

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Defended Enclosures in Radnorshire



CPAT Report No 781

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**Defended Enclosures
in Radnorshire**

Project Report

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Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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Cover photo: the Coed Swydd Enclosure near Penybont

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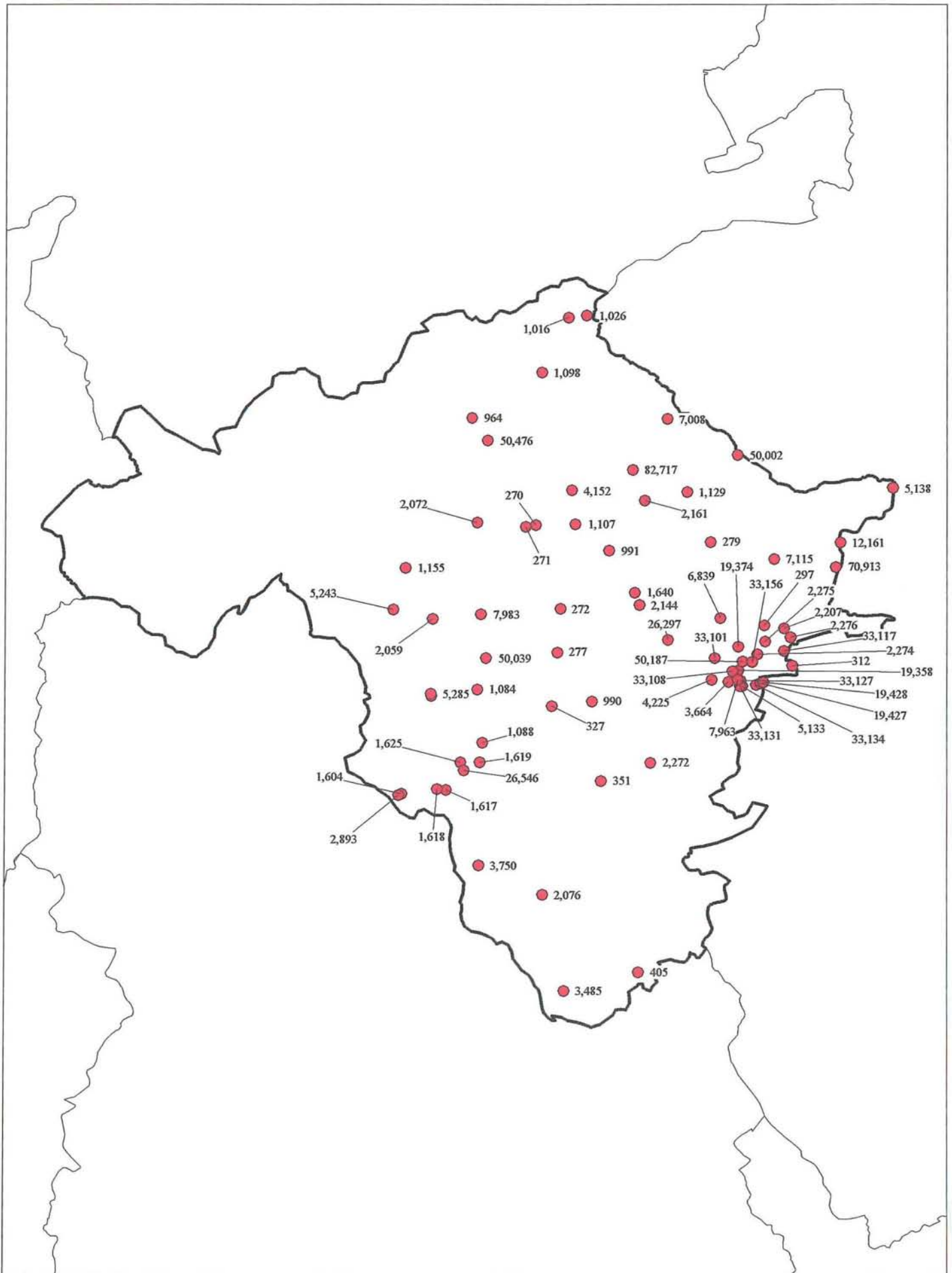


Fig 1 Defended Enclosures in Radnorshire

1 Introduction

- 1.1 When in 1992 CPAT conducted an assessment of the large number of cropmark and earthwork enclosures of putative Iron Age and Roman date in the Montgomeryshire lowlands (Silvester and Britnell 1993), many of which had been first recognised from the air, it was hardly anticipated that the study might in subsequent years develop and be integrated into a larger pan-Wales project that would consider all of the defended enclosures throughout the Principality. Even when the small enclosures in Clwyd had been rapidly examined and later surveyed in the second half of the 1990s (Frost 1995; Jones 1999) there was no clear intention of conducting a systematic study across the entire eastern region. The Cadw-funded pan-Wales defended enclosures project initiated with a scoping study in Gwynedd in 2004 has offered the opportunity to extend the study to the rest of east Wales and additionally to enlarge its scope by taking in the larger defended enclosures as well.
- 1.2 The present survey examining the defended enclosures and hillforts of Radnorshire, is seen as the first part of a two-year study of the enclosures in southern Powys (the old and historic counties of Radnorshire and Brecknock). The scope of the survey has been enlarged to take in those enclosures revealed only as cropmarks, a far from numerous group when compared with adjacent regions to the north and east, yet a necessary addition if wider conclusions regarding the prevalence of settlements across the region are to be drawn.
- 1.3 It can be claimed that the earthwork and cropmark sites in Radnorshire are a neglected and ill-known group. One of the leading specialists of his generation in hillfort studies in Wales – A. H. A. Hogg – in his book on the significant hillforts of Britain could not find the space to include even one such site from Radnorshire (Hogg 1975), whilst in the contemporary but much more expansive volume by James Forde-Johnston, Radnorshire ranked at the bottom of the county list in terms of relevant references: five for Radnorshire compared with thirteen for Montgomeryshire and fifteen for Denbighshire (Forde-Johnston 1976).
- 1.4 Nevertheless, it is clear from the present examination that Radnorshire does have a number of interesting sites, well worth a study in their own right.

2 Objectives

- 2.1 A set of objectives has been identified for both this and the proposed Brecknock study. These, as given in the submission to Cadw in March 2005, are:
 - the identification, definition and distribution of cropmark and earthwork enclosures in Radnorshire (and Brecknock).
 - the preparation of a corpus of plans to accompany detailed descriptions of all relevant sites.
 - the assessment of the archaeological significance of the sites within both a regional and national framework.
 - the assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource and recommendations for future management strategies.
 - the enhancement of the regional HER and END.
- 2.2 These objectives are broadly in line with those cited in the proposals and reports of the other Welsh Trusts, and are considered to have been fulfilled for Radnorshire by the preparation of this and allied reports, and the submission of data to the HER. The assessment of the archaeological significance of the sites will be considered more fully when the Brecknock

element of the survey has been completed, for both in numeric terms and geographical spread there is much to be said for grouping the defended settlements of the two old counties together.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The methodology for the programme was developed during the preparation of the scoping survey in Gwynedd in 2003/4 and has been modified as other Welsh Archaeological Trusts have become involved. Further adjustments have come about as a result of liaison meetings between the four Trusts and Cadw, to the point where it is believed all four Trusts are working on parallel courses using record forms of a consistent type.
- 3.2 *Desk-top assessment.* The dataset for the project was established initially by conducting an electronic trawl through the regional HER for all site types which contained the following words: enclosure, enclosed settlement, defended enclosure and hillfort. It included sites where the most likely interpretation (as given in the Type 1 field of the HER) was not necessarily 'enclosure' or one of the cognate terms given above, or where the Period 1 field was something other than Iron Age or Roman, but where any of these terms did appear as Type 2 or 3 or Period 2 or 3, respectively. This trawl yielded 202 sites.
- 3.3 The records were then assessed individually, and those sites where the descriptions were clearly so poorly recorded as to be meaningless or duplicated (as for instance with the two records for Hindwell I enclosure (PRNs 4222 and 19358)) were removed; it should be noted that other duplications only became obvious as fieldwork progressed, as was the case with the Wellin Cottages enclosure (PRN 7963), also known as the Summergil Bridge enclosure (PRN 5137), and also the two enclosures that were independently recorded on Fron Goch near Knighton (PRN 1129 and 7010) but were then found to be one and the same site upon field examination.



Plate 1: the Fron Goch enclosure

- 3.4 Sites that were immediately identifiable as of earlier prehistoric (*i.e.* Neolithic or Bronze Age), medieval or post-medieval date, usually because the period attribution by earlier authorities had been unequivocal and, one assumes, reliable, were removed from the database list, leaving precisely 150 sites.
- 3.5 Individual desk-top research on specific sites followed, and a further, more detailed assessment of those sites where the key period was given as something other than of the prehistoric era, and where the description again suggested a later attribution, were also removed. Some sites in the record were also omitted from the survey on the grounds that most earlier observers had failed to find any traces of them. Thus the Esgair Cae enclosures (PRN 1514) were initially recorded by the Ordnance Survey during a trawl of RAF aerial photographs, but a subsequent site visit by CPAT in 1979 failed to locate any traces. In itself this cannot be taken as an implicit indicator that the Esgair Cae sites do not exist – they could for instance show only as soilmarks – but a fair number of features, the legitimacy of which are in doubt, were entered into the Ordnance Survey records at that time, and the onus is probably on the claimant to demonstrate the authenticity of such records rather than vice versa (see below, para 4.1.2).
- 3.6 In addition the NMR files for the whole of Radnorshire were consulted. This resulted in about three further sites being flagged up, although in each case the site was subsequently found in the HER under a different heading. One further site, the enclosure on Cnwch Bank (PRN 82717) was added to the dataset upon its discovery during the Royal Commission's Uplands Initiative fieldwork in the autumn of 2005.
- 3.7 The remaining sites totalled 111, and fieldwork led to a further thinning of sites. The majority of those where the attribution was ambivalent were considered to merit a field visit. Some were unverified, others rejected, but there remain quite a number where the visible evidence is ambivalent. This has led to the grouping of a number of sites under the heading of *unproven* (see Appendix 2). These various categories are considered in more detail below.
- 3.8 The number of unproven sites amounts to nineteen, leaving 54 positive identifications in the county, both earthworks and cropmarks. Of these twenty are scheduled ancient monuments, all earthworks.
- 3.9 *Fieldwork.* Fieldwork took place at various times during the year, some of it dictated by the condition of the vegetation. A pro forma prepared by Cambria Archaeology and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was adopted for authentic earthworks and some cropmarks in order to ensure compatibility with the records being generated in other regions of Wales. A copy of this pro forma is provided as Appendix 4 at the end of this report. Photographs were taken selectively, sometimes to show the monument in its setting, or to illustrate its morphology, but there were some sites where it was adjudged that a photographic record would be of little practical value.
- 3.10 Information from the record sheets was entered into the project database as soon as possible after the site visit. The database was a version of the standard HER database, modified by the addition of the various fields noted on the pro forma.
- 3.11 The free-field descriptions from that database, together with plans where available, are reproduced as a gazetteer (Appendices 1 and 2) at the end of this report.
- 3.12 It should be noted at this stage that in most cases access to the monuments under consideration was granted by their owners. Only in a few instances was permission refused and when this was the case it has been referred to in the relevant gazetteer text.

4 The Database

4.1 *Rejected Sites*

- 4.1.1 It has been necessary to reject a significant number of records ostensibly relating to enclosures, because of their inadequacies or their perceived irrelevance to this project.
- 4.1.2 The HER contains information culled from a variety of sources, but specifically the index cards of the Ordnance Survey's former Archaeological Division, which include sites that were rejected after their initial identification. Many of these seem to have resulted from a trawl through the RAF aerial photography of the later 1940s and the recognition of anomalies that had potential archaeological significance. Subsequent field visits by the Ordnance Survey led to their rejection as authentic archaeological features, but the records remain in the HER. Thus the Bryn Garw Cropmark (PRN 1906) was noted as an oval cropmark by the Ordnance Survey in 1964, but subsequently rejected by their field investigators as a non-antiquity. In some cases, too, sites have been recognised from aerial photographs, the details of which were not specified. Thus two cropmarks in or near Round Wood near Ednol by New Radnor (PRNs 6097 and 6098) are said to have been recognised on CUCAP aerial photographs but no such photographs have been located in either the Trust's holdings of the Cambridge photography or in the archives of the RCAHMW. Until such times as these photographs are rediscovered, these potential features are best omitted from the analysis.
- 4.1.3 More usually, it has been specific attributes of a site that have led to their removal. The farmstead at Pencloddiau close to Llanelwedd (PRN 6134) appears to have been initially included in the database as a result of a rather curious interpretation in the HER, presumably wholly influenced by the place-name (Welsh *cloddiau* = ditches). If there is a defended enclosure here no physical traces of it survive to be seen. The Cwmgilla enclosure near Knighton (PRN 7051) is patently of medieval or perhaps slightly later date; its building platforms clear indicators of its origins, and this was signalled by the 'period' field in the HER. However, the description in the same record references a sub-circular bivallate cropmark enclosure though this is completely erroneous, but does explain why this site was not examined during the Cadw-funded Deserted Rural Settlement programme a few years ago.
- 4.1.4 Some cropmark sites have also been rejected. The Wyborne enclosure (PRN 7961) in the Walton Basin for instance, has been dismissed because it appears that with an authentic enclosure (PRN 33156) on the opposite side of the road, also a rectilinear single-ditched enclosure, the record has been duplicated as a result of the photo being incorrectly orientated in the past. On the other hand the Lower Harpton enclosure (PRN 33120) is a perfectly genuine enclosure, but unfortunately it is just over the border in England and has no legitimate place in the HER.
- 4.1.5 Sites have also been dismissed following a site visit. Thus the Wern Farm Enclosure (PRN 2031) near Llanyre by Llandrindod Wells was recorded as a circular hillslope enclosure with its western half ploughed out. Actually the earthwork lies in the upper part of a broad, wet, valley and is more likely to be a natural embankment caused by soil creep, and its 'entrance' recorded on the east side is likely to denote erosion from ponded-up water.

4.2 *Unauthenticated Sites*

- 4.2.1 There is, inevitably, a significant number of potential defended enclosure for which the records are so vague in their description or location, or the source of the information so suspect, that nothing substantive can be said of the site itself.
- 4.2.2 Thus Gaer Mountain (PRN 377) was reported to be the location of a camp by the Radnorshire historian, Jonathan Williams, at the beginning of the 19th century. Supposedly

enclosing about 12ha on the summit of the hill, it could not be located by the Royal Commission's investigators in the early 20th century nor by a field team from CPAT in 1978. The proposition in the HER that Jonathan William's site may not have been located in the right place may indeed be correct, though the proximity of the farms named as The Gaer and Little Gaer, are suggestive, unless they are a back formation from the mountain itself. Much further work in the area could be required to clarify the situation, and this is not possible within the current programme. It has therefore been excluded from the gazetteer of sites compiled for this project.

- 4.2.3 Equally difficult are such features as the Pen y Banc Enclosures (PRN 1969) where the cropmarks of adjoining enclosures were observed on a single RAF aerial photograph, but early fieldworkers found no visible traces when the area was examined in the late 1970s. Similarly, the Moel Hywel enclosure near St Harmon (PRN 904) which was claimed by the Royal Commission in 1913 as an oval enclosure, but has not been located since. Both of these sites were removed from the database listing, not because they can categorically be rejected, but because there seems no foreseeable opportunity of demonstrating their authenticity.
- 4.2.4 There are also place names which offers suggestive pointers to enclosures which have not been identified on the ground. Such is Camp Wood (PRN 2072) near Abbeycwmhir - it is not known whether an archaeologist has ever visited the area to determine whether the name might have some meaning. Likewise the Castell Coch place-name in Llanbister (PRN 4152) has not been followed up. Pen Castell (PRN 3750) has been visited in the past during a different programme of work and nothing of significance was noted; the possibility that it the name was an ironic one given to a post-medieval cottage might be considered.
- 4.2.5 More difficult are those still extant sites where for whatever reason some doubt has been cast on their date. In its siting Castell y Blaidd (PRN 1098) would readily fall into the Iron Age hill-top fort category but because of its strange horseshoe shape appearance, the wide gap admittedly above the steepest natural slope, other possible origins have been suggested for it Castell y Blaidd is thus included here in the list of authentic sites but the attribution remains to be confirms. The Llyn Gwyn Enclosure near Nantmel (PRN 1151) is traditionally associated with the Cistercian abbey of Strata Florida and on this basis is usually dated, rightly or wrongly, to the Middle Ages. Its setting, on a lake margin, is certainly unusual but whether this is a strong enough reason for a late prehistoric date to be ruled out is another matter.
- 4.2.6 A handful of sites could not be re-identified. The Yonkin Farm enclosure near Old Radnor (PRN 6839), for instance, was recorded during upland fieldwork in 1992, but it proved elusive when revisited during the current programme. Whether this was the result of further degradation, an incorrect grid reference, or poor original observation it is impossible to determine.
- 4.2.7 Finally, access was refused to a handful of sites. In one or two instances, this was probably not critical. It is likely, for instance, that the Benbow Wood Enclosure (PRN 2276) exists as no more than a cropmark and that a field visit would serve only to confirm its topographical setting. On the other hand the Cornhill Enclosure (PRN 3485), which even in the 1970s was badly plough denuded, would certainly have benefited from field examination, given the uncertainties that pervade the existing records about its authenticity as a late prehistoric enclosure.

5 Types of hill-fort and enclosure (Fig 1)

- 5.1 The hillforts and defended enclosures in Radnorshire, though relatively small in number, can be classified under several headings, though some of these groups reveal a degree of overlap. Such classifications offer a convenient mechanism for discussion, though how relevant they

are in terms of dating, social groupings and the like is an entirely different issue. What Fig. 1 brings out well is that the sites as a whole have a fairly even if dispersed distribution across all of Radnorshire except for the north-western sector of the county where the remote Cambrian uplands appear to have been avoided. The Walton Basin apart, the pattern as it exists at present lacks real concentrations and the likelihood is that a significant number of sites remain to be identified.

Site type	No. of sites	Scheduled ancient monuments
Hillfort	15	13
Promontory fort	5	2
Defended enclosure	13	5
Cropmark enclosure	20	0
Unclassified	1	0
Total	54	20

Table 1: Radnorshire enclosures by site type

5.2 *Simple and complex hill-crest hillforts*

- 5.2.1 These should be the archetypal hillforts, set on hill-tops in commanding positions. Some do confirm to this standard, but Castle Ring about 4km to the west of Presteigne encapsulates the problems that can be encountered with such a tight definition. In terms of size and shape it appears a true hillfort, albeit a small one. However, it is set not on the hill top which is set 500m to the east but 30m lower on a spur running off the hill. The position takes advantage of the steep south-facing slope dropping down into the Walton Basin, and this location undoubtedly gives a fine aspect and perhaps some control over the lower ground in that direction, but in doing so provides no natural protection from the north or east, and little from the west. The interior of the earthwork slopes very slightly and this is perhaps best termed a hill-slope fort.
- 5.2.2 Others are similar: Graig Fawr hillfort (PRN 327) has a somewhat circuitous perimeter, but its overall form is simple and its location on the knoll at the end of a ridge fairly typical, positioned to utilise the slopes down to the south-east. Carregwiber Bank hillfort (PRN 1084) is very similar. Cwm Cefn y Gaer (PRN 270) has an almost oval form interrupted where the defences course around a small cwm.
- 5.2.3 At the other end of the scale are some magnificent hillforts worthy of the title. Burfa Bank (PRN 312) is nearly 800m long, its defences moulded to the contours on an elongated hill. Castle Bank (PRN 1088), considered in more detail below (para 7.4), occupies a superb location on an isolated hill in unenclosed hills to the east of the Wye valley.
- 5.2.4 Finally, it should be noted that amongst this group of no more than nine sites, there are three that were subsequently re-used after the Norman Conquest: Castell Tinboeth (PRN 50476), Knucklas Castle (PRN 50002) and Cefnlllys Castle (PRN 50039). It is only, however, the last of these where the evidence for the hillfort is unequivocal. At Castell Tinboeth, there are intermittent earthwork elements that do not fit tidily within the layout of the later motte and bailey but could be incorporated into a hillfort extending along the ridge, though this would have to be predicated on the assumption that the Norman builders had also levelled considerable lengths of prehistoric earthwork; and at Knucklas it is no more than an assumption, albeit a reasonable one, that the large bailey utilised an existing enclosure.

5.3 Promontory forts

- 5.3.1 It may well be specious to separate promontory forts from the main class of hillforts. They are after all a pragmatic response to defending a small tract of ground in the most economical fashion, by utilising the natural topography for defence. As such the degree of construction effort required to throw up the resulting earthwork of relatively short length may have been quite small in comparison with the standard hillfort with its complete perimeter. In theory, one result of this may be that there are possibly rather more promontory forts than there are conventional hillforts with their complete enclosures awaiting discovery for the latter should be rather more apparent from the ground and from the air.
- 5.3.2 In this respect it is perhaps no coincidence that the most recent defended enclosure to be discovered in Radnorshire is the promontory fort at Cnwch Bank (PRN 82717) which was



Plate 2; the Cnwch Bank promontory and the earthwork across its spine

identified by chance during the recent Upland Initiative survey of Pool Hill near Llangunllo. However, to grace this with the term 'fort' is potentially misleading for the area that the earthwork defines is small and could have contained at the most only a few house sites. Defended enclosure would be a more appropriate label. The earthwork across the approach to Whimble above New Radnor (PRN 26297), where the steepness of the hill on three sides was evidently considered to be sufficient and an earthwork was thrown up only on the east, is another case of a relatively recent discovery, this one because of the close analysis of an aerial photograph taken for other purposes in ideal conditions under snow (see the relevant gazetteer entry where the promontory defence is in the foreground of the photograph, and continues under the adjacent circular enclosure though this can be detected only on the ground and does not show on the aerial photograph).

- 5.3.3 Groupings of hillforts of whatever kind are uncommon in Radnorshire but on the Carneddau to the north-west of Builth Wells which overlooks the valley of the upper Wye where the Ithon debouches into it, there are three sites around the perimeter of the upland within two kilometres of each other. All are multiple enclosure promontory forts, and it can be argued that the nature of the terrain lends itself to the adaption of such defensive positions. Cwm

Berwyn Hillfort (PRN 1625) is typical of the three: the artificial part of the defences are bivallate and face north-west, with the remainder provided by the very steep slopes at the end of the spur on which it lies. A group of approximately ten circular hut platforms were identified in the interior during this project. Caer Fawr (PRN 1618), the only unscheduled earthwork of the three, lies on the south side of Carneddau, and is also bivallate, as is the third in the group, Caer Einion (PRN 1617).

5.4 *Multiple-enclosure forts.*

- 5.4.1 Multiple enclosure forts and enclosures were first distinguished as a group by Aileen Fox in the 1950s when she identified such sites in both the south-west peninsula and in south Wales, many of them on hill slopes rather than on the crests of hills (Fox 1960). That they extended also into central Wales was not recognised at the time, and the present writer is not aware of any work that has set these type of sites in their national or western British context, although he is not as well versed in the subject as he used to be. What is clear, however, is that it is the plurality of enclosures, not their topographical positioning, that generates the parallels with south Wales and beyond.
- 5.4.2 The Gaer near Llandrindod Wells (PRN 271) is one of several hillforts with wide-spaced ramparts in the old county of Radnorshire, this one being of particular interest because on the next knoll to the east, no more than 500m away is a second hillfort, Cwm Cefn y Gaer (PRN 270) which also follows the contours but appears to lack any wide-spaced ramparts and indeed is best seen as a univallate enclosure with a counterscarp bank in places. It would be pointless to consider in any detail the chronology of these two defensive enclosures; logically it does not seem likely that they were in contemporary use, but were probably successive with The Gaer being the later of the two, yet there is of course absolutely no evidence to support such speculation. The Gaer also reflects the classificatory problem referred to above. Not only does its inner enclosure occupy a hill-top location but so too does the annexe and also the outer enclosure that surrounds both.
- 5.4.3 The prevalence of enclosures with sizeable annexes is worth noting: The Gaer (PRN 271), Llandegley Rocks Hillfort (PRN 277), and Castle Bank (PRN 1088) come under this heading. Whether it can be presumed that their presence indicates an additional phase of activity, or as seems equally likely that it reveals some demarcation between zones which had different uses, remains an unsolved issue.
- 5.4.4 A further variant form is indicated by Llysin Hill (PRN 991) where the sub-oval, inner enclosure is accompanied by two cross dykes, 80m and 180m to the north-east. Neither of these outworks extends across the full width of the ridge while the enclosure itself is crest-sited.
- 5.4.5 In fact most of the multiple enclosure forts lie on hilltops. The Gaer and Llandegley Rocks have already been referred to above, while Castle Bank near Llansantffraed in Elvel (PRN 1088) occupies a commanding ridge, Cwm Aran Hillfort (PRN 1107) in Llanddewi Ystradenny is set on a low hill of limited defensive potential and has not only an outer defence line that looks like a hybrid between a cross-ridge dyke and an annexe, but also an unusual overlapping rampart. Only the Wern (PRN 351) on a natural shelf well below the crest of Little Hill 700m to the north-east seems to be a true hill-slope fort.

5.5 *Small enclosures on hillslopes*

- 5.5.1 Where these exist they are probably more appropriately termed defended enclosures than hillforts and certainly would be considered as such in south-west England. Coed Swydd 'hillfort' (PRN 272) is a case in point. Its defences are of no great size, its internal area is small, no greater than many of the cropmark enclosures in the lowlands, but equally its location was clearly not chosen to signal its presence yet nor is it tucked away in an

insignificant, sheltered, spot. It is conceivable that the presence of a ready water supply might have been important, except of course there is no way of establishing whether this was a wet spot back in the late prehistoric era.

- 5.5.2 The slightly larger enclosure on Glog Hill (PRN 279) to the north-west of Presteigne lies on steep, east-facing slope well below the crest of the ridge. Such a location has no defensive potential, and the assumption must be that it is located here to provide some shelter from the prevailing winds, and perhaps a reasonable aspect over the valley below. It may also be that there a slight natural shelf in the otherwise steep hillside was an attraction here, but as no site visit was made this cannot be confirmed.
- 5.5.3 Others in this group include the Llethrau Camp (PRN 1016) which provides a good exemplar of how the interpretation of a simple earthwork may be viewed differently by different specialists, the Ty'n y Cwm Camp (PRN 1026), Caer Du near Llandrindod Wells (PRN 1087), the Fron Goch enclosure (PRN 1129), all small and of simple design. What is also significant is the number with surviving internal features suggestive of habitation sites. The Fron Goch Enclosure, for instance has three terraces, Glog Hill has two.
- 5.5.4 Included in this group should be small circular sites such as the so-called Wellfield Hillfort (PRN 1604), in reality a small defended enclosure on the edge of a ridge, and the Garth Enclosure (PRN 1155) which occupies a hill crest although in its morphology it appears to be a small enclosure.

5.6 *Unfinished Hillforts*

- 5.6.1 The perceived incompleteness or unfinished state of some multiple enclosure sites has been a matter for discussion, pretty well since their recognition in the 1950s (Fox 1960, 43; Silvester and Quinnell 1993). Several of the Radnorshire multiple enclosure forts which, significantly, extend the original patterns of distribution into mid-Wales, appear to be unfinished if the apparently incomplete lines of defences are taken at face value. Such is the repetition of this phenomenon, however, that it is much more likely that other types of barrier were utilised to complete the enclosures. Possibly the most pronounced example of this is Caer Einon Hillfort (PRN 1617) near Builth Wells where the craggy outcrops of the hill were clearly sufficient for the builders to be satisfied that full earthwork circuits were unnecessary. Indeed such is the morphology of the site that two phases of construction might be postulated, both with only partial circuits.
- 5.6.2 Whether the same can be argued for less complex sites such as Carregwiber Bank (PRN 1084) is more difficult. Here the enclosure lies against a south-east facing slope, the ground apparently dropping away more steeply at this point, though whether sufficiently to obviate the need for an artificial earthwork is another issue. The enclosure on Garth Hill (PRN 1155) is similarly incomplete in that it is the most naturally protected side that does not appear to be reinforced with artificial defences.
- 5.6.3 The Lawn Farm Enclosure near Beguildy (PRN 7008) is missing its defences along the north and north-west, and there is a marked change in their character from a simple scarp, anti-clockwise round to the south-east and then a bank and ditch back to the north. This perhaps hints at an unfinished earthwork but the evidence is not unequivocal.
- 5.6.4 This is not to say, however, that there are not unfinished hillforts in the region. On Moel Dod is the Gwar y Cae earthwork (PRN 964), a short stretch of bank and ditch which has been variously interpreted in the past. Having examined it in detail during the Cadw-funded Short Dykes survey we are now inclined to consider this as an unfinished late prehistoric enclosure, though 'barely started' would perhaps be a more apposite description for such an abbreviated feature.

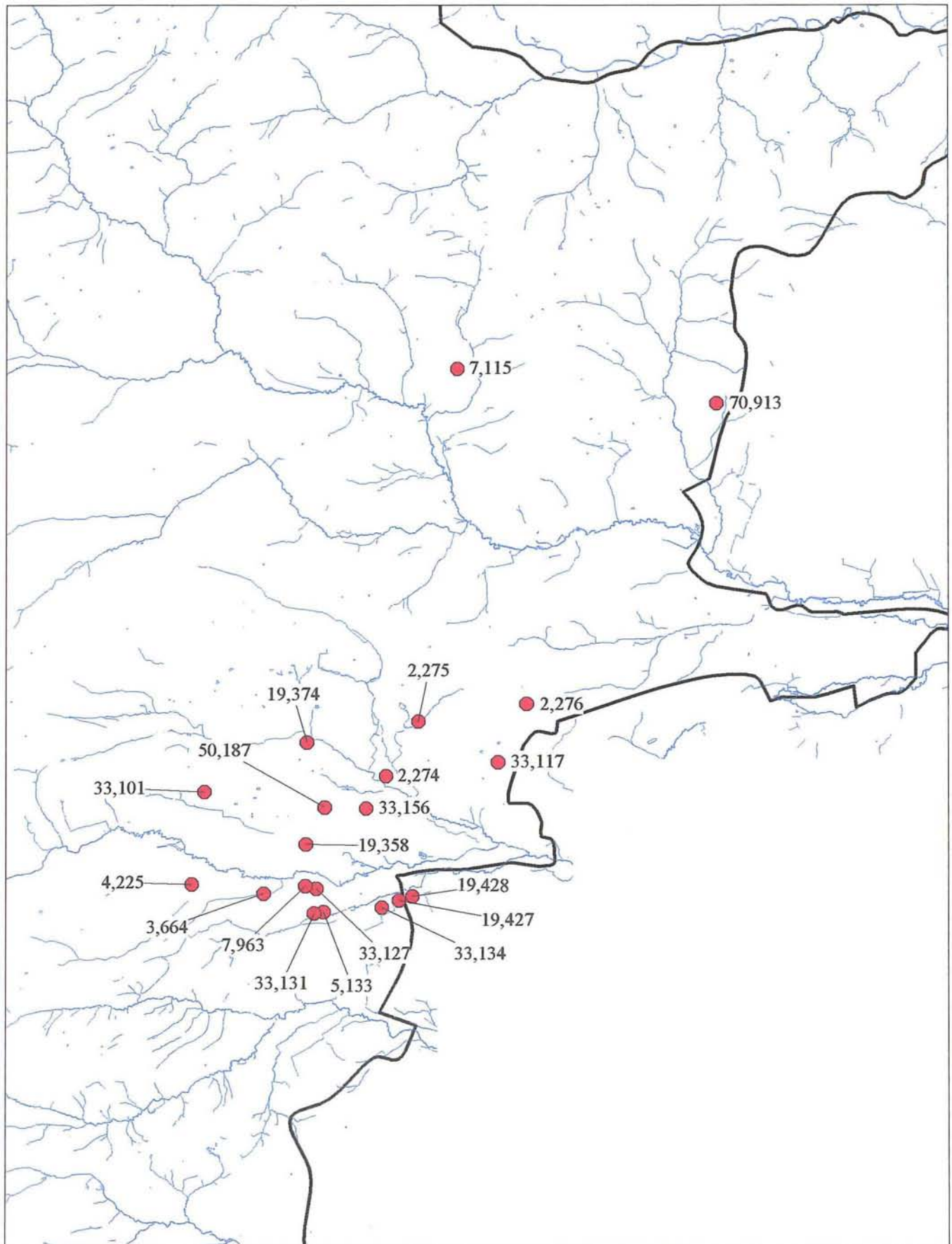


Fig 2 Cropmark enclosures in Radnorshire

5.6.5 Perhaps the same can be argued for the enclosure on Bryn-rhydd Common above Llowes (PRN 405) where the earthwork terminates abruptly on flattish ground on the east for no apparent reason. In this respect it is rather different from some of the multiple enclosure forts referred to above inasmuch as in this case it is a portion of the enclosure itself and not the outworks which are absent. Whimble hillfort (PRN 26297) also has a defensive bank which appears to be unfinished, another example of a promontory earthwork that is seemingly incomplete.

5.7 *Cropmark Enclosures*

5.7.1 It is of little surprise that cropmark enclosures are concentrated in the east of the county and specifically within and on the periphery of the Walton Basin where there has been so much aerial photographic reconnaissance and follow-up fieldwork in the last decade or more, and also where the crop conditions and specifically the prevalence of cultivation appears to be rather higher than in any other part of the county.

5.7.2 The HER has provided some false trails. Photography for all of the cropmark enclosures has been re-examined where it is readily available. In a handful of cases, however, there are obscure references to sites seen on unspecified Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography (CUCAP) photos which the RCAHMW was listed as holding, and where a subsequent search has failed to identify the photos. For the remainder, however, the re-examination has confirmed that the existing interpretation of oblique photographs is broadly correct as one would anticipate, with the exception of occasional sites such as the Heartease 'enclosure' (PRN 5138) which cannot on present evidence be confirmed as an enclosure, appearing rather as two parallel linear features.

5.7.3 There are also some anomalies. Several sites which have in the past been classed as enclosures, look to be ring ditches, albeit large examples of that type, and have been omitted from the study. That at Discoed (PRN 7025), for instance, looks like a slightly flattened ring ditch on the aerial photo plot, and this contention is strengthened by the presence of another barrow, still showing as a slight earthwork, little more than 150m to the north-west though for whatever reason the latter is recorded only in the NMR and not the HER. Notwithstanding this, the dividing line between a large ring ditch and a small and regularly laid out enclosure may, in visual terms, be a very fine one.

5.7.4 Virtually all of the validated sites in the Walton Basin are single, narrow-ditched enclosures of broadly rectilinear form. Thus the Walton cropmark (PRN 5133) with its appended enclosure is near rectangular, the Walton Green cropmark II (PRN 6121) is also rectangular but for the arms which angle inwards to the entrance, Walton Green cropmark III (PRN 19427) is a quadrilateral, the Knobley enclosure (PRN 2274) is nearly square with a rectilinear annexe attached to its south side, while the Knapp Farm enclosure (PRN 3664) is rectilinear. The Garden House enclosure (PRN 4225), though incomplete, looks to be a variation on the classic D-shaped enclosure with one curved and three straight sides.

5.7.5 The relatively simple morphology displayed in the valley sites appears to hold too for some beyond the low ground of the basin. Barland enclosure (PRN 33117), for instance, in the hills immediately to the north falls within the same class though here too there are occasional curvilinear examples such as the Dunn's Lane enclosure (PRN 2275) and the irregular cropmark of the Benbow Wood Enclosure (PRN 2276) which occupies a gentle eastern hillside overlooking the head of a stream and sheltered by a hillock on the west.

5.7.6 Our experience in Montgomeryshire in the early 1990s suggests that small enclosures such as these rarely leave any earthwork traces that can be identified on the ground, and in the heavily agriculturalised land of the Walton Basin, the chances seem remote of finding any surface manifestations.

- 5.7.7 The distribution is interesting. When plotted out they form a very concentrated pattern. Gibson (1999, 163) argued for 22 possible enclosures within the Walton Basin, but this figure includes an unknown number in the Herefordshire portion. It is not clear even within the micro-landscape of the Walton Basin whether the pattern is a realistic one, or is biased by the distribution of cultivated land in this low-lying area, with other sites under permanent pasture rarely appearing. No detailed assessment of the nature of the Walton Basin enclosures has been made, but it would come as no surprise to find that the majority were cropmarks, with few parchmarks represented.
- 5.7.8 The fact is, as Fig. 2 illustrates, that authentic cropmark enclosures have been recognised in only two locations at any distance beyond the Walton Basin, at Newton Farm (PRN 70913) in the undulating hills on the Herefordshire border and at Cwm Whitton where the site occupies a terrace above the valley itself (PRN 7115). These two examples are satisfactory indicators of what must be a much denser pattern in these eastern border lands, but a pattern that is inhibited by the sporadic occurrence of aerial photography in the region coupled with the requisite crop conditions for the settlements to show themselves.
- 5.7.9 A few cropmark enclosures have been excavated. Alex Gibson's trial trenching of what is known as the Hindwell I enclosure (PRN 19358 but also PRN 4222), produced Middle Iron Age pottery from the higher ditch fills, indicating to the excavator that the date of the enclosure itself was probably of the Iron Age. The ditch itself was of no great size, being about 1.2m deep and no more than 3m wide, but significant here was the fact that morphology was no guide to date for the enclosure was sub-rectangular and only one side it had a recognisable curve to it, although Gibson (1999, 163) argued that there was some curvature to both of the narrower sides. Whether the discoveries of distinctive ceramic material was fortuitous in this area remains to be established. Certainly the Knapp Farm enclosure (PRN 3664) produced nothing at all, and the Iron Age appellation attributed to it by the excavator was based solely on analogy (Gibson 1999, 26). Conventionally, a Romano-British date might have been given to it on morphological grounds alone. The Rough Close enclosure (PRN 50187) could be Iron Age, but radiocarbon dates from the limited excavation are confusing, and the possibility of an earlier origin cannot be entirely discounted.
- 5.7.10 The Benbow Wood enclosure (PRN 2276) is interesting, not least for its location, and it is thus a pity that access to the site was denied by the landowner for this would have provided a better impression of the local topography. It sits astride the eastern slopes of a broad knoll, the western side of which pitches down steeply to a dry valley. As the ground also falls away to the south and north, the location is a prominent though hardly a truly defensive one. Nevertheless, it is rather different from most of the Walton Basin sites a couple of kilometres to the south, and a stronger case can be made for this being a hill-slope enclosure of late prehistoric date.
- 5.7.11 In summary, the number of cropmark sites in Radnorshire is small, and it is tempting to assume that the picture is heavily weighted to the areas where aerial photography in the past has frequently yielded results. It remains a fact that many of the Radnorshire valleys have not produced any positive identifications, yet equally their slopes have yielded no earthworks either. It would, though, be unrealistic to assume that these valleys were unoccupied in the late prehistoric and Roman periods. Rather their settlement evidence has yet to be identified.

5.8 *Site clusters*

- 5.8.1 It may be that the relatively small number of known sites in Radnorshire, whether earthwork or cropmark, militates against the identification of adjacent sites which might permit some consideration of chronology and hierarchical structure. Certainly in the Severn Valley region of Montgomeryshire, such localised groups were not common, though they did exist, and here in the Walton Basin, it is immediately evident that there is a density of sites unmatched

anywhere in the county and that there are contiguous sites such as the three enclosures which have a linear distribution at Walton Green (PRNs 19427, 19428 and 33134). Rarely, outside the Basin are sites found in close conjunction, suggestive of successive phases of activity. Thus the two enclosures known as Caer Du (PRNs 1087 and 5285) at Howey near Llandrindod Wells are both exceptional and special, and are worthy of their statutory designation. The three promontory forts on Carneddau above Builth Wells are also of interest in this context.

6 Archaeological Aspects of the Study

6.1 The field study, through the use of the on-site pro formas, coupled with elements of the desk-top assessment allows certain aspects of site location, morphology and condition to be quantified. In this and the following section on 'Management' some of these aspects are considered. These assessments are tempered, however, by the fact that a significant number of what must be classed as the more important sites were not examined in the field and that therefore some data are not available.

6.2 Site Altitude

6.2.1 The figures presented in the table for the absolute height of the settlement site above sea level is exactly what might be anticipated. The inland location of Radnorshire means that there is little land below 150m OD, and even below 200m most of it is in river valleys. It comes as no surprise that most of the cropmark enclosures are at lower altitude, while conversely hillforts tend to be higher, although they do tail off above 400m OD. Defended enclosures which are normally in hillslope locations occupy a central position.

Site Type	151-200m	201-250m	251-300m	301-350m	351-400m	401-450m	451m+
Hillfort	0	0	3	5	8	3	2
Defended Enclosure	1	4	0	3	4	3	0
Cropmark enclosure	12	4	3	0	0	0	0
Total	13	8	6	8	12	6	2

Table 2: Site altitudes

6.3 Settlement size

Site Type	0.05-0.25ha	0.25-0.5ha	0.5-0.75ha	0.75-1.0ha	1.0-1.25ha	1.25-1.5ha	1.5-1.75ha	1.75-2.0ha	2.0ha+
Hillfort	2	4	1	4	1	0	0	1	6
Defended Enclosure	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cropmark enclosure	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	15	4	4	1	0	0	1	6

Table 3: Internal size of enclosures

6.3.1 In general the cropmark enclosures fall at the lower end of the scale, with half of them less than 0.25ha in internal area, and some less than 0.1ha. It will be obvious, too from the table that in terms of size the smaller hillslope enclosures are not that different, with none of them over 0.75ha. Above two hectares it is the large hillforts alone that come to the fore. The putative Iron Age enclosure above Knucklas, re-used in the medieval period, is just over 2ha, while Cwm Cefn y Gaer is 4.6ha internally and Burfa Bank extends over 5.9 hectares, and these together with a handful of others are in a class of their own.

6.4 *Settlement shape*

6.4.1 The shape of an enclosure is often a function or partial function of the natural topography, particularly when the analysis is applied to hillforts. It may thus seem rather pointless to quantify this aspect, and the writer was inclined initially to omit it. However, there is perhaps some merit in such an analysis in that it reinforces the obvious fact derived from the gazetteer that many of the cropmark enclosures are rectilinear in form, and that this is clearly not a function of the topography but a conscious design decision.

Site Type	Rectilinear/sub-rectilinear	Curvilinear/ovoid	Polygonal	Irregular
Hillfort	4	10	0	6
Defended Enclosure	6	6	1	0
Cropmark enclosure	13	2	0	2
Total	23	18	1	8

Table 4: Enclosure shape

6.5 *Internal habitations*

6.5.1 The presence of house sites or more usually house platforms merits attention, if only because they are a rarity. Where they do occur it is generally in small numbers, but there are eight within the Castle Bank enclosure and ten with Cwm Berwyn. That both of these hillforts are on common land where there has been minimal disturbance in past centuries is of little surprise. The appearance of internal detail within cropmark enclosures is uncommon, the house site within the Hindwell I enclosure (PRN 19358) being an exception.

Site Type	No of platforms
Hillfort	5
Defended Enclosure	2
Cropmark enclosure	1
Total	8

Table 5: Habitation sites within enclosures

6.6 *Dating defended enclosures*

6.6.1 The end of the report is an appropriate place for a consideration of the dating of defended enclosures in Radnorshire, because there is so very little that can be usefully said on the subject. Radnorshire, high on the list of under-populated counties, has always been one of

those areas that has gone largely untouched by generations of excavators, whether professional or local, and regardless of monument type and date.

- 6.6.2 Hillforts are generally perceived to be of Iron Age date on the basis of the many analogous monuments excavated elsewhere in the United Kingdom, but excavations have also revealed they can have their origins in the preceding Bronze Age and that they can also be the setting for later though not necessarily continuous occupation in the Roman and post-Roman eras. Without excavation, however, it is unlikely that much advance will be made in understanding the dynamics of hillfort usage over the centuries. Hill-slope enclosures are equally difficult to pin down and on analogies from the south-west of England are as likely to be Roman as they are Iron Age.
- 6.6.3 None of the Radnorshire enclosures, whether hillfort or defended enclosure, has been excavated so there is no confirmatory evidence of any sort. Few of the smaller sites in the county can be accurately dated. The Walton Basin is the only locale where there has been any meaningful excavation. Here, the Hindwell I enclosure (PRN 19358) seems certainly to be Iron Age on the basis of the pottery found in the upper ditch silts. The Knapp Farm enclosure (PRN 3664) was examined in 1995 during the same programme of works, but no finds came from the excavation, and it was analogy only that led Alex Gibson to suggest a late prehistoric date for the site, while the Rough Close enclosure (PRN 50187) is even more problematic as a result of the inverted radiocarbon dates from it.

7 The state of the record

- 7.1 The records of the hillforts and allied enclosures in Radnorshire vary considerably in quality. Most of the long-known enclosures have an Ordnance Survey plan and a complementary description, which is usually adequate but hardly expansive, and would not meet most publication needs. Those enclosures that are more recent discoveries, such as Lawn Farm Enclosure (PRN 7008), frequently lack even this basic statement. Where the site has been scheduled there is an inspector's report and subsequent field monument warden's reports, and these are usually as full and sometimes fuller than the Ordnance Survey statements.
- 7.2 Nevertheless, hillforts are amongst the most obvious of archaeological monuments in any area and amongst the most frequently visited, and it is thus comes as a surprise to find how poor are the existing records from some sites, even where these are scheduled. To take a simple example for instance, at Cwm Berwyn Hillfort (PRN 1625; SAM Rd 123) the presence of around ten hut platforms in the interior seems to have been overlooked by all previous commentators.
- 7.3 It needs to be emphasised that it is not possible to quantify the problem, because of restrictions imposed on the number of scheduled sites that could be visited – only seven of twenty scheduled sites were examined - and it should also be stressed that some forts have perfectly adequate records, even if these are not always clearly summarised in the Historic Environment Record. Those sites that are adequately detailed, though, tend to be the earthworks of simpler form such as Castle Ring in Old Radnor (PRN 297; Rd062(POW)).
- 7.4 The poor quality of the existing records can be exemplified by reference to the interesting hill-top enclosure of Castle Bank in Llansantffraed in Elvel (PRN 1088). The available records are those generated by the Ordnance Survey in 1972, the late Chris Houlder (1974, 122), and Roger Pye (1978, 45), though the latter two are very thin. Unfortunately, the scheduling description and field monument wardens' reports were not available to the Trust. The omissions noted during the field examination conducted by the Trust can be listed as follows:
- a) the ditch on the north side of the more northerly enclosure, though curiously Houlder does refer to the counterscarp bank beyond it.
 - b) the several hut platforms within the interior.

- c) the possible scarp bank creating a smaller enclosure in the northern half of the settlement.
- d) the vitrified entrance to the more northerly enclosure
- e) the internal quarry scoops to both enclosures on the western perimeter.
- f) the intermittent traces of a ditch to the southern enclosure
- g) the probability that the southern enclosure is not an annexe but a free-standing enclosure.
- h) the post-medieval enclosure bank running across the northern end of the hillfort, which Pye mistakenly thought it 'an integral part of the defensive system'.



Plate 3: burnt stone at the inner entrance of Castle Bank

- 7.5 It is not possible, as we have noted above, to determine whether such fundamental omissions are common, or whether Castle Bank is exceptional. It is a particularly complex site, by Radnorshire standards, and therefore one that might exaggerate the inadequacies of the records. What is clear, nevertheless, is that some records are seriously flawed, and one can only regret that the Royal Commission's proposed study of the earthworks of Radnorshire never got beyond the initial stages of fieldwork.
- 7.6 Equally lamentable are the poor quality plans that are available for some of the Radnorshire hillforts. The Ordnance Survey was by and large the main provider, and again the problem is as might be anticipated an intermittent one. Thus the plan of Castell Tinboeth, except in a few relatively minor details, is a useful guide to the site, while Cefnlllys has a reasonable survey from Tony Brown (1972), and a much more detailed one by the Royal Commission though this is not yet in the public domain. Conversely, the plan of Knucklas Castle, particularly in and around the medieval castle itself, is difficult to relate to what is on the ground. This is not simply a problem of scale – it should be acknowledged that the damage done to the top of the motte would be near impossible to portray on an Ordnance Survey antiquity model – but one of omission. The large quarry on the west side of the mound appears, for example, to have been overlooked altogether in favour of a stylised depiction. At least Paul Remfry (1996, 99) on his own sketch plan has made an attempt to show the castle as it appears.

8 Management Issues

- 8.1 Data have been collected on a series of issues that are management related, and using this information which is now stored in the database various analyses might be attempted. Here, however, the analyses have been restricted to one or two of the major facets, namely the nature and degree of the threat to defended enclosures from a range of agencies.



Plate 4: Castle Ring woodland

- 8.2 Threats to defended enclosures do vary, but there are several common ones. Table 6 shows that cultivation (classified as agriculture in the database and on the pro forma) is of considerable significance, but the vast majority of the sites so threatened are unscheduled cropmark enclosures. Pressures from stock affect both scheduled and unscheduled monuments in almost equal numbers, but other threats are much more limited in their scale or alternatively are so localised as not to be recorded. Thus one scheduled enclosure - Castle Ring near Old Radnor - has its defences covered with deciduous woodland which might cause a problem in the future though it is not an issue at present, while burrowing animals, mainly badgers, evidently are a problem on a handful of sites, both scheduled and unscheduled. The overall picture is reinforced by Table 7 which shows that for existing scheduled defended enclosures the level of threat is generally perceived to be low and only at Cwm Aran Hillfort (PRN 1107; Rd094(POW)) was the threat considered to be of moderate significance in the interior of the enclosure. The category of unscheduled enclosures with its high proportion of cropmark sites reflects the impact of regular cultivation.

	Nature of threat	Defences	Interior
SAMS	Agriculture	0	0
	Stock disturbance	6	6
	Vehicle disturbance	1	0
	Forestry/woodland	1	0
	Visitors	0	1
	Other erosion	1	1
	No obvious threat	1	2
	Animal burrowing	2	0
	Not known	13	12
	Unscheduled Enclosures	Agriculture	15
Stock disturbance		8	5
Vehicle disturbance		2	3
Forestry		1	1
Visitors		0	0
Other erosion		1	1
Extraction		1	1
Animal burrowing		3	0
No obvious threat		0	4
Not known		2	6

Table 6: Threats to enclosures

	Significance of threat	Defences	Interior
SAMS	Low	8	7
	Medium	0	1
	High	0	0
	Not known	12	11
Unscheduled Enclosures	Low	10 (1 Cropmark)	10 (1 Cropmark)
	Medium	9 (4 Cropmarks)	9 (4 Cropmarks)
	High	10 (10 Cropmarks)	9 (9 Cropmarks)
	Not known	5 (5 Cropmarks)	6 (6 Cropmarks)

Table 7: Significance of threats to enclosures

- 8.3 One of the key elements in management is the availability of a good plan at a scale suitable not only for academic judgements about its morphology, but also in the identification and location of management problems. As already noted above (para 7.6) the Ordnance Survey plans incorporated into their large-scale maps are normally of a satisfactory quality even if they are not to the same high standard of the Royal Commission's plans. There are, however, a significant number of sites without a satisfactory plan (as opposed to those such as Castle Bank in Llansantffraed in Elvel (PRN 1088) where an existing survey would benefit from modifications. One recommendation from this study is that this should be rectified by measured surveys of the sites listed in Table 8.

SAM		Unscheduled Enclosure	
Name	PRN	Name	PRN
Castle Bank	1088	Fron Goch enclosure	1129
Caer Du II enclosure	5285	Lawn Farm enclosure	7008
Knucklas Castle, hillfort	50002	Whimble hillfort	26297
		Cnwch Bank enclosure	82717

Table 8: Enclosures requiring detailed survey

9 Acknowledgements

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The Gazetteers

The two gazetteers provides information that has been entered into the project database which in turn is based on the pro forma record forms designed for the project, as well as data derived from the desk-top assessment. Inevitably what appears in the gazetteers is selective and focuses on the archaeological rather than the management elements of the defended enclosures.

The gazetteers cover two types of site, those that have been fully authenticated, usually by a combination of desk-top appraisal and fieldwork, and those which could not be confirmed from the works that were undertaken during this project but which may nevertheless have some validity. Each part of the gazetteer is prefaced by concordances which are ordered by PRN (the form in which the individual sites appear in the gazetteer, by name and by 1:10,000 map square).

Each authenticated entry in the gazetteer is accompanied by a maplet at 1:2500 scale showing the location of the defended enclosure in relation to its contoured landscape and, where available, a plan of the site. To avoid any potential issues over copyright and also because of the poor quality of some of the Ordnance Survey and other survey drawings available to the Trust, the plans have been traced, the red lines generally denoting the banks, though in some cases ditch edges have also been indicated. Although this is not ideal and some information is lost in adopting such depictions, it is felt that the results do at least give an idea of the design of the enclosures at a consistent scale.

