

CPAT Report No 921

Defended Enclosures in North-east Wales, 2007-08

PROJECT REPORT



THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Report for Cadw

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Cover photo: Mynydd Cricor Enclosure PRN 101595. Photo CPAT 2362-080

CONTENTS

- 1 Summary and background
- 2 Objectives
- 3 Methodology
- 4 Discussion
 - Rejected sites*
 - Unproven Sites*
 - Confirmed sites*
- 5 Archaeological aspects of the study
- 6 Management issues
- 7 Acknowledgements
- 8 References

Appendix 1 - Gazetteer of Confirmed and Unproven sites 2007-08

1 Summary and background

- 1.1 During the last fifteen years CPAT has conducted studies of those defended enclosures believed to date from the prehistoric through to the early medieval periods, with grant aid from Cadw. The first area surveyed was Montgomeryshire, between 1991 and 1992, which was reported on in 1993, and this was then followed by studies in the former county of Clwyd (between 1994 and 1999), Radnorshire (2005/6), Brecknock (2006/7), and with further work in Montgomeryshire during the current year.
- 1.2 The studies have to a greater or lesser degree assessed the resource, examined sites in the field, generated detailed assessments on those sites which met the criteria for statutory protection, and in some cases produced measured surveys of selected sites or conducted geophysics on them. Project reports have been prepared for all studies.
- 1.3 This report details the work carried out in 2007-8 to enhance the records for the counties of Denbighshire, Flintshire, Wrexham, and eastern Conwy, and follows on from two studies by CPAT of enclosures in the then county of Clwyd during the 1990s. The initial study followed on from work originally undertaken by John Manley (1990) and included 113 sites, the majority of which were subject to field visits. The report (Frost 1995) recommended a number of sites for scheduling and it was felt that the majority of these required more detailed survey and in several cases the plotting of earthworks and cropmarks from aerial photographs. As a result, a further study was undertaken in 1998-9 which re-examined 28 sites (Jones 1999).
- 1.4 Not only were hillforts and allied sites excluded from the original survey, but further defended enclosures have been discovered in the intervening years, most of which have been identified from the air. The area under consideration has also been affected by boundary changes following the original survey, and a number of communities which once fell within the jurisdiction of Denbighshire have since been ceded to Powys.
- 1.5 The current programme examined sites believed to represent defended enclosures that had not been examined during the Clwyd survey of the 1990s, those believed to survive as earthworks being visited and assessed. It was not envisaged that all of the remaining cropmark and allied sites would be visited, but a selection of approximately 25% of the total was examined to allow a reasonable assessment to be made of this part of the resource.

2 Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives identified for this study in the initial proposal to Cadw in January 2007 comprised the following:
 - the identification, definition and distribution of cropmark and earthwork enclosures in North-east Wales, where these have not been examined by previous studies.
 - the compilation of a corpus of plans to accompany detailed descriptions of 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.
 - Enhancement and improvement of the corpus of cropmark and earthwork enclosures in North-east Wales
 - the enhancement of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and END.
 - Dissemination of information through publication.

- 2.2 These objectives are broadly in line with those cited in the previous CPAT defended enclosure reports covering the old counties of Brecknock and Radnorshire, and are considered to have been fulfilled by the preparation of this report, and the submission of data to the HER. The creation of a corpus of plans, however, has not been attempted because of variable, or often absent, data available for use.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The methodology for the current programme of defended enclosures assessment was developed during the preparation of a scoping study in Gwynedd in 2003/4 and has been modified as a result of the involvement of the other Welsh Archaeological Trusts and the participation of the interested parties in liaison meetings. This report broadly follows the format of those prepared for defended enclosures in the old counties of Brecknock in 2006 and Radnorshire in 2007, as well as the most recent report for Montgomeryshire (2008).

Desk-top assessment

- 3.2 The project dataset was largely based on the work carried out for the preliminary Clwyd study during the 1990s, although this was augmented by extracting additional data from the regional HER for any other sites where the site type fields contained the following words: *enclosure*, *enclosed settlement*, *defended enclosure* and *hillfort*. It included some 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. This produced a dataset for the study area of 252 sites.
- 3.3 The individual records were then assessed critically, removing from the study those sites which were clearly not relevant, were duplications, or no longer fell within the study area as a result of boundary changes. The duplications were usually created either because a site had been given an additional primary record number (PRN) relating to a specific phase in its history, or where a new number had been given in error to a site already recorded as a result of discrepancies in site location or description generated by different fieldworkers.
- 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 would like to assume, entirely reliable, were also removed from the database list.
- 3.5 Individual desk-top research on specific sites followed, which led to the removal of further sites not considered to be authentic defended enclosures for a variety of reasons, but particularly those sites which existed in the HER solely on place-name evidence (32 sites). At the end of this process, the database was reduced to a total of 181 records. Of these, 34 sites had already been visited either during the 1990s or during the course of other projects in more recent years, and 42 sites were designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and for these no further investigation was proposed. This left 105 sites of which 37 were only known from cropmarks.

Fieldwork

- 3.6 Fieldwork took place at various times during the year, some of it dictated by the condition of the vegetation. The *pro forma* used for similar CPAT studies in Brecknock and Radnorshire, and originally prepared by Cambria Archaeology and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, was adopted both for the authentic earthworks and for the cropmarks in order to ensure compatibility with the records being generated in other regions of Wales. 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.

- 3.7 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. The free-text field descriptions from that database, together with location plans, are reproduced as a gazetteer (Appendix 1) at the end of this report.

4 Discussion

- 4.1 This section offers a brief discussion of some of the more interesting features revealed by the additional survey work carried out in 2007-08 on the defended enclosures of North-east Wales. The sample examined is probably not sufficiently representative to allow much analysis of general trends in the defended enclosures of the area, for which the reader should consult the original studies, particularly that by Manley (1990). As an illustration of this, it should be noted that none of the sites in this year's study is statutorily protected at the present time.
- 4.2 From the total of 105 sites available for visiting, it was intended that all 68 of those thought to be earthworks should be examined, although in the event it was not possible to gain access to one site. Of the remaining 37 cropmark sites, some 17 were eventually examined in the field.

Rejected Sites

- 4.3 A significant number of sites - 49 - were dismissed following the site visit stage, which demonstrated that they were either sites belonging to different classes of monument or natural features which had been mis-interpreted.



Plate 1 Halfway House Enclosure PRN 101785. Photo CPAT 2362-065

- 4.4 A typical example of a site belonging to a different class is Halfway House Enclosure (PRN 101785), on the lower south-facing slopes of Foel Fenlli, which is a well-preserved sub-rectangular enclosure of probable medieval or even later date. Another interesting site was a possible enclosure at Cryniarth (PRN 100838), near Llandrillo which, although not a defended enclosure has a considerable amount of what appears to be smelting waste visible on the surface. More commonly, it was enclosures of post-medieval pastoral origin (*i.e.* stock enclosures) that had been recorded and these could only be dismissed as defended enclosures with the aid of a site visit. In general, this type of site was used as an enclosure for penning stock, and the defining banks would commonly have been the supports for fences or hedges; it being the small scale of the earthworks which confirms their function. Both the Rhyd-y-groes Enclosure (PRN 101788), near Cerrigydrudion, and a large sub-rectangular enclosure overlooking the Horseshoe Pass (PRN 24587) fell into this category and could be readily dismissed when the scale of their defining banks was appreciated from field visits and their locations had been reassessed.



Plate 2 Cryniarth Enclosure PRN 100838. Photo CPAT 2362-160

- 4.5 In addition to enclosures which proved to be of different classes, there were other cases where alleged enclosures were found to be of natural origin. The most common cause was soil creep/slip on waterlogged, or seasonally waterlogged, fields which exhibited a moderate slope. This is a factor which can sometimes produce evidence remarkably similar to an embanked enclosure, with a hollow central area defined by what appears to be a bank on its lower side. Examples of sites that were found to belong to this category include the Coed Drwg Enclosure (PRN 100962). Recognition that these were natural features came from two main clues, firstly that there was no evidence of the expected continuation of the bank around their upslope sides, and secondly that the bank on the lower side was breached at its lowest point, where water ponded-up behind it had broken through and caused erosion. It could be argued that the gap produced represented an entrance, but it is the location of this at the lowest point of the bank, in combination with other factors of topography and morphology which confirm the natural origin of the features in question. Some assessment of the topography of the immediate area may also be helpful when it can be seen that an area is prone to this sort of geomorphological event.

Unproven Sites

- 4.6 A significant number of records in the dataset could not be dismissed but nor could they be authenticated and 37 sites were attributed to this category. Of these sites 25 are known only from cropmark evidence, where it has proved impossible to confirm their authenticity from either the photographic sources or surface evidence. A typical example is Bryn Marfydd Enclosure (PRN 106066) which is around 100m across and sited on a broad ridge near Betws yn Rhos.



Plate 3 Bryn Morfydd Enclosure (PRN 106066). Photo CPAT 89-c-0129

- 4.7 Of the 12 sites in this group which survived as earthworks, it was often the paucity of information in the original record, or its poor location, which meant that the record could not be properly assessed. In a number of cases, although the existing record indicated that there had at one time been an upstanding earthwork, the field visit failed to identify any trace. This could have been due to more recent agricultural degradation, but might equally have been the result of the site being poorly located. A further two sites, Dolydd Ceiriog Enclosure (PRN 13800) and Swch Isgaer Wen Earthwork (PRN 100675), now lie in dense forestry plantations and forestry works have left no obvious trace of any earthworks.
- 4.8 In some cases later disturbance has made it difficult to interpret the earthworks. A possible hillfort was recorded in the HER at Graig y Gadd (PRN 101170), near Llangollen. The site consists of a level plateau which has been heavily disturbed by quarrying. There is, however, a broad bank enclosing the eastern side, and although not a hillfort the earthworks may be associated with a defended enclosure



Plate 4 Possible enclosure at Graig y Gadd PRN 101170. Photo CPAT 2362-063

Confirmed sites

- 4.8 Of the 105 sites considered by this study, only 19 are believed to be authentic defended enclosures on the basis of surface evidence, and these are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Authentic enclosures in North-east Wales assessed by the 2007-08 study

PRN	Name	Type	NGR
19300	Dolydd Ceiriog Enclosure	Cropmark enclosure	SJ1316837298
19765	Plas-yr-Esgob enclosure	Cropmark enclosure	SJ109622
84600	Pwll Melyn Farm Enclosure	Cropmark enclosure	SJ1991473878
84601	Tan-y-llan enclosure	Enclosure	SJ08315459
84602	Pen-y-gerddi enclosure	Cropmark enclosure	SJ03976293
84603	Bodeiliog-iasf enclosure	Cropmark enclosure	SJ02396465
100245	Moel Plas Yw Enclosure	Cropmark enclosure	SJ15456644
100385	Bryn y Gaer Hillfort	Hillfort	SJ30545328
101299	Roft Promontory Fort	Promontory Fort	SJ35825585
101490	Nurse Fawr Wood Earthworks	Enclosure	SJ1693954699
101595	Mynydd Cricor Enclosure	Enclosure	SJ1451450680
101758	Moel Ffagnallt Hillfort	Hillfort	SJ1900470001
101760	Hendre Fawr Enclosure	Enclosure	SJ0718751948
101767	T'yn-y-wern Farm cropmark I	Cropmark enclosure	SJ12705675
101814	Tywysog Cropmark Enclosure	Cropmark enclosure	SH99946680
101868	Segrwyd Enclosure	Enclosure	SJ04646433
102662	Blackhurst Cropmark A	Cropmark enclosure	SJ463340
106073	Mynydd Isa cropmark	Cropmark enclosure	SJ24976426
106400	Tandderwen cropmark complex, Enclosure I	Cropmark enclosure	SJ079659

- 4.9 Eleven of the enclosures are known only from cropmark evidence, and of the remaining eight, two are hillforts, five are enclosures and one is a promontory fort.
- 4.10 The largest of the authentic sites is Bryn y Gaer hillfort (PRN 100385), which encloses an area of around 5.3ha. Sadly, a significant part of the univallate defences has been lost to development, and much of the interior is either built over or occupied by garden plots, although there is still a large area of untouched rough pasture within the interior south of St Paul's church. A section of the defences was excavated in 1973 (Guilbert 1974), which revealed a rampart at least 5m wide fronted by two possible dry-stone walled revetments.



