A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CARMARTHENSHIRE, 2007-08: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN20 & SN21



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A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CARMARTHENSHIRE, 2007-08: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN20 & SN21

Gan / By

F Murphy, R Ramsey, M Page and K Murphy

Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Archaeoleg Cambria am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys

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Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121 Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131 Ffacs: 01558 823133

Ebost: cambria@cambria.org.uk
Gwefan: www.cambria.org.uk

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133

Email: cambria@cambria.org.uk
Website: www.cambria.org.uk

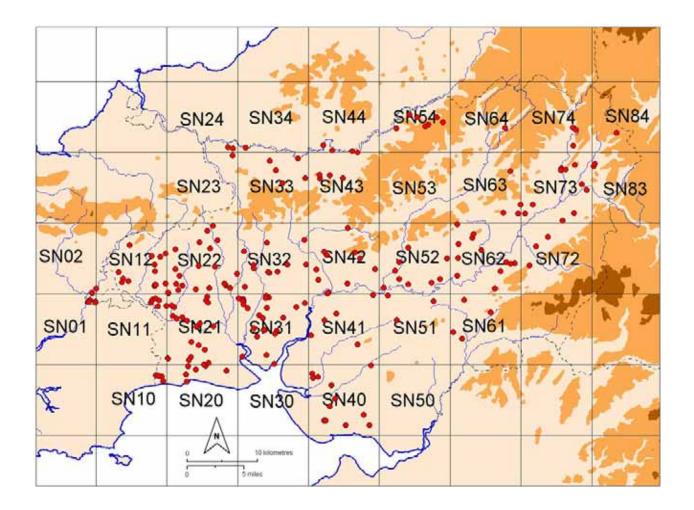
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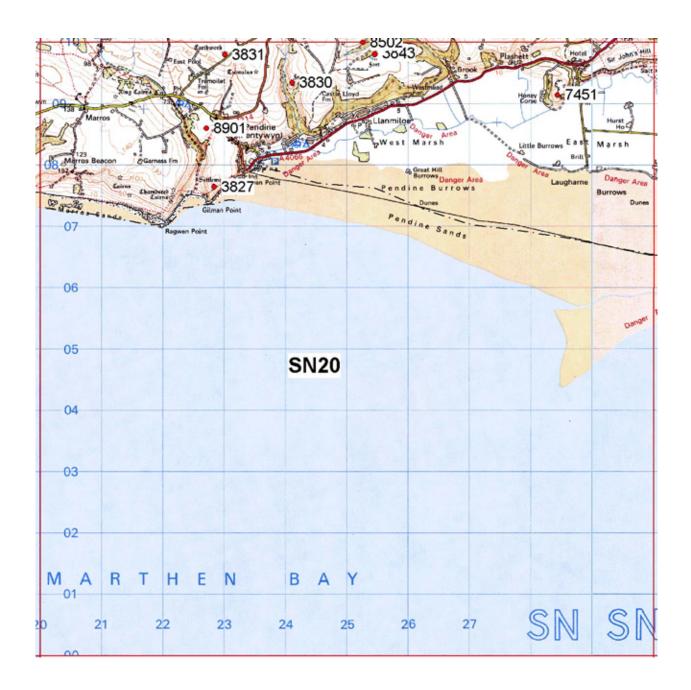
SITE GAZETTEER OF 10KM GRID SQUARES SN20 & SN21

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

Some of the 1:5000 maps show details of the site plotted from cropmarks shown on aerial photographs. These plots are supplied by RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©.



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



Map based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map showing the distribution of sites in 10 km grid square SN20.

3827 Napps Camp

PRN 3827 NGR SN22830765

<u>SITE NAME</u> NAPPO CAMP;NAPPS CAMP;NAPP'S HEAD <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN20NW CAMP;GILMAN CAMP

<u>SITE TYPE</u> PROMONTORY FORT <u>FORM</u> Earthwork

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

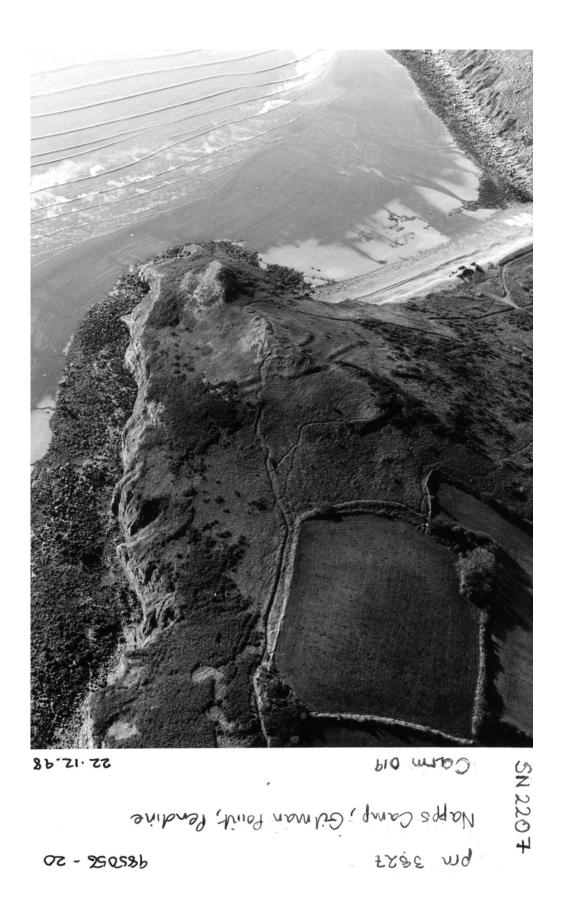
SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

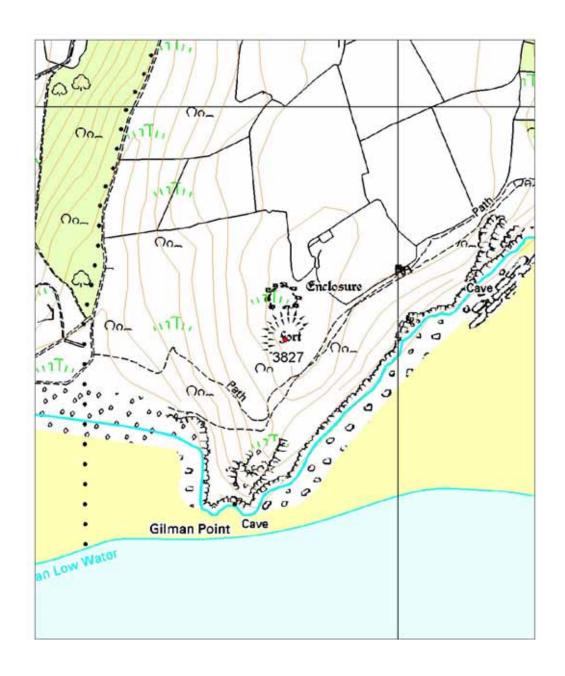
A coastal promontory fort situated on a south facing promontory, overlooking Carmarthen Bay, at approximately 90m above sea level. It consists of a triangular promontory with steep slopes to the sea on the east, south and west, and a trivallate system of defences cutting off the land to the north.

The curving outer bank is c.2m high internally, 3.3m high externally and the outer rock-cut ditch is c.1-1.5m deep. The outer defence forms the highest point on the promontory. The inner defensives are slighter than the outer defensive bank and ditch, but are still visible on the ground as earthwork banks running south-westwards down the slope towards the cliff. Aerial photographs suggest that they continue eastwards to enclose the whole headland. On the northern side of the fort, outside of the main defences, there is an annexe formed within a low, curving boundary of large rough stones. The whole site is under rough pasture, bracken and gorse.

F Murphy July 2007 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of Napp's Camp. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference 985056-20.



