 'Type' with the proviso that the 'Location' field will highlight those that are promontory forts.

Table 1: Site location

PRN	NAME	LOCATION TYPE
01142g	SUDBROOK CAMP	Coastal promontory
01193g	THE BULWARKS	Estuarine cliff
08585g	GWERNESNEY DEFENDED ENCLOSURE, USK	Flood plain
00745g	GAER HILL CAMP	Hillslope
00972g	GAER	Hillslope
01161g	BISHOP BARNET'S WOOD CAMP	Hillslope
01958g	GAER	Hillslope
01989g	PEN-LLWYN-MAWR FORT	Hillslope
02141g	LLANMARTIN	Hillslope
02347g	BRYN-Y-GAER	Hillslope
03298g	UPPER PINK (SSW OF)	Hillslope
04889g	LLANMARTIN	Hillslope
05681g	WALNUT TREE RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Hillslope
06901g	CARN IFOR DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Hillslope
06954g	CARNO RESERVIOR ENCLOSURE	Hillslope
07160g	ST PIERRE'S WOOD ENCLOSURE	Hillslope
07559g	COED DUON	Hillslope
07563g	NEW INN BRAKE	Hillslope
07748g	CUHERE WOOD	Hillslope
07749g	OVAL ENCLOSURE AT DELLY'S BRAKE	Hillslope
07754g	WINDMILL FARM, LLANFAIR DISCOED	Hillslope
08941g	MITCHEL-TROY ENCLOSURE	Hillslope
08943g	TALOCES FARM CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Hillslope
08946g	PEN-COED, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Hillslope
08948g	TRE ADAM, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Hillslope
08951g	MAES-LLECH, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Hillslope
08952g	NEW PARK, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Hillslope
08953g	LLWYN-Y-GAER SOUTH	Hillslope
08961g	CROFT-Y-BWLA CROPMARK	Hillslope
08964g	TALACHES FARM CROPMARKS	Hillslope
00005g	THE MOUNT: PEN-Y-LAN	Hilltop
00039g	RHIWDERIN CAMP	Hilltop
00049g	TREDEGAR HILLFORT	Hilltop
00057g	Y GAER:GRAIG-Y-SAESON	Hilltop
00426g	PRIORY WOOD CAMP	Hilltop
00473g	THE LARCHES CAMP	Hilltop
00474g	WILCRICK HILL CAMP	Hilltop
00645g	CAERAU	Hilltop
01022g	CASTELL PRIN	Hilltop
01026g	LLANMELIN WOOD CAMPS	Hilltop
01129g	GOLDEN HILL EARTHWORK	Hilltop
01560g	TREGARE	Hilltop
01652g	CAMPSTON HILL	Hilltop
02166g	LLANCAYO CAMP	Hilltop

PRN	NAME	LOCATION TYPE
02171g	COED Y BWYNYDD CAMP	Hilltop
04436g	WHITE CASTLE FARM / TREDAM ENCLOSURE	Hilltop
04439g	FFOSYDDU	Hilltop
04506g	FARTHING HILL	Hilltop
06264g	COED Y PRIOR HILLSLOPE ENCLOSURE	Hilltop
06272g	WAUN-Y-PWLL FARM	Hilltop
07562g	THE GRONDRE	Hilltop
07564g	TRELLECK GRANGE	Hilltop
07741g	WILLIS HILL ENCLOSURE	Hilltop
08576g	GLEN USK HILLFORT	Hilltop
08586g	PEN Y PARC OVAL ENCLOSURE, RAGLAN	Hilltop
00748g	BLACKFIELD WOOD CAMP	Inland promontory
00772g	PIERCEFIELD CAMP	Inland promontory
00773g	PIERCE WOOD CAMPS	Inland promontory
01355g	HENDRE HAF AIDD	Inland promontory
01995g	TWYN BELL CAMP	Inland promontory
01050g	THE BRIARS ENCLOSURE, CHEPSTOW	Level
04500g	IFTON REEN	Level
08960g	PILL FARM ENCLOSURE	Level
08962g	IFTON MANOR I	Level
08963g	IFTON MANOR II	Level
08965g	PENTWYN TRILEY	Level
00942g	GREAT HOUSE CAMP	Natural terrace
02140g	GWAUNSHONBROWN FARM	Natural terrace
00114g	TWM BARLWM	Ridge
00220g	ST JULIANS WOOD CAMP	Ridge
00387g	CAE-CAMP	Ridge
00414g	COED Y CAERAU	Ridge
00415g	PEN-TOPPEN-ASH CAMP	Ridge
00416g	COED-Y-CAERAU ROMAN FORT	Ridge
00597g	LODGE WOOD	Ridge
01131g	GAER FAWR	Ridge
01497g	YSGYRYD (SKIRRID) FAWR HILLFORT	Ridge
03293g	KEMEYS FOLLY	Ridge
03309g	PENTWYN DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Ridge
04437g	LLANMELIN WOOD OUTWORK	Ridge
07566g	TRELLECK GRANGE ENCLOSURE, PARKHOUSE	Ridge
08942g	GREAT HOUSE CROPMARK, USK	Ridge
08954g	PERTH-HIR WEST	Ridge
01118g	NEWHOUSE, LLANTRISANT	River terrace
03983g	COLOMENDY FARM CROPMARK, CAERLEON	River terrace
06163g	COED-Y-FON, TREDUNNOC	Saddle
01607g	PEN TWYN	Spur
01884g	CAMP HILL	Spur
08955g	CALDICOT CASTLE WEST	Spur

PRN	NAME	LOCATION TYPE
01263g	KYMIN HILL	Summit
01461g	BUCKHOLT WOOD HILLTOP ENCLOSURE	Summit
01713g	TWYN Y GAER, CWMYOY	Summit
04356g	TWYN YR ALLT	Summit
08958g	HATTERALL HILL ENCLOSURE	Summit
03292g	PENCOED LANE ENCLOSURE, LLANMARTIN	Unknown
07752g	IFTON GREAT WOOD	Unknown
08008g	ROGIET	Unknown
08572g	WAUN-ARW SMALL ENCLOSURE, LANGSTONE	Unknown
06273g	DYFFFRYN FARM	Valley side

Defences

Whilst it cannot be said outright that defences were *not* necessarily a primary feature of the prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwent, the limited excavation undertaken in this area has shown that Twyn y Gaer (01713g) and Llanmelin (01026g) whilst defended from the outset, were initially much smaller defended settlements, and expanded and refortified with stronger defences later. At Twyn y Gaer, this took place in its second phase which is dated by radiocarbon to c. 392BC (Probert 1976, 117), when the earlier hurdled stock enclosure was incorporated into the fort and given the defence of a bank and ditch along the line of the earlier fence (Olding 2000, 59). At Llanmelin, the site is believed to have originally been of univallate construction with the later refortification in the 2nd century BC redefining the site as multivallate (Howell & Pollard 2004, 149). In a similar way, Coed y Bwnydd (02171g) is believed to have been a bivallate enclosure to begin with, and was later elaborated to give the multivallate defence system now seen (Babbidge 1977).

The defences with which the sites were provided ranged from very massive multiple banks and ditches, through to slight single defences. This was sometimes connected with the natural defensibility of the site, in that only a small proportion of the perimeter needed to have banks and ditches. Whilst there are comparatively few of these coastal sites in Gwent, compared with Glamorgan (which is to be expected when considering the topology of the counties), there is one particular example of such at Sudbrook Camp (01142g) This site is most likely distorted by erosion, but survives as a triangular enclosure, formed on two sides by multivallate defences, the third side defended more than adequately by the coastal cliff (Nash-Williams 1933).

A few other forts in Gwent, particularly those overlooking rivers, can be seen to have made use of natural defences such as at The Bulwarks (01193g) and Carn Ifor (06901g). The former is located on cliffs overlooking the River Wye and consists of two lines of massive multivallate defence, the third side is formed by a sharp gorge on the west side dropping down the river below. The southern side is defended by the edge of the cliff which has an almost sheer drop to the river below (Children & Nash 1996: 99). Carn Ifor was not positively located during the survey but is recorded as a triangular stronghold using natural defences up from the Ebwy River below.

Most of the sites now appear either as earthworks or as cropmarks. In neither case is this necessarily a good indication as to their construction material. In the case of earthworks, the greater part of the area covered by the survey is on geological formations which produce relatively smooth blocks of stone on which earth lodges easily, particularly the Pennant Sandstone of the Coalfield and Old Red Sandstone which occurs to the west of these coalfields, narrowing as it continues west past Newport. The distribution of known or believed sites to

have stone-faced ramparts or complete stone ramparts seems to be confined to this south-eastern region of the county. However the geology of this expanse is mainly millstone grit, with an area of carboniferous limestone to the southeast (Neville George 1970) but a more in-depth study shows complicated geological formations (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983) which may, in part, account for the distribution of prehistoric defended enclosures, but no conclusions can be formed without a great deal of study in this particular area. Furthermore the few sites where stone revetting is known are mainly those few sites where excavation has been carried out, and it cannot be ruled out where no excavation has been undertaken.

Defences have been divided into univallate, bivallate and multivallate, and the two last categories further divided into those with close-set defences and those with wide-set defences. This would appear to represent a fundamental difference in approach: close-set ramparts and ditches are likely to be a reaction to a perceived problem of enemies overrunning the defences, whereas wide-set defences suggest more that the site is divided into core and periphery, each of which needs defending, but the existence of an outer rampart and ditch does not necessarily make the site stronger. One element which is largely missing from this analysis is the presence or absence of an additional ring or rings of defence provided by a palisade. An outer palisade has already been mentioned as forming the first phase of the eastern enclosure at Twyn y Gaer (01713g). Many of the earlier hillfort excavations in Gwent, such as at Llanmelin, were excavated as narrow trenching which, by its very nature, can miss smaller features such as post and stake holes (Howell & Pollard 2004, 148). For this reason very few sites can be proven to have had such a palisade; however in the second phase of occupation at the undefended enclosure settlement at Caldicot (02169g & 06157g) a palisade trench was identified (Vyner & Allen 1988, 86). As observed by Olding (2000, 67), the process of elaboration and enlargement of enclosures is believed to have taken place on many sites now occupied by large multivallate hillforts such as Pentwyn (01607g) and it is possible that similar palisade trenches occur at sites now occupied by great earthworks.

Univallate sites are by far the commonest form, with 62 examples. However, it is possible that this number may include sites where an additional ring or rings of defences has been slighted, either deliberately as part of a later remodelling, or as a result of ploughing after the site had gone out of use. One possible example is Gaer (01958g). The classification here follows RCAHMW's of univallate, but a site visit undertaken produced some evidence at the north of the site to suggest that there may have been a 2nd ring of defences. Bivallate enclosures with closely set defences account for seventeen examples, closely set multivallate defences are next in rate of occurrence at twelve, but both widely set bivallate defences and widely set multivallate defences have a very low occurrence with examples at five sites and three respectively. Reference to Map 2 shows that univallate enclosures are more widely distributed than other types.