Plate 5 Bryn y Gaer hillfort PRN 100385, south-western defences. Photo CPAT 2362-024

- 4.11 A sub-circular univallate defended enclosure (PRN 101758), or possibly a small hillfort, is located on the summit of Moel Ffagnallt, on the western side of Halkyn Mountain. The site occupies a good defensive position, with the approach along a narrow saddle on the south-eastern side. The rampart encloses an area approximately 100m north-west to south-east by 65m north-east to south-west.



Plate 6 Moel Ffagnallt Hillfort PRN 101758. Photo CPAT 88-10-32

- 4.12 The site of the Roft Promontory Fort (PRN 101299) is located on the north-east end of a narrow, steep-sided ridge that overlooks Marford and the Cheshire Plain to the north and north-east. The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" map illustrates a series of earthworks and ditches sited across the neck of the ridge, although all traces have since been destroyed by quarry workings.



Plate 7 Mynydd Cricor Enclosure PRN 101595. Photo CPAT 2362-080

- 4.13 A sub-rectangular univallate enclosure is positioned on the north-facing slope of Mynydd Cricor (PRN 101595), overlooking the Vale of Clwyd. The enclosure measures 110m north-west to south-east by 65m north-east to south-west and consists of a single embankment of earth and stone. The entrance, a simple 4m-wide gap with a slight in-turn on one side, would appear to be in the north-west. The exterior of the site contains some annexed earthworks along the northern perimeter which may indicate later re-use during either the medieval or early post-medieval periods.
- 4.14 The Hendre Fawr Enclosure (PRN 101760) comprises a sub-rectangular earthwork sited on a flat-topped hillock at an altitude of 305m. The enclosure measures approximately 35m north-west to south-east and 40m north-east to south-west, with a possible entrance on the northern side.



Plate 8 The low earthworks of Hendre Fawr Enclosure (PRN 101760). CPAT 2362-147

- 4.15 The Nurse Fawr Wood Enclosure (PRN 101490) is sited on a large terrace on the east-facing slope of Moel y Gelli, near Llanarmon-yn-Ial. The enclosure is shrouded in evergreen forestry and consequently the extent of the earthworks is difficult to trace, although the embankment appears to follow the break of slope of the plateau and is probably sub-rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 216m north to south by 150m east to west.



Plate 9 A section of the rampart of Nurse Fawr Wood Enclosure (PRN 101490). CPAT 2362-086

- 4.16 A bivallate defended enclosure (PRN 84600) was recently discovered during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW, situated on a triangular bluff on the south side of Nant Melindwr, near Clocaenog. Unusually, an inner oval enclosure is enclosed by an outer rectangular enclosure, which may suggest two phases of occupation on site. The only other authentic earthwork enclosure is at Segrwyd, near Denbigh (PRN 101868), although it was not possible to gain direct access to the site as part of the present project.
- 4.17 Of the eleven authentic cropmark sites two were discovered through recent aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW (PRNs 84602 and 84603). Although both sites were identified from the air as very low earthworks visible under light snow, field visits failed to identify the defences. Another recent discovery is a double-ditched enclosure overlooking the Nant y Fflint valley (PRN 84600), which was identified on GetMapping aerial photography.
- 4.18 The cropmark enclosures have generally been accepted as authentic on the basis of their form, with single or double ditches usually defining oval or sub-rectangular enclosures which are assumed to be defended farmsteads. One exception is at T'yn-y-wern Farm (PRN 101767), near Ruthin, where an cropmarks identified an ovoid enclosure, with triple ditch on its weaker northern side. The site was the subject of trial excavations in 1983 which confirmed the presence of the ditches, although provided no dating evidence (Waddelove 1991, 31).
- 4.19 None of the enclosures examined had obvious evidence of any internal settlement features, such as hut circles or platforms, although it is likely that sub-surface traces do survive at most sites.

5 Archaeological Aspects of the Study

- 5.1 This section presents a brief overview of all the sites in the old county of Clwyd which are felt to be authentic. Unconfirmable or unproven sites have not been included. The distribution of sites is shown in Fig. 1 and the relative numbers in Table 2.

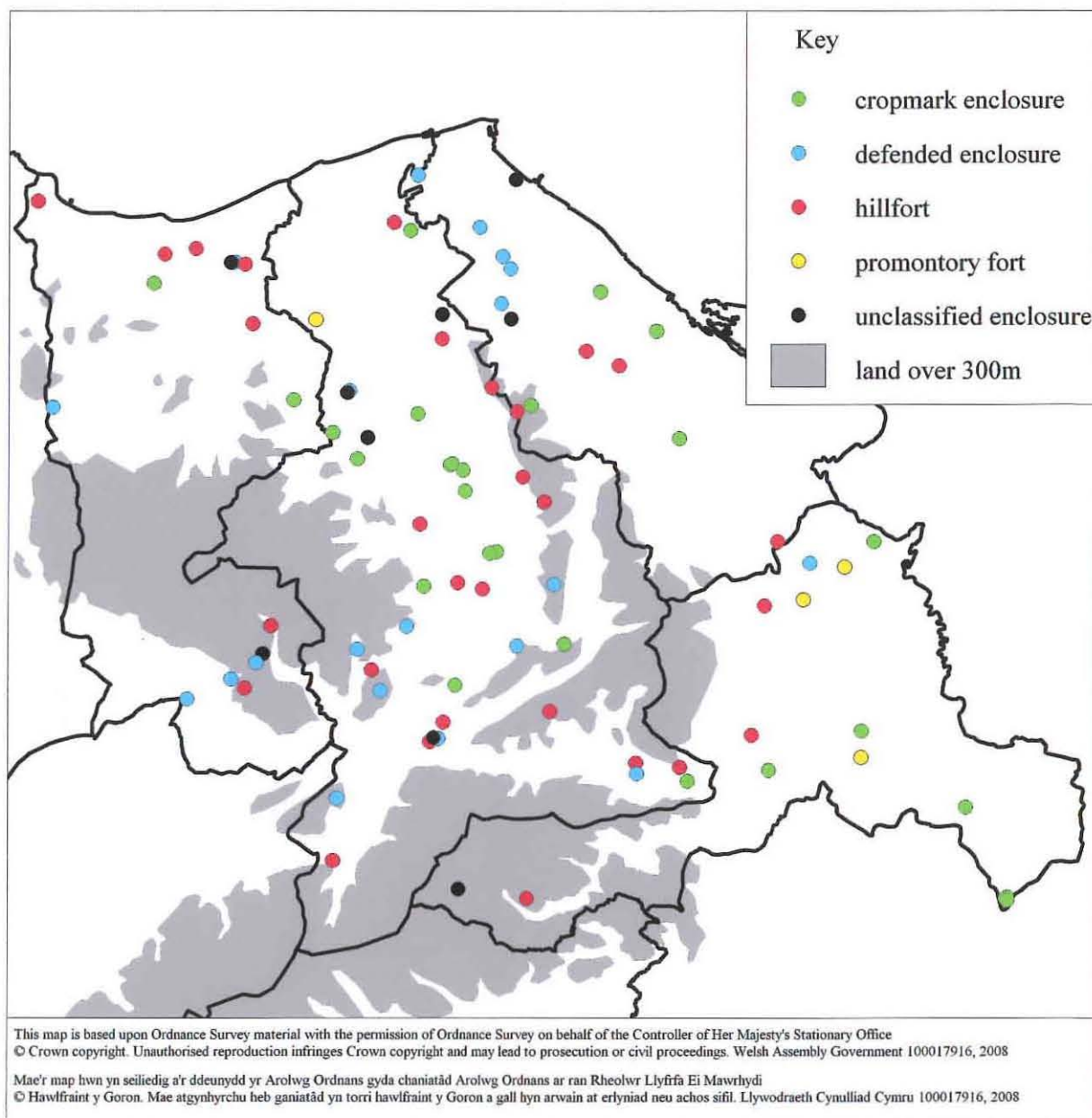


Fig. 1 Distribution of authentic enclosures in north-east Wales

Table 2 Authentic sites in north-east Wales in the various categories

Site type	Unscheduled sites	Scheduled sites	Totals
Hillfort	2	27 (93%)	29
Promontory fort	2	2 (50%)	4
Defended enclosure	9	10 (53%)	19
Cropmark enclosure	28	0 (0%)	28
Unclassified enclosure	8	1 (30%)	10
Total	49	40 (44%)	89

- 5.2 The majority of confirmed sites may be classed as hillforts, accounting for 32% of the total, while the smaller, defended enclosures account for 21%, with 31% of authentic sites only known from cropmark evidence. Promontory forts are inevitably restricted by topography and only four such sites are currently known within the region. The remaining 10 sites (11%) are generally represented by more ephemeral earthworks, or have been substantially damaged, to an extent where it is no longer possible to determine their original form.
- 5.3 In many ways the general perception of prehistoric defended sites in north-east Wales is dominated by the six hillforts on the Clwydians, which include Penycloddiau, the ramparts of which enclose an area of 21ha. The general distribution of hillforts is significant and far from even, with the majority lying relatively close to river valleys or the coast. There is a notable group of sites which lie along the northern edge of the uplands overlooking the coastal plain, from Bryn Euryn Camp above Colwyn Bay in the west to Moel y Gaer, Rhosesmor in the east. The Dee valley has a significant concentration of hillforts, including Caer Drewyn and Moel y Gaer Llantysilio, as well as Castell Dinas Brân near Llangollen, with others overlooking the tributaries such as Caer Caradog hillfort above Afon Ceirw and Craig yr Ychain hillfort above the Ceidiog.
- 5.4 The small number of promontory forts is typified by Bryn Alyn fort, a little to the north of Wrexham. It is situated at the end of a ridge with the ground falling away steeply on three sides, one scarp enhanced by man-made banks, and the ridge itself cut off by three banks, over 3m high in places. Other promontory forts include The Roft, slightly further down the Alyn Valley, Bedd y cawr hillfort near St Asaph, Craig Adwy Wynt hillfort to the south of Ruthin and Gwernhaylod Banks, overlooking the River Dee.
- 5.5 The smaller enclosures which may be interpreted as defended farmsteads have, to a degree, a similar distribution to the larger hillforts, again favouring the sides of the main river valleys of the Clwyd and Dee. There is also a significant group of sites on the upland plateau of northern Flintshire.
- 5.6 Most of the earthwork enclosures are relatively small and twenty-three have internal areas of less than 0.5ha while the largest is just over 0.8ha. A significant majority are broadly oval or have a curvilinear form, best classed as D-shaped, but there are two polygonal and three more rectilinear examples. Most are protected by a single bank and ditch, though occasionally as with Pwll y Clai near Cyffylliog, a second defensive line has been constructed. Topographical siting varies from hill-tops, flat ridges or plateaux, to hill or valley slopes.
- 5.7 The distribution of cropmark enclosures is predictably dominated by the fertile lowlands of the Vale of Clwyd and much of Wrexham Maelor. There are, however, a few such sites which have been recorded in more upland locations, such as the Clwydians.

Site Altitude

- 5.8 The relative altitudes of the authentic enclosures are depicted in Fig. 2 and Table 3. The distribution of hillforts across the altitude range is perhaps rather more even than might be expected and although they tend to occupy the more prominent locations, these are not restricted to the more upland areas of the region. The majority of defended enclosures lie between 150m and 350m, reflecting their topographical siting alluded to previously. As one might expect, cropmark sites are largely in lowland areas, while promontory forts also favour more lowland, defensible positions.

