

A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN10, SN11 AND SN12



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A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROEKSHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN10, SN11 AND SN12

Gan / By

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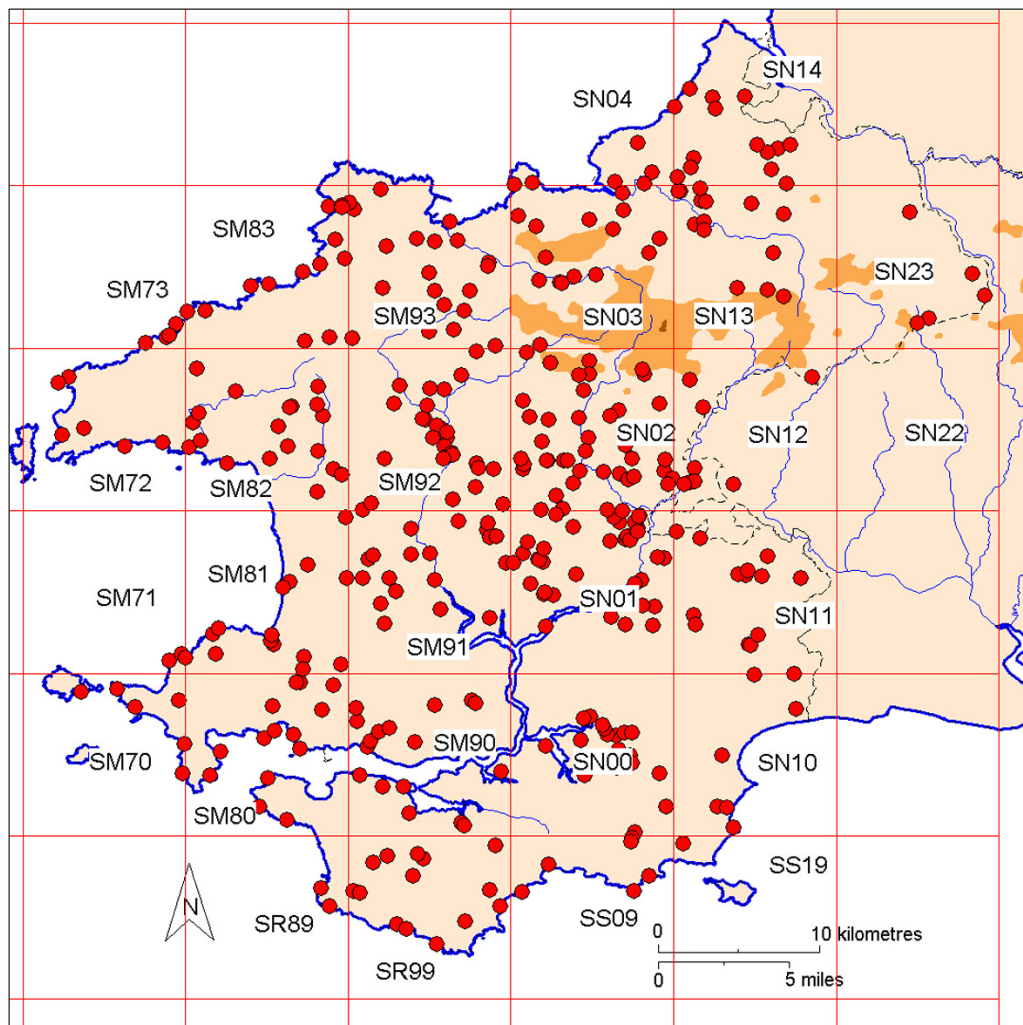
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Cover: Aerial photograph of Llanddewi Gaer promontory fort 3719. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_0941.

SITE GAZETTEER OF 10KM GRID SQUARES Sn10, Sn11 and SN12

For ease of handling the site gazetteers have been arranged into Ordnance Survey 10km grid squares. Each gazetteer consists of one or more 1:50,000 maps showing the overall location of each site followed by the individual entries for each site. Each entry comprises: a printout from the Historic Environment Record, including a site description; a 1:500 map; and where available a ground photograph and an aerial photograph.

Many of the 1:500 maps show details of the site plotted from cropmarks shown on aerial photographs. These plots are supplied by RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©.



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



1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SN10.

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1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SN11.

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920 CASTELL GWYN

PRN 920 NGR SN11002175

SITE NAME CASTELL GWYN

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Castell Gwyn is a bivallate, oval defended enclosure that sits within a larger horseshoe-shaped enclosure. It is located on sloping ground at 90m above sea level. The northern edge of the horseshoe-shaped enclosure is defined by a steep valley side that falls away by over 50m. The inner enclosure measures c.55m N-S and 30m E-W internally and is defended by two plough-reduced banks and ditches on the south side. Only the inner bank and ditch runs around the complete circuit. There is a simple SW-facing entrance.

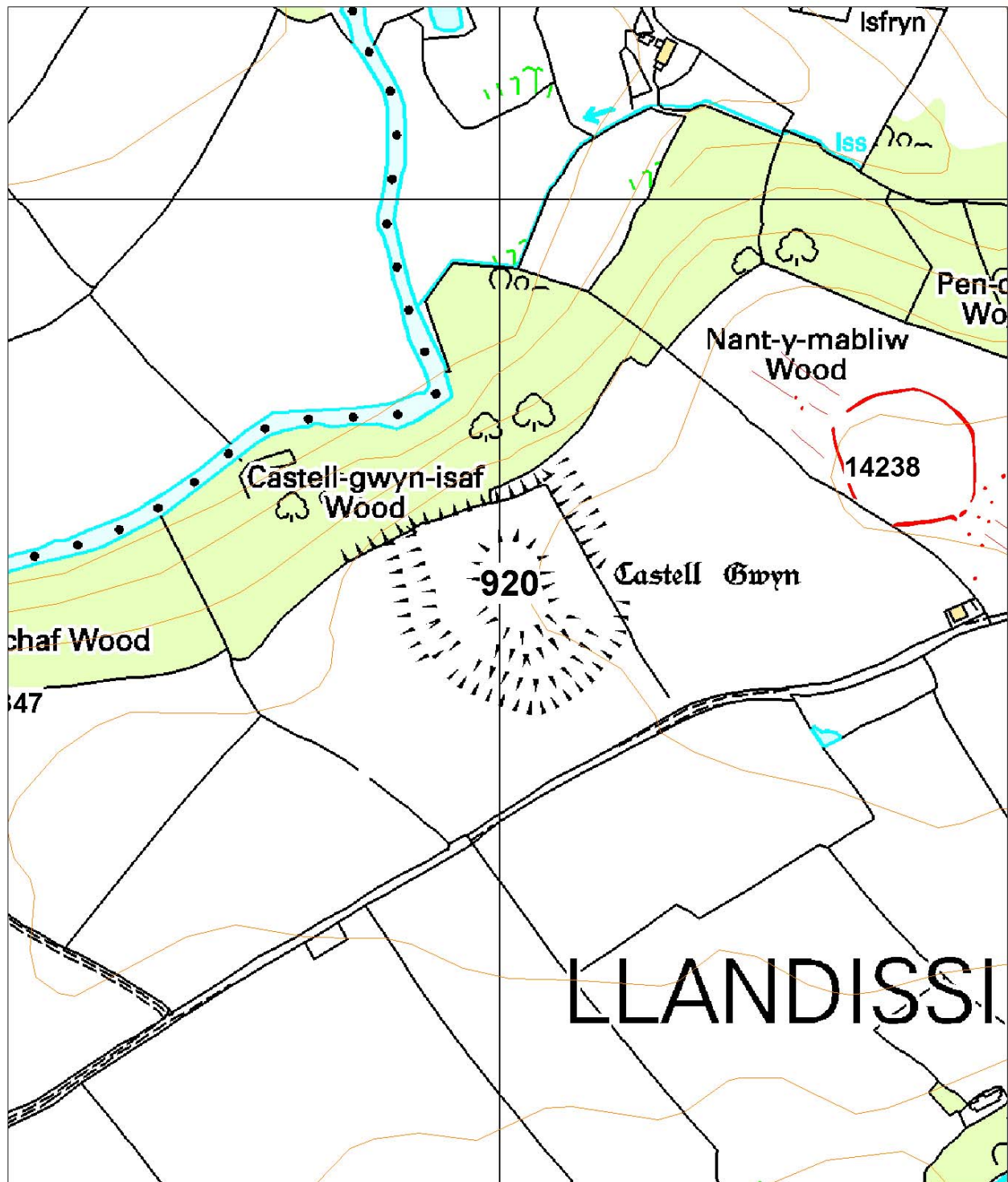
The rampart of the horseshoe-shaped enclosure runs close to the defences of the inner enclosure on the south side, providing a multivallate defence, but diverges on other sides. On the west side of the horseshoe-shaped enclosure the defences are well preserved, with the bank standing up to 2m above the bottom of the ditch. There is a well-defined counterscarp bank on this side. The defences on the eastern side are overlain by a hedge-bank. The natural steep slope provides adequate defence to the north. A break in the rampart on the southwest side is a simple entrance. This enclosure - a concentric annexe - measures 125m N-S and 100m E-W.

Apart from the rampart on the eastern side of the horseshoe-shaped enclosure, which is under some light scrub, the whole site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy 20 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



Ground photograph looking NE towards earthwork enclosure 920.



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Scale 1:5000

921 PANT Y CADNO

PRN 921 NGR SN11272264

SITE NAME PANT Y CADNO;PANT-Y-CADNAW;BRON Y GAER

SITE TYPE HILLFORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

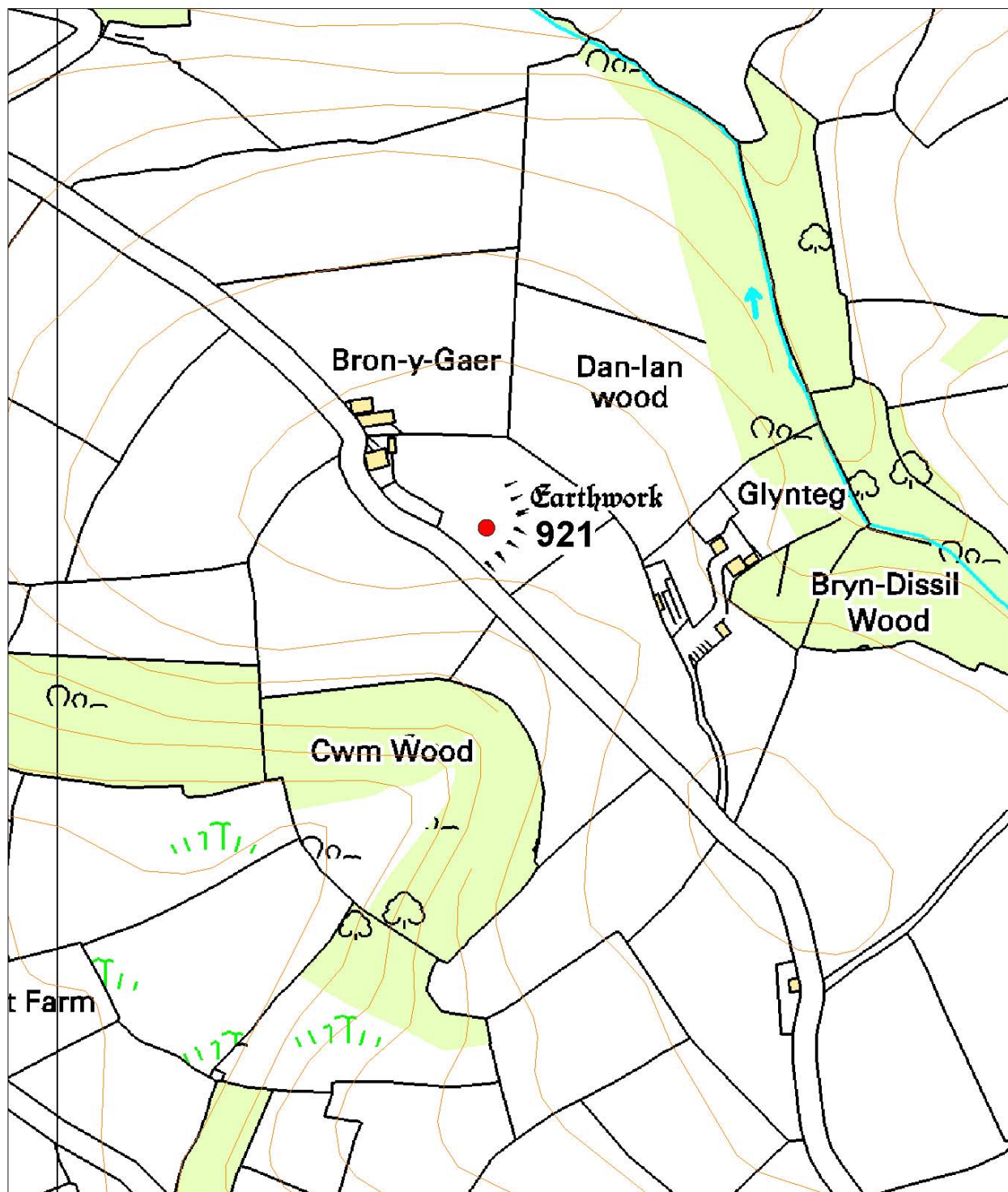
Located on a rounded hilltop at c.110m above sea level, Pant y Cadno/Bron y Gaer is an oval defended enclosure for which very little surface evidence survives. A 48m length of curving outward facing scarp c.1.5m high defines the southeast and east sides of the site - this has been breached at towards its northeast end by an old silage pit. Traces of an external ditch are visible outside this scarp. There is no other physical evidence for the site, a kink in a lane on the west side suggests that its original dimensions were c.110m E-W and 80m N-S. It is under improved pasture.

The farm immediately to the west of the site is known as Bron y Gaer.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 12 December 2006



Ground photograph looking W showing old silage pit cut through defensive circuit of 921.



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Scale 1:5000

975 PENCRAIG FAWR CAMP

PRN 975 NGR SN11812634

SITE NAME PENCRAIG FAWR CAMP;GAER THE;BRYN GOLMAN

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Pengraig Fawr is a small, univallate, round cornered, triangular defended enclosure located on a gentle south-facing slope at 135m above sea level. The roughly level interior measures c.63m E-W and 66m N-S. The bank is best preserved on the down-slope side, where it stands up to 2m high externally and 0.25m internally, although there is little trace of a ditch here. There is a slight ditch on the northeast side, although here the bank is lower. A hedge-bank overlies the rampart on the northwest side. The entrance seems to face west. The site is under improved pasture. Aerial photographs (DAT AP89-53.11) hint a concentric outer defensive circuit 35m to the west of the main rampart.