Appendix 1

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Authentic Sites by PRN

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>SAM</i>
270	Cwm Cefn y Gaer Hillfort	SO1209870035	Rd011(POW)
271	Gaer Hillfort	SO1144769911	Rd093(POW)
272	Coed Swydd Hillfort	SO13686466	Not scheduled
277	Llandegley Rocks Hillfort	SO13506186	Not scheduled
279	Glog Hill Camp	SO2324968946	Rd098(POW)
297	Castle Ring Hillfort	SO26656360	Rd062(POW)
312	Burfa Bank Hillfort	SO2843061010	Rd013(POW)
327	Graig Fawr Hillfort	SO1313358411	Rd112(POW)
351	Wern Camp	SO1627353616	Rd130(POW)
405	Bryn Rhydd Enclosure	SO18654138	Not scheduled
964	Gwar y Cae hillfort	SO08007689	Not scheduled
990	Llanerch Enclosure	SO15715871	Not scheduled
991	Llysin Hillfort	SO16786840	Not scheduled
1016	Llethrau Camp	SO1417183311	Rd107(POW)
1026	Ty'n y Cwm Camp	SO15338347	Rd120(POW)
1084	Carregwiber Bank Hillfort	SO08385948	Rd031(POW)
1087	Caer Du Enclosure I	SO0539559068	Rd030(POW)
1088	Castle Bank Hillfort	SO0870456078	Rd149(POW)
1098	Castell y Blaidd Hillfort	SO1247879808	Rd102(POW)
1107	Cwm Aran Hillfort	SO1463070090	Rd094(POW)
1129	Fron Goch Enclosure I	SO21777215	Not scheduled
1155	Garth Enclosure	SO0377867277	Not scheduled
1604	Wellfield Hillfort	SO03555280	Not scheduled
1617	Caer Einon Hillfort	SO0636053045	Rd014(POW)
1618	Caer Fawr Fort	SO05785310	Not scheduled
1619	Gaer Hillfort	SO08545483	Not scheduled
1625	Cwm Berwyn Hillfort	SO0727554830	Rd123(POW)
2274	Knobley enclosure	SO2621361737	Not scheduled
2275	Dunn's Lane enclosure	SO2670662562	Not scheduled
2276	Benbow Wood Enclosure	SO28326282	Not scheduled
3664	Knapp Farm enclosure	SO2440859977	Not scheduled
4225	Garden House enclosure	SO2334660116	Not scheduled
5133	Walton cropmark I	SO2528259705	Not scheduled
5285	Caer Du Enclosure II	SO0538259198	Rd145(POW)
7008	Lawn Farm Enclosure	SO20477683	Not scheduled
7115	Cwm Whitton Enclosure	SO27296785	Not scheduled
7963	Wellin Cottages enclosure	SO25016009	Not scheduled
19358	Hindwell I enclosure	SO2501660716	Not scheduled
19374	Rough close cropmark	SO2503362242	Not scheduled
19427	Walton Green cropmark III	SO2641659877	Not scheduled
19428	Walton Green cropmark IV	SO2661359941	Not scheduled
26297	Whimble hillfort	SO2053962665	Not scheduled
33101	Lea Farm enclosure	SO2353061502	Not scheduled
33117	Barland enclosure	SO2790661944	Not scheduled
33127	Walton triangular enclosure	SO2517160055	Not scheduled
33131	Walton cropmark	SO2513559683	Not scheduled
33134	Walton Green cropmark	SO2615159771	Not scheduled
33156	Hindwell Ash enclosure	SO2591261252	Not scheduled
50002	Knucklas Castle, hillfort	SO2498374531	Rd085(POW)
50039	Cefnlllys Castle, hillfort	SO0893061480	Rd008(POW)
50187	Rough Close enclosure	SO2528961270	Not scheduled
50476	Castell Tinboeth, hillfort	SO0900675449	Rd038(POW)

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>SAM</i>
70913	Newton Farm enclosure	SO31166733	Not scheduled
82717	Cnwch Bank Enclosure	SO18267356	Not scheduled

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Authentic Sites by Name

<i>Name</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>SAM</i>
Barland enclosure	33117	SO2790661944	Not scheduled
Benbow Wood Enclosure	2276	SO28326282	Not scheduled
Bryn Rhydd Enclosure	405	SO18654138	Not scheduled
Burfa Bank Hillfort	312	SO2843061010	Rd013(POW)
Caer Du Enclosure I	1087	SO0539559068	Rd030(POW)
Caer Du Enclosure II	5285	SO0538259198	Rd145(POW)
Caer Einon Hillfort	1617	SO0636053045	Rd014(POW)
Caer Fawr Fort	1618	SO05785310	Not scheduled
Carregwiber Bank Hillfort	1084	SO08385948	Rd031(POW)
Castell Tinboeth, hillfort	50476	SO0900675449	Rd038(POW)
Castell y Blaidd Hillfort	1098	SO1247879808	Rd102(POW)
Castle Bank Hillfort	1088	SO0870456078	Rd149(POW)
Castle Ring Hillfort	297	SO26656360	Rd062(POW)
Cefnlllys Castle, hillfort	50039	SO0893061480	Rd008(POW)
Cnwch Bank Enclosure	82717	SO18267356	Not scheduled
Coed Swydd Hillfort	272	SO13686466	Not scheduled
Cwm Aran Hillfort	1107	SO1463070090	Rd094(POW)
Cwm Berwyn Hillfort	1625	SO0727554830	Rd123(POW)
Cwm Cefn y Gaer Hillfort	270	SO1209870035	Rd011(POW)
Cwm Whitton Enclosure	7115	SO27296785	Not scheduled
Dunn's Lane enclosure	2275	SO2670662562	Not scheduled
Fron Goch Enclosure I	1129	SO21777215	Not scheduled
Gaer Hillfort	271	SO1144769911	Rd093(POW)
Gaer Hillfort	1619	SO08545483	Not scheduled
Garden House enclosure	4225	SO2334660116	Not scheduled
Garth Enclosure	1155	SO0377867277	Not scheduled
Glog Hill Camp	279	SO2324968946	Rd098(POW)
Graig Fawr Hillfort	327	SO1313358411	Rd112(POW)
Gwar y Cae hillfort	964	SO08007689	Not scheduled
Hindwell Ash enclosure	33156	SO2591261252	Not scheduled
Hindwell I enclosure	19358	SO2501660716	Not scheduled
Knapp Farm enclosure	3664	SO2440859977	Not scheduled
Knobley enclosure	2274	SO2621361737	Not scheduled
Knucklas Castle, hillfort	50002	SO2498374531	Rd085(POW)
Lawn Farm Enclosure	7008	SO20477683	Not scheduled
Lea Farm enclosure	33101	SO2353061502	Not scheduled
Llandegley Rocks Hillfort	277	SO13506186	Not scheduled
Llanerch Enclosure	990	SO15715871	Not scheduled
Llethrau Camp	1016	SO1417183311	Rd107(POW)
Llysin Hillfort	991	SO16786840	Not scheduled
Newton Farm enclosure	70913	SO31166733	Not scheduled
Rough close cropmark	19374	SO2503362242	Not scheduled
Rough Close enclosure	50187	SO2528961270	Not scheduled
Ty'n y Cwm Camp	1026	SO15338347	Rd120(POW)
Walton cropmark	33131	SO2513559683	Not scheduled
Walton cropmark I	5133	SO2528259705	Not scheduled
Walton Green cropmark	33134	SO2615159771	Not scheduled
Walton Green cropmark III	19427	SO2641659877	Not scheduled
Walton Green cropmark IV	19428	SO2661359941	Not scheduled
Walton triangular enclosure	33127	SO2517160055	Not scheduled
Wellfield Hillfort	1604	SO03555280	Not scheduled
Wellin Cottages enclosure	7963	SO25016009	Not scheduled

<i>Name</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>SAM</i>
Wern Camp	351	SO1627353616	Rd130(POW)
Whimble hillfort	26297	SO2053962665	Not scheduled

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Authentic Sites by Map Square

<i>Map Square</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>SAM</i>
SO05NE	1084	Carregwiber Bank Hillfort	SO08385948	Rd031(POW)
SO05NE	1087	Caer Du Enclosure I	SO0539559068	Rd030(POW)
SO05NE	1088	Castle Bank Hillfort	SO0870456078	Rd149(POW)
SO05NE	5285	Caer Du Enclosure II	SO0538259198	Rd145(POW)
SO05SE	1617	Caer Einon Hillfort	SO0636053045	Rd014(POW)
SO05SE	1618	Caer Fawr Fort	SO05785310	Not scheduled
SO05SE	1619	Gaer Hillfort	SO08545483	Not scheduled
SO05SE	1625	Cwm Berwyn Hillfort	SO0727554830	Rd123(POW)
SO05SW	1604	Wellfield Hillfort	SO03555280	Not scheduled
SO06NW	1155	Garth Enclosure	SO0377867277	Not scheduled
SO06SE	50039	Cefnlllys Castle, hillfort	SO0893061480	Rd008(POW)
SO07NE	964	Gwar y Cae hillfort	SO08007689	Not scheduled
SO07NE	50476	Castell Tinboeth, hillfort	SO0900675449	Rd038(POW)
SO14SE	405	Bryn Rhydd Enclosure	SO18654138	Not scheduled
SO15NE	990	Llanerch Enclosure	SO15715871	Not scheduled
SO15NW	327	Graig Fawr Hillfort	SO1313358411	Rd112(POW)
SO15SE	351	Wern Camp	SO1627353616	Rd130(POW)
SO16NE	991	Llysin Hillfort	SO16786840	Not scheduled
SO16NW	271	Gaer Hillfort	SO1144769911	Rd093(POW)
SO16SW	272	Coed Swydd Hillfort	SO13686466	Not scheduled
SO16SW	277	Llandegley Rocks Hillfort	SO13506186	Not scheduled
SO17NW	1098	Castell y Blaidd Hillfort	SO1247879808	Rd102(POW)
SO17SE	82717	Cnwch Bank Enclosure	SO18267356	Not scheduled
SO17SW	270	Cwm Cefn y Gaer Hillfort	SO1209870035	Rd011(POW)
SO17SW	1107	Cwm Aran Hillfort	SO1463070090	Rd094(POW)
SO18SE	1026	Ty'n y Cwm Camp	SO15338347	Rd120(POW)
SO18SW	1016	Llethrau Camp	SO1417183311	Rd107(POW)
SO25NE	5133	Walton cropmark I	SO2528259705	Not scheduled
SO25NE	19427	Walton Green cropmark III	SO2641659877	Not scheduled
SO25NE	19428	Walton Green cropmark IV	SO2661359941	Not scheduled
SO25NE	33131	Walton cropmark	SO2513559683	Not scheduled
SO25NE	33134	Walton Green cropmark	SO2615159771	Not scheduled
SO25NW	3664	Knapp Farm enclosure	SO2440859977	Not scheduled
SO26NE	7115	Cwm Whitton Enclosure	SO27296785	Not scheduled
SO26NW	279	Glog Hill Camp	SO2324968946	Rd098(POW)
SO26SE	297	Castle Ring Hillfort	SO26656360	Rd062(POW)
SO26SE	312	Burfa Bank Hillfort	SO2843061010	Rd013(POW)
SO26SE	2276	Benbow Wood Enclosure	SO28326282	Not scheduled
SO26SE	2274	Knobley enclosure	SO2621361737	Not scheduled
SO26SE	2275	Dunn's Lane enclosure	SO2670662562	Not scheduled
SO26SE	19358	Hindwell I enclosure	SO2501660716	Not scheduled
SO26SE	19374	Rough close cropmark	SO2503362242	Not scheduled
SO26SE	50187	Rough Close enclosure	SO2528961270	Not scheduled
SO26SE	33117	Barland enclosure	SO2790661944	Not scheduled
SO26SE	33127	Walton triangular enclosure	SO2517160055	Not scheduled
SO26SE	33156	Hindwell Ash enclosure	SO2591261252	Not scheduled
SO26SE	7963	Wellin Cottages enclosure	SO25016009	Not scheduled
SO26SW	4225	Garden House enclosure	SO2334660116	Not scheduled
SO26SW	33101	Lea Farm enclosure	SO2353061502	Not scheduled
SO26SW	26297	Whimble hillfort	SO2053962665	Not scheduled
SO27NW	7008	Lawn Farm Enclosure	SO20477683	Not scheduled
SO27SW	1129	Fron Goch Enclosure I	SO21777215	Not scheduled

<i>Map Square</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>SAM</i>
SO27SW	50002	Knucklas Castle, hillfort	SO2498374531	Rd085(POW)
SO36NW	70913	Newton Farm enclosure	SO31166733	Not scheduled

Cwm Cefn y Gaer Hillfort

SO1209870035

SO17SW

Scheduled Status: Rd011(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 4.66 ha *Height:* 381m OD*Location:* Ridge

Visited

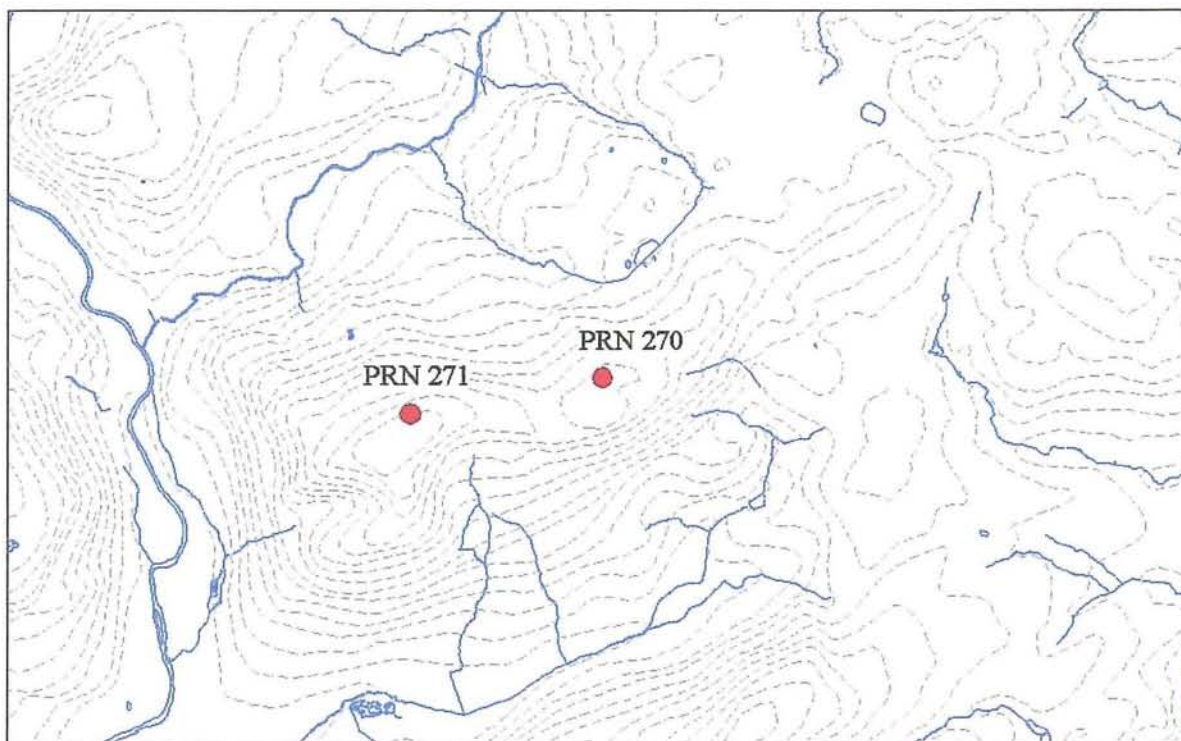
Cwm Cefn y Gaer is a large hillfort, its defences enclosing a generally sub-rectangular area of around 10 acres. It is located on a broad ridge aligned east to west.

The ramparts are best preserved on the northern side where they are bivallate with two banks and a medial ditch, though the outer one might be considered to be a broad counterscarp. On the south side the defences are much reduced and survive only as a flattened earthwork or scarp in places. At one point the earthwork detours around the head of a small cwm, hence the somewhat irregular appearance on this side.

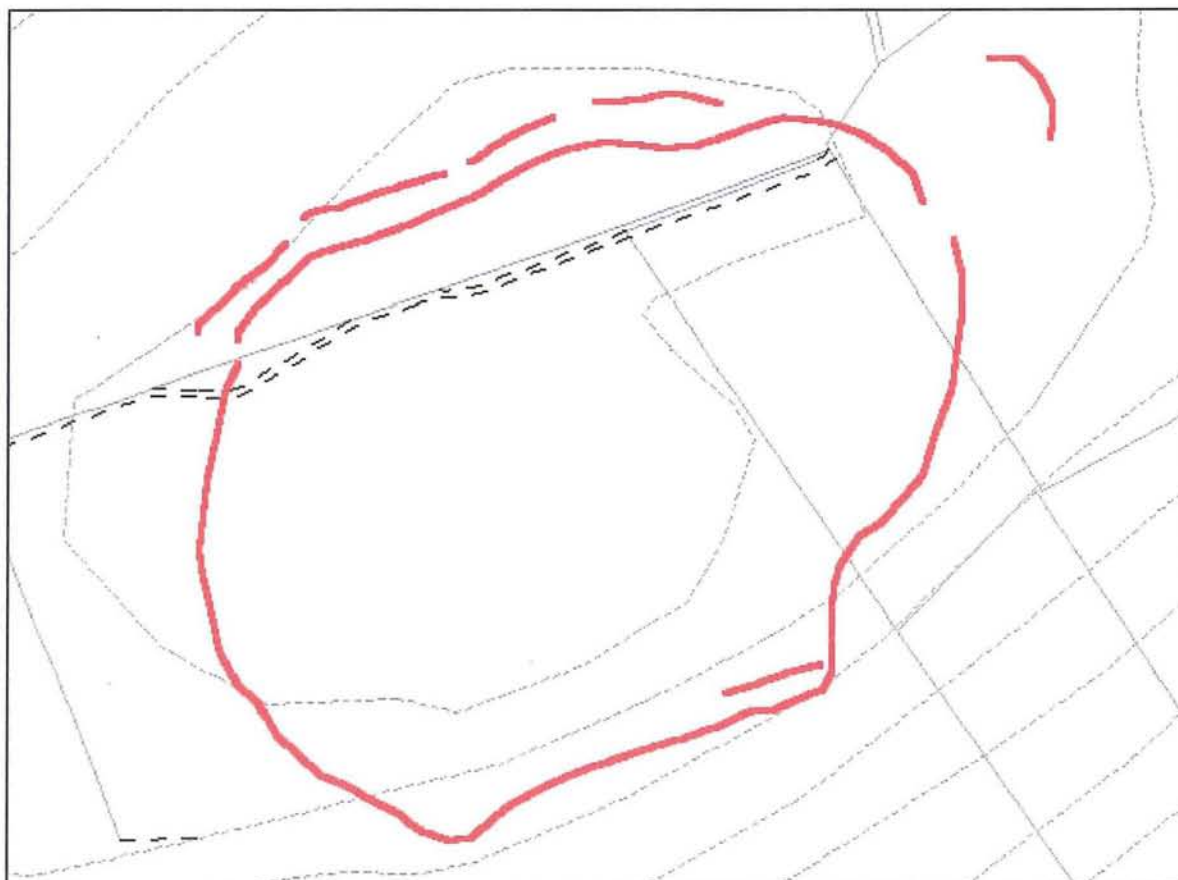
Two entrances can be seen to the east and west, both inturned, that on the west more significantly. The inturn on the southern side of the eastern entrance has been lost as has some of the ditch at this point which on the northern side there is a hollow behind the inturn, though this may be a quarry. There are two later breaches through the defences on the west side, another on the north side and a further gap at the south-west angle.

No visible internal features were identified by Cadw's wardens in 1986 and 1999, but there is one possible platform at SO 1209 6998 and another linear platform-like feature behind the western rampart at SO 1203 6989 could also be for building.

It remains unclear whether the earthwork shown on Ordnance Survey plans beyond the eastern entrance represents some sort of outwork.



PRN 270 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 270 Cwm Cefn y Gaer Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Gaer Hillfort

SO1144769911

SO16NW

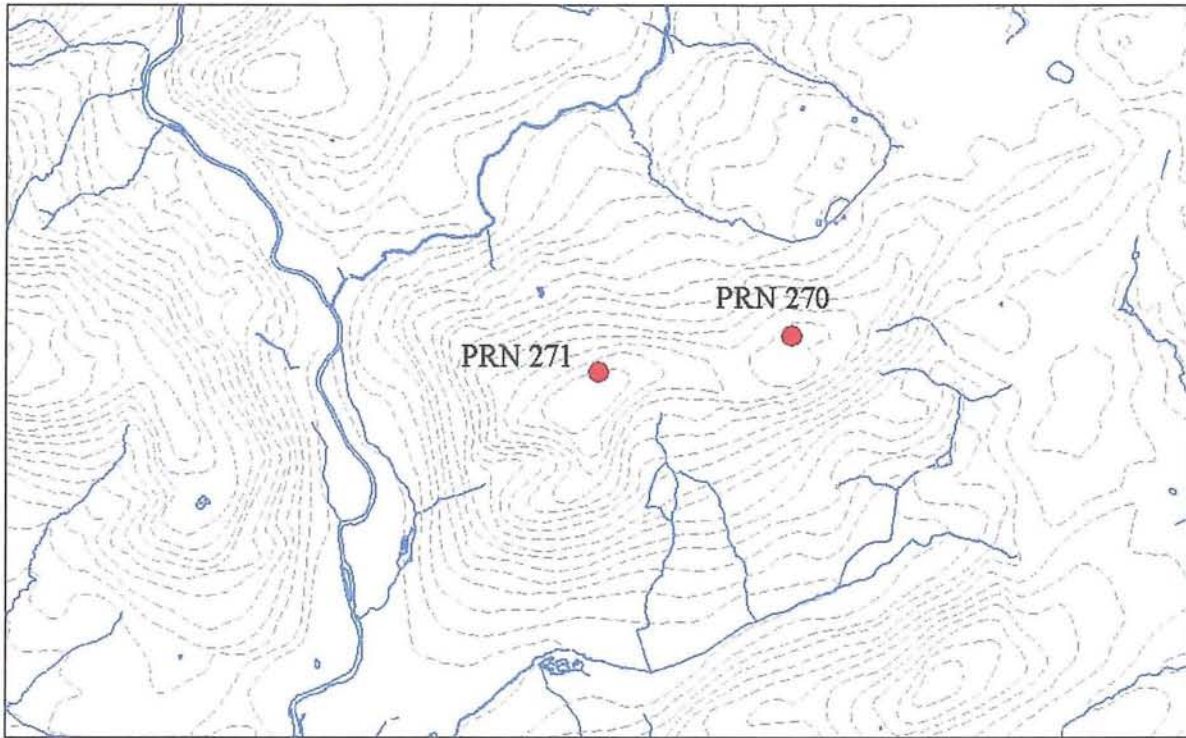
Scheduled Status: Rd093(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.67 ha *Height:* 417m OD*Location:* Hilltop

Not visited

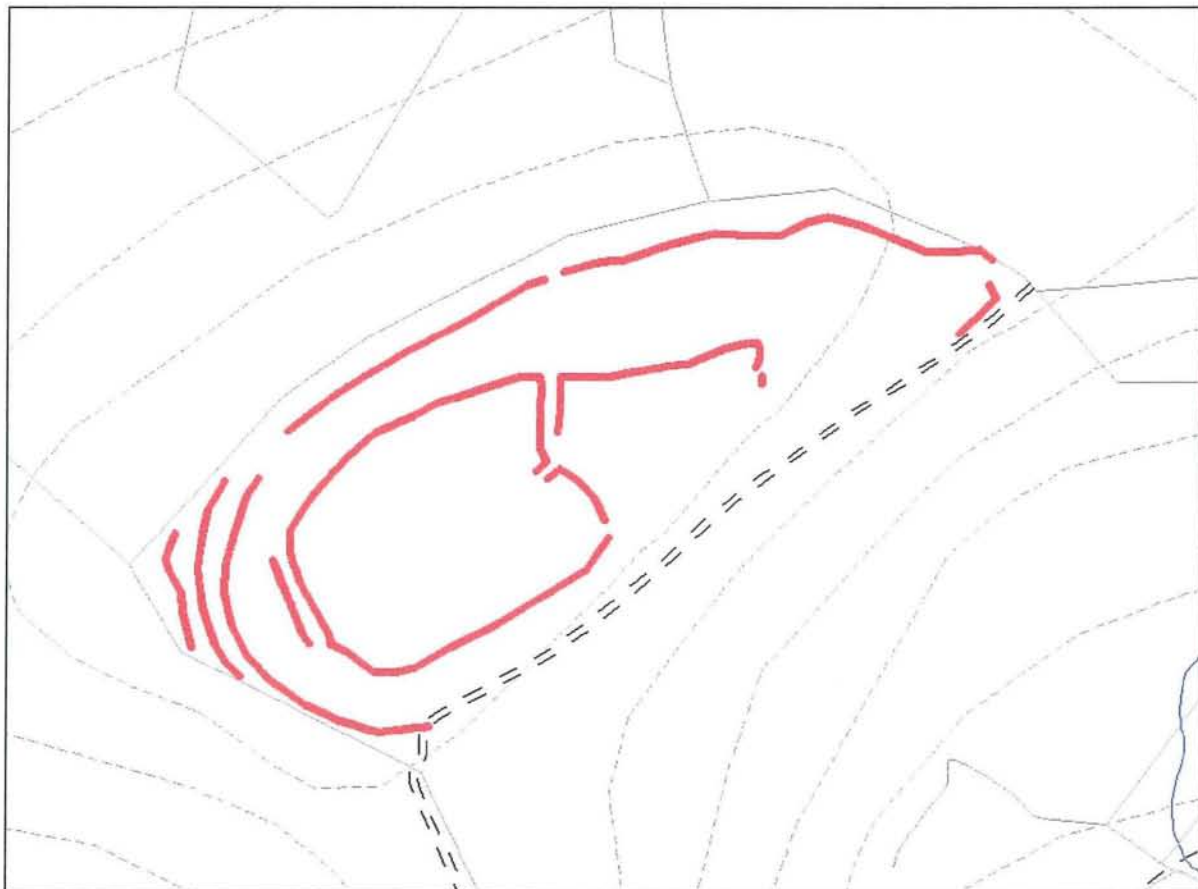
The Gaer is a multivallate fort , occupying the western portion of a ridge with its defences following the contours. Cwm Cefn y Gaer hillfort lies a short distance away to the east. Conventionally this would be termed a multiple enclosure or widespaced-ramparted hillfort.

The main enclosure has an inturned entrance on the north-east and beyond this are the incomplete remains of an outer enclosure or annexe. Surrounding both are the earthworks of a larger enclosure again incomplete, but with indications of a counterscarp along part of the western side and the incipient traces of an inturned entrance at the extreme north-east. However, on the south-east the defences have disappeared and although the contours indicate the increasing steepness of this side, this does not appear to be an entirely satisfactory explanation for the absence of defences. The Ordnance Survey record in 1971 refers to the mutilation of the hillfort rampart on the west by a modern field bank and along the south-east side by a track.

As this is a scheduled ancient monument no site visit was made to it.



PRN 271 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 271 Gaer Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Coed Swydd Hillfort

SO13686466

SO16SW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.07 ha *Height:* 396m OD*Location:* Ridge

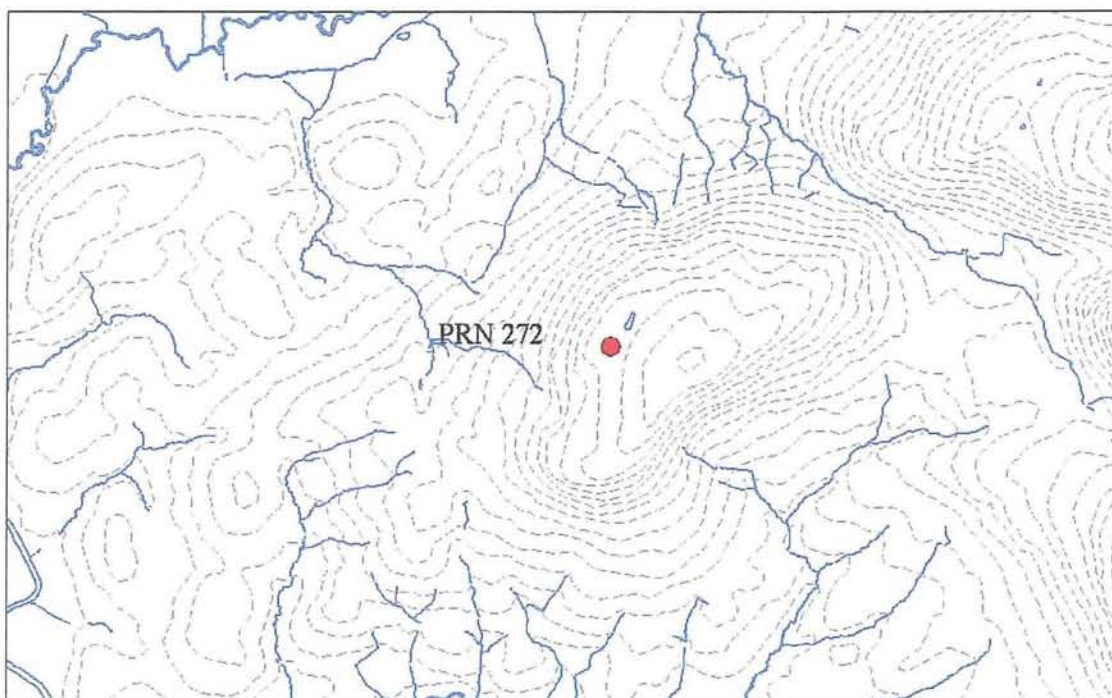
Visited

The earthwork is a roughly oval univallate enclosure some 38m north to south by 26m east to west, with its interior undisturbed. occupies a gentle ridge, but below its crest, and separated from the higher plateau to the east by a shallow saddle. Part of the earthwork drops down into this saddle. The aspect to the west is outstanding, though the fractionally higher ground acts as a shield for a small area. To the east the rising ground of the common hides distant views, but to the north and south there are good but not total views.

A 'dew-pond' lies less than 100m to the north-east. In mid June this is almost totally dry but in winter it holds more water. Bracken covers 90% of the site making observation very difficult, the bank being the only area without full bracken cover, probably a result of the stone content.

The earthwork comprises a single bank and ditch, both with a well-rounded profile, the bank little more than 0.6m high, the outer ditch is 0.5m deep.. There is no truly convincing counterscarp, although perhaps a little material cleared out of the south-west angle of the ditch may have been dumped on the external lip. A 4/5m-wide gap in the bank close to the north-east corner is the probable entrance, the ground rising slightly into the interior, and the ditch causewayed at this point.

The enclosure was clearly not designed for display, but nor is it tucked away. There is a little shelter here, and the saddle with its water may have been of significance.



PRN 272 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 272 Coed Swydd Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Llandegley Rocks Hillfort

SO13506186

SO16SW

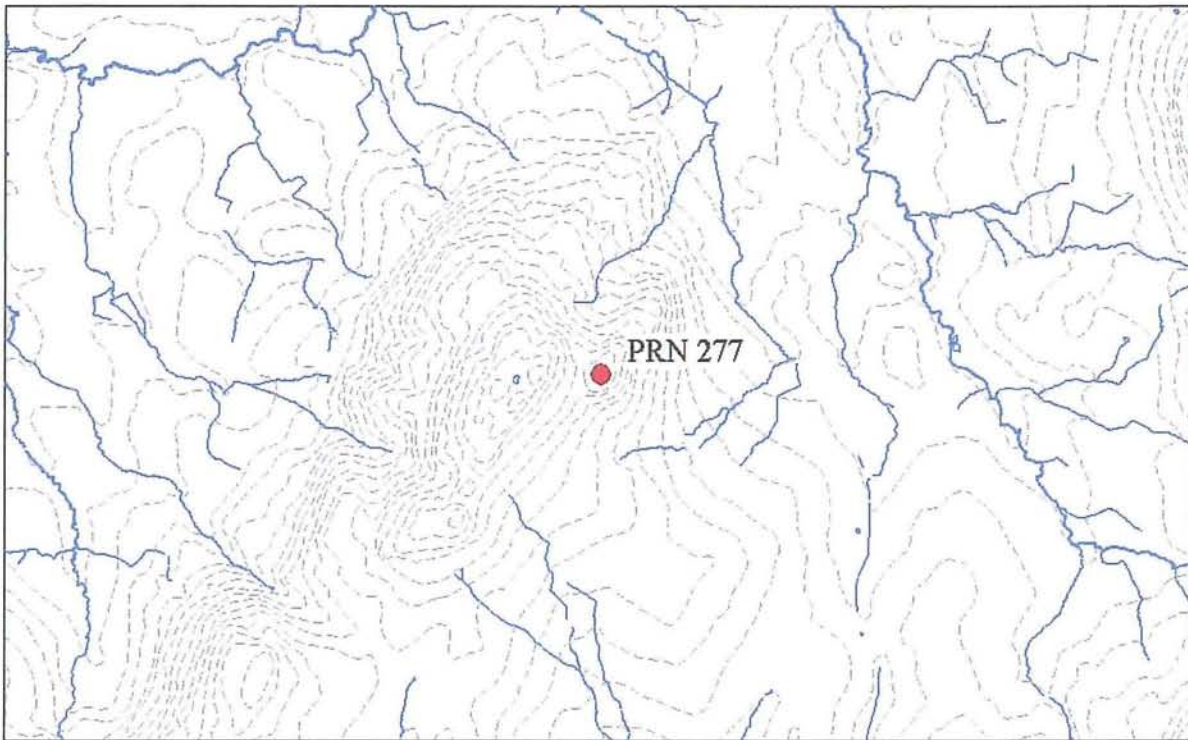
Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.38 ha *Height:* 381m OD*Location:* Hilltop

Visited

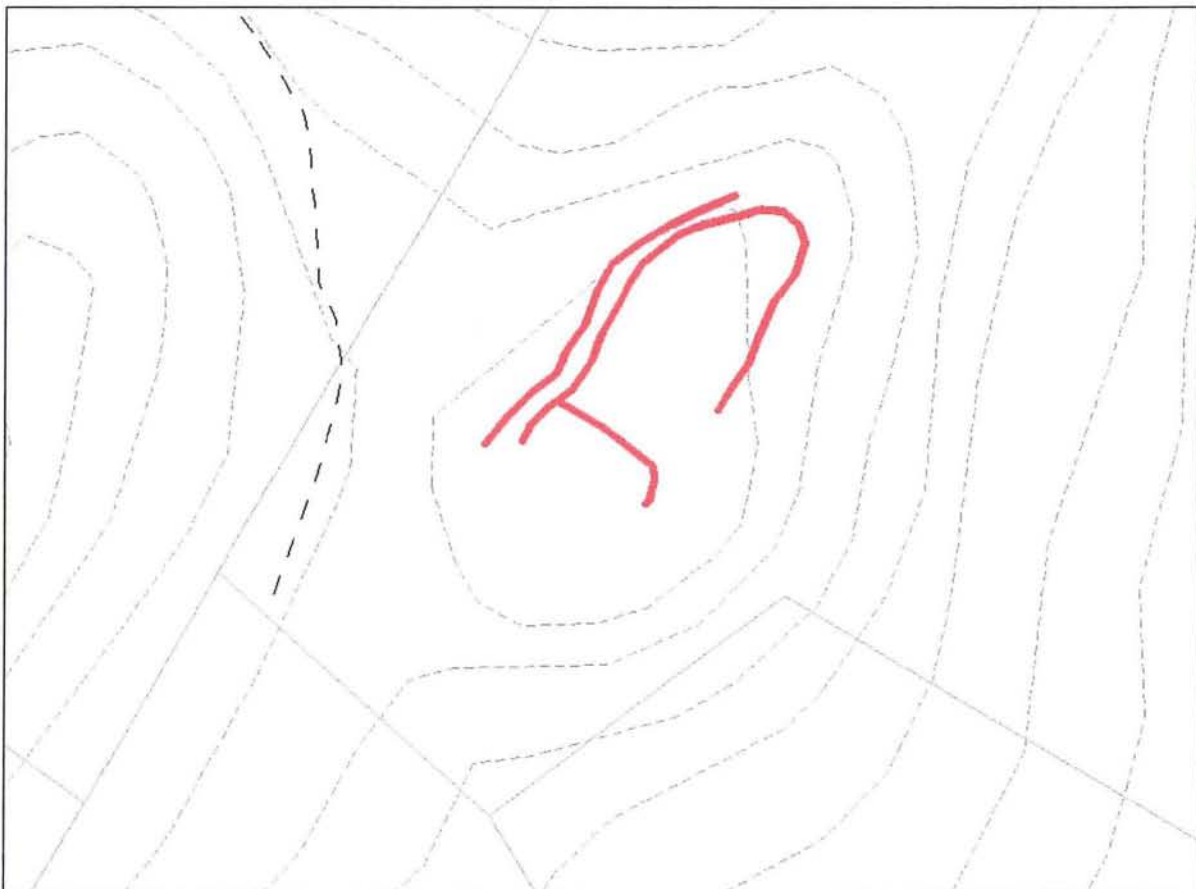
A hillfort comprising two conjoined enclosures covering in total approximately 1.1ha with the long axis some 200m north-east to south-west by 60m north-west to south-east, and set on the summit of a minor ridge overlooking Llandegley. The ridge is joined to the main bulk of the Llandegley Rocks by a saddle on its west side. The upper (south-west) enclosure is likely to be the original part, but although its interior was relatively level it has been heavily damaged on the west by stone quarrying in the past. Between a third and a half of the internal area has been damaged, depending on the exact line which had been taken by the (lost) defences. The interior of the appended (north-east) enclosure slopes to the north-east as the ridge descends and there seems to be a single possible hut platform, 6m across and roughly circular, just below the junction.

The defences are very variable in form, with the upper enclosure being defined by a scarp on the north-west and north-east, craggy ground on the south-east, while on the south is a further section of possible scarp, but this disappears into the area of quarrying. The lower (north-east) enclosure is defined by a double scarp on the north-west around to the north, where it meets a small crag. On the far side of the crag, the east side of the enclosure is defined by a single scarp. The south-west side abuts the upper enclosure. No entrances were found, probably due to the damage caused by quarrying to the defences of the upper enclosure, where it faces the saddle.

There is no trace of the alleged cairn at the centre of this site (see SMR record); perhaps it is located on a shelf below (to the south-east of) the south-east enclosure, but this area was not examined.



PRN 277 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 277 Llandegley Rocks Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Glog Hill Camp

SO2324968946

SO26NW

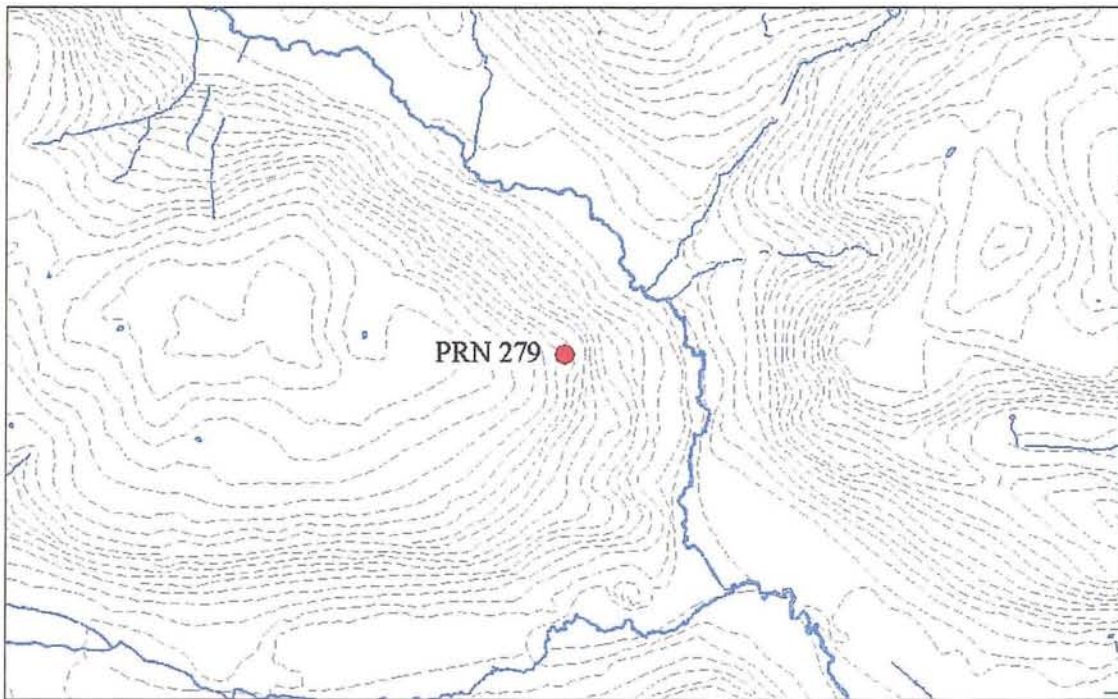
Scheduled Status: Rd098(POW)*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.69 ha *Height:* 305m OD*Location:* Hillslope

Not visited

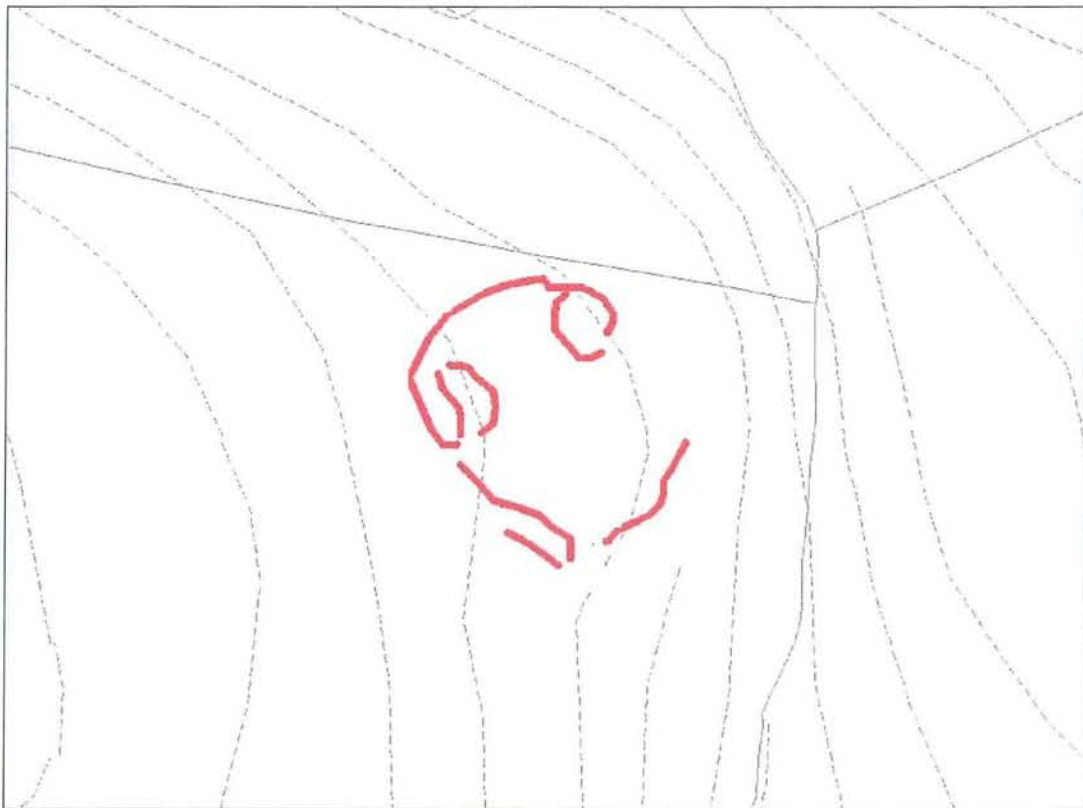
Glog Hill camp is a roughly circular univallate enclosure, with a bank and ditch visible on the north, south and west sides. On the east side the natural slope is so steep that defences may have been unnecessary. Entrances interrupt the circuit on the west and the south-east, though whether both entrances are original remains to be established. The interior slopes upwards from east to west and has two probable habitation areas in the north-west and north-east corners.

The enclosure is set on a hillslope.

No site visit was undertaken because the site is scheduled.



PRN 279 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 279 Glog Hill Camp, scaled at 1:2,500

Castle Ring Hillfort

SO26656360

SO26SE

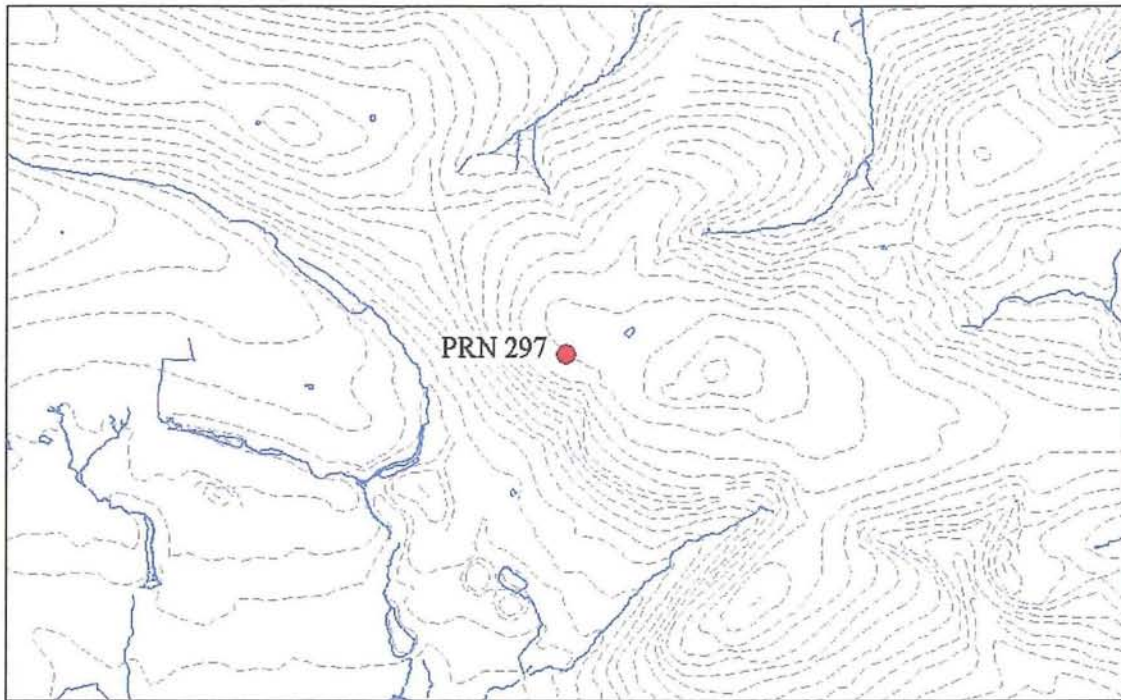
Scheduled Status: Rd062(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 1.77 ha *Height:* 335m OD*Location:* Spur

Visited

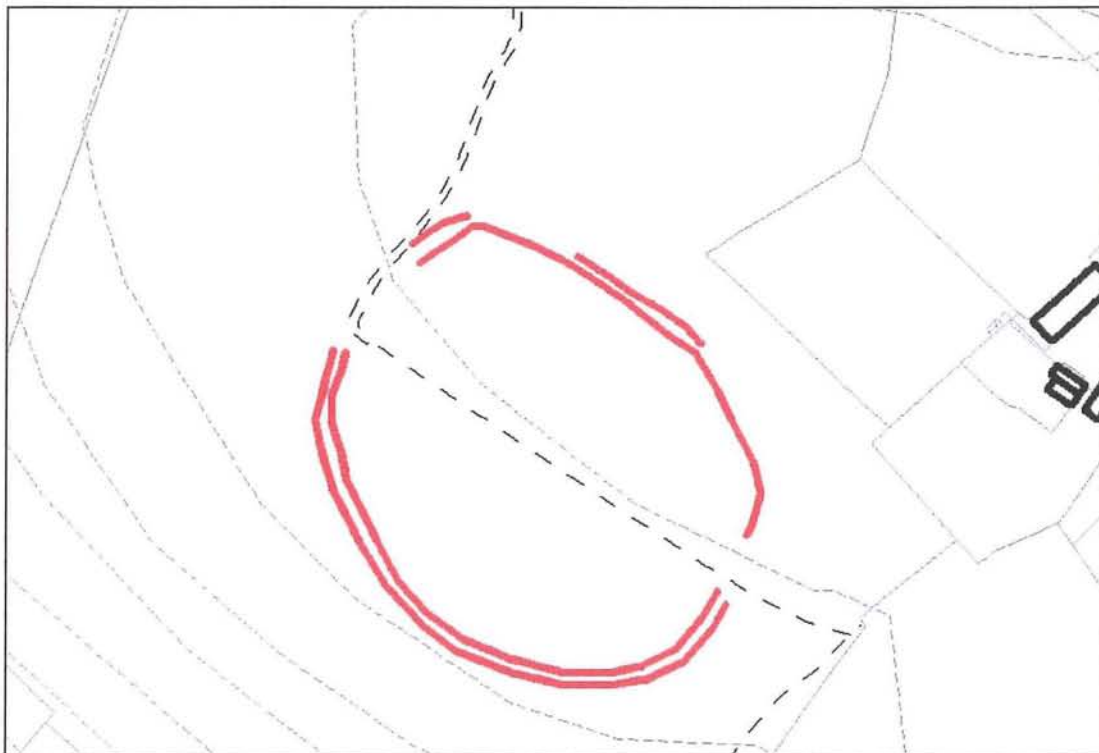
A well-preserved enclosure which is set on the edge of a spur overlooking the Walton Basin. In this respect it is protected only by the slopes on the south and is considerably more accessible from other directions. It is impossible to get a clear picture of the aspect because of the surrounding woodland, though excellent views over the lower ground to the south can be assumed.

The enclosure is roughly oval in shape, its main axis north-west to south-east, though with an angular corner at the north. The defences consist of a well-defined inner bank and a ditch which is visible for virtually all of the perimeter. Outside is an a second or counterscarp bank, continuous on the north-west and south-west , but missing from large sections of the defences elsewhere. There are two opposing entrances, set centrally in the shorter sides and of simple design.

The interior has been cleared of the conifers that formerly covered it, and much of it is under pasture, though with some recently planted deciduous saplings. The defences lie beneath sparse woodland that includes mature beech trees.



PRN 297 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 297 Castle Ring Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Burfa Bank Hillfort

SO2843061010

SO26SE

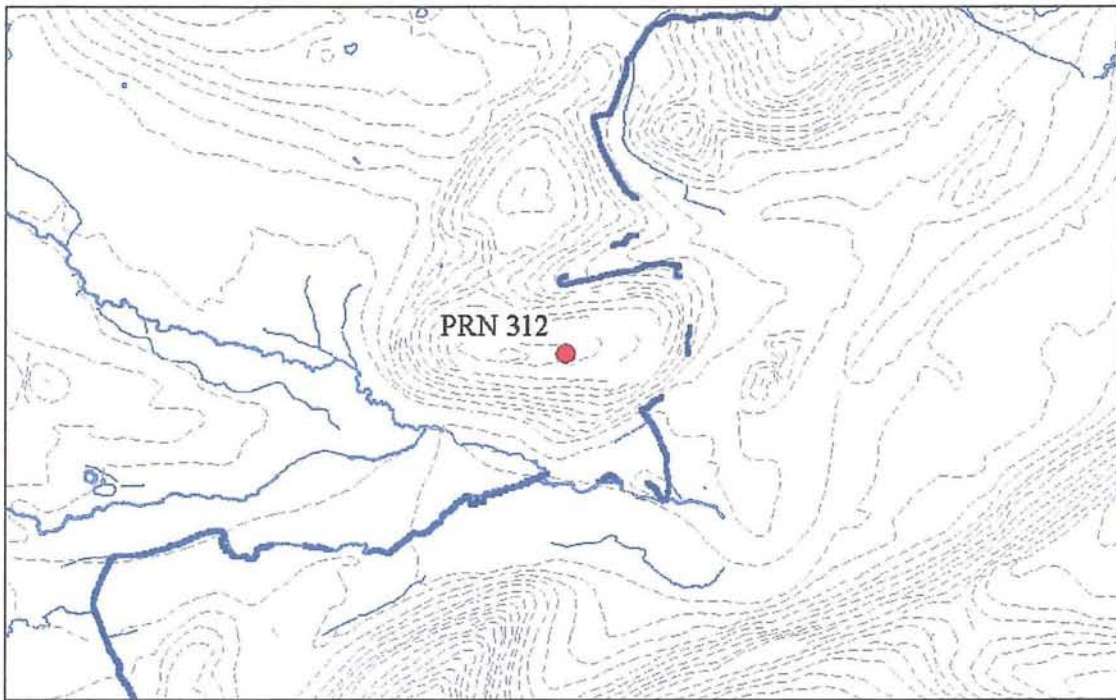
Scheduled Status: Rd013(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 5.88 ha *Height:* 290m OD*Location:* Hilltop

Not visited

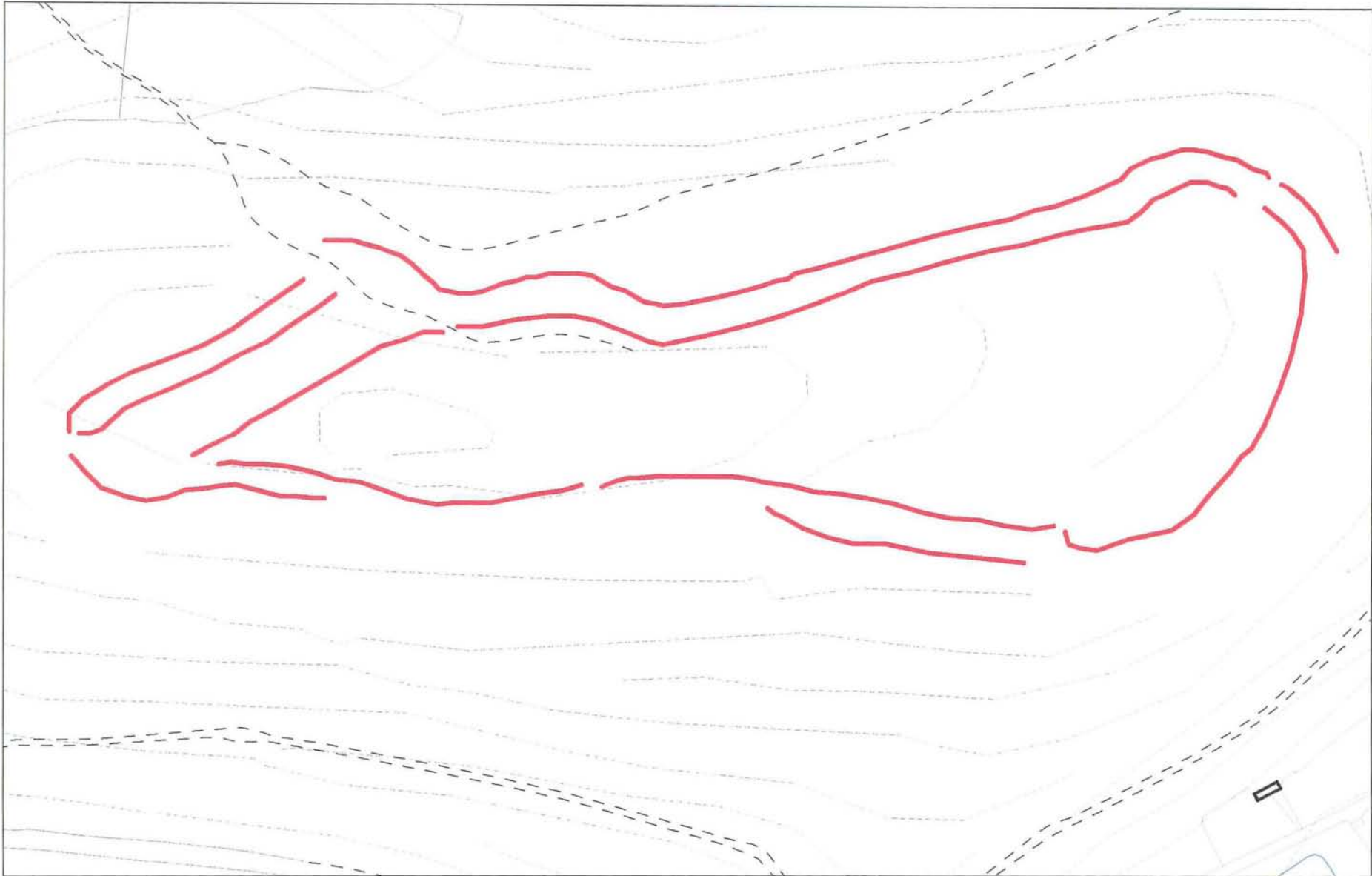
Burfa Bank is an elongated hillfort, following the contours, which primarily consists of a single bank with an external ditch that shows only as a terrace in some places, and an external, counterscarp bank on the north. However, at the western end there are two banks with an external counterscarp bank. The entrance at the north-west appears on plan to be an overlapping with a funnelled approach between two banks.

In size the SMR has it at around 8 ha (or 20 acres) and internally we calculate it to be about 5.9 ha. It is said to be about 700m long from east to west and 230m from north to south at its east end. The defences on the south side consist of a bank between 0.75-1.5m high with an exterior ditch about 0.9m deep. On the north side the two banks rising to a height of c.3.5m with a external ditch, 6m below the level of the bank, this presumably being the inner line of defence.

It has not been field visited as it is already statutorily designated.