Table 2: Rampart type

PRN	NAME	DEFENCE TYPE
00387g	CAE-CAMP	Bivallate close
00414g	COED Y CAERAU	Bivallate close
00426g	PRIORY WOOD CAMP	Bivallate close
00473g	THE LARCHES CAMP	Bivallate close
00972g	GAER	Bivallate close
01022g	CASTELL PRIN	Bivallate close
01193g	THE BULWARKS	Bivallate close
01263g	KYMIN HILL	Bivallate close
01713g	TWYN Y GAER, CWMYOY	Bivallate close
01989g	PEN-LLWYN-MAWR FORT	Bivallate close
01995g	TWYN BELL CAMP	Bivallate close

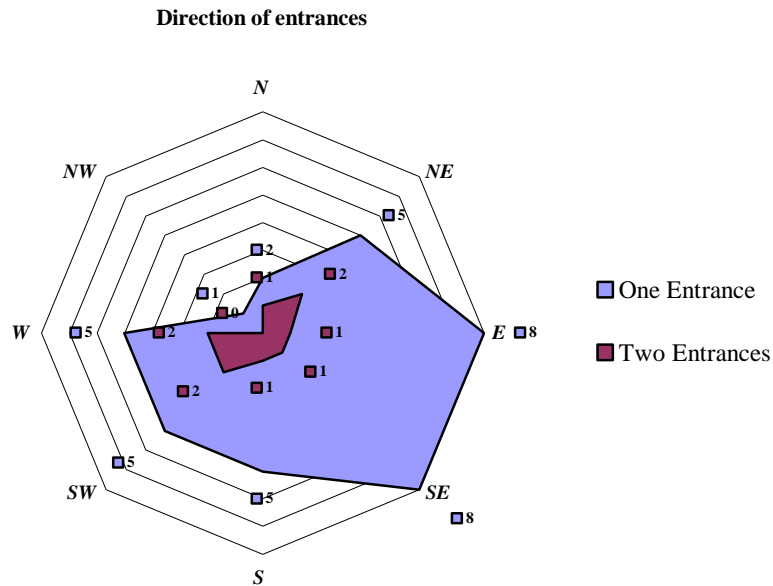
PRN	NAME	DEFENCE TYPE
04437g	LLANMELIN WOOD OUTWORK	Bivallate close
07562g	THE GRONDRE	Bivallate close
08585g	GWERNESNEY DEFENDED ENCLOSURE, USK	Bivallate close
08942g	GREAT HOUSE CROPMARK, USK	Bivallate close
08962g	IFTON MANOR I	Bivallate close
08964g	TALACHES FARM CROPMARKS	Bivallate close
00415g	PEN-TOPPEN-ASH CAMP	Bivallate wide
00416g	COED-Y-CAERAU ROMAN FORT	Bivallate wide
00745g	GAER HILL CAMP	Bivallate wide
00748g	BLACKFIELD WOOD CAMP	Bivallate wide
01560g	TREGARE	Bivallate wide
00474g	WILCRICK HILL CAMP	Multivallate close
00597g	LODGE WOOD	Multivallate close
00942g	GREAT HOUSE CAMP	Multivallate close
01026g	LLANMELIN WOOD CAMPS	Multivallate close
01131g	GAER FAWR	Multivallate close
01142g	SUDBROOK CAMP	Multivallate close
01461g	BUCKHOLT WOOD HILLTOP ENCLOSURE	Multivallate close
01607g	PEN TWYN	Multivallate close
02171g	COED Y BWYNYDD CAMP	Multivallate close
04439g	FFOSYDDU	Multivallate close
08576g	GLEN USK HILLFORT	Multivallate close
08941g	MITCHEL-TROY ENCLOSURE	Multivallate close
00049g	TREDEGAR HILLFORT	Multivallate wide
01497g	YSGYRYD (SKIRRID) FAWR HILLFORT	Multivallate wide
04436g	WHITE CASTLE FARM / TREDAM ENCLOSURE	Multivallate wide
00005g	THE MOUNT: PEN-Y-LAN	Univallate
00039g	RHIWDERIN CAMP	Univallate
00057g	Y GAER:GRAIG-Y-SAESON	Univallate
00114g	TWM BARLWM	Univallate
00220g	ST JULIANS WOOD CAMP	Univallate
00645g	CAERAU	Univallate
00772g	PIERCEFIELD CAMP	Univallate
00773g	PIERCE WOOD CAMPS	Univallate
01050g	THE BRIARS ENCLOSURE, CHEPSTOW	Univallate
01118g	NEWHOUSE, LLANTRISANT	Univallate
01129g	GOLDEN HILL EARTHWORK	Univallate
01161g	BISHOP BARNET'S WOOD CAMP	Univallate
01355g	HENDRE HAFIDD	Univallate
01652g	CAMPSTON HILL	Univallate
01884g	CAMP HILL	Univallate
01958g	GAER	Univallate
02140g	GWAUNSHONBROWN FARM	Univallate
02141g	LLANMARTIN	Univallate
02166g	LLANCAYO CAMP	Univallate

PRN	NAME	DEFENCE TYPE
02347g	BRYN-Y-GAER	Univallate
03292g	PENCOED LANE ENCLOSURE, LLANMARTIN	Univallate
03293g	KEMEYS FOLLY	Univallate
03298g	UPPER PINK (SSW OF)	Univallate
03309g	PENTWYN DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Univallate
03983g	COLOMENDY FARM CROPMARK, CAERLEON	Univallate
04356g	TWYN YR ALLT	Univallate
04500g	IFTON REEN	Univallate
04506g	FARTHING HILL	Univallate
04889g	LLANMARTIN	Univallate
05681g	WALNUT TREE RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Univallate
06163g	COED-Y-FON, TREDUNNOC	Univallate
06264g	COED Y PRIOR HILLSLOPE ENCLOSURE	Univallate
06272g	WAUN-Y-PWLL FARM	Univallate
06273g	DYFFRYN FARM	Univallate
06901g	CARN IFOR DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Univallate
06954g	CARNO RESERVIOR ENCLOSURE	Univallate
07160g	ST PIERRE'S WOOD ENCLOSURE	Univallate
07559g	COED DUON	Univallate
07563g	NEW INN BRAKE	Univallate
07564g	TRELLECK GRANGE	Univallate
07566g	TRELLECK GRANGE ENCLOSURE, PARKHOUSE	Univallate
07741g	WILLIS HILL ENCLOSURE	Univallate
07748g	CUHERE WOOD	Univallate
07749g	OVAL ENCLOSURE AT DELLY'S BRAKE	Univallate
07752g	IFTON GREAT WOOD	Univallate
07754g	WINDMILL FARM, LLANFAIR DISCOED	Univallate
08008g	ROGIET	Univallate
08572g	WAUN-ARW SMALL ENCLOSURE, LANGSTONE	Univallate
08586g	PEN Y PARC OVAL ENCLOSURE, RAGLAN	Univallate
08943g	TALOCHES FARM CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Univallate
08946g	PEN-COED, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Univallate
08948g	TRE ADAM, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Univallate
08951g	MAES-LLECH, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Univallate
08952g	NEW PARK, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Univallate
08953g	LLWYN-Y-GAER SOUTH	Univallate
08954g	PERTH-HIR WEST	Univallate
08955g	CALDICOT CASTLE WEST	Univallate
08958g	HATTERALL HILL ENCLOSURE	Univallate
08960g	PILL FARM ENCLOSURE	Univallate
08961g	CROFT-Y-BWLA CROPMARK	Univallate
08963g	IFTON MANOR II	Univallate
08965g	PENTWYN TRILEY	Univallate

Entrances

Some sites have now lost their entrances, either because the defences in which they were situated have now completely eroded away or, more often, because they have been ploughed down to such an extent that they cannot now be distinguished. Many sites are cropmarks sites where the full extent of the enclosure is not traceable and as such no conclusions can be made about entrances unless one clearly shows on the aerial photograph. Of the 39 sites where an entrance is recorded, 29 have only one, and the remaining ten have two entrances. More entrances open to a southerly direction (south, southeast, southwest) than any other. There are 60 sites where there is no information about the entrance direction, many of which, as mentioned above, are either cropmark sites or where there is scant information regarding the enclosure. The following chart gives a visual representation of the tendency of all entrances to face in a southerly direction. The numbers on the chart refer to the actual number of sites facing in that particular direction.

Chart 1: Directions of entrances



The vast majority of recorded entrances are of simple type (23 examples), consisting of no more than a gap in the defences. Slightly more elaborate is the entrance passage (nine examples). Barbicans and/or hornworks occur at four sites (13%); guardchambers or complex entrances were recorded at only one location each. The guardchamber is at Coed-y-Bwyndd Camp (02171g), an excavated site showing a lobate annexe defending access to the entrance (Children & Nash 1996, 108; Howell & Pollard 2004, 153). The complex entrance is that of Llancayo Camp (02166g), which has numerous earthworks all defending the south-eastern entrance; however, as yet, little work has been done on this site. No other predetermined entrance type was noted from the available information. During the course of the survey it became clear that some sites seemed to have a causeway into the main enclosure. This differs from a passageway as the causeway entrance is raised giving a drop to either side as it passes over the ditch. This type of entrance was added to the dataset as 'causeway' and two sites were noted as such. One of these is the Llancayo Camp itself (02166g) which has a noticeable drop to the ditch on either side of the entrance causeway giving the impression of a dry moat. The second site is that of Gaer Hill Camp (00745g) which in comparison has only a faint earthwork, but this suggests a

slight causeway, with gentle dips on both sides, presumed to be the remains of the ditch, this to the southwest of the site.

Table 3: Entrance type

PRN	NAME	ENTRANCE TYPE
00415g	PEN-TOPPEN-ASH CAMP	Barbican/Hornwork
00773g	PIERCE WOOD CAMPS	Barbican/Hornwork
01022g	CASTELL PRIN	Barbican/Hornwork
02166g	LLANCAYO CAMP	Complex/Causeway
00114g	TWM BARLWM	Entrance passage
00473g	THE LARCHES CAMP	Entrance passage
00474g	WILCRICK HILL CAMP	Entrance passage
00748g	BLACKFIELD WOOD CAMP	Entrance passage
01161g	BISHOP BARNET'S WOOD CAMP	Entrance passage
01713g	TWYN Y GAER, CWMYOY	Entrance passage
01995g	TWYN BELL CAMP	Entrance passage
01607g	PEN TWYN	Entrance passage/ditch&banked
00049g	TREDEGAR HILLFORT	Simple
00057g	Y GAER:GRAIG-Y-SAESON	Simple
00387g	CAE-CAMP	Simple
00416g	COED-Y-CAERAU ROMAN FORT	Simple
00426g	PRIORY WOOD CAMP	Simple
00597g	LODGE WOOD	Simple
00645g	CAERAU	Simple
00772g	PIERCEFIELD CAMP	Simple
00972g	GAER	Simple
01026g	LLANMELIN WOOD CAMPS	Simple
01129g	GOLDEN HILL EARTHWORK	Simple
01193g	THE BULWARKS	Simple
01884g	CAMP HILL	Simple
01958g	GAER	Simple
07559g	COED DUON	Simple
07566g	TRELLECK GRANGE ENCLOSURE, PARKHOUSE	Simple
08585g	GWERNESNEY DEFENDED ENCLOSURE, USK	Simple
08946g	PEN-COED, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Simple
08951g	MAES-LLECH, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Simple
08952g	NEW PARK, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Simple
08958g	HATTERALL HILL ENCLOSURE	Simple
08962g	IFTON MANOR I	Simple
08963g	IFTON MANOR II	Simple
00414g	COED Y CAERAU	Simple/Barbican/Hornwork
00745g	GAER HILL CAMP	Simple/Causeway
00942g	GREAT HOUSE CAMP	Simple/Entrance passage
02171g	COED Y BWYNYDD CAMP	Simple/Guardchamber

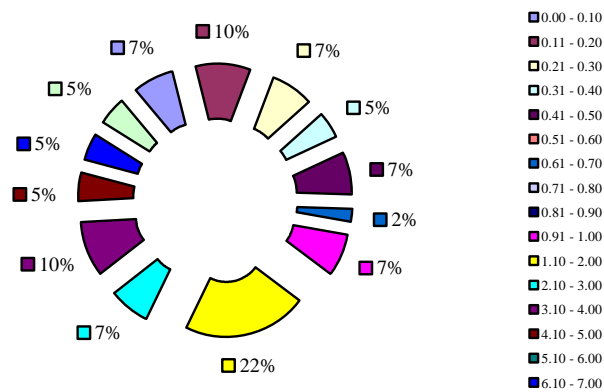
Internal area

Size

For Year 1 of this project, the RCAHMW *Inventory* was used to provide an estimate of the interior area within the defences of the sites. As yet however no *Inventory* exists for Gwent, and therefore these data were lacking. Instead areas were obtained from *Cadw Field Reports* (on scheduled sites) and on sites where there was a former OS survey which was part of the digitised ‘old series’ OS maps, this was used within the GIS package MapInfo to obtain an area when it could be determined. The total number of sites for which information about the internal area is available is 41.