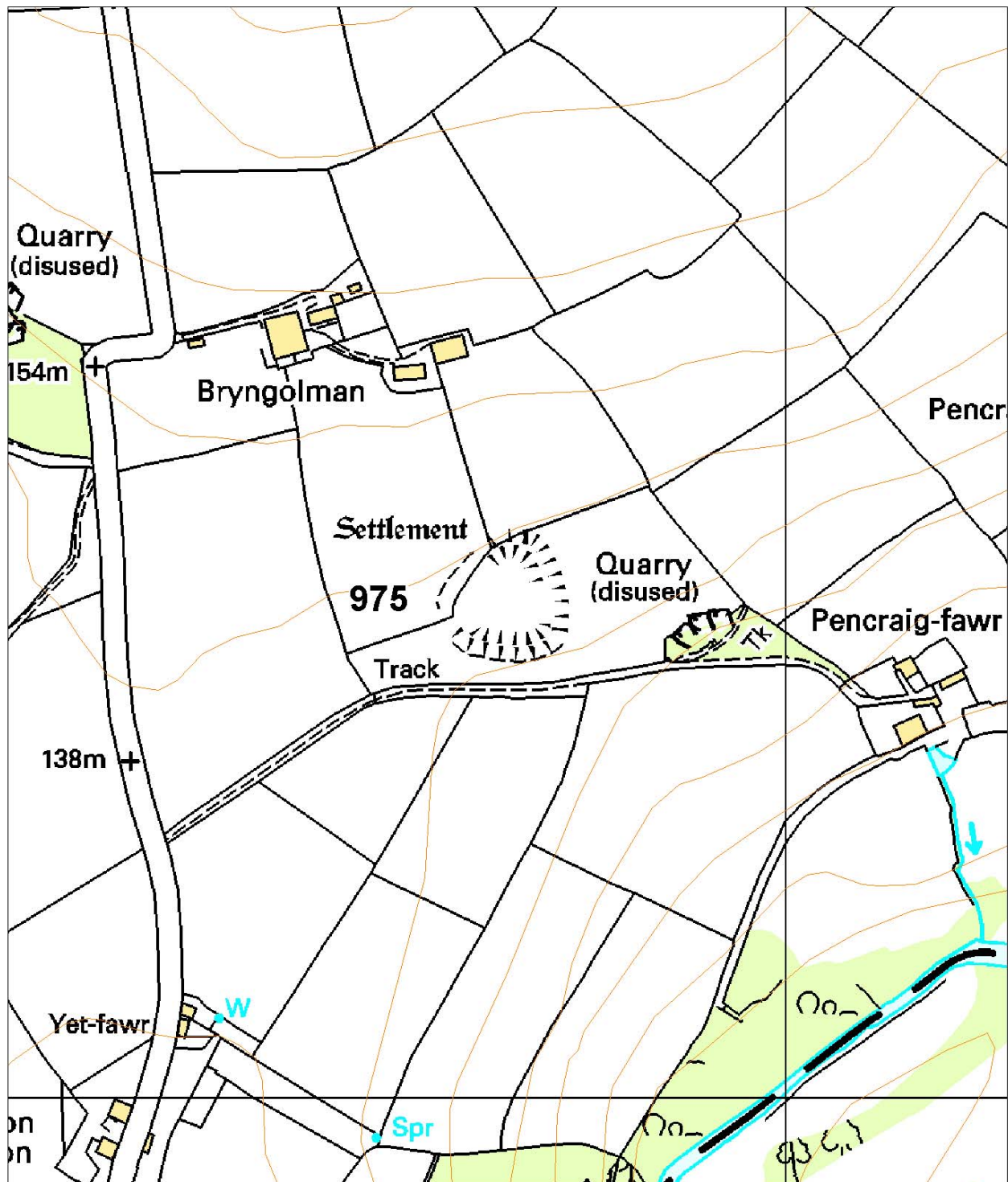
K Murphy 20 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



SN 1126

PM# 975 SN1812634 Neg. Ref: AP89-53.11
PENOBSCOT FARM CHURCH SHEP/THE: BRNW/LI: argo: man
HILLPORT/Icon Age
SN# No: P-emo283 Date: 20/02/89 SN1125

Aerial photograph of 975. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-53.11.



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Scale 1:5000

982 CASTELL BLAENLLECHOG

PRN 982 NGR SN11022805

SITE NAME CASTELL BLAENLLECHOG;CASTELL PENGAWSAI

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?;RINGWORK? FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age;Medieval CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Castell Blaenllechog is a roughly circular, earthwork enclosure occupying sloping ground at 220m above sea level at the head of valley. The ramparts are massive in comparison with the internal area, with the bank standing 3.3m high externally and 1-3m to 1.8m internally and traces of a ditch 0.3m to 0.6m on the west and south. A lowering of the bank on the southeast side indicates the site of the entrance. The dished interior measures c.24m by 20m.

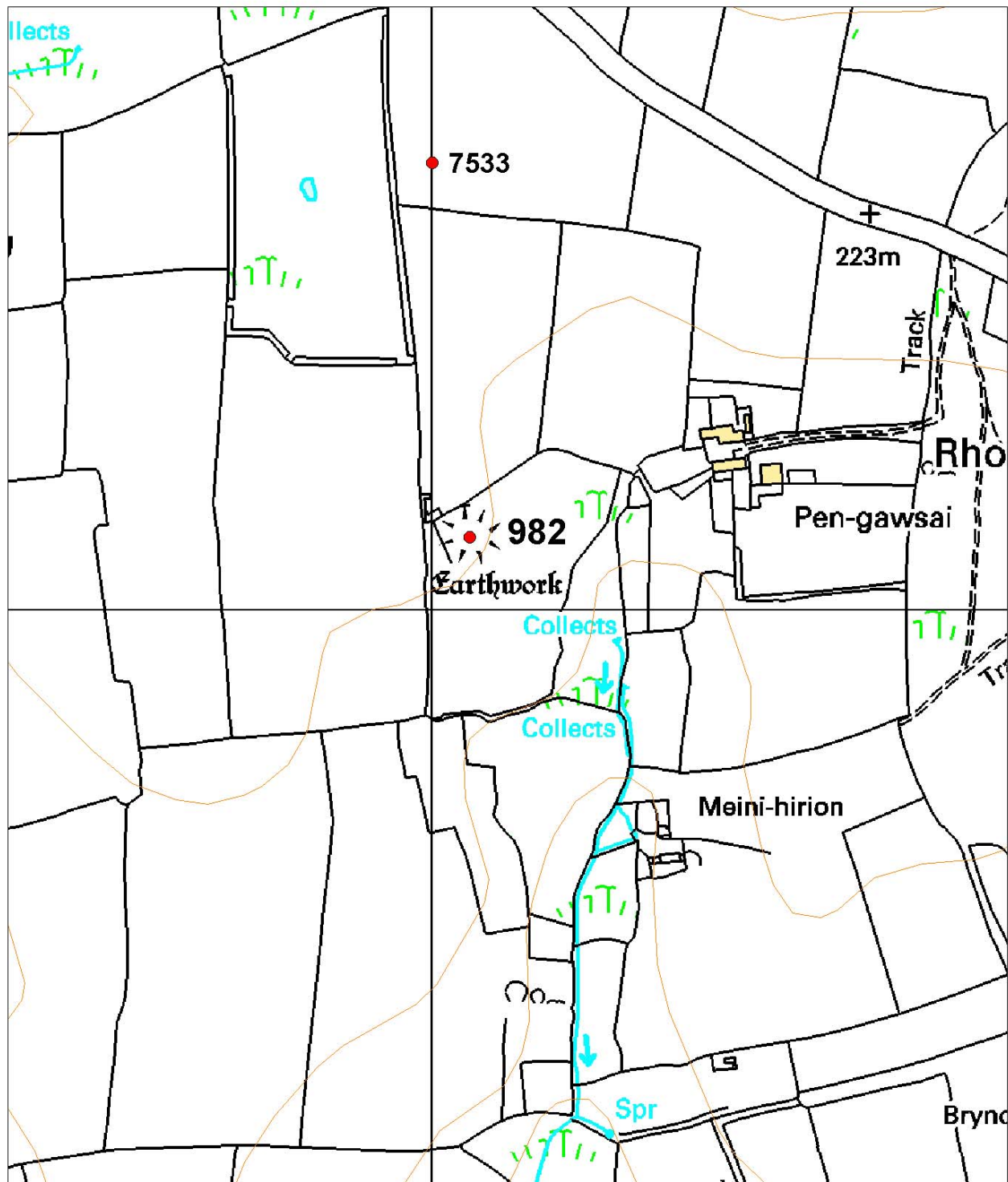
There is some debate concerning the date of this site. Hogg & King listed it as a medieval castle site, while the RCHMW considered it a medieval homestead.

Given the size of defence and the small internal area a medieval date is most likely, but an Iron Age date cannot be ruled out.

K Murphy 21 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 982. Cambria Archaeology reference ap_85_28.36.



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Scale 1:5000

1095 GLANDWR CAER

PRN 1095 NGR SN18542825

SITE NAME GLANDWR CAER

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

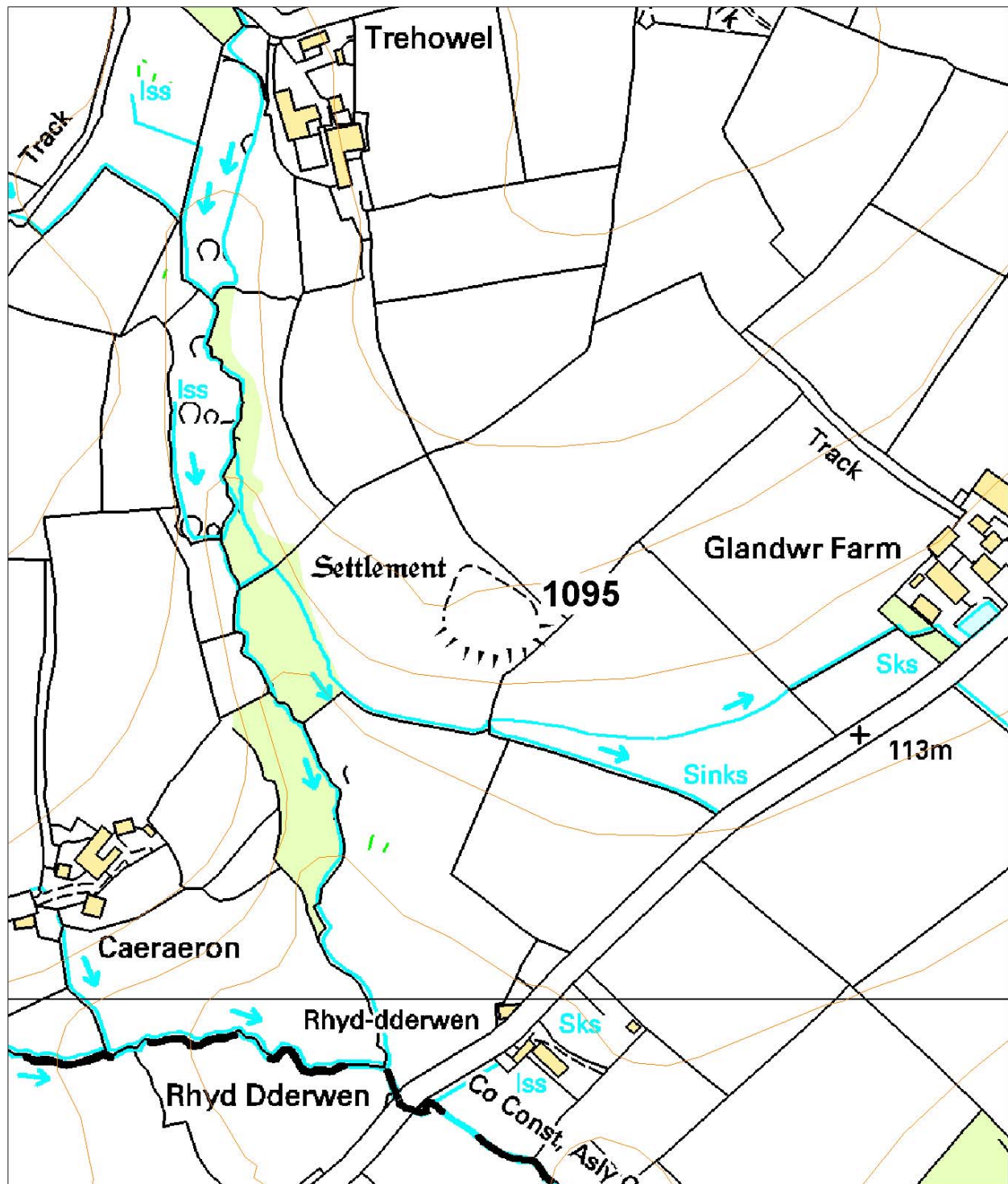
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

DESCRIPTION

Glandwr Caer is a univallate, sub-rectangular defended enclosure lying on south-facing slope at 130m above sea level. The enclosure is under improved pasture and most of the defence circuit has been plough-reduced. The defences are best preserved on the down-slope, south, side where the bank is a scarp up to 3m high externally and with traces of a bank standing 0.15m above the interior - the ditch is hardly visible. Elsewhere the rampart is barely visible on the ground, although aerial photographs (DAT AP89-56.23) show a virtually complete circuit. The Ordnance Survey in 1965 recorded the possible original entrance on southeast corner, but this is not now apparent. The internal area measures c.60m E-W and 50m N-S. Aerial photographs show a possible outer defence 65m to the northeast.

K Murphy 21 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

3653 LONGSTONE CAMP

PRN 3653 NGR SN14980995

SITE NAME LONGSTONE CAMP; BRANDYWELL CAMP; PARROT'S WALLS

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

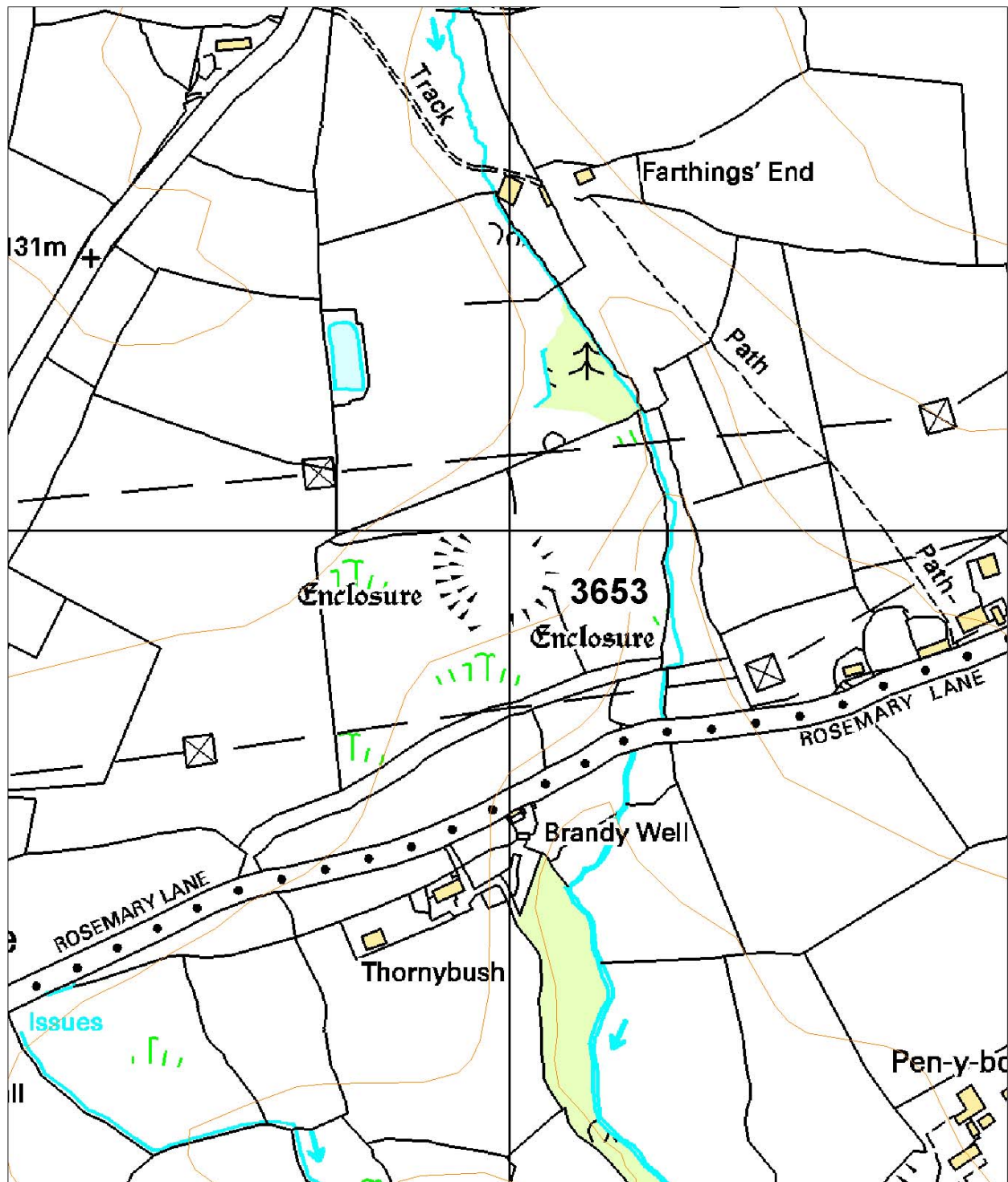
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Longstone Camp is a sub-circular, earthwork defended enclosure lying on a south-facing slope at 115m above sea level. The earthworks are best preserved on the upslope side where the bank stands 0.5m to 0.7m internally and up to 2m externally. It is 7m wide. The ditch on this side is 4m wide. On the downslope, south side the defences are much reduced, and survive only up to only 0.1m high. The internal area measures 0.63m diameter. The entrance lies on the southwest side and leads into an annexe. The annexe is now only traceable as a slight earthwork, but seems to have been sub-rectangular in shape, c. 50m by 25m. The banks are covered with dense blackthorn scrub. The interior is under pasture, which is being invaded with bracken.