PRN 312 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 312 Burfa Bank Hillfort, scaled at 1:3,000

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Graig Fawr Hillfort

SO1313358411

SO15NW

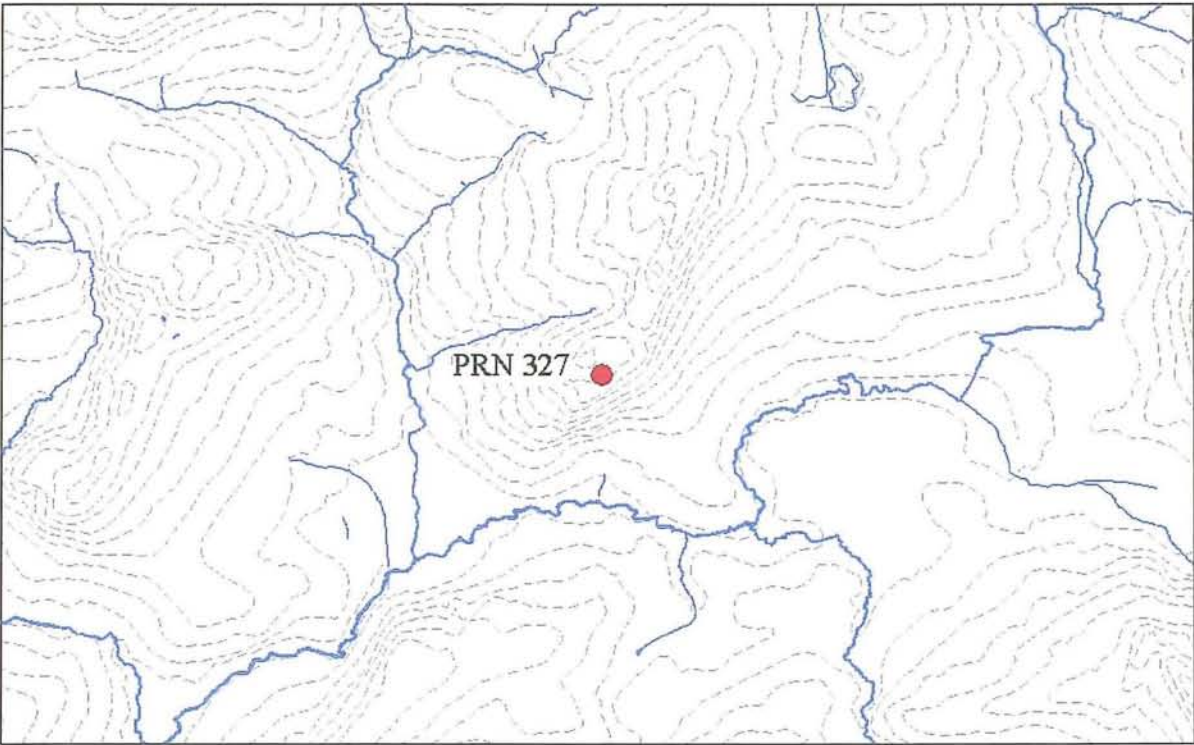
Scheduled Status: Rd112(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 2.82 ha *Height:* 305m OD*Location:* Ridge end

Not visited

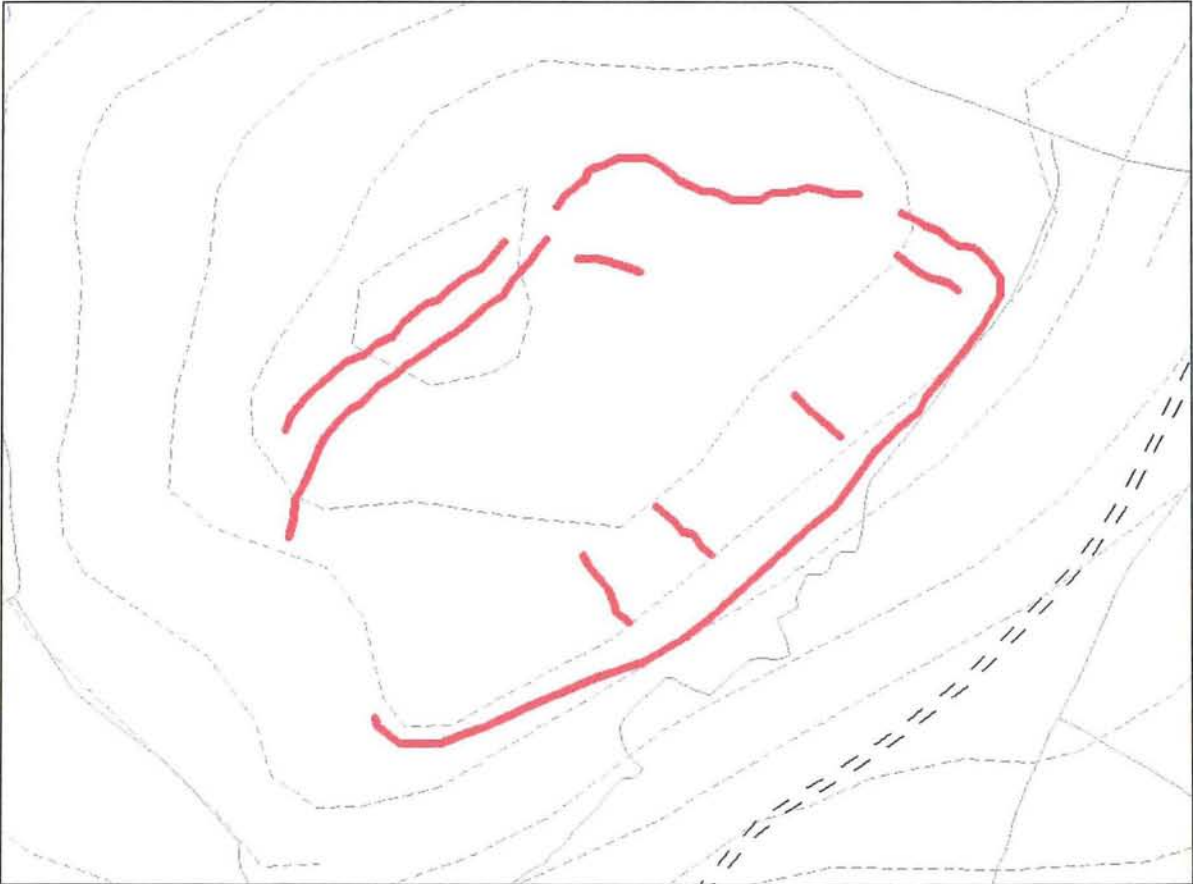
Graig Fawr is a univallate contour enclosure of irregular shape, its defences missing on the south-west perhaps because they have been completely ploughed out. Indeed in 1973 the whole site was under the plough. Internally, its axes have maximum lengths of 255m from the north-east to south-west and 130m from the north-west to south-east, Natural ridges of rock lie just outside the south-eastern defences where the steep slope has been artificially scarped, and also penetrate the enclosure on the south-west. In places the defences are of considerable size; on the north-east the Ordnance Survey estimated that the bank was 4.2m above the slight ditch and 3.2m above the level of the interior. A simple entrance interrupts the defences on the north-east, and there is another gap on the north-west though the origins of this are less clear and the absence of any record by the Ordnance Survey during their visit in 1973 suggests that it was at that time not viewed as an original feature.

Within the enclosure there are eight pillow mounds of presumably much later date, although the Ordnance Survey thought them too stony to have served as warrens.

It occupies the final knoll of a ridge which stretches away to the north-east, the highest point on the knoll being crowned by the north-western defences. According to the Ordnance Survey field investigator this is a commanding position.



PRN 327 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 327 Craig Fawr Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Wern Camp

SO1627353616

SO15SE

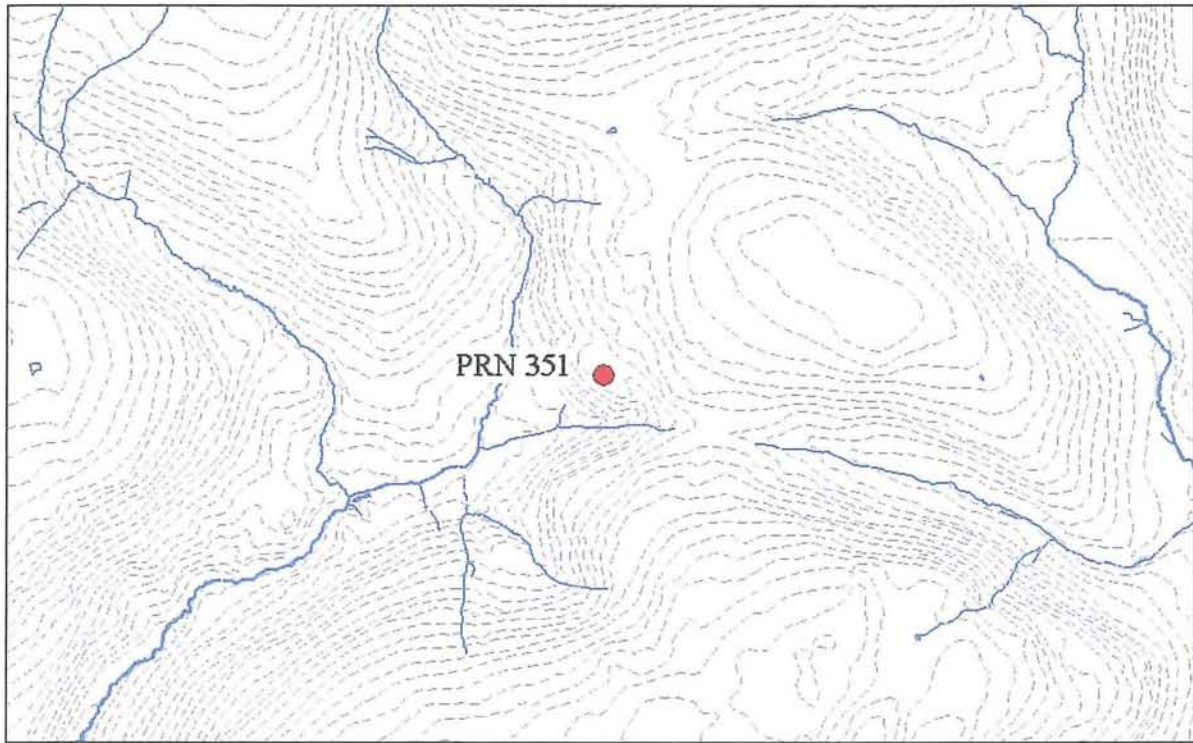
Scheduled Status: Rd130(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.39 ha *Height:* 366m OD*Location:* Spur

Not visited

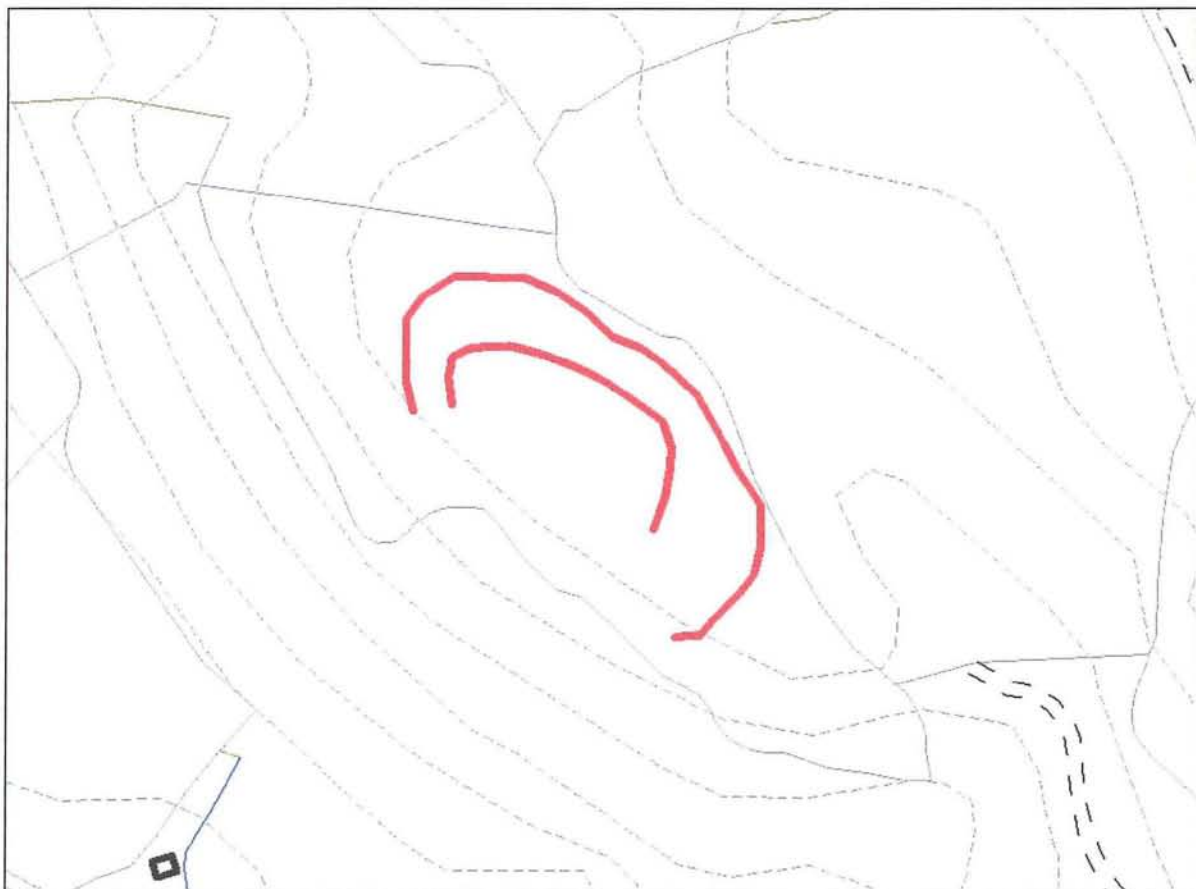
The Wern Camp is an oval fort with two ramparts which on the south-east and to a lesser extent the north diverge to get a wide-spaced appearance. Internally, the inner enclosure is about 90m from north-west to south-east by 55m. On the south-west side above the valley of the Clas Brook, the ramparts merge into the steepening natural slope, while to the north-east there is a high, shallow valley separating the hill from higher ground beyond.

Generally the defences show as scarp banks and there are no ditches are visible, although in 1978 the Ordnance Survey recognised a bank of darker grass in front of the inner rampart with in places a slight counterscarp. The inner rampart has a height of 2m or more, the outer bank averages about 1.7m. The approach to the enclosures is on the south-east and both entrances hint at a slight inturn, that to the inner enclosure being more pronounced. There is no trace of any internal features.

The enclosure was not visited as it is already a scheduled ancient monument.



PRN 351 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 351 Wern Camp, scaled at 1:2,500

Bryn Rhydd Enclosure

SO18654138

SO14SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 168m OD*Location:* Ridge end

Visited

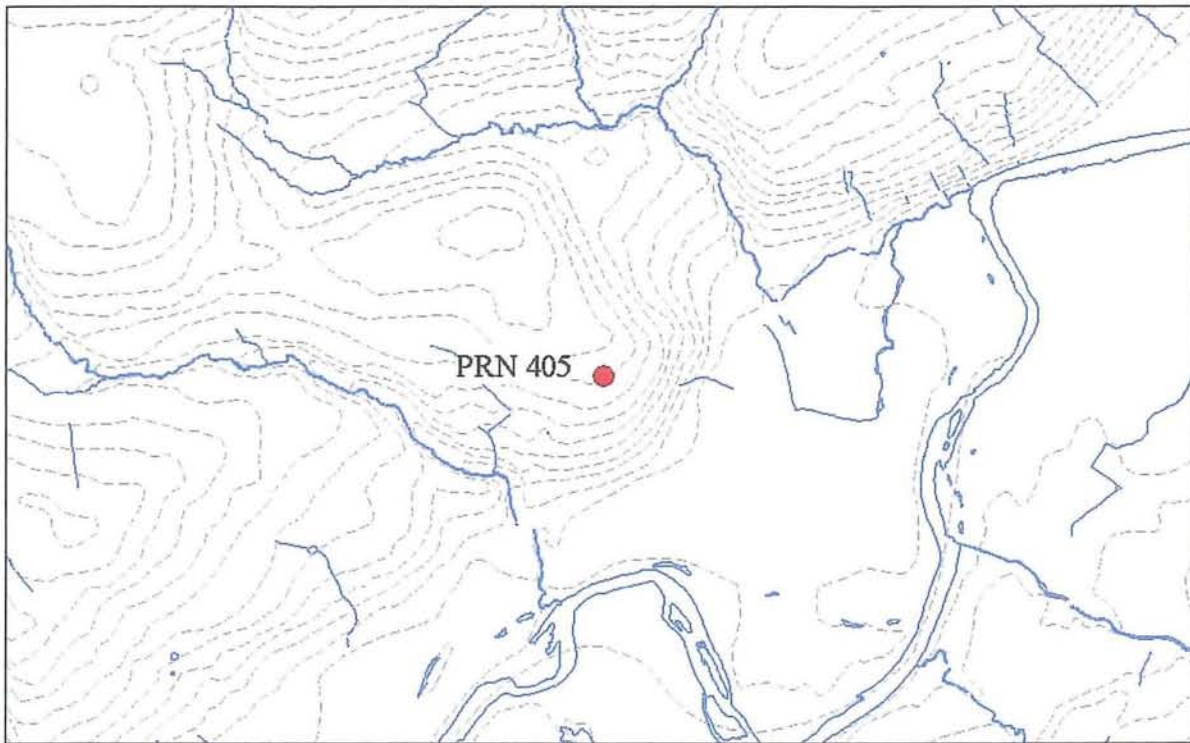
The enclosure on Bryn-rhyd Common is extremely difficult to get an overall impression of, because of the stands of bracken which even in the winter months swallow the site.

It measures just over 140m on its north-north-east to south-south-west axis and is about 95m on its other axis. The bank and ditch vary in their size but where measured by the Ordnance Survey in 1973, the bank had internal and external measurements of 0.5m and 1.7m respectively. A modern track passes through a wide gap in the earthworks on the west side. This is now too wide to have been an original entrance but the original entrance may have been here. However, the hollowed approach shown on the Ordnance Survey plan is not particularly convincing.

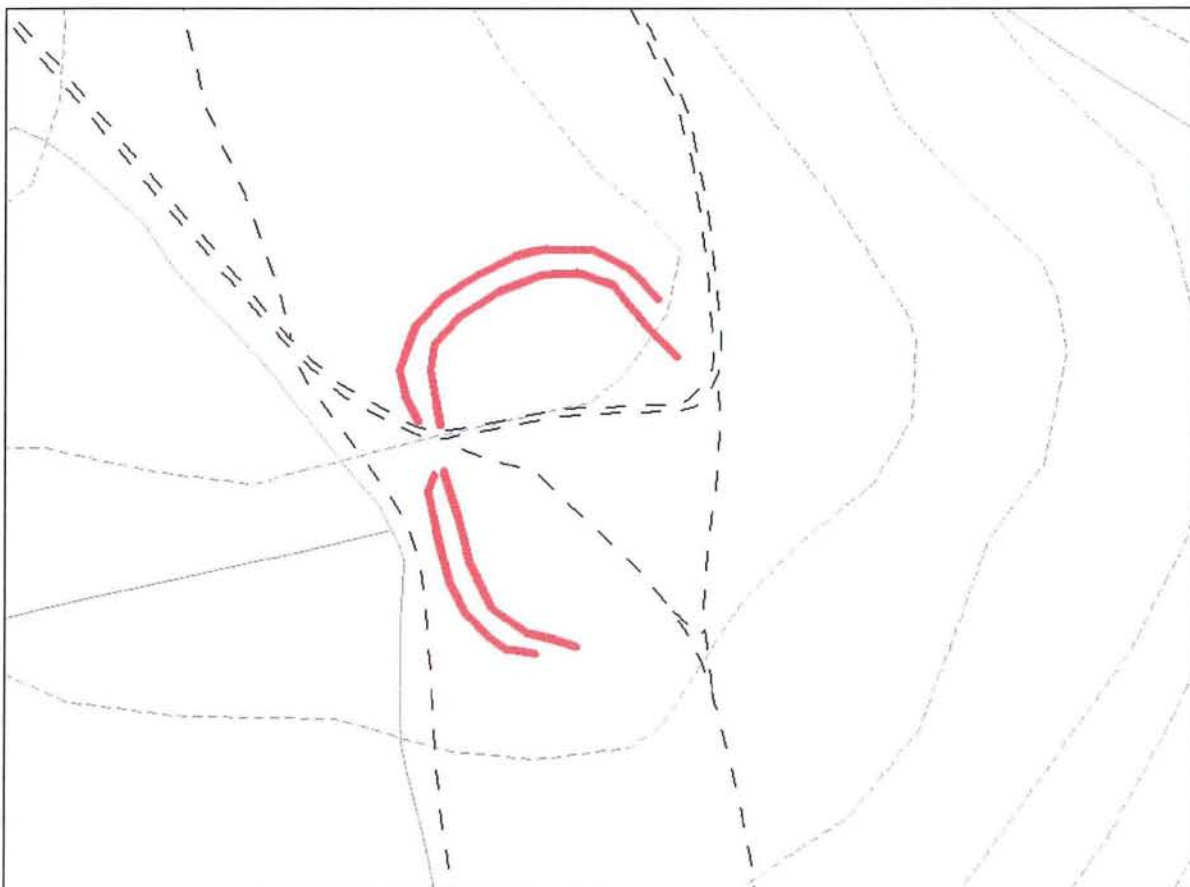
What is clearly apparent is that the defences do not form a complete circuit but fade out on the east side, both terminals gradually diminishing rather than stopping abruptly. On this basis the logical explanation is that the enclosure is unfinished. If there are any contemporary internal features, it would be almost impossible to detect them under the vegetation.

There are external enclosures, hence the record by H. N. Savory in 1954 who suggested three contiguous enclosures, but was doubtful of their Iron Age origin. The Ordnance Survey, on the other hand felt that the other two enclosures might be part of a field system of a later date, probably medieval, and identified a scarp bank cutting across the interior of the prehistoric enclosure as a continuation of one of the field system boundaries. Certainly, even under the bracken cover there is no doubt that there are addition 'enclosures' but their relationship is difficult to assess, and we must take on trust the Ordnance Survey's contention that they are secondary. The fact that their boundary banks are substantial features in their own right is of limited importance as other boundary banks around the common are also of some considerable size. What however should be noted is that the enclosures that they define do not fit well within the overall pattern of post-medieval enclosure around the common.

The defended enclosure is set on a slightly sloping, south-facing slope and slightly back from where the ground starts to pitch more steeply down into the valley of the Wye. In the absence of high vegetation this would be quite an imposing position with wide-ranging views.



PRN 405 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 405 Bryn Rhydd Enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

Gwar y Cae hillfort

SO08007689

SO07NE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Hillfort ?*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 500m OD*Location:* Hillslope

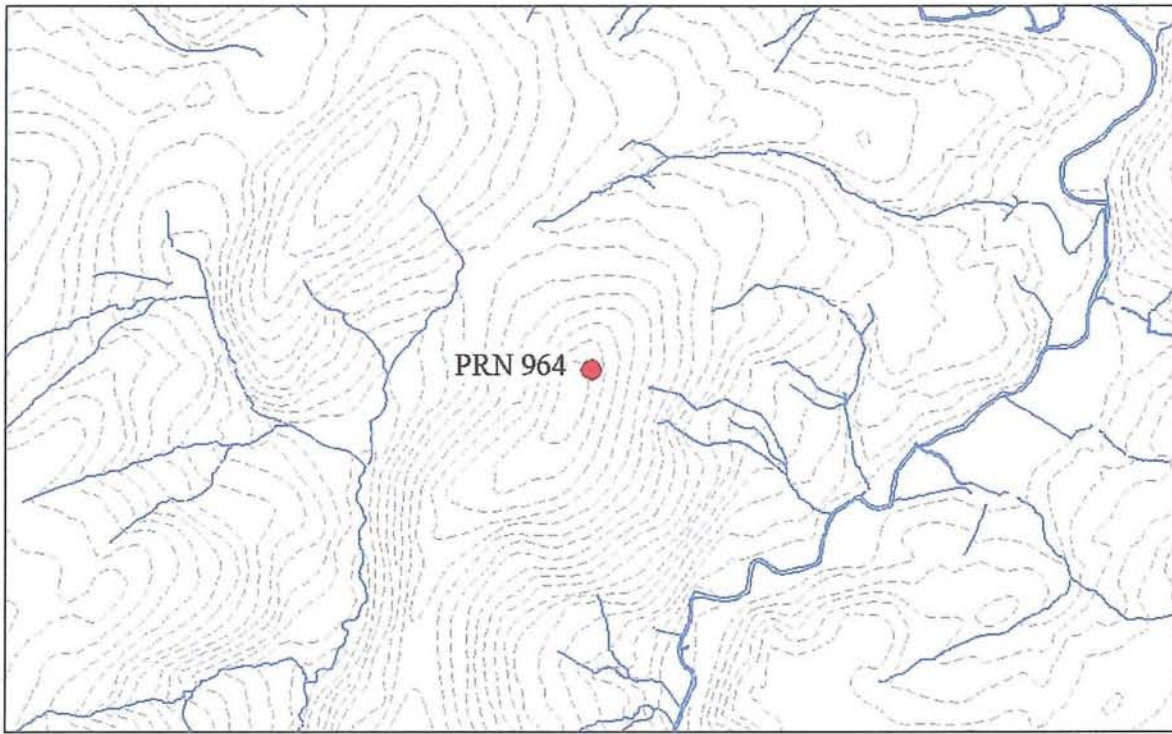
Visited

The following text was produced for the CPAT study of short dykes, after a site visit in January 2002, and is reproduced here.

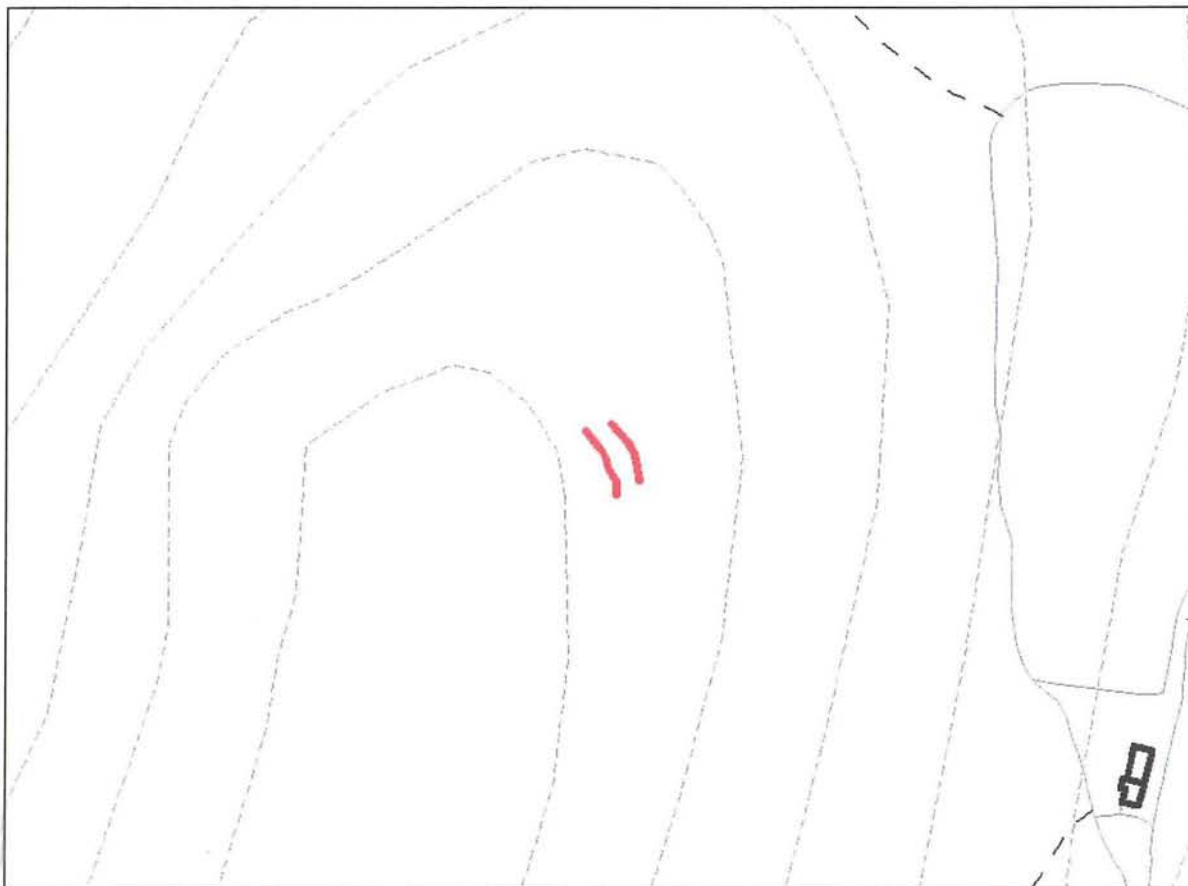
This earthwork was recorded in the 19th century on Ordnance Survey maps, and described in the RCAHMW Inventory for Radnorshire in 1913 as a short dyke. Subsequently, the possibility that it might be a pillow mound was mooted (NMR 1978) while a field investigator from the Ordnance Survey, also in 1978, suggested that except for the bank it had the characteristics of a linear quarry, whilst dismissing the notions that it was a pillow mound, dyke or defensive work. In 1998 in a further addition to the list of alternatives a member of CPAT's staff, advanced the view that it was an unfinished hillfort.

The earthwork consists of a short section of curved bank, 35m long, centred at SO 08007689 and aligned approximately north-north-west/south-south-east. The bank is 0.9m high on its west side, but 2.6m high on the east where there is a ditch, over 0.5m deep with a counterscarp bank, 0.5m high, on its east side; the total width of the earthworks is 17.3m. The bank is generally in good condition, though there is some animal erosion/burrowing. The ditch is notably irregular at its north end and this perhaps suggests that work on constructing the site was in progress and then abandoned before it was finished. The bank is on the upslope side of the ditch which renders the original interpretation of the site as a quarry unlikely, also there is no loss of material which would have occurred had it been a quarry. The morphology of the earthworks appears to be the same as those of a hillfort, so a likely explanation for the site is that it represents an unfinished (in fact hardly started) hillfort. There may be some association with PRN 7087, which is visible 3km to the north.

The site is located on the gentle north-east-facing slope of Moel Dod, about 10m in vertical height below the summit which is roughly 100m to the south-west. There are excellent views from the site encompassing the south, east, north and north-west sides. The only restriction is caused by the summit of Moel Dod on the south-west.



PRN 964 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 964 Gwar y Cae possible hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Llanerch Enclosure

SO15715871

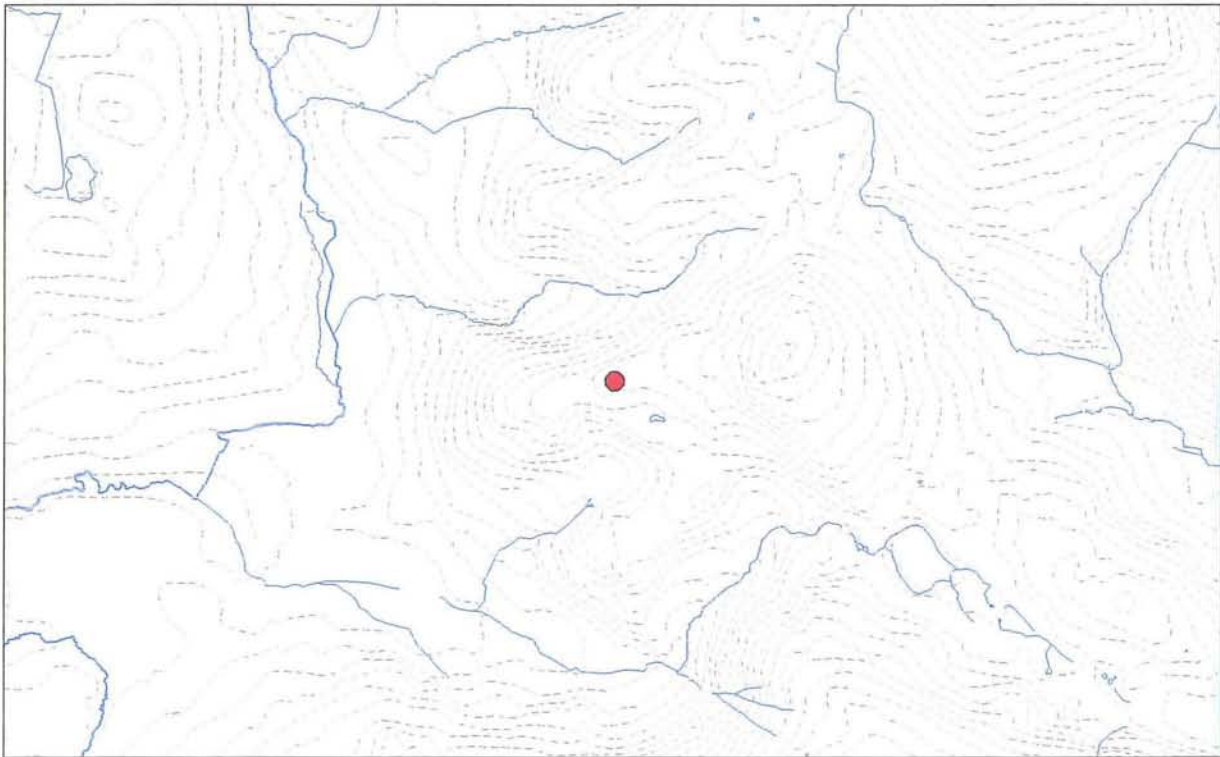
SO15NE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.3 ha *Height:* 396m OD*Location:* Ridge

Visited

The Llanerch enclosure is an eroded oval earthwork defined by a single bank and ditch. Only the east side survives in anything like its original appearance, the west side is now defined by a scarp and the north-west portion of the defences is entirely missing. There is also some erosion of the surviving bank by stock. A slightly raised area in the south part of the interior is probably natural but might be a remnant of an internal mound. The entrance lies on the east side, but this could be due to later erosion. The site overall measures 70m north/south by 50m, some 0.3ha, with the bank 1.7m high from the base of the ditch.

The position of this site, which is on the south side of a small valley, opposite and some 600m away from the medieval motte and bailey of Castell Crugerydd, has led to the suggestion that they might be associated. Its appearance too and similarity in overall size and shape with Castell Crugerydd, make its interpretation as a medieval ringwork feasible. However, such comparisons may be facile and it is included here in the belief that it might have prehistoric origins.



PRN 990 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Llysin Hillfort

SO16786840

SO16NE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.83 ha *Height:* 340m OD*Location:* Ridge

Visited

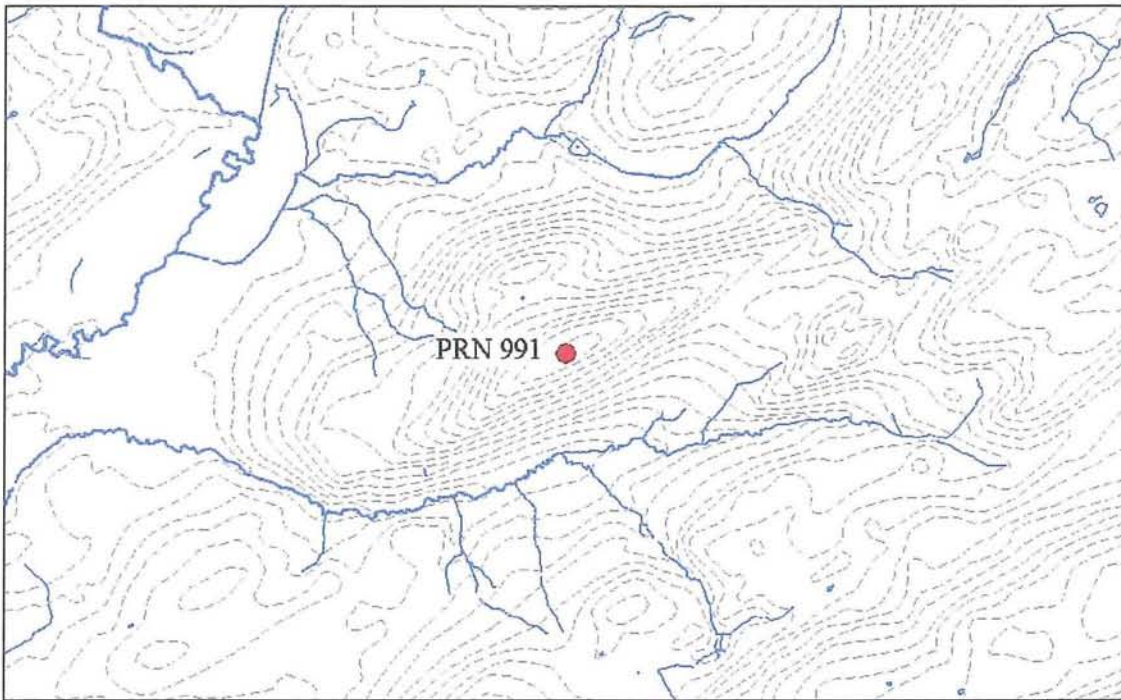
The hillfort occupies a relatively narrow ridge running on a south-west to north-east axis, with the highest point of the ridge more or less crowned by the eastern defences. The ground drops gently to the south-west within and beyond the defences, and likewise to the north-east where the approach is interrupted by the two outer earthworks. To the north-west and even more so the south-east the ground drops away steeply. There are superb views in all directions, although the more gently sloping ground to the south-west and north-east does shield some ground.

The shape of the enclosure is an irregular ovoid with but with at least one rounded corner, the local topography dictating the alignment of the ramparts on both the north-west and the south-east. It comprises a bank which is visible for almost all of the perimeter, sometimes on the south reduced to little more than a scarp and in places visible only with the eye of faith; where more prominent it achieves a height of some 0.9m. Outside it the shallow ditch has been reduced in places to a terrace on the north-west and is non-existent on the south-east, and possible traces of quarry scoops around the west-north-west quadrant. There is no evidence of a counterscarp bank.

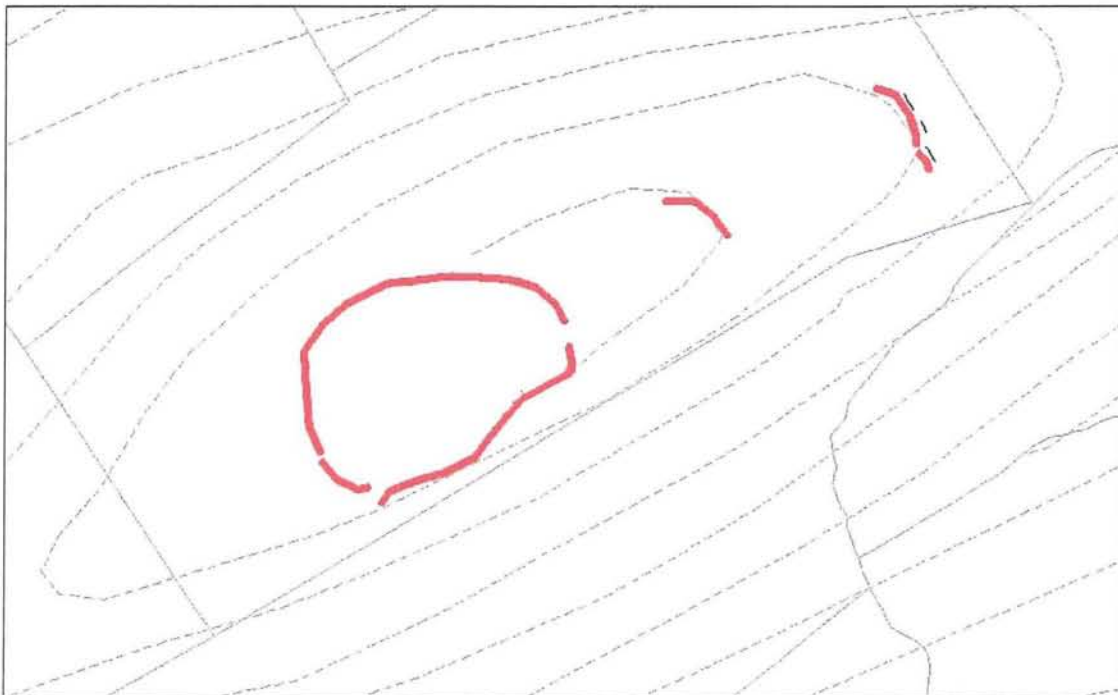
At first site the entrance appears to be a gap on the north-east side, about 11m wide. This is accompanied by a low and quite broad bank running from outside the enclosure and tangentially across the interior towards the south-eastern lip of the ridge where it meets the southern defences. Accompanied by a level linear zone, it is apparent that the enclosure bank has been breached, material pushed to one side to form the broad bank, and that the linear is a track which then passes through the defences and curves off down the hill. Clearly then, this is a post-hillfort feature. Beyond this gap the defences can be detected again but almost immediately there is a 4m-gap and it is possible but by no means certain that this was the original entrance.

About 85m to the south-east is a bank and ditch that curves across the ridge for nearly 35m. Its bank is about 1.2m above a very shallow ditch. Its east end terminates abruptly close to a raised ridge which could be a natural phenomenon but might be the trackway that pass through the hillfort. Immediately behind the cross bank where it curves to the north-west there is some level ground which might conceivably be a building platform but is perhaps more likely to be a function of the construction of the bank itself.

A further 95m to the north-east is a second cross-bank, about 1.6m high. This too is about 30m+ long. About 12m from its south-eastern end is a break which corresponds to an old farm track, the bank material partially filling the ditch.



PRN 991 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 991 Llysin Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Llethrau Camp

SO1417183311

SO18SW

Scheduled Status: Rd107(POW)

Type: Defended enclosure

Date: Iron Age

Form: Earthwork

Area: 0.21 ha *Height:* 430m OD

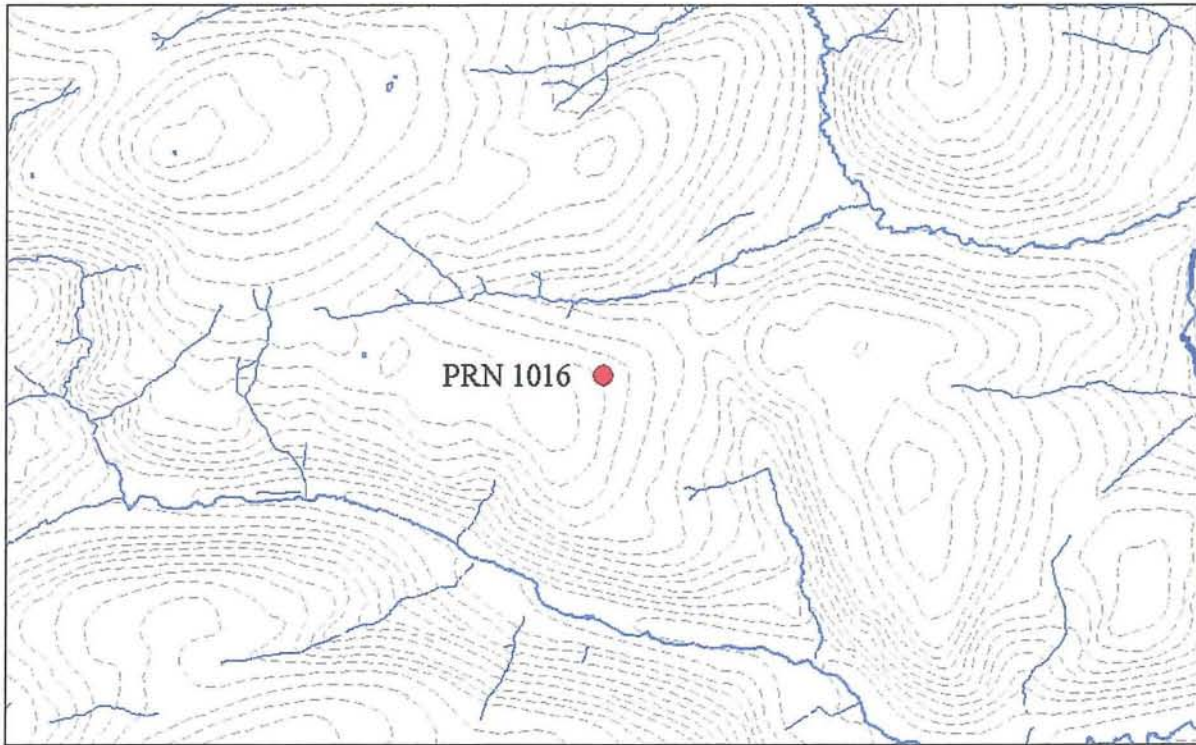
Location: Hillslope

Not visited

The oval enclosure on a north-east-facing slope and lying close to the headwaters of the River Teme in north-east Radnorshire is of uncertain date. Although Savory considered it to be of medieval origin, there appears to be a more recent consensus that it is of late prehistoric date.

The bank and ditch enclose an area of 50m from west to east by 42m from north to south, with the bank itself having a maximum height of 1.1m. On the north this has been reduced to a scarp by ploughing. A possible entrance is visible on the east.

As this is scheduled, it was not visited during the present survey.



PRN 1016 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1016 Llethrau Camp, scaled at 1:2,500

Ty'n y Cwm Camp

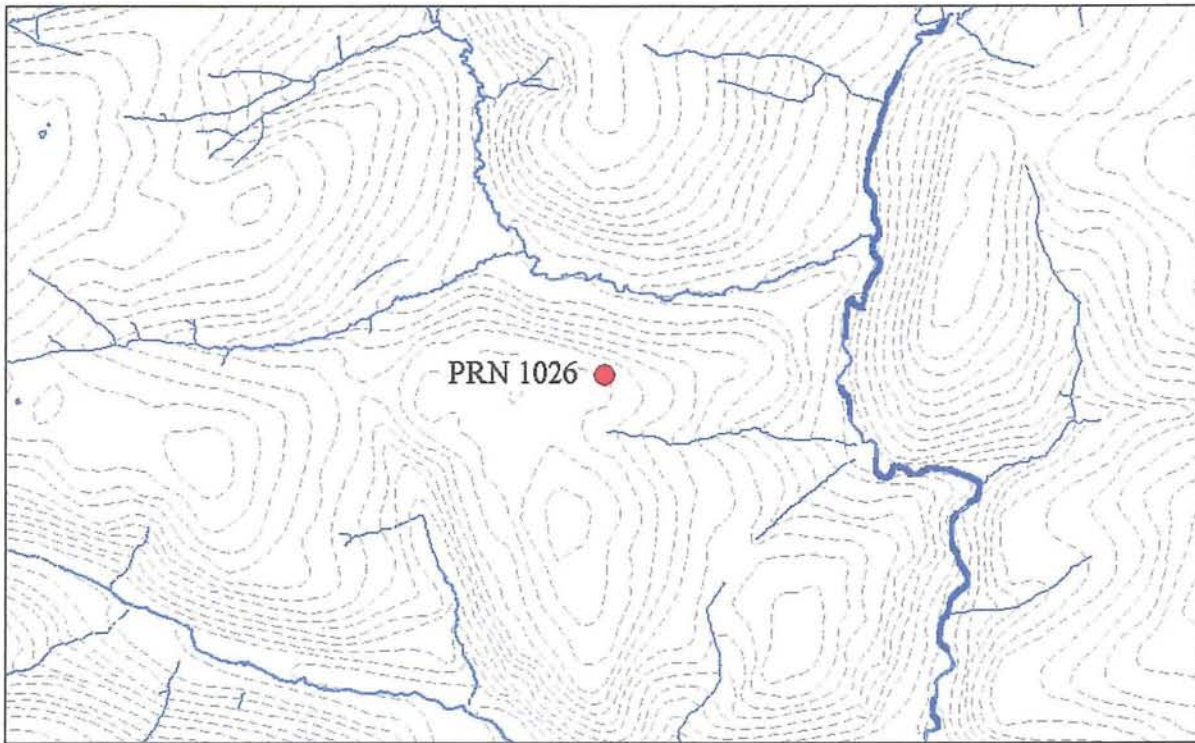
SO15338347

SO18SE

Scheduled Status: Rd120(POW)*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.46 ha *Height:* 400m OD*Location:* Hillslope

Not visited

Ty'n y Cwm Camp is a small, univallate enclosure which lies on the crest of a north-facing slope. Possibly it was originally D-shaped, its flat side on the north above the slope, but if there were any artificial defences on this side they have now gone. It has dimensions of about 65m from east to west by 50m from north to south. The enclosing bank is about 1.6m high, and the ditch some 0.7m deep. There is a modern gap on the west side, and it is assumed that the original entrance was probably on the north-east where the rampart fades away.



PRN 1026 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1026 Ty'n y Cwm Camp, scaled at 1:2,500

Carregwiber Bank Hillfort

SO08385948

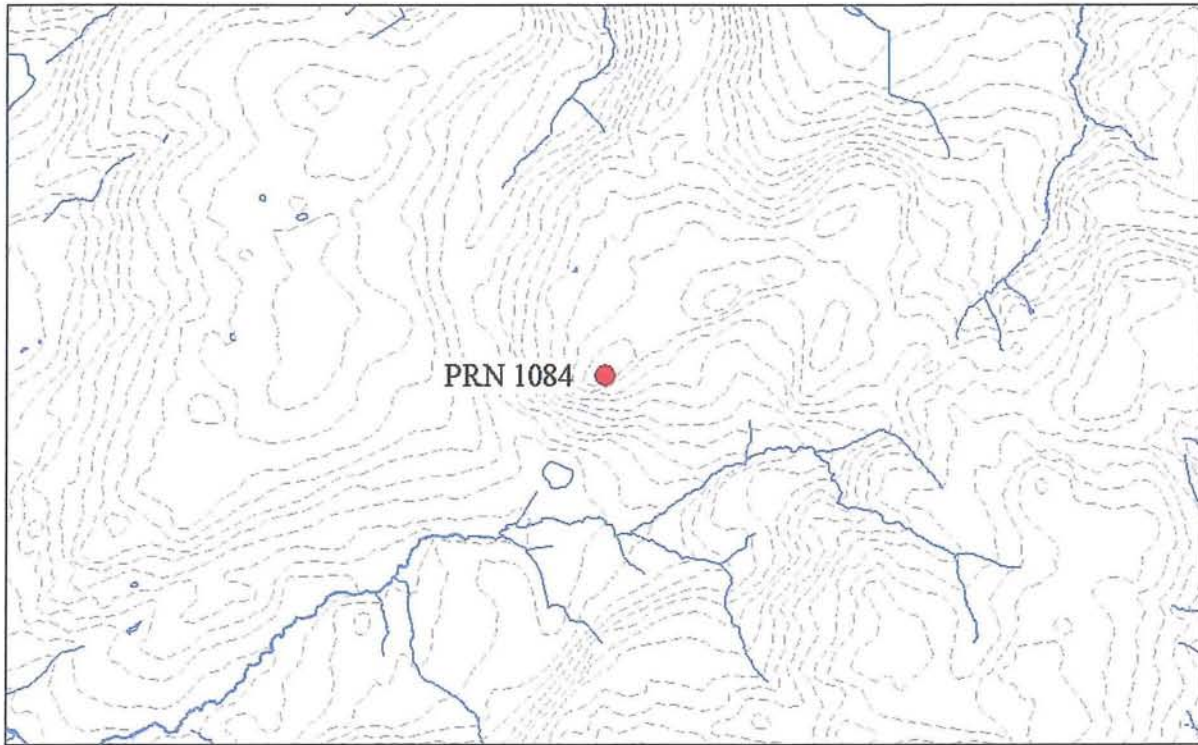
SO05NE

Scheduled Status: Rd031(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.93 ha *Height:* 381m OD*Location:* Ridge end

Not visited

Carregwiber Bank is an incomplete univallate enclosure which utilises the natural slope of the land on its south side. The bank is said to be about 2m high on the west side and about 1m high on the east. There is a slight counterscarp bank around the north side, which thus give definition to the shallow ditch on this side, but elsewhere it disappears. A markedly inturned entrance on the north-east may be a more a function of a hollowed approach into the interior than a deliberate inturn.

Not visited during the current survey.



PRN 1084 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1084 Carregwiber Bank Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Caer Du Enclosure I

SO0539559068

SO05NE

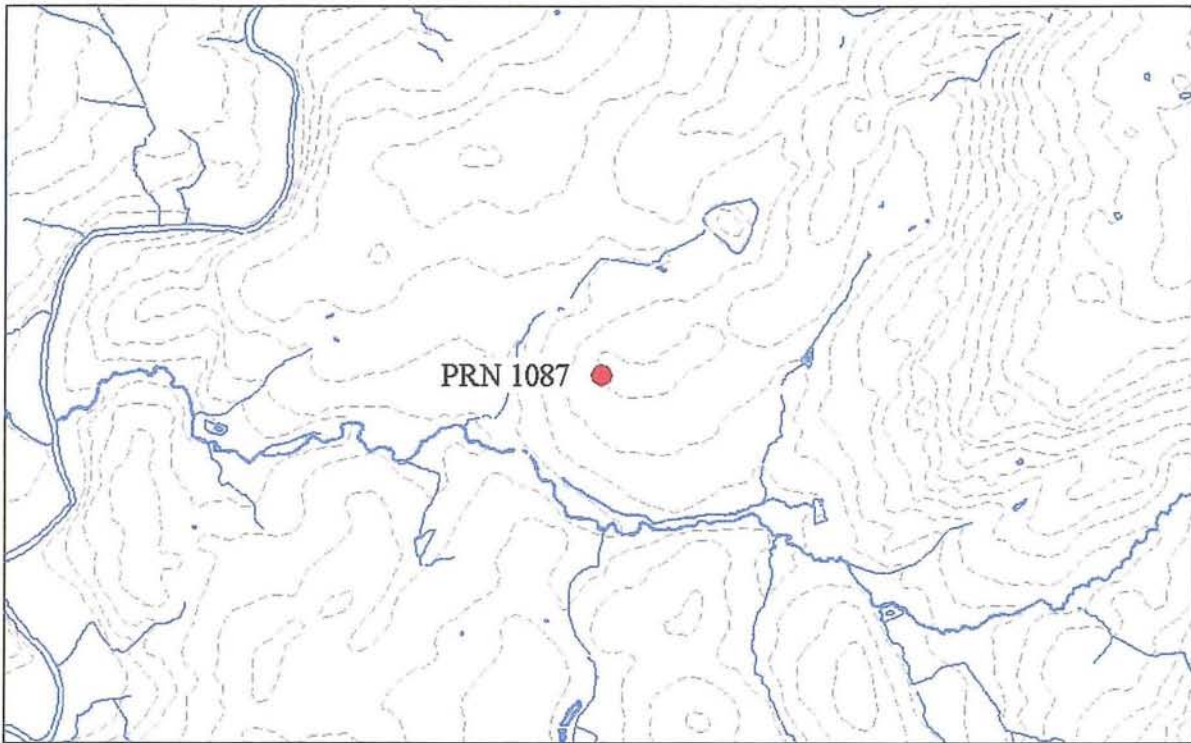
Scheduled Status: Rd030(POW)*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age ?*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.25 ha *Height:* 221m OD*Location:* Ridge end

Not visited

This small, near-circular, enclosure defined by a single bank and ditch enclosing an area calculated by the Royal Commission to be 50m from north to south by 43m. The bank has a maximum external height of 1.8m and internal height of 1.5m. The ditch is now no more than 0.6m deep. A slightly out-turned entrance on the west side of the enclosure was recorded by the Ordnance Survey, but the recent Royal Commission report suggests instead a simple 7m wide entrance.

The enclosure lies just below the crest of a hill on its west-facing slope, in a location gives little natural protection. Traditionally, an Iron Age date has been attributed to it , but it could be later or conceivably even earlier.

Not visited during the current survey.



PRN 1087 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1087 Caer Du Enclosure I, scaled at 1:2,500

Castle Bank Hillfort

SO0870456078

SO05NE

Scheduled Status: Rd149(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 2.10 ha *Height:* 373m OD*Location:* Hilltop

Visited

The hillfort known as Castle Bank extends along a pronounced narrow ridge, which is divided by a much lower saddle into two parts, the enclosures being on the northern part.

It is a complex monument which will require a full survey to establish the relational elements that comprise it.

The elongated enclosure at the northern end occupies the highest ground. Forming its long west side is a very obvious stony bank, with evidence on quarry hollow at its rear where material had been scooped and thrown forward. The opposite side is defined very large but the steep and craggy, almost precipitous, sides of the hill, and there is virtually no artificial enhancement here. A low bank begins to materialise towards the northern end of the scarp edge, but this is a later, almost certainly post-medieval enclosure boundary - it curves round on the north to pick up the defensive bank of the fort where that is present, and almost as rapidly diverge from it running across the interior of the fort and then across the line of the defences and down the hill. For a short distance along the north side, the defences comprise a stony bank, a ditch into which stone has tumbled and an outer bank. There is a possible entrance gap here, but the overall picture is confused by later use.

On the Ordnance Survey plan this enclosure is shown as being some 260m in length from north-east to south-west, but it is possible that it is smaller than this. At about 170m from the northern end, the stony bank turns eastwards as a scarp bank which appears to be artificially enhanced, but then merges with natural outcrops; if an integral part of the hillfort, this suggests that there may have been three rather than two enclosures, but it should be stressed that this is only a hypothesis.

Within this most northerly enclosure there are a minimum of eight terraces which are probably platforms for huts.