Table 3: Site altitudes

Site type	<100m	100-149m	150-199m	200-249m	250-299m	300-349m	350-399m	>400m
Hillfort	0	5	3	5	5	4	2	5
Promontory fort	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Defended Enclosure	1	0	4	5	3	5	2	0
Cropmark enclosure	17	3	3	2	2	1	0	0
Unclassified enclosure	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	1
Total	22	8	15	12	11	10	5	6

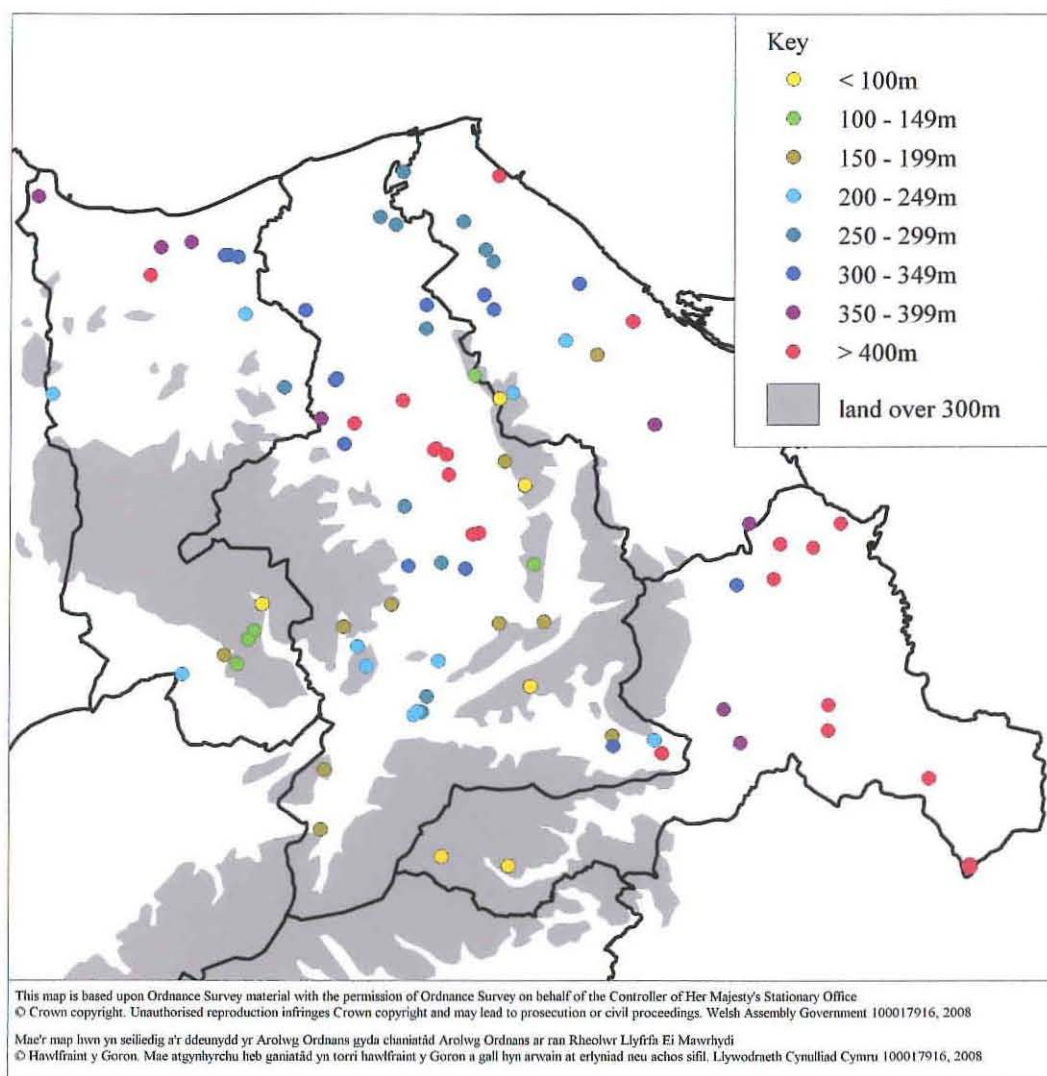


Fig. 2 Relative altitudes of authentic enclosures

6 Management Issues

- 6.1 During the fieldwork data have been collected on a series of issues that are management related. Of the 20 authentic sites, three appeared to have no obvious erosion or management issues and one, Roft Promontory Fort (PRN 101299), has been lost to quarrying. Ploughing is likely to be a continuing threat to the 12 cropmark sites, but was also noted affecting the earthworks of both Hendre Fawr Enclosure (PRN 101760), and Mynydd Cricor Enclosure (PRN 101595). The latter was also being adversely affected by vehicles, as is Moel Ffagnallt Hillfort (PRN 101758). Nurse Fawr Wood Enclosure (PRN 101490) lies within a forestry plantation and is likely to be affected by future forestry management operations. Visitor erosion was only noted at Moel Ffagnallt Hillfort. In the case of the cropmarks, ploughing for agricultural purposes, both arable and where pasture is being re-seeded was the main threat.
- 6.2 The site that is most under threat is Bryn y Gaer Hillfort (PRN 100385) which has been gradually encroached upon by development such that the majority of the rampart circuit has now been lost. Although significant parts of the interior are now also occupied by housing or garden plots, around one fifth survives as rough pasture and is likely to be relatively undisturbed.
- 6.3 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 for use in the identification and location of management problems. The Clwyd defended enclosures that had been examined in the early 1990s are generally well-represented by plans of varying accuracy, but this is not the case with the authentic sites described in this report. It is suggested that those listed in the following table require a measured survey in order to complete the corpus.

Table 4: Enclosures requiring detailed survey

Name	PRN
Nurse Fawr Wood Earthworks	101490
Mynydd Cricor Enclosure	101595
Moel Ffagnallt Hillfort	101758
Hendre Fawr Enclosure	101760

7 Acknowledgements

- 7.1 The writers would like to thank the numerous landowners who allowed access to their land, and to his colleagues, Mr Bob Silvester, Mr Richard Hankinson and Ms Wendy Owen, for their assistance with various aspects of the fieldwork and desk-top analysis which contributed to this study.

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APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER OF AUTHENTIC AND UNPROVEN SITES

The Gazetteer

The gazetteer provides information that has been entered into the project database, which has been derived from information entered on the pro forma record forms designed for the project, as well as data derived from the desk-based assessment.

Sites included in the gazetteer comprise those which are believed to be authentic defended enclosure from the available evidence. Also included are other sites which are considered to be possible defended enclosures, but which cannot be confirmed as such given the present state of knowledge.

Site descriptions which were derived from site visits or information gathered at the desk-top stage of the project carry the reference 'CPAT 2008'.

Part 1: Sorted by PRN

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>NGR</i>
13800	Dolydd Ceiriog Enclosure	Enclosure	SJ1316837298
19300	Nant-y-flint enclosure	Defended enclosure ?	SJ235713
19765	Plas-yr-Esgob enclosure	Enclosure	SJ109622
21959	Tre Mostyn cropmark	Enclosure ?	SJ14657990
34051	Cefn Meiridog Hall cropmark	Enclosure ?	SJ017712
34874	Llanynys enclosure	Enclosure	SJ106606
56997	Rhosesmor, The vicarage cropmarks	Enclosure ?	SJ2157669213
72232	Tandderwen cropmark complex, enclosure II	Enclosure ?	SJ07566629
84600	Pwll Melyn Farm enclosure	Enclosure	SJ1991473878
84601	Tan-y-lan enclosure	Enclosure	SJ08315459
84602	Pen-y-gerddi enclosure	Enclosure	SJ03976293
84603	Bodeiliog-isaf enclosure	Enclosure	SJ02396465
97343	Ty-draw cropmark	Enclosure ?	SJ2573956485
100245	Moel Plas Yw Enclosure	Enclosure complex	SJ15456644
100385	Bryn Y Gaer Hillfort	Hillfort	SJ30545328
100594	Coed Corniwh Enclosure	Defended enclosure ?	SJ01186270
100675	Swch Isgaer Wen Earthwork	Enclosure	SH98005359
100710	Caer Gerrig	Enclosure ?	SH99114411
100726	Pen y Gaer hillfort	Hillfort ?	SJ09335701
101157	Dryll Cropmark	Enclosure ?	SJ26954613
101170	Graig y Gadd Alleged Hillfort	Defended enclosure ?	SJ2022641517
101299	Roft Promontory Fort	Promontory Fort	SJ35825585
101339	The Fields Cropmark	Enclosure	SJ34174476
101425	The Wauns	Enclosure ?	SJ3219853858
101490	Nurse Fawr Wood Enclosure	Defended enclosure ?	SJ1693954699
101595	Mynydd Cricor Enclosure	Defended enclosure ?	SJ1451450680
101663	Llyfarddu Enclosure (site of)	Enclosure	SJ011533
101758	Moel Ffagnallt Hillfort	Hillfort	SJ1900470001
101760	Hendre Fawr Enclosure	Defended enclosure	SJ0718751948
101767	T'yn-y-wern Farm cropmark I	Enclosed settlement ?	SJ12705675
101814	Tywysog Cropmark Enclosure	Enclosure	SH99946680
101839	Plas Newydd 'enclosure'	Defended enclosure ?	SJ13565617
101849	Halghton Farm Cropmark	Enclosure	SJ31203930

101850	Bachymbyd Cropmark	Defended enclosure	SJ10006090
101851	Rhewl Cropmark	Defended enclosure ?	SJ10606020
101852	Bryngwyn Cropmark	Defended enclosure ?	SJ08805310
101855	Green Uchaf Cropmark	Defended enclosure ?	SJ04707040
101857	Ddwyacer Cropmark	Enclosed settlement ?	SJ03906430
101858	Pen-y-fford Enclosure	Defended enclosure ?	SJ01707930
101868	Segrwyd Enclosure	Enclosure	SJ04646433
102345	Glol Earthwork	Enclosure	SJ11767828
102649	Segrwyd Cropmark	Enclosure	SJ047647
102650	Bryn Cwnin Cropmark	Enclosure	SJ033799
102654	Llanbedr Cropmark	Enclosure ?	SJ145595
102662	Blackhurst Cropmark A	Enclosure	SJ463340
102970	Bron Heulog Hillfort	Hillfort	SJ258531
106042	Coed yr Escob (Bryn Llwyn) Enclosure	Defended enclosure?	SJ0708481466
106064	Plas Coch Cropmarks	Enclosure	SJ038719
106066	Bryn Morfydd Enclosure	Enclosure ?	SH899756
106073	Mynydd Isa cropmark	Defended enclosure ?	SJ24976426
106074	New Brighton Enclosure	Enclosure ?	SJ249658
106076	Penbedw Hall Enclosure	Enclosure	SJ1710067800
106082	Peniarth Bach Enclosure	Enclosure	SH91907350
106084	Ffernant Enclosure	Enclosure	SH893755
106400	Tandderwen cropmark complex, enclosure I	Enclosure	SJ079659