K Murphy 30 October 2006 - from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

3673 HOWELL'S CASTLE

PRN 3673 NGR SN12710184

SITE NAME HOWELL'S CASTLE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

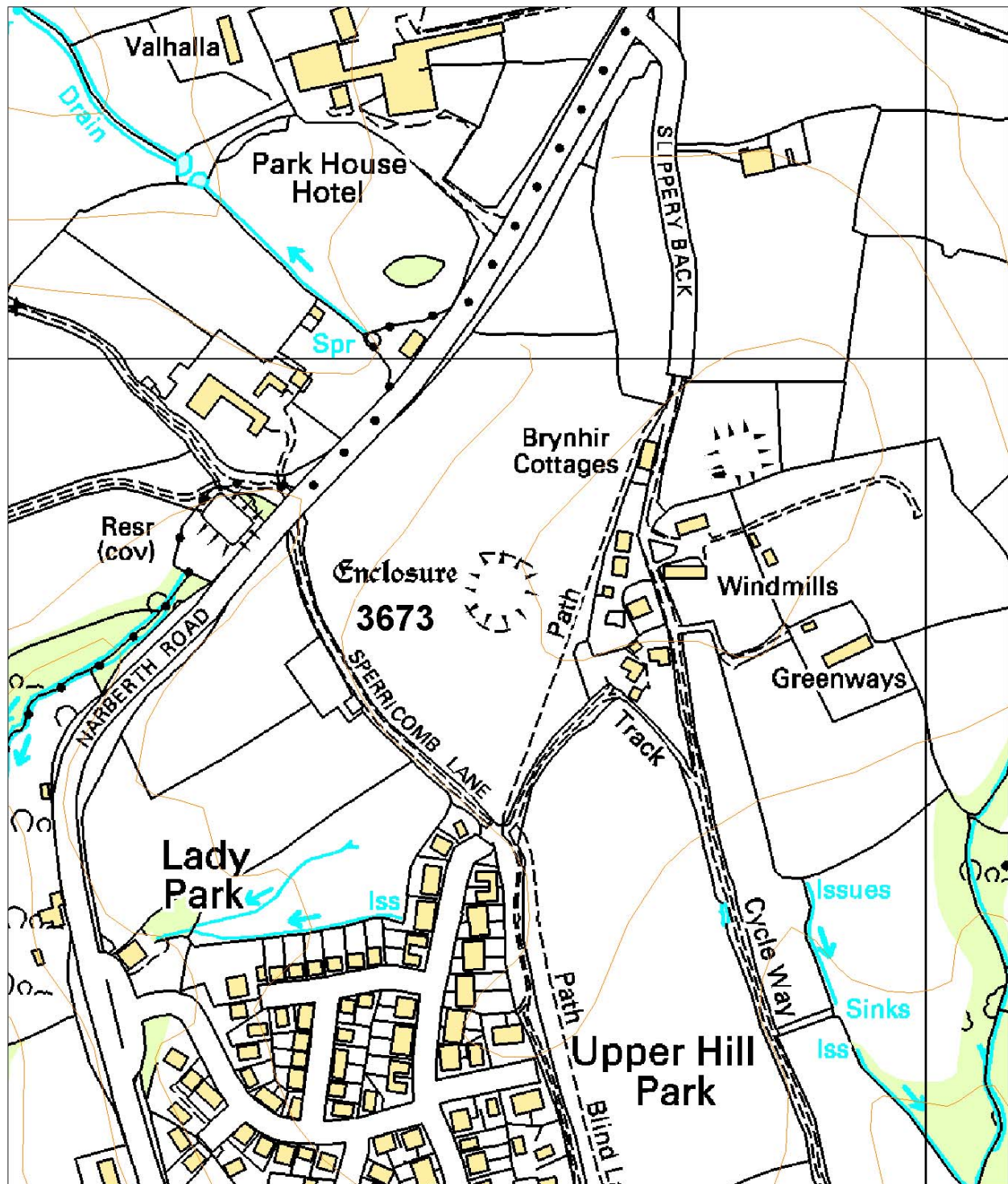
Howell's Castle is a small, sub-circular earthwork enclosure lying on a gentle west-facing slope at 90m above sea level. To the east of the enclosure the land continues to rise by 10m or so onto a rounded summit 150m away. To the north, west and south the land falls gently away into an open valley. The earthwork bank has been much reduced and although it is traceable around a full circuit it is only up to 0.35m high on the south side and less elsewhere. There are slight traces of an external ditch on the north and northwest side, but the location of the entrance is not now apparent on the surface.

A geophysical survey conducted in 2006 gives a better impression of the site than the earthwork. This shows the enclosure to be sub-circular in shape and defined by a ditch with a bank inside. The area enclosed by the ditch is approximately 50m diameter, but the bank is wide (c.12.5m - but probably spread) giving an internal area of just c.25m diameter. Within the bank strong geophysical anomaly suggests a second ditch, or, more likely, a band of occupation material. Other anomalies within the enclosure indicate possible pits and post-holes. The entrance is marked by a simple southwest-facing gap in the ditch. Externally straight linear geophysical anomalies mark the position of old field boundaries and tracks, but it is unknown whether these are contemporary with the enclosure or not.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 22 May 2006



Ground photograph looking NE towards iron age defended enclosure 3673.



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Scale 1:5000

3674 MEADOW FARM

PRN 3674 NGR SN13270178

SITE NAME MEADOW FARM

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This is a small, earthwork, sub-circular defended enclosure occupying a gentle southwest-facing slope just a few meters below the high point of a rounded hill. Commanding views to the south and southwest are obtained from the site. The roughly oval enclosure measures approximately 40m east-west and 30m north-west, internally. The interior is slightly dished. The plough-spread bank rises 0.2m 0.3m above the interior and up to 0.7m above the exterior. There is no trace of a ditch. A wide gap on the west side marks a simple entrance. The site is under rough pasture, (for horses), with some bramble and scrub growth encroaching on its eastern side. The current tenants are intending to lightly plough the field of the enclosure to improve the grassland.

The site has altered little since visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1965 and 1975.

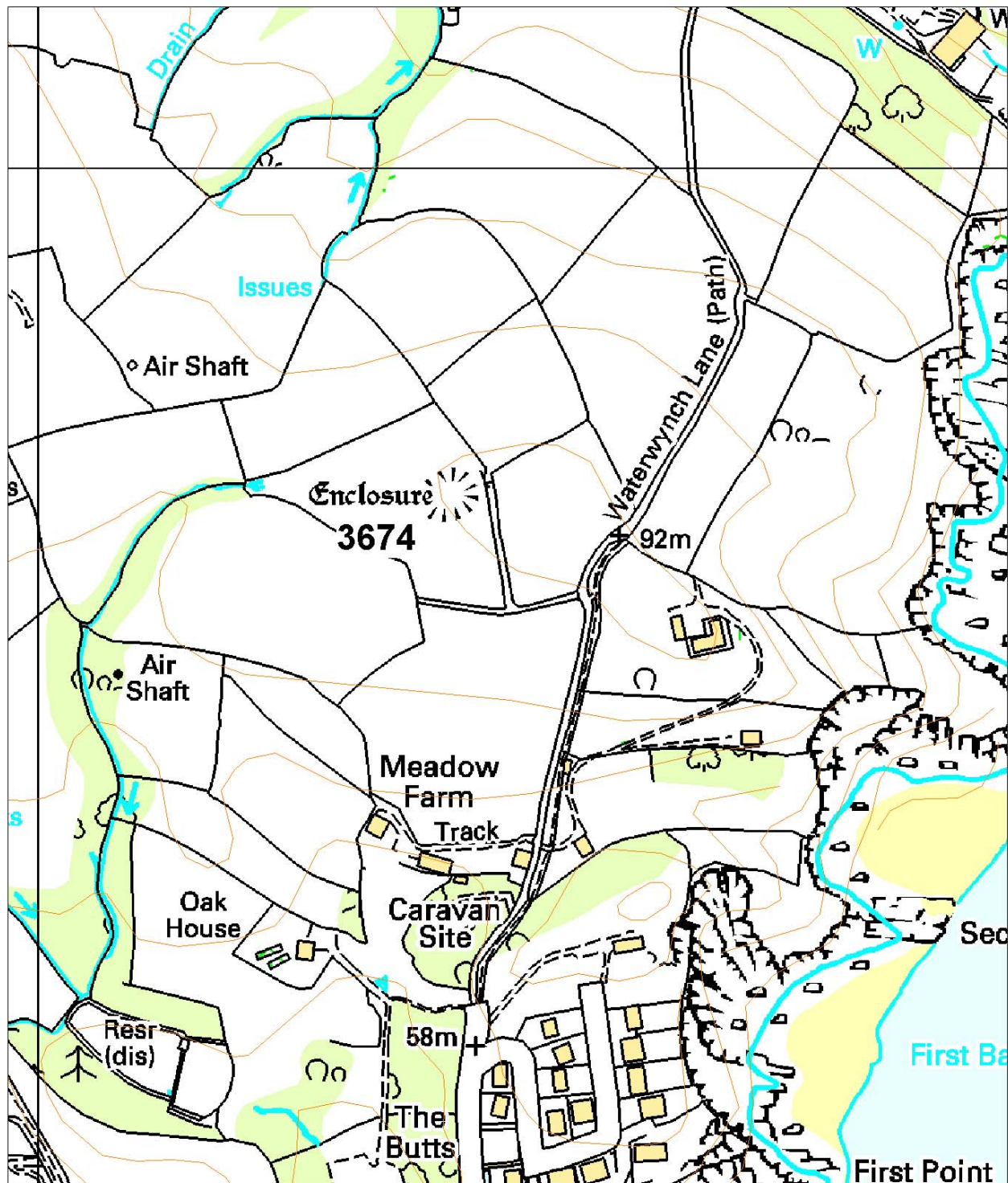
K Murphy 3 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 3674. Cambria Archaeology reference ap_89_04.



Ground photograph looking NE towards low earthwork enclosure 3674.



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Scale 1:5000

3719 LLANDDEWI GAER

PRN 3719 NGR SN14461607

SITE NAME LLANDDEWI GAER;PEN Y GAER

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Llanddewi Gaer is an unusually strong inland promontory. The fort lies at 130m above sea level. To the south and east the land falls steeply by 40m into small valleys. There is a less steep slope to the north, whilst the approach from the west is fairly level. It is the west side that is most heavily defended. Here there are three massive lines of bank and ditch. The inner bank rises 2.5m above the interior and 4m above the ditch. There is then a berm of c.3m to the most massive of the banks, which rises 4m above the ditch on its inner side and 5m above the ditch on its outer side. There is then another berm of c. 5m before the third bank, and finally an outer ditch. These curve round to the east at their northern end and then merge with the natural slope. The middle bank and ditch is not concentric with the other two, suggesting a separate phase. A simple northeast-facing gap about 6m wide towards the northern end of the banks marks the original entrance. At the southern end the banks and ditches run hard up to the steep slope. A slight bank runs along the crest of the slope along the south side of the fort, curving round to the east. A track runs diagonally up the steep slope on the south side of the fort and passes through this bank, possibly marking the site of a second entrance. The interior is fairly level and featureless and irregular in shape, measuring 90m east-west and 80m north-south.

The whole site is under dense bracken, bramble and some scrub.

K Murphy 6 July 2006



Aerial photograph of 3719. Cambria Archaeology reference ap_93_87.8.



Ground photograph looking SE across fort interior from defensive bank.



Scale 1:5000

3749 NARBERTH MOUNTAIN ENCLOSURE

PRN 3749 NGR SN11331302

SITE NAME NARBERTH MOUNTAIN ENCLOSURE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

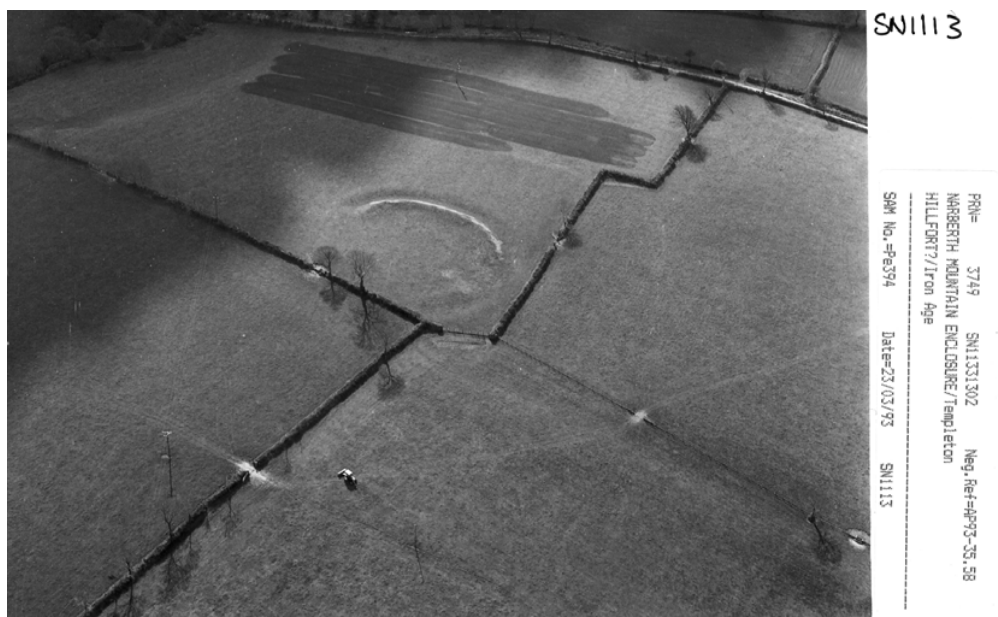
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

A sub-circular defended enclosure lies on a gentle north-facing slope at 135m above sea level. The site is defended by a single bank and ditch with a slight counterscarp bank. Only the southern half of the defensive circuit survives. The 1st Edition OS 1:2500 map of 1889 indicates that the northern half was not then present. However, almost the full circuit of the defences can be made out on aerial photographs, either as very low earthworks or as cropmarks. On the south side the bank stands to 0.3m-0.6m above the fort's interior and up to 1.6m above the bottom of the ditch. The ditch is approximately 3m wide. The interior area is approximately 52m diameter internally, and is featureless. There is no trace of an entrance on the surface, but aerial photographs indicate that it may have faced east. The site is under improved pasture with gorse scrub on the bank. Two small areas of erosion on the bank were noted by L Mees in 2001.