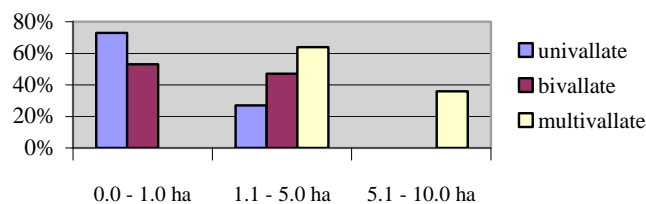
As can be seen from the chart below, almost half of the sites, 19 examples (46%) are under or equal to 1.0 ha and nine examples (22) are between 1.1 - 2.0. ha. Only 10% (four examples) are over 5.0 ha. However two of these sites lie between the 6.1-7.0 ha bracket and the two largest sites between the 9.1-10.0 ha bracket.

Chart 2: Interior area of main enclosures (in hectares)



Whilst it is true that some of the smaller sites (under 2.0 ha), have multivallate defences, and conversely that one of the larger sites (over 4.0 ha) has univallate defences, in general univallate forts are of a lesser size and multivallate forts of a larger size although this is based on a regrettably small dataset, the numbers do clearly show a pattern. This can be appreciated better with a simple visual representation.

Chart 3: Interior area and rampart types



No particular pattern could be seen regarding wide- versus close-set ramparts of either bi- or multivallate status. Similarly no geographical pattern could be seen when plotting the 41 sites according to the defence type.

Table 4: Internal area size

PRN	NAME	AREA (in hectares)
01995g	TWYN BELL CAMP	0.06
01161g	BISHOP BARNET'S WOOD CAMP	0.08
04356g	TWYN YR ALLT	0.10
00220g	ST JULIANS WOOD CAMP	0.15
01560g	TREGARE	0.20
01118g	NEWHOUSE, LLANTRISANT	0.20
00773g	PIERCE WOOD CAMPS	0.20
01022g	CASTELL PRIN	0.22
01355g	HENDRE HAF AIDD	0.25
01958g	GAER	0.30
01884g	CAMP HILL	0.33
00414g	COED Y CAERAU	0.40
00415g	PEN-TOPPEN-ASH CAMP	0.45
00748g	BLACKFIELD WOOD CAMP	0.46
00745g	GAER HILL CAMP	0.50
00645g	CAERAU	0.70
00057g	Y GAER:GRAIG-Y-SAESON	1.00
01129g	GOLDEN HILL EARTHWORK	1.00
00416g	COED-Y-CAERAU ROMAN FORT	1.00
00474g	WILCRICK HILL CAMP	1.10
00039g	RHIWDERIN CAMP	1.19
00473g	THE LARCHES CAMP	1.24
01497g	YSGYRYD (SKIRRID) FAWR HILLFORT	1.40
04436g	WHITE CASTLE FARM / TREDAM ENCLOSURE	1.50
00005g	THE MOUNT: PEN-Y-LAN	1.56
00387g	CAE-CAMP	1.59
08585g	GWERNESNEY DEFENDED ENCLOSURE, USK	1.60
02166g	LLANCAYO CAMP	2.00
01193g	THE BULWARKS	2.06
00942g	GREAT HOUSE CAMP	2.37
01713g	TWYN Y GAER, CWMYOY	2.98
01142g	SUDBROOK CAMP	3.21
01131g	GAER FAWR	3.50
00972g	GAER	3.50
00426g	PRIORY WOOD CAMP	3.87
01607g	PEN TWYN	4.17
00114g	TWM BARLWM	4.20
02171g	COED Y BWNYDD CAMP	6.39
01026g	LLANMELIN WOOD CAMPS	6.56
00049g	TREDEGAR HILLFORT	9.28
00597g	LODGE WOOD	9.58

Shape

Shape was classified under eight headings, as circular, subcircular, rectangular, subrectangular, polygonal, triangular, irregular or complex. All the shapes were represented at least once within the study group. Oval enclosures are classed as subcircular, and square and sub-square as rectangular and subrectangular. The small, nearly square round-cornered enclosure which is a significant type in Glamorgan, of which the type site is Whitton (00382s; Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981) occurs at a few sites in Gwent, notably the easternmost enclosure of the Pen-Toppen-Ash Group of three (00414-416g) called Coed-y-Caerau Roman Fort (00416g). Before Whitton was excavated, such enclosures were regarded as being small Roman military sites, as can be seen from the name; and a number of such identifications probably remain on the record, since without excavation it is not possible to determine which they are.

The most common type was subcircular (35 examples), 12 sites were true circles, or sufficiently close to be classed as such. There were 32 sites described as subrectangular and 5 as rectangular; these categories may not be clearly distinguished, but without a plan to hand or a site visit it is not possible to determine whether this is the case. Five sites were complex, three triangular, three polygonal and one irregular. In three cases it was not possible to determine the shape of the fort from the information available and it was believed that no further evidence would have been obtained from a site visit.

With some of these examples a site visit may resolve this, but in others the remains are too fragmentary for this to be possible, such as those sites identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs.

Both Ifton Manor I (08962g) and Talaches Farm Cropmarks (08964g) are cropmark sites, and both have a subrectangular and a subcircular enclosure within the one site. In the case of Talaches Farm Cropmarks, these enclosures are spatially unrelated, and may not be of the same period. However at Ifton Manor I there is a singular enclosure consisting of a subrectangular inner enclosure, surround by a subcircular outer enclosure. This particular arrangement can be seen to a lesser extent in other earthworks, where the margins between ‘subrectangular’ and ‘subcircular’ begin to blur, but in this particular case there is, very clearly, a deliberate choice of shape being used.

There appears to be very little in the way of significant groupings visible in the locations of the various shapes of enclosure, apart from a predominance of subrectangular and rectangular enclosures away from the north-western coalfields of the county (Map 3). This may be more because the more rounded shape of a natural peak or hilltop is utilised in this upland area, and in the more lowland region of south east Gwent there are fewer hilltops from which to choose. The complex, irregular, polygonal and triangular sites all seem to be clustered to the eastern side of the map, spreading to the far north and south. Two of the four triangular sites defy this pattern and can be found in northwest Gwent. The reason for this grouping is not an obvious one, and must be left as an open question until further work can help fill gaps in the database upon which further searches can be made.

Table 5: Site shape

PRN	NAME	SHAPE
06962g	TREFIL DDU ENCLOSURE, TREDEGAR	Circular
02140g	GWAUNSHONBROWN FARM	Circular
04500g	IFTON REEN	Circular
04436g	WHITE CASTLE FARM / TREDAM ENCLOSURE	Circular
01958g	GAER	Circular
01884g	CAMP HILL	Circular

PRN	NAME	SHAPE
01129g	GOLDEN HILL EARTHWORK	Circular
01118g	NEWHOUSE, LLANTRISANT	Circular
05682g	WALNUT TREE CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	Circular
00005g	THE MOUNT: PEN-Y-LAN	Circular
06274g	CWM-DOWLAIS, LLANBADOC	Circular
06944g	BWLCH Y GARN CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	Circular
06954g	CARNO RESERVIOR ENCLOSURE	Circular
00039g	RHIWDERIN CAMP	Circular
00415g	PEN-TOPPEN-ASH CAMP	Circular
00972g	GAER	Circular
01355g	HENDRE HAFIIDD	Circular
01026g	LLANMELIN WOOD CAMPS	Complex
01713g	TWYN Y GAER, CWMYOY	Complex
01607g	PEN TWYN	Complex
04506g	FARTHING HILL	Complex
01497g	YSGYRYD (SKIRRID) FAWR HILLFORT	Complex
07753g	BURNESS CASTLE QUARRY	Irregular
08953g	LLWYN-Y-GAER SOUTH	Irregular
07564g	TRELLECK GRANGE	Polygonal
02141g	LLANMARTIN	Polygonal
04889g	LLANMARTIN	Rectangular
01989g	PEN-LLWYN-MAWR FORT	Rectangular
06163g	COED-Y-FON, TREDUNNOC	Rectangular
06260g	RHIWDERIN ENCLOSURE	Rectangular
06266g	LLANGYBI PARK	Rectangular
06269g	GRAIGWITH FARM	Rectangular
03284g	WERN Y CWM	Rectangular
06271g	PEN-Y-LAN, LLANGYBI	Rectangular
06276g	ROCK COTTAGES, LLANGYBI	Rectangular
03613g	CWRT-Y-GOLLEN	Rectangular
06937g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	Rectangular
05683g	WALNUT TREE PARCHMARK ENCLOSURE	Rectangular
07727g	WET WOOD, PORTHCASSEG	Rectangular
07735g	BOXTREE COTTAGE, NEWCHURCH	Rectangular
07742g	COALPITS EAST, ST PIERRE	Rectangular
07752g	IFTON GREAT WOOD	Rectangular
07728g	PENTERRY FARM W	Rectangular
07733g	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE AT OSTREY	Rectangular
07754g	WINDMILL FARM, LLANFAIR DISCOED	Rectangular
07744g	UPPER HOUSE, SHIRENEWTON	Rectangular
07747g	PENHEIN ENCLOSURE	Rectangular
03293g	KEMEYS FOLLY	Rectangular
06936g	BWLCH Y GARN RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Rectangular
00745g	GAER HILL CAMP	Subcircular
08585g	GWERNESNEY DEFENDED ENCLOSURE, USK	Subcircular

PRN	NAME	SHAPE
01995g	TWYN BELL CAMP	Subcircular
00942g	GREAT HOUSE CAMP	Subcircular
00414g	COED Y CAERAU	Subcircular
03309g	PENTWYN DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Subcircular
01131g	GAER FAWR	Subcircular
01263g	KYMIN HILL	Subcircular
00057g	Y GAER:GRAIG-Y-SAESON	Subcircular
00387g	CAE-CAMP	Subcircular
00114g	TWM BARLWM	Subcircular
08576g	GLEN USK HILLFORT	Subcircular
02171g	COED Y BWNYDD CAMP	Subcircular
02166g	LLANCAYO CAMP	Subcircular
00645g	CAERAU	Subcircular
00473g	THE LARCHES CAMP	Subcircular
00474g	WILCRICK HILL CAMP	Subcircular
01193g	THE BULWARKS	Subcircular
08946g	PEN-COED, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Subcircular
07566g	TRELLECK GRANGE ENCLOSURE, PARKHOUSE	Subcircular
03298g	UPPER PINK (SSW OF)	Subcircular
07749g	OVAL ENCLOSURE AT DELLY'S BRAKE	Subcircular
06272g	WAUN-Y-PWLL FARM	Subcircular
07563g	NEW INN BRAKE	Subcircular
03983g	COLOMENDY FARM CROPMARK, CAERLEON	Subcircular
07562g	THE GRONDRE	Subcircular
05404g	DEWSTOW FARM	Subcircular
08955g	CALDICOT CASTLE WEST	Subcircular
08586g	PEN Y PARC OVAL ENCLOSURE, RAGLAN	Subcircular
04439g	FFOSYDDU	Subcircular
01560g	TREGARE	Subcircular
08962g	IFTON MANOR I	Subcircular
00416g	COED-Y-CAERAU ROMAN FORT	Subrectangular
01652g	CAMPSTON HILL	Subrectangular
07741g	WILLIS HILL ENCLOSURE	Subrectangular
07748g	CUHERE WOOD	Subrectangular
08963g	IFTON MANOR II	Subrectangular
07751g	SALISBURY HILL	Subrectangular
08951g	MAES-LLECH, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	Subrectangular
01461g	BUCKHOLT WOOD HILLTOP ENCLOSURE	Subrectangular
08952g	NEW PARK, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE E OF	Subrectangular
00772g	PIERCEFIELD CAMP	Subrectangular
01022g	CASTELL PRIN	Subrectangular
00773g	PIERCE WOOD CAMPS	Subrectangular
06268g	PEN-Y-PARC, LLANGYBI	Subrectangular
03292g	PENCOED LANE ENCLOSURE, LLANMARTIN	Subrectangular
03614g	THE CROSSHANDS	Subrectangular