Part 2: Sorted by Name

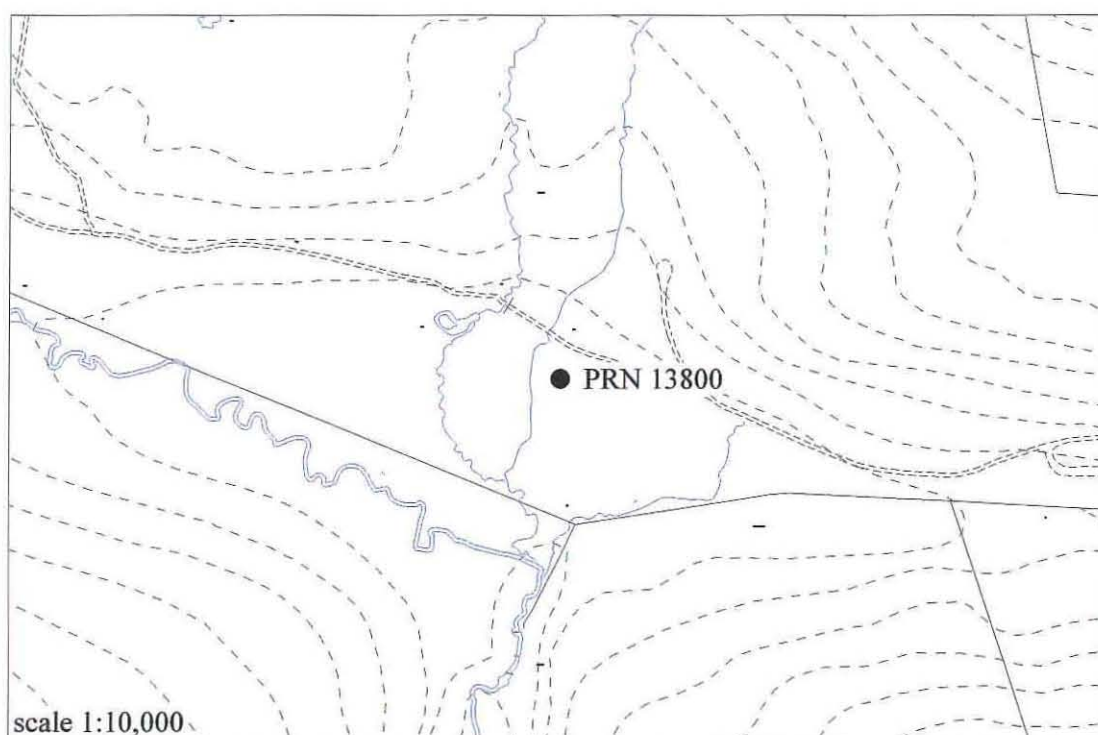
<i>Name</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>NGR</i>
Bachymbyd Cropmark	101850	Defended enclosure	SJ10006090
Blackhurst Cropmark A	102662	Enclosure	SJ463340
Bodeiliog-isaf enclosure	84603	Enclosure	SJ02396465
Bron Heulog Hillfort	102970	Hillfort	SJ258531
Bryn Cwnin Cropmark	102650	Enclosure	SJ033799
Bryn Morfydd Enclosure	106066	Enclosure ?	SH899756
Bryn y Gaer Hillfort	100385	Hillfort	SJ30545328
Bryngwyn Cropmark	101852	Defended enclosure ?	SJ08805310
Caer Gerrig	100710	Enclosure ?	SH99114411
Cefn Meiridog Hall cropmark	34051	Enclosure ?	SJ017712
Coed Corniwh Enclosure	100594	Defended enclosure ?	SJ01186270
Coed yr Escob (Bryn Llwyn) Enclosure	106042	Defended enclosure?	SJ0708481466
Ddwyacer Cropmark	101857	Enclosed settlement ?	SJ03906430
Dolydd Ceiriog Enclosure	13800	Enclosure	SJ1316837298
Dryll Cropmark	101157	Enclosure ?	SJ26954613
Ffernant Enclosure	106084	Enclosure	SH893755
Glol Earthwork	102345	Enclosure	SJ11767828
Graig y Gadd Alleged Hillfort	101170	Defended enclosure ?	SJ2022641517
Green Uchaf Cropmark	101855	Defended enclosure ?	SJ04707040
Halghton Farm Cropmark	101849	Enclosure	SJ31203930
Hendre Fawr Enclosure	101760	Defended enclosure	SJ0718751948
Llanbedr Cropmark	102654	Enclosure ?	SJ145595
Llanynys enclosure	34874	Enclosure	SJ106606
Llyfarddu Enclosure (site of)	101663	Enclosure	SJ011533
Moel Ffagnallt Hillfort	101758	Hillfort	SJ1900470001

Moel Plas Yw Enclosure	100245	Enclosure complex	SJ15456644
Mynydd Cricor Enclosure	101595	Defended enclosure ?	SJ1451450680
Mynydd Isa cropmark	106073	Defended enclosure ?	SJ24976426
Nant-y-flint enclosure	19300	Defended enclosure ?	SJ235713
New Brighton Enclosure	106074	Enclosure ?	SJ249658
Nurse Fawr Wood Enclosure	101490	Defended enclosure ?	SJ1693954699
Pen y Gaer hillfort	100726	Hillfort ?	SJ09335701
Penbedw Hall Enclosure	106076	Enclosure	SJ1710067800
Peniarth Bach Enclosure	106082	Enclosure	SH91907350
Pen-y-fford Enclosure	101858	Defended enclosure ?	SJ01707930
Pen-y-gerddi enclosure	84602	Enclosure	SJ03976293
Plas Coch Cropmarks	106064	Enclosure	SJ038719
Plas Newydd 'enclosure'	101839	Defended enclosure ?	SJ13565617
Plas-yr-Esgob enclosure	19765	Enclosure	SJ109622
Pwll Melyn Farm enclosure	84600	Enclosure	SJ1991473878
Rhewl Cropmark	101851	Defended enclosure ?	SJ10606020
Rhosesmor, The vicarage cropmarks	56997	Enclosure ?	SJ2157669213
Roft Promontory Fort	101299	Promontory Fort	SJ35825585
Segrwyd Cropmark	102649	Enclosure	SJ047647
Segrwyd Enclosure	101868	Enclosure	SJ04646433
Swch Isgaer Wen Earthwork	100675	Enclosure	SH98005359
Tandderwen cropmark complex, enclosure I	106400	Enclosure	SJ079659
Tandderwen cropmark complex, enclosure II	72232	Enclosure ?	SJ07566629
Tan-y-llyn enclosure	84601	Enclosure	SJ08315459
The Fields Cropmark	101339	Enclosure	SJ34174476
The Wauns	101425	Enclosure ?	SJ3219853858
Tre Mostyn cropmark	21959	Enclosure ?	SJ14657990
Ty-draw cropmark	97343	Enclosure ?	SJ2573956485
Tyn-y-wern Farm cropmark I	101767	Enclosed settlement ?	SJ12705675
Tywysog Cropmark Enclosure	101814	Enclosure	SH99946680

Site Name: Dolydd Ceiriog Enclosure**PRN:** 13800**NGR:** SJ1316837298**Map:** SJ13NW**Altitude:** 435m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

Enclosure approx 60 by 40m. Situated in dense conifer plantation, deeply ploughed, on the east bank of a stream. Site not located during field visit.

Not located, possibly destroyed by afforestation (Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project survey, 1998).



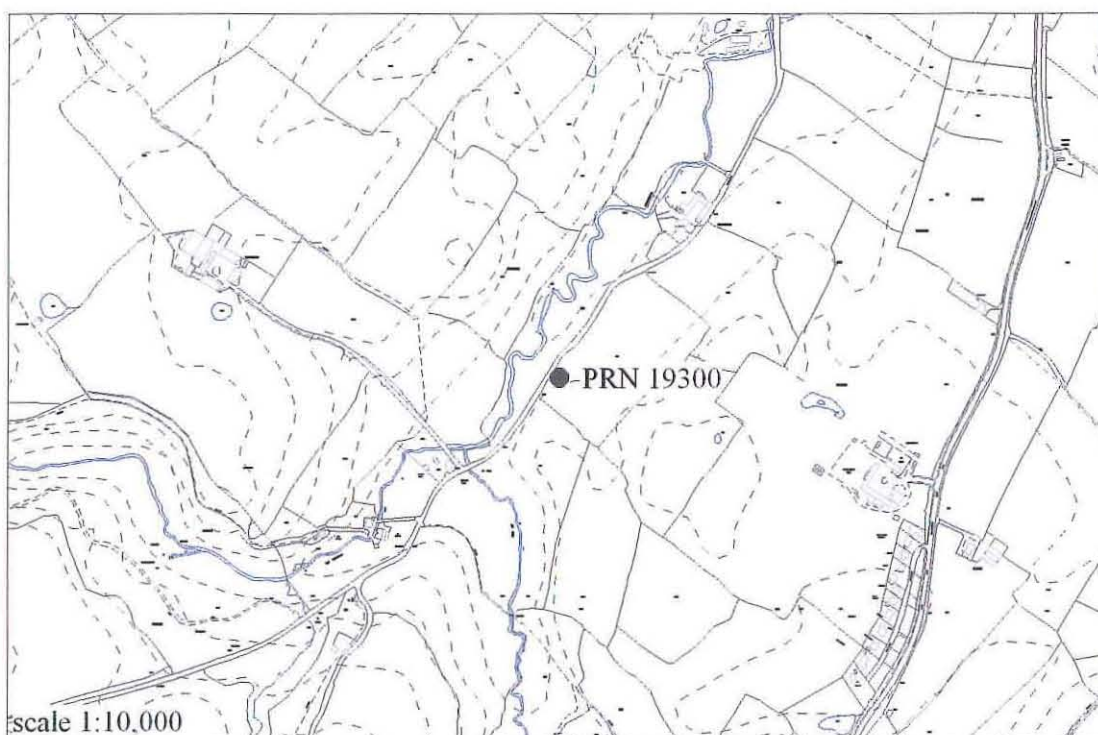
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Site Name: Nant-y-flint enclosure**PRN:** 19300**NGR:** SJ235713**Map:** SJ27SW**Altitude:** 48m**Type:** Defended enclosure ?**Status:** Authentic ?**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Cropmark seen on an aerial photograph defining an enclosure with two widely-spaced ditches, roughly concentric in layout (Jones 1979, 61).

The given grid reference lies in open pasture fields at the foot of a south-west facing hillslope, below a golf course. The valley floor is fairly narrow and any form of enclosure would be overlooked and consequently non-defensive in nature. No visible earthworks were noted in the general area and in the absence of access to the late Professor Jones' aerial photograph no further conclusions can be drawn. It is likely that a survey beyond the given NGR is required (CPAT 2008).

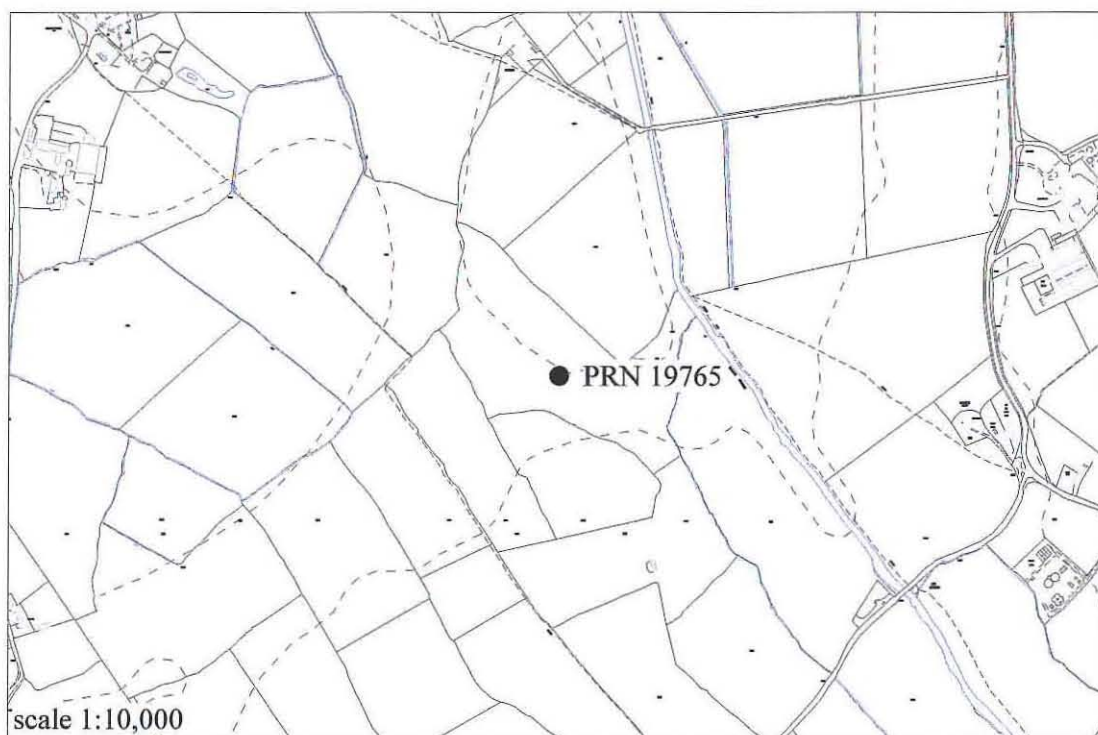


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Site Name: Plas-yr-Esgob enclosure**PRN:** 19765**NGR:** SJ109622**Map:** SJ16SW**Altitude:** 40m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Cropmark enclosure noted on CUCAP CBE 86. Details of the site are partially obscured by a palaeochannel, but the overall impression is of a curvilinear enclosure, though its size cannot be gauged. Note the close proximity of PRNs 101818 and 102655 also cropmark sites (Frost 1995, 111).