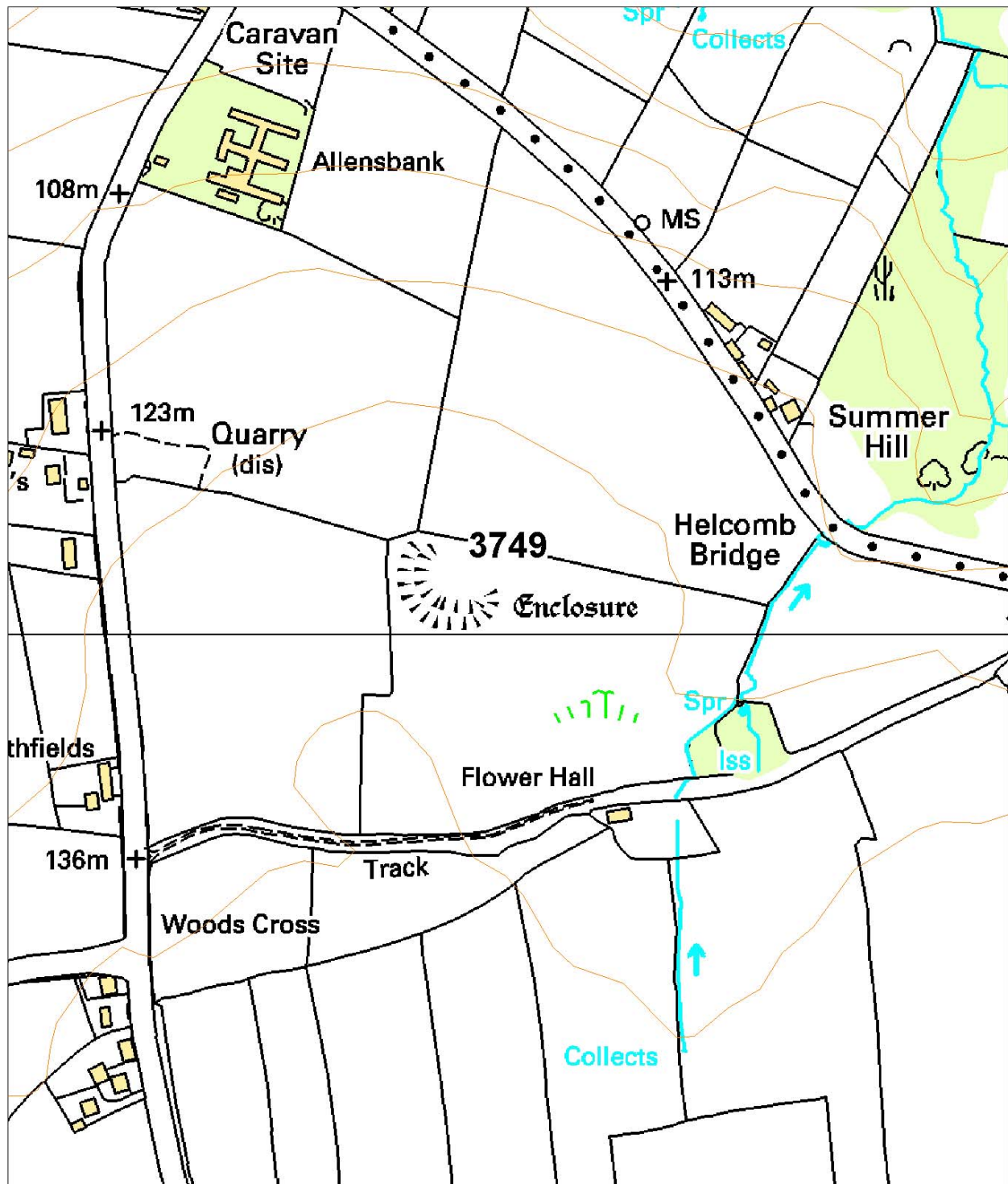
K Murphy 6 July 2006 - compiled from several sources.



SN1113

PRN= 3749 SN1331302 Neg. Ref=AP93-35.58
NARBERTH MOUNTAIN ENCLOSURE/Templeton
HILLFORT/Iron Age
SWM No.=P8394 Date=23/03/93 SN1113

Aerial photograph of 3749. Cambria Archaeology reference AP93-35.58.



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Scale 1:5000

3765 CASTELL MEHERIN

PRN 3765 NGR SN14591180

SITE NAME CASTELL MEHERIN

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

DESCRIPTION

Castell Meherin is a sub-rectangular, univallate hillfort occupying a rounded hilltop at 205m above sea level. The site is divided into two by an east-west hedge-bank. The interior measures c.80m west-east and 60m north-south. South of the hedge-bank the defences survive as bank 2.3m above the interior and 6m above the ditch. The bank and the interior on the south side is overgrown and probably never been ploughed. The defence of the east side of the fort on the north side of the hedge-bank is of similar size to that on the south, but it rapidly fades and is absent on the north side and northeast side of the enclosure. This half of the fort is under improved pasture, although the upstanding rampart is overgrown. The simple entrance to the fort lies beneath the hedge-bank on the east side.

Defended enclosure PRN 3766 lies immediately to the east of this site.

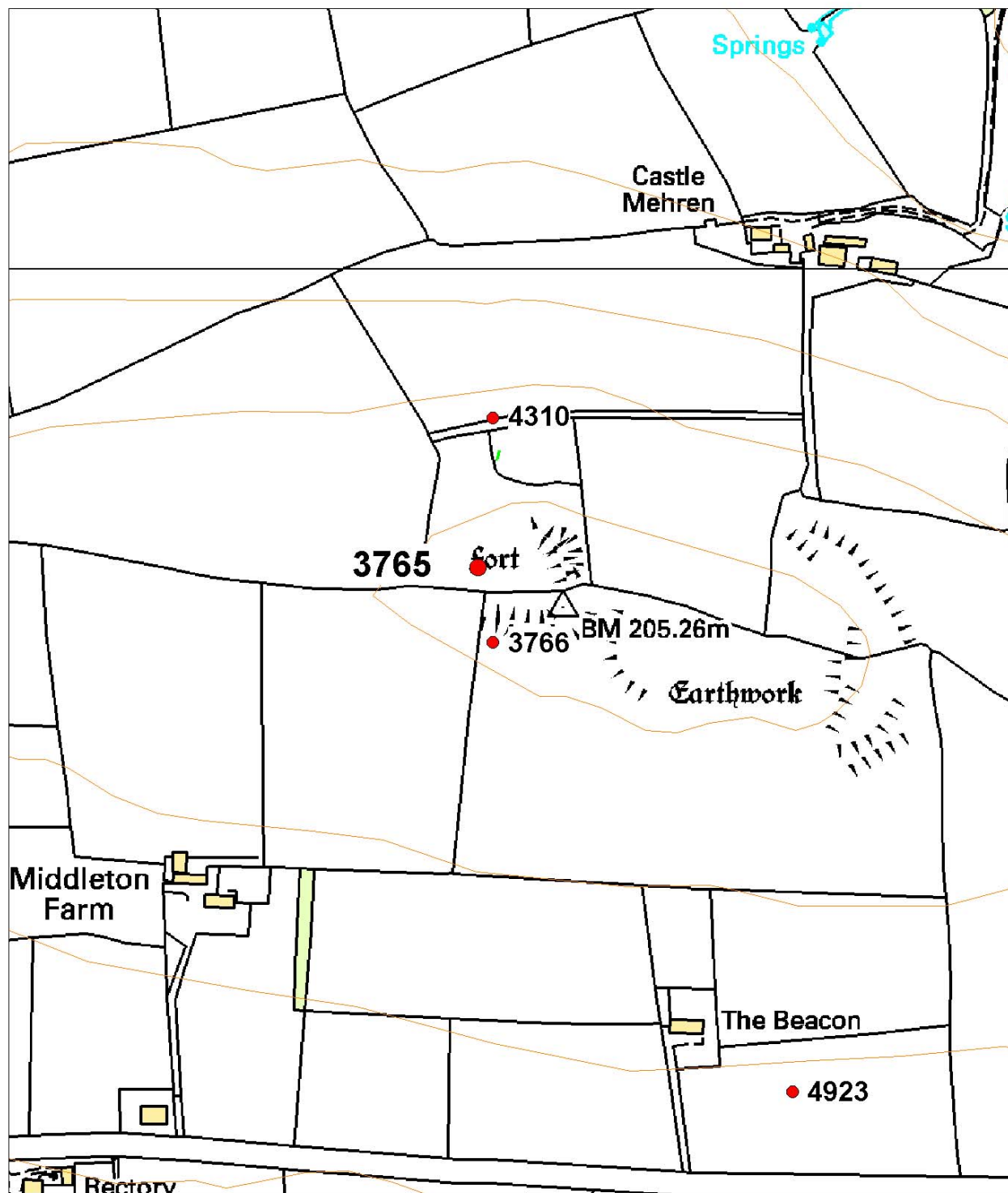
K Murphy 5 January 2007 - compiled from several sources



SN 1411

Am 3765
Castell Mehein - camps
Ramb 034
AP 84-86.14
26/07/1984

Aerial photograph of 3765. Cambria Archaeology reference AP84-86.14.



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Scale 1:5000

3766 CASTELL MEHERIN EAST

PRN 3766 NGR SN14751174

SITE NAME CASTELL MEHERIN EAST

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

DESCRIPTION

Castell Meherin East is an oval defended enclosure occupying the highest point and upper east-facing slopes of a rounded hill at 200m above sea level. The interior measures c.145m east-west and 120m north-south. The defences are plough-levelled and survive as a series of scarps and low banks. The location of the entrance is uncertain. To the east a second rampart up to 35m from the inner one defines a crescent-shaped annexe. The site is under improved pasture.

Hillfort PRN 3765 lies immediately to the west of this site.

K Murphy 5 January 2007



SN1411

PE034

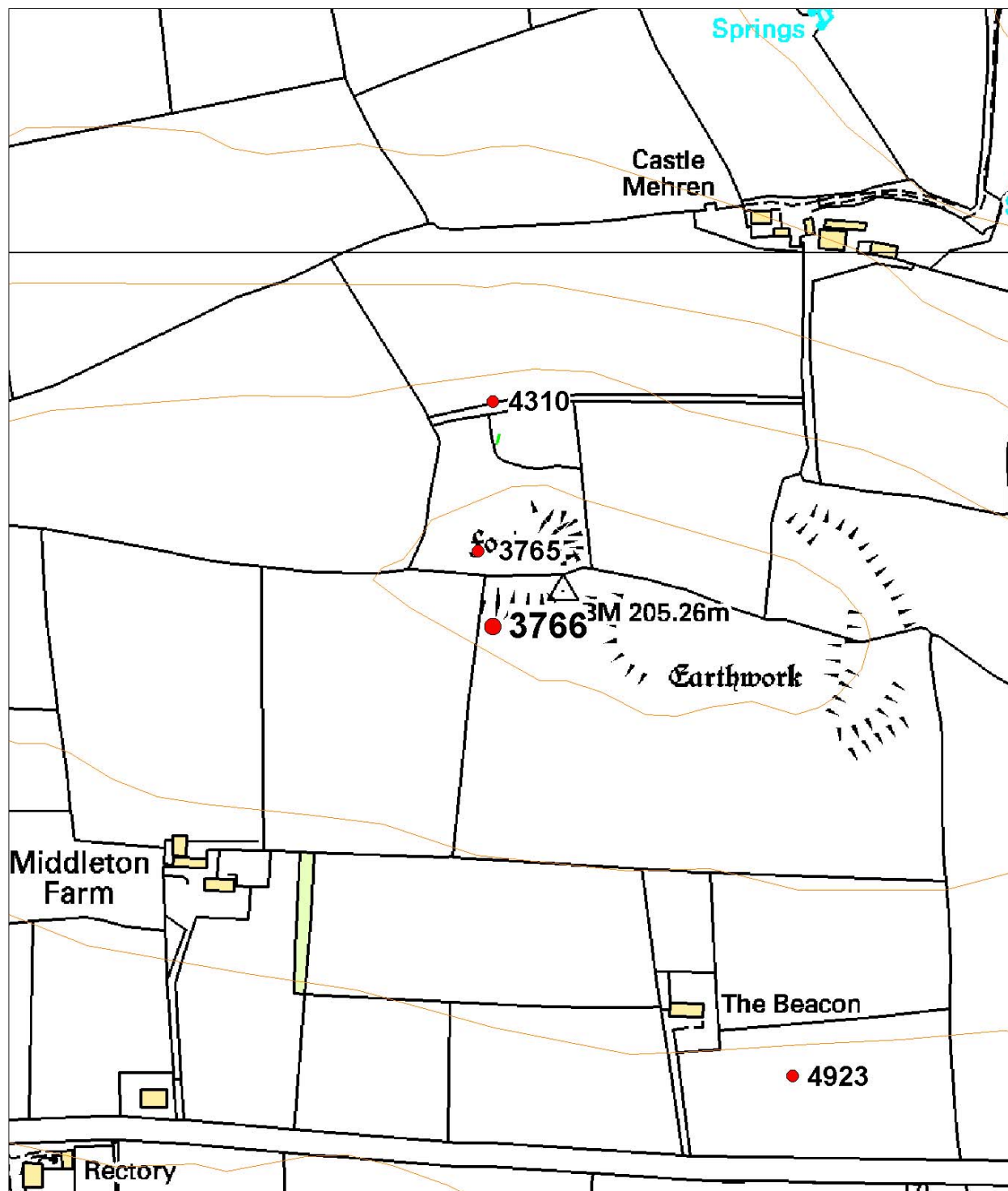
Film & Frame: 2003/5064.53

PRN: 3766

NGR: , SN148117

Hillfort CASTLE MEGALITHIC CAMP

Aerial photograph of 3766. Cambria Archaeology reference
ap_2003_5064.53.