PRN	NAME	SHAPE
08572g	WAUN-ARW SMALL ENCLOSURE, LANGSTONE	Subrectangular
04356g	TWYN YR ALLT	Subrectangular
08964g	TALACHES FARM CROPMARKS	Subrectangular
01161g	BISHOP BARNET'S WOOD CAMP	Subrectangular
05681g	WALNUT TREE RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Subrectangular
06262g	CEFN WOOD, LLANTRISANT	Subrectangular
00049g	TREDEGAR HILLFORT	Subrectangular
06264g	COED Y PRIOR	Subrectangular
00426g	PRIORY WOOD CAMP	Subrectangular
06273g	DYFFRYN FARM	Subrectangular
00220g	ST JULIANS WOOD CAMP	Subrectangular
00597g	LODGE WOOD	Subrectangular
07160g	ST PIERRE'S WOOD ENCLOSURE	Subrectangular
07731g	COED RHEDYN ENCLOSURE	Subrectangular
07559g	COED DUON	Subrectangular
04437g	LLANMELIN WOOD OUTWORK	Subrectangular
06943g	TARREN Y TRWYN ENCLOSURE	Triangular
06901g	CARN IFOR DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Triangular
00748g	BLACKFIELD WOOD CAMP	Triangular
01142g	SUDBROOK CAMP	Triangular

Internal structures

As has already been noted above, only five sites have ever been excavated in Gwent, of these, two were undertaken in the 1930s, when excavation techniques were not sufficient to record smaller features such as post- and stake-holes (Nash-Williams 1933 & Nash-Williams 1939). However at Twyn y Gaer (01713g) postholes identified during excavation take a form that suggests the entrance to a roundhouse (Probert 1976). A building platform and burnt daub testify further to occupation at this site. At Coed y Bwnydd (02171g) evidence is more sparse but post- and stakeholes have been found at both the north and south of the area excavated, and four roundhouses, which were later quarried, were also identified, altogether suggesting quite intensive occupation (Babbidge 1977). Finally, excavation at Lodge Wood Camp (00597g) has revealed the postholes of a small rectangular structure (3mx2.2m) which is interpreted as an ancillary structure due to size and lack of hearth. Cobble and stone surfaces were also identified at this site (Howell & Pollard 2000, 81; Howell & Pollard 2004, 154).

Very few other sites have given evidence for internal structures, of those, all bar three have been of a circular shape. As none have been excavated they mainly take the form of cropmarks or slight earthworks that once again highlights the limited information yielded by such sites. This is an area of prehistoric defended enclosure survey and study which is in need of further work and understanding particularly in Gwent. Limited work has been generated by postgraduate students at University of Wales, Newport, increasing the body of survey work at various hillforts. This work is not available as a collected volume however, but rather exists as separate postgraduate dissertations. This work would be more accessible if synthesised into a single volume.

Table 6: Houses

PRN	NAME	FORM	SHAPE	MATERIAL
04436g	WHITE CASTLE FARM / TREDAM ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	Circular	Unknown
00415g	PEN-TOPPEN-ASH CAMP	Earthwork	Circular	Unknown
00416g	COED-Y-CAERAU ROMAN FORT	Earthwork	Circular	Unknown
00972g	GAER	Earthwork	Circular	Unknown
01958g	GAER	Earthwork	Circular	Unknown
01497g	YSGYRYD (SKIRRID) FAWR HILLFORT	Earthwork	Rectangular	Unknown
02171g	COED Y BWYNYDD CAMP	Excavation	Circular	Timber
01713g	TWYN Y GAER, CWMYOY	Excavation	Circular/Rectangular	Timber
00597g	LODGE WOOD	Excavation	Rectangular	Timber

Annexes and additional enclosures

Annexes and additional enclosures are present at very few forts, having been recorded at only twelve sites. None are thought to contain houses, but this cannot be regarded as conclusive because of the lack of excavation. Although concentric annexes are normally believed to have been for stock, there is no definite evidence that this was the case. Concentric annexes have been defined separately to bi- or multivallate widely spaced ramparts (an enclosure may have both, or have one or the other).

Lobate annexes are the most common forms, with seven examples. Detached enclosures are represented by four examples and the other two examples each have slightly less common forms. The former of these two is Twyn y Gaer, Cwmyoy (01713g) which has been classified as having a cross-ridge annexe. It is believed that the fort consisted of a western enclosure and a stock corral to the east. The two were originally separated by birch fencing that crossed the entire ridge and was later replaced by an earthwork (Children & Nash 1996, 103). The second site of interest is that of Llanmelin Wood Camps (01026g), another excavated and thus well-understood site. At this site the main enclosure has a series of rectangular annexes to the southeast which are believed to be a late addition to the fort but the purposes of which are, as yet, not understood. An outpost enclosure (PRN 04437g) lies 250m to the northeast of the main enclosure and is believed to be an early feature, possibly belonging to the first phase of the hillfort (Howell & Pollard 2004, 148).

Of the simple lobate enclosures, Pen-Toppen-Ash Camp (00415g) has a lobate enclosure that has its own PRN number (00414g) and in fact may represent an earlier enclosure, which has been built over, on its northeast side, to make an annexe to the later north-eastern enclosure. Pen Twyn (01607g) is believed to have started off as a subrectangular enclosure that underwent expansion and elaboration until it became a multi-enclosure site. For this reason the subcircular southern section of this fort is considered to be a lobate enclosure from the fort's earlier phases (Olding 2000, 56).

Finally both Gaer (00972g) and Trelleck Grange Enclosure, Parkhouse (07566g) have very faint cropmarks suggesting a detached enclosure in a field to the south of the former, and a lobate enclosure conjoined to the southwest of the latter.

Table 7: Annexes

PRN	NAME	TYPE
01713g	TWYN Y GAER, CWMYOY	Cross ridge
00005g	THE MOUNT: PEN-Y-LAN	Detached
00942g	GREAT HOUSE CAMP	Detached
07563g	NEW INN BRAKE	Detached
08964g	TALACHES FARM CROPMARKS	Detached
00049g	TREDEGAR HILLFORT	Lobate
00415g	PEN-TOPPEN-ASH CAMP	Lobate
00972g	GAER	Lobate
01131g	GAER FAWR	Lobate
01607g	PEN TWYN	Lobate
07566g	TRELLECK GRANGE ENCLOSURE, PARKHOUSE	Lobate
01026g	LLANMELIN WOOD CAMPS	Lobate & detached enclosures

External areas

There are few external features recorded at any of the sites. As for the annexes, no buildings have been recorded, though there is limited evidence for fields.

Fields

RCAHMW (1976, 8) noted that for Glamorgan there were ‘no convincing examples of early field systems’, and the situation seems to be very similar for Gwent, although there is now some evidence, provided by air photography and geophysical survey, of fragments of field systems possibly associated with some of the enclosures. In the main, however, the impression is mainly one of small closes or paddocks, possibly for stock or gardens, in the immediate vicinity of the home settlement, rather than proper field systems.

Four sites are noted as having possible associated fields, though it is not certain that these are contemporary. Of these, three can be seen to be simple linear features, extending off one side of the enclosure. No excavation or other work has been carried out which might give information as to whether they were used for agriculture/horticulture or stock.

At Talaches Farm Cropmarks (08964g) there is a series of straight lines running northeast southwest off a double-ditched subcircular cropmark arc to the north. There are other straight lines occurring within this field that may represent the remains of further field systems. It must be borne in mind, however, that this site has produced an array of Roman finds, and while the origins of this site may be earlier, it cannot be presumed that these fields systems are also early, without further investigation.

Table 8: Fields

PRN	NAME	FIELD TYPE
00426g	PRIORY WOOD CAMP	Earth
01461g	BUCKHOLT WOOD HILLTOP ENCLOSURE	Earth
07731g	COED RHEDYN ENCLOSURE	Cropmark
08964g	TALACHES FARM CROPMARKS	Cropmark

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Appendix 1: Certain, probable and possible prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwent

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>TYPE</i>	<i>FORM</i>	<i>GGAT 78 visit?</i>	<i>Another Cadw project visit?</i>
00005g	THE MOUNT: PEN-Y-LAN	ST25858487	Hillfort	Earthwork	No	No
00039g	RHIWDERIN CAMP	ST26408773	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
00049g	TREDEGAR HILLFORT	ST28958684	Hillfort	Earthwork	No	No
00057g	Y GAER:GRAIG-Y-SAESON	ST27338620	Hillfort	Earthwork	No	No
00114g	TWM BARLWM	ST24219261	Hillfort	Earthwork	Yes	No
00220g	ST JULIANS WOOD CAMP	ST34038917	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No
00387g	CAE-CAMP	ST35909385	Hillfort	Earthwork	No	No
00414g	COED Y CAERAU	ST37759145	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
00415g	PEN-TOPPEN-ASH CAMP	ST37859152	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
00416g	COED-Y-CAERAU ROMAN FORT	ST37959163	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
00426g	PRIORY WOOD CAMP	ST36089043	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No
00473g	THE LARCHES CAMP	ST43298996	Hillfort	Earthwork	No	No
00474g	WILCRICK HILL CAMP	ST41118780	Hillfort	Earthwork	Yes	No
00597g	LODGE WOOD	ST32309130	Hillfort	Earthwork	No	No
00645g	CAERAU	ST32989344	Hillfort	Earthwork	Yes	No
00745g	GAER HILL CAMP	ST51709796	Hillfort	Earthwork	Yes	No
00748g	BLACKFIELD WOOD CAMP	ST52909899	Hillfort	Earthwork	No	No
00772g	PIERCEFIELD CAMP	ST53639596	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	GGAT 1
00773g	PIERCE WOOD CAMPS	ST53259572	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	GGAT 1
00942g	GREAT HOUSE CAMP	SO43230337	Hillfort	Earthwork	Yes	No
00972g	GAER	SO49300377	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
01022g	CASTELL PRIN	ST40989239	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
01026g	LLANMELIN WOOD CAMPS	ST46109257	Hillfort	Earthwork	No	GGAT 73

PRN	NAME	NGR	TYPE	FORM	GGAT 78 visit?	Another Cadw project visit?
01050g	THE BRIARS ENCLOSURE, CHEPSTOW	ST49359230	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No
01118g	NEWHOUSE, LLANTRISANT	ST40889555	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
01129g	GOLDEN HILL EARTHWORK	ST42589753	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
01131g	GAER FAWR	ST44149881	Hillfort	Earthwork	Yes	No
01142g	SUDBROOK CAMP	ST50558732	Hillfort	Earthwork	No	No
01161g	BISHOP BARNET'S WOOD CAMP	ST51969419	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
01193g	THE BULWARKS	ST53799273	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
01263g	KYMIN HILL	SO52691255	Hillfort	Documents	Yes	No
01355g	HENDRE HAFIDD	SO34371277	Ringwork	Earthwork	Yes	No
01461g	BUCKHOLT WOOD HILLTOP ENCLOSURE	SO502159	Hillfort	Earthwork	Yes	No
01497g	YSGYRYD (SKIRRID) FAWR HILLFORT	SO33111827	Hillfort	Cropmark	Yes	No
01560g	TREGARE	SO41761027	Enclosure	Documents	Yes	No
01607g	PEN TWYN	SO32112303	Hillfort	Earthwork	Yes	No
01652g	CAMPSTON HILL	SO35602240	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No
01713g	TWYN Y GAER, CWMYOY	SO29402195	Hillfort	Cropmark	No	No
01884g	CAMP HILL	SO39130786	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
01958g	GAER	SO22481530	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
01989g	PEN-LLWYN-MAWR FORT	ST17429535	Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No
01995g	TWYN BELL CAMP	SO37530004	Hillfort	Earthwork	Yes	No
02140g	GWAUNSHONBRO WN FARM	ST26198435	Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
02141g	LLANMARTIN	ST396898	Enclosure	Cropmark	No	GGAT 63
02166g	LLANCAYO CAMP	SO37900380	Hillfort	Earthwork	Yes	No
02171g	COED Y BWYNYDD CAMP	SO365068	Hillfort	Earthwork	No	No
02347g	BRYN-Y-GAER	SO194130	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
03292g	PENCOED LANE ENCLOSURE, LLANMARTIN	ST40308951	Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No