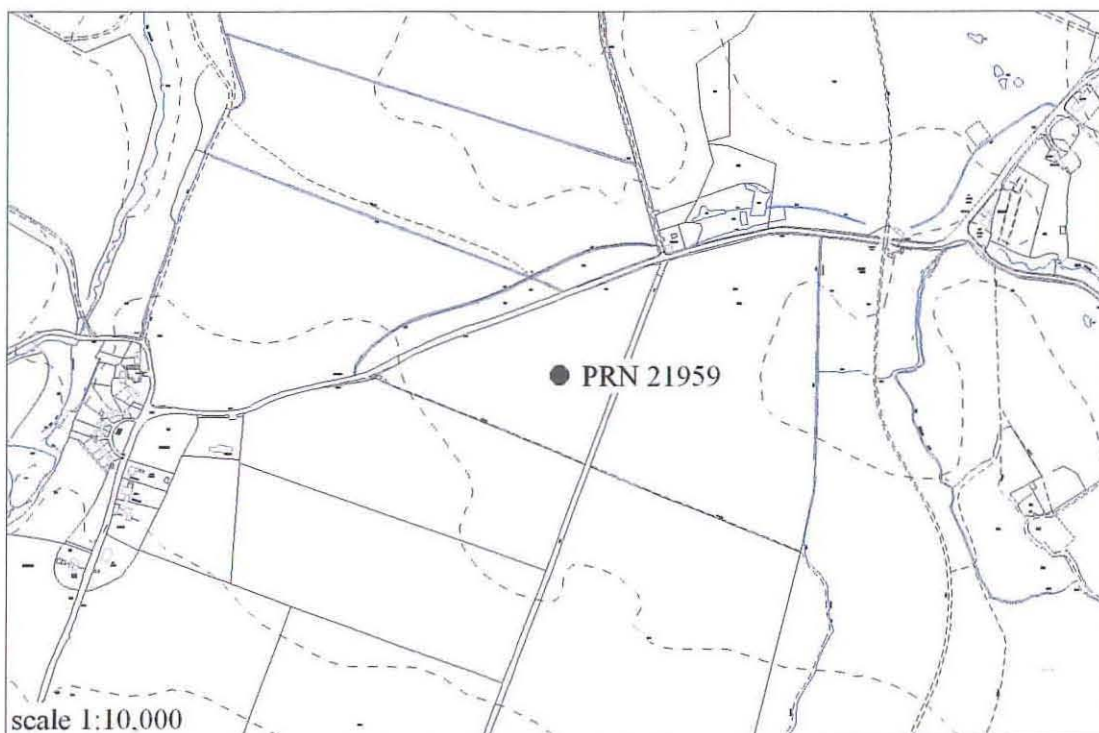
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Site Name: Tre Mostyn cropmark**PRN:** 21959**NGR:** SJ14657990**Map:** SJ17NW**Altitude:** 95m**Type:** Enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A cropmark of a rectangular feature, possibly not archaeological? (Jones & Owen 1997, 6).

The site lies in open arable fields 750m south of Mostyn Hall. The area has been heavily ploughed and no artificial earthworks are visible on the ground. There are two ploughed down ridges that running south-west to north-east across the field, which appear to be natural, and between them they enclose a large, waterlogged area, measuring 85m by 60m. These appear to correspond with the aerial photographic record (CPE/UK/1996/2130). Archaeological status uncertain (CPAT 2008).

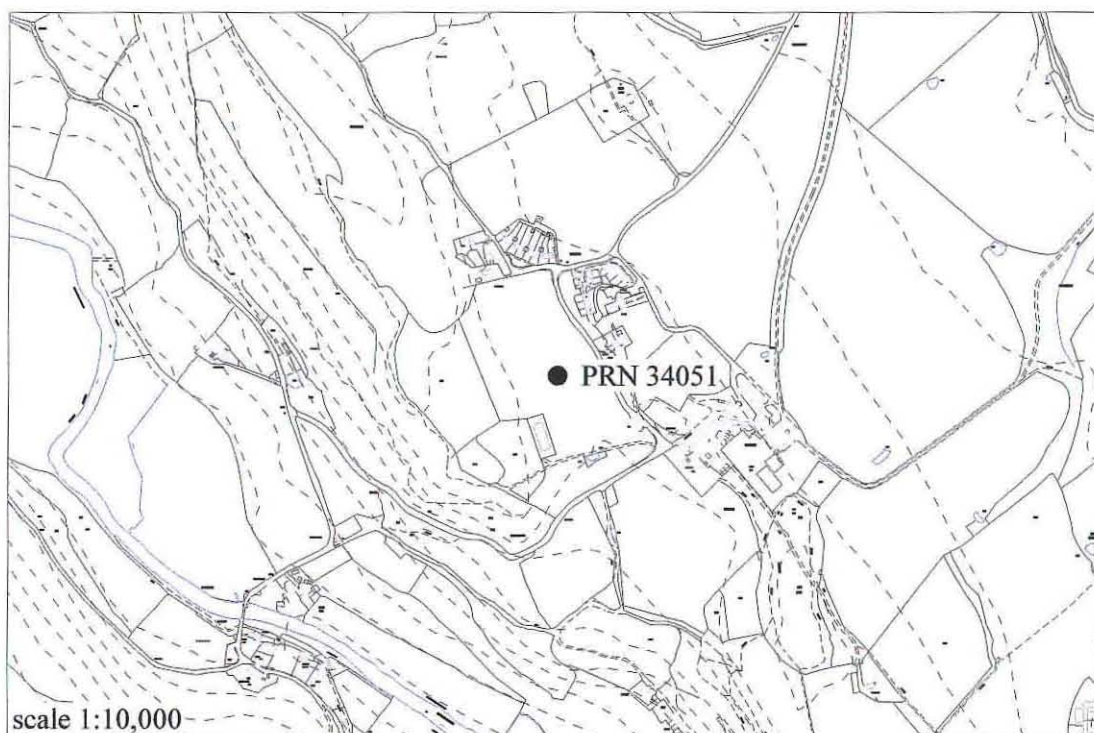


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Site Name: Cefn Meiridog Hall cropmark**PRN:** 34051**NGR:** SJ017712**Map:** SJ07SW**Altitude:** 115m**Type:** Enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Possible enclosure noted on aerial photograph 79/105 48, taken in 1979 (Gibson 1996, 3).

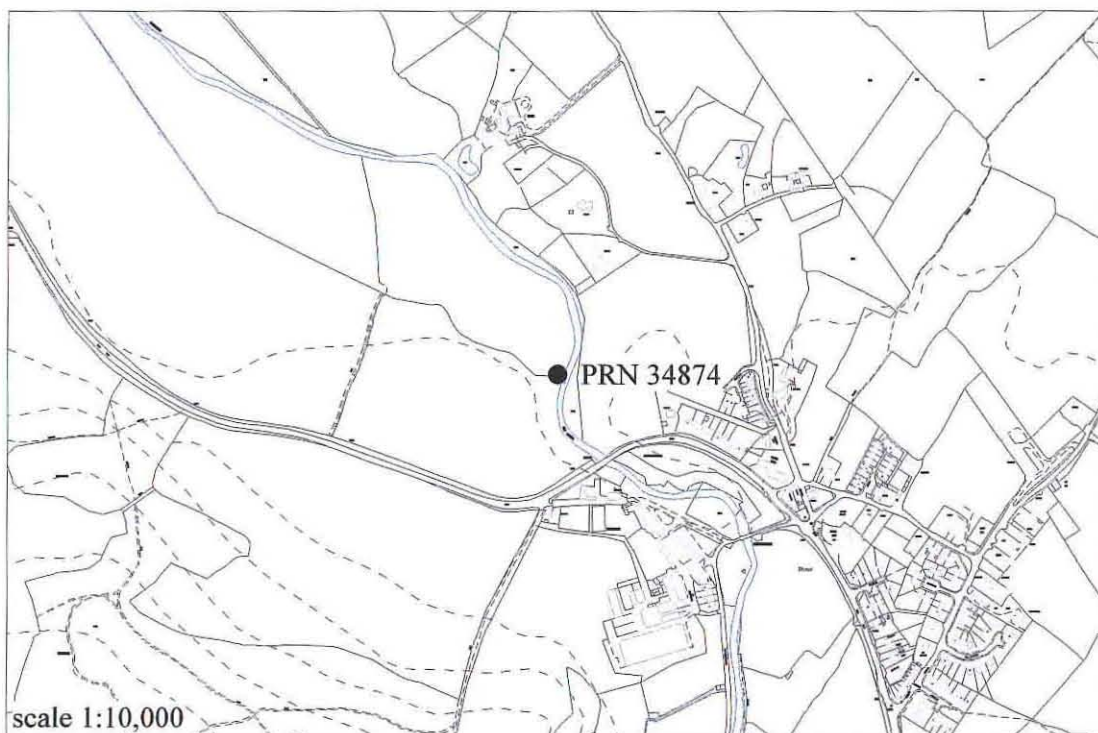


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Site Name: Llanynys enclosure**PRN:** 34874**NGR:** SJ106606**Map:** SJ16SW**Altitude:** 45m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Sub-circular enclosure fossilised in field boundaries as seen on RAF AP CPE/UK/1935/1273 (HER).