The middle enclosure matches its northern counterpart in the form of its defences on the west and east, i.e. a stony bank on the west and the natural scarp on the east. At the northern end of the west side the bank turns inwards to meet the scarp referred to above as the southern side of the northern enclosure. The south side of this enclosure is defined by a stony bank which merges into a natural rock outcrop toward its east end. At the western end it is broken by an out-turned entrance, stony dumps projecting tangentially down hill. Burnt and even some fused stone suggests that the entrance was fired, causing vitrification.

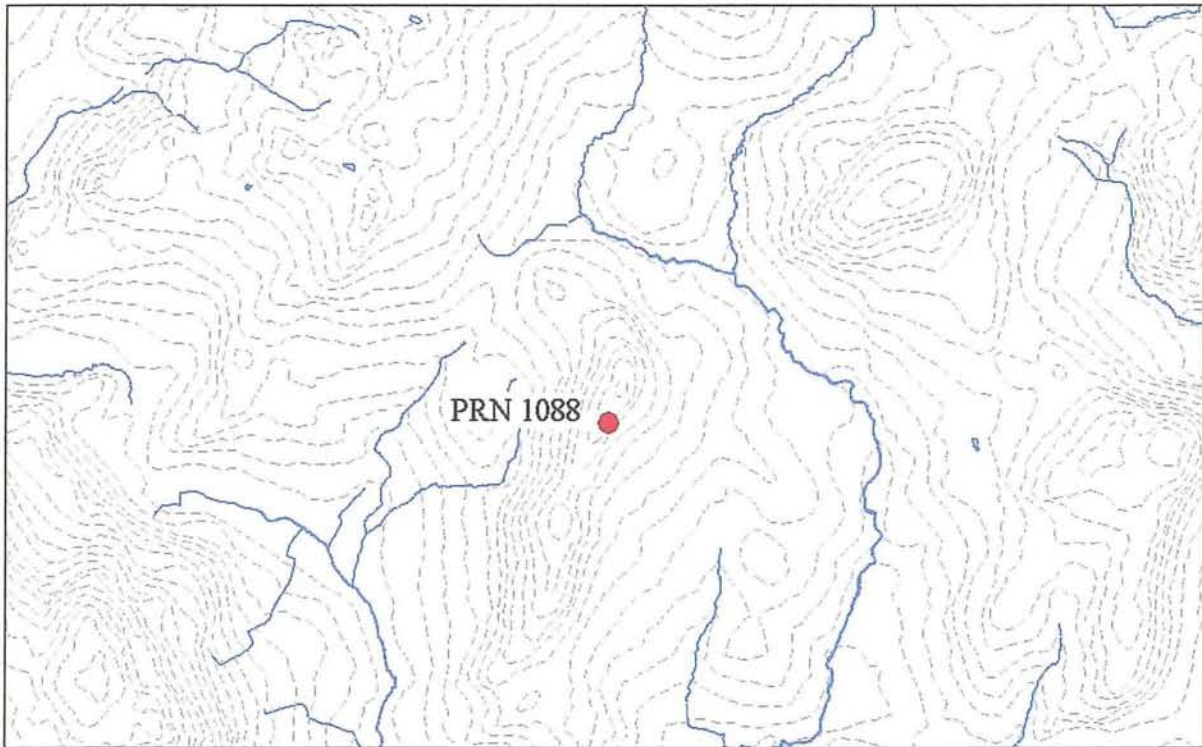
Internally, one post-medieval shelter lies behind the western rampart, but no obvious platforms were identified in a cursory examination of the interior.

The third enclosure lies to the south-west of the others. Rather than being an annexe (OS Card) or underlying the northern one (SMR) this appears to be a detached enclosure with its northern side, a natural rock outcrop some 10m or more to the south of the second enclosure.

The western side of the third enclosure is a stony bank which overall is a little less substantial than the western banks further north. It is accompanied by an intermittent quarry hollow and in

places there is also evidence of an external if rather shallow ditch. As this bank curves round to the south it becomes more scarp like and loses both quarry hollow and ditch. As with the other enclosures the defences on the east side are minimal, although in the less rocky area towards the northern end there are hints of a very low bank, little more than a marking out bank.

Internally, a single terrace can be seen on the west side, though this is not entirely convincing.



PRN 1088 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1088 Castle Bank Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

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Castell y Blaidd Hillfort

SO1247879808

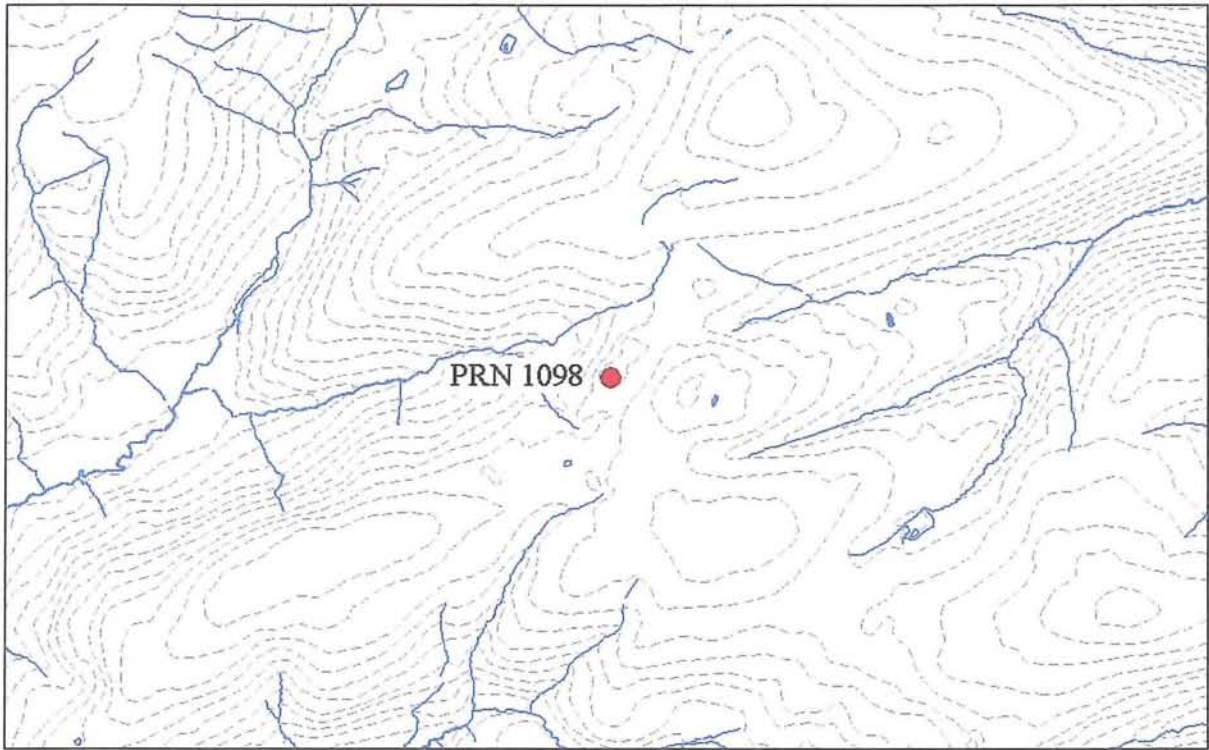
SO17NW

Scheduled Status: Rd102(POW)*Type:* Hillfort ?*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.21 ha *Height:* 433m OD*Location:* Hilltop

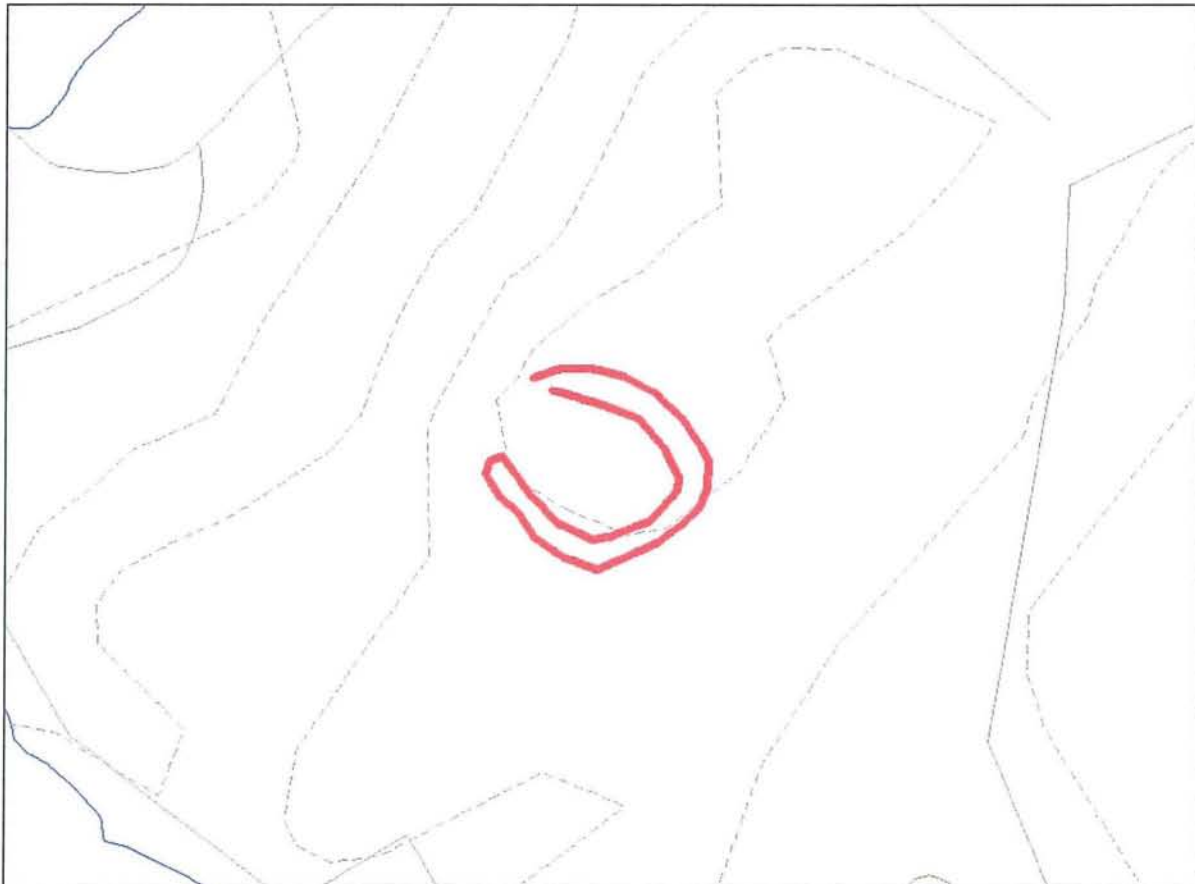
Not visited

The horse-shoe shaped enclosure with its open end, 21m wide, on the north-western downslope, measures some 55m north-east to south-west by 35m internally. It is enclosed by a single bank and outer ditch with a counterscarp bank that is prominent on the north-east. It is sited at the south-west end on a locally prominent knoll, the ground dropping away to the south.

Some doubts have been expressed as to whether this is indeed a prehistoric enclosure; a later, early medieval or medieval date has been mooted in the past, because of the curious morphology of the earthwork. The jury is out.



PRN 1098 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1098 Castell y Blaidd Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Cwm Aran Hillfort

SO1463070090

SO17SW

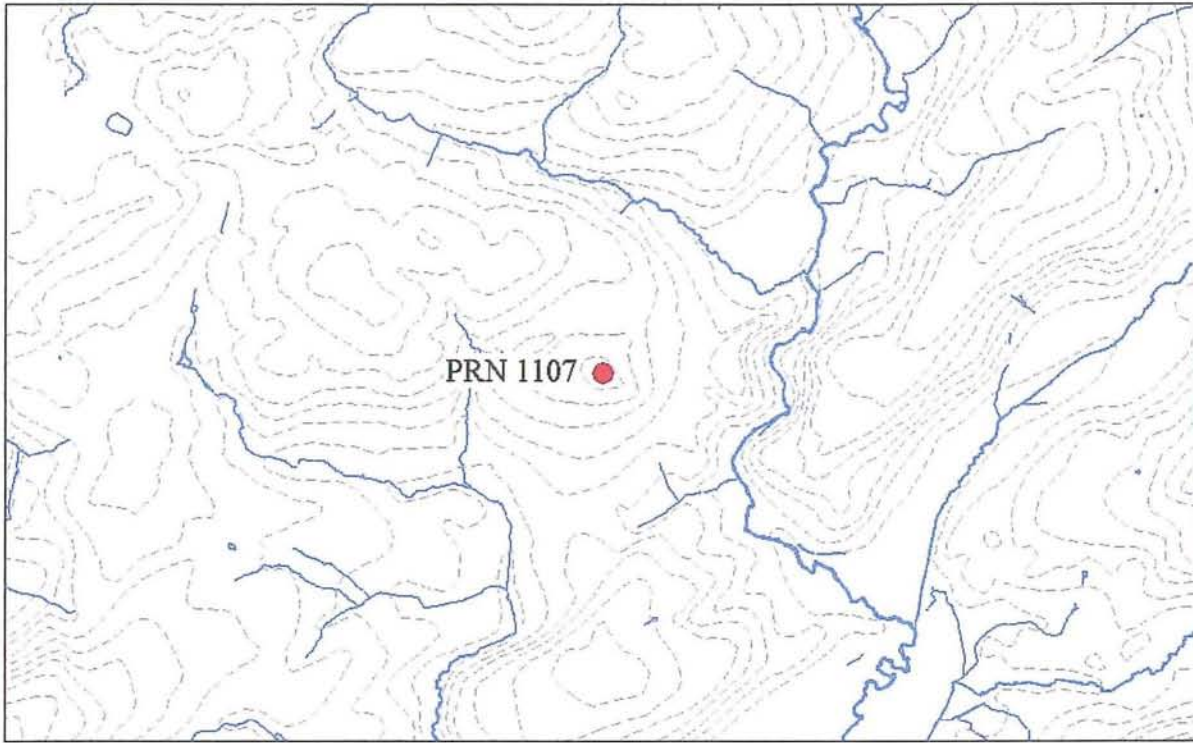
Scheduled Status: Rd094(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.38 ha *Height:* 328m OD*Location:* Hilltop

Visited

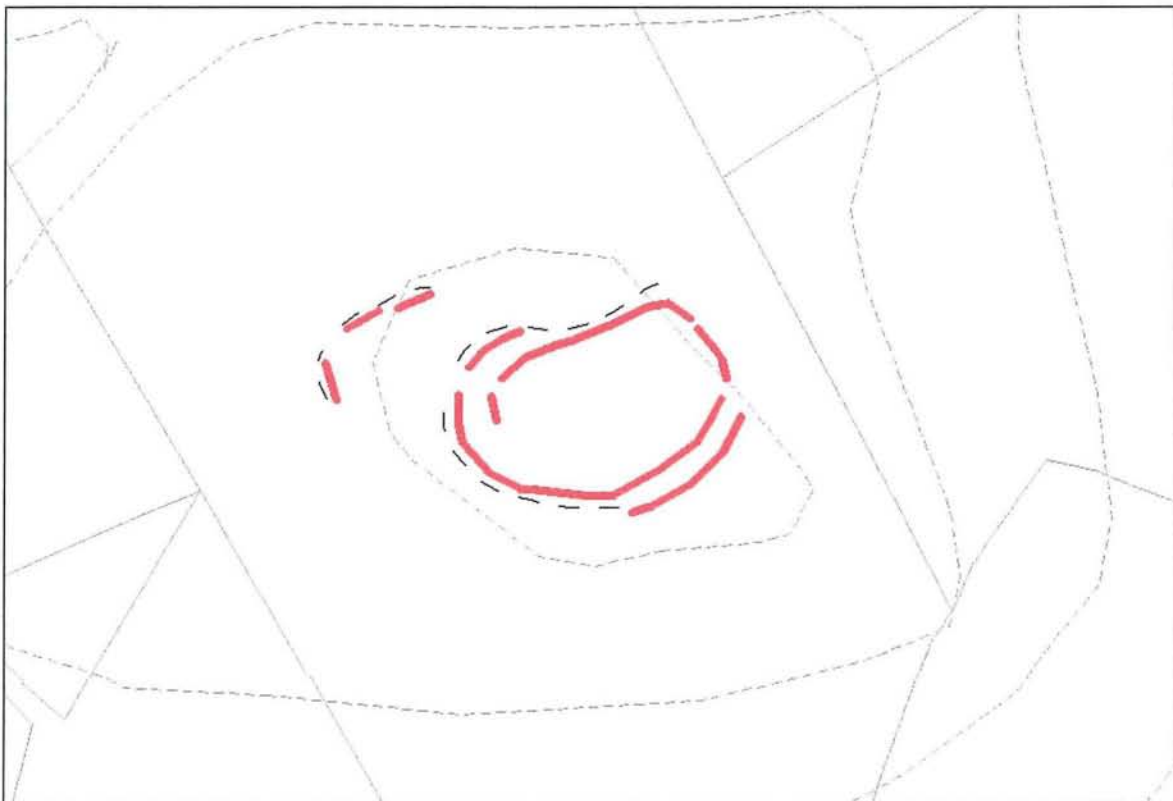
Cwm Aran hillfort is essentially a univallate hillfort, colloquially kidney-shaped and with internal axes of 75m from east to west and just under 50m from north-west to south-east. It is however more complex than this. Firstly, the bank and ditch, the latter intermittent in places, has an outer bank showing as little more than a low counterscarp on the south side. Also on the western side the two arms of the earthwork overlap to create a funnelled appearance for a distance of some 30m. However, this does not appear to be an exotic entrance form for there are gaps in both the inner and the outer earthwork to form an 8m-wide entrance. A second gap on the eastern side no more than 3m wide appears to form a secondary entrance, though this may be of a later date.

Thirty-five metres to the west of the main entrance is another earthwork. Whether this should be termed a cross-ridge bank or an annexe bank is unclear but either way it is evident that there was some sort of outer 'enclosure' here and two waterlogged hollows might conceivably represent water-collection points or even wells. . It has however two gaps in it, the more southerly of which looks to be the entrance. However, the earthwork as an entity might be considered unfinished.

Apparently previously unnoticed, a 16m-long rectangular hut occupies the interior of the earthwork. Conventionally this should be attributed to the medieval period, but it is not impossible that it is either later or earlier than this period.



PRN 1107 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1107 Cwm Aran Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Fron Goch Enclosure I

SO21777215

SO27SW

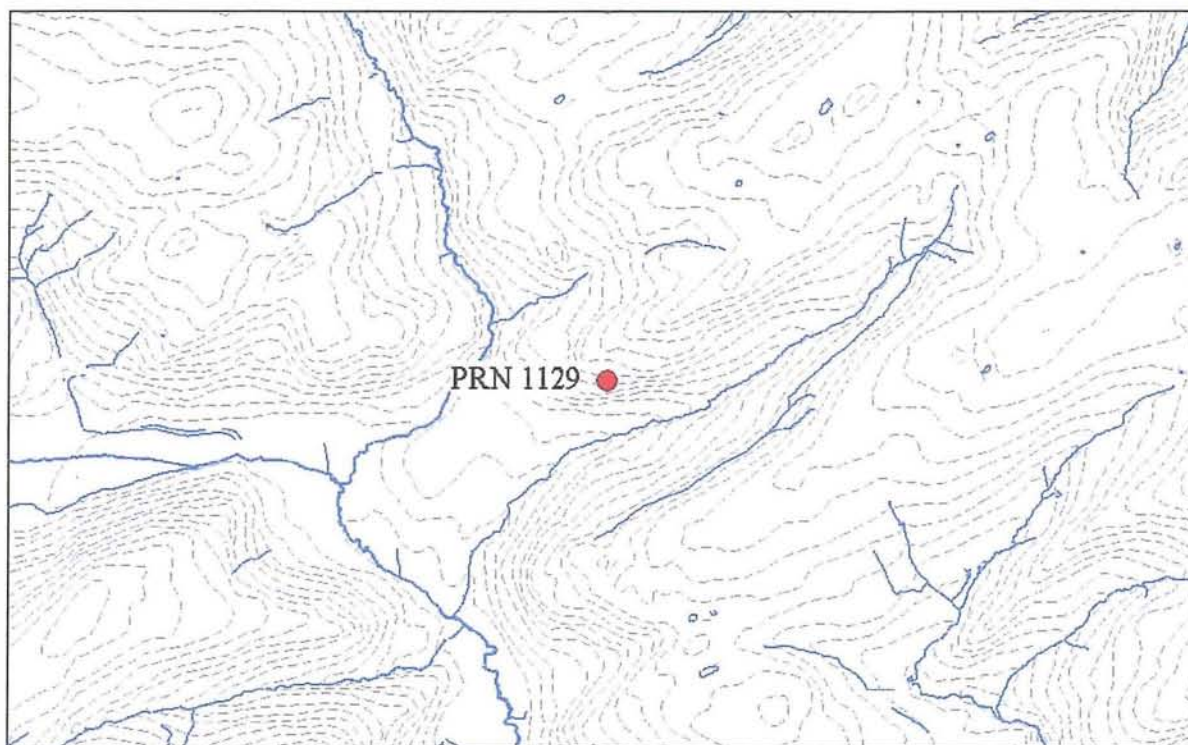
Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 335m OD*Location:* Hill slope

Visited

The site is located on a slight terrace on the south-facing slope of Fron Goch ridge and lies in open improved pasture. It is a fairly large enclosure, some 70m east to west by 67m north to south (interior). The enclosure has a recognisable bank on the east, west and north sides, but no evidence of a bank on the southern side except possibly for a slight artificial scarp above the steep hillslope, now completely covered in bracken. The entrance, 7m wide, lies on the south-west-west side, enhanced by a sheep track that traverses the enclosure from east to west. The bank is fairly well defined on the east side with a faint ditch. On the north the bank and ditch run parallel with the ridge and the defences are most distinctive where they swing round to the south, the bank here being about 8m wide and the ditch 3m wide. At this point the bank stands to a height of 1.2m, when viewed from the west.

The interior appears to have three surviving house(?) platforms, evenly spread, south-facing and tucked into the lee of the northern rampart. All are approximately 5m in width. The enclosure and outlying pasture has been heavily improved.

No plan is available of this site.



PRN 1129 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Garth Enclosure

SO0377867277

SO06NW

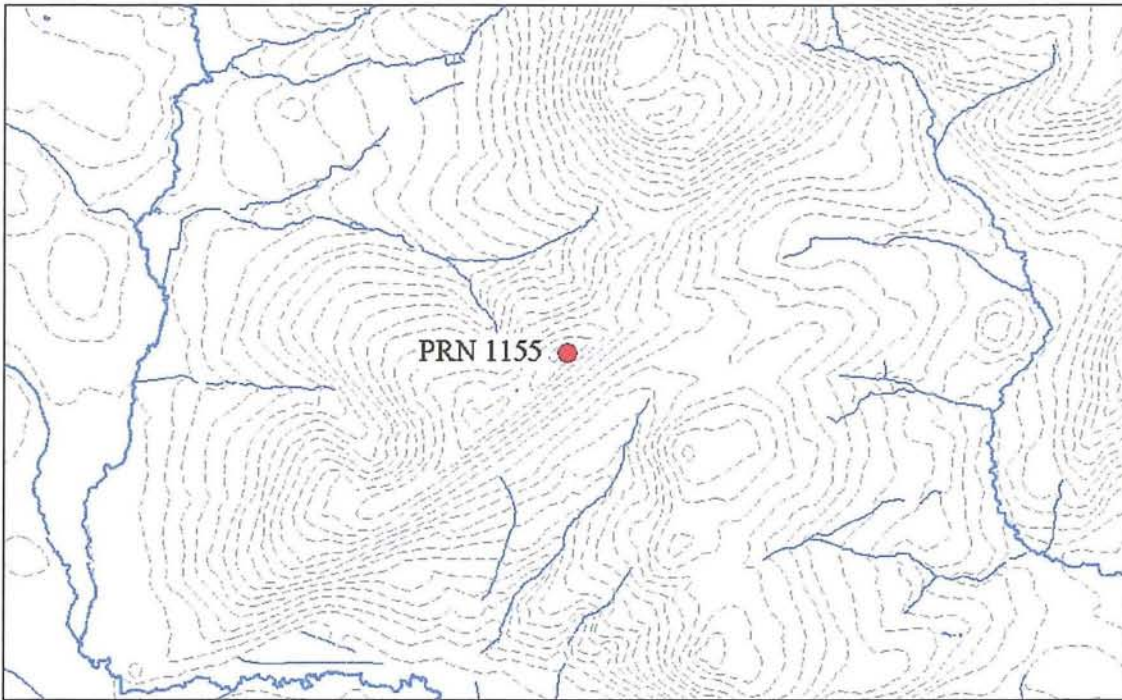
Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age ?*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.38 ha *Height:* 402m OD*Location:* Hilltop

Visited

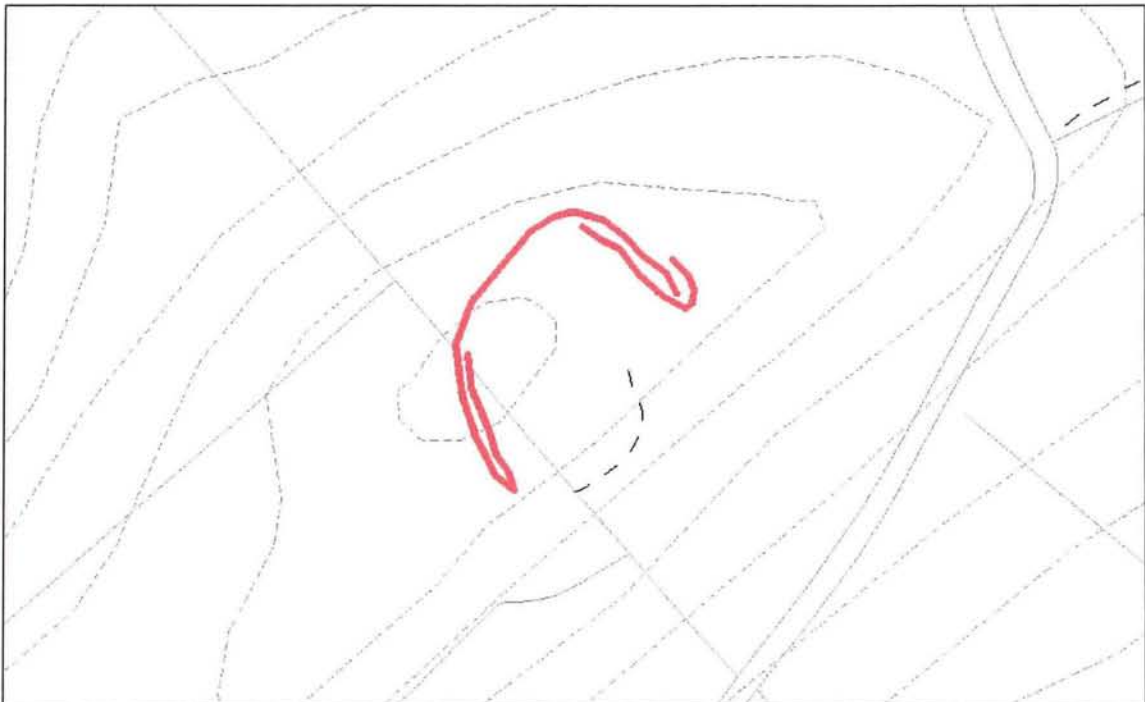
A defended enclosure located on the summit of Garth Hill, north-east of Nantmel, it commands excellent views in all directions, The approach to the enclosure is along a narrow spur/ridgeline from the south-east. The site, which appears to be unfinished, occupies the low-lying summit and consists of two well defined embankments and accompanying ditches situated on the north-east and south-west limits of the site. The north-east bank stands to a height of 3.9m above the present base of the ditch and up to 1m above the interior. It is approximately 13m in width and follows a well defined line for at least 27m running south-west to north-north-east until it is defined only by a north-facing slope and shelf for a further 15m. There is extensive animal erosion (sheep scrapes and rabbit burrowing) along the eastern face, exposing the construction material of slate and shale. The accompanying ditch on the east side is up to 3.5m wide and 0.6m in depth.

The south-west bank, of similar construction, stands to a height of 2.7m above the ditch and 0.5m above the interior. The ditch on the western side is 2m in width, varying in depth from 0.3m at the north-west end to 0.5m at the centre and south. A counterscarp bank survives, at best, to a height of 0.5m with a width of 2m. The overall length of the main embankment is approximately 50m with an average width of 9m. The north-west end is reduced to a shelf terminating short of the modern fenceline that crosses the site from north to south. There is a slight return north-eastwards suggesting that it was intended to continue the bank across the north face but this work was unfinished. The south-western end of the bank simply fades downslope again implying unfinished works.

On the south no earthwork links the two banks although the topography suggests that this would have been an ideal point to enclose the hilltop. To the south-east of the enclosure a ridge-line projects south-east down to the modern road. There appear to be the remnants of a holloway/trackway along this ridge leading up to the south-east corner of the enclosure. An earthwork embankment possibly along the northern side of this track gives weight to the postulated entrance being on the south-east of the enclosure.



PRN 1155 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1155 Garth Enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

Wellfield Hillfort

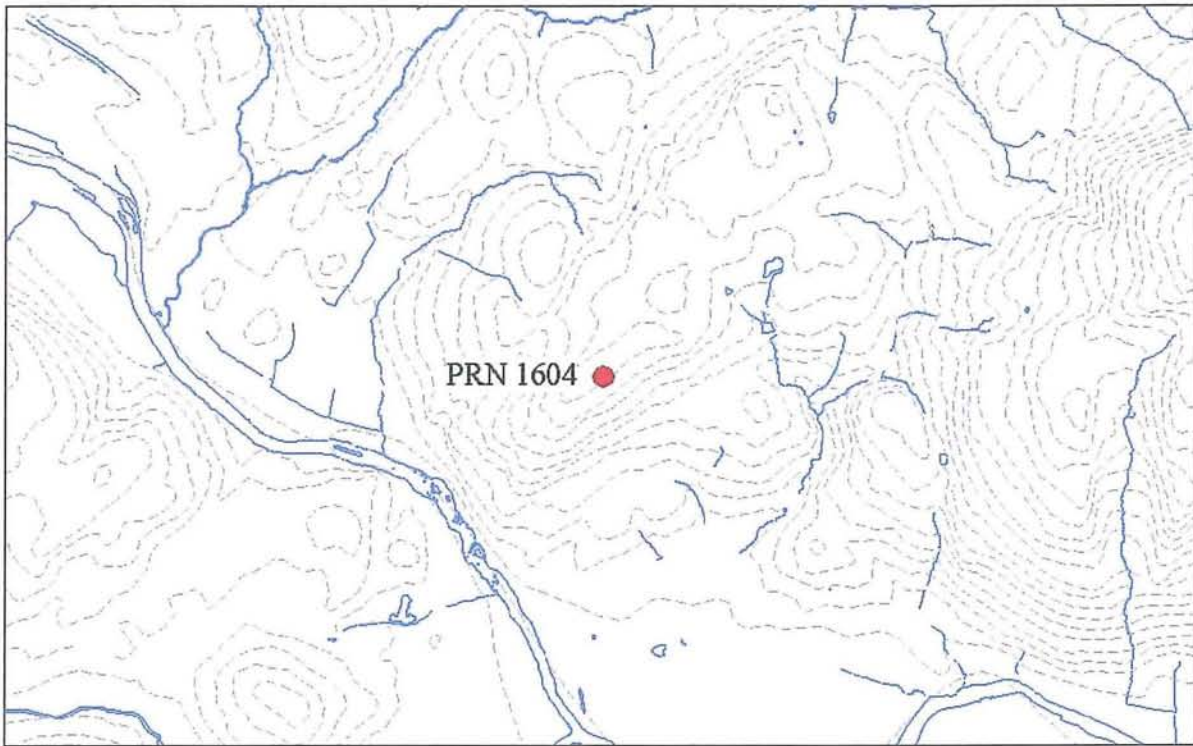
SO03555280

SO05SW

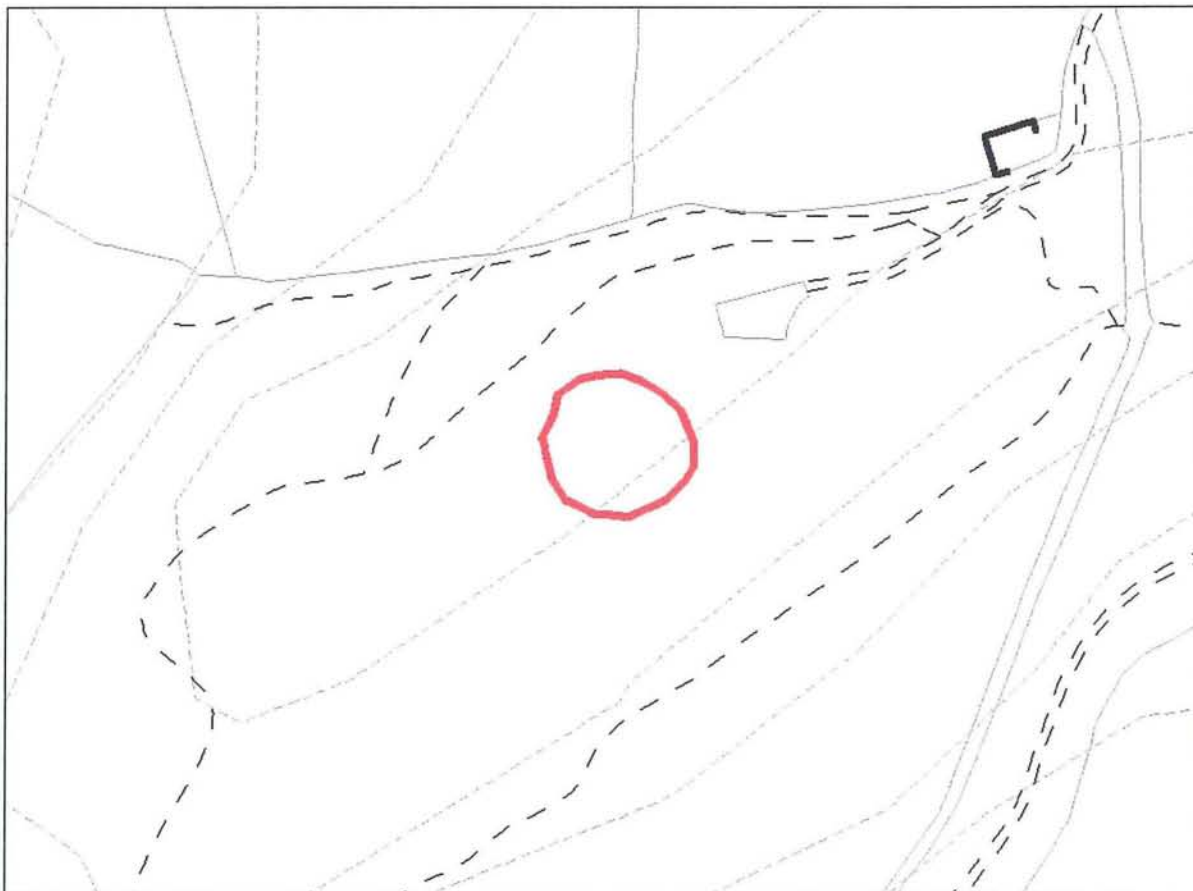
Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.18 ha *Height:* 243m OD*Location:* Hilltop

Visited

Wellfield Hill has the remains of a sub-circular enclosure on a local summit; the overall diameter is approximately 60m, the interior about 50m in diameter. Earlier records tend to suggest that the site has been levelled completely. However, the defences survive as a scarp, externally up to 1.5m high, running for about 40m on the north-east, east and south sides. Just to the south of magnetic east, a 10m-long section of bank lies on top of the scarp and is 4m wide and up to 0.7m high. The site of the entrance is unknown, mainly as a result of past disturbance associated with forestry work which seems to have removed some of the defences and disturbed the interior.



PRN 1604 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1604 Wellfield Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Caer Einon Hillfort

SO0636053045

SO05SE

Scheduled Status: Rd014(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 366m OD*Location:* Ridge end

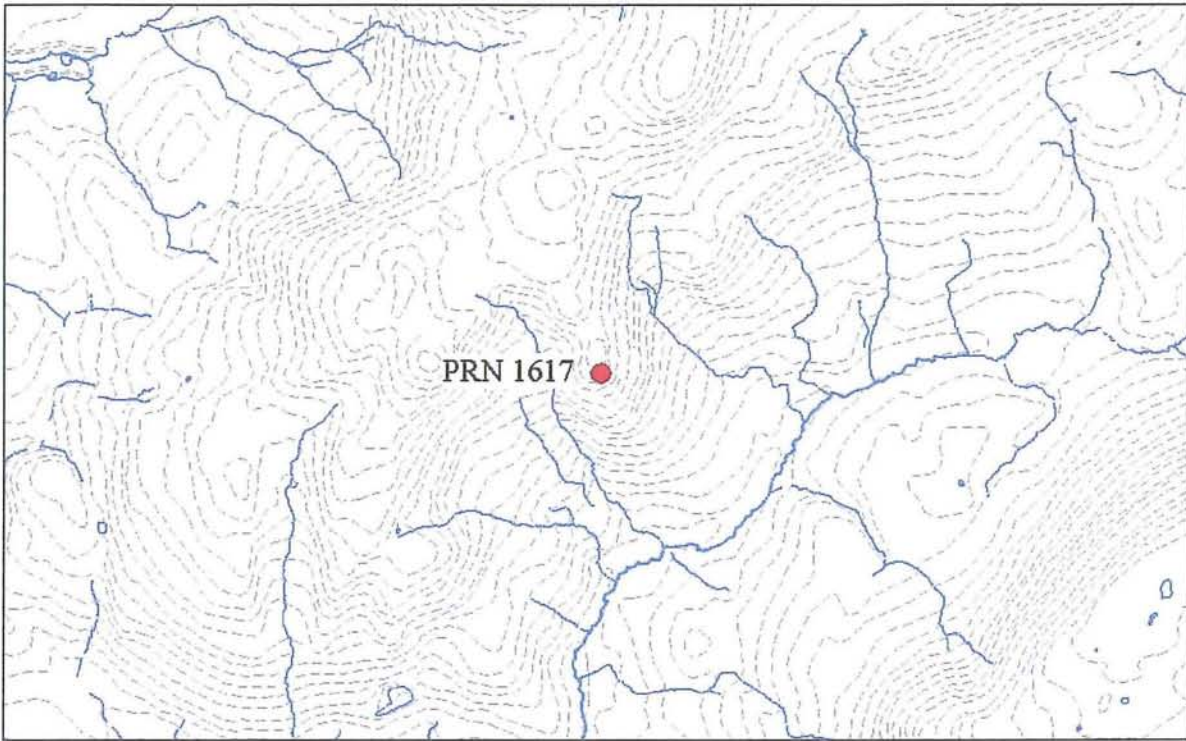
Not visited

A multivallate fort inasmuch as there are three banks, the two outermost across the ridge leading to the knoll, the innermost a curving bank following the contours. The two innermost banks are the strongest while the third bank and ditch, 20m to north, is somewhat weaker. Evidently, the steepness of the rocky promontory on the east, south and west precluded the need for defences on these sides.

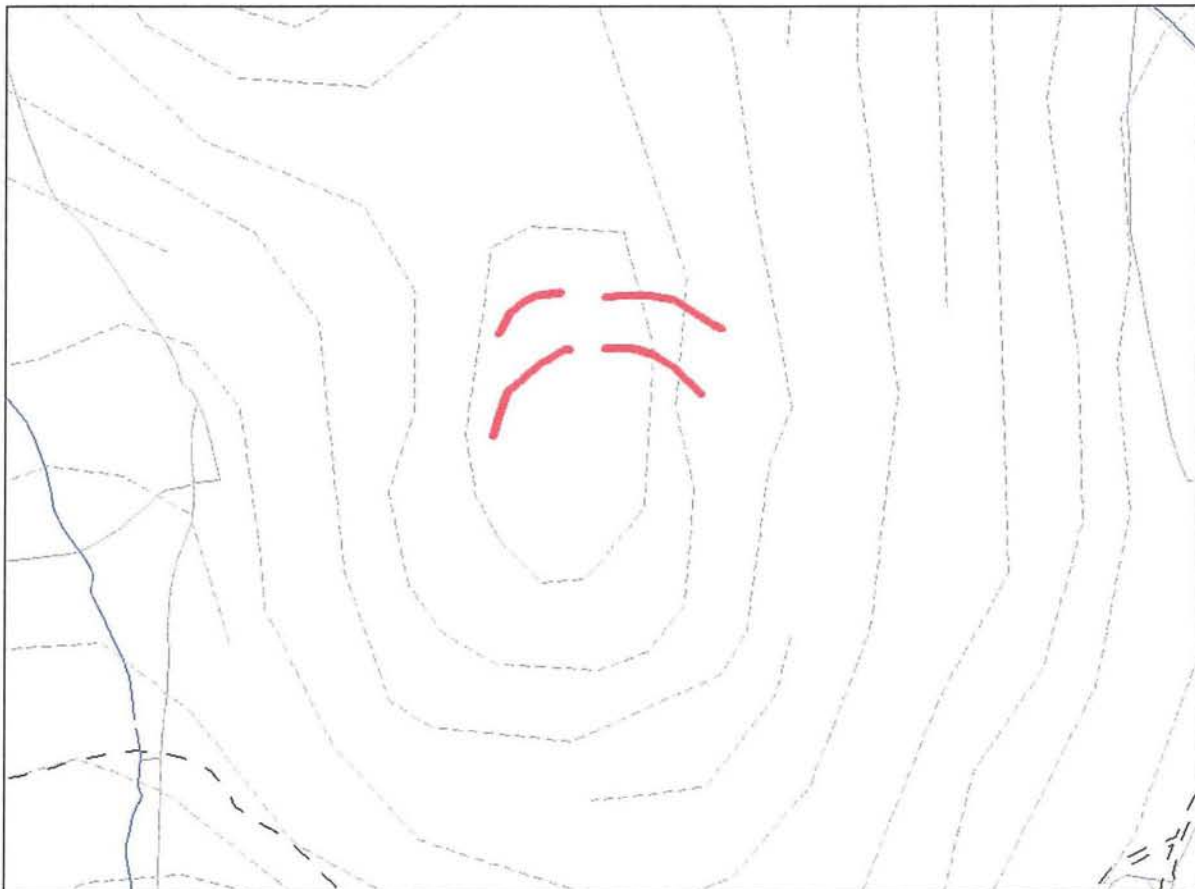
The entrance to the innermost enclosure, slightly inturned, lies in the centre of its earthwork defences, while the simple entrance through the middle bank lies at the east end above the natural scarp of the hill.

Four possible hut circles have been identified on the south-western side of the hillfort. Three of these measure about 7m in diameter, the fourth about 5m. The back edges of the hut circles are said to be about 1-2m high with large loose stones visible, presumably indicating that they were terraced into the hillslope.

The site was not visited during the present survey.



PRN 1617 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1617 Caer Einon Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Caer Fawr Fort

SO05785310

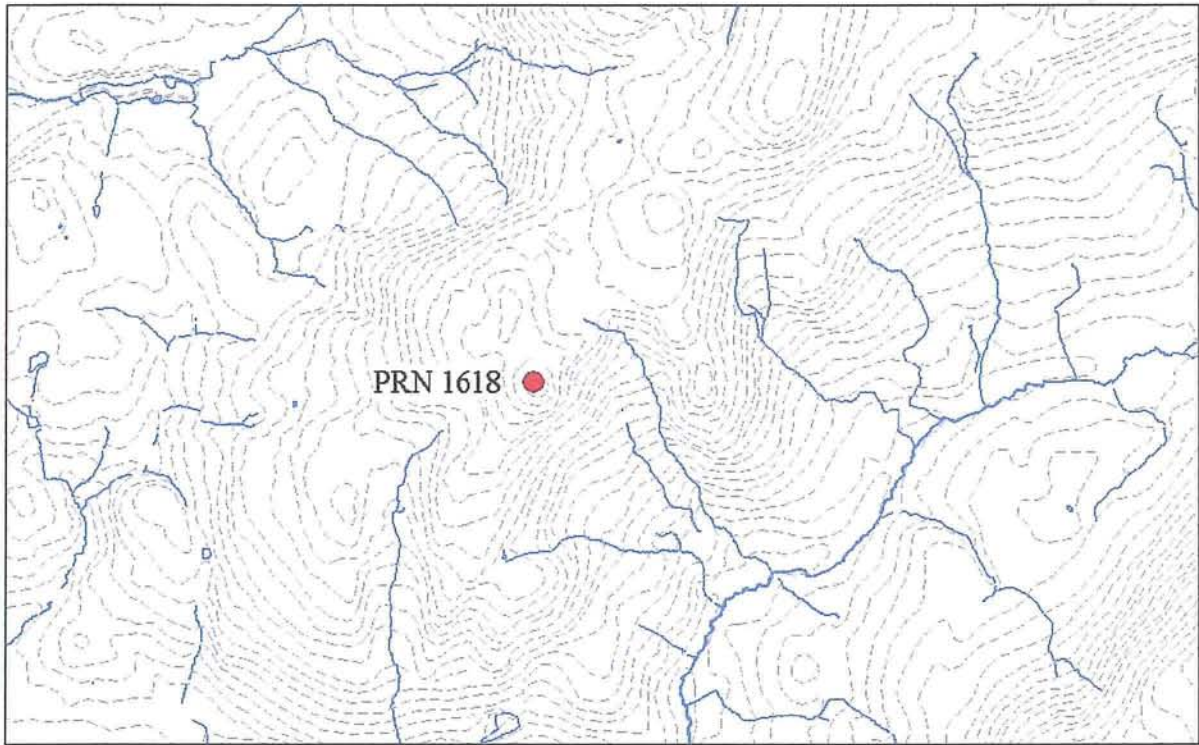
SO05SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 1.2 ha *Height:* 392m OD*Location:* Hilltop; Inland promontory

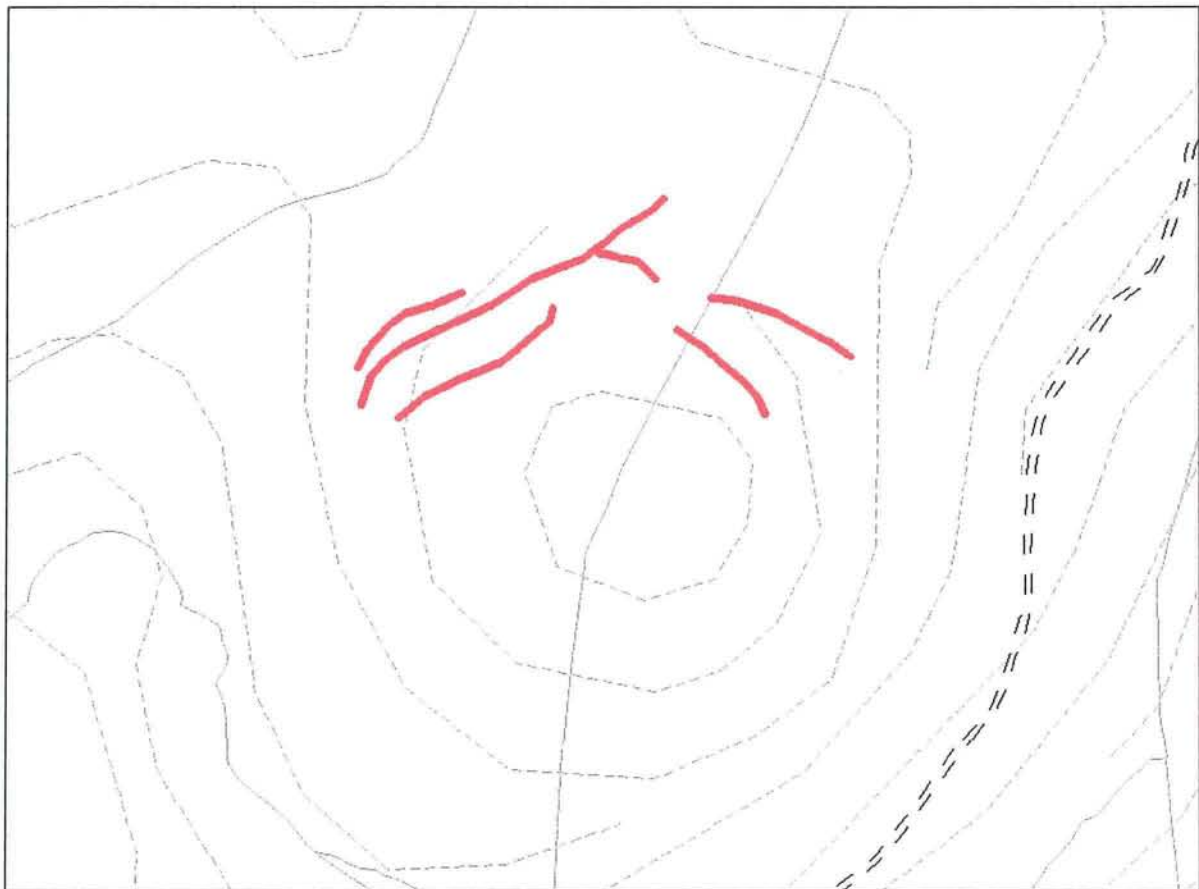
Visited

Caer Fawr is a hillfort situated on the local summit of a south-facing promontory. The interior is approximately 1.2ha in area, the imprecision being a result of the how the promontory is defined. It could be said to be roughly oval or sub-circular, except for the north-west side which is squared off by the defences. No definite traces of hut platforms were apparent, but there are level areas which would have been suitable. The defences are generally bivallate and, on the north-west side, comprise an outer bank and ditch, 11.1m in total width and with an apparent height of 2.0m from the base of the ditch, together with an inner scarp up to 1.6m high, spaced 10m inside the bank. At the N corner a scarp, previously suggested as a barbican, continues the line of the outer bank in a north-east direction, but the defences curve around to run south-east and are then linked to form the N side of the entrance passageway. On the south side of the entrance passage, the banks mirror this arrangement before running south-east and becoming widely spaced; they end at a natural crag which forms the south part of the defences. A scarp between the banks could be natural but may also indicate that there were three ramparts, or a redundant section of bank. The wide spacing of the bivallate sections of the ramparts matches that recognised on some of the other defensive enclosures on the Carneddau Hills (see PRN 1625, for example). On the W, a possibly augmented natural scarp runs south-east from the point where the inner scarp and the bank and ditch meet, also ending at the crag. The entrance is formed in the base of a shallow 'V' in the defences, with the passage which runs into the enclosure being approximately 20m long and 3.5m wide.

An area of peat bog is located c.200m to 300m to the north-east, its depth is unknown but is very likely to be over 0.5m.



PRN 1618 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1618 Caer Fawr Fort, scaled at 1:2,500

Gaer Hillfort

SO08545483

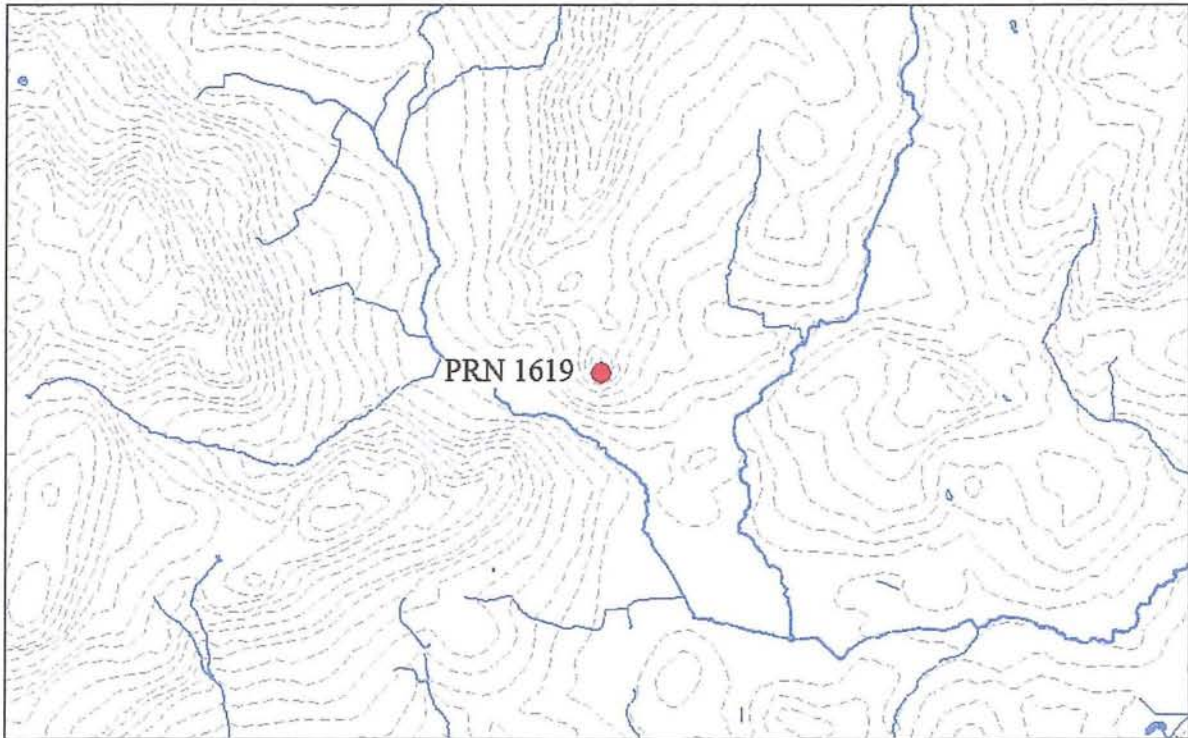
SO05SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Hillfort ?*Date:* Iron Age ?*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.23 ha *Height:* 282m OD*Location:* Hilltop

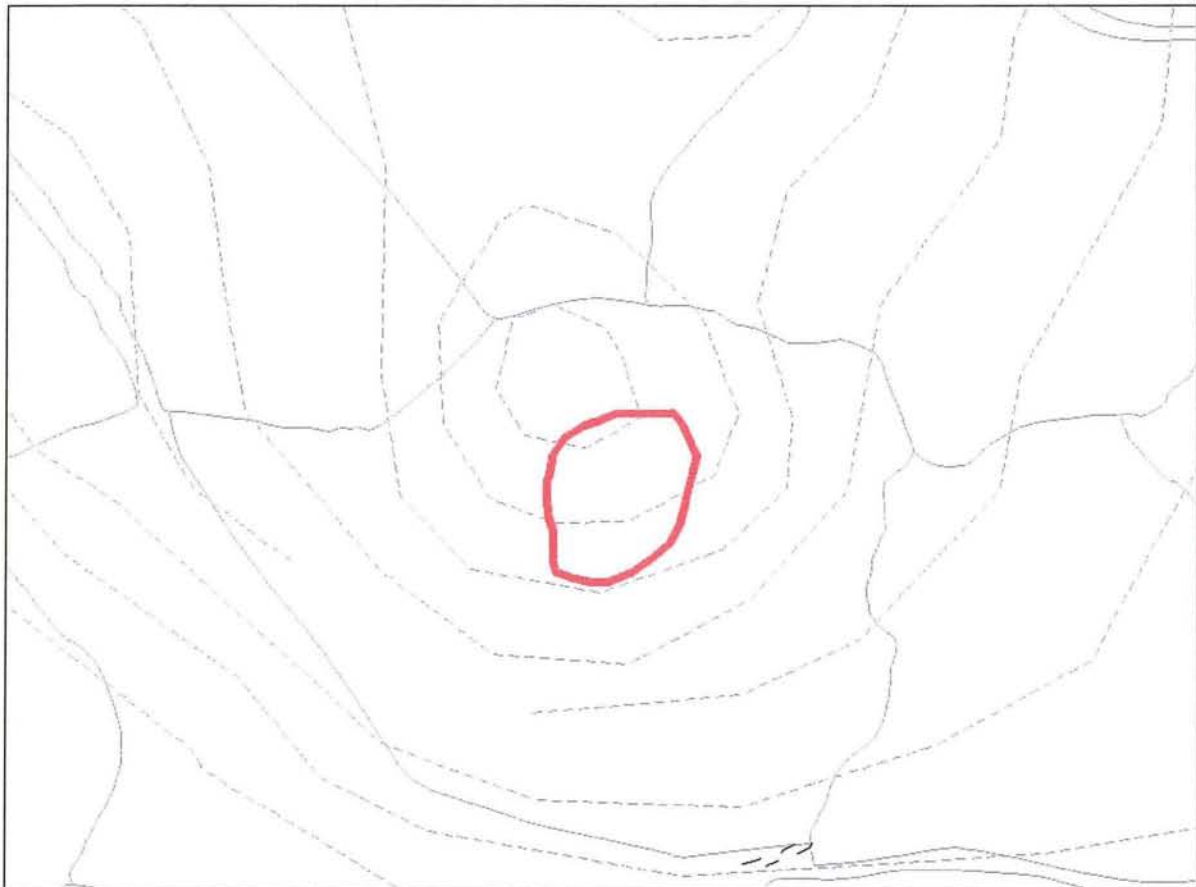
Visited

This is a sub-oval enclosure on the edge of a hill summit. The defensive circuit is little more than a raised terrace surrounding the summit at the crest of the slope. Generally the terrace is only 0.5m high externally, except on the east where it is up to 1.0m high, and it seems probable that the defences were palisaded. The entrance is located on the N side, where a terraced trackway approaches from the north-west, ascending the slope in a rising traverse. No obvious defensive features at the entrance, except that the track is overlooked by the adjoining section of rampart. The interior may have hut sites on one or two of the naturally terraced areas that exist, but the bracken cover, in particular, renders this uncertain.