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Scale 1:5000

3785 CAMP HILL

PRN 3785 NGR SN11211361

SITE NAME CAMP HILL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS

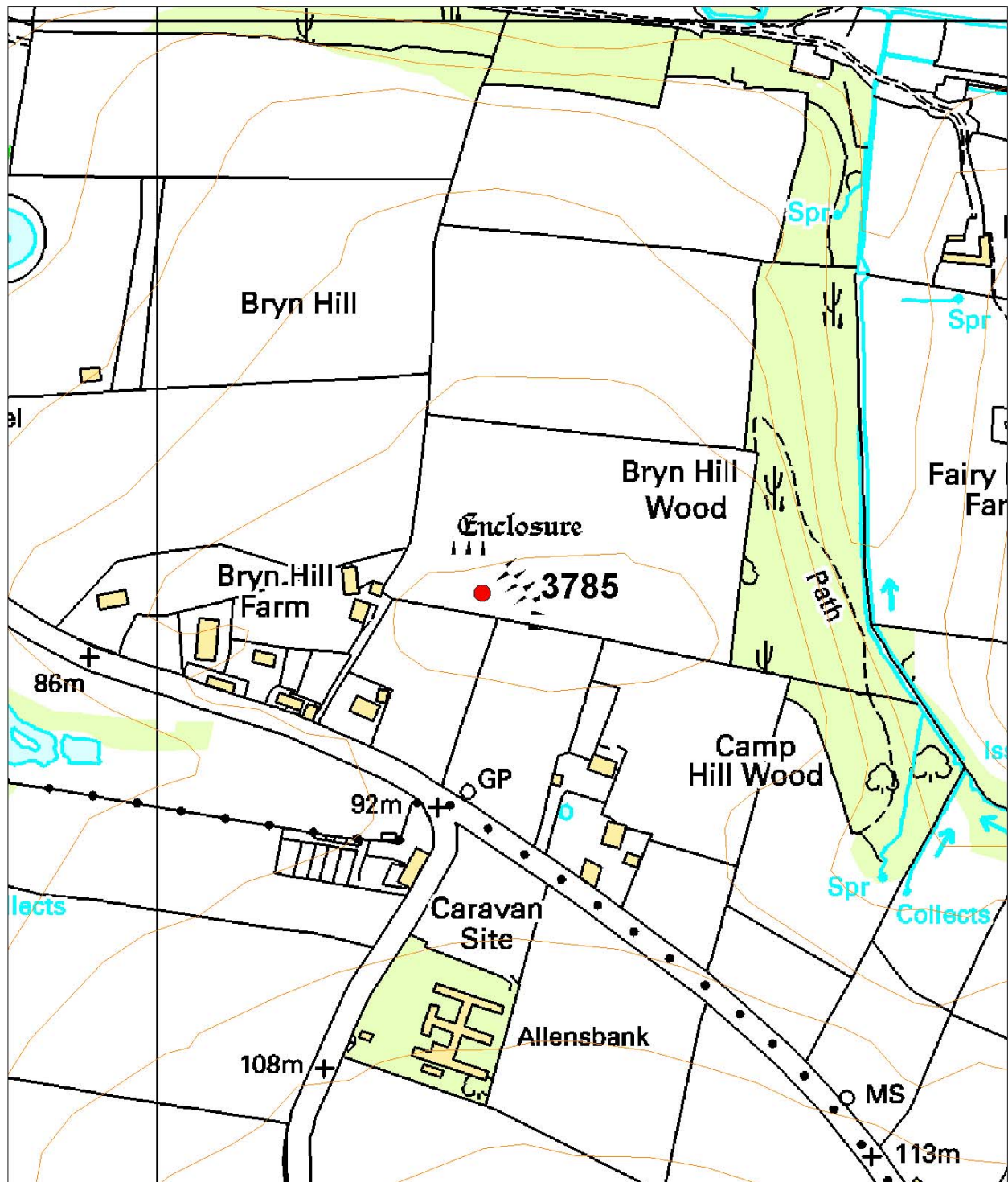
DESCRIPTION

The remains of a sub-circular, univallate, earthwork defended enclosure lie on a north-facing slope at 100m above sea level just off the highest point of a rounded hill. Only the northern side of the defensive circuit survives: there is no trace of the southern half of the circuit. The enclosure probably originally measured c.40m-50m diameter internally. The defence on the north side comprises a c.70m length of curving, spread bank standing up to 0.4m high and with traces of a ditch on its northeast side. A north-facing gap through the bank may represent an entrance. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 8 December 2006



Ground photograph looking SE over earthwork defended enclosure 3785.



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Scale 1:5000

3796 BLAEN GWYDDNO

PRN 3796 NGR SN15171235

SITE NAME BLAEN GWYDDNO;BLAENGWAITH-NOAH CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

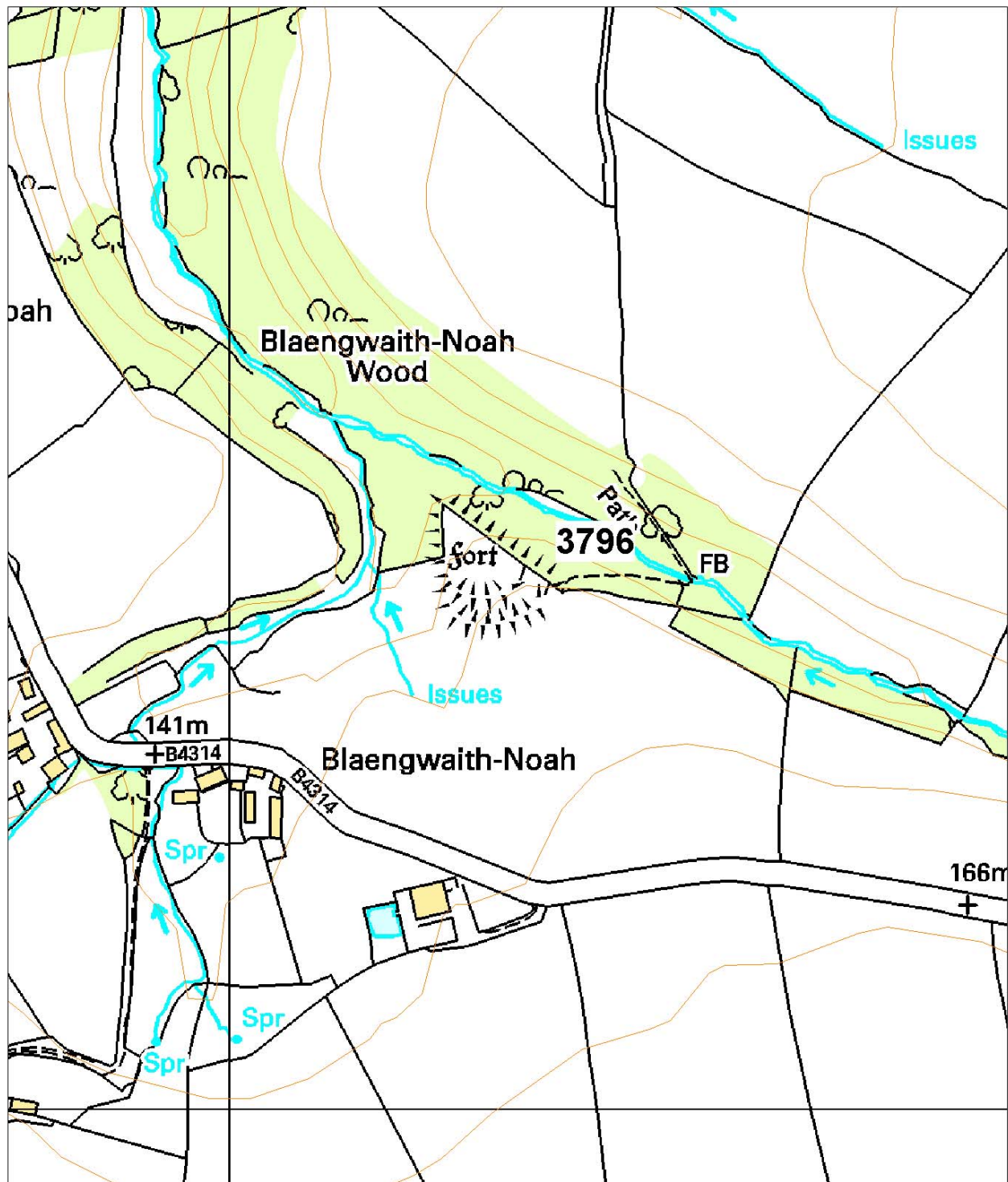
DESCRIPTION

This is an inland promontory fort lying at approximately 150m above sea level. The site is naturally well defended on the north, northeast and west sides by steep valley sides, which fall away to small streams some 20m below the site. To the west and south land rises gently but steadily away from the site. It is these easily approachable sides that are defended by a widely-spaced, curving bivallate rampart. The size of the defensive banks is uncertain, but aerial photographs suggest they may be up to 1.5m high. Ditches outside the banks survive up to 0.3m deep. There is approximately 25m between the inner and outer bank. The entrance must have lain between the ramparts and the steep valley side, but whether to the northeast end or to the northwest is uncertain, but the northeast is most likely as the ramparts here stop well short of the steep valley side. The internal area slopes down to the northwest and is featureless. It is triangular in shape, c. 65m southwest-northeast and 40m east-west. The interior is under improved pasture, as are the banks, but with some gorse scrub. The steep slopes are under woodland. The site was not visited in 2006.

K Murphy 6 July 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3796. Cambria Archaeology reference
ap_84_87.18.



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Scale 1:5000

3805 LLANTEG ENCLOSURE

PRN 3805 NGR SN17421001

SITE NAME LLANTEG ENCLOSURE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Documents

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION E

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

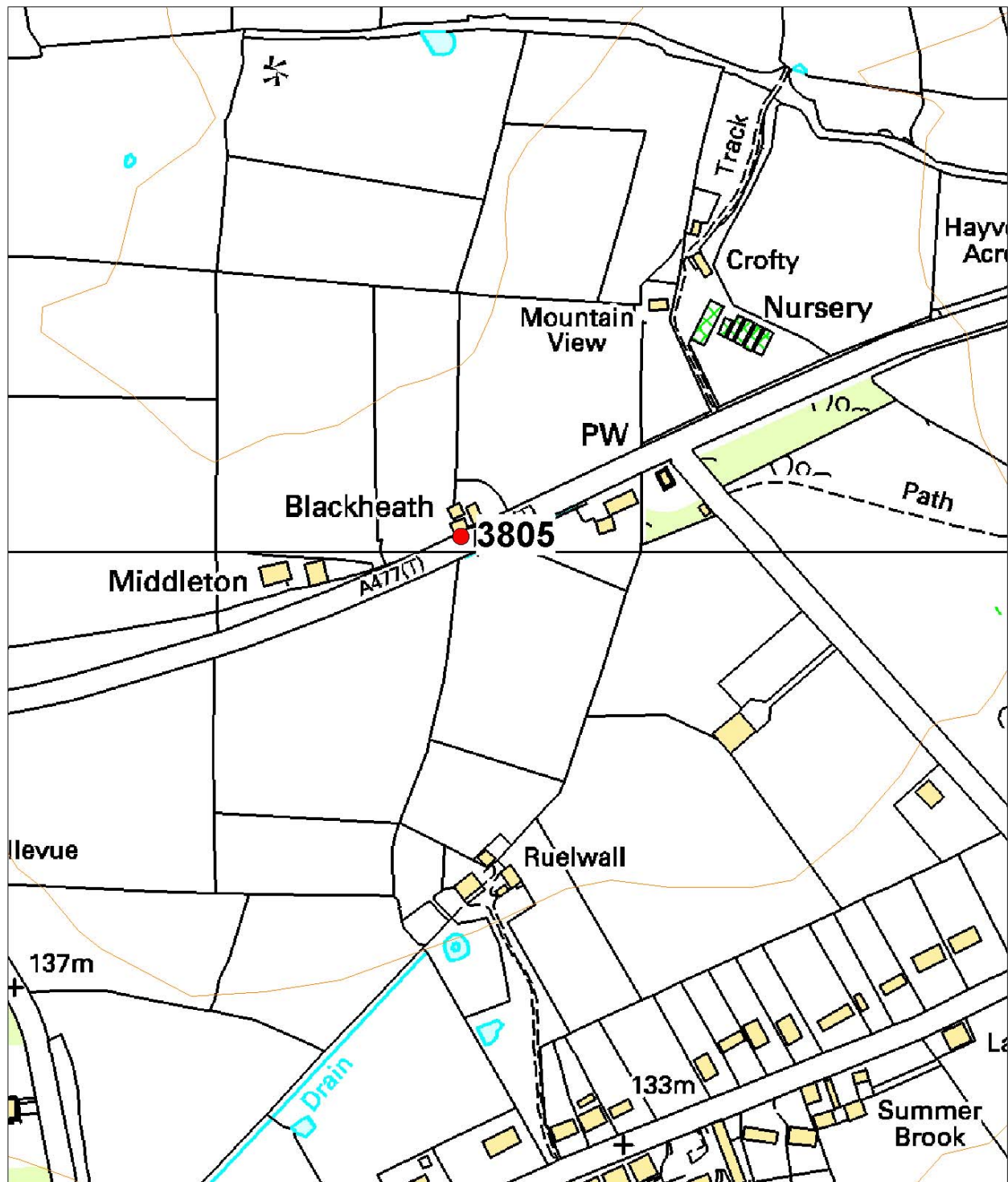
Llanteg Enclosure has been virtually destroyed. It was formerly defined by a hedge-bank with a low shallow ditch to the northeast and southwest sides. A turnpike road was driven through the enclosure in the early 19th century and a small farmhouse with outbuildings had been built in the centre of the enclosure by at least the end of the 19th century. The house has been extended and gardens and a yard created to the west and north of it. Road widening and straightening in 1984 effectively removed what remained on the enclosure on to the south. This work exposed the clay-loam bank, which had a possible burnt layer towards its base. All that remains of the enclosure is a hedge-bank defining its northeast side - presumably on the defensive bank - and possible a small portion of the interior just within this bank.

The site lies on level ground at c. 145m above sea level.

K Murphy 3 November 2006



Ground photograph looking NW at hedge defining the E side of a small enclosure 3805.



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Scale 1:5000

4905 CAERAU GAER

PRN 4905 NGR SN13981610

SITE NAME CAERAU GAER

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

DESCRIPTION

Caerau Gaer is a defended enclosure occupying a rounded local hilltop at 120m above sea level. To the south, west and southeast land falls away steadily from the site, and less so to the north. To the northeast the land rises very gently away from the site, and the site is overlooked from higher ground further away. Essentially the site consists of an egg-shaped main enclosure with an annexe on its eastern side. The main enclosure is defended by a single bank and ditch. The bank survives to a height of 1.6m - 2m externally and up to 1.5m internally, but generally internally only 0.3m to 0.6m. The ditch surrounding it is now hardly visible apart from a 46m long section on the east side. The RCAHMW noted that the bank was earth built but containing much stone. There are three modern gaps through the rampart, on the northeast, west and south sides for vehicle access. The site of the original entrance is unclear; the RCAHMW favour the east side (but do not state why) and they consider the western gap modern. However, the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 of 1889 shows the only break to be in the rampart to be on the western side, with a ditch on the east side. The internal area measures approximately 105m north-south and 88m east-west and is featureless.

The annexe on the east side of the main enclosure is unusual in that it is bivallate with widely spaced banks. The inner annexe bank lies c. 55m from the main enclosure with the outer bank 30m further out. Both these banks are only visible for a length of about 90m and they have been plough-spread and only survive up to 0.3m - 0.6m high. However, their southern ends run into the steep eastern hillside which provides a reasonable natural defence. It is assumed that the annexe occupied the hilltop to the east of the main enclosure and measured approximately 110m north-south and 70m east-west.

The site is under improved pasture with recently-cleared gorse scrub on the main enclosure bank. A Pyper in 2002 noted erosion in various places around the main bank caused by animals moving through narrow gaps in the gorse. The site was not visited in 2006.