PRN	NAME	NGR	TYPE	FORM	GGAT 78 visit?	Another Cadw project visit?
03293g	KEMEYS FOLLY	ST38429214	Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No
03298g	UPPER PINK (SSW OF)	ST45159615	Enclosure	Cropmark	No	No
03309g	PENTWYN DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	ST41459971	Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No
03983g	COLOMENDY FARM CROPMARK, CAERLEON	ST35129399	Cropmark	Cropmark	Yes	No
04356g	TWYN YR ALLT	SO296163	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
04436g	WHITE CASTLE FARM / TREDAM ENCLOSURE	SO38071618	Defended Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
04437g	LLANMELIN WOOD OUTWORK	ST46309385	Enclosure	Earthwork	No	GGAT 73
04439g	FFOSYDDU	SO34850555	Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
04500g	IFTON REEN	ST47158682	Enclosure	Cropmark	No	No
04506g	FARTHING HILL	ST49428886	Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No
04889g	LLANMARTIN	ST396898	Enclosure	Cropmark	No	GGAT 63
05681g	WALNUT TREE RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	ST33449682	Enclosure	Cropmark	No	No
06163g	COED-Y-FON, TREDUNNOG	ST37159471	Enclosure	Earthwork	No	GGAT 63
06264g	COED Y PRIOR HILLSLOPE ENCLOSURE	ST39259797	Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
06272g	WAUN-Y-PWLL FARM	ST313954	Enclosure	Cropmark	No	No
06273g	DYFFRYN FARM	ST39959550	Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
06901g	CARN IFOR DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SO16501230	Enclosure	Documents	Yes	No
06954g	CARNO RESERVIOR ENCLOSURE	SO166127	Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
07160g	ST PIERRE'S WOOD ENCLOSURE	ST49749238	Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
07559g	COED DUON	SO35810081	Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No
07562g	THE GRONDRE	ST49349372	Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No
07563g	NEW INN BRAKE	SO47960101	Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
07564g	TRELLECK GRANGE	SO48920188	Enclosure	Earthwork	Yes	No

PRN	NAME	NGR	TYPE	FORM	GGAT 78 visit?	Another Cadw project visit?
07566g	TRELLECK GRANGE ENCLOSURE, PARKHOUSE	SO49330273	Enclosure	Cropmark	No	No
07741g	WILLIS HILL ENCLOSURE	ST505922	Square Enclosure	Cropmark	No	No
07748g	CUHERE WOOD	ST45659277	Enclosure	Cropmark	No	No
07749g	OVAL ENCLOSURE AT DELLY'S BRAKE	ST41529032	Oval Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
07752g	IFTON GREAT WOOD	ST45798922	Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No
07754g	WINDMILL FARM, LLANFAIR DISCOED	ST42929203	Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No
08008g	ROGIET	ST45728777	Enclosure	Earthwork	No	No
08572g	WAUN-ARW SMALL ENCLOSURE, LANGSTONE	ST40948862	Ditched Enclosure	Cropmark	No	No
08576g	GLEN USK HILLFORT	ST36199311	Defended Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
08585g	GWERNESNEY DEFENDED ENCLOSURE, USK	SO41350298	Defended Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
08586g	PEN Y PARC OVAL ENCLOSURE, RAGLAN	SO44090894	Oval Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
08941g	MITCHEL-TROY ENCLOSURE	SO49001070	Hillfort	Cropmark	No	No
08942g	GREAT HOUSE CROPMARK, USK	SO387002	Enclosure	Cropmark	No	No
08943g	TALOCHES FARM CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	SO484115	Fort?	Cropmark	No	No
08946g	PEN-COED, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	ST40808930	Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
08948g	TRE ADAM, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	SO38191580	Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
08951g	MAES-LLECH, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	ST37569522	Enclosure	Documents	Yes	No
08952g	NEW PARK, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	ST25288419	Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>TYPE</i>	<i>FORM</i>	<i>GGAT 78 visit?</i>	<i>Another Cadw project visit?</i>
08953g	LLWYN-Y-GAER SOUTH	SO406107	Defended Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
08954g	PERTH-HIR WEST	SO482159	Defended Enclosure	Cropmark	No	No
08955g	CALDICOT CASTLE WEST	ST48538856	Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
08958g	HATTERALL HILL ENCLOSURE	SO30762554	Defended Enclosure	Documents	No	No
08960g	PILL FARM ENCLOSURE	ST41438569	Enclosure	Documents	No	No
08961g	CROFT-Y-BWLA CROPMARK	SO49061361	Enclosure	Documents	No	No
08962g	IFTON MANOR I	ST46808820	Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
08963g	IFTON MANOR II	ST46808820	Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
08964g	TALACHES FARM CROPMARKS	SO48451109	Enclosure	Cropmark	Yes	No
08965g	PENTWYN TRILEY	SO31161758	Enclosure	Earthwork	No	GGAT 75

Appendix 2: Sites rejected at desktop stage

PRN	NAME	NGR	REASON FOR REJECTION
00041g	CROES-CARN-EINION	ST25768626	The description strongly suggests this is not a prehistoric defended enclosure - 14m wide ditch but only 1m deep and with no specific shape.
00083g	CAER-LLYWN ENCLOSURE	ST1893	Unlikely to ever be located.
00086g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	ST17839088	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
00158g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	ST30468743	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
00200g	(BULL) BAITING PLACE	ST31038835	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
00213g	MAINDEE CAMP	ST33058859	More likely this is a ring-motte as mentioned on the OS card.
00584g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS	ST337906	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
00590g	CAERLEON AMPHITHEATRE	ST33849034	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
00594g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: FIELD SE OF BROADWAY	ST338904	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
00714g	TINTERN ABBEY PRECINCT WALL	SO53100000	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
00723g	BATH WOOD:WYES WOOD	SO51950312	Post-medieval not prehistoric.
00738g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: SCHOOL FIELDS	ST338905	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
00742g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: CAR PARK AND GARDEN OF ENDOWED	ST33849055	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
00807g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: TOWN HALL PARK, HIGH STREET	ST338907	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
00808g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: GOLDCROFT COMMON	ST338908	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
00898g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: GROUNDS OF HEALTH CLINIC	ST338908	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01005g	GREY HILL FIELD ENCLOSURE	ST43529354	A ruined steading; not of prehistoric date.
01024g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: OLD VICARAGE GARDEN	ST339906	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01047g	TALGARTH	ST42419196	DMV not prehistoric defended enclosure
01157g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	ST51379453	Description confirms this is not defensive, either in location or structure.
01166g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	ST5293	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01203g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: GROUNDS OF ST CADOC'S HOME	ST339908	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01227g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: GROUNDS OF THE CROFT NURSING HO	ST339908	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01233g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: AREA OFF WHITE HART LANE	ST340904	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.

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<i>PRN</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>REASON FOR REJECTION</i>
01266g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: AREA BETWEEN PRIORY HOTEL AND P	ST340906	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01269g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: BACK GARDEN OF NO 4 MUSEUM STRE	ST340906	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01315g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO39881498	Not enough evidence to suggest a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01319g	WERN-YR-HEOLYDD	SO392128	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01367g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: AREA BEHIND CAERLEON HOUSE	ST341904	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01377g	FORMER GARDEN OF THE FIRS	ST341905	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01379g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: AREA OF MYRTLE COTTAGE BARRACKS	ST341906	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01383g	CAERLEON LEGIONARY FORTRESS: FORMER AMBULANCE STATION FIELD	ST34179089	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01653g	BATTLE OF CAMPSTON	SO3622	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
01699g	SKENFRITH	SO45632026	Village enclosure of a Early Medieval/Medieval date.
01710g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO27622442	Battlefield site.
01744g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO29352905	Not of prehistoric date or of defensive nature.
01747g	LLANTHONY PRIORY	SO29432895	Not of prehistoric date or of defensive nature.
01749g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO28622948	Not enough information to accept this site.
01750g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO29422917	Not enough information to accept this site.
01771g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO25631281	Under 20m diameter.
01863g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO35920660	Unlikely as a prehistoric defended enclosure. Uncertain as to whether a man-made or natural feature.
01964g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	ST373972	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
02080g	TROSTREY CASTLE	SO359043	Not prehistoric in date.
02091g	PEN-FFORDD-GOCH	SO2505	Battlefield site.
02100g	TOSTREY COURT ENCLOSURE	SO362043	Not enough information to accept this site.
02301g	GRAIG Y NEUADD	ST23509070	Without dating this may have been a 'possible' site - the presence of a medieval jug found on site is evidence for a probable medieval date.
02458g	UNDERWOOD ENCLOSURE, NEWPORT	ST37758877	Not enough information to accept this site.
02474g	TWYN-Y-DINAS	SO228125	Place name evidence only.
02499g	CRAIG Y GAER	SO22341326	Place name evidence only.
03102g	ST JULIAN'S PARK	ST338892	Not enough information to accept this site.
03106g	BLACK DARREN ENCLOSURE, LLANTHONY	SO292292	Not enough information to accept this site.

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>REASON FOR REJECTION</i>
03219g	MOYNES COURT ENCLOSURE	ST515910	Not enough information to accept this site.
03284g	WERN Y CWM	SO344179	Not enough information to accept this site.
03289g	ENCLOSURE AT CAERPHILLY	ST228975	Associated with destroyed chapel.
03294g	ENCLOSURE AT MONMOUTH	ST390972	Not enough information to accept this site.
03296g	TY MAWR ENCLOSURE, LLANBADOC	ST375997	Not enough information to accept this site.
03300g	ITTON COURT ENCLOSURE	ST49429538	Form is not that of a prehistoric defended enclosure, but more like a DRS.
03308g	TY WILSON (W OF)	ST41139902	Not enough information to accept this site.
03310g	ENCLOSURE AT LLANTRISANT FAWR	ST40069734	Not of a defensive nature and unlikely as prehistoric.
03607g	TRELECH NEW BARN	SO49140575	Not enough information to accept this site.
03613g	CWRT-Y-GOLLEN	SO42820225	Not enough information to accept this site. The information given suggests not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
03614g	THE CROSSHANDS	SO42950385	Not enough information to accept this site.
03615.0g	RHYD-Y-MANN IN LLANDENNY BOTTOM	SO42100302	The marks in this field are not of a defensive nature nor are they particularly like an enclosure of over 20m.
03984g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO328082	D-shaped cropmark, without substantial ditches. Not believed to be defensive.
04441g	THORNWELL	ST54009198	While this enclosure can be dated through the Iron age, its nature does not seem to be defensive (from BUFAU report 1992 SMR 49 Box 92/05).
04460g	THORNWELL	ST54059192	Dated as Post-Medieval. The Iron Age enclosure at this site already covered by PRN 04441g.
04841g	BIG PIT , POWDER HOUSE	SO23830865	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
05256g	ST BRIDES INFIELD	ST282821	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
05257g	NASH INFIELD	ST342837	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
05258g	CHAPELTUMP INFIELD	ST442852	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
05276g	MYNYDDISLWYN	ST20709540	Under 20m diameter - furthermore unlikely as a prehistoric defended enclosure.
05404g	DEWSTOW FARM	ST46488920	Not enough information to accept this site.
05498g	TYR ABRAHAM HARRY	So240102	Of a post-medieval date.
05499g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	So239102	Of a post-medieval date.
05500g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO236102	Of a post-medieval date.
05501g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO235103	Of a post-medieval date.
05503g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	So234106	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
05504g	OLD PWLL DU HOUSES.	So248110	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
05505g	PWLL DU SCHOOL	So244117	Of a post-medieval date.
05507g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	So221112	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
05510g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO234108	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
05682g	WALNUT TREE CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	St33109660	Size suggests unlikely as a prehistoric defended enclosure.
05683g	WALNUT TREE PARCHMARK ENCLOSURE	St33559640	Not enough information to accept this site.
05901g	SITE WA4	SO1228612960	Under 20m diameter. Probably of post-medieval date.