The internal area of the enclosure measures approximately 75m north-east/south-west by 50m, or 80m by 55m encompassing the defences. It is small and is probably best viewed as a defended enclosure rather than a hillfort.



PRN 1619 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1619 Gaer Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Cwm Berwyn Hillfort

SO0727554830

SO05SE

Scheduled Status: Rd123(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.35 ha *Height:* 396m OD*Location:* Spur

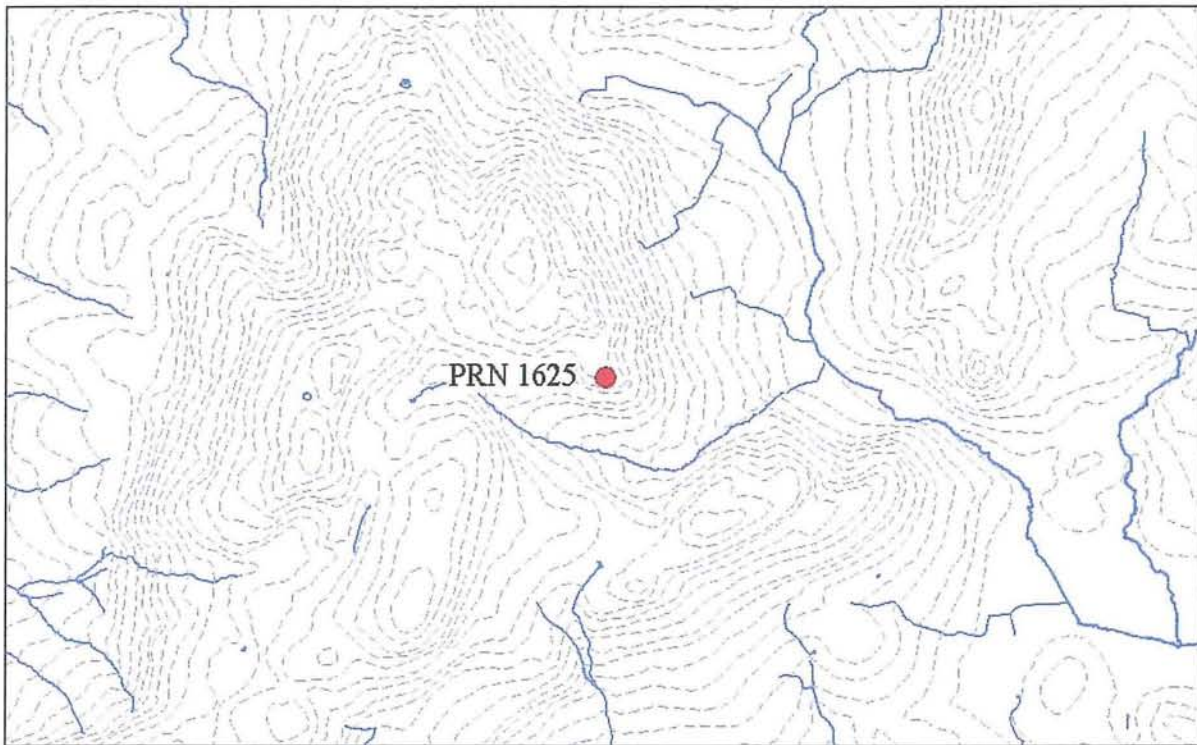
Visited

This promontory fort is protected by very steep sides on east, south and west, cut off from the adjoining upland at a saddle by artificial defences on the north and north-west.

The defences consist of an inner bank with an inner construction hollow, external ditch and counterscarp bank, beyond which there is a gap of c.12m to the outer bank and ditch. Both defence lines run across the promontory but the inner earthworks whilst commencing against a scarp on the east curve round to meet a natural escarpment on the south.

The entrance in the outer defences is on the north-west side of the enclosure, from where the access route runs parallel to the inner bank until it reaches the entrance in the inner defences, which lies on the west side of the enclosure. The inner entrance is faced by a probable circular hut platform, and there appear to be another nine similar platforms in varying degrees of preservation within the interior, all of which are in the order of 5m in diameter. Occasional clusters of two to three platforms occur. Their presence seem to have been overlooked by previous commentators. There has been some erosion of the outer bank, although this is grassed over, while the inner bank has an erosion scar on its north face which has revealed potential traces of a stone revetment.

The interior measures approximately 75m by 75m, while the overall area of the enclosure and its defences is some 120m north to south by 80m. The inner bank is 1.2m high internally and 5m high externally, while the outer bank is 0.6m high internally and 1.7m high externally.



PRN 1625 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 1625 Cwm Berwyn Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Knobley enclosure

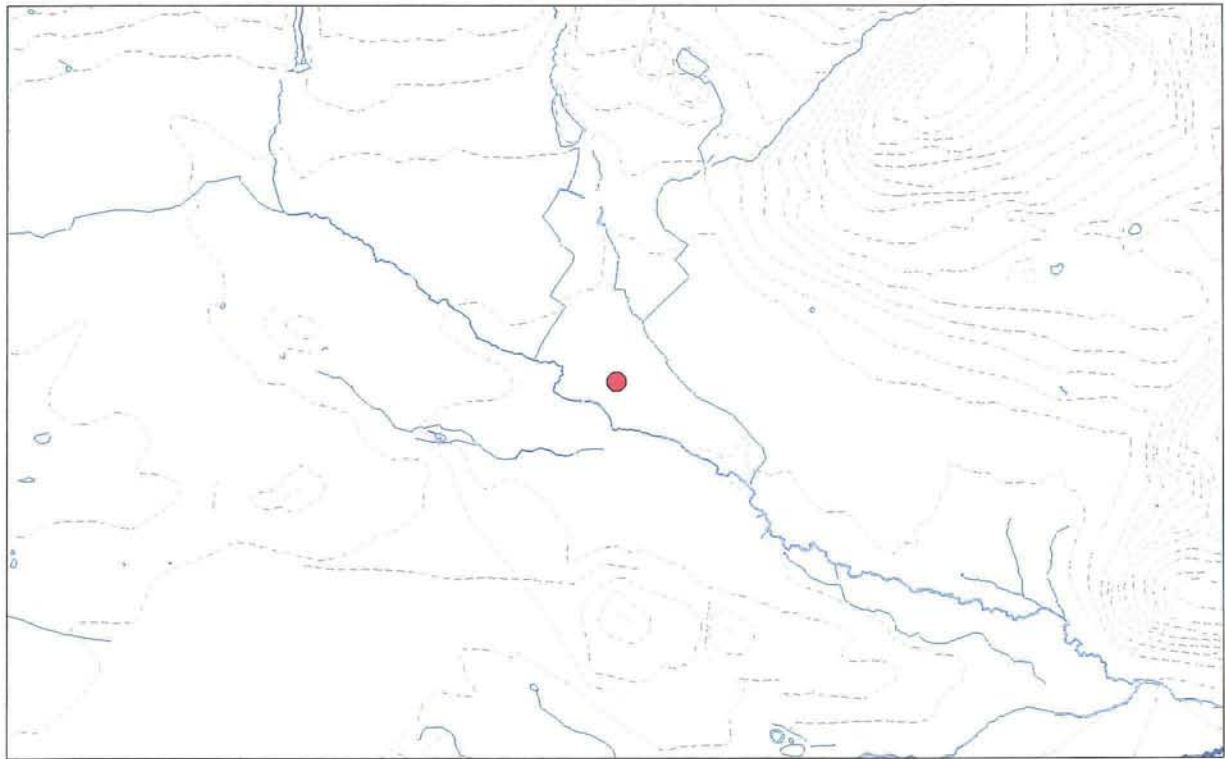
SO2621361737

SO26SE

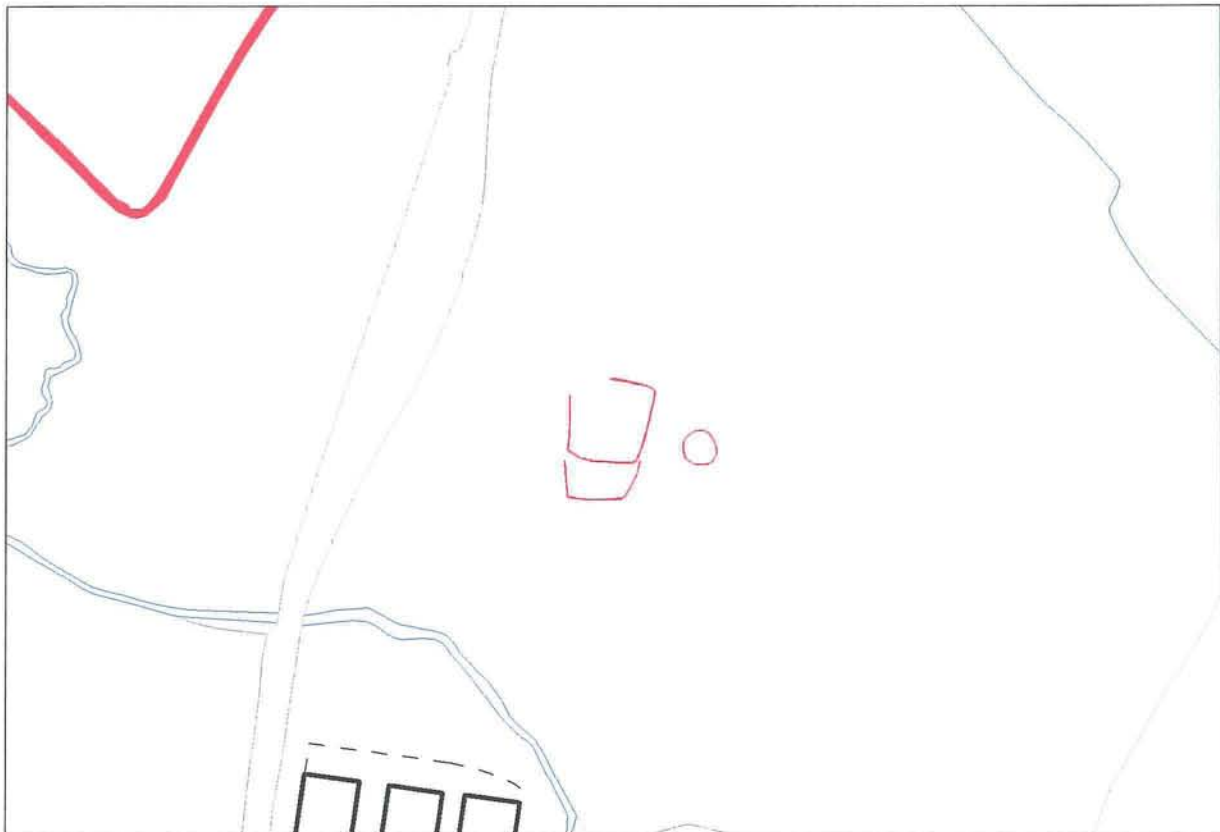
Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Roman ?*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* 0.07 ha *Height:* 183m OD*Location:* Valley floor

Visited

An approximately square cropmark enclosure defined by a single ditch, about 27m east to west by 27m north to south. It occupies level ground in the Walton basin. There is also a sub-rectangular annexe, 20m east to west by 10m north to south, appended to the south side of the main enclosure. No traces of this enclosure were visible in recently re-seeded pasture field.



PRN 2274 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 2274 Knobley enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

Dunn's Lane enclosure

SO2670662562

SO26SE

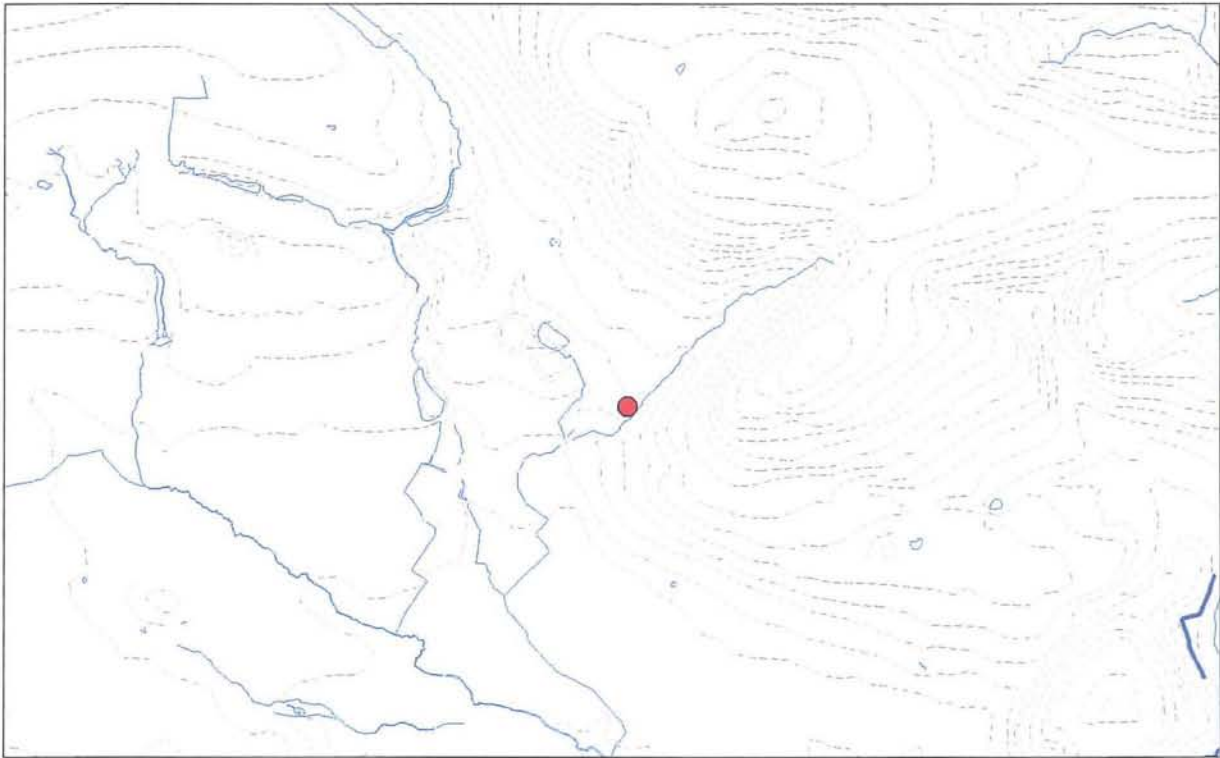
Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Iron Age ?*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* 0.08 ha *Height:* 213m OD*Location:* Valley base

Visited

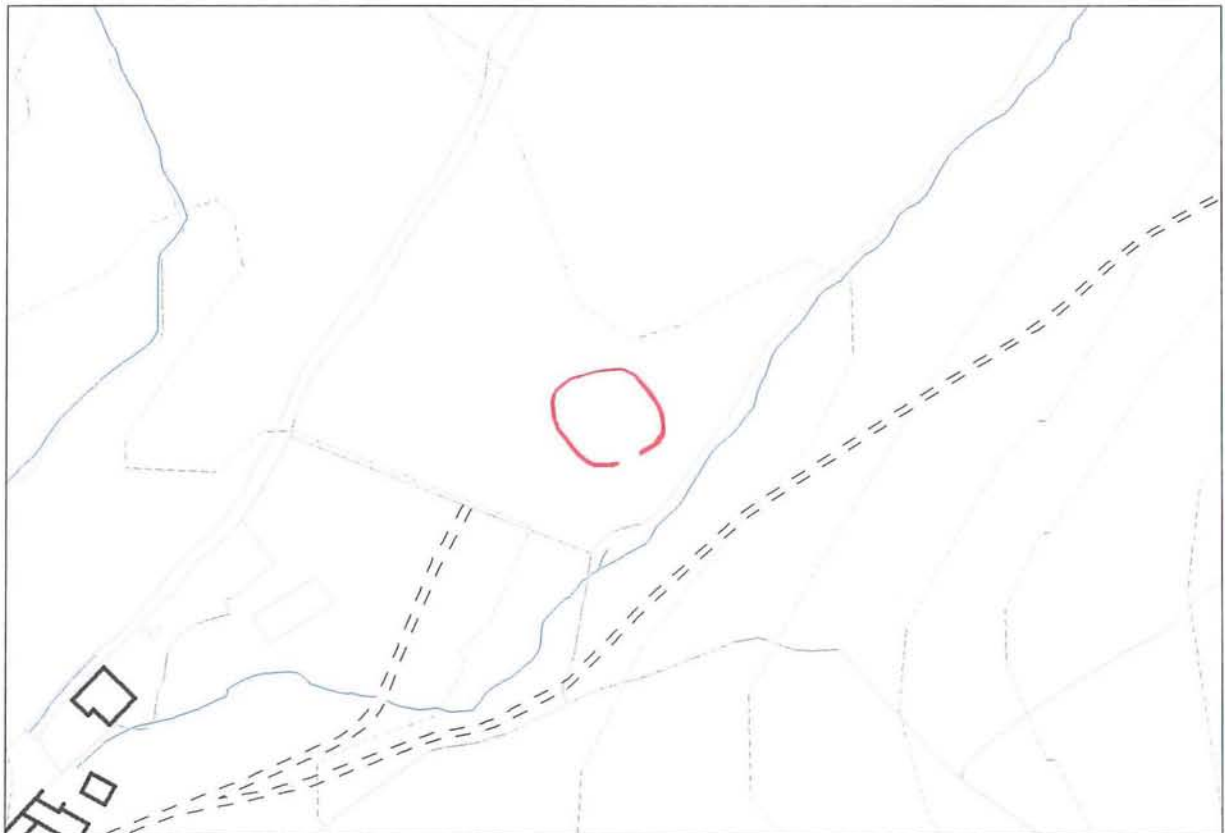
The cropmarks of an enclosure with a pit alignment and ridge and furrow were recorded on an unidentified CUCAP photograph by CPAT in 1977, and noted by the Ordnance Survey on a record card in 1980. However, a field investigator of the OS was unable to find any surface traces in 1981, and it appears that a site visit by CPAT in 1994 confirmed the absence of surface detail. A further HER entry suggested that the cropmark depicted a sub-circular, single-ditched enclosure, 32.2m in diameter, with an entrance on the south-east. Modern field boundaries were visible to the east on the aerial photography.

The aerial photograph (CUCAP BUG 055; 12 July 1975) shows a clear, sub-circular enclosure. The full perimeter is not wholly obvious because of a palaeochannel or other geomorphological anomaly, and although there is a hint of an entrance on the south this may be misleading. There is one dark anomaly within the enclosure, but this does not appear to be archaeological significant. The site lies close to one of the several small streams that feed into the eastern part of the Walton Basin.

There is very little to add from field observation as there is no visible trace of the enclosure in an improved pasture field.



PRN 2275 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 2275 Dunn's Lane enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

Benbow Wood Enclosure

SO28326282

SO26SE

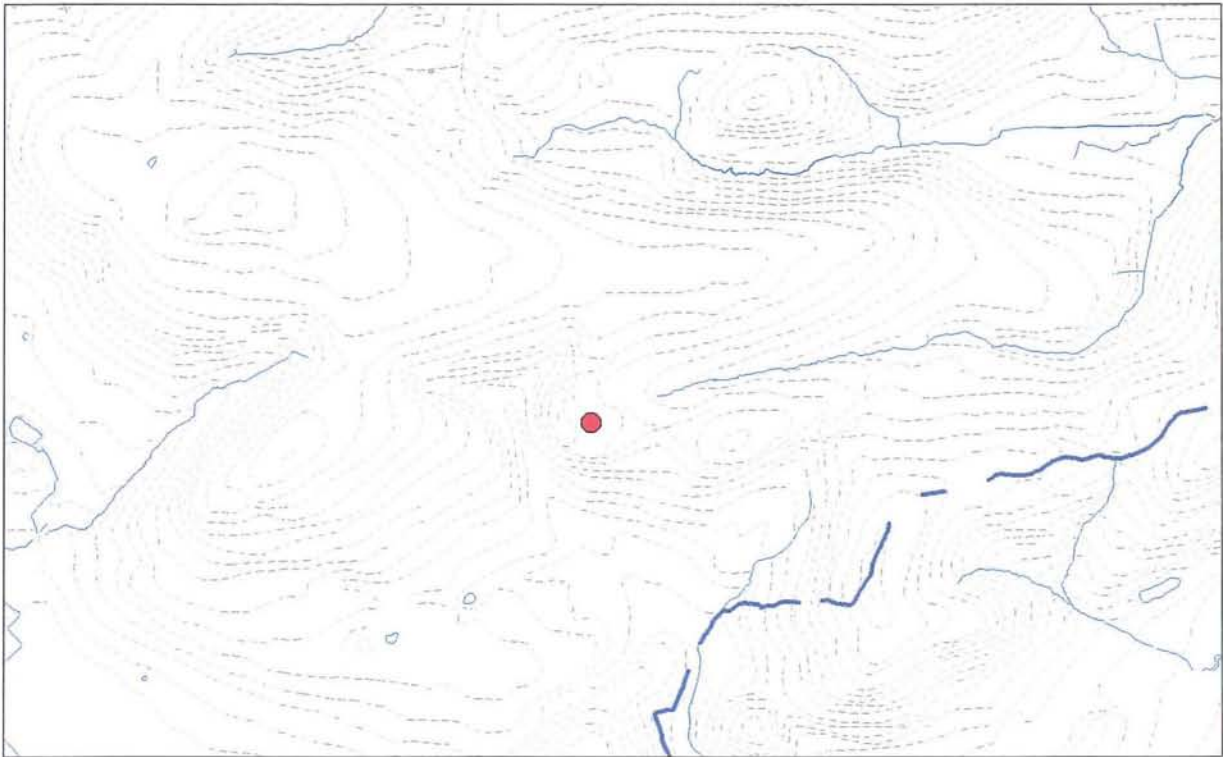
Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Iron Age ?*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* 0.34 ha *Height:* 280m OD*Location:* Hill slope

Access refused

The oblique aerial photos taken by Cambridge University (CUCAP BFU 56; BGD 88 & 90) reveal a cropmark enclosure of somewhat irregular shape, two obliquely angled straight sides linked by a third curving one, and defined by a single ditch. Its dimensions are approximately 60m from north to south and 50m from east to west. Branching out to the south and to the north-west are linear ditches, also showing as cropmarks and perhaps representing an associated field system (plotted by CPAT 2005).

From the map the site appears to occupy a sheltered location with a knoll to the west and has a stream just downhill to the east.

Access to this site was denied by the owner, although it is likely that very few if any above-ground traces remain of this feature.



PRN 2276 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 2276 Benbow Wood enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

Knapp Farm enclosure

SO2440859977

SO25NW

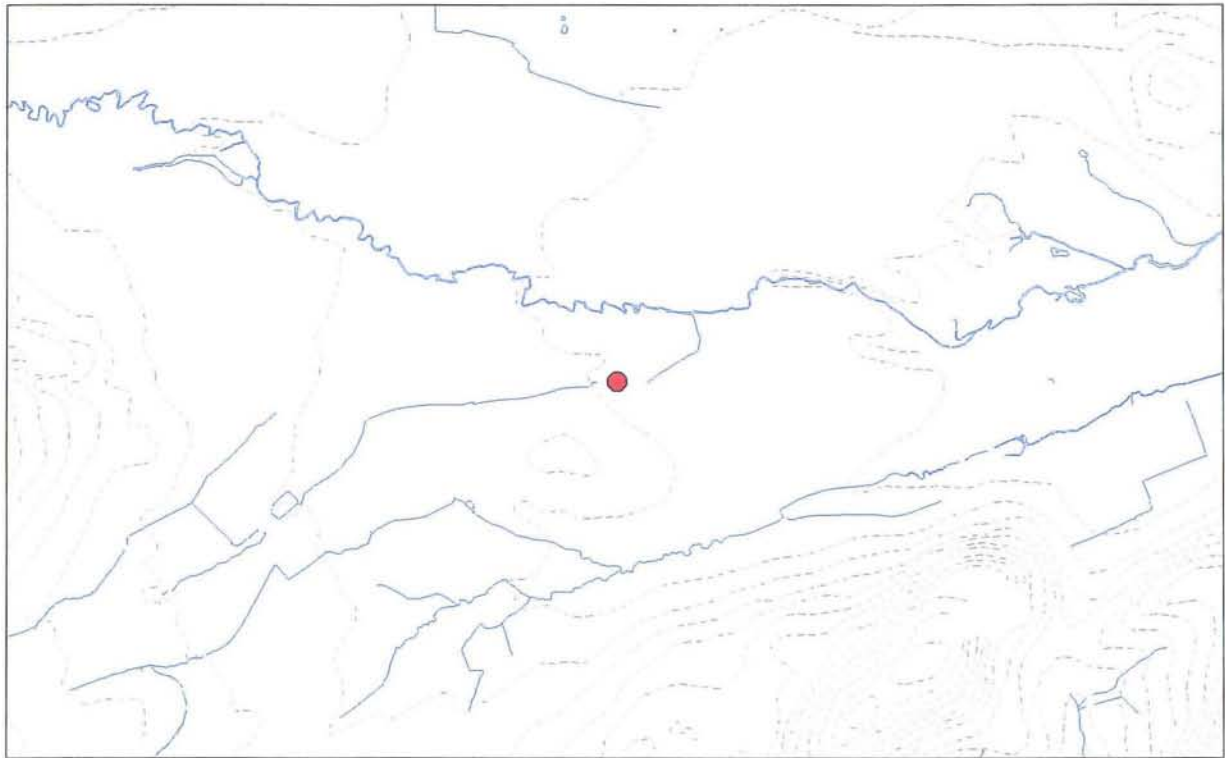
Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age ?*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* 0.46 ha *Height:* 195m OD*Location:*

Not visited

A rectilinear enclosure, under grass in the Walton Basin, visible on an RCAHMW aerial photograph (895040/19-20). It was estimated to be 80m north-east to south-west by 70m north-west to south-east. An entrance was visible in the south-east corner. Its shape was claimed to be slightly rhomboidal.

In 1995 a trench measuring 11m x 3m was excavated by CPAT, across the line of the enclosure ditch on its east side. The ditch had originally been V-shaped and was 1.15m deep, but also showed a distinctive re-cut. No dateable finds were recovered, but the excavator considered it to be late prehistoric, although only by analogy with other sites such as the Hindwell I enclosure in the Walton Basin (Gibson, A, 1999, 25).

No field visit was undertaken on this site during the current survey because it had already been the scene of significant archaeological activity in the recent past. It is evident from the 1999 records that no trace of the enclosure itself was evident on the surface.



PRN 3664 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 3664 Knapp Farm enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

Garden House enclosure

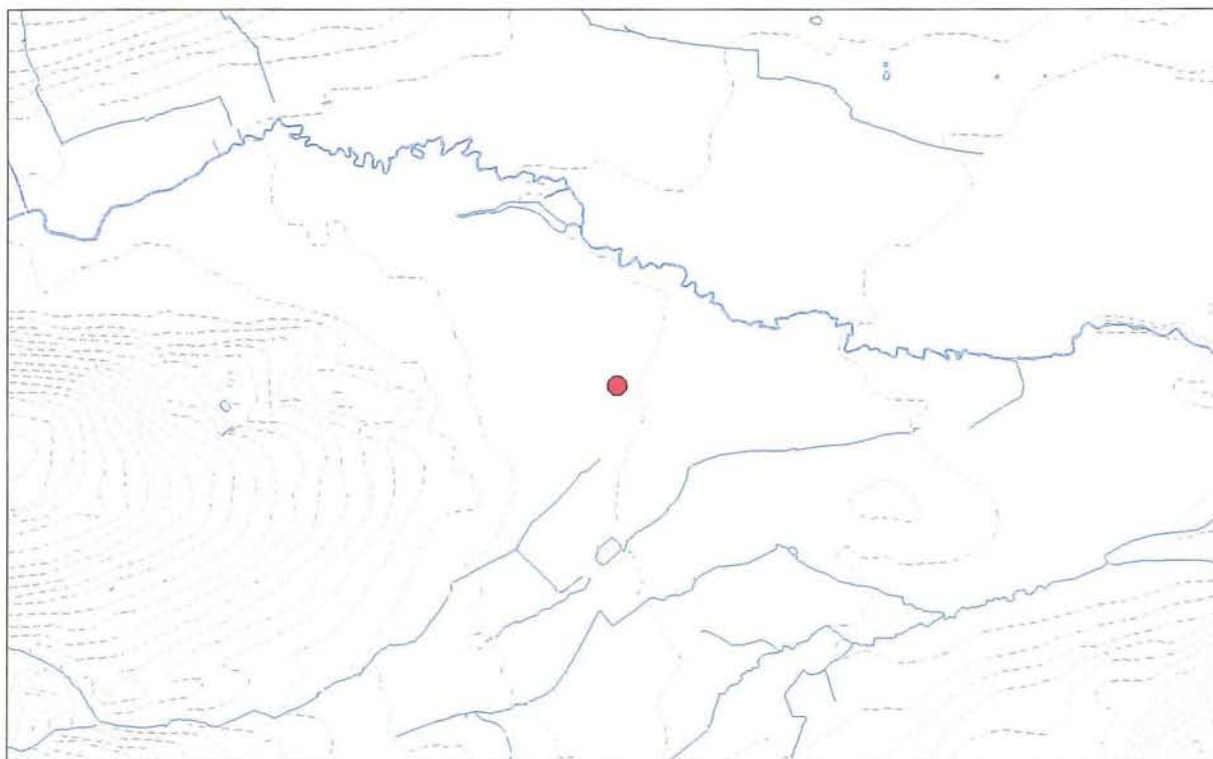
SO2334660116

SO26SW

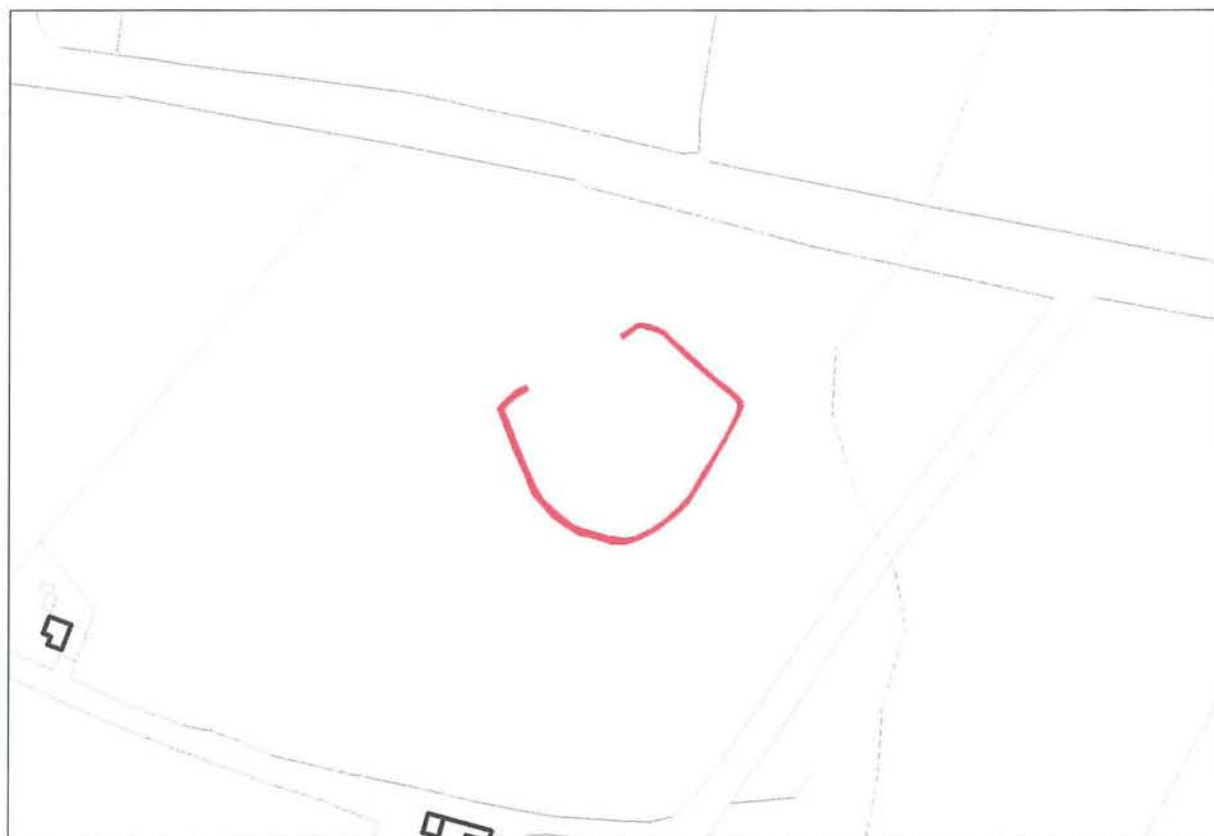
Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Roman ?*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* 0.33 ha *Height:* 213m OD*Location:*

Not visited

Identified on an aerial photograph this is a single ditched sub-rectangular enclosure in the Walton Basin which might be classed as D-shaped. It has a possible entrance gap on the north-west, although the broad break in the ditch line is clearly much greater than would be necessary. Although very indistinct on the photograph the enclosure has apparent dimensions of 61m north-west to south-east by 69m south-west to north-east. An earlier visible indicated that nothing of this site was visible on the ground.



PRN 4225 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 4225 Garden House enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

Walton cropmark I

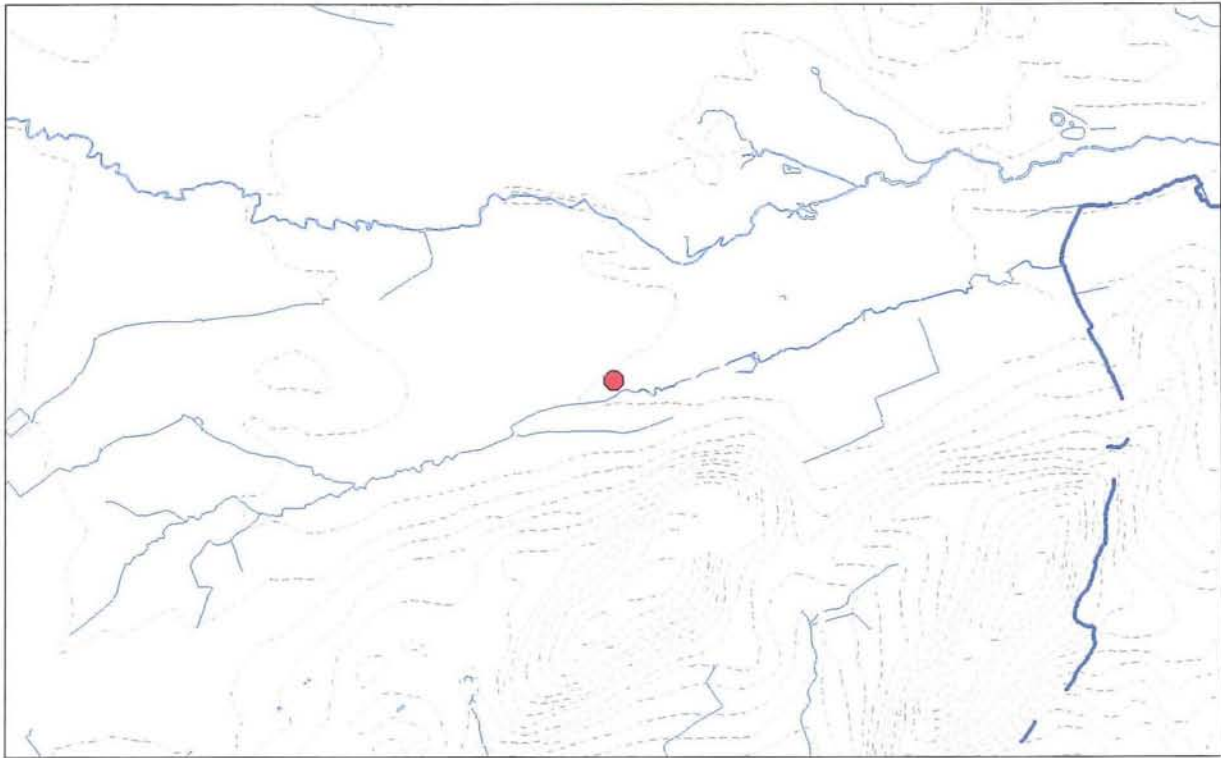
SO2528259705

SO25NE

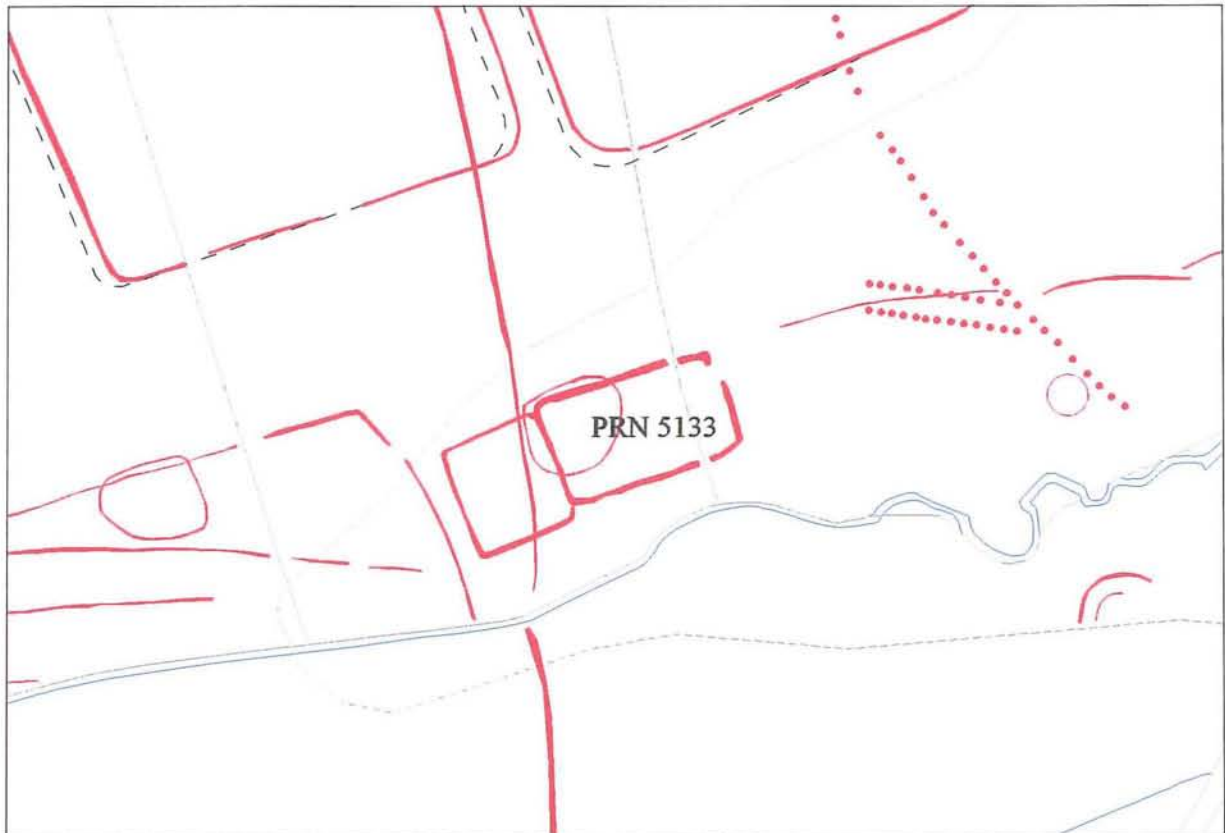
Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Roman ?*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* 0.19 ha *Height:* 188m OD*Location:*

Not visited

From the air this appears to be a rectangular enclosure about 58m west-south-west to east-north-east by 37m north-north-west to south-south-east. To the west is an appended enclosure which is about 36m west-south-west to east-north-east and of a similar width along its other axis to the main enclosure. Both are defined by single ditches, and the main enclosure has an entrance gap in the short north-east side. It has been suggested that it could possibly be part of an extra-mural settlement associated with the nearby Roman marching camps, but such is the density of cropmark activity in this part of the Walton Basin that any association would need to be demonstrated by excavation.



PRN 5133 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 5133 Walton cropmark I, scaled at 1:2,500

Caer Du Enclosure II

SO0538259198

SO05NE

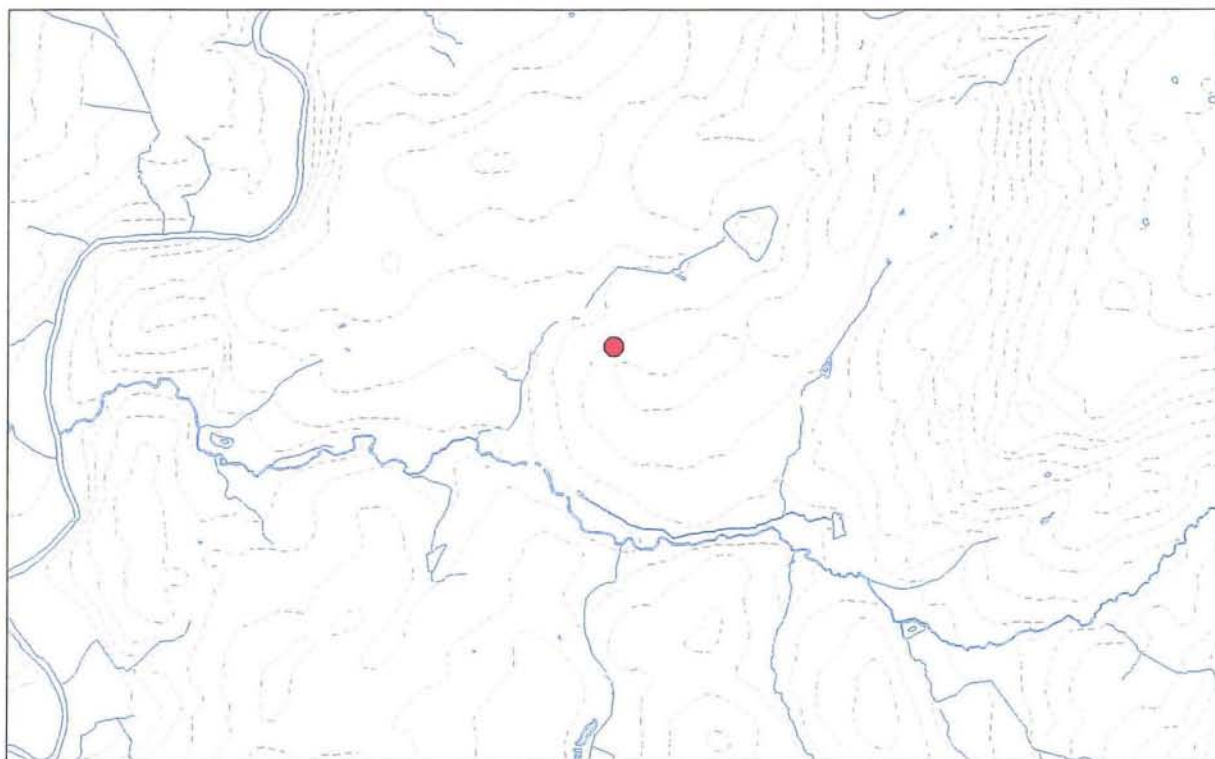
Scheduled Status: Rd145(POW)*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age ?*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 213m OD*Location:* Hill slope ?

Not visited

Cadw's field monument warden's report provides the basis for the following description.

The scheduled remains consist of a slight earthwork enclosure, broadly polygonal in outline and with broad dimensions of roughly 80m north to south by 80m east to west, based on observations from the aerial photographs. The western portion is visible on the ground as a bank of about 0.3m in height, but the eastern portion is difficult to trace on the ground, perhaps as a result of damage from the rig and furrow which clearly overlies it; they are only really clear where they adjoin the hedge, although it might be easier to pick them out during a visit in low raking light. There are some traces of an internal structure on the west, although this is not necessarily related to the enclosure as a whole. The enclosure is close to the much more substantial site of Caer Du (PRN 1087) and may be related to it, though equally it could be a successor or indeed a predecessor.

The site is somewhat enigmatic, in that to the west of the fence, it appears basically rectangular, with traces of an internal structure, also possibly rectangular, while to the east of the fence it is much more irregular, appearing roughly polygonal. The two parts do seem to fit together to make a roughly trapezoidal whole.



PRN 5285 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Lawn Farm Enclosure

SO20477683

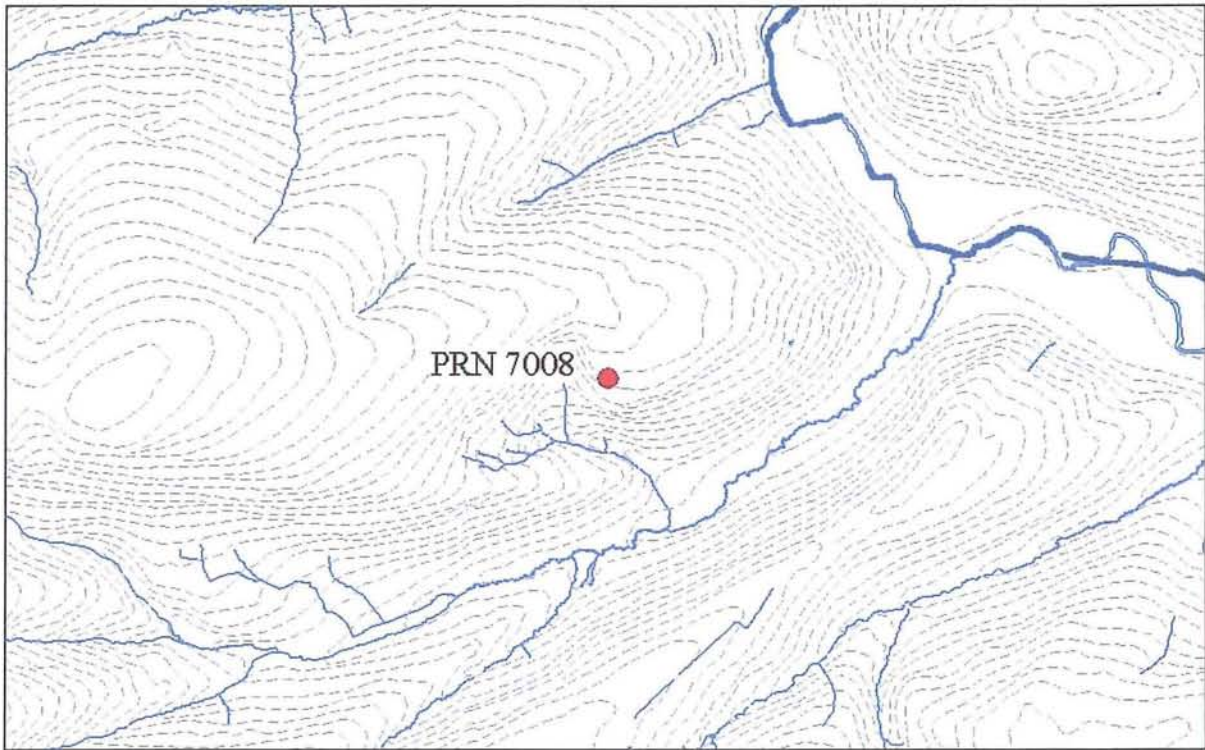
SO27NW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 381m OD*Location:* Inland promontory

Visited

This is potentially an incomplete univallate oval enclosure, but no plan exists of it. The earthwork is situated on the gentle south-facing slope of a spur overlooking the Lawn Brook valley. The defences are of variable appearance, comprising a bank and ditch from the north through the east to the south-east. On the south-east the defences become a single scarp which runs around to the north-west before fading out. The gap between the north-west and north suggests that the site was unfinished as the natural topography proffers no assistance to the defensive strength on that side. Slight damage has been caused by a minor trackway on the north and south-east sides. The interior has a dense covering of bracken and it was not possible to determine whether any evidence for dwellings was present. The most likely location for the entrance was on the north where the bank and ditch end, but the lack of a continuation of the defences around to the north-west throws this into doubt. A stone quarry, measuring 12m north-west to south-east by 5m, which lies on the south-east side of the enclosure, seems to have cut into the end of the ditch and is thus of more recent origin.

The overall dimensions are 76m east to west by 56m, and internally 55m east to west by 39m. The bank is up to 9m wide and 1.3m high externally (0.7m internally), the ditch is up to 7m wide and 1.0m deep, and the scarp bank is up to 2.0m high on the south-east.



PRN 7008 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Cwm Whitton Enclosure

SO27296785

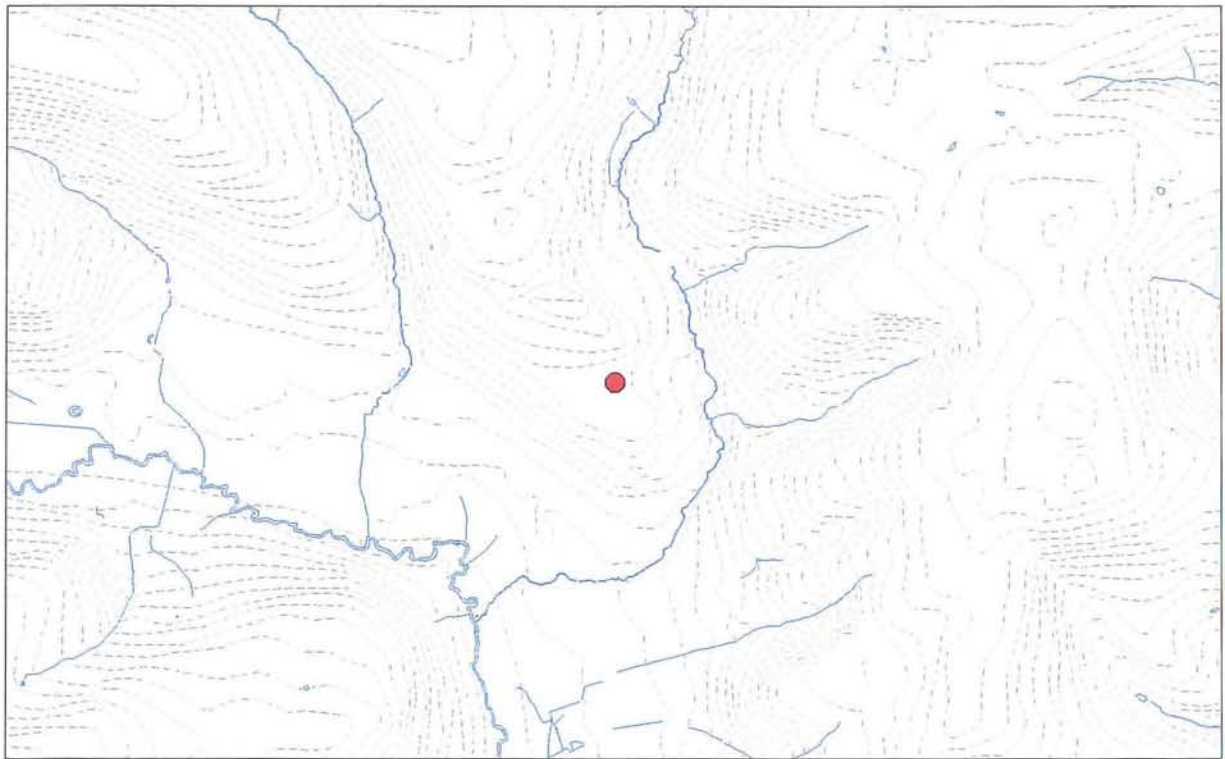
SO26NE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Roman ?*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* ha *Height:* 259m OD*Location:* Natural terrace

Visited

The cropmark of a single-ditched rectilinear enclosure some 60m across lies a little to the north of the village of Whitton and the Lugg Valley. .

No surface traces of the enclosure can be recognised. The field was under pasture at the time of the field visit, but had been arable (potatoes) in the past. The site is positioned on a terrace overlooked by a steep slope on the north. There is also slightly higher ground to the south which provides some shelter, but would have provided a better defensive location if that had been the main requirement of the site. The approximately square shape and siting suggest this may have been a farmstead, perhaps of Roman date.