3830 Castell Lloyd

PRN 3830 NGR SN24100934

<u>SITE NAME</u> CASTLE LLOYD <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN20NW

<u>SITE TYPE</u> PROMONTORY FORT <u>FORM</u> Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

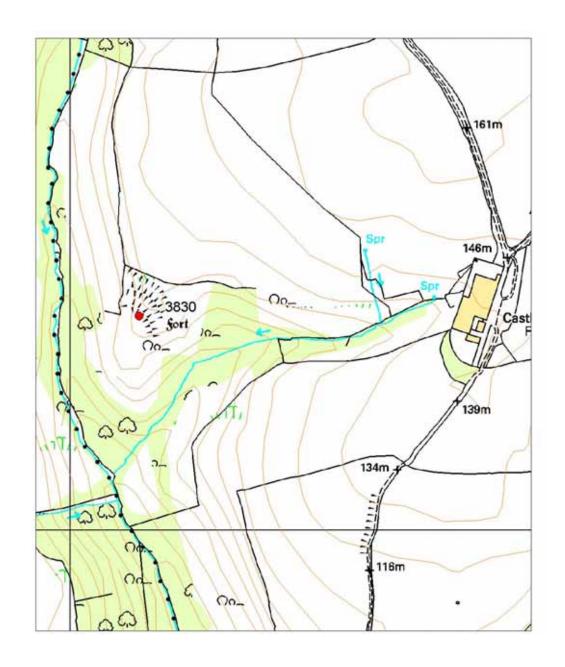
A promontory fort situated on a triangular spur of high ground at approximately 120m above sea level. The sides of the camp slope away sharply in all directions, except on the north where a well-preserved single bank and ditch cuts off and protects the interior ground. A counterscarp is also visible and is best preserved on the northwest. The interior bank is 5.0m high, and the ditch 1.3m deep, 4.0m wide; the counterscarp is c.1.0m high on west, 0.30m high on east. The interior bank peters out as it curves south, on the east side, but ends abruptly on the west, which may indicate the position of the original entrance.

The whole site is under rough pasture, with some bracken and gorse. The adjoining field is ploughed up to the edge of the ditch.

F Murphy July 2007 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3830. RCAHMW Crown Copyright $\ensuremath{\text{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footnotember{\footn$



1:5000

3831 Bignen

PRN 3831 NGR SN23000980

SITE NAME BIGNEN MAPSHEET SN20NW

SITE TYPE ENCLOSURE? FORM Earthwork

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

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Bignen earthwork consists of two sections of bank that may be fragments of a once continuous earthwork. They are situated on a south facing hillslope at 170m above sea level. In 1968 the Ordnance Survey recorded the more northerly, curving section of bank as 10m high (which seems unlikely and possibly a typing error), with an outer ditch 0.7m deep, and traces of a second outer bank to the north. The more southerly section of bank was noted as being 90m long and 0.4m high, and runs roughly parallel to the road before curving slightly to the west. It is damaged by quarrying at its northern end. The Ordnance Survey considered the curving bank to be defensive and the more linear bank non-defensive and that there was no link between the two. Crops in the fields hindered further site visits by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in the 1980's. In 2008 it was obvious that the area had suffered from the effects of yearly ploughing. The northerly curving earthwork is now much spread and reaches a maximum height of 1.1m, the ditch is in evidence only on the north. The bank is c.52.0m long. The linear section of bank was not recorded in 2008. Aerial photographs show what appears to be another section of bank to the east but this was not traceable on the ground in 2008.

The earthworks are in fields currently under pasture, but the fields are ploughed regularly every year.

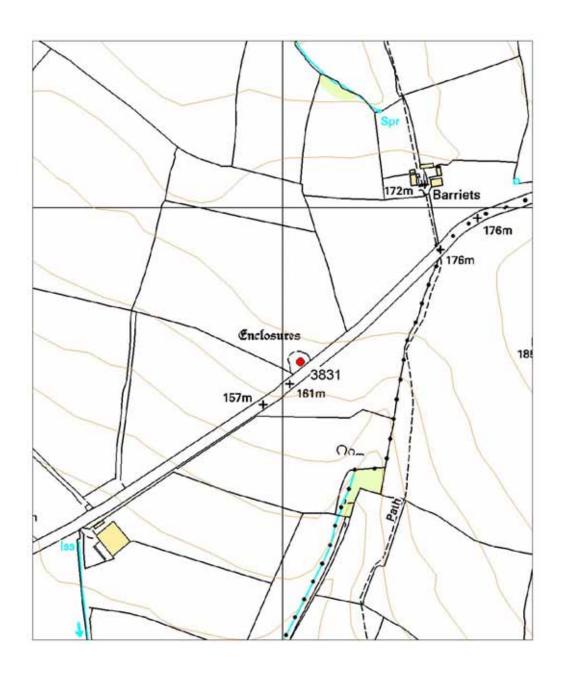
F Murphy and R Ramsey 27 February 2008



Looking NE across low earthwork of enclosure



Aerial photograph of 3831. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2007_1728.



3843 Parc Cynog

PRN 3843 NGR SN25450981

SITE NAME PARC CYNOG MAPSHEET SN20NE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

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

SITE STATUS SAM; ACK

DESCRIPTION

A 'D-shaped' enclosure situated on a high plateau at 150m above sea level, whose flat side, measuring c.100m, runs parallel with a scarp edge overlooking the valley of Colston Wood to the northwest. It is defended on the southwest by a curving double bank and ditch system, and elsewhere by a single curving bank. However, on the northwest where the ground falls away sharply there are no accompanying defences.

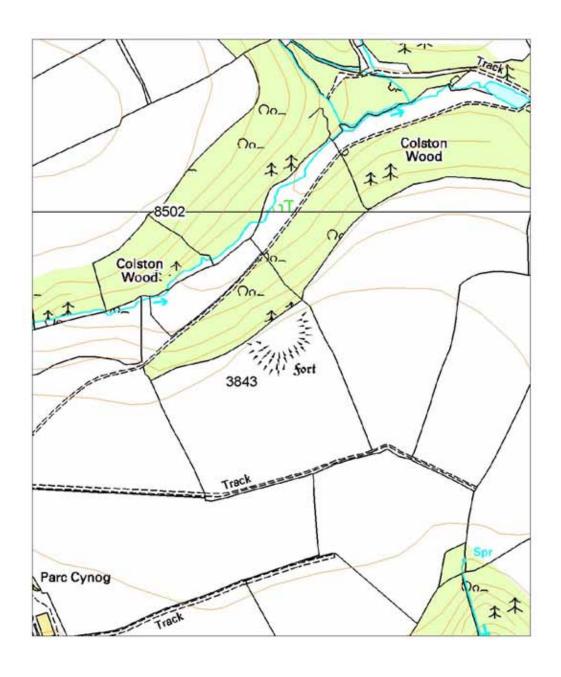
The banks end short of the natural slope, and the gap formed where the bank ends short on the west may well be the position of the original entrance. Partial excavation carried out in 1968 by AB De Quincy revealed that the outer ditch was flat-bottomed, and the inner ditch was V-shaped and cut some 5 feet into solid rock. The ramparts were of rubble. The inner rampart was revetted inside and out with dry-stone walling, the outer with massive vertical slabbing - the latter technique also being employed around the base of the inner rampart near the entrance terminal.

The enclosure is situated in the corner of a field used for pasture and periodically ploughed right up to the outer bank. The enclosure interior and banks, however, are not cultivated and are covered with grass, gorse and brambles.

F Murphy July 2007 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3843. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI207_1657.



7451 Coygan

PRN 7451 NGR SN28420914

SITE NAME COYGAN CAMP MAPSHEET SN20NE

SITE TYPE HILLFORT FORM Earthwork

<u>PERIOD</u> Iron Age; Roman <u>CONDITION</u> E

SITE STATUS Descheduled

DESCRIPTION

A small contour hillfort situated on the summit of a hill at 70m above sea level, that has now been destroyed by quarrying. The defences were bivallate on the north; with a single defensive bank elsewhere. An entrance was located on the northwest. The defences enclosed an area of c.0.68 hectare. The hillfort measured approximately 140m N-S and 60m E-W. It was excavated by W Wainwright in 1963-5 prior to the destruction of the earthwork by quarrying. Wainwright sectioned the northern defences and identified and excavated the entrance. Sections were also put across the east and west sides of the defensive bank.

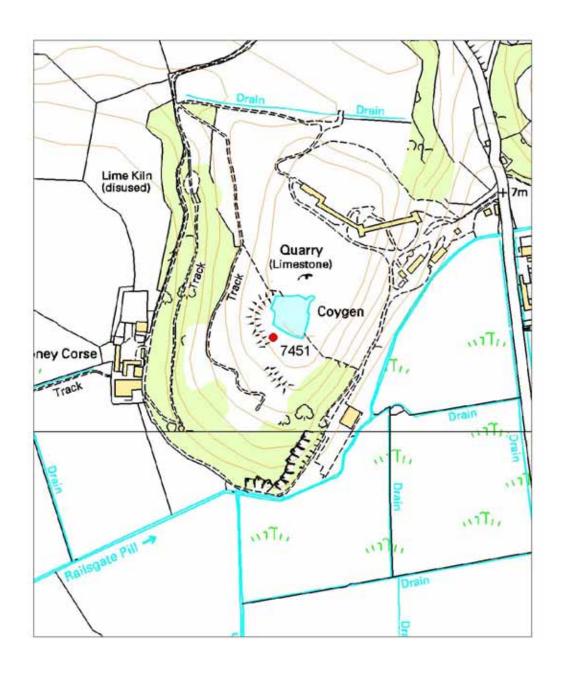
Occupation material was recovered from as early as the Mesolithic period through to the 5th and 6th century AD. Within the fort were found two huts contemporary with the defences. They were associated with a great quantity of late 3rd century AD pottery. Iron age finds of bracelets, a stone ring and pottery were discovered but no structures.