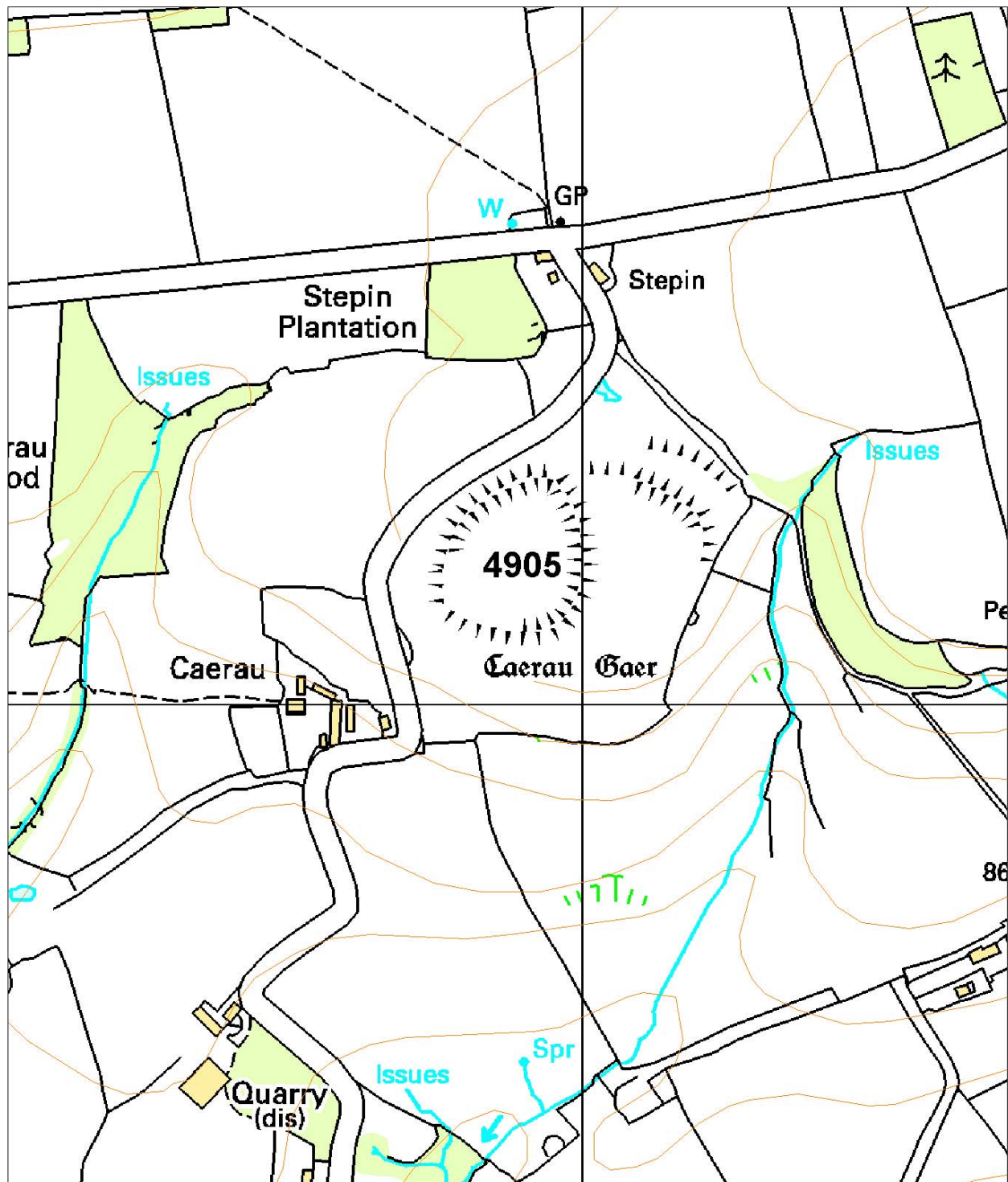
K Murphy 6 July 2006 - compiled from various sources



Aerial photograph of 4905. Cambria Archaeology reference ap_2003_5060.49.



Ground photograph looking SE towards enclosure from lane to east of fort.



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Scale 1:5000

4917 CASTELL GWYNDY

PRN 4917 NGR SN15751724

SITE NAME CASTELL GWYNDY

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Documents

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

In 1925, the RCAHM recorded a univallate, inland promontory fort at this location. The site was naturally protected on three sides by natural steep slopes, while the neck of the promontory on the west side was defended by a well preserved rampart: 'the bank rises to a height of 6 feet and falls 10 feet to a ditch having a width of 6 feet and a counterscarp of 4 feet. The entrance, which has been widened, was at the north end of the bank. The enclosed area, 360 feet from east to west, and 150 feet north to south, is fairly level. Cultivation has removed all signs of hut circles, which are said to have existed here.'

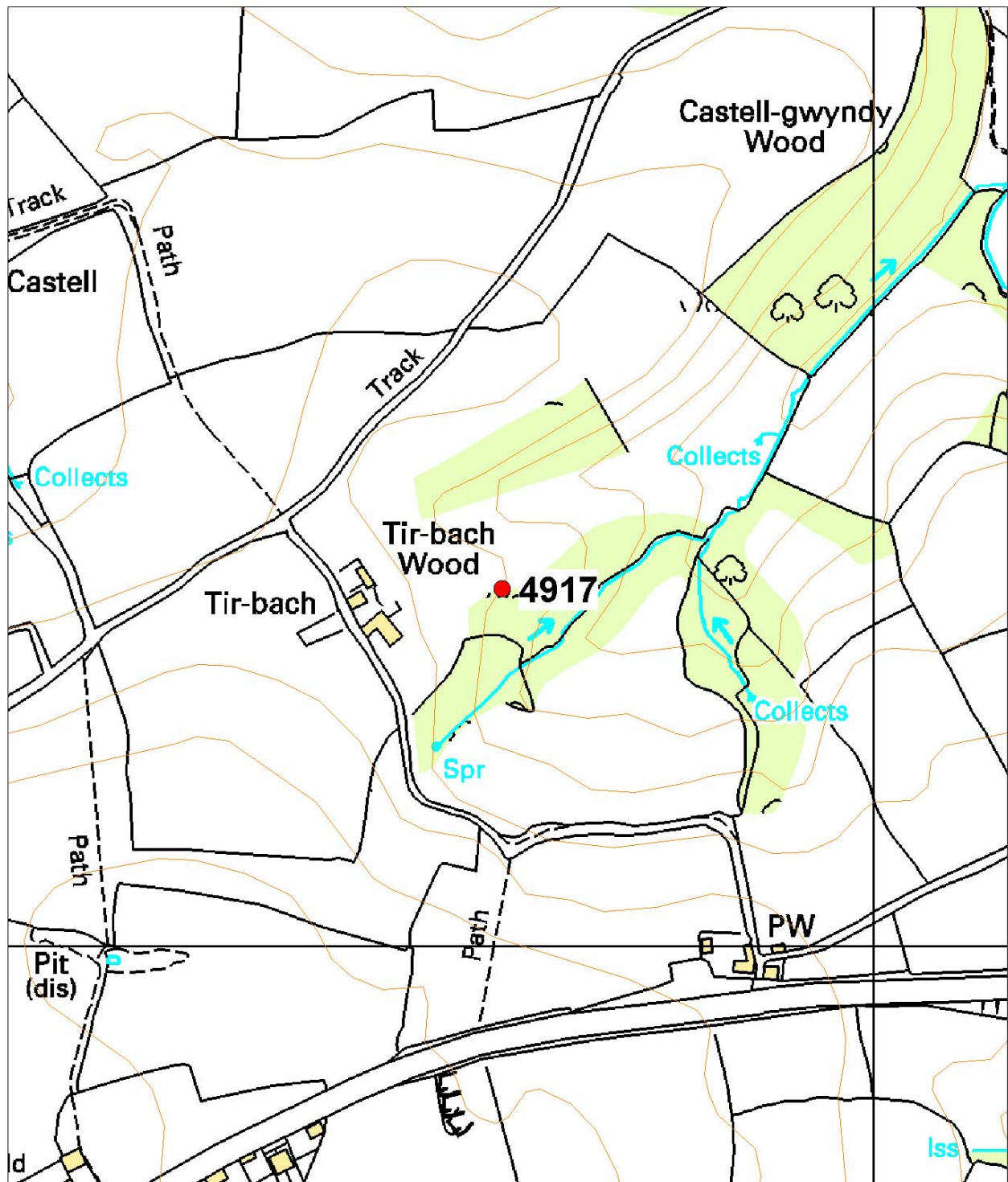
In 1965, the Ordnance Survey reported that the site had been destroyed, and that no traces of the rampart remained. They did note faint disturbances in the interior which could indicate habitation.

By 2006, a pond had been excavated within the area defended by the former rampart, of which there was no trace.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 11 December 2006



Ground photograph looking N along line of possible former rampart of 4917.



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Scale 1:5000

7435 TRELISSEY

PRN 7435 NGR SN17500785

SITE NAME TRELISSEY

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork;Buried Feature

PERIOD Iron Age;Roman CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Trelissey is an almost circular earthwork enclosure with an internal diameter of c.71m. It occupies a gentle south-facing slope at 91m above sea level, and commands wide-ranging views to the southwest, south and southeast over Carmarthen Bay.

The site was partially excavated in 1950-51 by Thomas and Walker. They described the site as univallate, with an inner bank, a ditch and a counterscarp bank. The defences were best preserved on the south and southeast sides where the inner bank stood 1.8m above the ditch and was steep enough not to be ploughed over, and the outer bank stood 0.5m - 0.7m high above the external ground surface. The inner bank was described as approximately level with the sloping interior around the enclosure. A gap in the defences on the southwest side marked a simple entrance.

Since the excavations the site has been occasionally ploughed to improve the pasture. The defences are best preserved on the south side, with the inner bank standing up to 1.5m high externally. There is here, however, no trace of the ditch or the counterscarp bank. Indeed the only clear indication of the ditch is a slight linear hollow 0.1m deep on the northeast side of the enclosure. The inner bank stands 0.2m - 0.3m above the interior, but apart from on the south side it is poorly preserved, generally standing 0.3 - 0.5m externally. There is now no trace of a counterscarp bank and the entrance gap evident in 1950-51 has gone apart from a slight lowering of the earthworks at its location. A level platform on the northeast side of the internal area may mark the site of a building.

The excavations revealed a rectangular stone-built structure associated with a quantity of Roman building material and other finds. The enclosure is of Iron Age type; the excavations indicate continued use of the site into the Roman Period.

The site is under improved pasture.

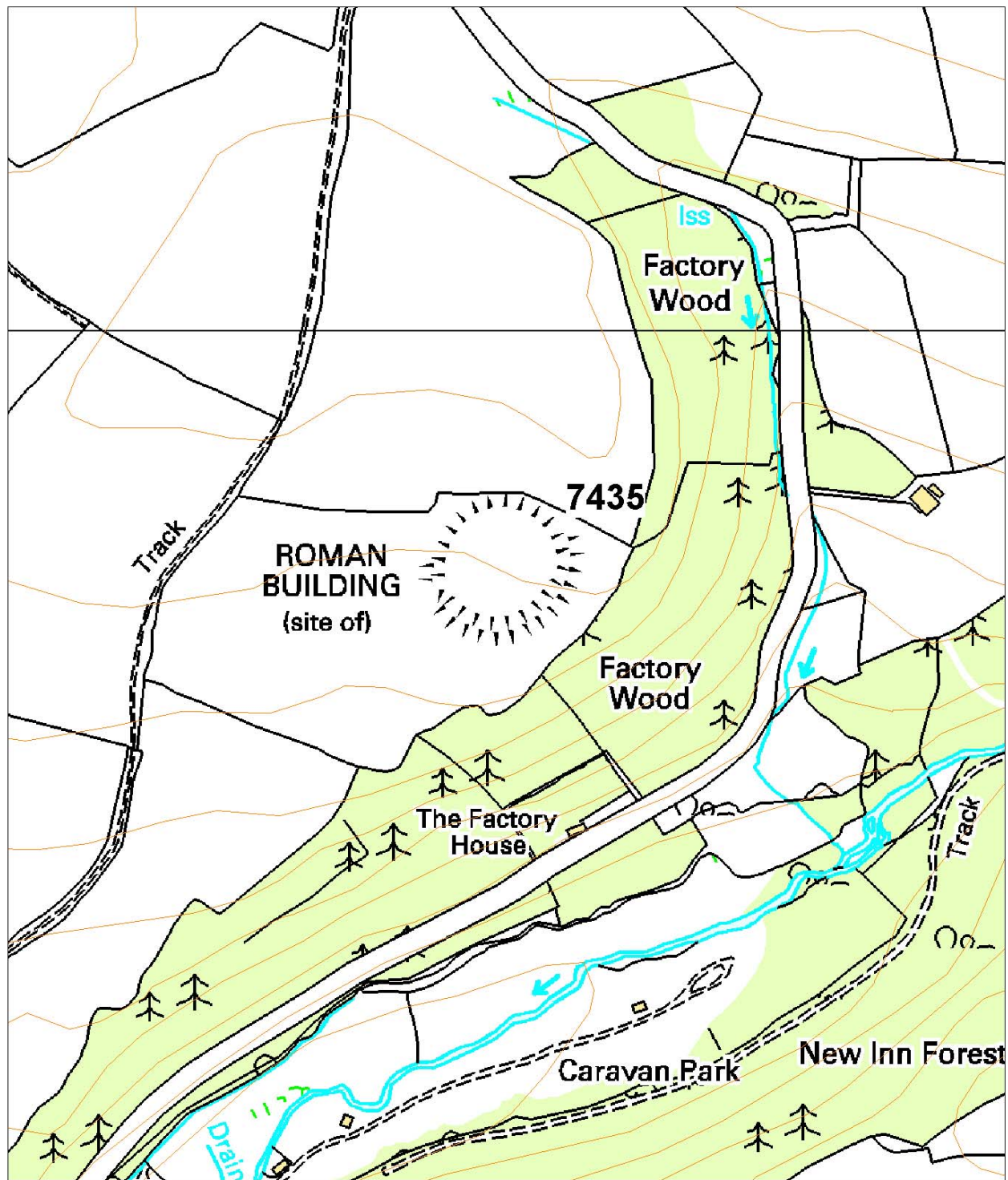
K Murphy 3 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 7435. Cambria Archaeology reference ap_89_n17.



Ground photograph looking E at earthwork enclosure 7435.



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Scale 1:5000

11149 BRYNCELYN

PRN 11149 NGR SN10161876

SITE NAME BRYNCELYN

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show crop-mark ditches of a part of a probable bivallate, sub-circular defended enclosure. The curving ditches are closely spaced, concentric and each c.3.5m wide. They define the northeast and east side of a possible enclosure. There is a simple, east-facing gap through both ditches, probably indicating the original enclosure entrance. If the ditches were projected the enclosure would be, perhaps, 100m across.

The site is located on a very gentle north-facing slope at 102m above sea level in a field of improved pasture. There is no earthwork or other surface trace of the site.

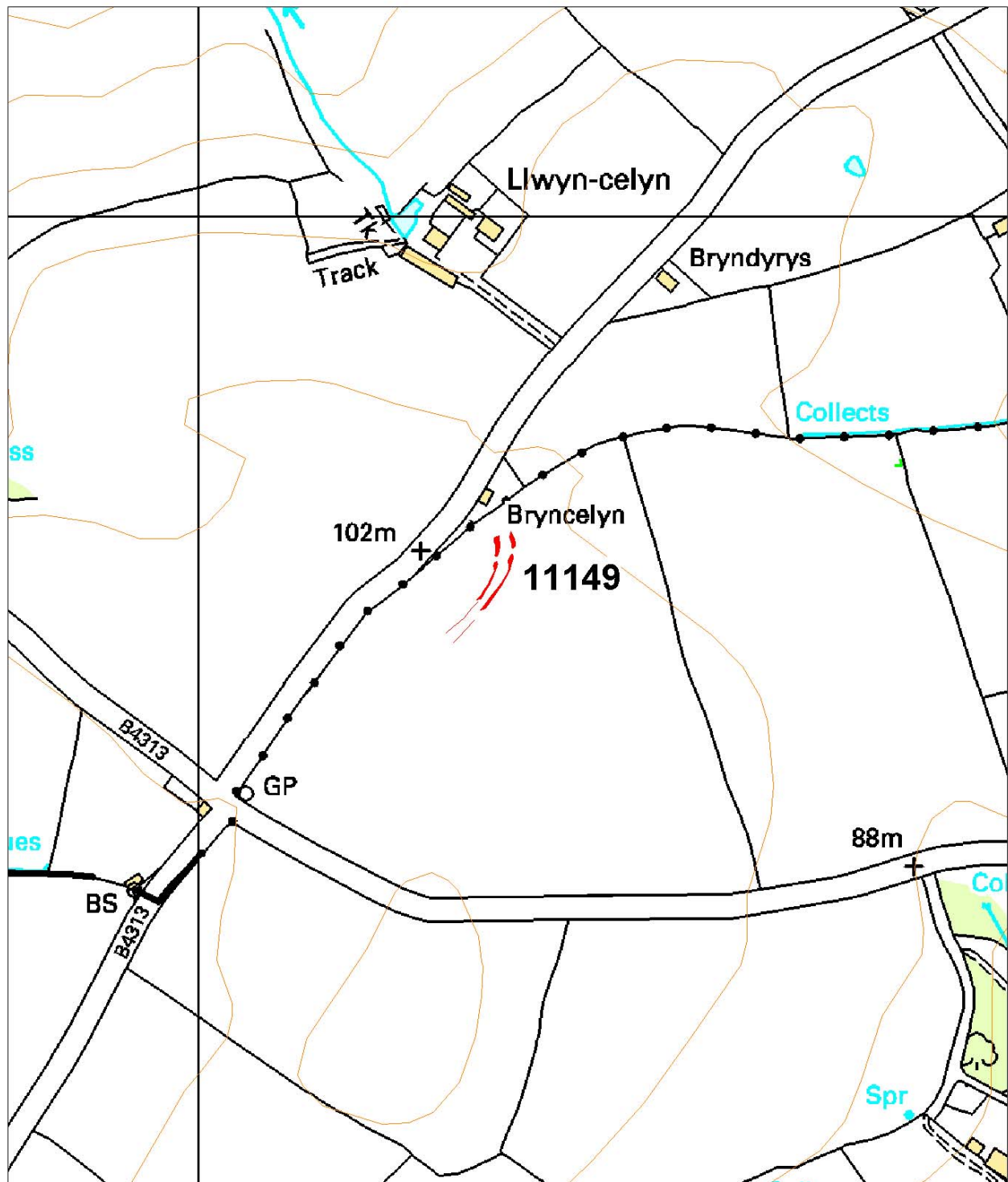
K Murphy and R Ramsey 8 December 2006



Aerial photograph of 11149. RCAHMMW Crown Copyright © reference 925012-55.