PRN 7115 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 7115 Cwm Whitton Enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

Wellin Cottages enclosure

SO25016009

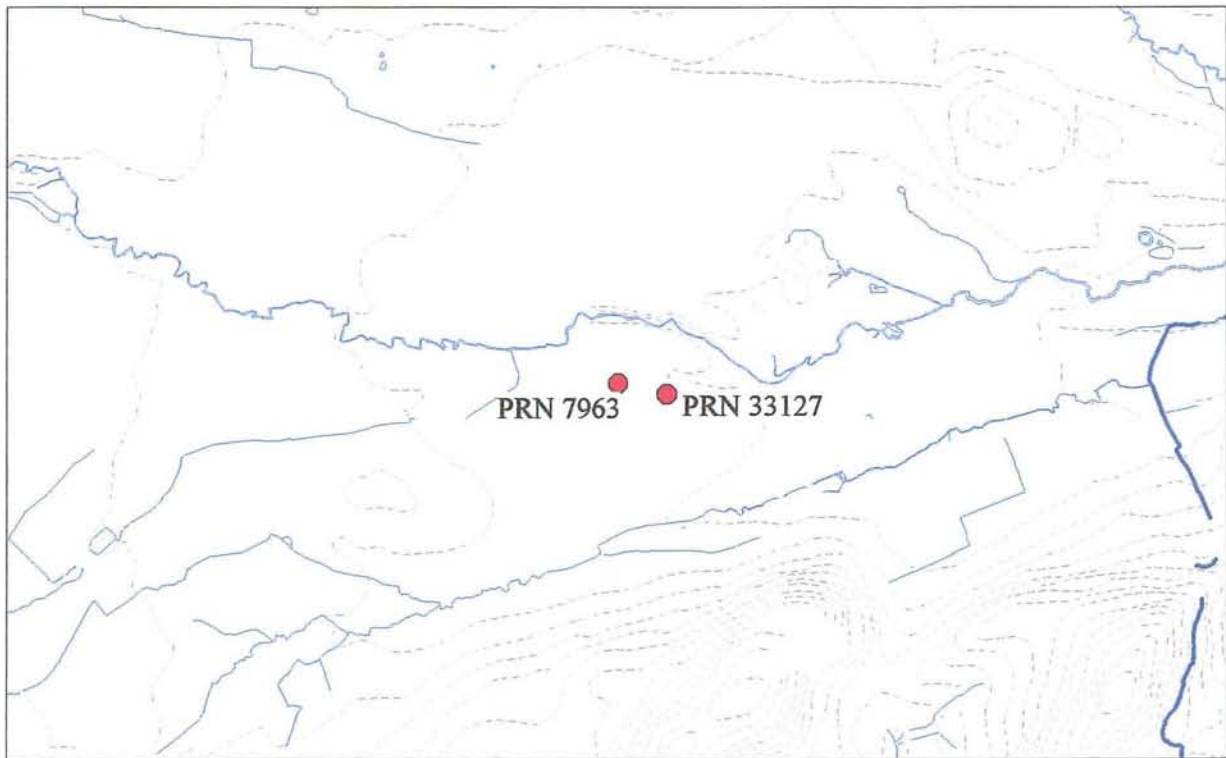
SO26SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Roman*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* 0.26 ha *Height:* 190m OD*Location:* Valley floor

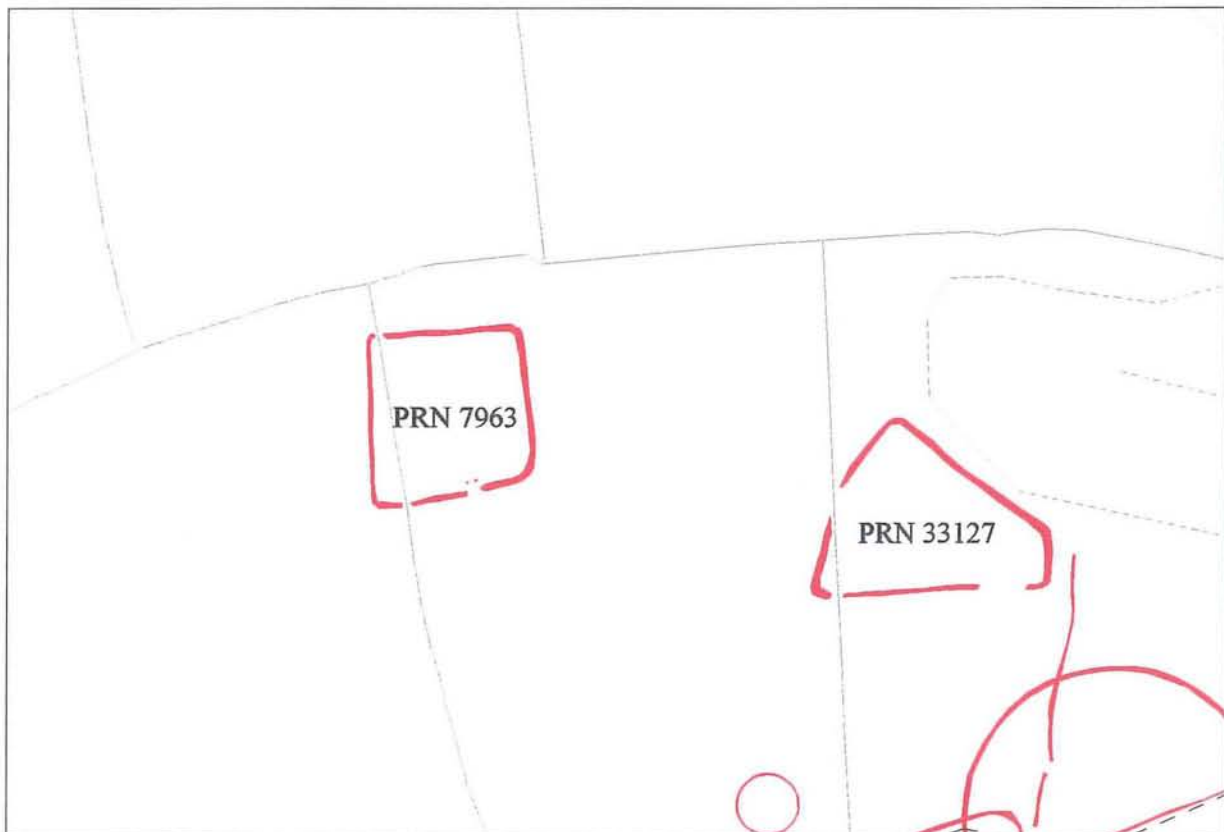
Visited

A rectilinear, almost square, enclosure was identified from aerial photographs in the Walton Basin in 1995. Single-ditched, its dimensions were approximately 70m east to west by 40m north to south. A pair of pits could be identified just within the entrance which lies on the south side. A second possible ditch could be seen at the west end. No trace of the enclosure was observed by the Ordnance Survey during a field visit in 1982.

There is now no visible evidence of the enclosure. The west side of the defences lie in an arable field, on which an animal fodder crop has been grown, while the rest of the feature is in regularly reseeded pasture.



PRN 7963 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 7963 Wellin Cottages enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

Hindwell I enclosure

SO2501660716

SO26SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* 0.08 ha *Height:* 195m OD*Location:* Valley floor

Not visited

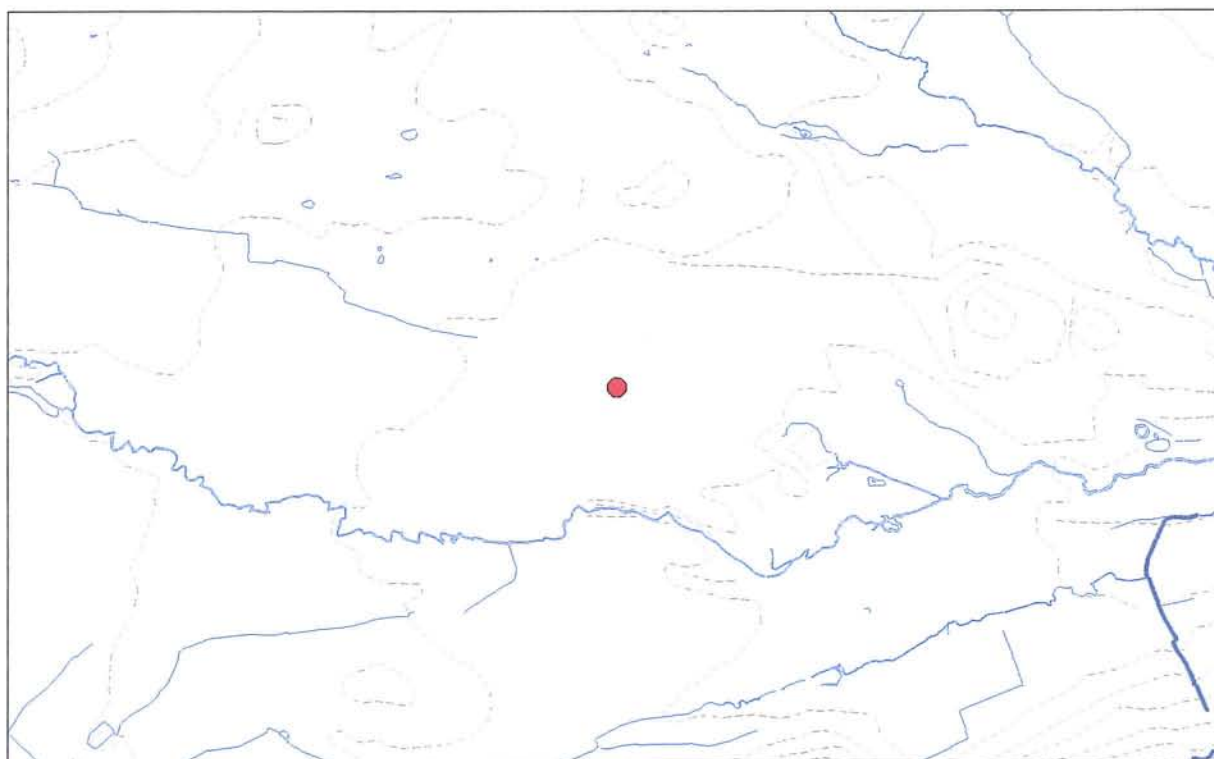
A rectilinear enclosure was identified from aerial photos and plotted in 1994. Its dimensions were 30.8m north to south by 27.7m east to west. No obvious entrance could be recognised. A possible ring ditch lay within enclosure and Gibson thought it might be a round house (Gibson 1999, 26).

Magnetometer, resistivity and GPR surveys were carried out over this enclosure in 1995 with the aim of testing the three techniques and their relative suitability for future work in the area. A clear, 3m wide entrance gap was discovered towards the east end of the north boundary. An area of gravel workings was revealed in the interior of the enclosure, and a linear ditch was seen to be running parallel to and 4m in from the eastern boundary of the enclosure (Gibson 1997, 54).

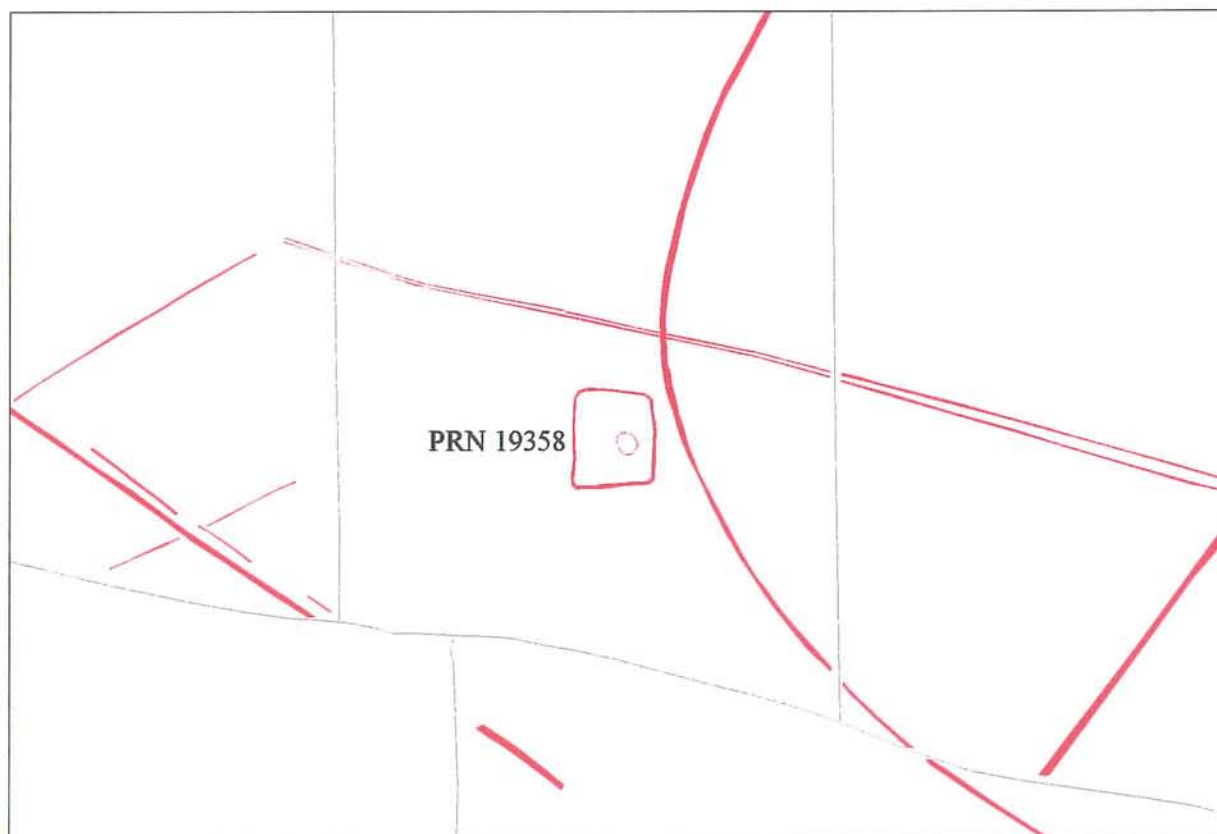
Its dimensions were later re-assessed as 44.6m north to south by 60.3m east to west.

Subsequent excavation tested the ditch on both the west and north sides, the latter including one of the ditch terminals at the entrance. Trench A measured 7.75 x 9m and was situated over the entrance causeway, and trench B was 10 x 3m and was located on the west side where the ditch had a slight curve. The enclosure ditch was found to be V-shaped, 2.15m wide and 1m deep. Various pits and post-holes were identified, and the upper ditch silts produced Middle Iron Age saucepan pottery. The excavator argued that the ditch had silted up fairly quickly, and that the pottery probably reflected the date of the final use of the enclosure (Gibson 1999, 29).

No field visit was undertaken on this site because it had already been the scene of significant archaeological activity in the recent past. It is evident from the records (Gibson 1999) that there was a surface depression in the centre of the site which equated with what he thought might be a gravel quarry, but that no trace of the enclosure itself was evident.



PRN 19358 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 19358 Hindwell I enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

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Rough close cropmark

SO2503362242

SO26SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure

Date: Iron Age ?

Form: Cropmark

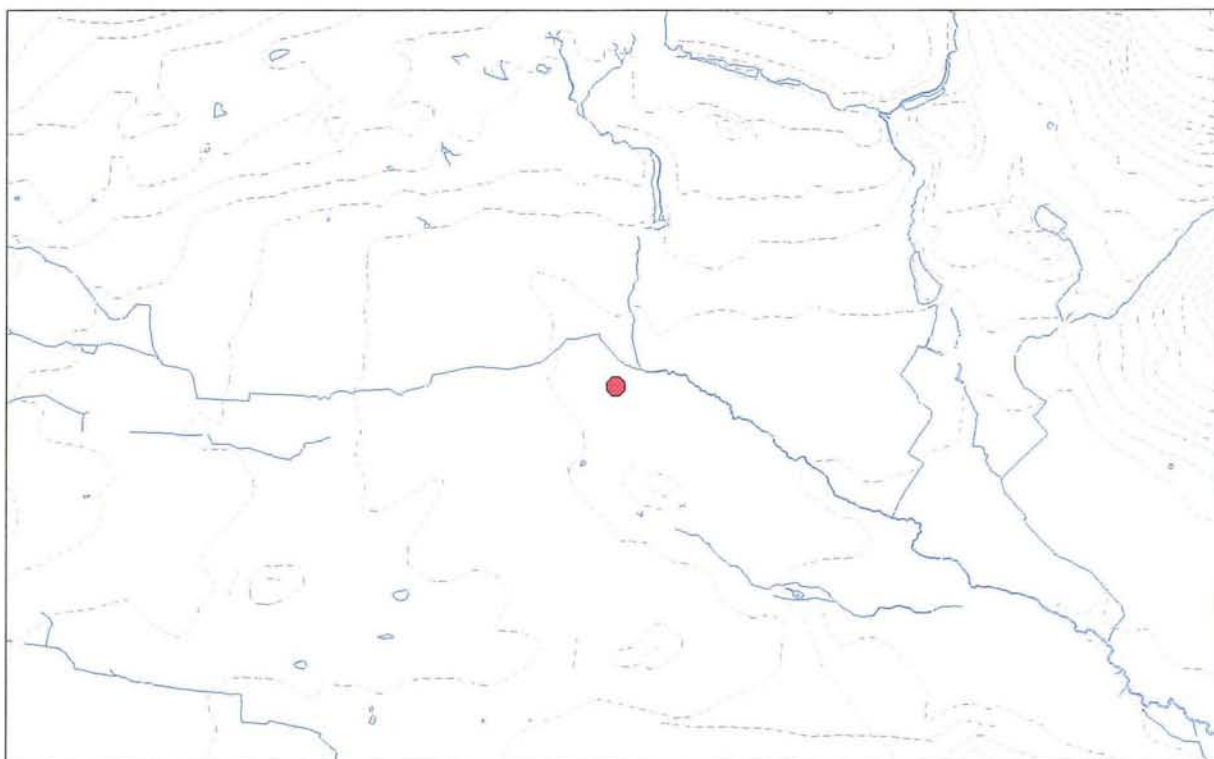
Area: 0.13 ha *Height:* 195m OD

Location: Valley floor

Visited

The cropmark of an enclosure, generally rectilinear in shape, but lacking a southern side, is visible on an aerial photo (Gibson 1994, 33). The northern part of enclosure lies on redundant field boundary, but the chronological relationship is not known.

There is no visible evidence of the site in a pasture field. Evidence of strip fields is fossilised in the line of the south boundary of the field in which the enclosure lies.



PRN 19374 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 19374 Rough Close cropmark, scaled at 1:2,500

PRN19427

Walton Green cropmark III

SO2641659877

SO25NE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended Enclosure

Date: Roman ?

Form: Cropmark

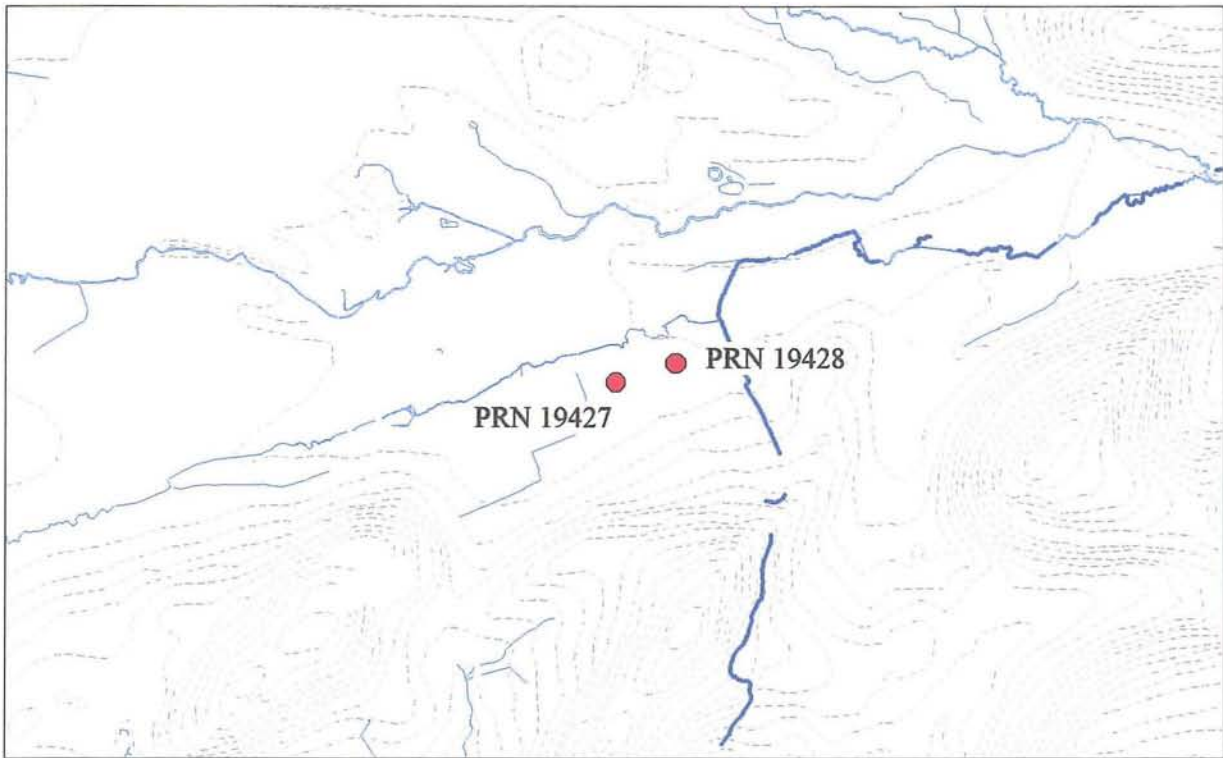
Area: 0.28 ha *Height:* 183m OD

Location: Valley floor

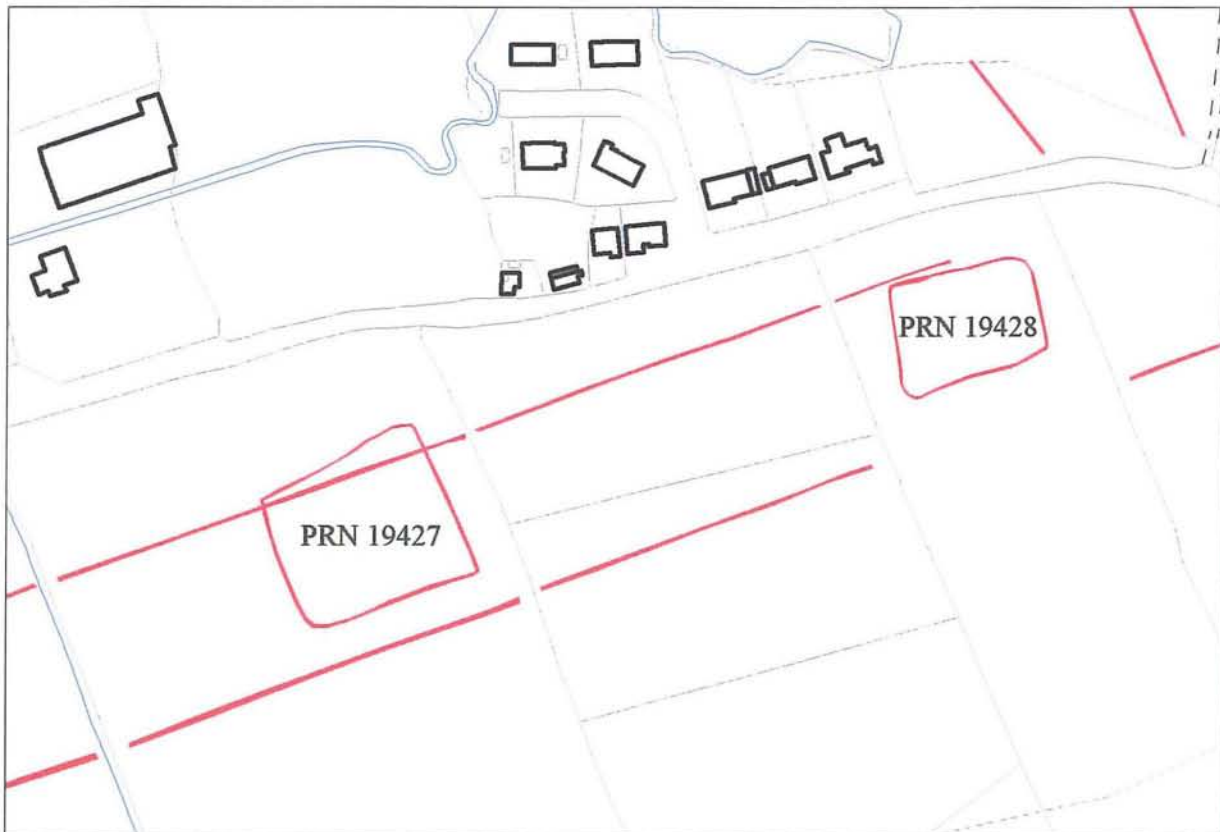
Visited

The cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure, its longer sides on the north and south, converging slightly towards the west. It is 60m south-west to north-east by 50m north-west to south-east. There is no obvious entrance.

No visible remains of the cropmark enclosure were recognised in the recently reseeded pasture field.



PRN 19427 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 19427 Walton Green cropmark III, scaled at 1:2,500

PRN19428

Walton Green cropmark IV

SO2661359941

SO25NE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure

Date: Roman ?

Form: Cropmark

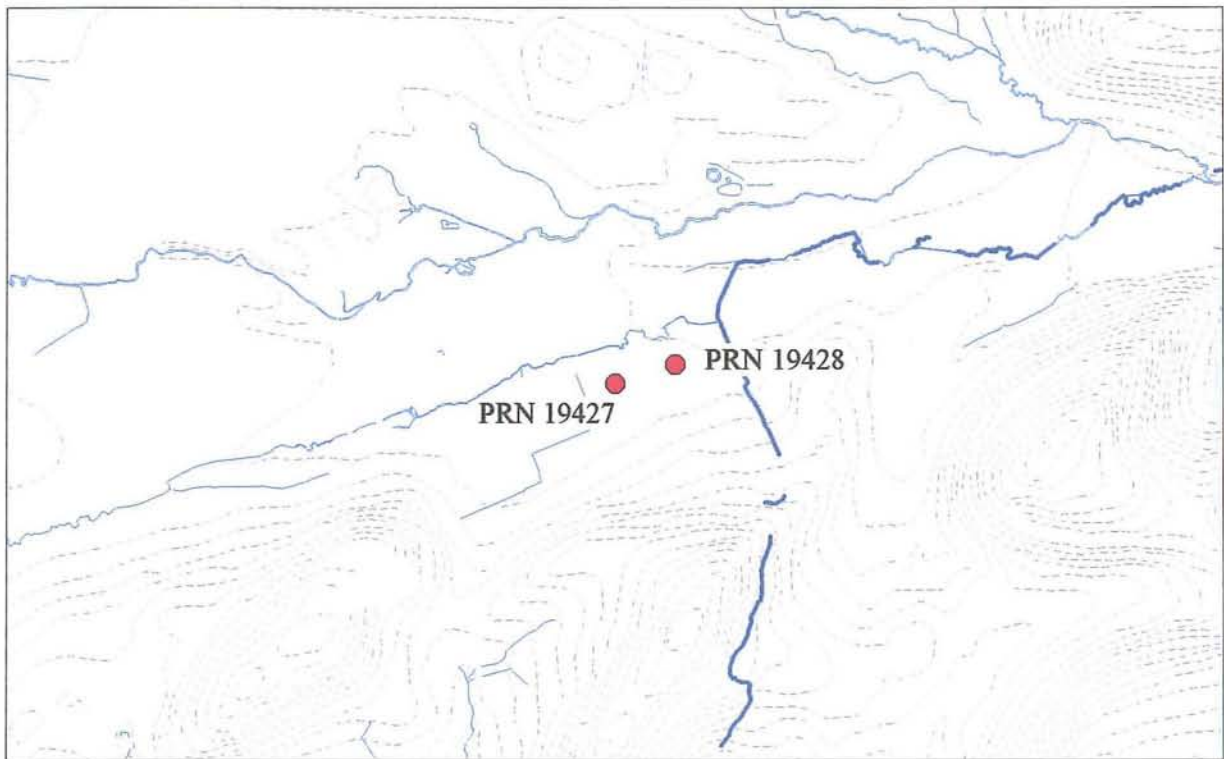
Area: 0.16 ha *Height:* 183m OD

Location: Valley floor

Visited

The cropmark of a rectangular enclosure, without an obvious entrance. Its dimensions are given as 51m south-west to north-east by 36.9m north-west to south-east.

There are no visible surface traces of this enclosure. The field appears to be permanent pasture.



PRN 19428 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 19428 Walton Green cropmark IV, scaled at 1:2,500

Whimble hillfort

SO2053962665

SO26SW

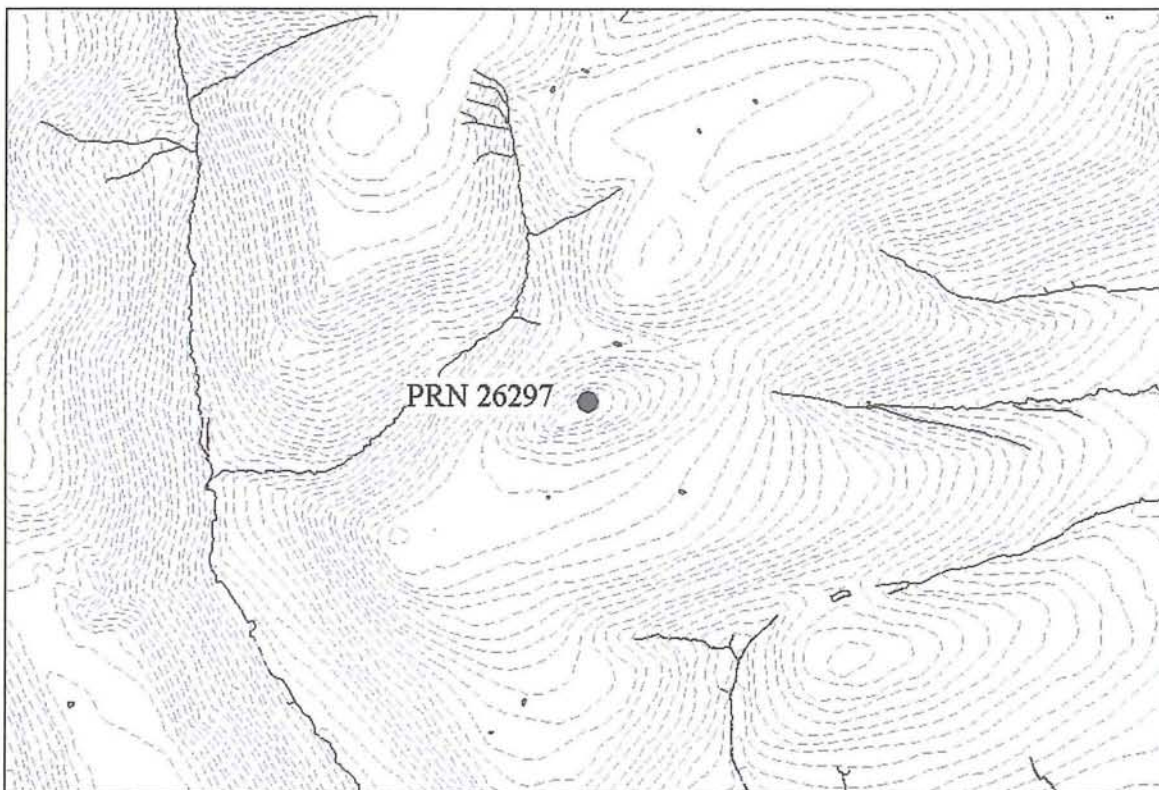
Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 590m OD*Location:* Hill top

Visited

Whimble is a steep and isolated hill lying to the north-west of the Walton Basin and north of New Radnor. Its eastern slope is the most accessible, whilst the approach from other directions is extremely steep.

Across the eastern side of the hill a little below the summit is a low curving bank which has a maximum height of about 0.9m. Outside it is a shallow ditch. The length has been gauged at about 36m and about 20m from the north end there is a hollowing of the bank which could indicate an entrance but is more likely to show a track leading up towards the cairn. After 36m the bank disappears, the result of trackways running up the spine of the hill. It then picks up again, but is overlain by the earthworks of the Whimble enclosure (PRN 26298), re-emerging as a gentle bank and running for another 14m or so as it curves round towards the south-west, though the last few metres are so slight as to be almost unconvincing.

At its north end at least one post-medieval quarry scoop cuts into the rear of the bank, and as noted it is overlain by a near circular enclosure. The earthwork as a whole is not substantial, and there must be a possibility that it was never finished.



PRN 26297 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 26297 Whimble hillfort

PRN33101

Lea Farm enclosure

SO2353061502

SO26SW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure ?

Date: Roman

Form: Cropmark

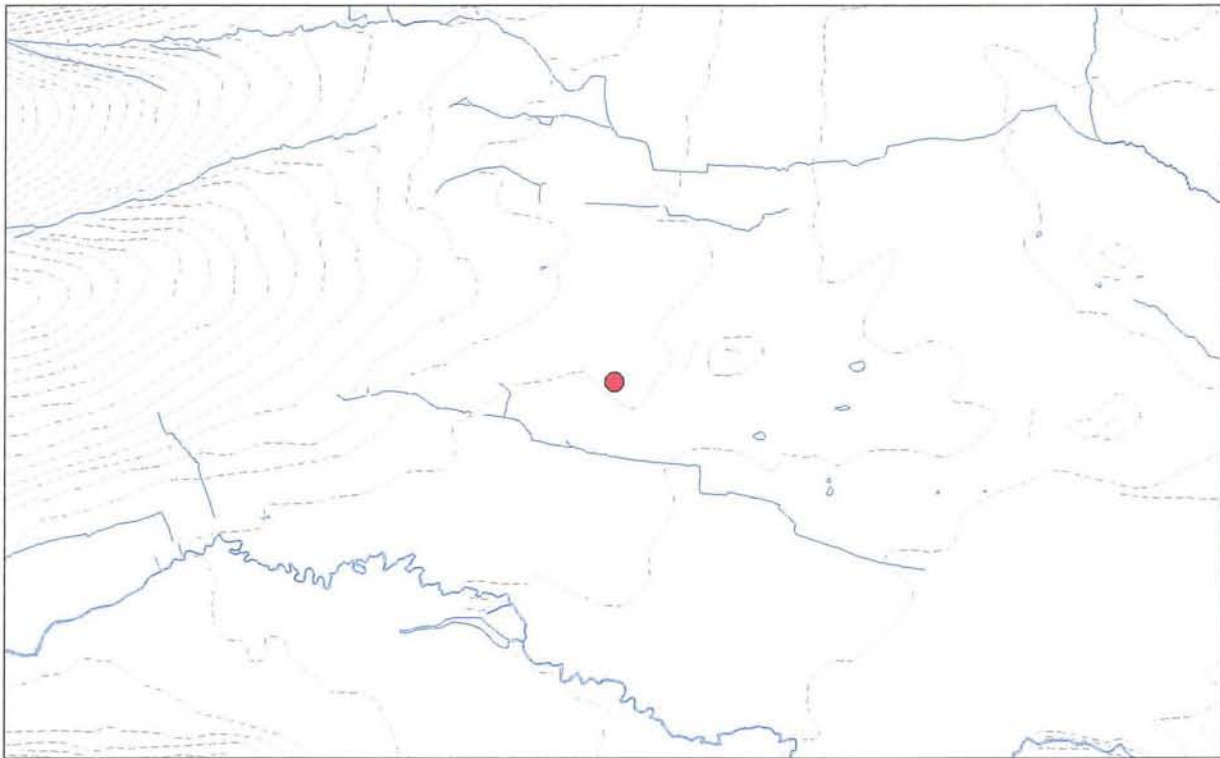
Area: 0.11 ha *Height:* 220m OD

Location: Valley floor

Visited

Three sides of a sub-rectangular single-ditched enclosure which lies on the north side of the Walton Basin on gently sloping hillside falling away to the east. Its known dimensions are 41m south-west to north-east.

No surface trace of the feature is apparent in a recently ploughed and reseeded (or planted) field.



PRN 33101 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 33101 Lea Farm enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

PRN33117

Barland enclosure

SO2790661944

SO26SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure

Date: Roman

Form: Cropmark

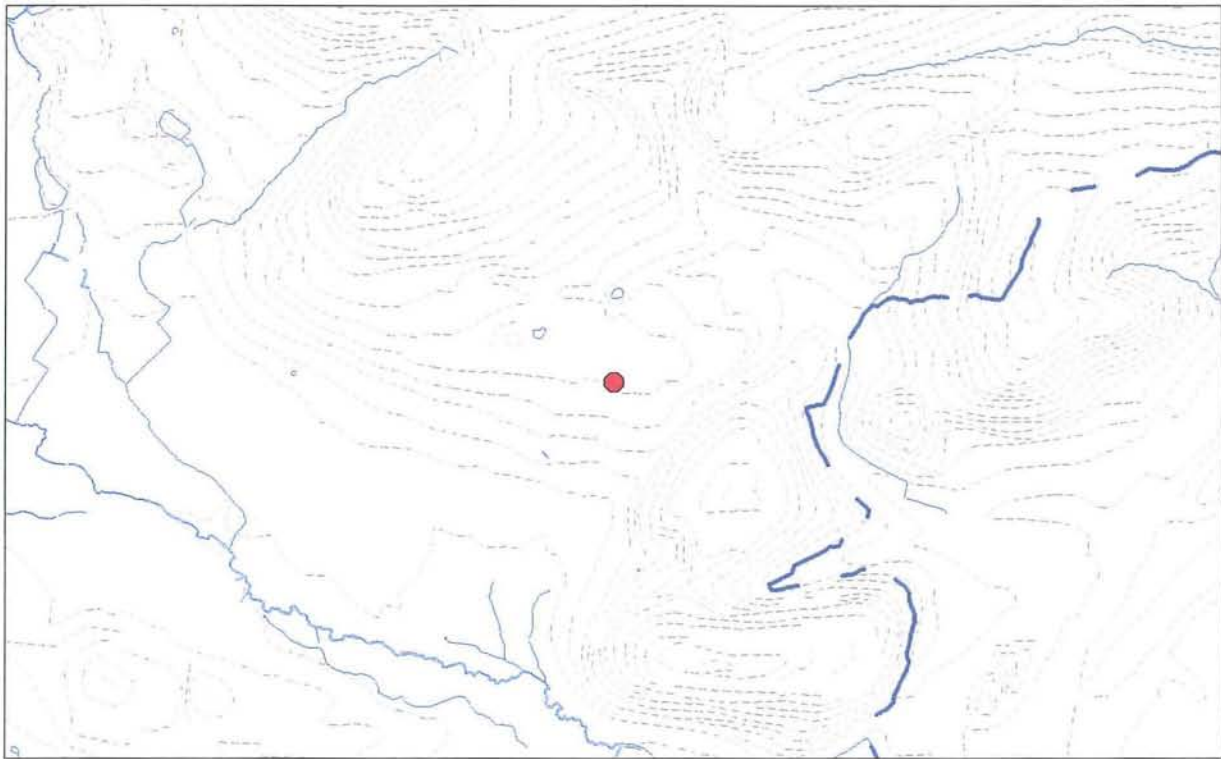
Area: ha *Height:* 230m OD

Location: Natural terrace

Access refused

The aerial photograph shows three sides of a single-ditched rectangular enclosure, with dimensions of about 45.2m from south-west to north-east. It occupies relatively flat ground to the north of the Walton Basin.

Access to the site was refused.



PRN 33117 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 33117 Barland enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

Walton triangular enclosure

SO2517160055

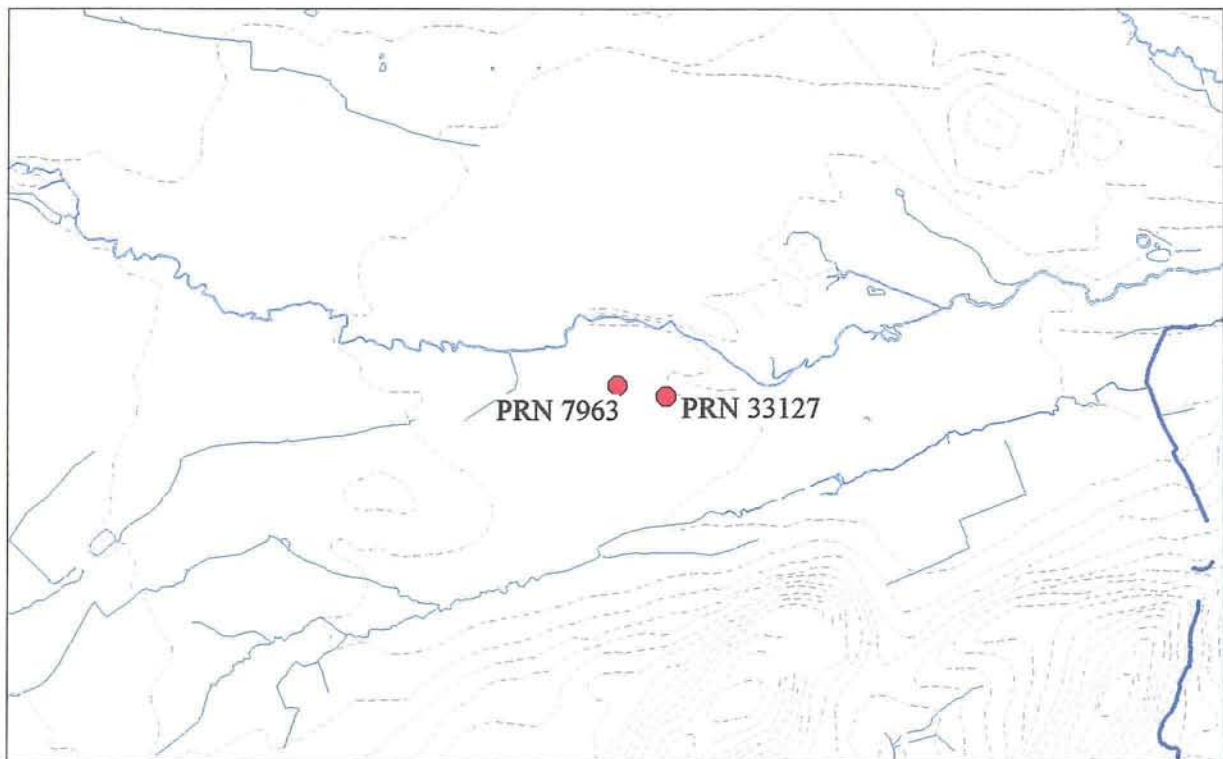
SO26SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Roman*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* 0.27 ha *Height:* 190m OD*Location:* Valley floor

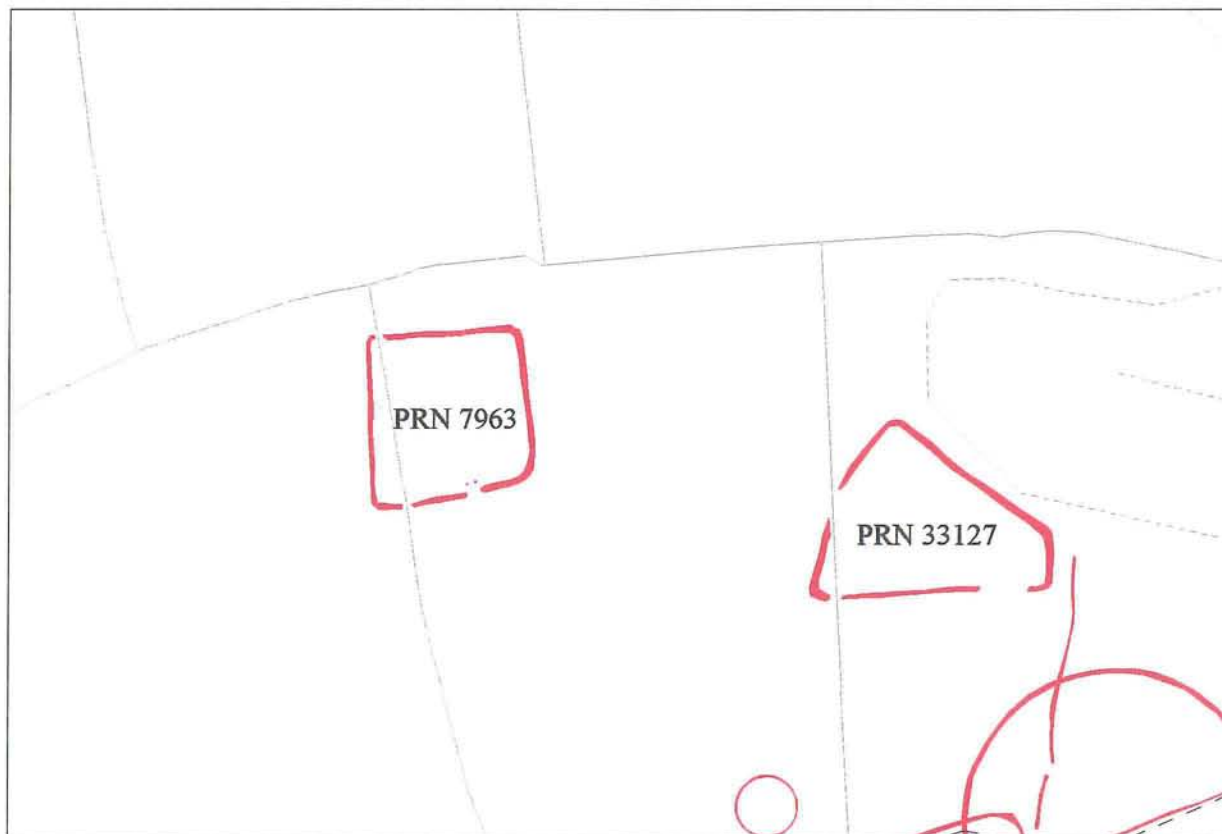
Visited

The cropmark of a quadrilateral enclosure close to the Walton practice camps. The outer ditch on the north-west side is 57.7m from north to south and a field boundary passes across it. The side running east to west on the enclosure's south side is 76.9m. There is gap in this side close to the south-east corner which may be an entrance.

There is no visible trace of the enclosure in what are regularly reseeded pasture fields.



PRN 33127 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 33127 Walton triangular enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

PRN33131

Walton cropmark

SO2513559683

SO25NE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure

Date: Iron Age ?

Form: Cropmark

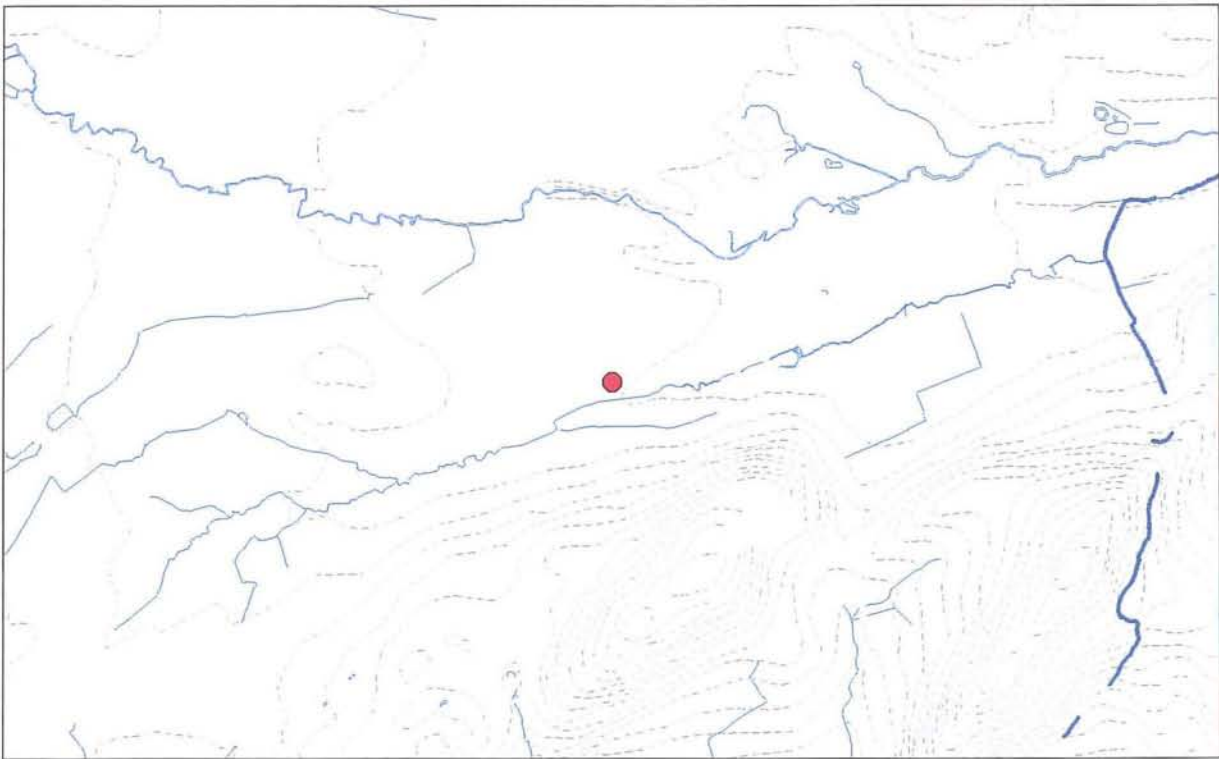
Area: 0.71 ha *Height:* 190m OD

Location: Valley floor

Visited

A small D-shaped cropmark enclosure, without an obvious entrance. It is about 33m north-east to south-west by 25m.

There are no visible earthwork traces of this feature in a pasture field. It is situated on low-lying and almost level ground on the north side of the Riddings Brook.



PRN 33131 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 33131 Walton cropmark, scaled at 1:2,500

PRN33134

Walton Green cropmark

SO2615159771

SO25NE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Enclosed settlement ?

Date: Roman ?

Form: Cropmark

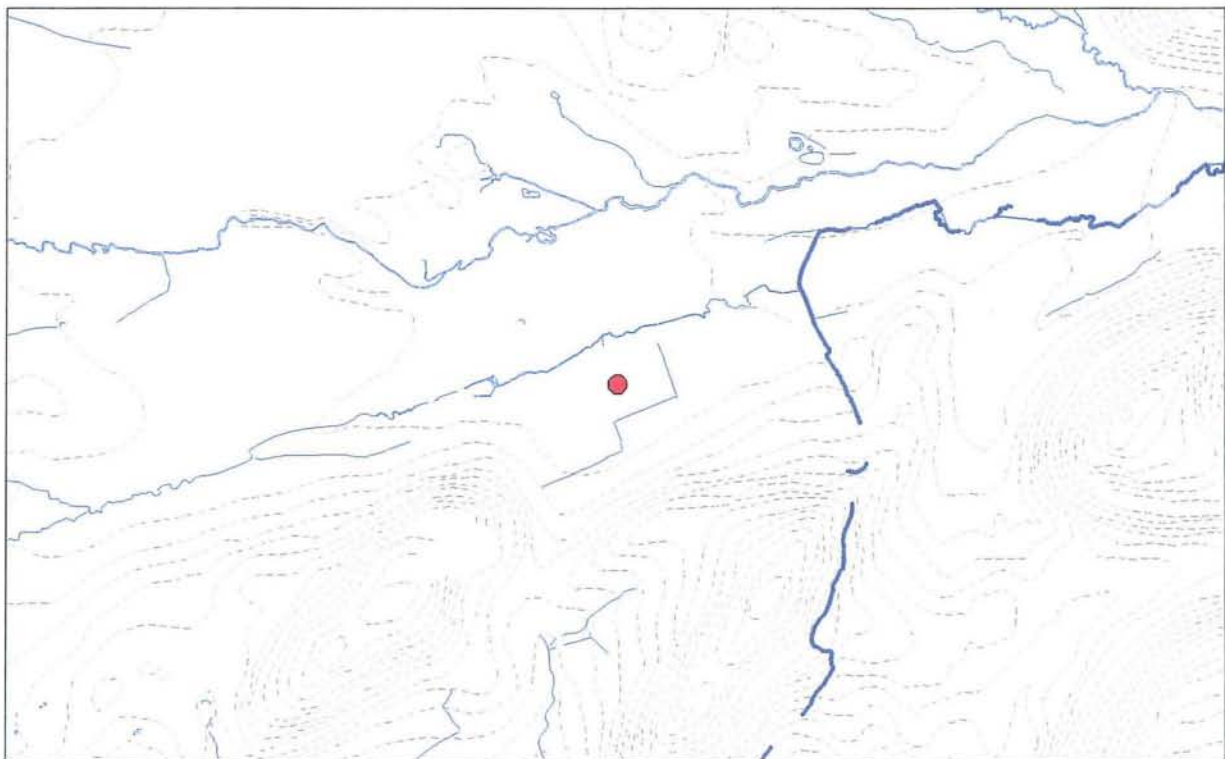
Area: ha *Height:* 185m OD

Location: Valley floor

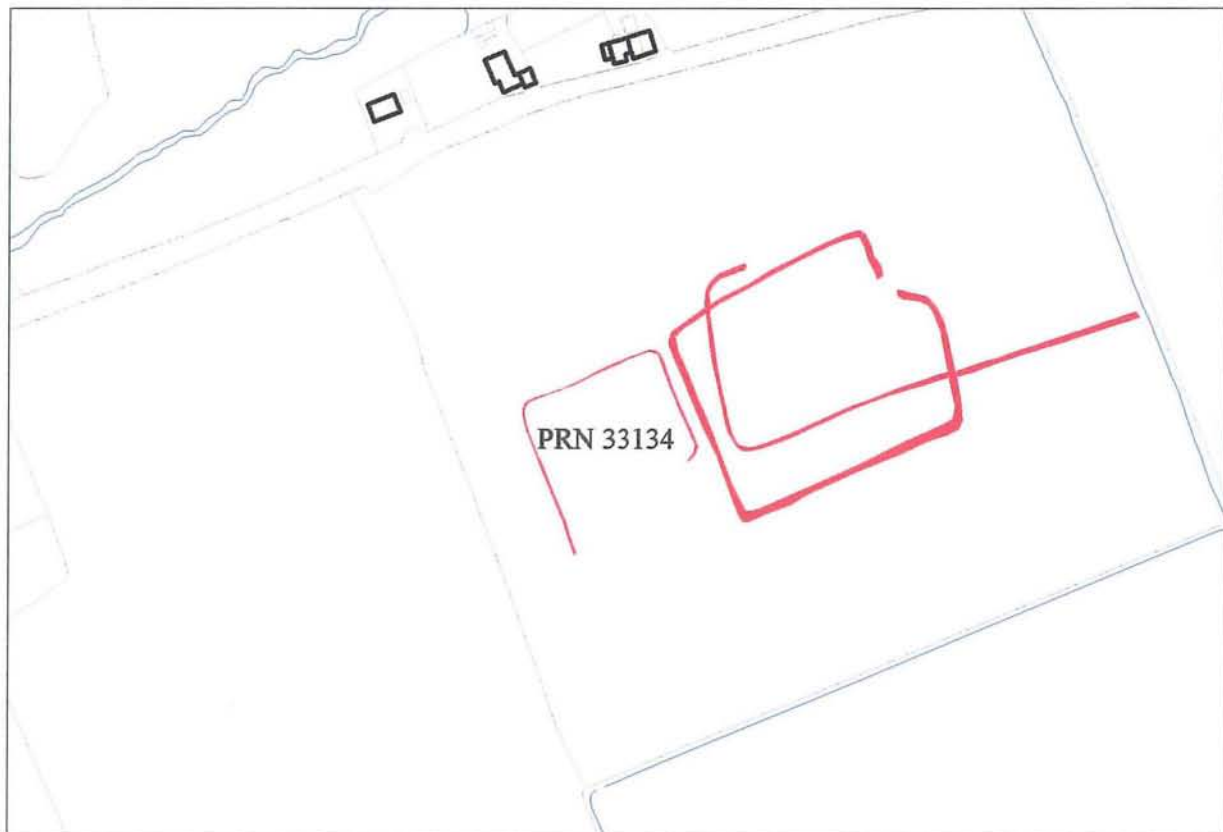
Visited

An aerial photo plot from the mid 1990s indicates three sides of a possible enclosure immediately to the south-west of another one (PRN 6121). It is about 50m from south-west to north-east and at least 55m from north-west to south-east. The north side is overlain by a prehistoric barrow, but this perceived relationship probably is due to plough displacement of material from the mound.

No visible remains of the site are observable in an improved and recently reseeded pasture field.



PRN 33134 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 33134 Walton Green cropmark, scaled at 1:2,500

Hindwell Ash enclosure

SO2591261252

SO26SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure ?

Date: Iron Age

Form: Cropmark

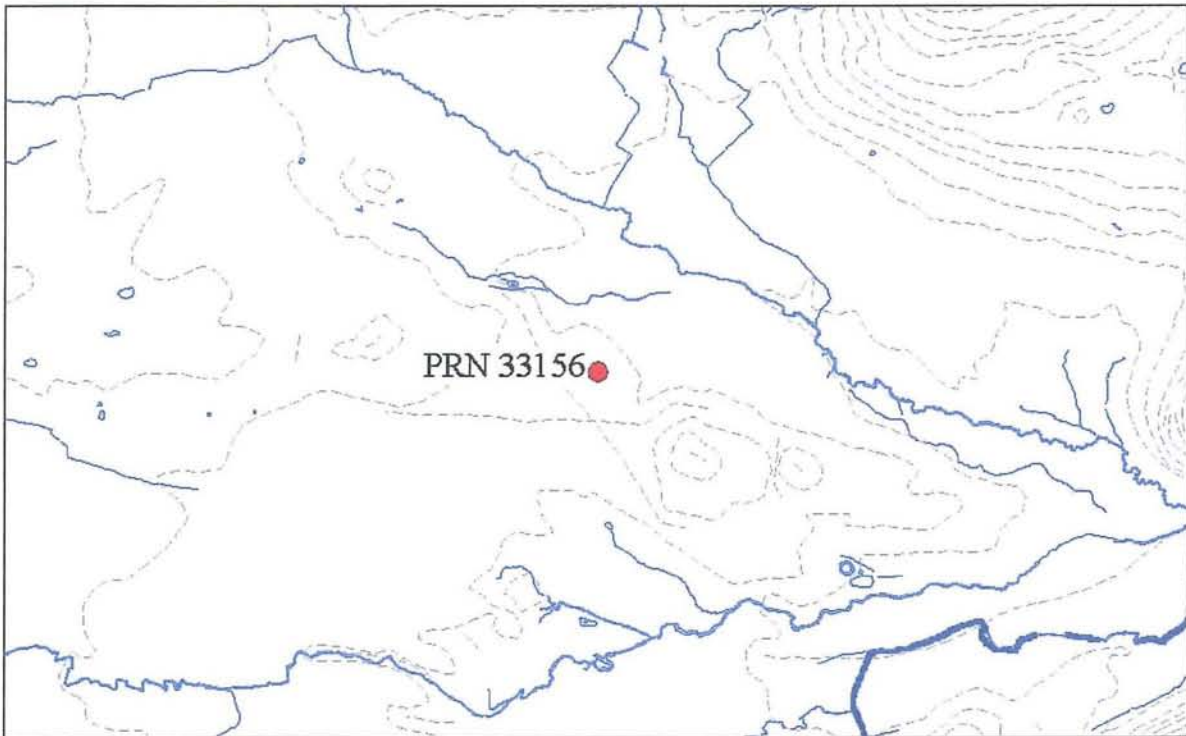
Area: ha *Height:* 195m OD

Location: Valley base

Visited

A rectilinear single ditched enclosure with its entrance on the east side, and the west side destroyed by a road. Its determinable dimension is 50m from north to south.