Quarrying has now destroyed the earthwork and the once scheduled site has been descheduled.

F Murphy 5 February - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 7451. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2007_1727.



8901 Newport House Farm

PRN 8901 NGR SN227086

<u>SITE NAME</u> NEWPORT HOUSE FARM <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN20NW

SITE TYPE ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark

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

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

A circular cropmark bisected by a linear cropmark was noted during aerial survey in 1979. There is some discrepancy over the exact location of the cropmarks but they appear to be situated on a southwest sloping ground at 90m above sea level, approximately 300m south of Pendine Church. The photographer (TA James) suggested that it was possibly a small hillslope enclosure.

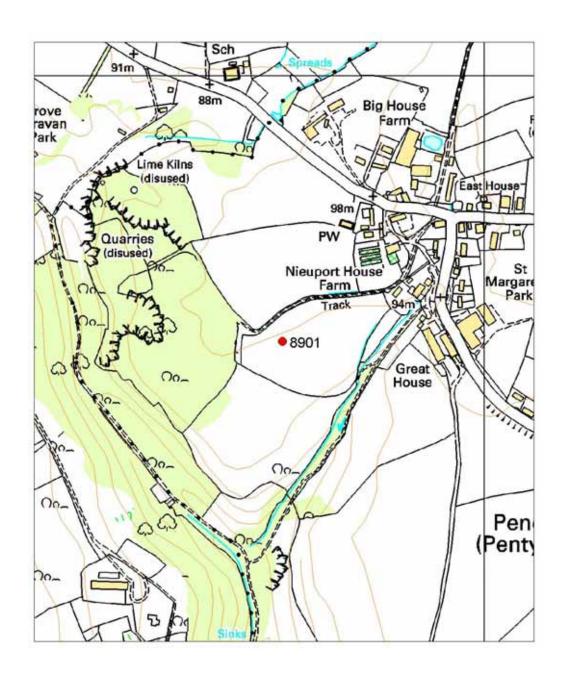
In 2008 no specific earthworks could be traced on the ground but preserved within the hedgerow on the west side of the field there is what appeared to be a section of curved bank. It is not possible to link this bank with the cropmarks, because the 1979 aerial photograph was unavailable.

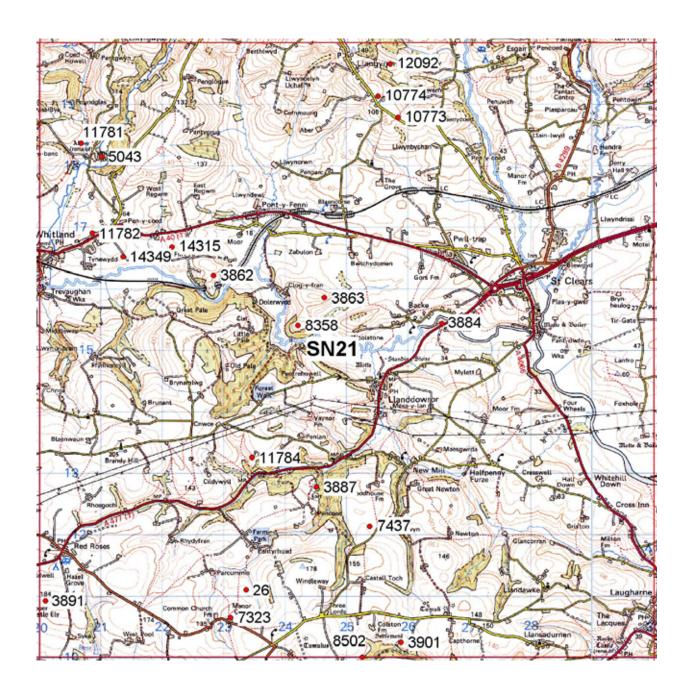
The fields in the area are currently under pasture and are regularly ploughed.

F Murphy and R Ramsey 27 February 2008



Looking NW across field of cropmark enclosure





Map based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map showing the distribution of sites in 10 km grid square SN21.

26 Manor Court

PRN 26 NGR SN23361110

<u>SITE NAME</u> MANOR COURT <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN21SW

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

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

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This sub-circular cropmark was identified during aerial survey in 1985. Located within fields of pasture on a gentle north-facing slope at 130m above sea level, no trace of any earthwork could be identified on the ground in 2007. From the aerial photograph it is possible to estimate that the enclosure is approximately 70m in diameter, and would have enclosed an area of c.0.5 hectares. In 2008 there was no trace of any earthworks on the ground.

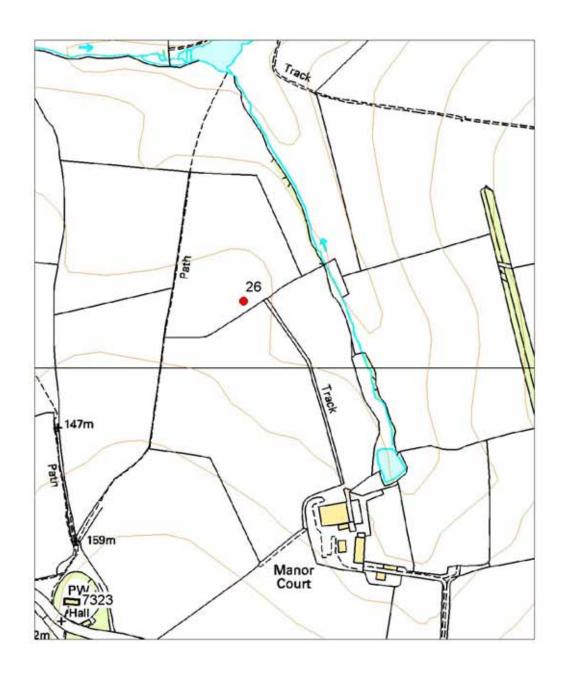
F Murphy and R Ramsey 13 January 2008



Looking E towards area of cropmark site



Aerial photograph of 26. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©.



1:5000

3862 Forest

PRN 3862 NGR SN22821622

<u>SITE NAME</u> FOREST <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN21NW

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

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

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

A small rectangular enclosure situated on a moderately sloping, southeast facing slope at 50m above sea level. In 2008 the site appears on the ground as a ploughed out rectangular depression, c.30m across, with a single bank c.0.35m high. A gap in the bank on the eastern side may indicate the position of a possible entrance, and aerial photographs of the 1950s show a linear cropmark stretching out from the same eastern side. The aerial photograph also shows a dark internal square cropmark of unknown explanation. In 2008 there was no trace of an outer ditch on the ground.

The site is located within a field under pasture.

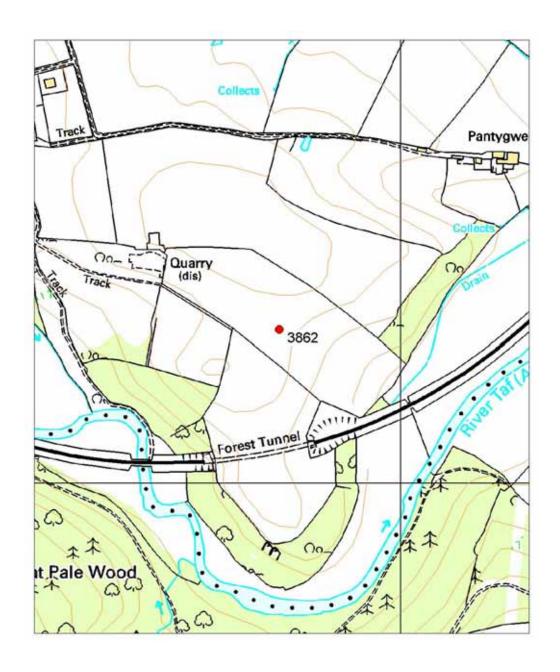
F Murphy and R Ramsey 13 January 2008



Looking SW across area of sub-circular defended enclosure



1955 Aerial photograph of 3862. Meridian 210-220 26143.



3863 Clog y Fran

PRN 3863 NGR SN24631585

SITE NAME CLOG Y FRAN MAPSHEET SN21NW

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

A sub-rectangular, univallate enclosure situated at the highest point of an east-facing ridge of land. In 2008 the earthwork could still be traced on the ground, although it had been much reduced by ploughing. In 1975 the Ordnance Survey recorded that the single bank stood to 1.0m high and that the outer ditch was 1.5m deep, however, by 2008 the bank measures little more than 0.3m high and the ditch is difficult to identify on the ground. The defensive banks, particularly on the east, have suffered very badly from the removal of stone within the banks, and some stone has been collected and placed together in a clearance cairn within the enclosure area. The defensive bank is best preserved on the west, and it is on this side that there appears to be evidence for a simple entrance. It is also on the west that a single curving outer bank can be traced - possibly a lobate annex enclosure.