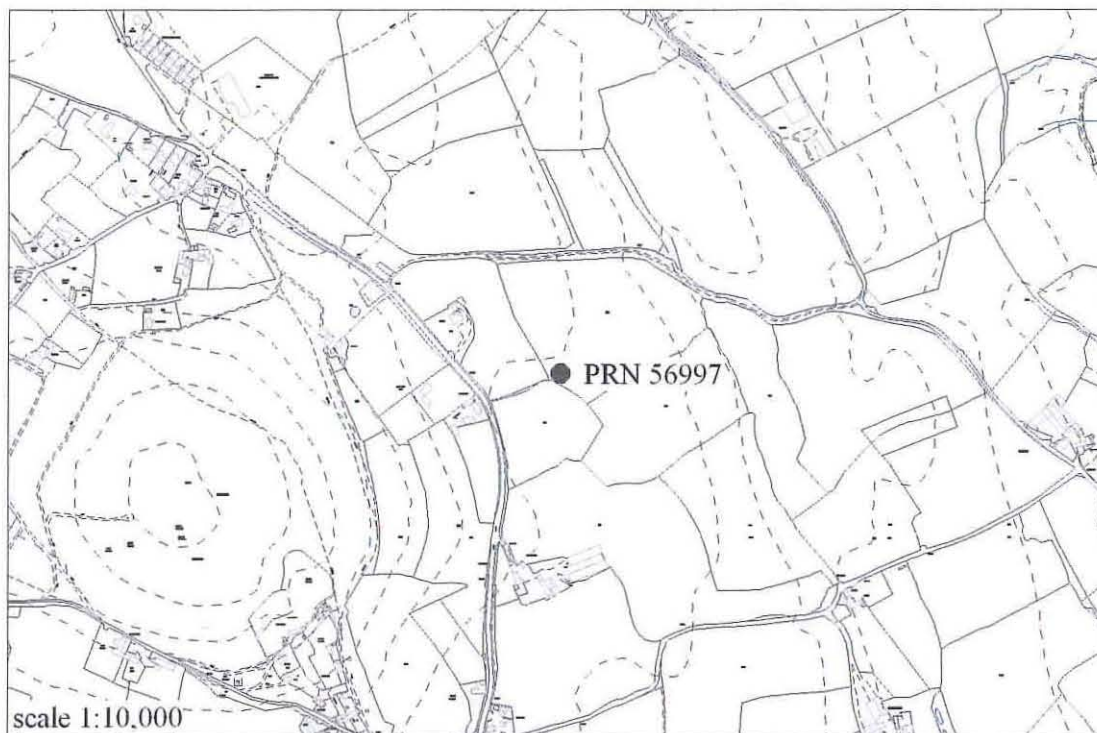
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Site Name: Rhosesmor, The vicarage cropmarks**PRN:** 56997**NGR:** SJ2157669213**Map:** SJ26NW**Altitude:** 240m**Type:** Enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Site recorded in former Flintshire SMR. As yet undescribed (HER).

The grid reference places the cropmarks on the gentle north-east facing slopes of fields south-east of Berth-ddu, to the east of Rhosesmor Vicarage. The field is currently improved pasture. There is no evidence for earthworks in this or any of the adjoining fields (CPAT 2008).

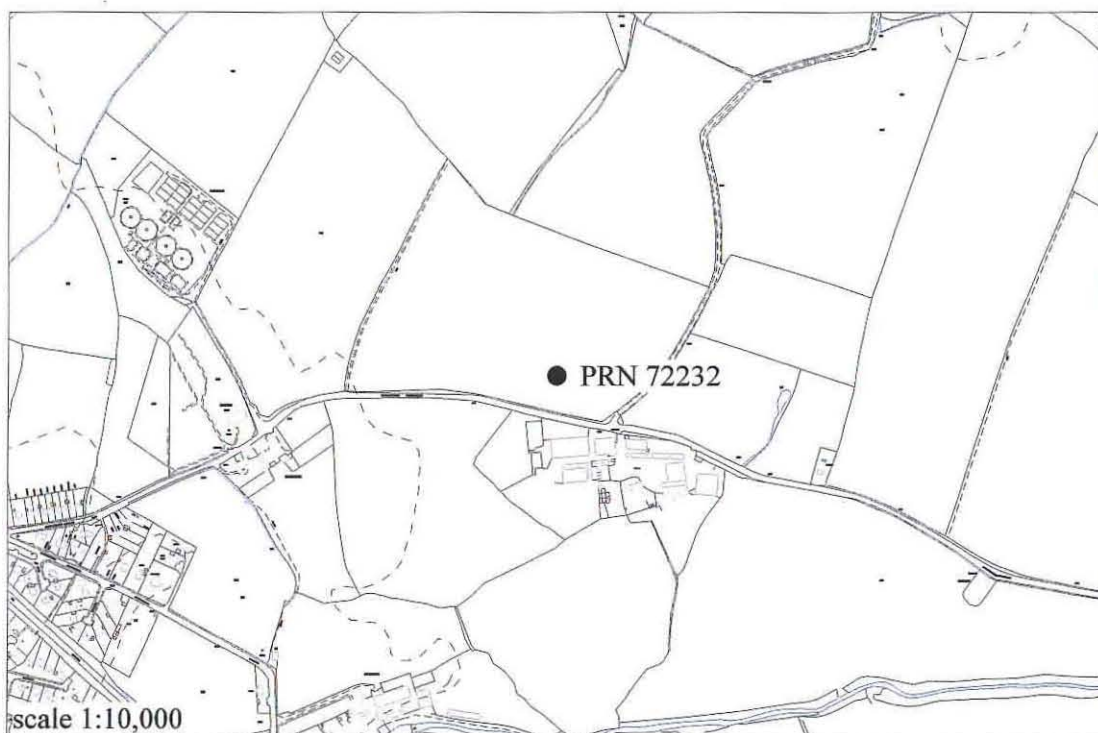


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Site Name: Tandderwen cropmark complex, enclosure**PRN:** 72232**NGR:** SJ07566629**Map:** SJ06NE**Altitude:** 35m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Possible rectilinear enclosure picked up by aerial photography. Only the north-east corner is visible as a cropmark, and the line is continued south by a modern field boundary (Brassil, Owen & Britnell 1991, 46-7).



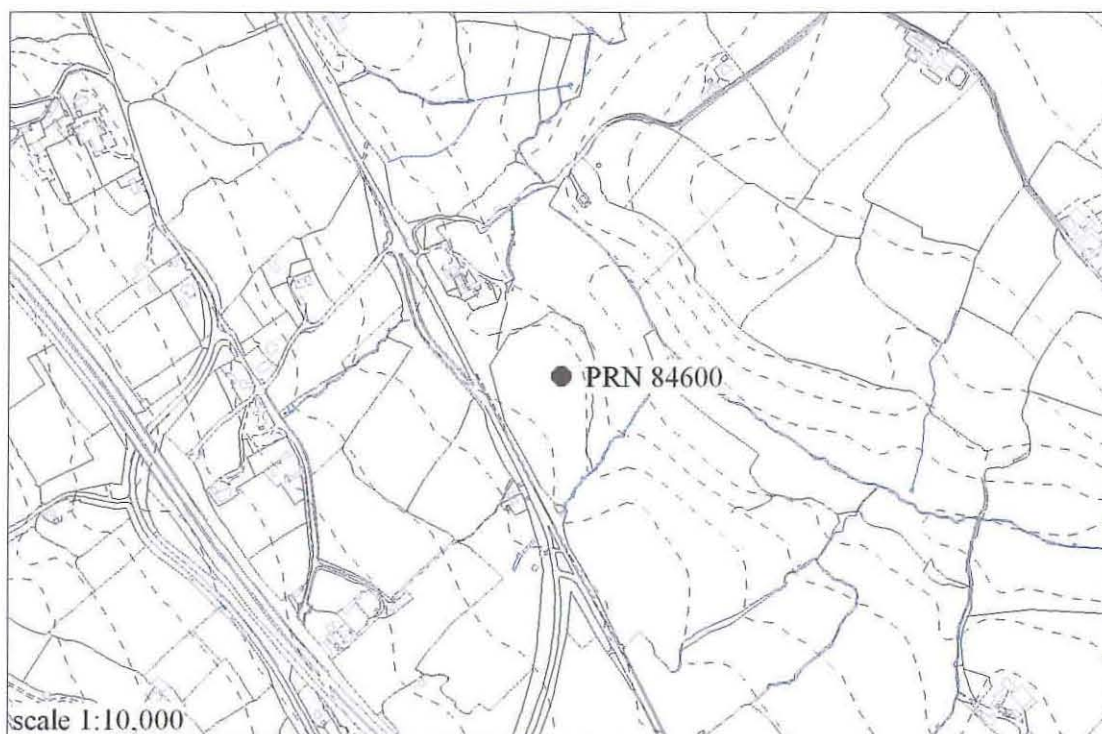
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Site Name: Pwll Melyn Farm enclosure**PRN:** 84600**NGR:** SJ991473878**Map:** SJ17SE**Altitude:** 165m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Possible double-ditched enclosure seen on GetMapping aerial photograph (W J Britnell: pers comm).

The cropmark defines a concentric double-ditched enclosure with internal dimensions of 113m north to south and 90m east to west, located on a broad sub-circular terrace overlooking the Nant y Fflint valley to the north-east. The site has steep-sided slopes to the north and east and is overlooked from the south and west. Both ditches appear to be approximately 3m wide. The outer ditch is not apparent along the southern perimeter, although it may well follow the break-of-slope of the terrace to the south. No surviving upstanding earthworks are apparent and the field is currently under pasture. This could conceivably be the same as PRN 19300, a double-ditched enclosure identified from an aerial photo (Jones 1979, 61) but mis-located lower down the valley (CPAT 2008).



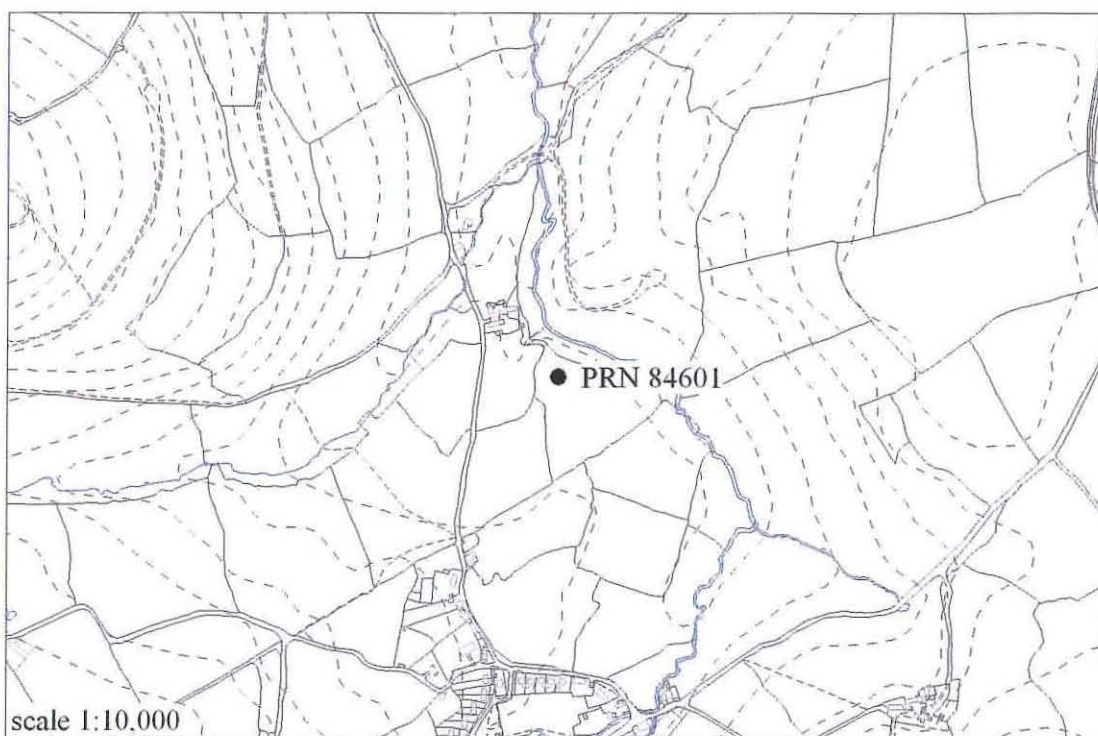
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Site Name: Tan-y-llan enclosure**PRN:** 84601**NGR:** SJ08315459**Map:** SJ05SE**Altitude:** 192m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Bivallate defended enclosure, situated on a triangular bluff on the south side of Nant Melin-dwr. The inner oval enclosure measures approximately 49m east to west and 23m north to south. Unusually, this is enclosed by an outer rectangular enclosure about 64m across, which may suggest two phases of occupation on site, perhaps later prehistoric and Roman., or even into the early medieval period, given the proximity of a 'llan' placename. Discovered during RCAHMW flying on 6 March 2006, as melt marks in the snow (T Driver, RCAHMW).

The outer rectangular enclosure follows the lower contours of a slope to the south. The position is quite defensible with very steep sides to the north, east and west and a gentle hillslope south. The interior is fairly level, sloping slightly along the northern perimeter. The field was under pasture at the time of the field visit and no upstanding earthworks were evident (CPAT 2008).