Southeast Wales Prehistoric Defended Enclosures: Year 2 report

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>REASON FOR REJECTION</i>
05905g	SITE WA8	SO1251012910	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
05907g	SITE WA14	SO14351172	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
05908g	SITE WA15	SO14281173	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
06216g	MEAD FARM	ST41008390	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
06260g	RHIWDERIN ENCLOSURE	ST248877	Unlikely as a prehistoric defended enclosure.
06262g	CEFN WOOD, LLANTRISANT	ST39629623	Not enough information to accept this site.
06268g	PEN-Y-PARC, LLANGYBI	ST35819684	Not enough information to accept this site.
06269g	GRAIGWITH FARM	ST34479680	Not enough information to accept this site.
06270g	PEN-Y-GLOG, LLANGIBI	ST34829577	Unlikely as a prehistoric defended enclosure, if cropmark shows outline of building - not of enough size to warrant defence.
06271g	PEN-Y-LAN, LLANGYBI	ST33809702	Not enough information to accept this site.
06274g	CWM-DOWLAIS, LLANBADOC	ST37159902	Not enough information to accept this site.
06276g	ROCK COTTAGES, LLANGYBI	ST37479828	Not enough information to accept this site.
06383g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO27700840	Of a post-medieval date.
06687g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO19090916	Of a post-medieval date.
06727g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO13150752	Of a post-medieval date.
06936g	BWLCH Y GARN RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	SO18630976	Not enough information to accept this site.
06937g	BWLCH Y GARN RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	SO18550948	Not enough information to accept this site.
06943g	TARREN Y TRWYN ENCLOSURE	SO18000748	Not enough information to accept this site.
06944g	BWLCH Y GARN CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	SO18230992	Not enough information to accept this site.
06959g	TREFIL LAS ENCLOSURE, TREDEGAR	SO12791363	Not enough information to accept this site.
06962g	TREFIL DDU ENCLOSURE, TREDEGAR	SO10661345	Not enough information to accept this site.
06964g	BLAEN RHYMNEY ENCLOSURE, TREDEGAR	SO11401072	Not enough information to accept this site.
06965g	CEFN YR ARAIL ENCLOSURE	SO19550498	Not enough information to accept this site.
07085g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO5197804314	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07086g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO5205904366	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07087g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO5203504277	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07136g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO4702513189	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07163g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO5278104749	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07169g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO2953206803	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07202g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	ST2456996266	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07287g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	ST2101793382	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07496g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO1119904539	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07560g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	ST27988574	Probable field system.
07561g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	ST43518554	Not of a prehistoric date or of defensive nature.
07726g	WET WOOD, PORTHCASSEG	ST51059750	Not likely as a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07727g	WET WOOD, PORTHCASSEG	ST51019792	Not enough information to accept this site.
07728g	PENTERRY FARM W	ST51959975	Unlikely as a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07730g	RIDINGS WOOD ENCLOSURE	ST39678803	Under 20m in diameter.

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>REASON FOR REJECTION</i>
07731g	COED RHEDYN ENCLOSURE	ST36458940	Unlikely as a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07733g	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE AT OSTREY	ST45909590	Unlikely as a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07735g	BOXTREE COTTAGE, NEWCHURCH	ST44559730	Not enough information to accept this site.
07742g	COALPITS EAST, ST PIERRE	ST49259230	Not enough information to accept this site.
07744g	UPPER HOUSE, SHIRENEWTON	ST47659371	Unlikely as a prehistoric defended enclosure.
07746g	TEN ELMS, CAERWENT	ST46329058	Sounds unlikely as a prehistoric defended enclosure from description.
07747g	PENHEIN ENCLOSURE	ST44709322	Not enough information to accept this site.
07751g	SALISBURY HILL	ST42008923	Not enough information to accept this site.
07753g	BURNESSE CASTLE QUARRY	ST46108823	Unlikely as prehistoric defended enclosure.
08392g	THE VICARAGE HOUSE, MARSHFIELD	ST25708250	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
08571g	SMALL ENCLOSURE TO THE NORTH OF RAGLAN CASTLE	SO41400841	Not considered of the form to suggest a prehistoric defended enclosure. More likely Medieval in origin.
08594g	AGRICULTURAL ENCLOSURE AT COALPITS BRAKE, SHIRENEWTON	ST49499261	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
08599g	LITTLE CAMPSTON CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE	SO36282144	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
08944g	HILSTON PARK	SO459188	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
08945g	HILSTON PARK	SO453189	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
08947g	FIVE LANES, CROPMARK ENCLOSURE	ST456908	Not enough information to accept this site.
08949g	CALDICOT LEVEL, POSSIBLE VILLA	ST48348739	Thought to be a villa site.
08950g	MAINDY HILL CAMP, NEWPORT	ST30188577	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.
08957g	HATTERRALL HILL, CROSS RIDGE WALL	SO30332511	Not an enclosure.
08959g	OLDCASTLE EARTHWORK	SO32452453	Not a prehistoric defended enclosure.

Appendix 3: Sites rejected after field visit

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>REASON FOR REJECTION</i>
02028g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO35720273	Represents major quarrying.
02057g	GWEHELOG CAMP	SO39730247	Not convinced of this probable Iron Age enclosure was defensive in any sense. Very little substantial remains left and yet this field has not suffered much ploughing. Positioning and lack of great views suggests this is an enclosed, but not defended site.
04550g	UPPER WHITE CASTLE RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	SO380161	Not considered to be prehistoric defended enclosure on form and relationship to landscape.
05780g	TWYN LANGWILYM ENCLOSURE, LLANGATTOCK	SO22271559	The existing earthworks are not arranged in a defensive manner but simply suggest an area of hillside which has been intensively, but not systematically, quarried.
06266g	LLANGYBI PARK	ST362973	Not enough information to accept this site, even after site visit.
06870g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO1309008721	A small enclosure of probable medieval or post-medieval date. Not thought to be defensive, but probably related to stock control.
07035g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SO20871077	A stone walled enclosure of a probable late medieval or post-medieval date located next to a post medieval building. Both are associated with farming and stock control.
07080g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	ST4982592373	Believed to be a duplicate of 07160g.
07724g	DEFENDED SETTLEMENT TO THE SOUTH OF TRELLECK	SO493038	Believed to be a duplicate of 00972g
08395g	GRAY HILL FIELD ENCLOSURE	ST43529354	Post-medieval site.
08568g	TRELLECK GRANGE DEFENDED SETTLEMENT	SO497007	In need of further study but landscape suggest medieval origin.

Appendix 4: Glamorgan sites visited in Year 2

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>TYPE</i>	<i>FORM</i>
00159w	BERRY WOOD	SS47238847	Hillfort	Earthwork
00189m	OGMORE	SS86757580	Hillfort	Earthwork
00298w	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SS50908495	Enclosure	Cropmark
02300w	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SS574887	Enclosure	Documents
03118m	CLAWDD-Y-MYNACH	SS91357115	Enclosure	Cropmark
05190m	CAE-CARADOG ENCLOSURE	SS91307331	Enclosure	Cropmark
05191m	BLAEN Y CWM	SS9083470372	Enclosure	Earthwork
05805w	ENCLOSURE, PENGWERN COMMON	SS54369152	Enclosure	Earthwork
05812w	PENNARD PILL	SS53828851	Defended enclosure	Earthwork

Appendix 5: Guide to database

The database is in Microsoft Access 97, and contains the following elements.

Tables

1 General Location

2 Internal Area

3 Defences

4 Entrances

5 Enclosures/annexes

6 External areas

8 Other info

These seven tables hold the main information gathered during this project. They are linked via PRN number to the table **GGAT78 SMR**, which is the main table in this database. (Table 7 has been removed as it contained sensitive information). See below under '*Table Structures*' for further information.

GGAT78 RCAHMW sources contains referencing information linked via PRN to the RCAHMW Volumes for Glamorgan and Brecknock. Again this is linked via PRN to the main **GGAT78 SMR table**. The information in this table is displayed in a main form. See below.
GGAT78 SMR sources. This table is linked via PRN to the main **GGAT78 SMR table**. It is included for reference within this database but is not displayed in any form or report format.
Glamorgan sites visited in Year 2 contains the extra nine Glamorgan sites visited this year.

Queries

There is only one query that exists which is redundant for this database, but the main database run from this query, and all forms and reports are designed to link to it. For this reason it remains, but in fact does not alter in anyway the information from **GGAT78 SMR** (other than to sort ascending by PRN). As this form was created in the first year of the project it is called **Glamorgan Sites**, changing this name would mean recreating all of the reports, sub-reports, forms and sub-forms, for this reason it was considered better to leave the name and add a note in this section to the same.

Forms

GGAT78 Year 2 Sites is designed as a 'front cover' form in the same format as the front cover report sheet designed within the report gazetteer.

There are two sets of forms, one which are a set of sub-forms, again designed for use with a main query running in the main project database. The sub-forms:

GGAT78 1 General Location (subform)

GGAT78 2 Internal Area (subform)

GGAT78 3 Defences (subform)

GGAT78 4 Entrance (subform)

GGAT78 5 Enclosures (subform)

GGAT78 6 External areas (subform)

GGAT78 8 Other info (subform)

Are each linked to their equivalent main form as follows (again forms linked to Table 7 have been removed):

1 General Location

2 Internal Area

- 3 Defences**
- 4 Entrance**
- 5 Enclosures**
- 6 External Areas**
- 7 Other info**

Reports

The reports are set up in a similar way to the forms.

Gazetteer A and **Gazetteer B** are designed to be the main ‘print out’ versions of this report. It is in two parts as it was too large for one report file.

RCAHMW sources (subreport) is linked directly into **Gazetteer A**, as is:

Gazetteer (1 General Location (subreport))

Gazetteer (2 Internal Area (subreport))

Gazetteer (3 Defences (subreport))

Gazetteer B contains the subreports:

Gazetteer (4 Entrance (subreport))

Gazetteer (5 Enclosures (subreport))

Gazetteer (6 External areas (subreport))

Gazetteer (8 Other info (subreport))

Tables Structures

In order to allow data to be combined with that produced by the other Welsh Trusts, the structures of each table is shown below an asterisk denotes the primary key):

1 General Location

Field Type	Data Type
*PRN	Text: 50
Not Glamorgan	Y/N
Hillfort	Y/N
Defended Enclosure	Y/N
Buried feature (excav or geophys)	Y/N
Earthwork	Y/N
Cropmark	Y/N
Documents	Y/N
Place name	Y/N
Altitude	Number: Long Integer
Coastal cliff	Y/N
Coastal promontory	Y/N
Summit	Y/N
Hilltop	Y/N
Ridge	Y/N
Inland promontory	Y/N
High plateau	Y/N
Spur	Y/N
False	Y/N
Hillslope	Y/N
Saddle	Y/N
Col	Y/N

Field Type	Data Type
Level	Y/N
Natural terrace	Y/N
River terrace	Y/N
Valley base	Y/N
Valley floor	Y/N
Flood plain	Y/N
Other - Specify	Memo
Good defensive location (hilltop/cliff top)	Y/N
Semi defensive location (inland promontory etc)	Y/N
Non defensive location (gentle hillslope/valley floor)	Y/N
Overlooked	Y/N
Arable	Y/N
Built over	Y/N
Derelict	Y/N
Dune	Y/N
Forestry	Y/N
Garden	Y/N
Heath	Y/N
Marsh	Y/N
Mineral extraction	Y/N
Moorland	Y/N
Other	Y/N
Pasture	Y/N
Public open space	Y/N
Quarry	Y/N
Rough pasture	Y/N
Scrub	Y/N
Urban	Y/N
Wasteland	Y/N
Woodland	Y/N
High - peat >50cm on site or vicinity	Y/N
Medium - peat >50cm within 500m	Y/N
Low - no obvious peat within 500m	Y/N
Other possible high scores, on site wet areas colluvial deposits	Memo
Description - extent, depth and location & other deposits	Memo
Related sites/finds in vicinity - PRN numbers and names	Memo
Location description	Memo
National Park	Y/N
Common Land	Y/N
Registered Historic Landscape	Y/N
Tir Gofal	Y/N
NNR	Y/N
SSSI	Y/N
AONB	Y/N
cSAC	Y/N
GCR	Y/N
RAMSAR	Y/N
RIGS	Y/N
Other- specify	Text: 50
Unfinished	Y/N
Single phase	Y/N