Ground photograph looking N over site of cropmark enclosure 11149.



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Scale 1:5000

11773 MANORDRE

PRN 11773 NGR SN11621831

SITE NAME MANORDRE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This enclosure was detected through aerial photography, which shows crop-marked ditches. It is located on a gentle southeast-facing slope at c.55m above sea level. A small north to south flowing stream divides the enclosure into two halves.

On the ground at first sight the low earthworks of this site appear natural - old channels feeding the stream. Closer inspected indicates their constructed nature.

Essentially this is a sub-rectangular, univallate defended enclosure c.80m north-south and 65m east-west. A low bank, up to 0.2m high, with a clear external ditch defines the site. These earthworks are evident in all but the north east side of the enclosure. Generally the earthworks are better preserved in the field to the east of the stream than that to the west. There is no obvious entrance. Other low earthworks in the east field may indicate that this site was originally bivallate, but these are not clear.

The site is under improved pasture.

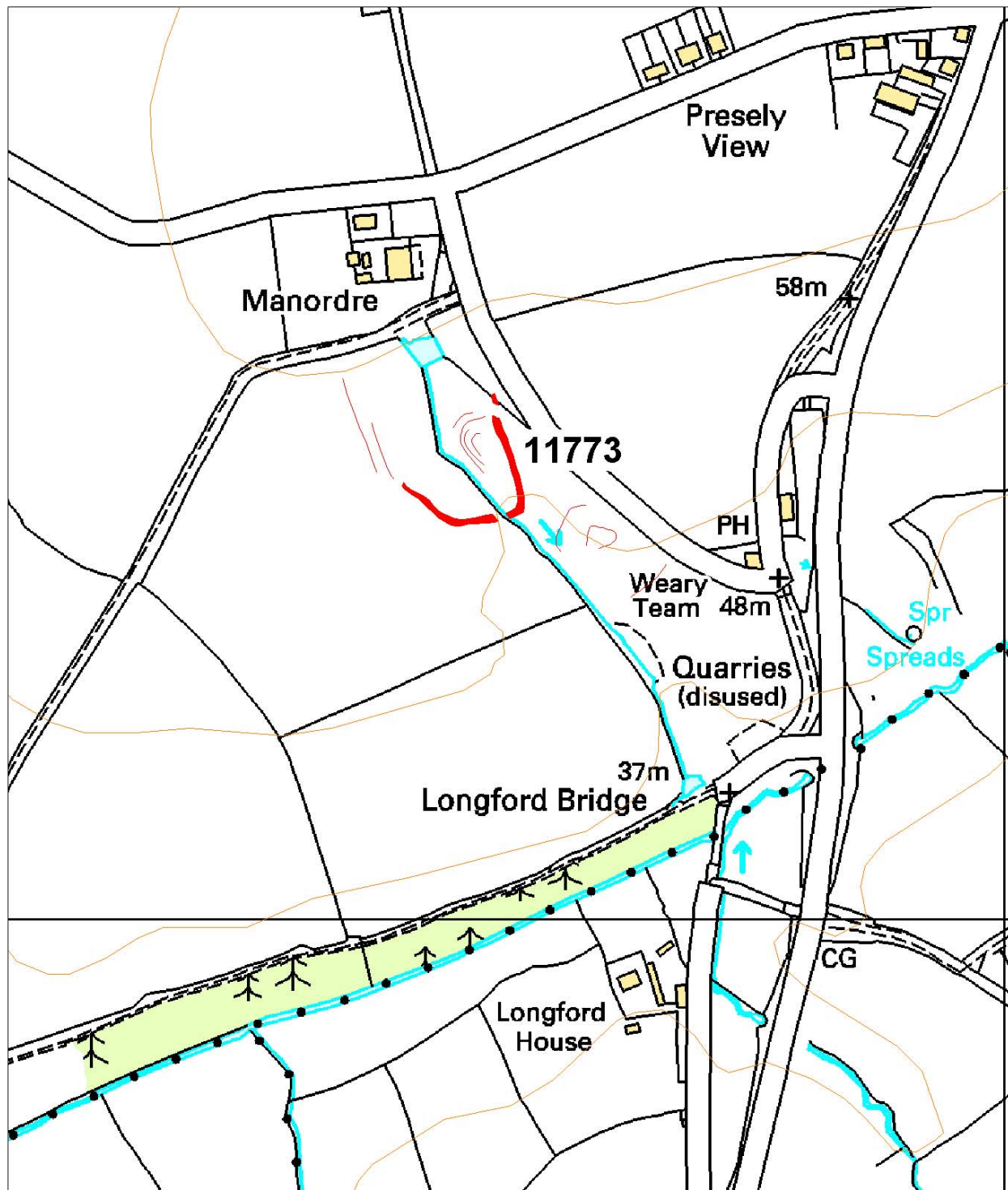
K Murphy and R Ramsey 8 December 2006



Aerial photograph of 11773. Cambria Archaeology reference ap84 78-20.



Ground photograph looking NW showing earthworks of enclosure 11773.



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Scale 1:5000

11776 PANT-TEG

PRN 11776 NGR SN15451597

SITE NAME PANT-TEG;GLEBELAND

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Pant-teg is a small, sub-rectangular, univallate, crop-marked defended enclosure. It occupies a terrace at 75m above sea level on an otherwise fairly steep southeast-facing slope in a field of improved pasture. Aerial photographs show a c.3m wide crop-marked ditch enclosing a roughly rectangular area c.45m east-west and 32m north-south. The northwest corner of the cropmark is poorly defined - it is likely that the entrance lies in this section of the ditch.

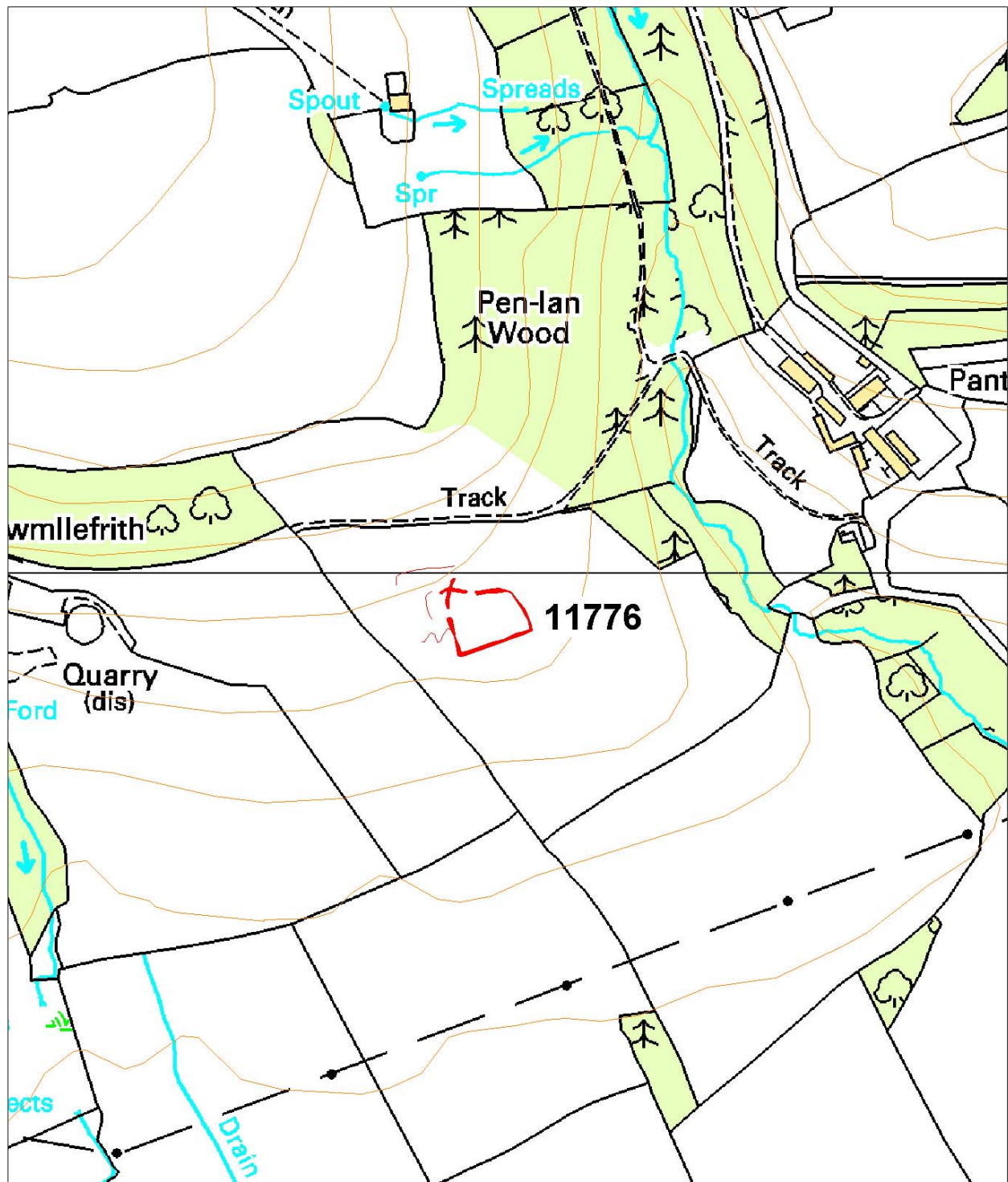
K Murphy and R Ramsey 8 December 2006



Aerial photograph of 11776. Cambria Archaeology reference ap_84_78.20.



Ground photograph looking N over site of cropmark enclosure.



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Scale 1:5000

11777 GORS WEN I

PRN 11777 NGR SN178159

SITE NAME GORS WEN I;GORSE WEN I

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This is a crop-marked enclosure lying at 40m above sea level on a gently sloping northeast-facing slope about 12m above the valley of the Afon Marlais. The enclosure is sub-rectangular in shape, approximately 67m east-west and 58m north-south internally, and is defined by a well-defined crop-mark ditch 4m-5m wide. Two parallel ditches running east-west flanking a track-way approach a west-facing entrance through the enclosure. These ditches are 45m long and funnel out at their west end. There is a hint of some internal features within the enclosure, but these are faint.

On the ground there a distinct oval depression marks the site of the enclosure, and a low linear bank no more than 0.1m high represents the northern edge of it - presumably the remains of a bank. A linear bank c.0.25m high marks the line of the northern side of the ditched track-way. The site is under improved pasture. It is over 10 years since it has been ploughed.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 14 July 2006



SN 1715
 Fin 11777
 Gorse Llen cropmark/
 defended enclosure
 AP 84-75.9
 26/07/1984

Aerial photograph of 11777. Cambria Archaeology reference ap_84_75.9.



Ground photograph looking S over track-way to cropmark enclosure 11777.



Scale 1:5000

11779 PARC-Y-BEACON

PRN 11779 NGR SN14541633

SITE NAME PARC-Y-BEACON

[illegible]

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

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Parc-y-Beacon is a univallate, sub-circular, defended enclosure occupying a gentle south-facing slope, almost at the highest point (146m above sea level) of a rounded hilltop in improved pasture. Aerial photographs show an almost circular, 60m diameter, enclosure defined by a 3m wide crop-marked ditch. A ditch runs east-west across the centre of the enclosure, dividing the interior in two. A 7m wide and 25m long ditched track-way approaches the west-facing entrance. There are hints on the aerial photographs that the ditches of this track-way turn out to form the ditch of a concentric annexe.

On the ground the site is marked by low earthworks, up to 0.2m high, but it difficult to relate these to the crop-marked ditches. However, in the field to the south a clear bank, 35m long, and up to 0.6m high may be part of the circuit of the concentric enclosure hinted at on the aerial photographs.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 6 November 2006



SN 1416

Par-y-Becan cymark,
North of Llanabbi

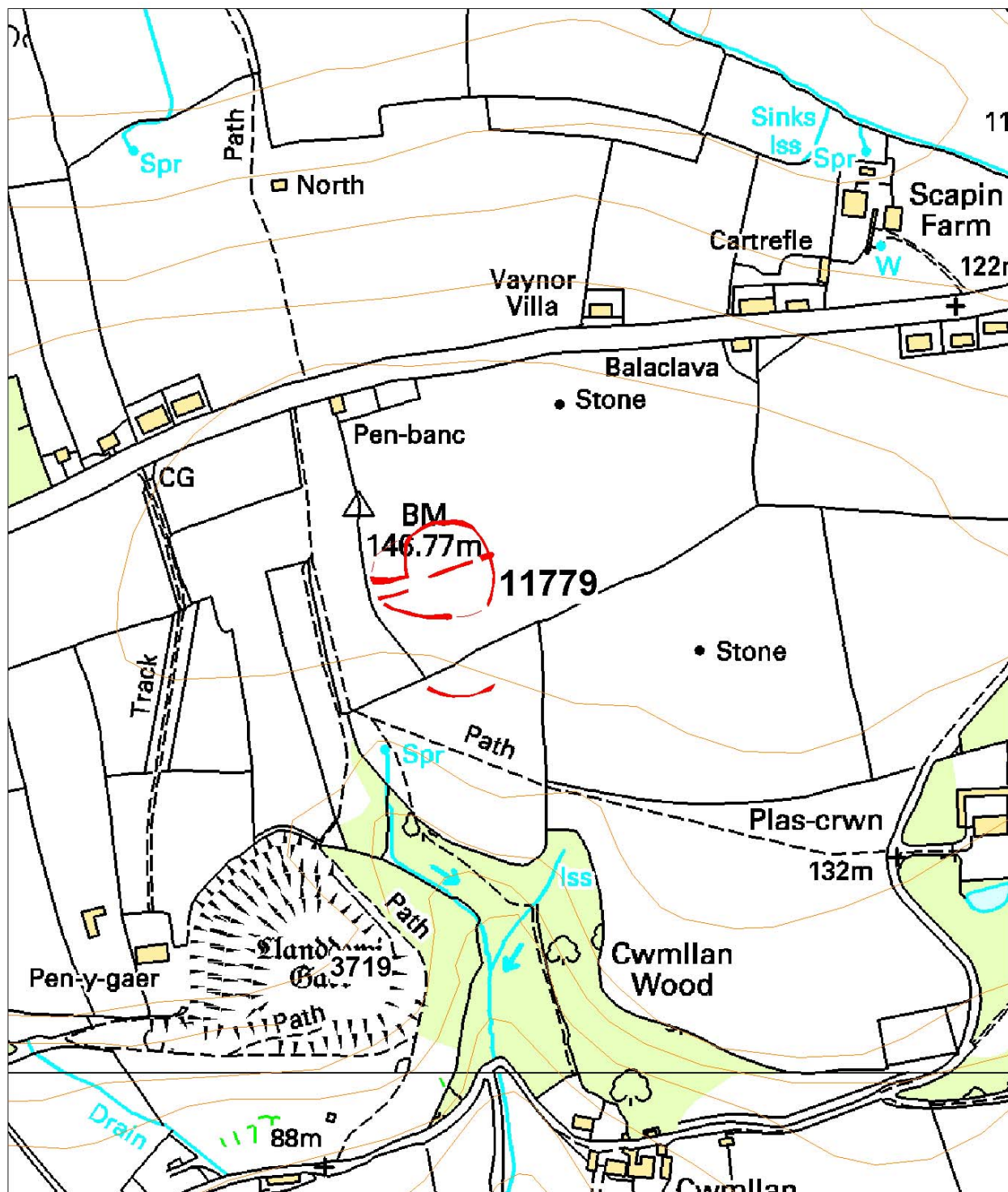
fm 11779

AP 84-76.13

Aerial photograph of 11779. Cambria Archaeology reference ap_84_76.13.