The natural steep slopes to the northeast and southwest compliment the defensive banks of the enclosure. The site is located within fields under pasture at 70m above sea level.

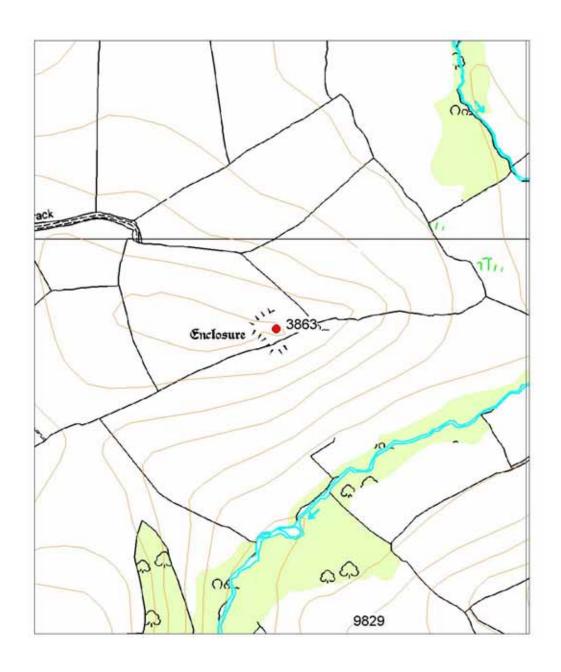
F Murphy and R Ramsey 13 January 2008



Looking ENE towards earthwork of defended enclosure



Aerial photograph of 3863. Reference DAT AP85-20.7a.



3884 Dol Garn

PRN 3884 NGR SN26541543

SITE NAME DOL GARN; DOL GAM MAPSHEET SN21NE

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

<u>PERIOD</u> Iron Age?;Roman? <u>CONDITION</u> B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

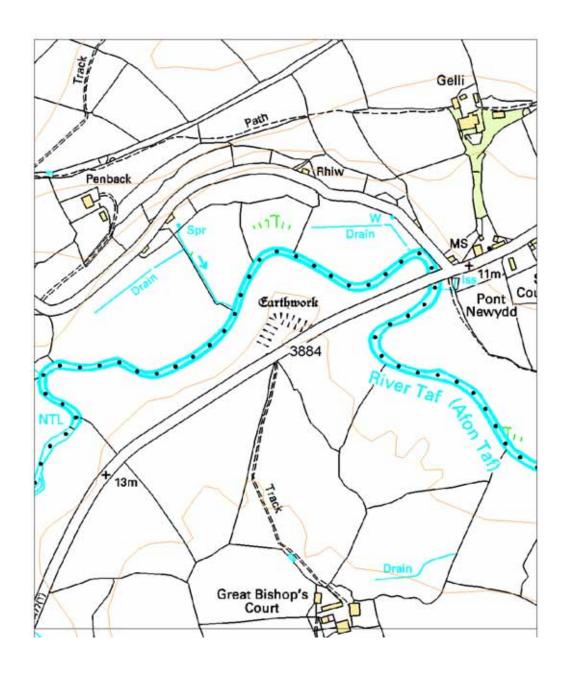
A well-preserved square shaped defended enclosure crossed by the A477 St Clears to Tenby road. The site lies on a broad low promontory, 4-5m above the level of the floodplain of the Afon Taf that it overlooks. Just over 50% of the original site lies to the north of the road and the southernmost corner survives on the opposite side. The internal area appears as a raised platform 60m by 50m. The outer ditch is c.5.0m wide and c.1.5m deep. There is a slight internal bank now rather spread being c.4.0m wide and 0.2m high. There is no evidence for a counterscarp bank .The entrance is possibly on the northwest where there is a gap in the internal bank, but it has been obscured by later activity. The earthworks of the southern corner, lying in the field across the road, are much less pronounced. They extend for 34m along the roadside hedgerow and up to 18m out into the field.

The earthwork has been variously described as medieval, roman or Iron Age in date; medieval because it is felt to be a typical moated site perhaps confirmed by the nearby farm name of Great Bishop's Court, and roman because of its size, shape and position. However, trenches dug in 1908-9 provided no dating evidence what so ever, which is not what one would expect if the site was of either of these periods. Moreover, the RCAHM recorded in 1917 that an urn burial was found within the enclosure during road building. Therefore this site is considered to be of possible Iron Age date, and remains classed as a defended enclosure.

F Murphy July 2007 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3884. RCAHMW Crown Copyright $\ensuremath{\text{@}}$ reference AP 2005_0882.



3887 Castell Pen-y-Coed

PRN 3887 NGR SN24501277

<u>SITE NAME</u> CASTELL PEN-Y-COED <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN21SW

<u>SITE TYPE</u> PROMONTORY FORT <u>FORM</u> Earthwork

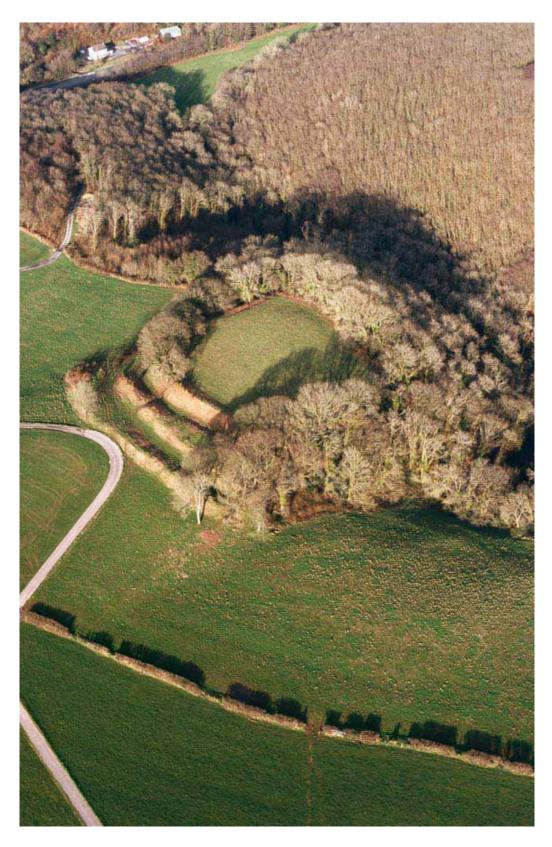
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM; ACK

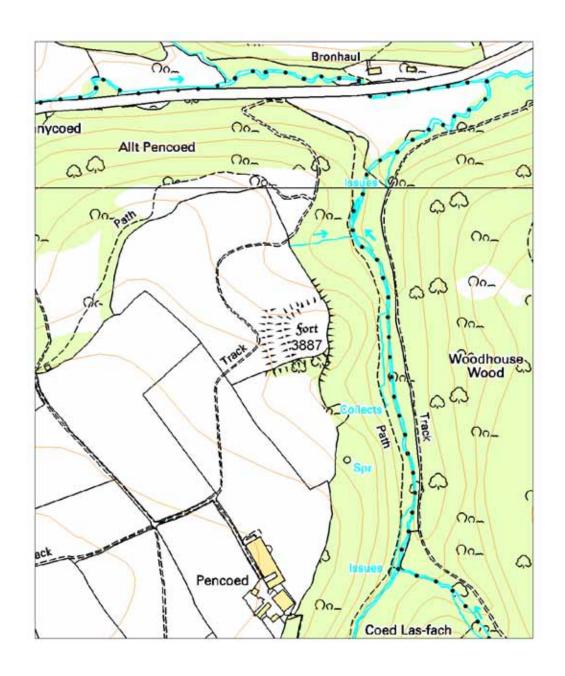
DESCRIPTION

A good example of an inland promontory fort on high ground, at 90m above sea level. The small internal area is defended on the northeast and southeast by natural steep slopes that fall to a stream below, and on the west by a triple system of banks and ditches. This system of defences is best preserved on the south side, though the outermost ditch is not visible here. The outer two banks appear to peter out toward the north side as the steep natural slopes take effect. The Ordnance Survey suggests that the entrance may have been on the north side, although there is no evidence for this. The interior of the enclosure is covered with rough grass.

F Murphy July 2007 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3887. RCAHMW Crown Copyright $\ensuremath{\text{\footnotember{Copyright}}}\xspace$ reference DI2007_1665.