Field Type	Data Type
Single phase but possibly long occupation	Y/N
Two phase (revised defence layout/rampart design)	Y/N
Three or more phases (revised defence layout/rampart design)	Y/N
Main period of occupation (artefact evidence or dating)	Memo
Predefensive use of site (BA barrow, structural or artefact evidence)	Y/N
Romano-British reuse	Y/N
Early Medieval reuse	Y/N
Medieval reuse	Y/N

2 Internal Area

Field Name	Data Type
*PRN	Text: 9
Internal area of main enclosure	Text
Area to furthest extent of enclosure/annexe ditches	Text
Number of houses	Text
Circular	Y/N
Subcircular	Y/N
Rectangular	Y/N
Subrectangular	Y/N
Polygonal	Y/N
Triangular	Y/N
Irregular	Y/N
Complex (more than one main enclosure)	Y/N
Stone circular	Y/N
Stone rectangular	Y/N
Platform circular	Y/N
Timber circular (excav)	Y/N
Timber rectangular (excav)	Y/N
Cropmark circular	Y/N
Rectangular platform	Y/N
Other - specify	Text: 50
Pasture	Y/N
Arable	Y/N
Woodland	Y/N
Forestry vegetation	Y/N
Scrub	Y/N
Derelict	Y/N
Vegetation - specify	Text: 50
Agricultural -ploughing	Y/N
Agricultural - stock	Y/N
Burrowing	Y/N
Development	Y/N
Erosion	Y/N
Extraction	Y/N
Forestry	Y/N
Robbing	Y/N
Vehicle	Y/N
Visitor	Y/N
Other	Y/N
Active	Y/N

Extinct	Y/N
None	Y/N
Extent of threat	Number: Long Integer
Significance of threat (high medium or low)	Text: 50
Other Internal features	Memo

3 Defences

Field Name	Data Type
*PRN	Text: 9
Univallate	Y/N
Bivallate close set ramparts	Y/N
Bivallate widely spaced ramparts	Y/N
Multivallate close set ramparts	Y/N
Multivallate widely spaced ramparts	Y/N
Earth	Y/N
Stone	Y/N
Earth and Stone	Y/N
Stone faced earth rampart	Y/N
Unknown	Y/N
Pasture	Y/N
Arable	Y/N
Woodland	Y/N
Forestry vegetation	Y/N
Scrub	Y/N
Derelict	Y/N
Other vegetation	Text: 50
Agricultural - ploughing	Y/N
Agricultural - stock	Y/N
Burrowing	Y/N
Development	Y/N
Erosion	Y/N
Extraction	Y/N
Forestry	Y/N
Robbing	Y/N
Vehicle	Y/N
Visitor	Y/N
Other	Y/N
Active	Y/N
Extinct	Y/N
None	Y/N
Extent of threat	Number: Long Integer
Significance of threat (high medium or low)	Text:50
Other Defensive features	Memo

4 Entrances

Field Name	Data Type
*PRN	Text: 9
1	Y/N
Direction entrance 1 facing	Text: 50
2	Y/N
Direction entrance 2 facing	Text: 50
3	Y/N
Direction entrance 3 facing	Text: 50

4	Y/N
Direction entrance 4 facing	Text: 50
Unknown entrances	Y/N
Simple	Y/N
Entrance passageway	Y/N
Entrance passageway and guard chambers	Y/N
Causeway	Y/N
Approaching ditched/banked track	Y/N
Barbican/hornwork	Y/N
Annex	Y/N
Bastion	Y/N
Complex	Y/N
Earth	Y/N
Stone	Y/N
Earth and stone	Y/N
Stone faced earth rampart	Y/N
Unknown	Y/N
Pasture	Y/N
Arable	Y/N
Woodland	Y/N
Forestry vegetation	Y/N
Scrub	Y/N
Derelict	Y/N
Other vegetation	Text: 50
Agricultural - ploughing	Y/N
Agricultural - stock	Y/N
Burrowing	Y/N
Development	Y/N
Erosion	Y/N
Extraction	Y/N
Forestry	Y/N
Robbing	Y/N
Vehicle	Y/N
Visitor	Y/N
Other	Y/N
Active	Y/N
Extinct	Y/N
None	Y/N
Extent of threat	Number: Long Integer
Significance of threat (high, medium or low)	Text: 50
Other Entrance features	Memo

5 Enclosures/Annexes

Field Name	Data Type
*PRN	Text: 9
Concentric annexe enclosure	Number: Double
Lobate enclosure	Y/N
Cross ridge earthwork	Y/N
Outlying	Y/N
Area of annexes	Y/N
Stone circular	Y/N
Stone rectangular	Y/N
Platform circular	Y/N

Platform rectangular	Y/N
Timber circular	Y/N
Timber rectangular	Y/N
Cropmark circular	Y/N
Other form	Y/N
Number of houses	Text: 50
Pasture	Y/N
Arable	Y/N
Woodland	Y/N
Forestry vegetation	Y/N
Scrub	Y/N
Derelict	Y/N
Other vegetation	Text: 50
Agricultural - ploughing	Y/N
Agricultural - stock	Y/N
Burrowing	Y/N
Development	Y/N
Erosion	Y/N
Extraction	Y/N
Forestry	Y/N
Robbing	Y/N
Vehicle	Y/N
Visitor	Y/N
Other	Y/N
Active	Y/N
Extinct	Y/N
None	Y/N
Extent of threat	Number: Long Integer
Significance of threat (high, medium or low)	Text: 50
Other Enclosure/annexe features	Memo

6 External Areas

Field Name	Data Type
*PRN	Text: 9
Stone circular	Y/N
Stone rectangular	Y/N
Platform circular	Y/N
Platform rectangular	Y/N
Timber circular (excav)	Y/N
Timber rectangular (excav)	Y/N
Cropmark circular	Y/N
Other form	Y/N
Stone boundaries	Y/N
Earth boundaries	Y/N
Cropmark boundaries	Y/N
Pasture	Y/N
Arable	Y/N
Woodland	Y/N
Forestry vegetation	Y/N
Scrub	Y/N
Derelict	Y/N
Other vegetation	Text: 50
Agricultural - ploughing	Y/N

Agricultural - stock	Y/N
Burrowing	Y/N
Development	Y/N
Erosion	Y/N
Extraction	Y/N
Forestry	Y/N
Robbing	Y/N
Vehicle	Y/N
Visitor	Y/N
Other	Y/N
Active	Y/N
Extinct	Y/N
None	Y/N
Extent of threat	Number: Long Integer
Significance of threat (High, Medium or Low)	Text: 50
Other External areas features	Memo

8 Other Info

Field Name	Data Type
*PRN	Text: 9
Date of visit	Date/Time: Short Date
Visit by	Text: 50
Colour Slide ref:	Text: 50
B/W negative ref:	Text: 50
Digital ref:	Text: 50
Full excavation	Y/N
Partial excavation	Y/N
Topographic survey	Y/N
Geophysical survey	Y/N
Other	Y/N
None	Y/N
General Site description	Memo

GGAT 78 RCAHMW Sources

Field Name	Data Type
*PRN	Text: 50
Volume name	Text: 50
Vol no:Part no	Text: 50
Date	Text: 50
Page	Text: 50
Ref no	Text: 50

GGAT 78 SMR Sources

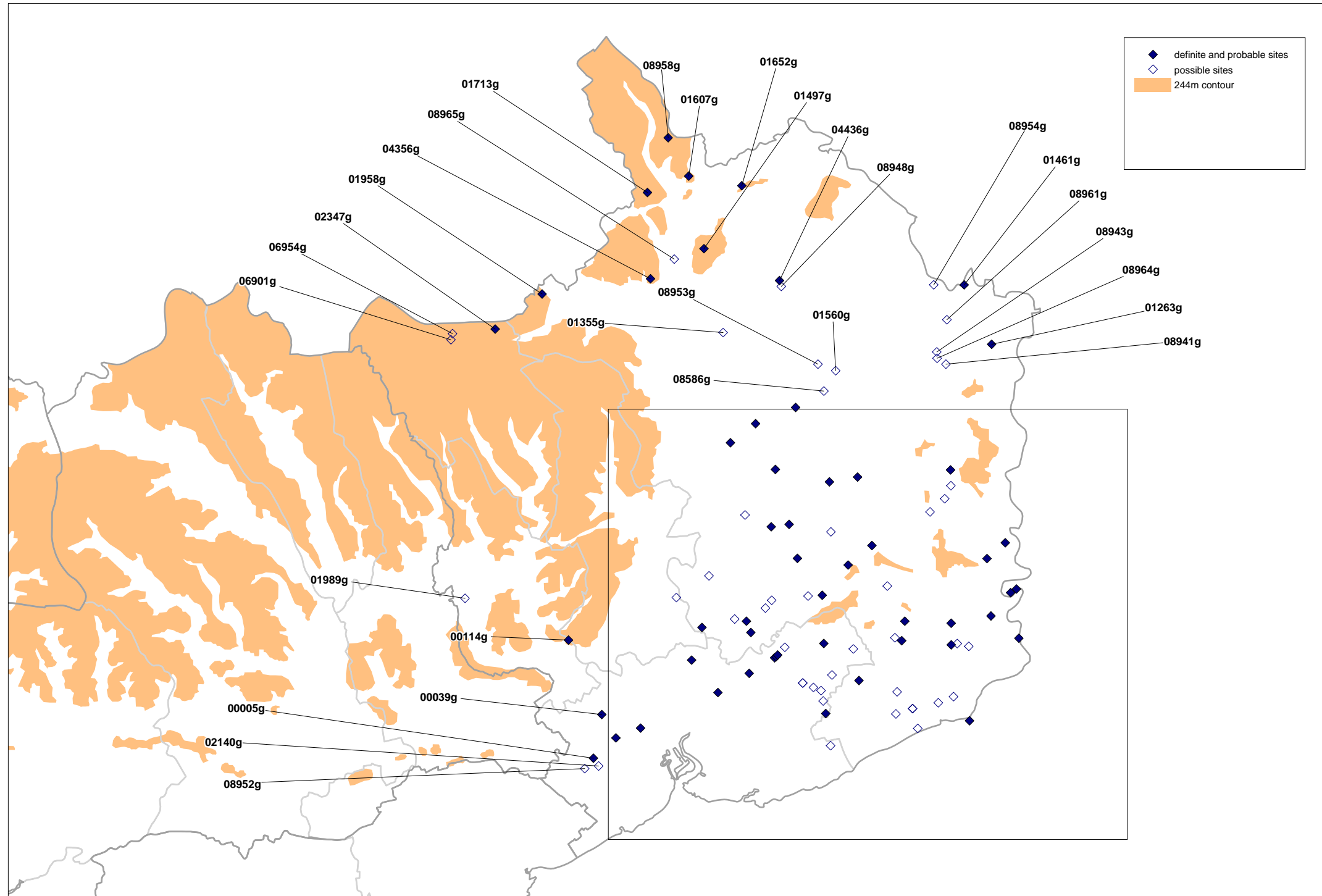
Field Name	Data Type
PRN	Text: 9
SOURCES	Text: 200