Ground photograph looking east along bank of possible concentric annexe.



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Scale 1:5000

11863 GORS-WEN II

PRN 11863 NGR SN179160

SITE NAME GORS-WEN II;GORSE WEN II

SITE TYPE UNKNOWN;DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

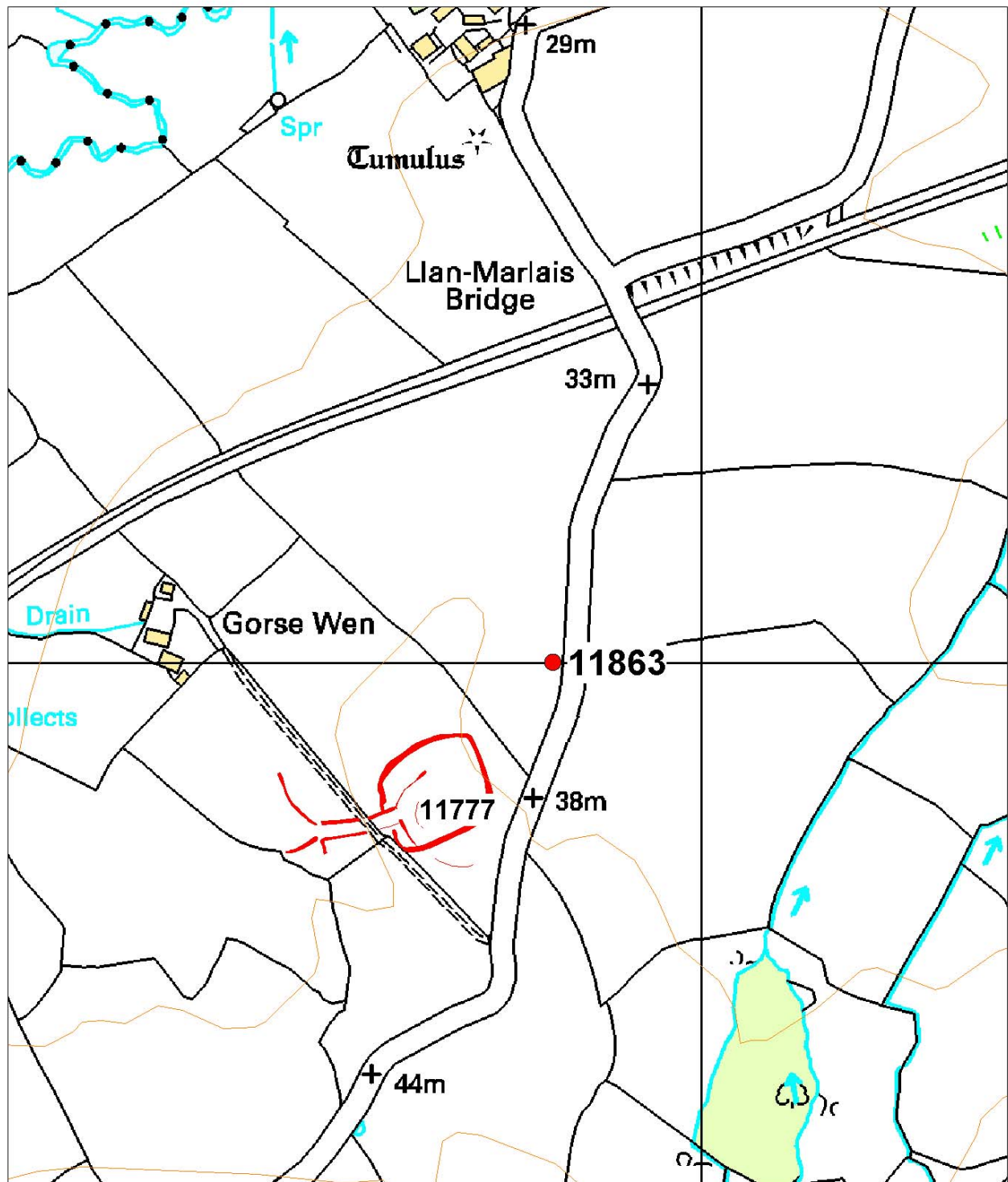
DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show what seems to be a short length of curving crop-mark ditch. The aerial photograph also shows what seems to be a small patch of disturbed ground close to a hedge-bank. On the ground there is a slight hollow roughly corresponding to the disturbed ground. It is possible that this cropmark is associated with the enclosure (PRN 11777) to the south. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 14 July 2006



Ground photograph looking S over site of cropmark 11863.



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Scale 1:5000

14238 PEN CNWC

PRN 14238 NGR SN11262182

SITE NAME PEN-CNWC

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age;Prehistoric CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show an oval enclosure defined by a crop-marked ditch. The enclosure measures c.100m SE-NW and 60m SW-NE. There are entrances at both 'ends' of the oval - one facing SE the other NW. There are what seem to be a series of pits outside the SE end of the enclosure.

The main part of the enclosure lies on a rounded, local hilltop at 100m above sea level. The north and west sides run down onto the upper slopes of the hill.

On the ground very slight earthworks seem to conform to the shape of the enclosure, but these are very low and ill defined, and essentially this is a crop-marked site. The site is under improved pasture.

This is a difficult site to characterise. In size and general form it is similar to other Iron Age defended enclosures in the area, but the opposed entrances are unusual, and are perhaps more characteristic of a Neolithic/Bronze Age enclosure.

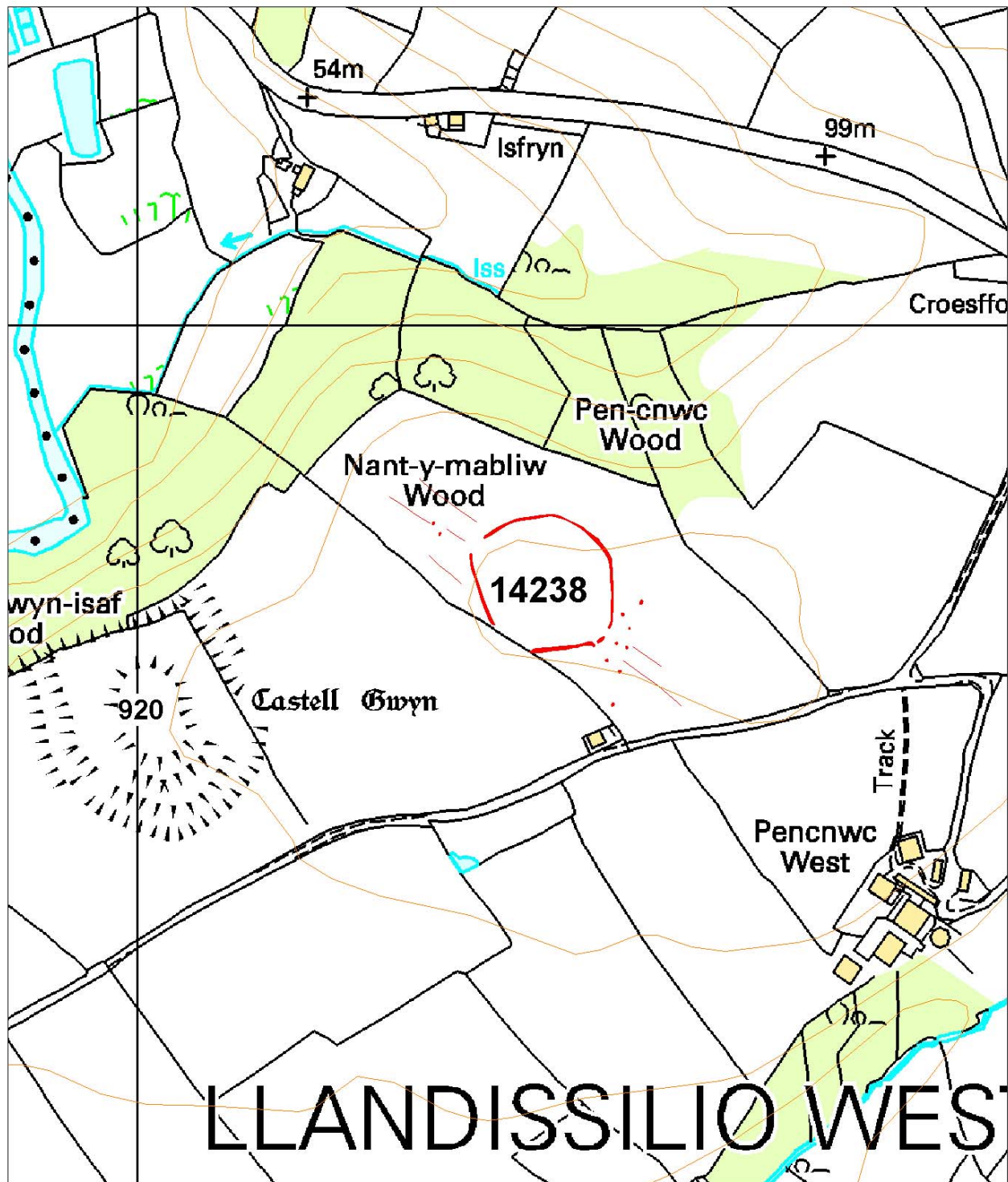
K Murphy and R Ramsey 14 December 2006



Aerial photograph of 14238. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-S18.



Ground photograph looking NW over site of cropmark enclosure 14238.



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Scale 1:5000

14347 CASTELL GWYN II

PRN 14347 NGR SN10632166

SITE NAME CASTELL GWYN II

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

A semi-circular, scarp-edge, univallate fort occupying a west-facing slope at c.75m above sea level. The north side of the fort is defined by a steep slope, which falls away to a small stream c.40m below. The slope immediately to the west of the site steepens and falls steadily away. A semi-circular defence protects the east, south and west sides enclosing an area c.70m W-E and 45m N-S. A spread bank, up to 8m wide and 0.5m high is the main surviving element of the defence, with an external 0.3m deep ditch present on south side. The bank fades on the west side over the steep slope. There is no rampart on the naturally well-protected north side. There is a possible southwest-facing entrance. Slight undulations in the interior may be house platforms, but this is not certain. The site is under improved pasture.

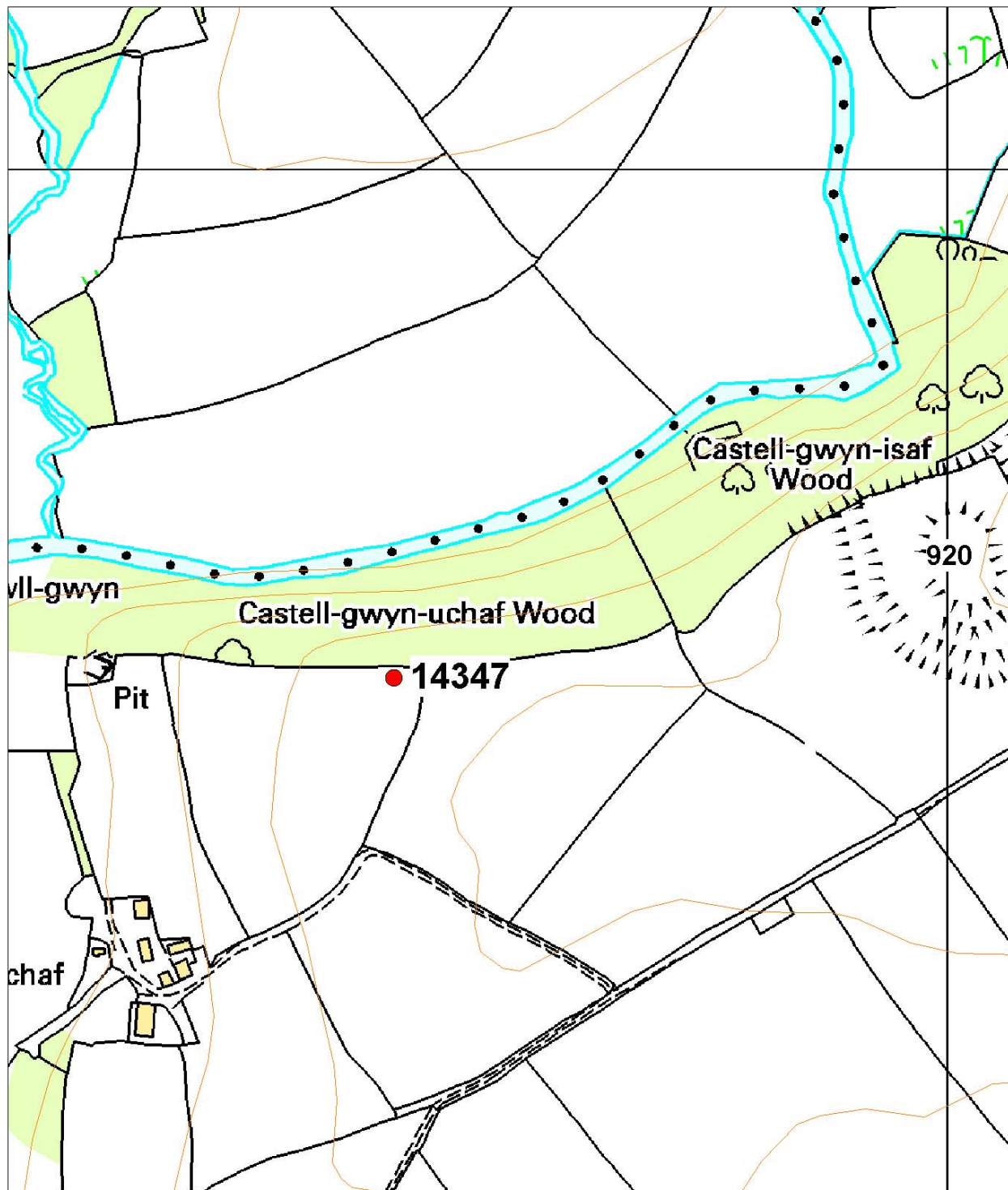
K Murphy and R Ramsey 14 December 2006



Aerial photograph of 14347. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-121.24-6.



Ground photograph looking NE over earthwork enclosure 14347.



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REJECTED SITES

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

4310 recorded as a possible cropmark site identified from aerial photography, a site visit suggested the site was the remains of a quarry.

7533 was recorded as a possible hillfort from aerial photography, a re-examination of the aerial photographs and a site visit suggested the site was either a pond or a natural feature.

9942 was recorded as a possible hillfort from aerial photography, later site visits revealed it to be a natural feature.

13319 was recorded as a possible enclosure from aerial photographs, later site visits suggested this was a combination of old field boundaries and natural features.

38927 was originally recorded as a possible hillfort site, later site visits revealed the possible earthwork to be a combination of old field boundaries and rock outcrops.

52390 was recorded as a possible defended enclosure from aerial photography, the cropmarks however were uncertain and a site visit could not identify any surface remnants of a defended enclosure.