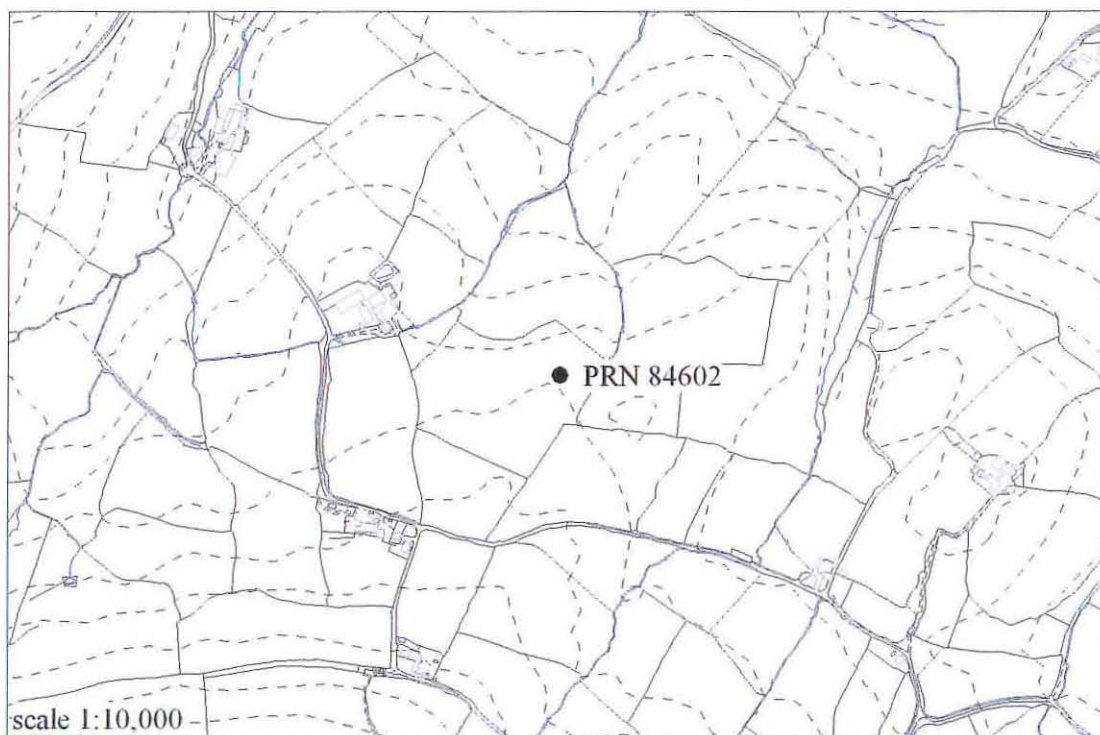
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Site Name: Pen-y-gerddi enclosure**PRN:** 84602**NGR:** SJ03976293**Map:** SJ06SW**Altitude:** 198m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Oval, univallate defended enclosure measuring approximately 84m south-west/north-east by 70m north-west/south-east, sited on a south-east-facing hillside to east of Pen-y-gerddi farm. Discovered during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 6 March 2006, as a faint earthwork under a light covering of snow (T Driver RCAHMW).

The cropmark lies along a flat-topped ridge running from the west downslope to the east, and the northern perimeter of the site follows the natural scarp of the ridge. The southern perimeter appears to follow a meandering depression/holloway. Two linear features, running north-west to south-east, are evident on the aerial photograph and survive as low-lying ridges probably associated with field drains. No other upstanding earthworks survive (CPAT 2008).



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Site Name: Bodeiliog-isaf enclosure**PRN:** 84603**NGR:** SJ02396465**Map:** SJ06SW**Altitude:** 142m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Pear-shaped univallate defended enclosure, surviving as a low earthwork immediately to the south of Bodeiliog-isaf farm, discovered during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 6 March 2006 as a melt mark in the snow. The main enclosure measures approximately 137m south-west/north-east by 91m north-west/south-east, with a main entrance on the north-east side, possibly elaborated by bivallate defences here. A further 47m to the north-east lies the remains of a short outwork. Part of the defensive circuit of the main enclosure is fossilised in the farm track on the north-west side. A stream presently crosses the field in between the main enclosure and the possible outwork, and this situation may originally have been boggy (T Driver RCAHMW).

There is no obvious evidence of earthworks corresponding to the potential defended enclosure suggested from aerial sources. The appearance of 'earthworks' seem to be partially caused by the very wet ground here, which presumably caused differential melting of the light snow cover. Perhaps some soil creep is also present, leading to natural scarps in the field. It was not possible to authenticate the site from the surface evidence and on balance it may be due to natural landforms (CPAT 2008).



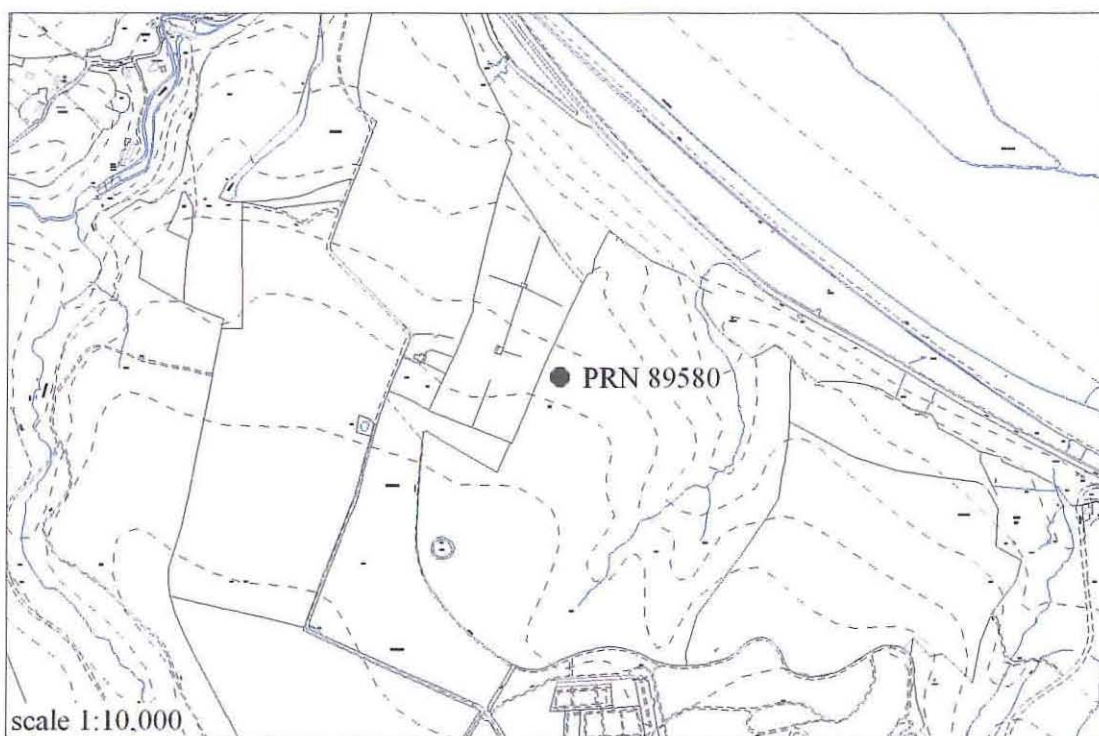
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Site Name: Mostyn Park enclosure**PRN:** 89580**NGR:** SJ1442281267**Map:** SJ18SW**Altitude:** 55m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

Site recorded in former Flintshire SMR (HER).

A field visit in March 2008 failed to identify any trace of an earthwork enclosure (CPAT 2008).



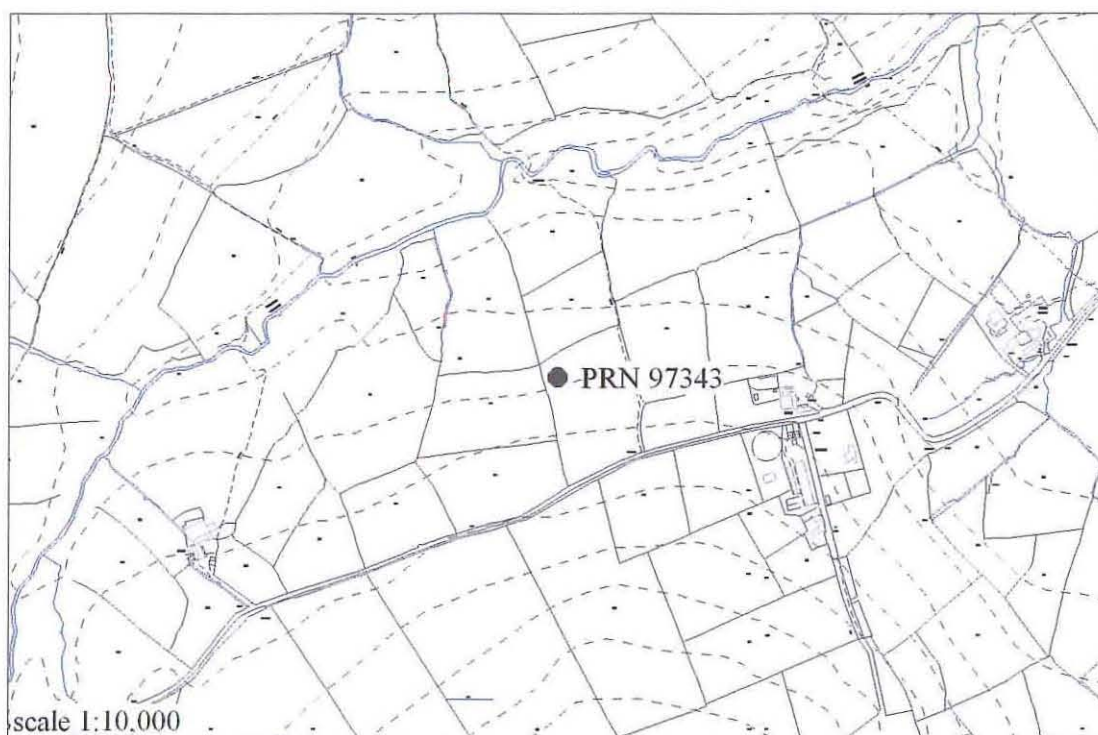
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Site Name: Ty-draw cropmark**PRN:** 97343**NGR:** SJ2573956485**Map:** SJ25NE**Altitude:** 245m**Type:** Enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Site recorded in former Flintshire SMR. As yet undescribed (HER).

The given grid reference places the enclosure, which was noted as a cropmark on an unreferenced aerial photograph, on a gentle north-west-facing hillslope, to the south-west of Rhos Uchaf Hall, west of Llanfynydd. The field is presently under pasture and heavily waterlogged at the base of the slope where the cropmark was noted. Apart from a low-lying raised bank, probably a drain, traversing the hillslope north to south, there are no visible earthworks in the field. Ridge and furrow field systems have been recorded in the adjacent field to the east (CPAT 2008).