It is sited on or near the end of a low promontory which looks towards the north-east, and projects from the tongue of higher ground sandwiched between the Knobley and Hindwell Brooks in the Walton Basin. There is no visible surface evidence of the site which lies in a pasture field.



PRN 33156 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Knucklas Castle, hillfort

SO2498374531

SO27SW

Scheduled Status: Rd085(POW)*Type:* Hillfort ?*Date:* Iron Age ?*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 2.24 ha *Height:* 274m OD*Location:* Hilltop

Visited

That the medieval castle at Knucklas was set inside a pre-existing earthwork was first suggested in 1966. This view has been accepted by the Ordnance Survey in 1974, by Remfrey (1996, 99) and by Cathcart King (1983, 409), but apparently not by Hogg (1979).

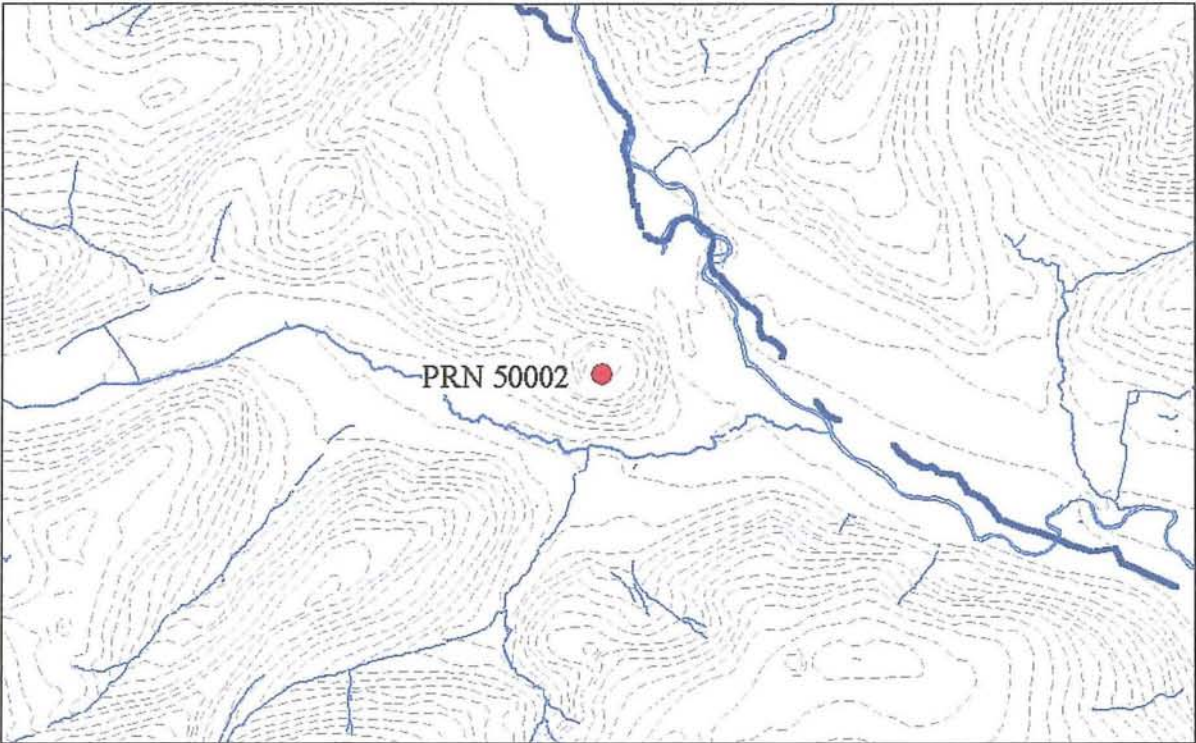
The motte occupies the western portion of a large, irregular enclosure, almost kidney-shaped. The motte has been badly damaged by quarrying on its top and also a huge quarry has been dug out of its western flank. Some walling is exposed in an external, south-facing section. None of this is depicted on the published Ordnance plan, but it has to be assumed that this damage occurred before rather than after the plan was compiled.

East of the motte is an embanked area or platform which has to some extent been modified for a building or structure to be erected, though only one revetment wall of this remains. There is some evidence for a continuation of this area to the south-west of the motte, and if this is the case it suggests that it pre-dates the motte.

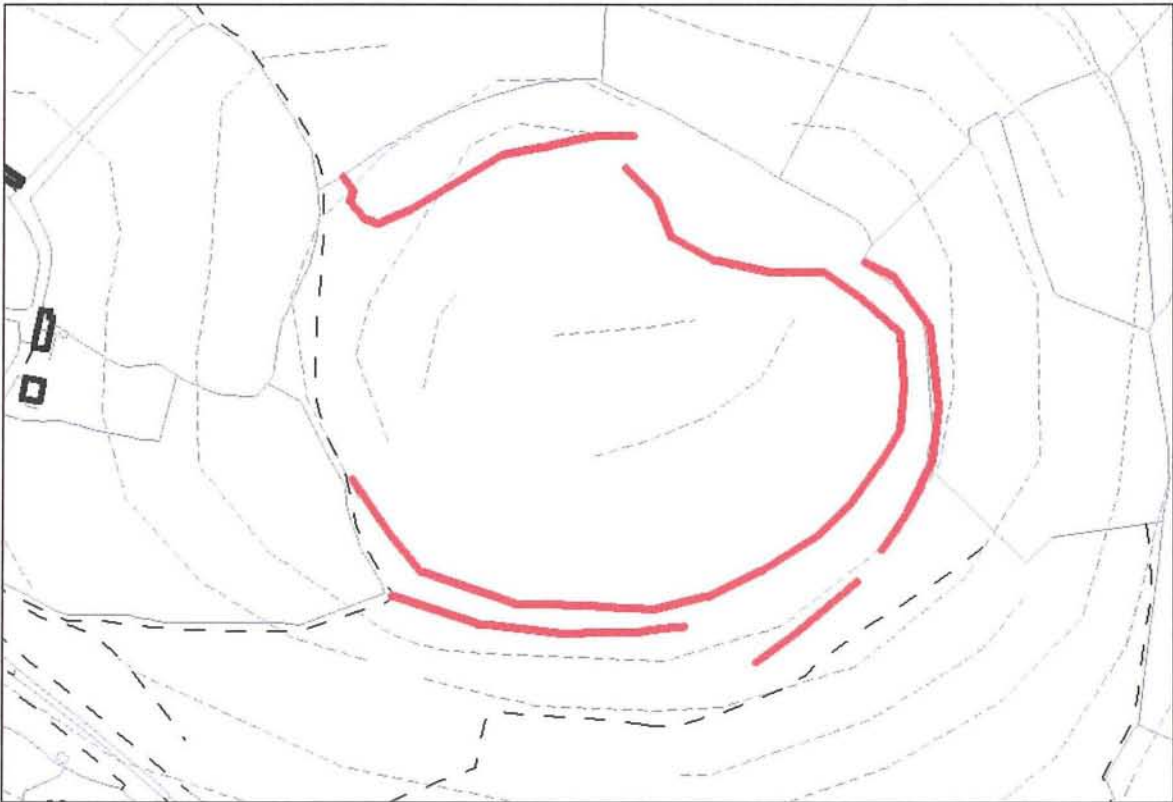
The bailey drops down from north-west to south-east, and several shelves are visible, though these may largely be natural. The entrance appears to have been immediately to the south of the motte which would give access to the easiest approach to the castle. The defences around the south and east sides are defined primarily by a scarp. Along some sections the natural ground slope has been cut back creating a terrace at the base of the slope, but this is not always present. And for one relatively short section of the defences on the east there appears to be an external hollow which appears ditch-like. At their northern apex the defences swing back through a sharp angle as a bank running back to the motte. This clearly is a medieval construction contemporary with the motte.

At the apex, the ground drops to another shelf and the natural scarp continues, defining a truer kidney shape. It is not clear whether the natural scarp has been modified in any way or whether this lower area formed part of a larger enclosure. The fact that it lies within the area that has been scheduled suggests that the scheduler considers this a possibility. This lower shelf is devoid of features, but at its extreme south-western end, a sharp-sided bank arcs around and then appears to continue up the side of the motte. The origin and function of this are unclear, but both the form and relationship to the motte suggest that it is late in the sequence.

The evidence for this site having its origins in the prehistoric era is equivocal. It is certainly a possibility but there is nothing substantive to confirm it, and the extensive quarrying and disturbance to the while, site only serves to confuse the picture.



PRN 50002 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 50002 Knucklas Castle Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Cefnlllys Castle, hillfort

SO0893061480

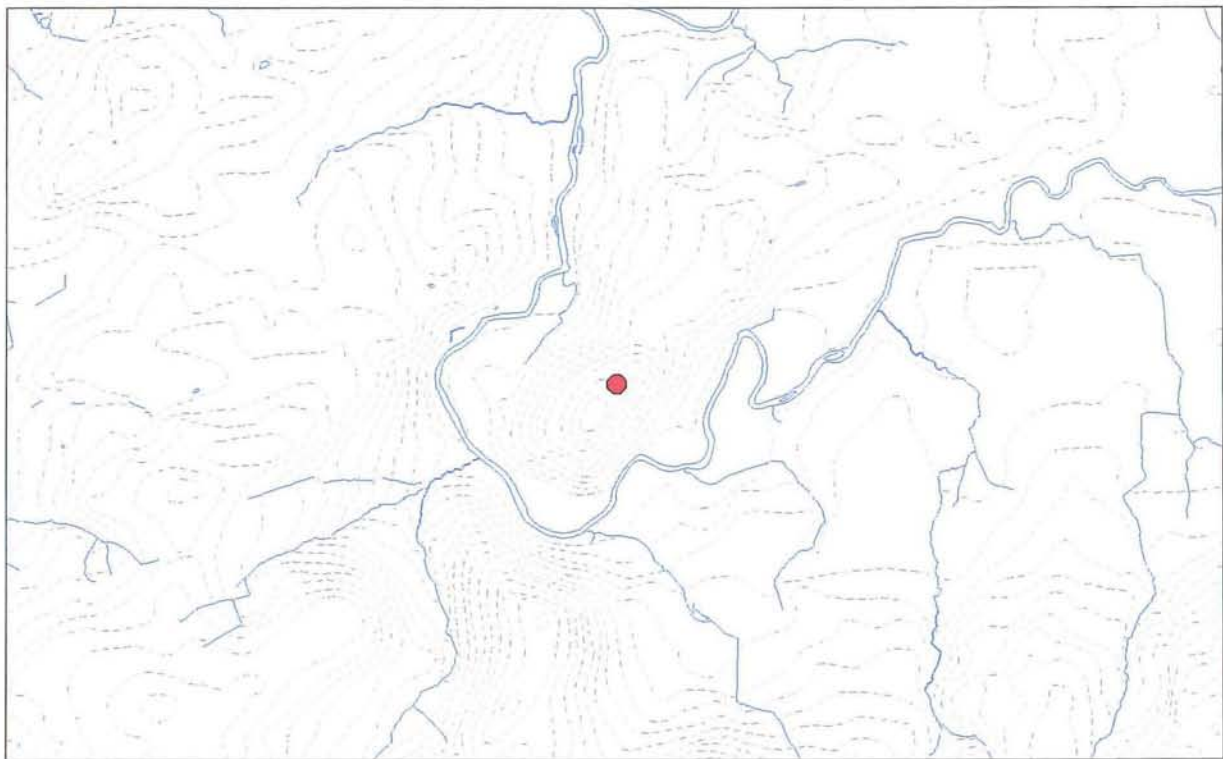
SO06SE

Scheduled Status: Rd008(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 305m OD*Location:* Hilltop

Not visited

Amongst the complex set of earthworks on Castle Bank, Cefnlllys are the undoubted remains of an Iron Age hillfort, although the most obvious features are the later earthwork castles and their associated features. The hill offers an extremely strong defensive location set within a loop of the River Ithon and with steep slopes rising up to the crest of a ridge whose only less strenuous approach is from the north-east.

The hillfort extends over some four acres and is defended by a stony bank without an accompanying ditch which follows the contours of the hill. There is an entrance in the long north-west side, and Tony Brown whose analysis of the site was published in 1972, flagged up the possibility that there was a guard chamber on the south side of this entrance, whilst acknowledging it could belong to the later, medieval activity on the site. Also on this side he detected an annexe visible on aerial photographs but much damaged by later quarrying. Whether this is authentic has yet to be confirmed. Likewise features at the extreme south-west of the ridge which he thought might be contemporary hut sites have yet to be confirmed.



PRN 50039 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 50039 Cefillys Castle hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

Rough Close enclosure

SO2528961270

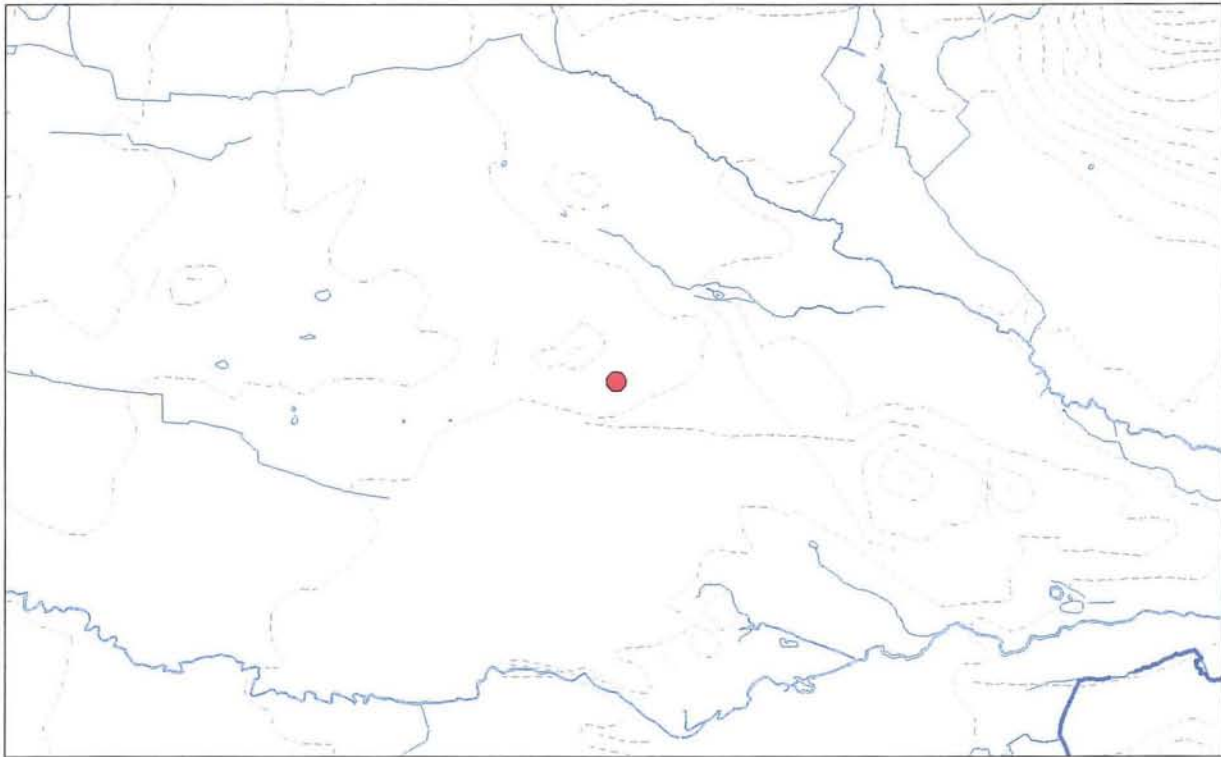
SO26SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Enclosed settlement ?*Date:* Iron Age ?*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* ha *Height:* 206m OD*Location:*

Not visited

A truncated, single-ditched enclosure, its entrance not visible. Only the arc of its northern side is visible. It has been suggested that possibly it is associated with pit alignments, although the relationship appears to be a geographical rather than a functional one (PRN 50186).

Trial excavation was carried out here by CPAT as part of the Walton Basin Project in the 1990s. A small trench measuring 15 x 4.5m was opened over the enclosure ditch. The ditch proved to be 2m across at the top, and 1.2m wide at the base. It was flat-bottomed and measured 0.7m deep. Diagnostic finds were absent, but a radiocarbon dates from the primary silts of the ditch gave a date of 3390 \pm 70BP (SWAN-21), while another at 0.75cm deep and thus higher in the fill of the ditch gave a date of 2010 \pm 70BP (SWAN-22) (Gibson 1999, 19). Clearly there is an incompatibility here, though both suggest a prehistoric date.



PRN 50187 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 50187 Walton Green cropmark, scaled at 1:2,500

Castell Tinboeth, hillfort

SO0900675449

SO07NE

Scheduled Status: Rd038(POW)*Type:* Hillfort*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* 0.88 ha *Height:* 404m OD*Location:* Hilltop

Visited

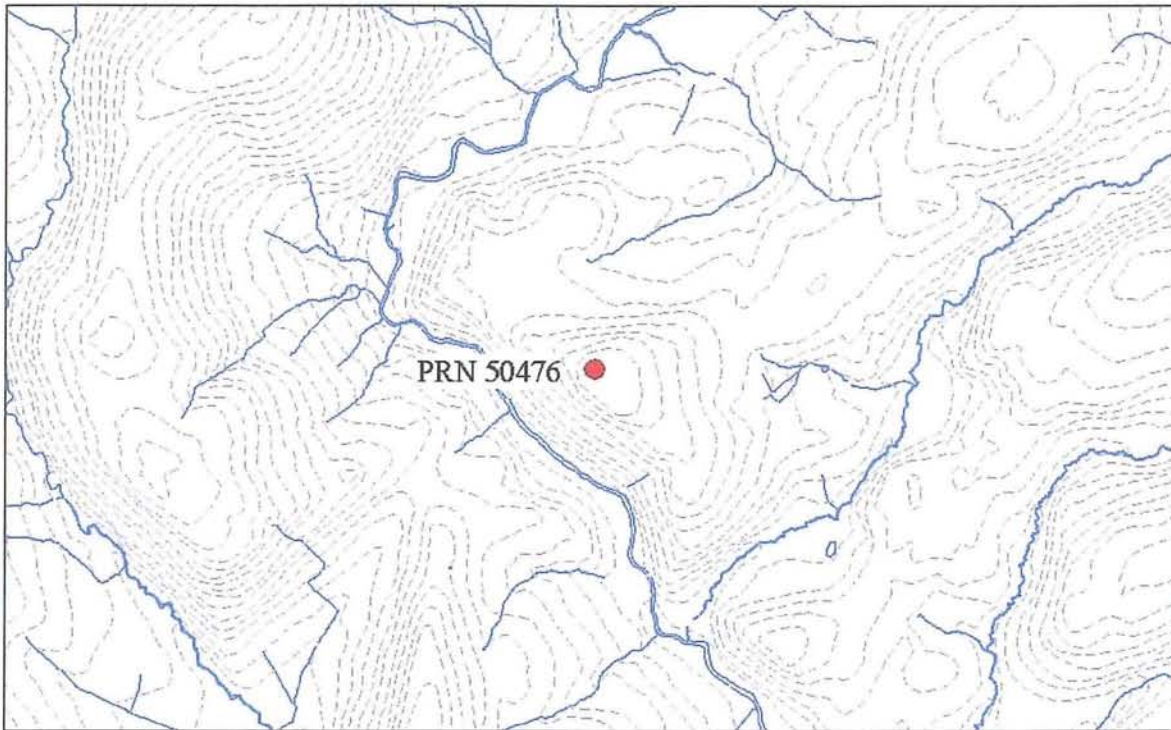
The dominant feature of the complex is the castle ringwork with its fragmentary stone remains at the north-eastern corner. The earthwork is surrounded by an impressively deep ditch and outside a further bank of conventional form which hugs the outside of the ditch closely, except on the east where it broadens out to create a flat-topped platform which in places is in excess of 15m wide. This is interrupted on the south-east side by a gap which is generally assumed to have been an earlier, oblique entrance, thus establishing the outer bank as a part of the prehistoric hillfort. Certainly, the platformed external bank is unusual, but it is difficult to see how it could have functioned in prehistoric times in its current form. It is perhaps conceivable that it was several metres higher originally and that the top was shaved off in order to allow a clearer field of fire from the ringwork, but this would invoke a small enclosure with truly massive defences. It seems much more likely that this outer bank is also of medieval origin and part of the ringwork defences (cf the ringwork on the summit of the Herefordshire Beacon in the Malvern Hills).

If we are to identify the hillfort at Castell Tinboeth we should look elsewhere. Downhill from the ringwork on the west side is an earthwork comprising two banks and two ditches of unequal length. If it was originally part of a continuous circuit then much has subsequently been levelled, but alternatively it might have been an outwork that covered an entrance to an inner enclosure, now disguised by the medieval activity.

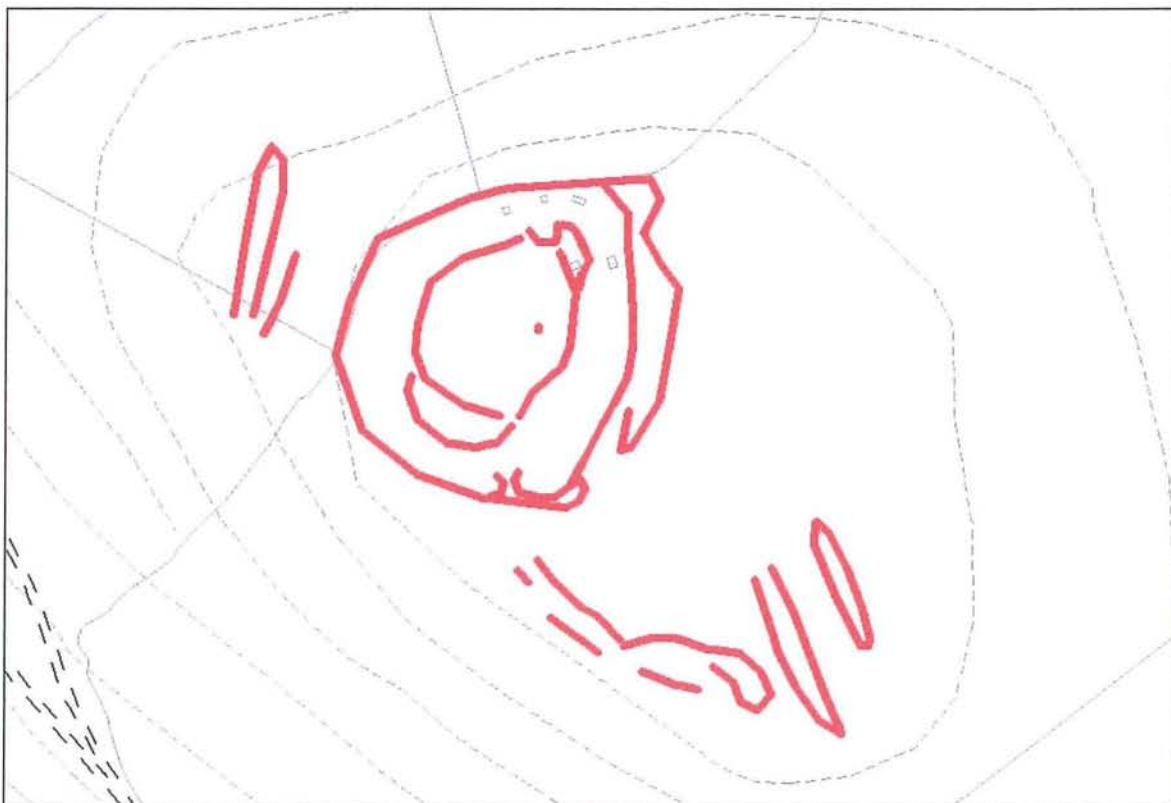
Running off the south side of the ringwork is a scarp-following bank and ditch, partially mapped by the Ordnance Survey. It is partially disturbed by later quarrying (including a rock cut access approach to one quarry face), but its location would be the conventional position for the southern defences of a larger enclosure. Given its incompleteness it is difficult to see how it could have functioned as part of the medieval castle. At its south-east end it starts to curve round, closing on the more westerly of two linear banks with shallow ditches on their west sides. One explanation is that these represent elements of some sort of funnelled entrance into the earlier hillfort, although against this is the fact that both linear banks have their ditches on the same, west, side: a formal entrance might have called for symmetry.

To the north of the two linear banks the ground undulates. It is clear that some of this could be as a result of the underlying rock dipping and rising, but the possibility that the hillfort defences originally ran across this area and were later levelled in the medieval period cannot be ruled out.

Castell Tinboeth would benefit from a more detailed study and a full measured survey. Its prehistoric origins cannot be fully substantiated from the visible earthworks, yet it seems very likely that the medieval ringwork did utilise a pre-existing feature.



PRN 50476 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 50476 Castell Tinboeth Hillfort, scaled at 1:2,500

PRN70913

Newton Farm enclosure

S031166733

S036NW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure ?

Date: Iron Age ?

Form: Cropmark

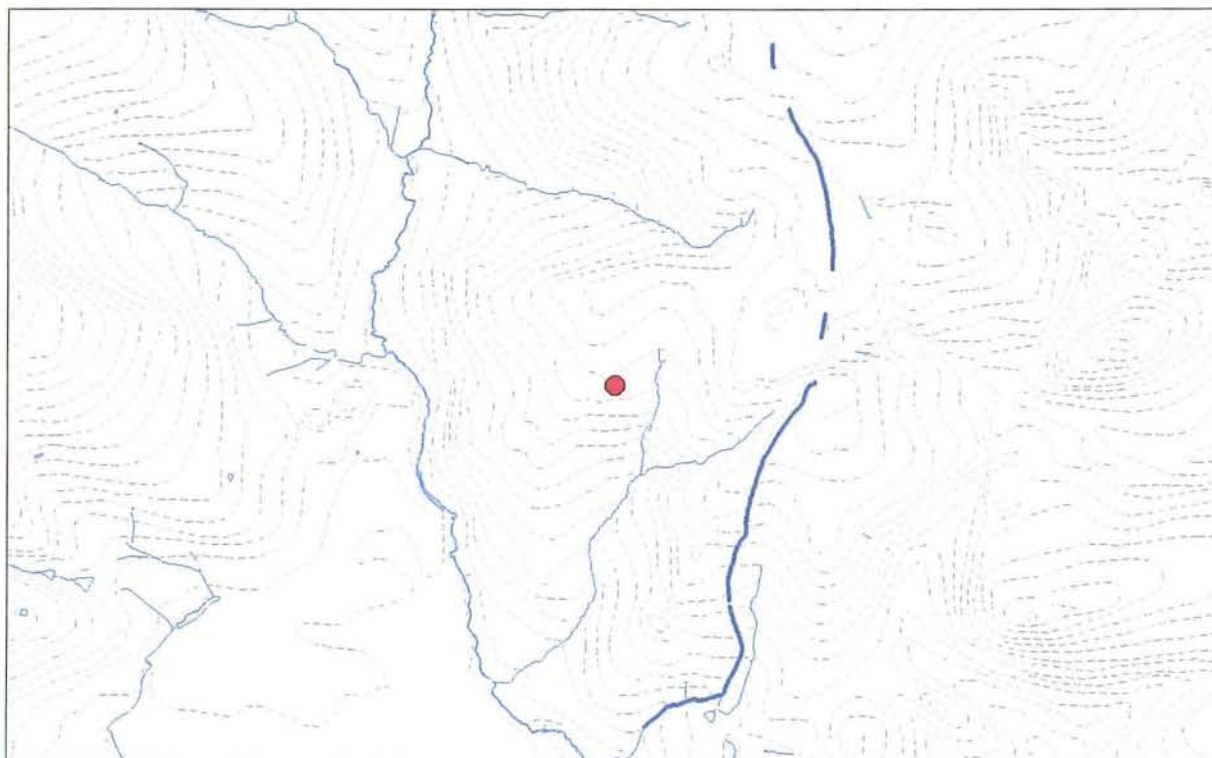
Area: ha *Height:* 285m OD

Location: Hill slope

Visited

A double-ditched circular cropmark enclosure (CPAT AP 99/CS/1863-1865; 995087/43-47).

The site location lies on a natural terrace of a gentle south-facing slope. There is no trace of any earthworks in the improved pasture field that covers the terrace. Some quarrying has taken place in the field to the west, but this is probably not relevant.



PRN 70913 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Cnwch Bank Enclosure

SO18267356

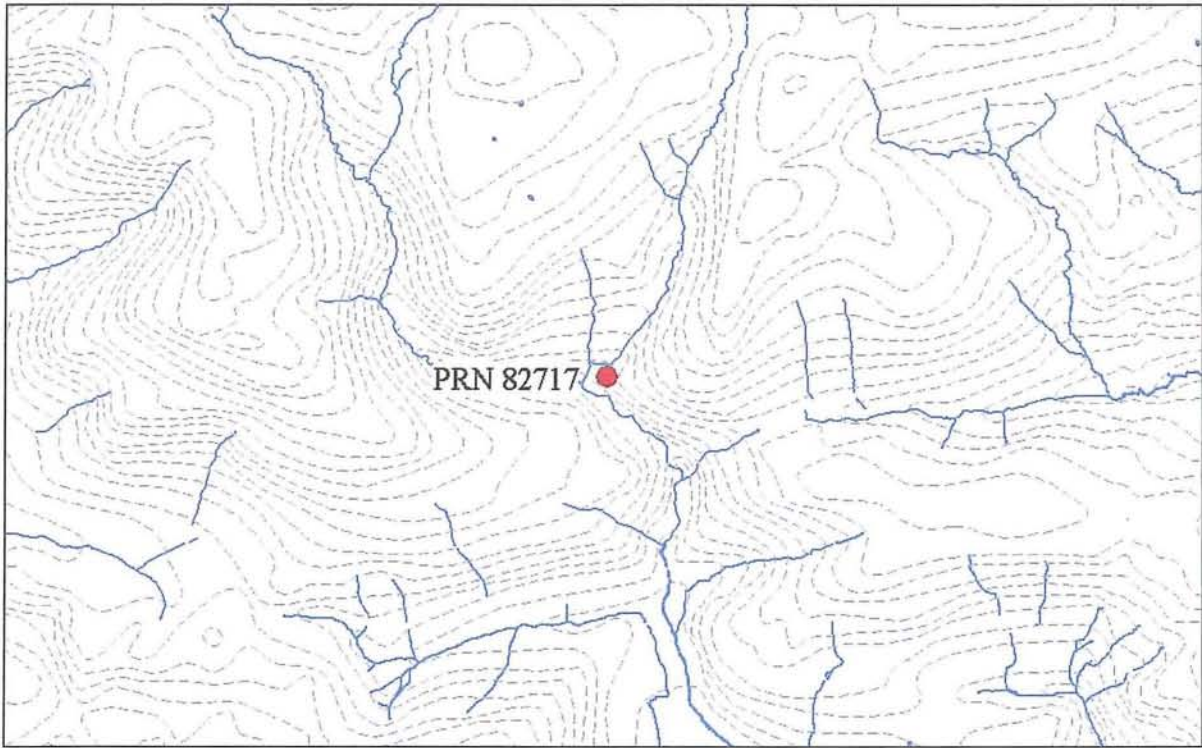
SO17SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 345m OD*Location:* Inland promontory

Visited

This defended enclosure is set on a small promontory between the stream with the Water-break-its-neck waterfall and the River Lugg. The main defining feature of the site is the substantial, though short, bank, with an accompanying ditch which cuts the promontory off from the rising ground to the east. The ditch on the south merges with a widening natural gully which forms an effective re-entrant on this side. A slightly lowered portion of the bank used by stock for access to the promontory, may represent the position of the entrance, and there is a corresponding, though small causeway across the ditch. The overall dimensions of the earthworks are 32m from east to west by 17.5m; the bank is 0.8m high internally and the ditch 1.7m deep below the bank crest.

The promontory has very steep sides on the north, west and south, and not surprisingly there are no defensive earthworks on these sides. The promontory itself measures only 22m east to west and 17m from north to south, but is reasonably level and suitable for a couple of huts. Its bracken coverage tends to disguise the landform but one faint scarp may define a hut location.



PRN 82717 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

PRN 82717 Cnwch Bank Enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

Appendix 2

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Unconfirmed Sites by PRN

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>SAM</i>
1640	Gaer Gorau Enclosure	SO1840065700	Not scheduled
2059	Glan Ithon Enclosure	SO05506399	Not scheduled
2072	Camp Wood Placename	SO08357019	Not scheduled
2076	Pen y Garth Enclosure	SO12584633	Not scheduled
2144	Cwm Bwch Enclosure	SO1870064910	Not scheduled
2161	Crungoed Wood Enclosure	SO19027161	Not scheduled
2207	Rowley Wood Enclosure	SO27916340	Not scheduled
2272	Colva Hill Enclosure	SO194548	Not scheduled
2893	Penmaenau Rocks Enclosure	SO03355272	Not scheduled
3485	Cornhill Enclosure	SO13944018	Not scheduled
3750	Pen Castell Placename	SO08484822	Not scheduled
4152	Castell Coch Placename	SO14407225	Not scheduled
5138	Heartsease Enclosure	SO34787241	Not scheduled
5243	Gwerncynnydd Enclosure	SO030646	Not scheduled
6839	Yonkin Farm enclosure	SO23896405	Not scheduled
7983	Crossgates enclosure	SO086643	Not scheduled
12161	Reeves Hill enclosure	SO31466890	Not scheduled
26546	Carneddau enclosure	SO075543	Not scheduled
33108	Four Stones enclosure	SO2467460660	Not scheduled

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Unconfirmed Sites by Name

<i>Name</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>SAM</i>
Camp Wood Placename	2072	SO08357019	Not scheduled
Carneddau enclosure	26546	SO075543	Not scheduled
Castell Coch Placename	4152	SO14407225	Not scheduled
Colva Hill Enclosure	2272	SO194548	Not scheduled
Cornhill Enclosure	3485	SO13944018	Not scheduled
Crossgates enclosure	7983	SO086643	Not scheduled
Crungoed Wood Enclosure	2161	SO19027161	Not scheduled
Cwm Bwch Enclosure	2144	SO1870064910	Not scheduled
Four Stones enclosure	33108	SO2467460660	Not scheduled
Gaer Gorau Enclosure	1640	SO1840065700	Not scheduled
Glan Ithon Enclosure	2059	SO05506399	Not scheduled
Gwerncynnydd Enclosure	5243	SO030646	Not scheduled
Heartsease Enclosure	5138	SO34787241	Not scheduled
Pen Castell Placename	3750	SO08484822	Not scheduled
Pen y Garth Enclosure	2076	SO12584633	Not scheduled
Penmaenau Rocks Enclosure	2893	SO03355272	Not scheduled
Reeves Hill enclosure	12161	SO31466890	Not scheduled
Rowley Wood Enclosure	2207	SO27916340	Not scheduled
Yonkin Farm enclosure	6839	SO23896405	Not scheduled

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Unconfirmed Sites by Map Square

<i>Map Square</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>SAM</i>
SO04NE	3750	Pen Castell Placename	SO08484822	Not scheduled
SO05SE	26546	Carneddau enclosure	SO075543	Not scheduled
SO05SW	2893	Penmaenau Rocks Enclosure	SO03355272	Not scheduled
SO06SE	2059	Glan Ithon Enclosure	SO05506399	Not scheduled
SO06SE	7983	Crossgates enclosure	SO086643	Not scheduled
SO06SW	5243	Gwerncynnydd Enclosure	SO030646	Not scheduled
SO07SE	2072	Camp Wood Placename	SO08357019	Not scheduled
SO14NW	2076	Pen y Garth Enclosure	SO12584633	Not scheduled
SO14SW	3485	Cornhill Enclosure	SO13944018	Not scheduled
SO15SE	2272	Colva Hill Enclosure	SO194548	Not scheduled
SO16NE	1640	Gaer Gorau Enclosure	SO1840065700	Not scheduled
SO16SE	2144	Cwm Bwch Enclosure	SO1870064910	Not scheduled
SO17SE	2161	Crungoed Wood Enclosure	SO19027161	Not scheduled
SO17SW	4152	Castell Coch Placename	SO14407225	Not scheduled
SO26SE	2207	Rowley Wood Enclosure	SO27916340	Not scheduled
SO26SW	6839	Yonkin Farm enclosure	SO23896405	Not scheduled
SO26SW	33108	Four Stones enclosure	SO2467460660	Not scheduled
SO36NW	12161	Reeves Hill enclosure	SO31466890	Not scheduled
SO37SW	5138	Heartsease Enclosure	SO34787241	Not scheduled

PRN 1640

Gaer Gorau Enclosure

SO1840065700

SO16NE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure ?

Date: Unknown

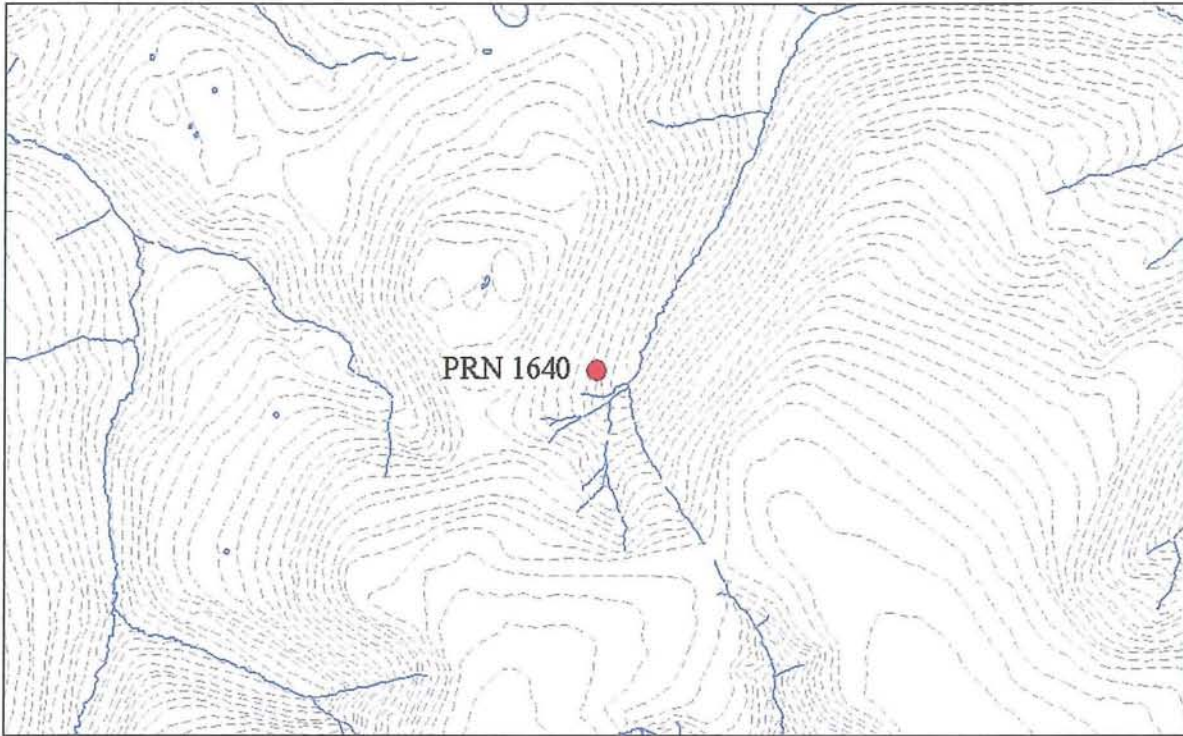
Form: Document

Area: ha *Height:* 427m OD

Location: Hill slope

Visited

An earthwork enclosure was recognised on an RAF AP of 1947, but the Ordnance Survey map of 1905 shows it as small plantation. No trace can now be seen of any such enclosure. The location occupies a very steep east-facing slope, which seems an unlikely position if this is an authentic site. The plantation too is not convincing though there are some hardwoods in the area, but no associated earthworks. Information on the shape of the enclosure would be useful, but no plan or plot is available. The possibility that it could also be mislocated cannot be ruled out.



PRN 1640 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Glan Ithon Enclosure

SO05506399

SO06SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure ?

Date: Unknown

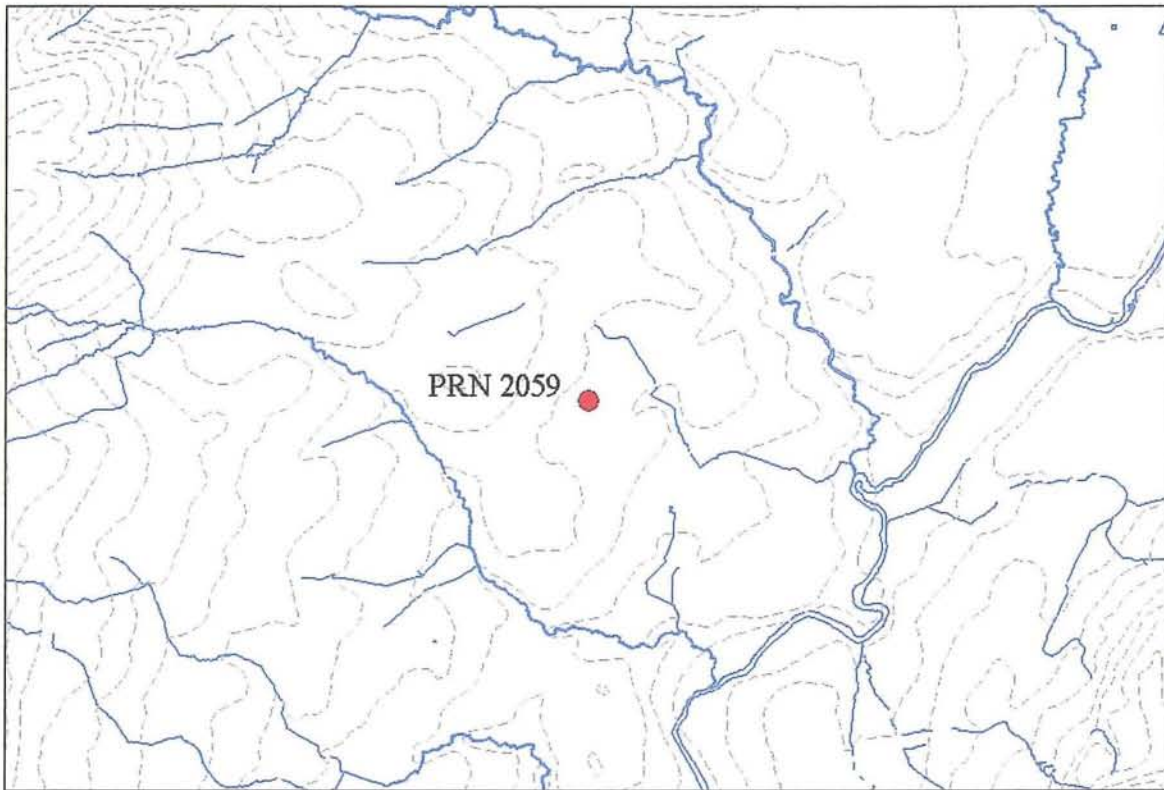
Form: Earthwork

Area: ha *Height:* 206m OD

Location:

Visited

A possible enclosure, although visible on a CUCAP (CBI 33) photograph taken on 1 September 1976, was first recorded in the CPAT archive in 1969. The earthworks look more geomorphological than archaeological in origin, but there is one bank that could represent three sides of a sub-rectangular enclosure.



PRN 2059 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

PRN 2072

Camp Wood Placename

SO08357019

SO07SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure ?

Date: Iron Age

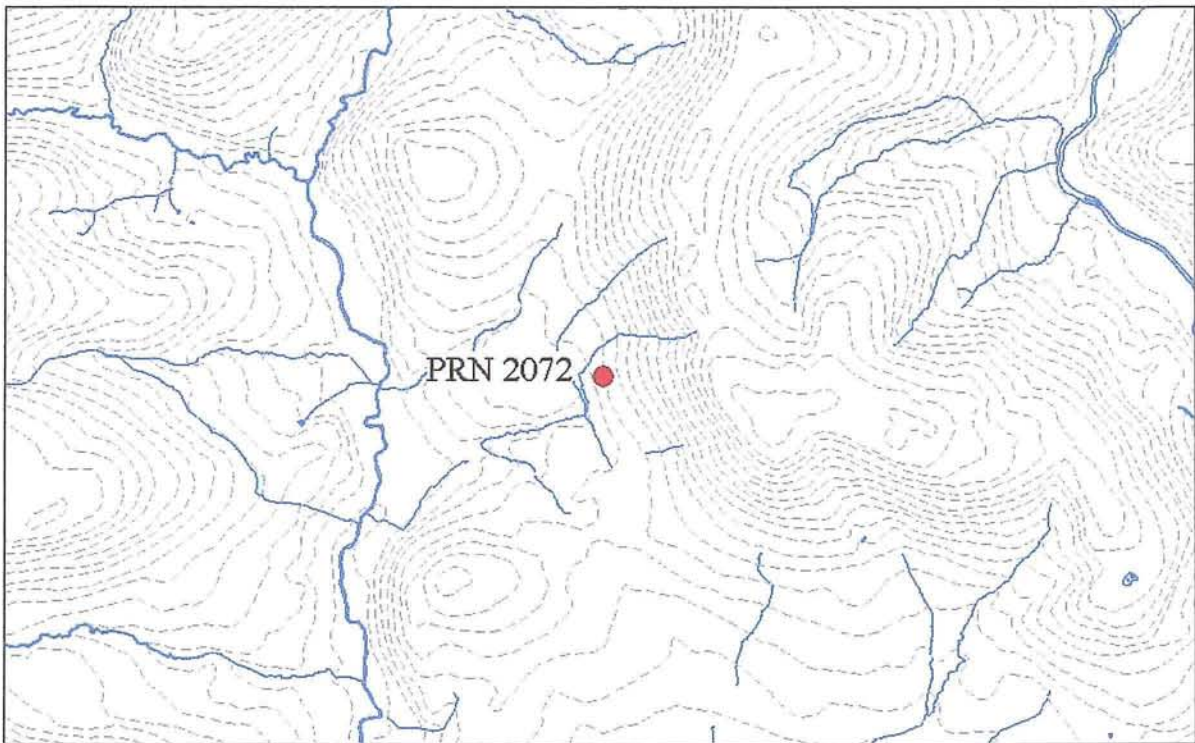
Form: Placename

Area: ha *Height:* 415m OD

Location:

Not visited

The name suggests a defended site, but as far as can be established nothing of any note has been recorded here, and it is not even known whether the wood has been searched for earthworks.



PRN 2072 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Pen y Garth Enclosure

SO12584633

SO14NW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Unknown*Form:* Document*Area:* ha *Height:* 340m OD*Location:*

Visited

A possible enclosure was recorded in the RCAHMW archive before 1973, though it is not entirely clear where and by whom the site was first recorded. No such feature was noted by the Ordnance Survey on a visit in 1981, who did however remark that rock outcrops might have misled the original observer. No trace of any features was found in a field visit in 2005.

Cwm Bwch Enclosure

SO1870064910

SO16SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Unknown*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 610m OD*Location:* Plateau

Visited

An earthwork enclosure is recorded in the NMR, and was in a densely forested area when assessed by the Ordnance Survey in 1980). In 2005 the forestry was more open and the area was systematically examined in transects. No obvious artificial earthworks were identified that might form an enclosure, although there were some surface irregularities, in the form of random scarps, beneath forestry ploughing.

Crungoed Wood Enclosure

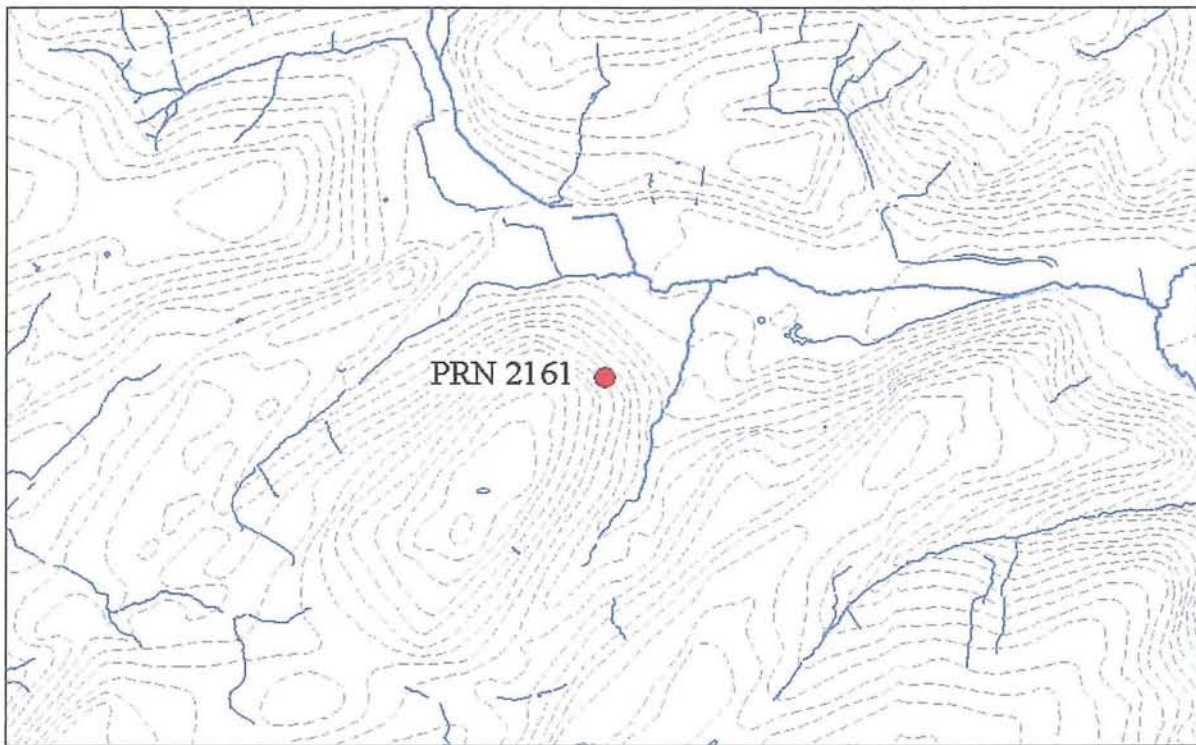
SO19027161

SO17SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Unknown*Form:* Document*Area:* ha *Height:* 320m OD*Location:* Hill slope

Visited

An earthwork enclosure is recorded in the NMR, but with no further details. No trace of an enclosure is present, or indeed likely, on this north-east-facing wooded slope which appears too steep to have been used for settlement. The reference, however, could be to a feature associated with the former farmstead of Sunnybank, some 150m to the south-west of the NGR. There is one curved field bank there which might have been interpreted as a discrete enclosure.



PRN 2161 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Rowley Wood Enclosure

SO27916340

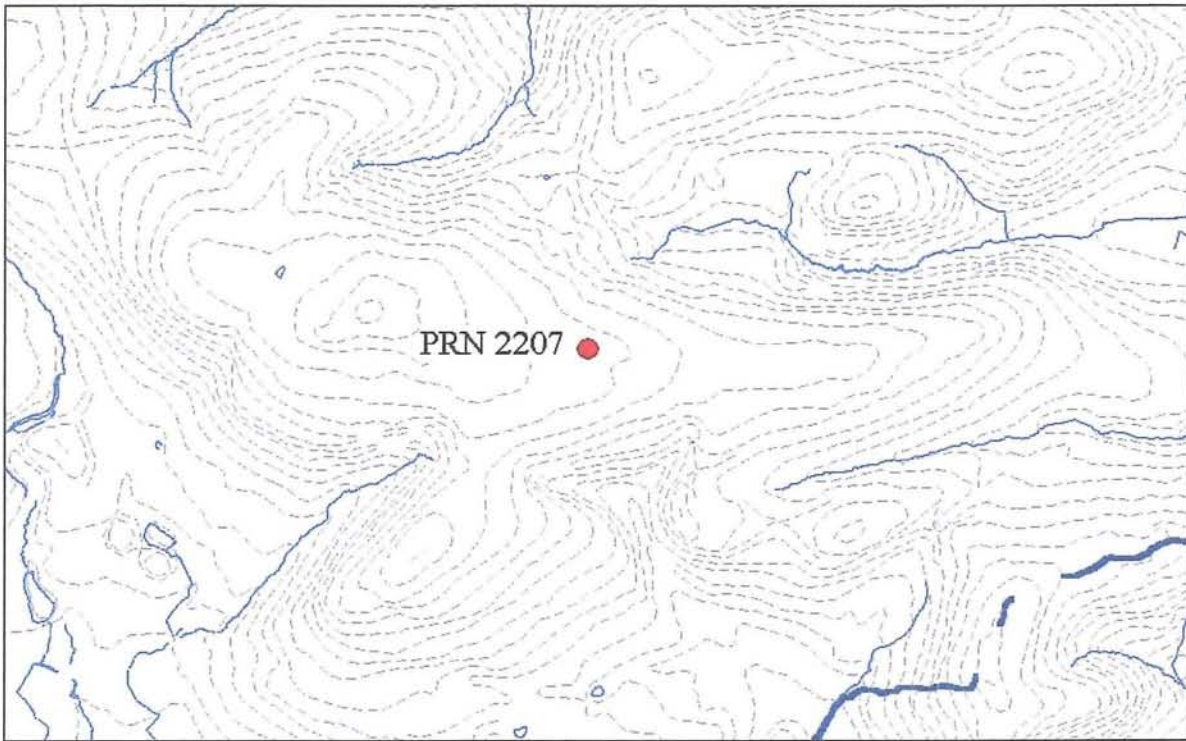
SO26SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Iron Age ?*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* ha *Height:* 335m OD*Location:*

Not visited

A sub circular single-ditched enclosure (with flattening on its south-west and south-east sides), is about 50m in diameter. The cropmark is visible on CUCAP CKR75 as a large single ditched parchmark, roughly circular in outline. A plot is not possible from this aerial photograph as there are insufficient control points (CPAT, 2000), and nothing was visible on the ground when visited as part of the Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument survey in 2000.

In the light of the above statements, no field visit was undertaken as part of the Defended Enclosure survey. It is not possible to determine whether this is a large ring ditch or a small enclosure. The former perhaps seems more likely (CPAT 2005).