3891 Castle Ely Camp

PRN 3891 NGR SN20091092

<u>SITE NAME</u> CASTLE ELY CAMP <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN21SW

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

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

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Situated towards the summit of a hill at 180m above sea level, Castle Ely Camp is a fairly large oval shaped enclosure some 80m across. The site has been much reduced by ploughing, but earthworks are still traceable on the ground. Previous visitors have described the enclosure as having a single bank and ditch, but the 2008 site visit recorded evidence of possible bivallate defences. The banks are quite widely spaced and the outer bank is much harder to trace on the ground, but aerial survey would appear to support this suggestion. On the east the inner bank survives to a maximum height of c.0.9m and the ditch is still clearly visible on the east and south. There are many other undulations in close vicinity to the site but their meaning is unclear.

Aerial photographs show a small, rectangular cropmark (PRN 9659) adjoining Castle Ely Camp to the southeast. This feature is not traceable on the ground and its relationship to Castle Ely Camp is unclear, but from their different forms they would not appear to be contemporary.

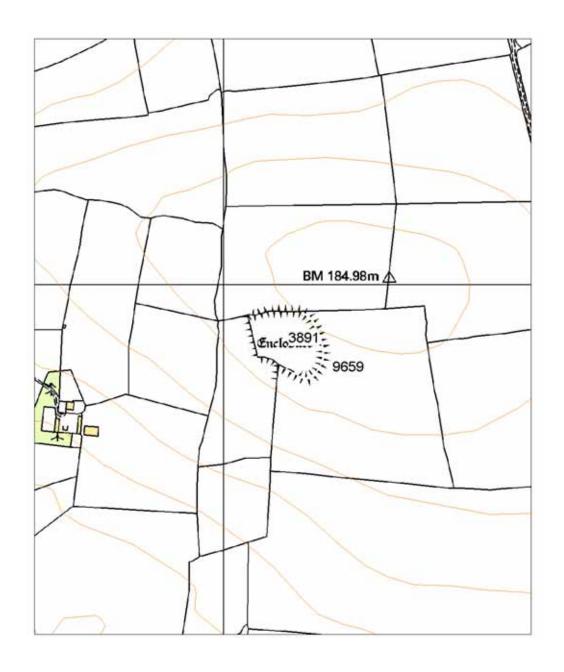
This enclosure is located on a south-facing slope close to the summit of a hill, within a field under pasture.



Looking NW across area of earthwork enclosure



Aerial photograph of 3891. Reference DAT AP85-49.1.



3901 Parc y Gaer

PRN 3901 NGR SN25881024

<u>SITE NAME</u> PARC-Y-GAER; PANT GLAS <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN21SE

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM; ACK

DESCRIPTION

A small, univallate inland promontory fort situated at the southeast end of a spur of land between two valleys that looks out to Carmarthen Bay, at a height of 110m above sea level. The site is triangular in shape defended on the north and west by a single bank and ditch, and on the east and south by a steep natural slope. A 28m stretch of bank on the west has been ploughed in the past, while a better preserved 25m section on the north has not. The better-preserved section has an internal height of 1.6m, and an exterior height of 2.0m above the base of the ditch. The ditch has evidently been ploughed in the past, and is visible as a slight dip all around the circuit of the defences.

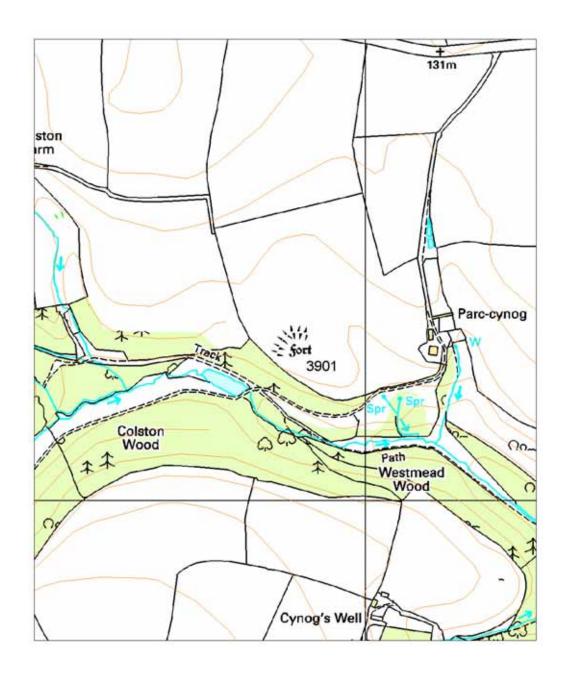
A small, central gap can be identified in the rampart, and this may be an indication of the original entrance or it could be the location of a trench that was excavated through the rampart in 1905.

The whole site is under improved pasture.

F Murphy July 2007 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3901. RCAHMW Crown Copyright $\ensuremath{\text{@}}$ reference DI2007_1687.



5043 Castle Hill Wood

PRN 5043 NGR SN21001815

SITE NAME CASTLE HILL WOOD MAPSHEET SN21NW

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

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This site is located on the summit of a hill at 60m above sea level. This thickly wooded hill is situated between the site of Whitland Abbey immediately to the west and the Afon Gronw to the east. Previous visitors have been prevented from recording the site by the dense undergrowth that covers the area. In 2008 a complex arrangement of banks and ditches were recorded, although these were hard to characterise because of the dense vegetation, and because of past quarrying in the area, but appeared to be aligned roughly NW-SE and E-W, with banks reaching a maximum height of 3.0m.

A spiral, fairly wide, track way leading to the summit is probably a later development, perhaps as part of a 'leisure walk' associated with the early 19th century development of Whitland Abbey House.

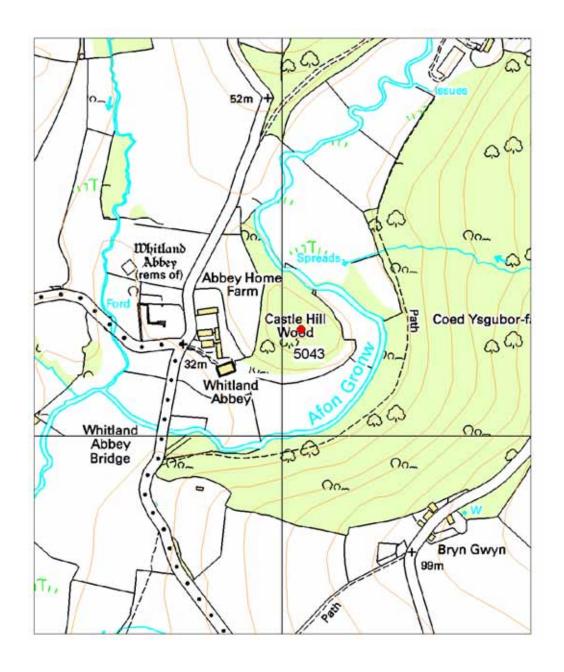
The enclosure at Castle Hill Wood is difficult to classify, as it is not typical of a promontory fort or of a hillfort, and at this point in time is defined as a bivallate defended enclosure. A full topographic survey would be required to fully appreciate the site.



Looking W at ditch and banks of earthwork enclosure site



Looking E through woodland at enclosure earthwork



7323 Eglwys Gymun

PRN 7323 NGR SN23101065

SITE NAME EGLWYS GYMUN CHURCHYARD; ST MARGARET'S MAPSHEET SN21SW

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

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographic evidence strongly suggests that the circular churchyard at Eglwys Gymun parish church is a re-used Iron Age, bivallate if not multivallate, defended enclosure. The 2008 site visit records that the churchyard walls enclose a circular area, 70m in diameter, and appear to have been constructed on top of the inner defensive bank of the earlier Iron Age enclosure. The wall and bank combined reach a height of c.2.0m. It is possible to trace a series of outer defensive banks and ditches on the ground, especially to the southeast, north and beyond the northwest end of the present church car park.

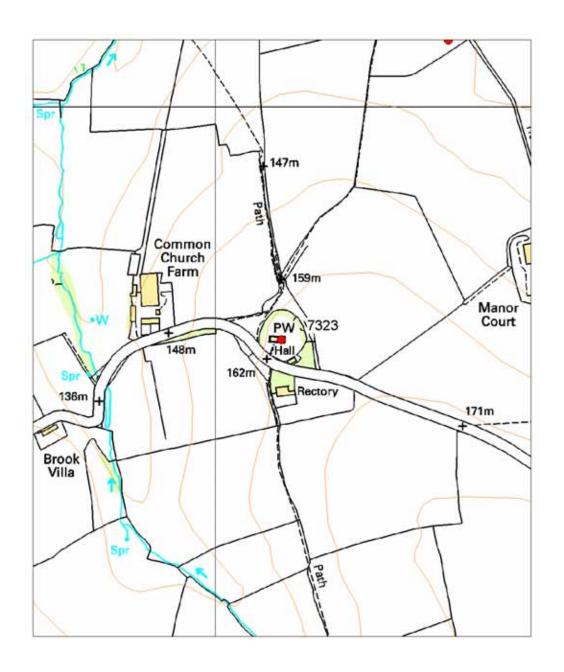
The site is situated on a northwest facing hill slope at 163m above sea level, with far reaching views in most directions.