GGAT 78 SMR

Field Name	Data Type
*PRN	Text: 9

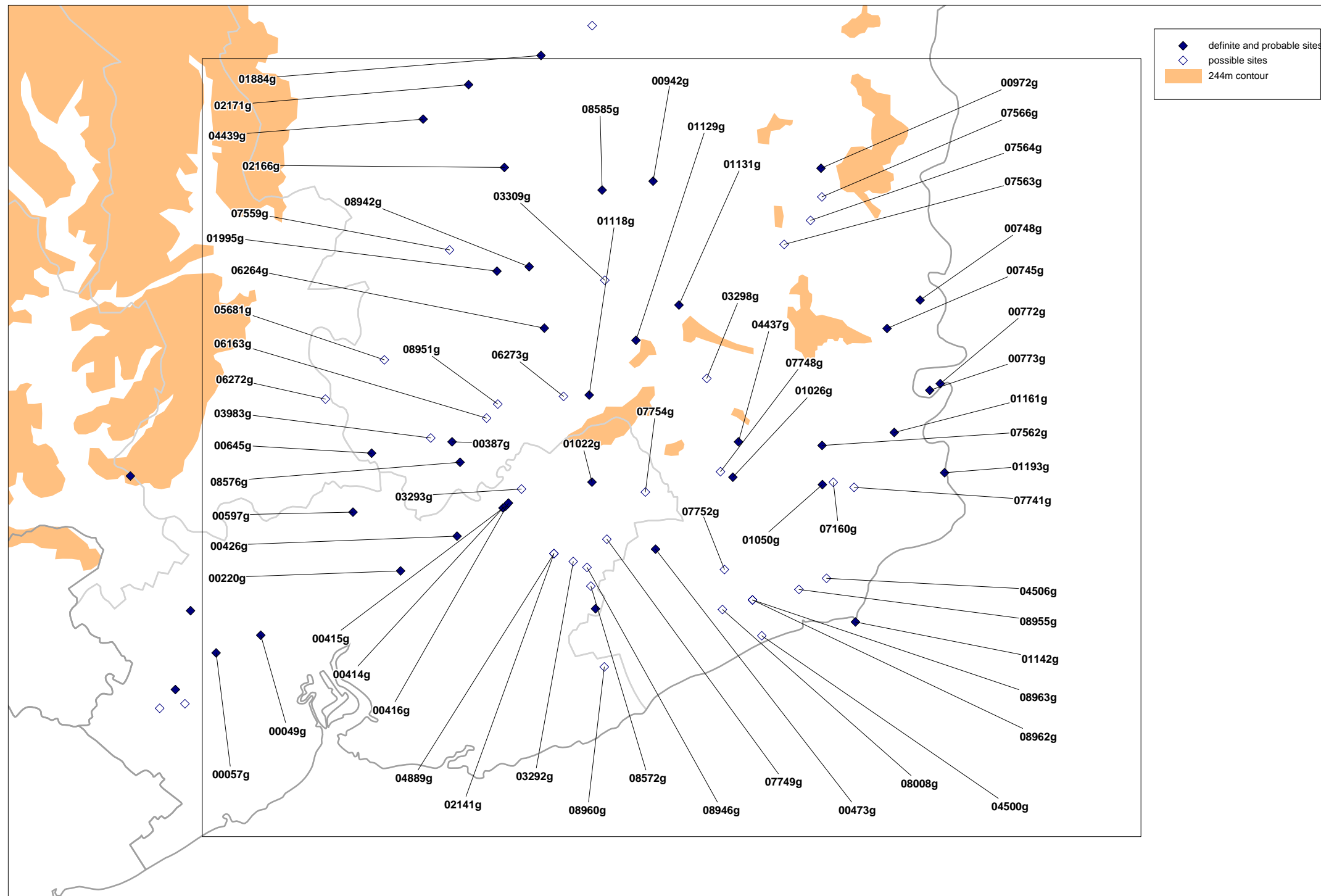
Temporary number	Text: 15
NAME	Text: 60
ALTERNATIVE NAME	Text: 250
NGR	Text: 25
X	Number: Long Integer
Y	Number: Long Integer
GRID SQUARE	Text: 8
SUMMARY	Text: 255
PERIOD	Text: 35
FULL DESCRIPTION	Memo
BROADCLASS	Text: 150
TYPE	Text: 74
CONDITION	Text: 20
UA	Text: 50
ORIG COMP	Text: 20
LAST UPDATED	Date/Time
COMMUNITY	Text: 50
FORM	Text: 20
SITE STATUS	Text: 30
SAM Ref	Text: 40
COUNTY	Text: 15
NPRN	Number: Double
NPRN (OLD)	Number: Long Integer
NPRN NAME	Text: 50
RELATED PRNs	Text: 50
ALTITUDE	Text: 5
LANDUSE	Text: 30
OWNERSHIP	Text: 20
COMMENTS	Memo
AREA STATUS	Text: 50
PAPER INFO?	Y/N
RCAHMW description	Memo
NEW description/notes	Memo
Year 1?	Y/N
Year 2?	Y/N
Visited in Year 1?	Y/N
Visited in Year 2?	Y/N
Visited?	Y/N
Visited as part of another Cadw project?	Y/N
Another Cadw project visit	Text: 50
Rejected	Y/N
Rejected after visit	Y/N
Rejected reason	Memo
'Possible' sites	Y/N
Geofizz?	Y/N
Survey?	Y/N
Excav?	Y/N

Map 1: Prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwent – overview



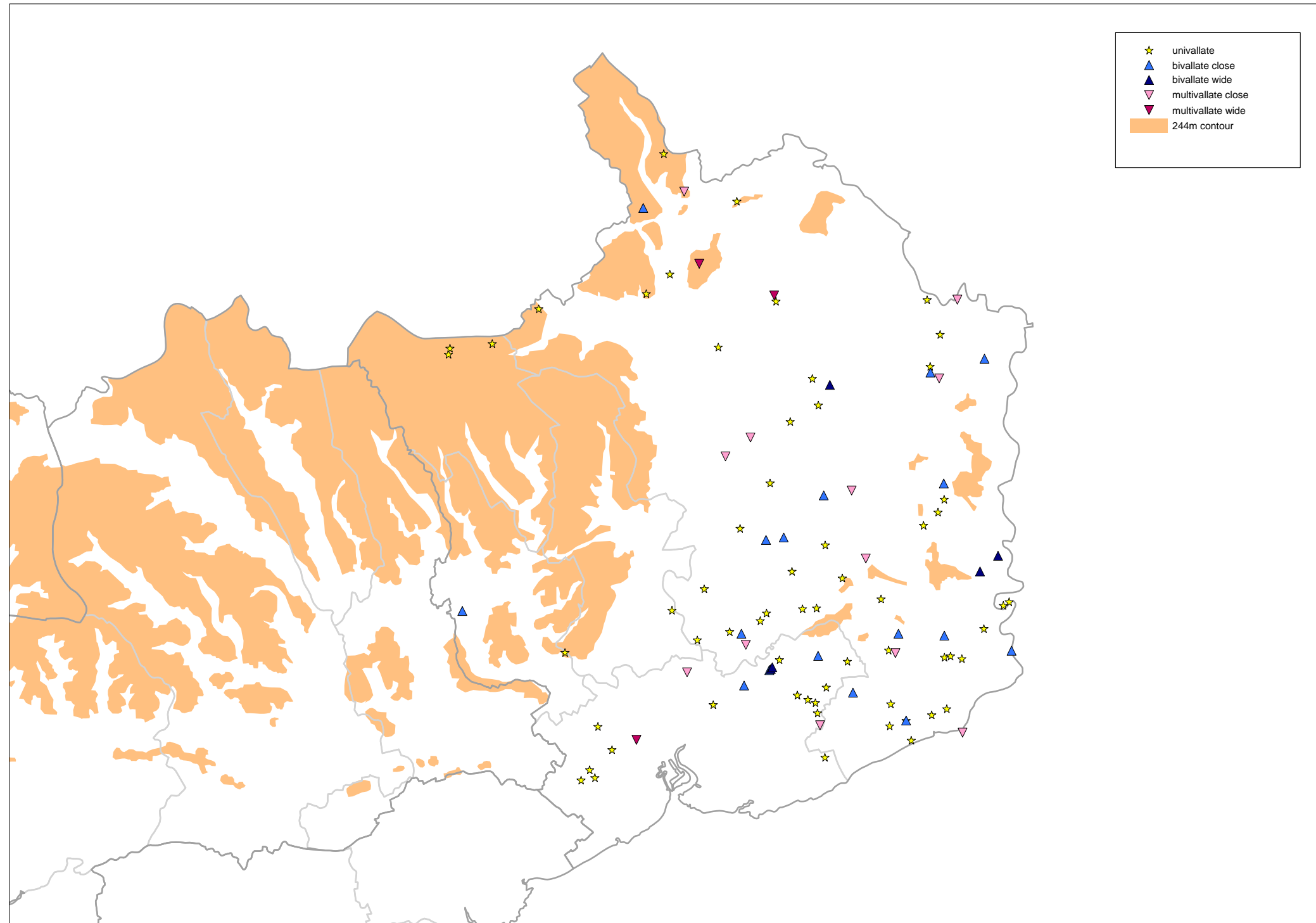
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Map 2: Prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwent – insert



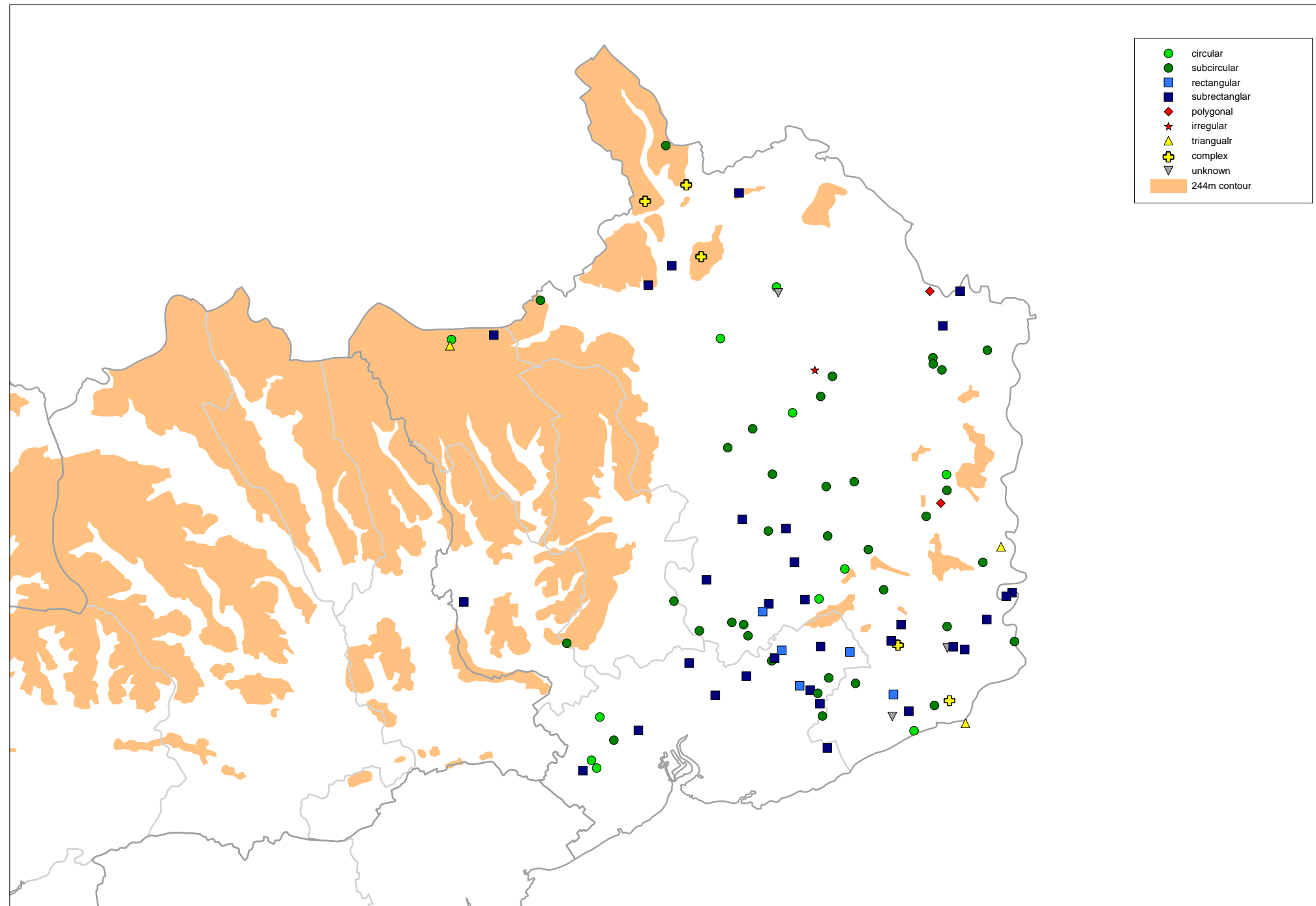
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Map 3: Rampart types



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Map 4: Enclosure forms



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