PRN 2207 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Colva Hill Enclosure

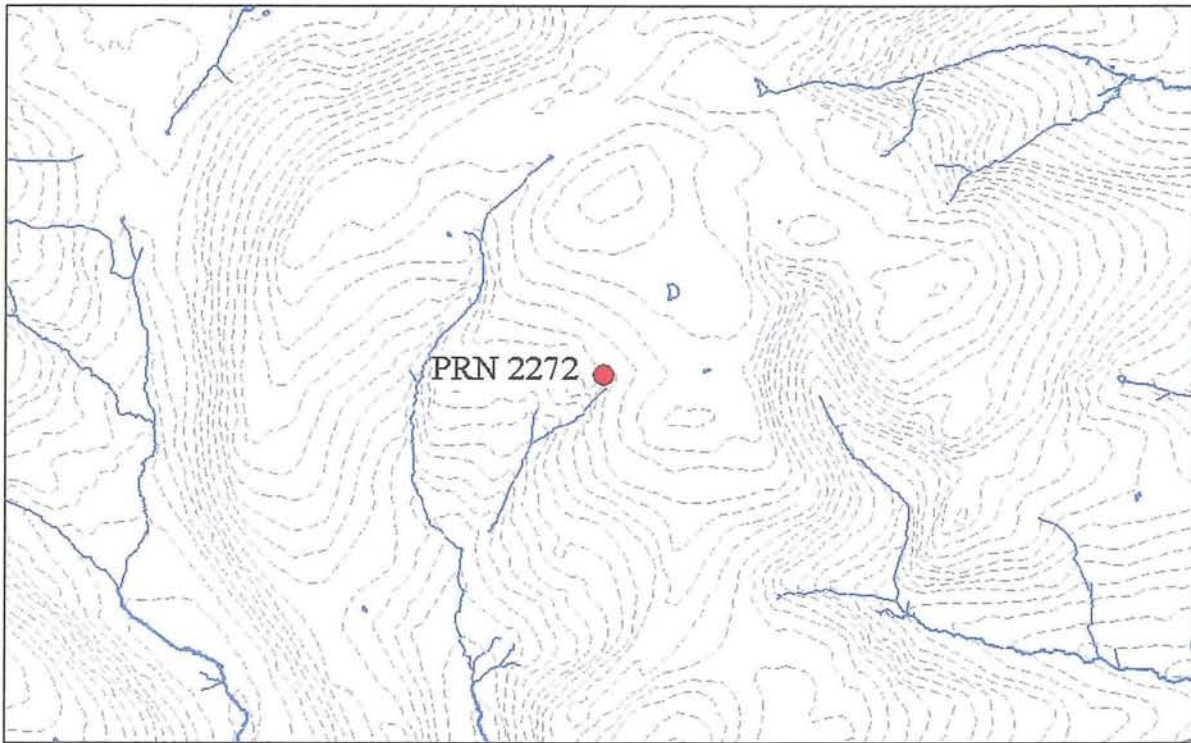
SO194548

SO15SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Unknown*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 457m OD*Location:*

Not visited

A possible enclosure is referred to in the NMR, citing a CUCAP aerial photo. The enclosure was said to be almost circular, with a bank running out from one side; there was one possible entrance. The area was visited on 16 December 1998 by CPAT. No evidence of an enclosure was recognised at the given NGR, although there are a number of intersecting trackways present. It seems more likely that the reference could relate to an earth-banked field system on the common, which is centred about 300m to the south-west. The field system has a small rectangular enclosure, about 20m x 10m, at its west end which probably contained a post-medieval building. The field system is centred at SO 19125463. Nothing is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" map for Radnor (1889), and the aerial photograph referred to above could not be located in the RCAHMW archive, nor did the NMR archive file have anything of relevance.



PRN 2272 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Penmaenau Rocks Enclosure

SO03355272

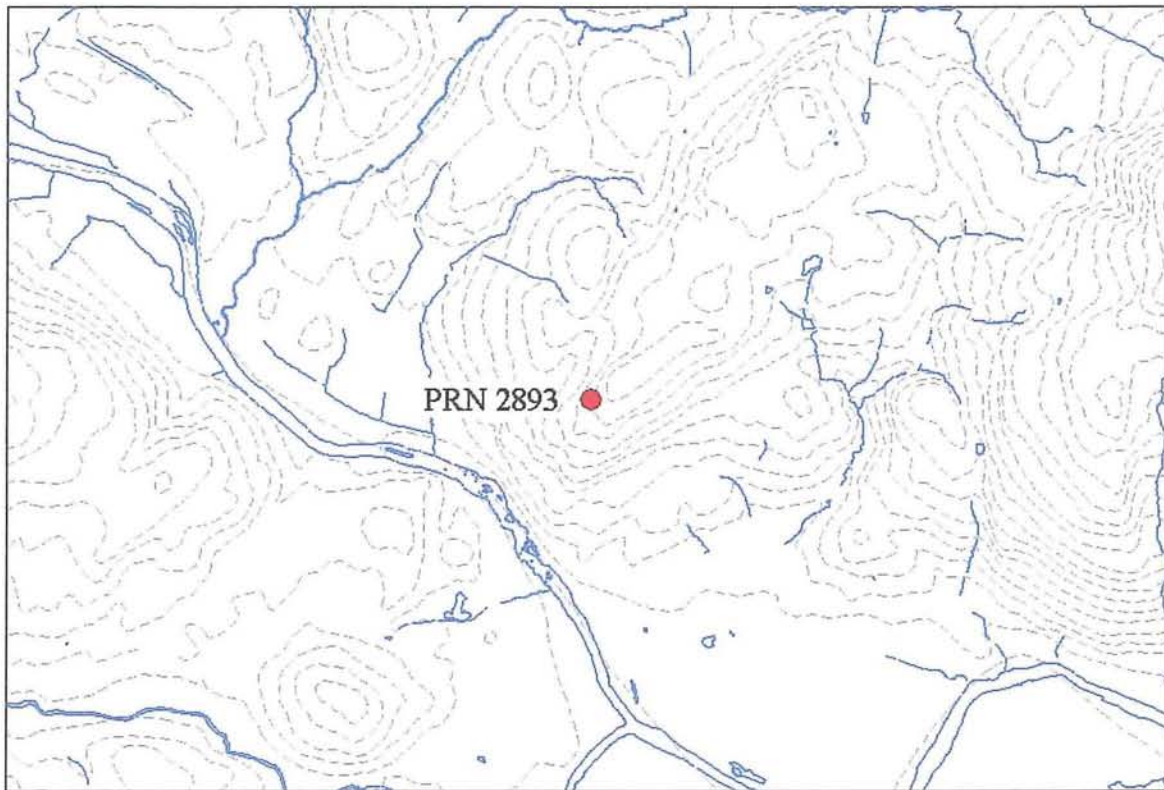
SO05SW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Landform*Date:* Unknown*Form:* Document*Area:* ha *Height:* 213m OD*Location:* Hill slope

Visited

A possible enclosure marked by a semi-circular bank some 0.5m high was identified during a CPAT visit in 1978 - no further detail was provided, but it has been suggested that what appears to be an unplanted area within woodland depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1964 may relate to this enclosure site.

There was no trace of the described enclosure at the given grid reference. Some surface irregularities are present, due to rock outcrops on or near the surface. The unplanted area on the Ordnance Survey map is also not relevant, as there is nothing there except a series of natural rock outcrops. The most likely explanation of the record is that it represents a duplicate of the nearby Wellfield Rocks enclosure (PRN 1604).



PRN 2893 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Cornhill Enclosure

SO13944018

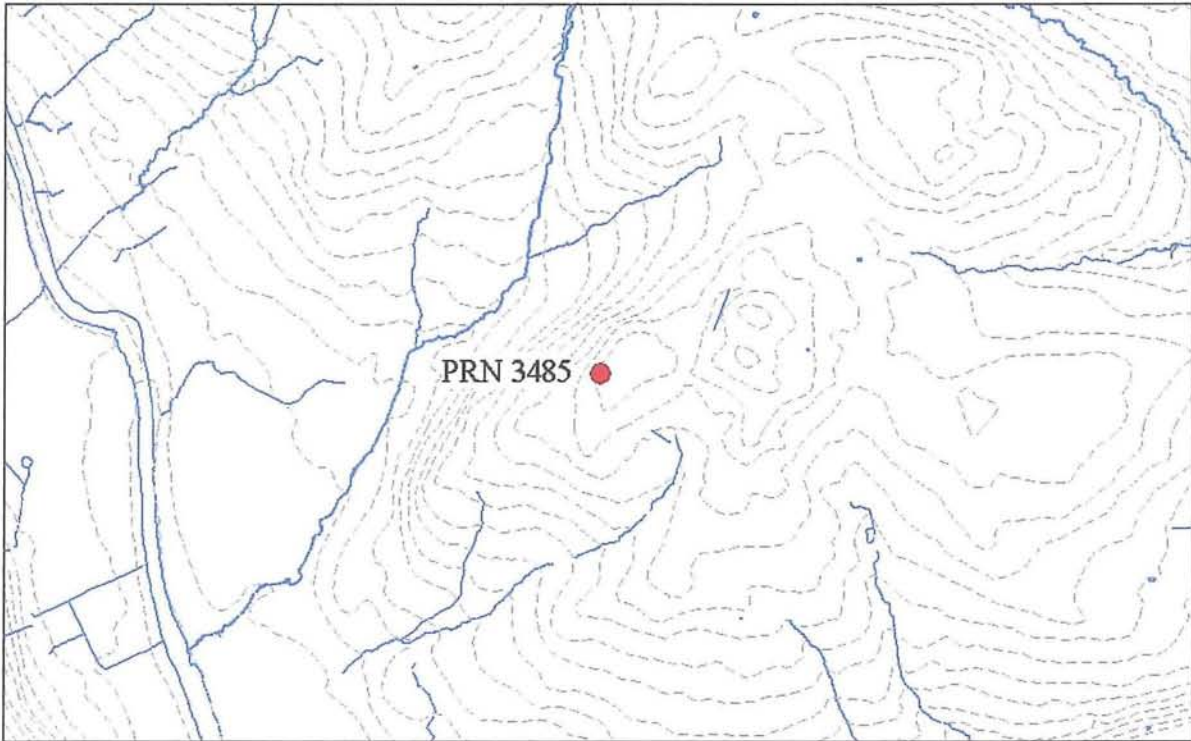
SO14SW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Hillfort ?*Date:* Iron Age*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 230m OD*Location:*

Access refused

A possible hillfort, showing on an RAF aerial photograph, is referred to in the NMR. In 1981 the Ordnance Survey indicated that it had been heavily ploughed, but that possible earthworks could be detected on parts of the north-east, south-west and south-east sides of the supposed circuit, an area of some 85m north-east to south-west by 40m, though these might well be field banks. Additionally the site occupied a good defensive hilltop location.

Unfortunately access to this site was denied during the present study.



PRN 3485 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Pen Castell Placename

SO08484822

SO04NE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Hillfort ?

Date: Unknown

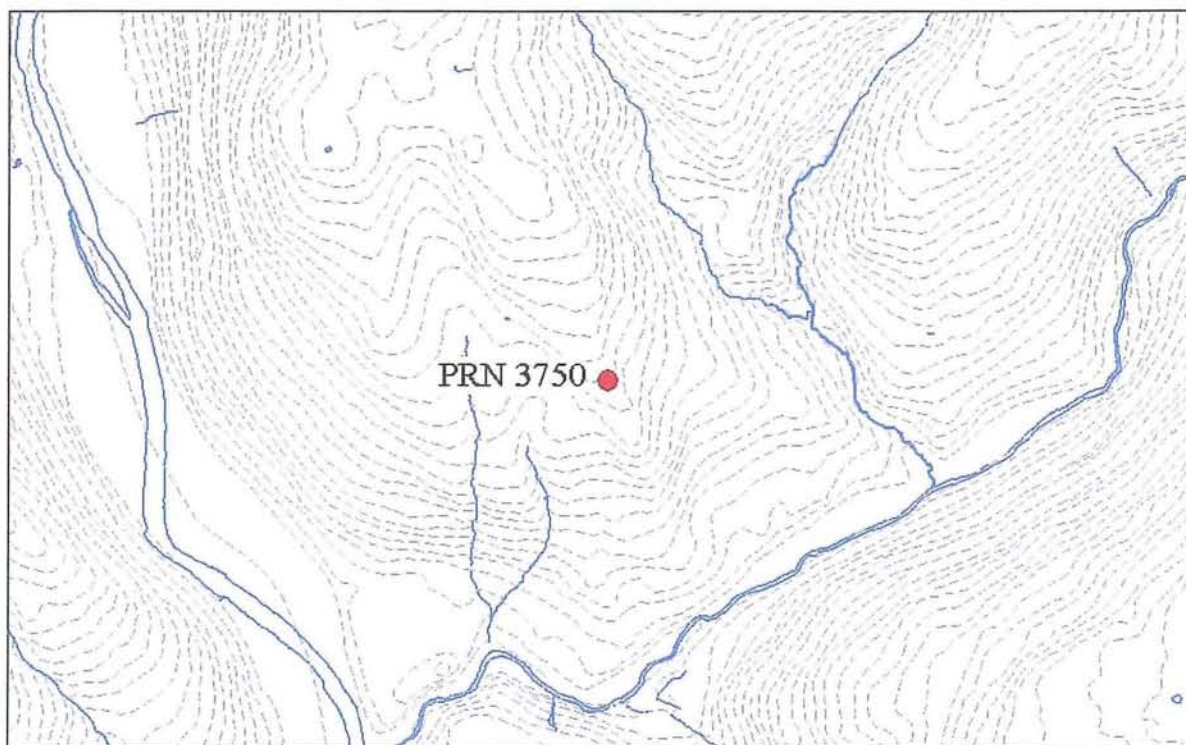
Form: Placename

Area: ha *Height:* 297m OD

Location:

Not visited

The place-name - Pen Castell - might suggest some sort of defended site here, but the original SMR record contains no further detail and this implies that it originated in no more than a map exercise. The area including the abandoned farm was examined in November 1999 as part of the Cadw-funded Deserted Rural Settlement survey, and nothing of significance was identified.



PRN 3750 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

PRN 4152

Castell Coch Placename

SO14407225

SO17SW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Hillfort ?

Date: Iron Age

Form: Placename

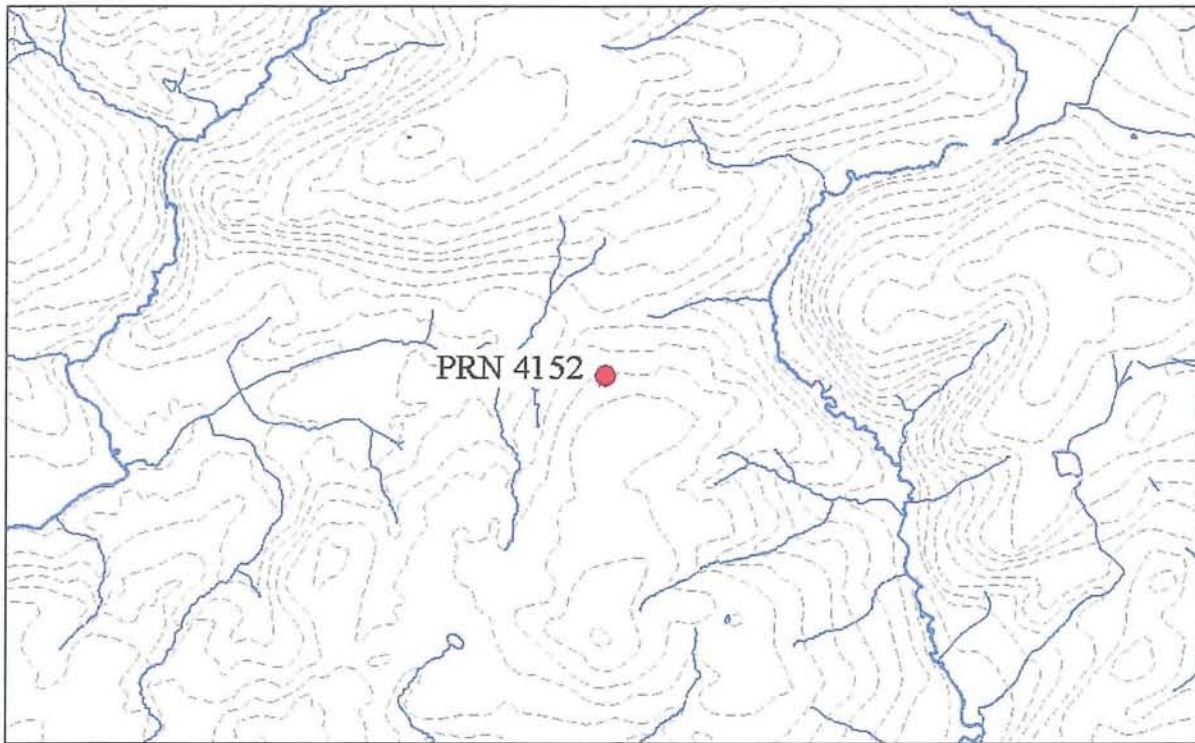
Area: ha *Height:* 328m OD

Location:

Not visited

In the SMR it is suggested that the name might indicate a defended site, but no further details were given.

No visit was made to this area.



PRN 4152 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Heartsease Enclosure

SO34787241

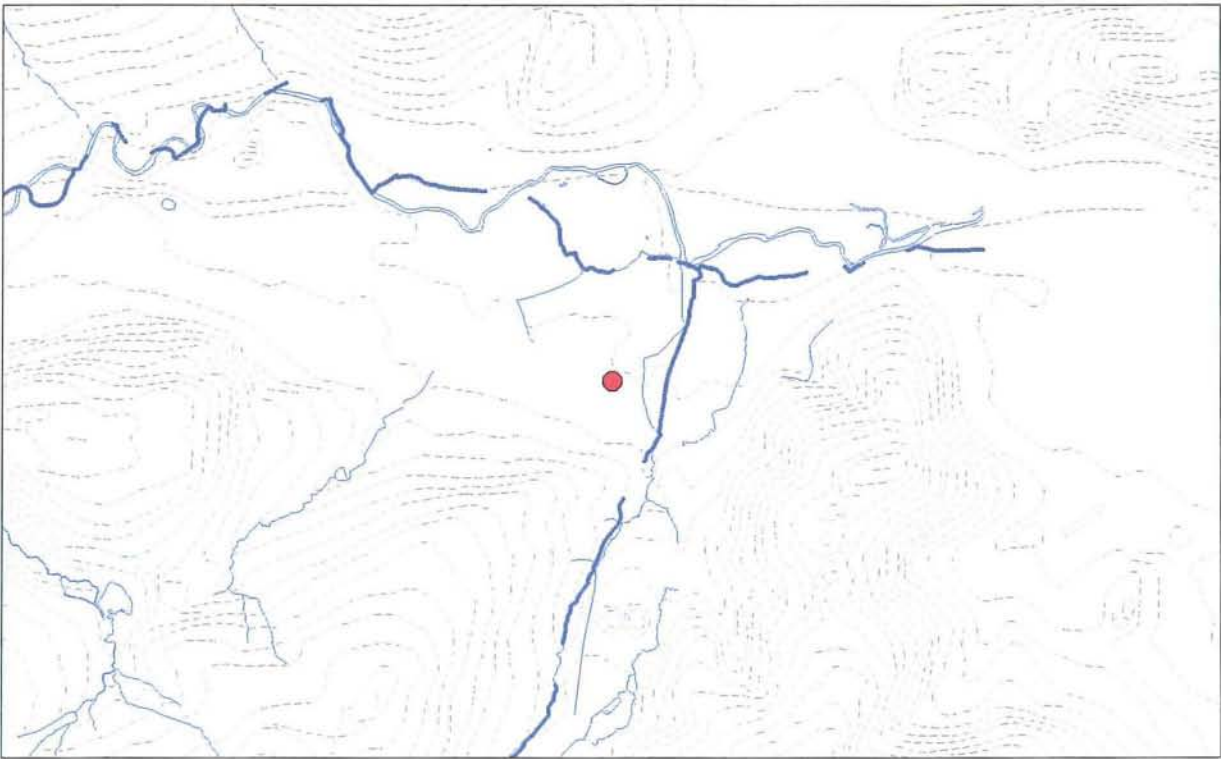
SO37SW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Field system ?*Date:* Unknown*Form:* Cropmark*Area:* ha *Height:* 150m OD*Location:*

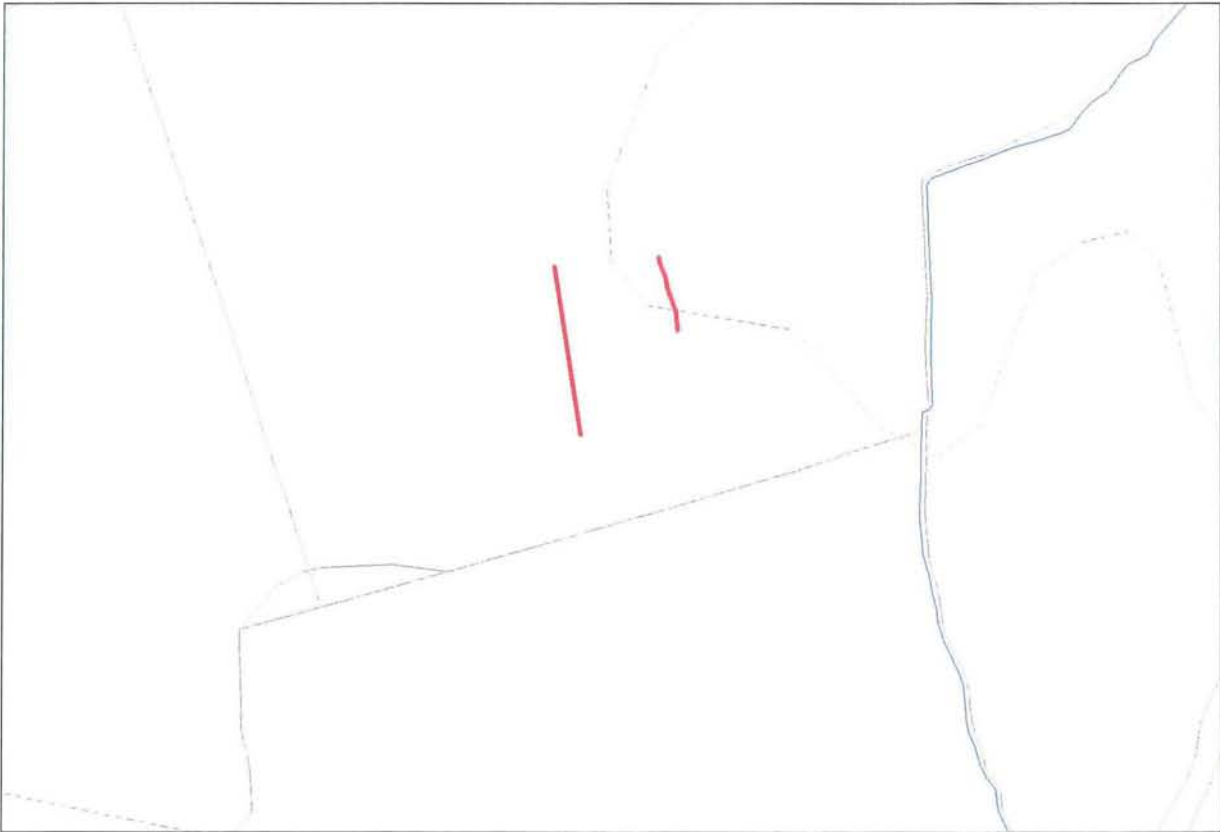
Not visited

The aerial photos depict two linear ditches on an approximately north to south alignment ; the western one is 60m long and the eastern 30m. They are 30m apart at the south end, and converge slightly to the north. There is no convincing evidence that they represent an enclosure, but this interpretation cannot be ruled out entirely, as the returns at the north and south ends could be masked by differential cropmarks resulting from deeper soils. An alternative view would see them as part of a field system (plotted by CPAT 2005).

It was not considered that a field visit would assist in the elucidation of these features.



PRN 5138 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 5138 Heartsease Enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

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Gwerncynnydd Enclosure

SO030646

SO06SW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure ?

Date: Iron Age ?

Form: Earthwork

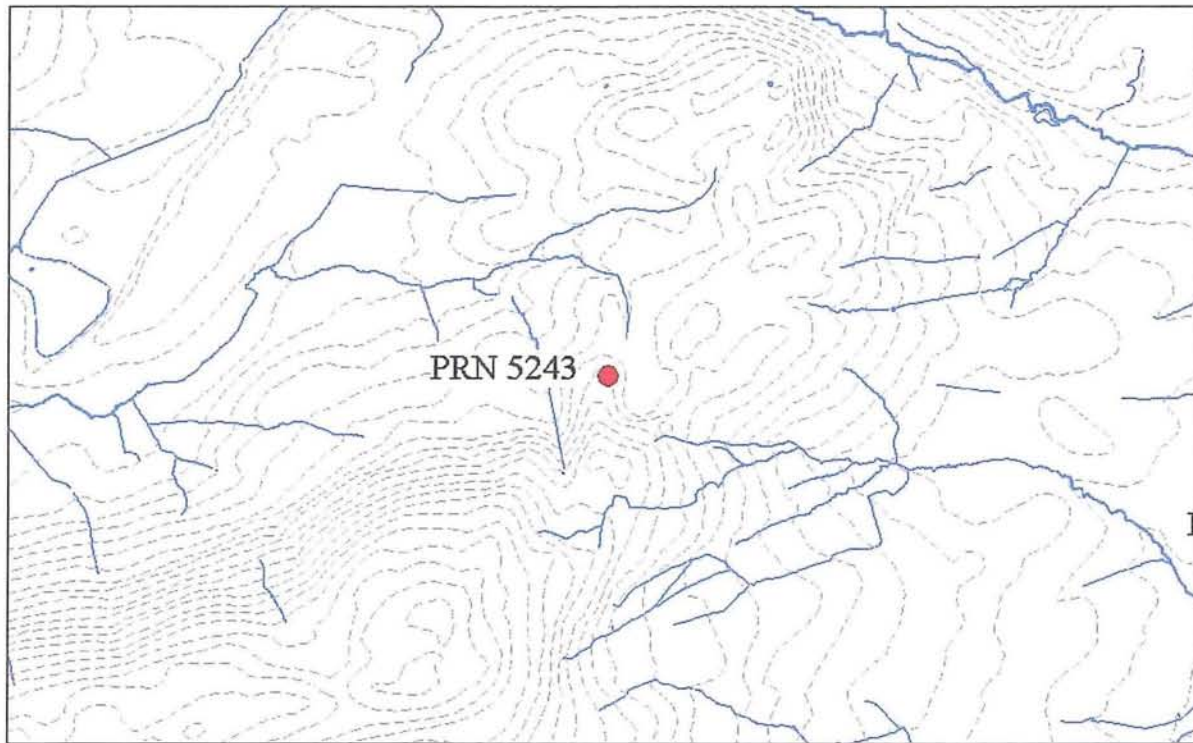
Area: ha *Height:* 274m OD

Location:

Visited

A record in the SMR refers to a possible enclosure on a north-facing spur without providing any further detail.

Field examination during the current project was not possible because the field worker was unable to locate the owner. However, the spur on which the enclosure is allegedly located was observed from the east-north-east while attempting to gain permission, but no enclosure was visible. Some parts of the spur were, though, masked by trees.



PRN 5243 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

PRN 6839

Yonkin Farm enclosure

SO23896405

SO26SW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure ?

Date: Unknown

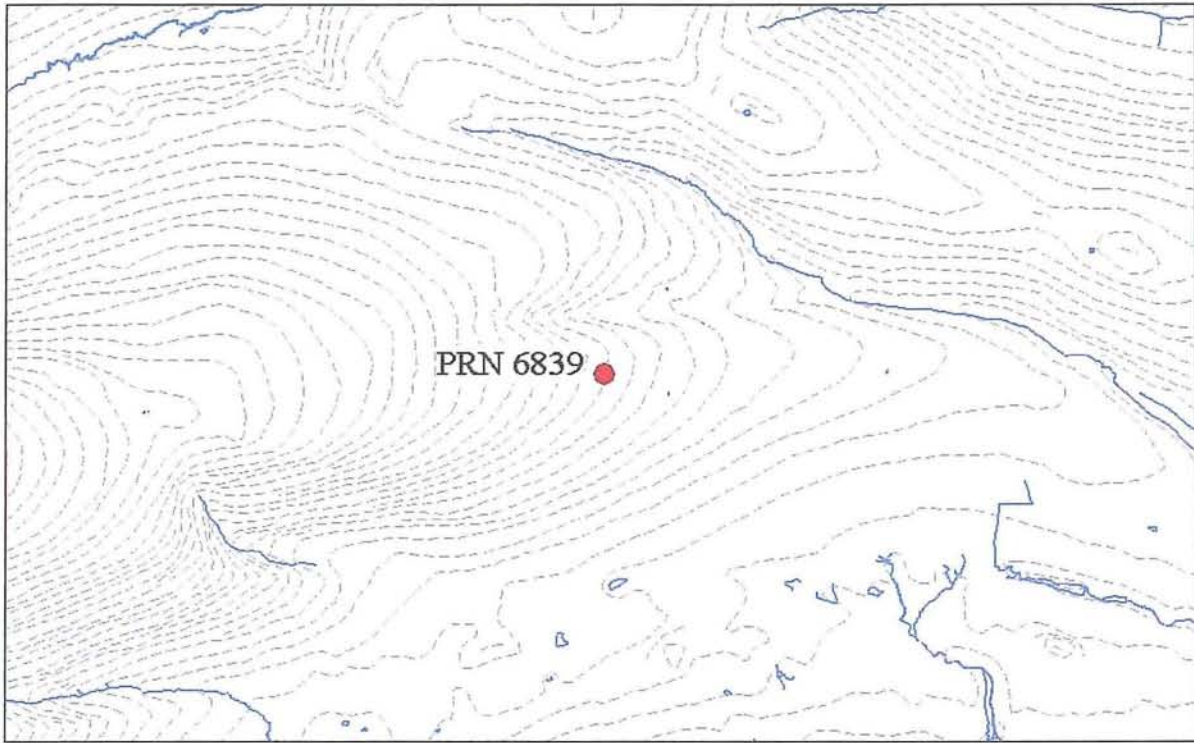
Form: Earthwork

Area: ha *Height:* 345m OD

Location:

Visited

A semi-circular banked enclosure either butting on to a hedge or cut by both it and a road were recorded by CPAT in 1992. The site, however, could not be authenticated when the area was visited in July 2005.



PRN 6839 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Crossgates enclosure

SO086643

SO06SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure ?

Date: Unknown

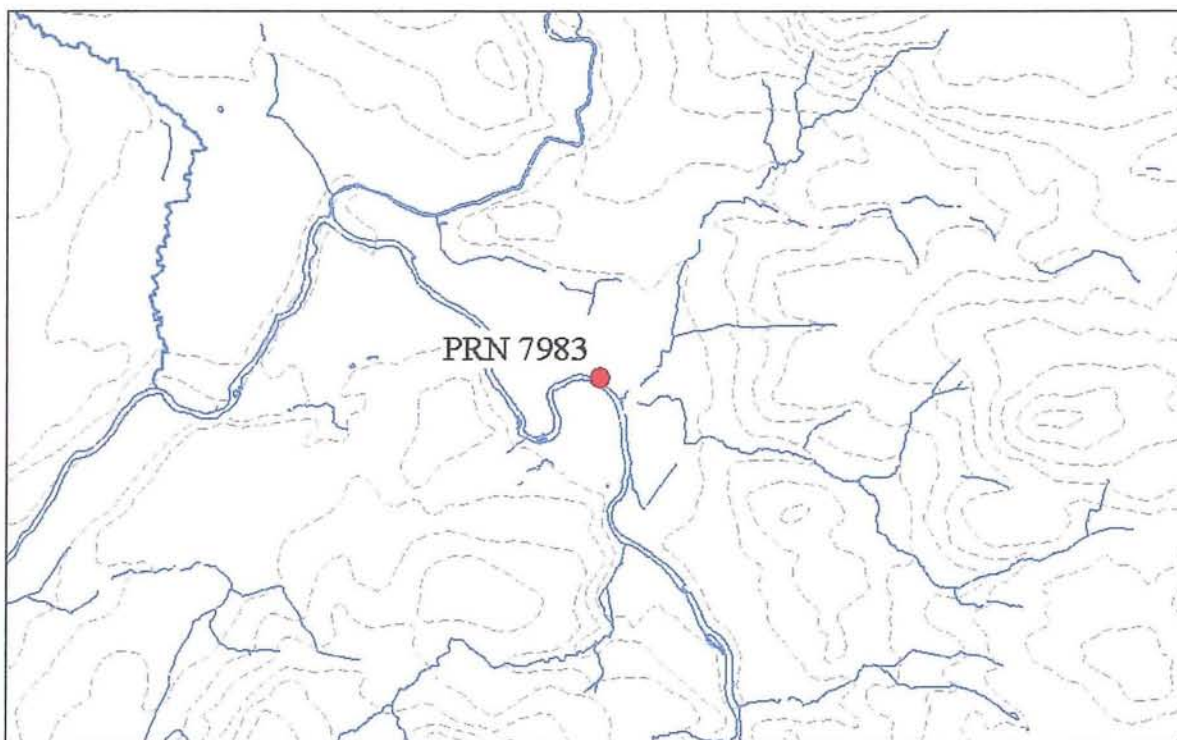
Form: Cropmark

Area: ha *Height:* 0m OD

Location:

Not visited

A possible enclosure is recorded in the SMR but without any further details, other than it seems to have been recognised as a crop- or soilmark. There is no enclosure visible on the available aerial photographs (CPAT 95-12-32/33), although there is a curving bank following the south side of the river which may be an argae or flood defence bank.



PRN 7983 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Reeves Hill enclosure

SO31466890

SO36NW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Unknown*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 380m OD*Location:* High plateau

Visited

A hillside enclosure was found during a survey of Reeves Hill. It was represented by the circuit of raised earthen bank visible below the brash of a recently felled conifer plantation. The maximum width of the bank was 3.2m and its maximum height 0.6m, but there seems to be no indication of its overall dimensions. A small pond was located close to the south-west corner of the enclosure and there was a possible entrance through the bank at a point adjacent to the pond. No other features were visible within it (Owen 1994, 4).

It was not feasible to visit this site as the plantation has been replanted since the last visit and the tree cover was now extremely dense. Both the authenticity of the earthwork and its present condition is therefore unknown. On the evidence of its siting, the earthwork could be either a defensive or a pastoral enclosure, but perhaps the latter is more likely given the recorded height of the bank.

Carneddau enclosure

SO075543

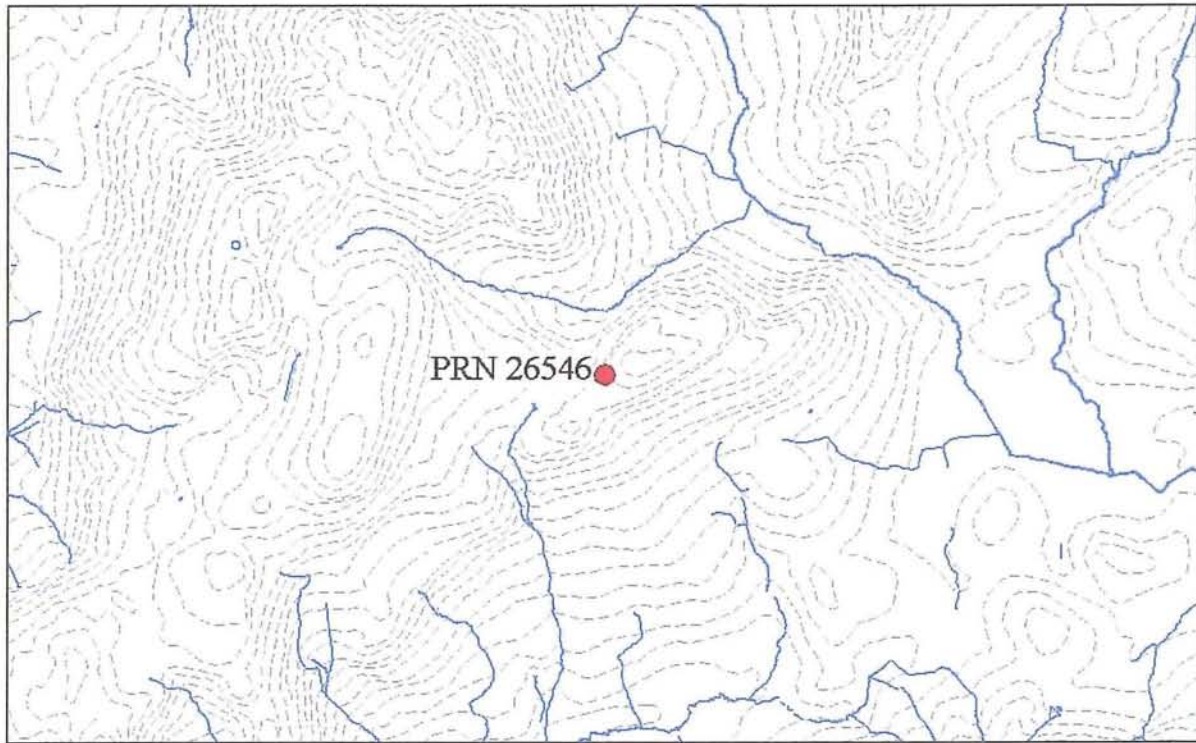
SO05SE

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled*Type:* Defended enclosure ?*Date:* Unknown*Form:* Earthwork*Area:* ha *Height:* 0m OD*Location:*

Visited

A circular enclosure situated at the north east end of Carneddau near Builth Wells was recorded in the mid 1990s. Its circumference was judged at around 58m, and it was reportedly bisected by modern farm track. The bank, however, was no more than 1.5m wide by 0.2m high.

No trace of this slight enclosure could be identified at the given NGR. It is probably a mis-siting, as there is only one track in the 100m square around the location and nothing is cut by it. The dimensions are unlikely to signal a defended enclosure.



PRN 26546 site location, scaled at 1:25,000

Four Stones enclosure

SO2467460660

SO26SW

Scheduled Status: Not scheduled

Type: Defended enclosure ?

Date: Unknown

Form: Cropmark

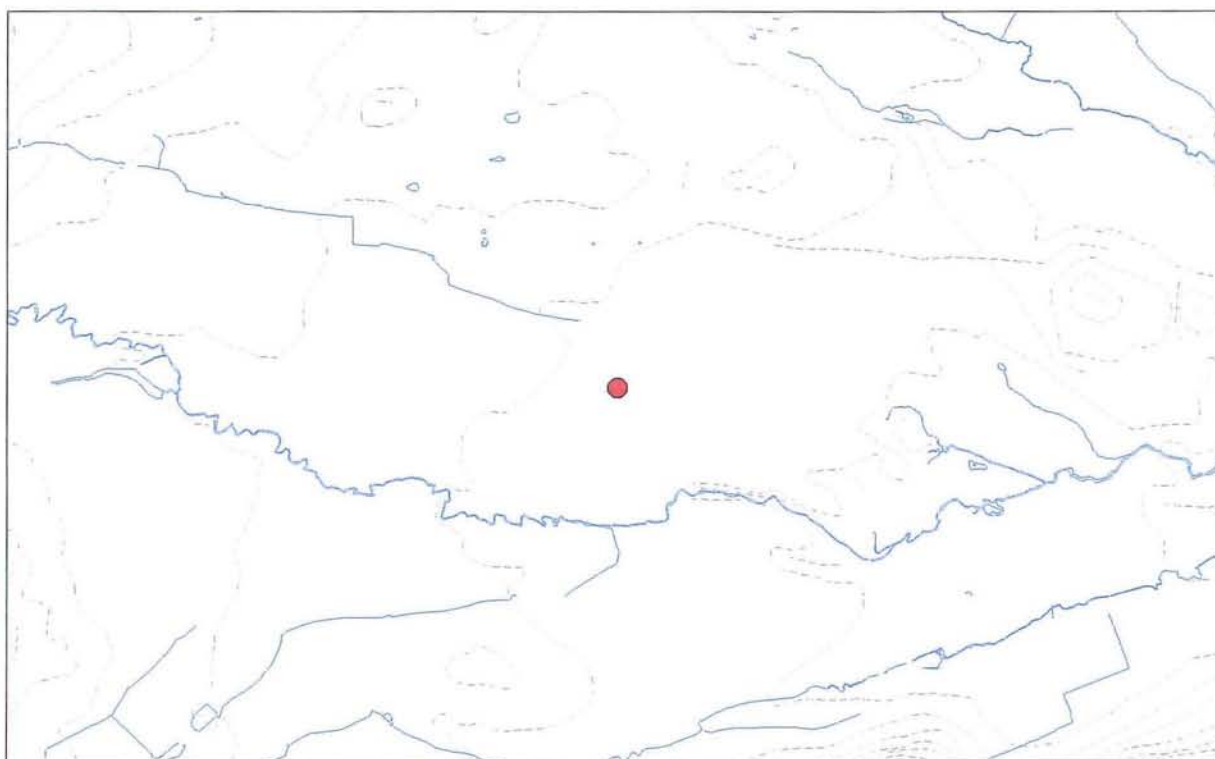
Area: ha *Height:* 195m OD

Location:

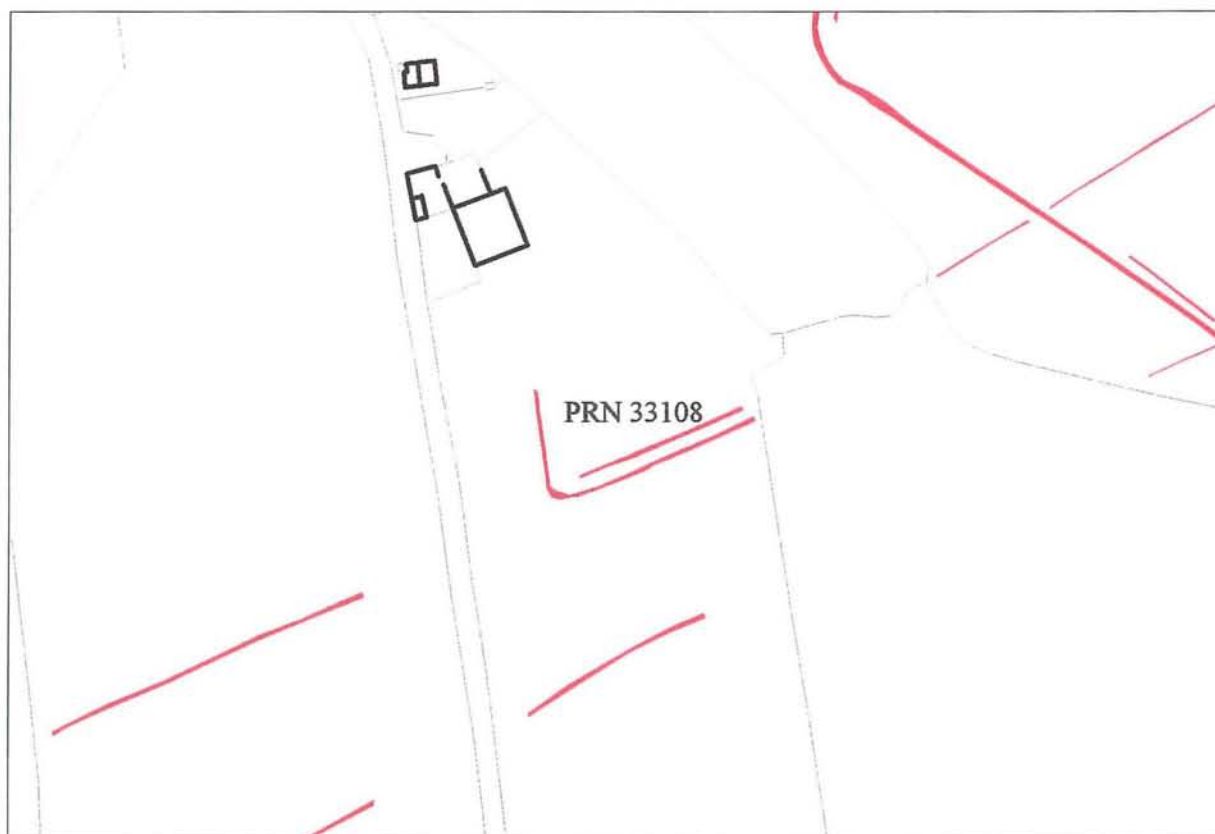
Not visited

The SMR has this as two sides of a square enclosure. It may be relatively modern as it lies close to farm buildings. It appears to be double-ditched on the south-east and may overlie PRN 33109.

This has been plotted as part of the defended enclosure project but does not appear to be particularly convincing, one of the double ditches being a part of another feature.



PRN 33108 site location, scaled at 1:25,000



PRN 33108 Four Stones enclosure, scaled at 1:2,500

Appendix 3: Proforma for Site Recording

PREHISTORIC DEFENDED SETTLEMENTS SITE ASSESSMENT FORM

ORGANISATION
PROJECT No

PRN SITE NAME

GRID REF KM MAP SQUARE

SITE TYPE

Hillfort Defended Enclosure

FORM OF SITE

Buried feature (excavation or geophysics) Earthwork Cropmark Documents Place-name

AREA OF SITE (in hectares)

Internal area of main enclosure

Area to furthest extent of enclosure/annexe ditches

SITE HISTORY

Full excavation Partial excavation Topographic survey Geophysical survey Other None

PHASING AND PERIODS OF USE

Unfinished Single phase Single phase but possibly long occupation Two phases (revised defence layout/ rampart design or excavation evidence) Three or more phases (revised defence layout/ rampart design or excavation evidence)

Main period of occupation (artefactual evidence or scientific dating) – specify

Pre-defensive use of site (eg Bronze Age round barrow, structural or artefactual evidence)

Romano-British reuse Early Medieval reuse Medieval reuse

GENERAL LOCATION

ALTITUDE (in metres)

TOPOGRAPHY

Coastal cliff Coastal promontory Summit Hilltop Ridge Inland Promontory High plateau

Spur False crest Hillslope Saddle Col Level Natural terrace River terrace Valley base Valley floor

Flood plain Other - specify

DEFENSIVE POSITION

Good defensive location (hilltop/cliff-top) Semi defensive location (inland promontory etc)

Non defensive location (gentle hillslope/valley floor) Overlooked

LAND USE

Arable Built over Derelict Dune Forestry Garden Heath Marsh Mineral Extraction

Moorland Other Pasture Public Open Spaces Quarry Rough pasture Scrub Urban Wasteland

Woodland

LAND STATUS

National Park Common land Registered Historic Landscape Tir Gofal NNR SSSI

AONB cSAC GCR RAMSAR RIGS Other - specify

PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

High – peat >0.5m on site or within immediate vicinity

Medium - peat >0.5m within 500m

Low - no obvious peat within 500m

High - on-site calcareous soils

Other possible high scores - on-site wet areas, colluvial deposits, buried soils etc

Description – extent, depth and locations of peat + other deposits

RELATED SITES/FINDS IN VICINITY- PRN NUMBERS AND NAMES

LOCATION DESCRIPTION

INTERNAL AREA

GENERAL SHAPE

Circular Sub-circular Rectangular Sub-rectangular Polygonal Triangular Irregular
Complex (more than on main enclosure)

PRESENCE OF HOUSES/BUILDING PLATFORMS

Stone circular Timber circular (excavated) Platform – circular Cropmark circular Stone rectangular
Timber rectangular Rectangular platform Other - specify

Number of houses

VEGETATION

Specify -

THREATS

Type of threat

Agriculture – ploughing Agriculture – stock Burrowing Development Erosion Extraction Forestry Robbing
 Vehicle Visitor Other None

Time scale of threat

Active Extinct (ie old quarry) None

Extent of threat - specify percentage

Significance of threat

High Low Medium

OTHER INTERNAL FEATURES - DESCRIPTION

DEFENCES

TYPE

Univallate Bivallate close set ramparts Bivallate widely spaced ramparts
Multivallate close set ramparts Multivallate widely spaced ramparts

MATERIALS

Earth Stone Earth and Stone Stone faced earth rampart Unknown

VEGETATION

Specify -

THREATS

Type of threat

Agriculture – ploughing Agriculture – stock Burrowing Development Erosion Extraction Forestry Robbing
 Vehicle Visitor Other None

Time scale of threat

Active Extinct (ie old quarry) None

Extent of threat - specify percentage

Significance of threat

High Low Medium

OTHER DEFENSIVE FEATURES - DESCRIPTION

ENTRANCES

NUMBER OF ENTRANCES DIRECTION FACING (N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, SW)

1 2 3 4 Unknown

TYPE

Simple Entrance passageway Entrance passageway and guard chambers Approaching ditched/banked track

Barbican/hornwork Annex Bastion Complex

MATERIALS

Earth Stone Earth and Stone Stone faced earth rampart Unknown

VEGETATION

Specify -

THREATS

Type of threat

Agriculture – ploughing Agriculture – stock Burrowing Development Erosion Extraction Forestry Robbing

Vehicle Visitor Other None

Time scale of threat

Active Extinct (ie old quarry) None

Extent of threat - *specify percentage*

Significance of threat

High Low Medium

OTHER ENTRANCE FEATURES - DESCRIPTION

ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES

FORM

Concentric annexe enclosure Lobate enclosure Cross ridge earthwork Outlying

AREA OF ANNEXES (in hectares)

PRESENCE OF HOUSES/BUILDING PLATFORMS

Stone circular Timber circular (excavated) Platform – circular Cropmark circular Stone rectangular

Timber rectangular Rectangular platform Other

Number of houses

VEGETATION

Specify -

THREATS

Type of threat

Agriculture – ploughing Agriculture – stock Burrowing Development Erosion Extraction Forestry Robbing

Vehicle Visitor Other

Time scale of threat

Active Extinct (ie old quarry) None None

Extent of threat - *specify percentage*

Significance of threat

High Low Medium

OTHER ENCLOSURE/ANNEXE FEATURES (TRACKWAYS/ROUTES ETC) DESCRIPTION

EXTERNAL AREAS

PRESENCE OF HOUSES

Stone circular Stone rectangular Platform – circular Timber circular (excavated)

Timber rectangular (excavated) Cropmark circular Other

CONTEMPORARY FIELDS

Stone boundaries Earth boundaries Cropmark boundaries

VEGETATION

Specify -

THREATS

Type of threat

Agriculture – ploughing Agriculture – stock Burrowing Development Erosion Extraction Forestry Robbing

Vehicle Visitor Other

Time scale of threat

Active Extinct (ie old quarry) None None

Extent of threat - *specify percentage*

Significance of threat

High Low Medium

OTHER EXTERNAL AREAS FEATURES - DESCRIPTION

OWNERSHIP

ACCESS

Unlimited public access Access limited: open to public at specific periods/part of site open to public

Access prohibited: access only gained by special permission Access denied

OWNERSHIP TYPE

Private MoD Forestry Commission Forest Enterprise National Trust National Park

Other – specify

OWNERS' NAME AND ADDRESS AND PHONE NO

TENANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS AND PHONE NO

SITE VISIT

DATE OF VISIT

VISIT BY

COLOUR SLIDE REF

B/W and/or COLOUR NEGATIVE REF

DIGITAL REF

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

MONUMENT EVALUATION: DISCRIMINATION CRITERIA

SURVIVAL - DEFENCES

Over 66% of upstanding defences present	Score 6
33 to 66% present	Score 4
Less than 33% present or reduced to cropmark	Score 2
Defences destroyed	Score 0

SURVIVAL - INTERIOR

Over 66% of interior present and largely undisturbed	Score 6
33 to 66% present	Score 4
Less than 33% present and/or evidence of heavy ploughing	Score 2
Interior destroyed or heavily damaged	Score 0

GROUP VALUE

Three or more possibly associated sites/features within 1km (e.g. other fort, enclosures, huts, fields)	Score 3
Two possibly associated sites/features within 1km	Score 2
One possibly associated sites/features within 1km	Score 1
None	Score 0

POTENTIAL

Three or more of: rare type/rare in area/buried features/significant finds/multiple period/annexes or nearby associated enclosures present	Score 3
Two of: ...	Score 2
One of: ...	Score 1
None	Score 0

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTATION

Medium to large scale excavation and report	Score 3
Small scale excavation or survey/description and report	Score 2
Noted only	Score 1
None	Score 0

AMENITY VALUE

Good site visibility with open and public access	Score 3
Medium site visibility with open public access	Score 2
Medium to poor site visibility and restricted public access	Score 1
Poor site visibility and/or no public access	Score 0

EVALUATION SCORES

10 - 18	National Importance
7 - 9	Regional importance
4 - 8	Local Importance
<3	Minor Importance or needs further investigation

Appendix 4

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Explanation
1	DESC	Memo	10	
2	CATEGORY	Numeric	3	
3	NEWDESC	Memo	10	
4	AUTHENTIC	Character	10	
5	FLAG	Character	1	
6	VISITED	Character	40	
7	TEXTCHECK	Character	5	
8	SAM	Character	25	
9	PRN	Numeric	6	
10	NAME	Character	80	
11	PERIOD1	Character	16	
12	PERIOD2	Character	16	
13	TYPE1	Character	40	
14	FORM	Character	20	
15	PLANAVAL	Character	10	
16	PROJECT	Character	50	
17	PROJECTNO	Character	10	
18	NGR1	Character	12	
19	EAST1	Numeric	6	
20	NRTH1	Numeric	6	
21	MAP	Character	6	
22	AREAOF SITE	Character	10	
23	SITEHIST	Character	40	
24	PHASING	Character	30	
25	ALTITUDE	Numeric	3	
26	TOPOGRAPHY	Character	25	
27	DEFENCEPOS	Character	30	
28	LANDUSE	Character	22	
29	LANDSTATUS	Character	15	
30	PALAEOPOT	Character	12	<i>Palaeopotential</i>
31	INTRNSHAPE	Character	20	<i>General shape of internal area</i>
32	HOUSEPLATS	Character	20	<i>Number of house platforms</i>
33	INTERNVEGE	Character	20	<i>Internal area vegetation</i>
34	INTHRETTYP	Character	30	<i>Internal area threat type</i>
35	INTIMESCAL	Character	20	<i>Internal area threat time scale</i>
36	INTHRETEXT	Character	15	<i>Internal area threat extent</i>
37	INTSIGNIFI	Character	10	<i>Internal area threat significance</i>
38	DEFTYPE	Character	25	<i>Type of defences</i>
39	DEFMATERIA	Character	20	<i>Defences: materials</i>
40	DEFVEGETAT	Character	20	<i>Defences: vegetation</i>
41	DEFTHRETTY	Character	30	<i>Defences: threat type</i>
42	DEFTIMESCA	Character	12	<i>Defences: threat time scale</i>
43	DEFTHRETEX	Character	20	<i>Defences: threat extent</i>
44	DEFTHRTSIG	Character	12	<i>Defences: threat significance</i>
45	ENTNOS	Character	9	<i>Entrance: number</i>
46	ENTTYPE	Character	30	<i>Entrance: type</i>
47	ENTMATERIA	Character	16	<i>Entrance: materials</i>
48	ENTVEGETAT	Character	20	<i>Entrance: vegetation</i>
49	ENTTHRETTY	Character	20	<i>Entrance: threat type</i>
50	ENTTIMESCA	Character	12	<i>Entrance: threat time scale</i>
51	ENTTHRETEX	Character	20	<i>Entrance: threat extent</i>
52	ENTTHRTSIG	Character	10	<i>Entrance: threat significance</i>
53	ENCFORM	Character	25	<i>Enclosures/Annexes: form</i>
54	ENCAREA	Character	12	<i>Enclosures/Annexes: area</i>
55	ENCHOUSES	Character	20	<i>Enclosures/Annexes: no of house platforms</i>
56	ENCVEGETAT	Character	20	<i>Enclosures/Annexes: vegetation</i>
57	ENCTHRETTY	Character	20	<i>Enclosures/Annexes: threat type</i>
58	ENCTIMESCA	Character	10	<i>Enclosures/Annexes: time scale</i>
59	ENCTHRETEX	Character	20	<i>Enclosures/Annexes: threat extent</i>
60	ENCTHRTSIG	Character	10	<i>Enclosures/Annexes: threat significance</i>
61	EXTPRES	Character	20	<i>External areas: presence of houses</i>

62	EXTFIELDS	Character	20	<i>External areas: contemporary fields</i>
63	EXTVEGET	Character	20	<i>External areas: vegetation</i>
64	EXTTHRTTYP	Character	20	<i>External areas: threat type</i>
65	EXTTIMESCA	Character	12	<i>External areas: threat time scale</i>
66	EXTHRETEXT	Character	20	<i>External areas: threat extent</i>
67	EXTTHRTSIG	Character	12	<i>External areas: threat significance</i>
68	EVALSCORE	Character	6	<i>Monument evaluation</i>
69	EDITOR	Character	100	
70	UPDATE	Date	8	
71	COMPILER	Character	5	
72	COMPILEDON	Date	8	