Looking E across outer bank and ditch of earthwork



Aerial photograph of 7323. Reference DAT AP85-51.7.



License Number: 100017916. 2000

7437 Cwmbrwyn

PRN 7437 NGR SN25371213

<u>SITE NAME</u> CWMBRWYN; CWM BRYAN <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN21SE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

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

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

A sub-rectangular, univallate enclosure with an external ditch and a single entrance in the centre of the east side. Situated on a hillslope at 120m above sea level. The bank is c.1.0m high externally and 0.70m high internally. There is only a slight trace of an outer ditch. The entrance is approximately 6.0m wide.

According to the Ordnance Survey partial excavation in 1906 showed that the original ditch was probably V-shaped, 17ft (5.2m) wide and 8ft (2.4m) deep. The gateway had stonewalls but the rampart was built largely of earth. Foundations of a stone building were uncovered at the western end of the enclosure, and there were remains of a small bath building as well as indications of timber buildings. No traces of these buildings can now be seen on the ground.

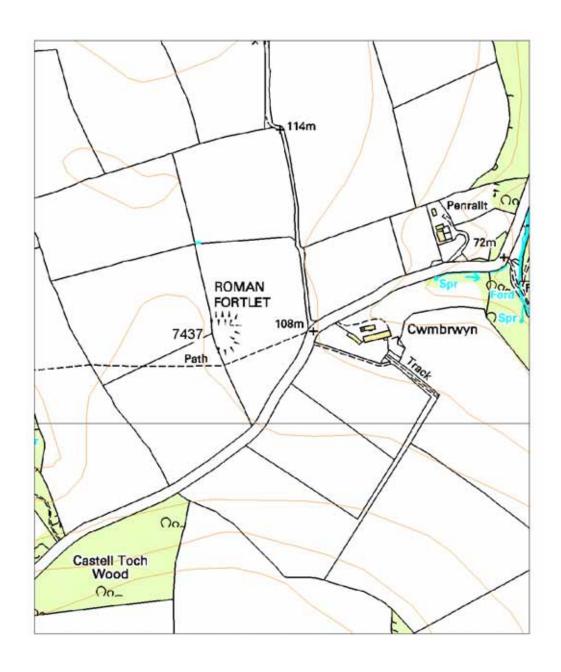
It is probable that the enclosure was occupied throughout both the Iron Age and Roman periods and that it was, according to the Ordnance Survey, "a most interesting combination of Roman farm with native walled homestead".

The whole site is under pasture, and is regularly grazed by livestock.

F Murphy July 2007 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 7437. RCAHMW Crown Copyright $\ensuremath{\text{@}}$ reference DI2007_1688.



8358 Allt Glog-y-fran

PRN 8358 NGR SN24201540

SITE NAME ALLT CLOG-Y-FRAN MAPSHEET SN21NW

<u>SITE TYPE</u> PROMONTORY FORT <u>FORM</u> Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

A promontory fort situated on a large southwest facing promontory, at 70m above sea level, whose steep slopes descend through the woods of Allt Clog y fran to the Afon Taf below. Aerial photographs confirm the site as a promontory fort. A single rampart, c.250m long, which follows the 70m contour of the hill, appears to cut off the headland, thus enclosing a very large internal area of c.4.0 hectares. A trace of an internal bank, c.150m long, can be seen running N-S parallel with the west end of the promontory as though defining the western extent of the internal area of the enclosure.

Further down the hillslope, closer to the base of the slope, a second bank can be seen but it is uncertain if this represents an outer defence or an earlier hedgebank. On the ground it is apparent that heavy ploughing over the years has reduced the earthworks to little more than a slight trace of a bank in places.

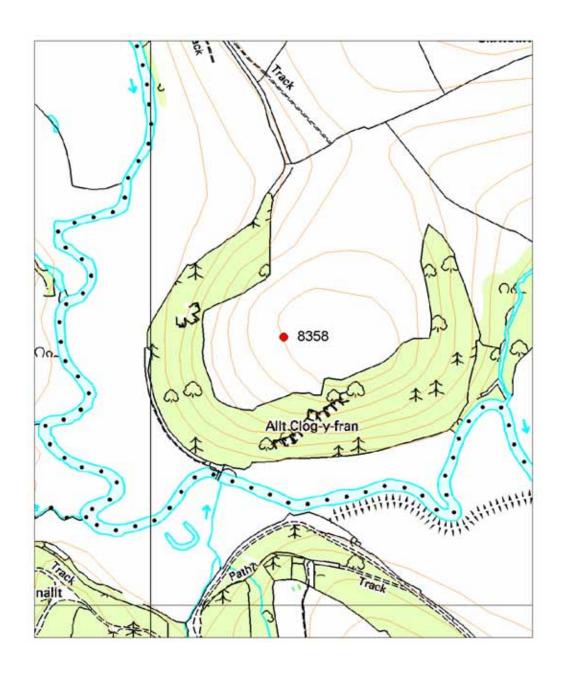
The site lies within a field of pasture.



Looking SW towards defensive bank of promontory fort



Aerial photograph of 8358. Reference DAT AP85-59.22.



8502 Castle Park

PRN 8502 NGR SN25251000

SITE NAME CASTLE PARK MAPSHEET SN21SE; SN2

SITE TYPE ENCLOSURE? FORM Cropmark

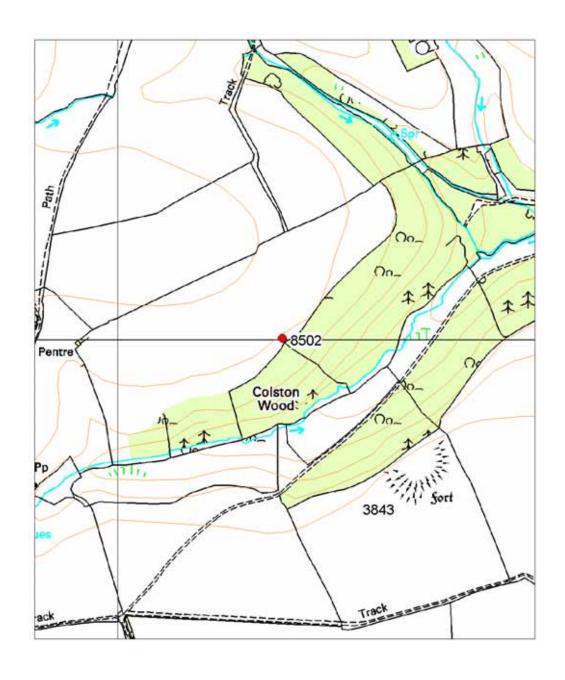
<u>PERIOD</u> Prehistoric?;Iron Age? <u>CONDITION</u> D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This evidence for this defended enclosure site is limited. The RCAHM in 1917 refers to 'àcertain earthworks having been removed within living memory' at this location and that the field is listed in the Tithe Schedule as 'Castle Park'. The aerial photographic evidence for an enclosure in this area is ambiguous, and no trace of any earthwork was visible on the ground in 2007.

The position of this putative defended enclosure is on the edge of a southeast facing scarp slope at 150m above sea level that drops steeply to a stream below. On the opposing side of the valley is the scheduled Iron Age defended enclosure of Parc Cynog (PRN 3843). The site lies within fields under pasture.



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10773 Blaenffynhonnau

PRN 10773 NGR SN25831878

<u>SITE NAME</u> BLAENFFYNHONNAU I <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN21NE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

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

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This is a univallate circular defended enclosure with a concentric annex located on a NW-SE ridge of land at 100m above sea level. It is situated at the southeast end of the ridge at a point where the land starts sloping gently away. Originally identified from aerial photographs the enclosure is still visible as a slight earthwork on the ground. The inner circular enclosure of diameter c.70m is discernable as a low bank with an outer ditch, and is particularly visible on the northeast and northwest. The outer annexe defensive bank and ditch, and the ditched/banked track entrance on the south are just discernable on the ground, but have suffered from the effects of ploughing. The outer concentric annexe has a diameter of approximately 200m.

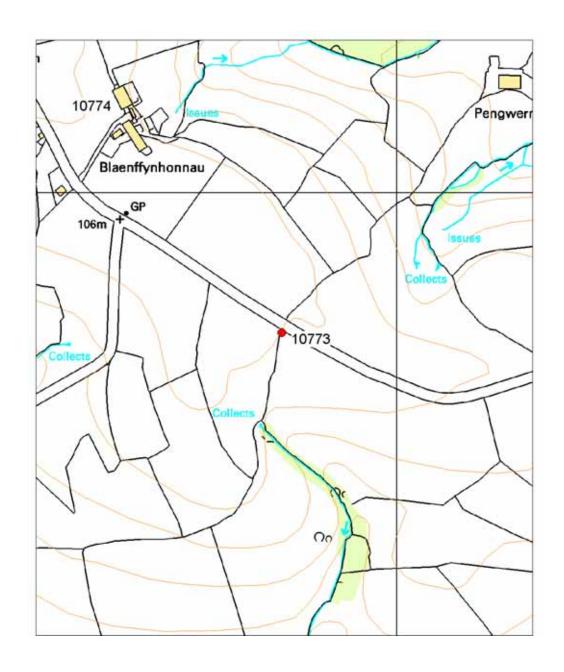
The site lies within fields under pasture. The St Clears to Llanboidy road cuts through the site from east to west.



Looking NNW across inner circular enclosure bank and ditch



Aerial photograph of 10773. RCAHMW Crown Copyright $\ensuremath{\text{@}}$ reference DI2007_1662.



10774 Blaenffyhnonau II

PRN 10774 NGR SN25501913

SITE NAME BLAENFFYNHONNAU II MAPSHEET SN21NE

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

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

A univallate defended enclosure identified from aerial survey. Located on a ridge of land at 110m above sea level with ground sloping away to the northeast and southwest. The 2008 site visit found that the enclosure was visible as a slight earthwork on the ground. The circular enclosure is discernable as a ploughed out low bank of c.0.35m in height and c.75m in diameter. It is truncated by a road on the southwest side. The interior of the enclosure has a slightly raised appearance. There is little or no evidence of a ditch associated with the bank, and on the ground no evidence of an entrance. However, aerial photographs show a ditched/banked track entrance to be on the north and what may possibly be evidence for a concentric annex, although it is very vague.

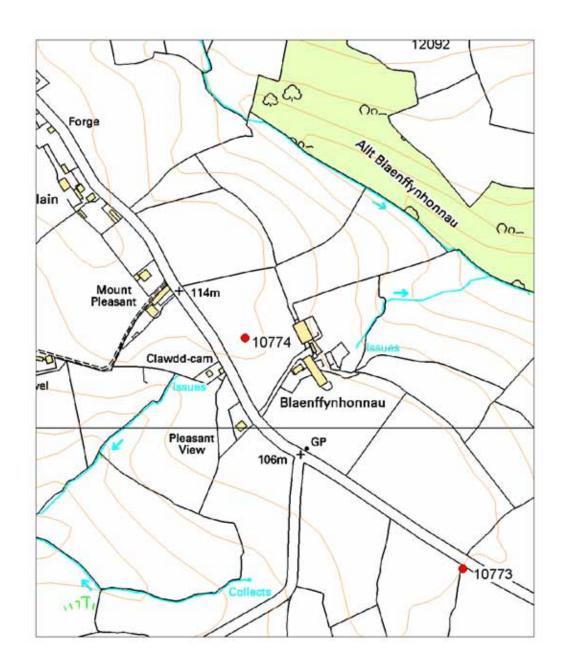
The site lies within a field of pasture.



Looking NNW across area of ploughed out circular earthwork



Aerial photograph of 10774. Reference DAT AP89-167.21.



11627 Woodhouse

PRN 11627 NGR SN25041295

SITE NAME WOODHOUSE MAPSHEET SN21SE

<u>SITE TYPE</u> ENCLOSURE?; DEFENDED ENCLSOURE? <u>FORM</u> Documents

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

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

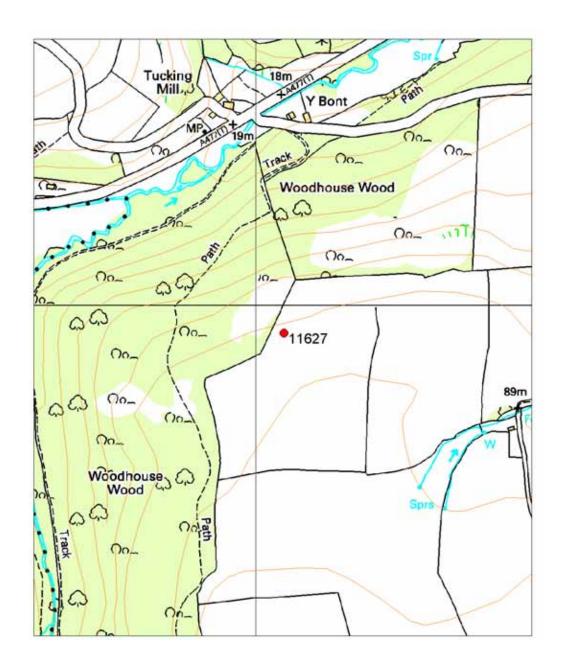
There is a reference in Archaeologia Cambrensis to a record of a possible elliptical contour fort on the north rise of a hill 550yds northwest of Woodhouse Farm, one mile south of Llanddowror. There is no clear evidence from aerial photographs of an enclosure in this area, and in 2008, although there were undulations in the field, no earthworks could be identified.

The location of this putative defended enclosure is at 90m above sea level on the edge of a nothwest facing steep slope that drops to a stream below. On the opposite slope of the valley, is the defended enclosure site of Castell Pen y Coed (PRN 3887).

The site of Woodhouse is situated within a field of pasture. Surface bedrock is visible across the area.



Looking approximately S across area of putative enclosure site



11781 Bryn Banc

PRN 11781 NGR SN20671836

SITE NAME BRYN-BANC MAPSHEET SN21NW

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

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

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This is a complex cropmark first discovered by aerial survey during the drought of 1984. An associated field enclosure to the southeast was discovered in 1989. Although viewed as mainly a farmstead of the Romano-British period, there are indications that it perhaps originated in the later prehistoric period as a univallate irregular-shaped enclosure, as represented by the inner cropmark of the main site that measures c.55m by c.45m.

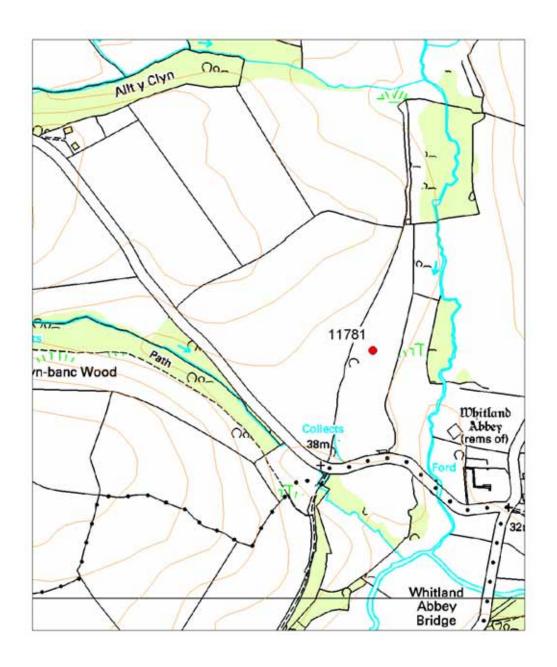
In 2008 there are no traces of any earthworks on the ground. The site lies within a field under pasture on a gentle southeast-facing slope at 40m above sea level.



Looking N across field containing cropmark features



Aerial photograph of 11781. Reference DAT AP94-91.34.



11782 Spring Gardens

PRN 11782 NGR SN20851690

<u>SITE NAME</u> SPRING GARDENS <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN21NW

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age?;Roman? CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

A rectangular defended enclosure identified from aerial photographs, located on a very gentle north facing hillslope at 40m above sea level. The enclosure measures approximately 55m N-S by 35m E-W. A smaller, squarer annex enclosure is attached to the north end of the main enclosure, and this measures c.25m by 28m. A recent evaluation prior to development was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust on this site. The trial trenching revealed deep defensive ditches on the east and northeast sides of the enclosure, and showed that the annex at the northern end of the site was a later addition, as it was shown to cut the larger rectangular enclosure. No dating evidence was recovered during the evaluation. Little or no earthworks are visible on the ground.

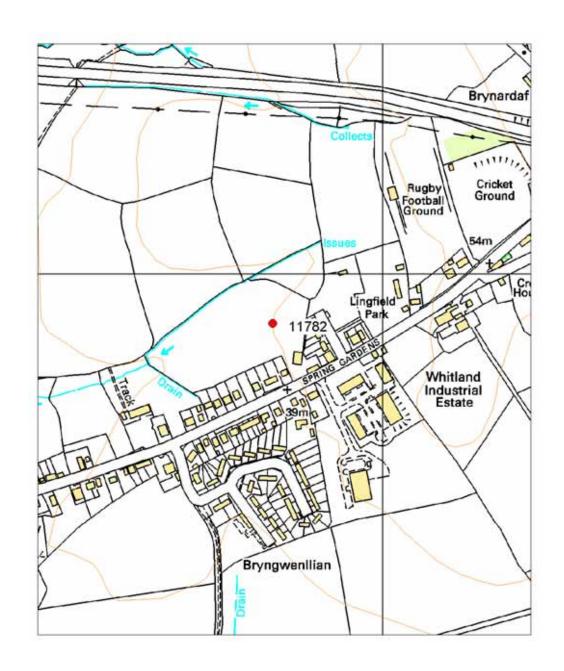
The site is situated within a field of pasture that is proposed for development



Looking NE across area of rectangular cropmark site



Aerial photograph of 11782. Reference DAT AP95-66.33.



11784 Parciau

PRN 11784 NGR SN23451325

SITE NAME PARCIAU MAPSHEET SN21SW

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

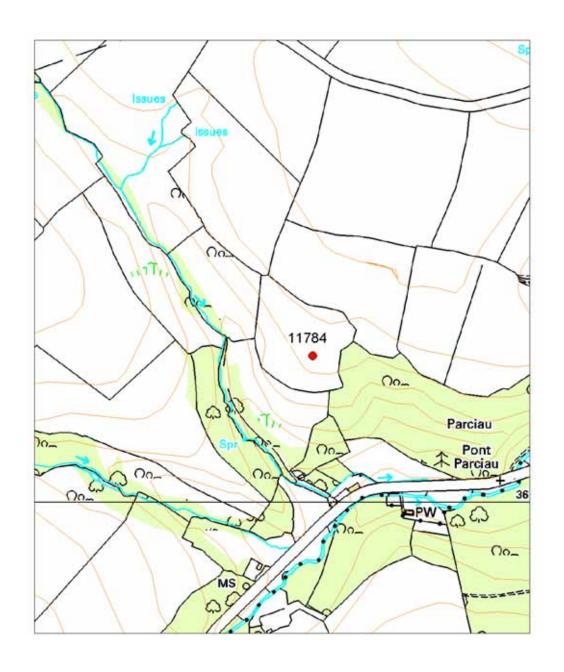
During aerial survey in August 1984 the banks and ditches of a multivallate inland promontory fort were discovered at this location. The ditches showed as dark cropmarks, the banks as parchmarks in pasture. An entrance was apparent on the west side, marked by an inturn of the defences. The north-south line of the defences were only apparent on the west side of the fort, although they probably continued and cut off the spur of land to the east as well, in which case their course ran eastwards towards Parciau farm. In 2008 no trace could be found of any earthworks on the ground.

The site lies at 90m above sea level within a field of pasture, on the edge of a south-facing slope that drops steeply west and south to streams below.

F Murphy and R Ramsey 13 January 2008



Looking N across area of ploughed out promontory fort



12092 Parc y Hen eglwys

PRN 12092 NGR SN25701966

<u>SITE NAME</u> PARC YR HEN EGLWYS <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN21NE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

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

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

A sub-rectangular univallate enclosure situated within a field of pasture called 'Parc yr hen eglyws'. The enclosure occupies the east end of an east facing spur of land at 115m above sea level, with good views to the north, south and east. The site is visible as an earthwork on the ground, but is more clearly defined at its east and west ends. A bank c.0.3m high and an outer ditch are present at the west end of the site, and at the east end a slightly less obvious bank is present, with an outer ditch and counterscarp. On the north and south sides where the ground falls away more steeply there are only traces of a bank on the north, and a ditch on the south. No internal features are traceable on the ground, and no evidence of an entrance was discovered. The long axis of the enclosure running WNW- ESE along the spur of land is c.92m long, and the shorter axis running NNE-SSW is c.65m long. The site encloses an area of approximately 0.59 hectares.

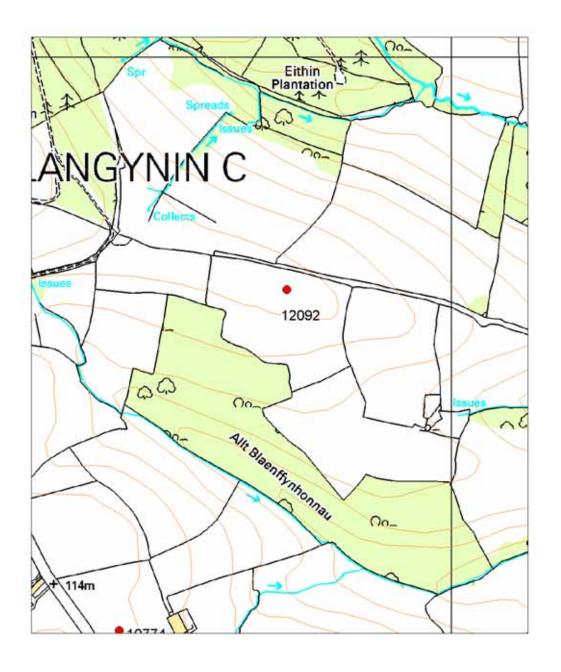
F Murphy and R Ramsey 13 January 2008



Looking E across area of earthwork enclosure



Aerial photograph of 12092. RCAHMW Crown Copyright $\ensuremath{\text{@}}$ reference DI2007_1672.



14315 Forest

PRN 14315 NGR SN22151668

SITE NAME FOREST MAPSHEET SN21NW

<u>SITE TYPE</u> DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; FIELD SYSTEM <u>FORM</u> Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Discovered through aerial survey, this is a univallate circular defended enclosure with a concentric annex, with a very rare associated field system attached on the north and east sides. The site is located on a gentle south facing hillslope at 30m above sea level, within a field of pasture. Although there are many undulations in the field, no earthworks could be traced on the ground.

From the aerial photograph the inner main enclosure would appear to be between 40-50m in diameter, and the outer annex 90m-100m in diameter. The field ditches respect the outer annex ditch, and could therefore be contemporary with it. The entrance on the ESE side is of the ditched/banked track type. Two further features are visible on the aerial photograph; both are roughly square in shape, c.40m x 40m in size, and are located to the east and south of the inner enclosure but lying across the area of the concentric annex. Whether they are separate annexes or later features is impossible to say from the photographic evidence alone.

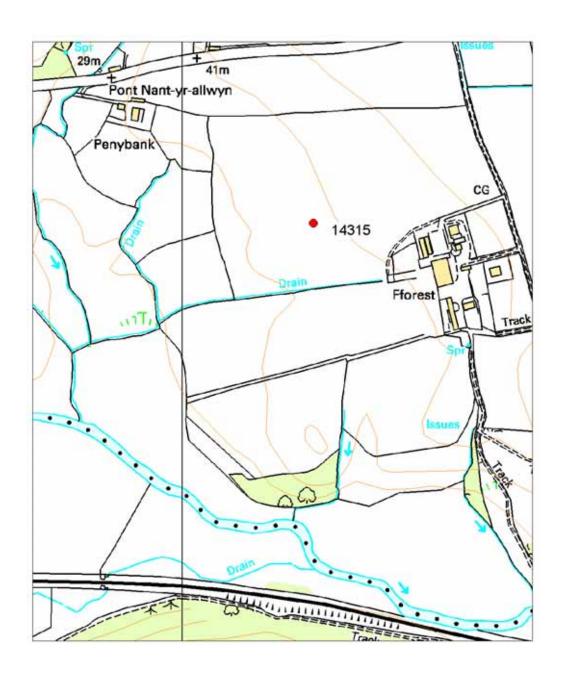
F Murphy and R Ramsey 13 January 2008



Looking N across area of enclosure cropmark



Aerial photograph of 14315. Reference DAT AP89-141.14.



14349 Ty Newydd

PRN 14349 NGR SN21351652

<u>SITE NAME</u> TY NEWYDD <u>MAPSHEET</u> SN21NW

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Discovered through aerial survey, this is a univallate circular defended enclosure with a concentric annex situated on a gentle southeast-facing slope at 35m above sea level. No trace of any earthworks could be found on the ground. From the aerial photographs it is possible to estimate that the inner main enclosure has a diameter of c.50m and the outer annex has a diameter of c.100m. The ditched/banked track entrance is located on the south side of the enclosure. The site is located in a field under pasture.

F Murphy and R Ramsey 23 January 2008



Aerial photograph of 14349. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2007_1671.