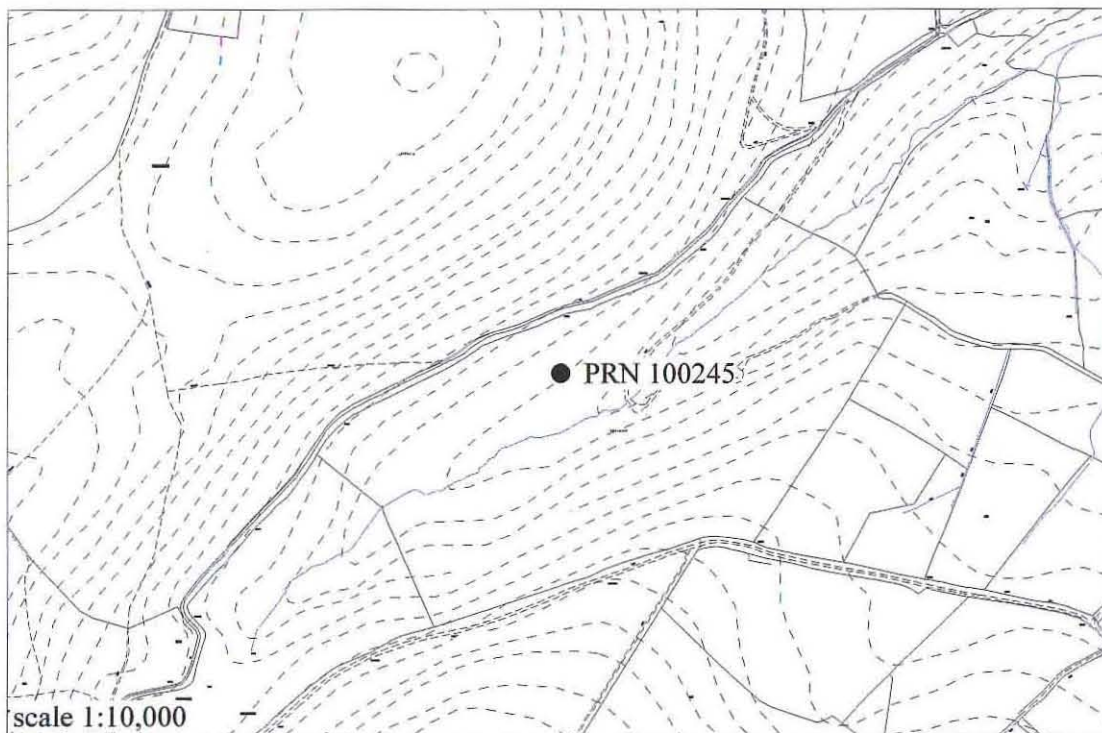
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Site Name: Moel Plas Yw Enclosure**PRN:** 100245**NGR:** SJ15456644**Map:** SJ16NE**Altitude:** 280m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Two enclosures visible on the ground as a cropmark in the bracken. The oval inner cropmark, diameter 60m, mark 3m wide, was surrounded by a slighter mark irregular in shape. Since forested. (Greene 1975, 97-8).

Cropmark *c.* 0.23ha (Manley 1990, 41).



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Site Name: Bryn y Gaer Hillfort**PRN:** 100385**NGR:** SJ30545328**Map:** SJ35SW**Altitude:** 180m**Type:** Hillfort**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

Univallate hillfort enclosing a sub-triangular hill top. Largely built over. Bank section excavated by Guilbert in 1973 revealed a rampart fronted by two possible drystone revetments. The bank is largely destroyed on the east side (HER).



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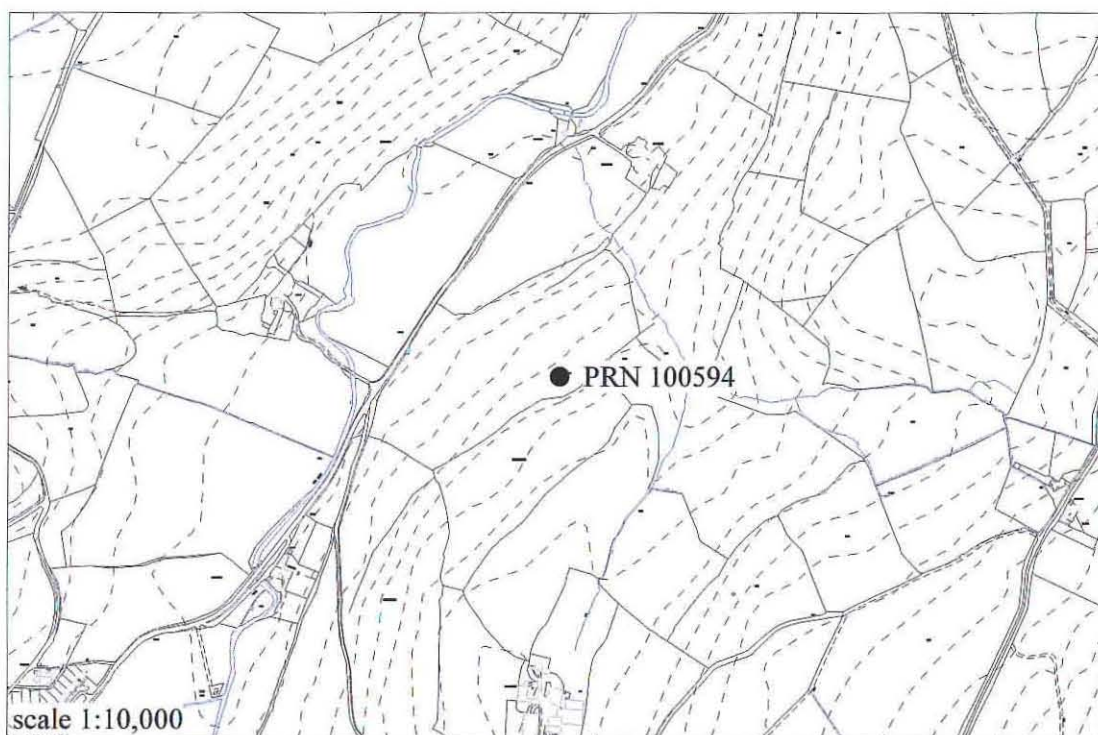
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The univallate hillfort is located on a ridge overlooking the Moss Valley to the east. The defences have been largely built over, the houses forming the core of the village of Broughton. Previous detailed descriptions of the extent of the rampart (RCAHMW 1914; Davies 1929) which include a postulated entrance in the south, describe a sub-triangular enclosure upon a local summit with the eastern side largely quarried away. A large proportion of the features observed in the earlier 20th century, including the site of the entrance and associated rampart along the south-western quadrant, has since been built over. A bank section excavated in 1973 at a point along the north-western approach (SJ 3045853360, see Guilbert 1974) revealed a rampart at least 5m wide and fronted by two possible dry-stone walled revetments, a flat berm 0.6m wide and a banked slope, although no accompanying ditch could be found. The rampart survived to a height of 1m with an additional 0.5m of modern intrusive earth on top. To the north of this point the rampart stands to a greater height, although recent terracing along the interior and ongoing development along the

western side are seriously eroding this section of the defences. To the south and beyond the 'Vicarage' the rampart is crowned by private dwellings and a small, now disused, cemetery (SJ 3051753206). Further south, west of 'Bryn Awelon', the rampart survives as a west-facing scarp turning sharply eastwards along a ridgeline that forms the crest of gardens to the rear of recent property development. This is the site of the postulated southern entrance. It is assumed that the eastern defences, if they once existed, followed the line of a steep cliff-edge that has been subjected to large-scale quarrying during the 19th century. It is possible that a small section of embankment, 2.6m wide and 0.8m high, sited along the north-east perimeter of St Paul's churchyard (SJ 3061153413) is all that remains of the defences on the eastern side. The interior, which slopes gently to the east, is generally built over or covered in garden plots. St Paul's Church and associated cemetery covers a large part of the interior although rough pasture, possibly earmarked for further cemetery expansion, lies undisturbed along the eastern quadrant (CPAT 2008).

Site Name: Coed Corniwch Enclosure**PRN:** 100594**NGR:** SJ01186270**Map:** SJ06SW**Altitude:** 176m**Type:** Defended enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

A crescent-shaped rampart 152m long about 1.5m high with a ditch 1.2m deep outside the rampart and an outer bank about 27m long from the end on the north-east side. It is on a slope so probably not defensive (HER).



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A roughly ovoid enclosure on a steep north-west-facing slope, measuring about 90m north-east to south-west by 50m. There is only a slight outward scarp on the north-west side, no more than about 0.5m high, but this changes to a bank up to 8m wide and 1m high on the south-west, with an external ditch 8m wide and 1m deep. On the south-eastern (upslope) side the defences become more of a level terrace created by cutting into the slope to a depth of about 3m, the material from which seems to have been thrown downslope, thereby steepening the gradient. As the north-east end is approached the terrace becomes embanked, with an external ditch. The embanked section continues for about 15m on the north-east side before fading out and continuing as a scarp, up to 2m high. The external ditch continues to the northern corner of the enclosure and is up to 5m wide and 2m deep, with an external bank which is only 0.3m high initially but eventually becomes 5m wide and 1.3m high. All the external earthworks stop abruptly at the northern corner and it is only the scarp on the inner side of the ditch that continues to form the north-west side of the enclosure. No evidence of an entrance was found, but it must have been on the north-west side.

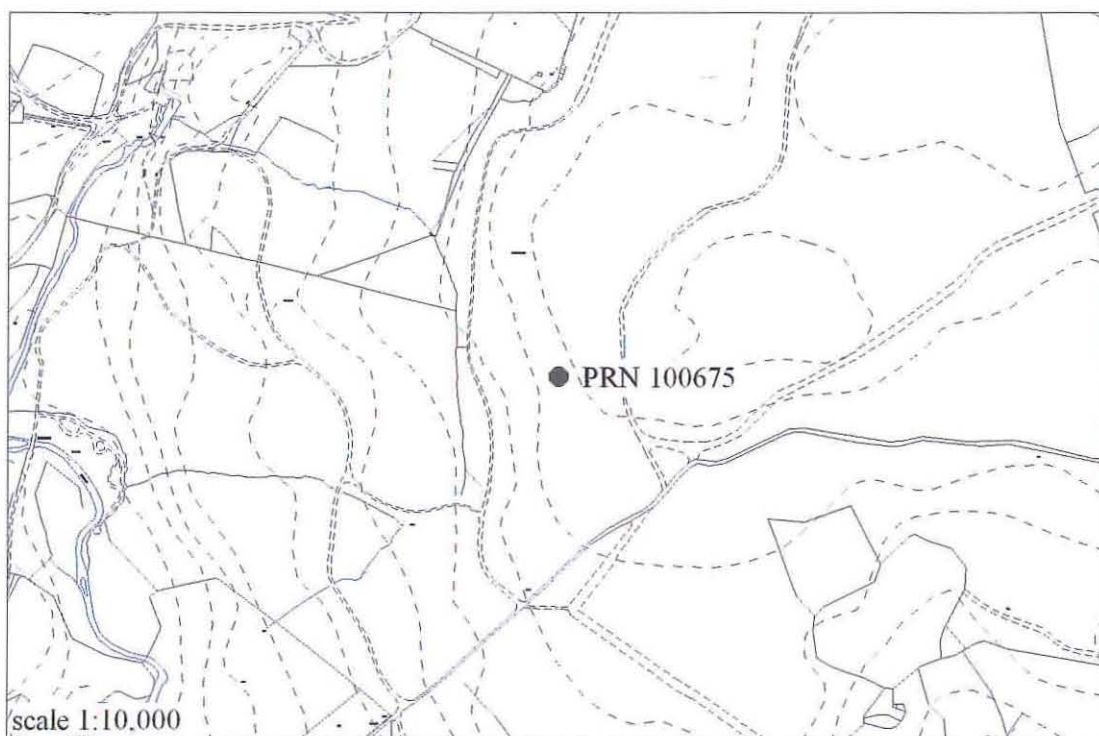
Internally, there is a definite fan forming part of an earthwork platform at the inner angle near the junction of the north-east and south-east sides. It is difficult to be certain, but this seems to be sub-rectangular, with internal dimensions of 10.5m north-west to south-east by 6m. There is also a faint levelled terrace running north-east to south-west, just below the platform apron, and measuring roughly 15m by 5m.

In terms of the nature of the site, it is difficult to come to any definite conclusions. Certainly the lack of decent earthworks on the north-west side is unusual, given the scale of the defences elsewhere, and the site is acutely overlooked from the south-east where the defensive bank is little more than an embanked terrace. Also, the differences in the nature of the earthworks on each of the four sides suggests something atypical. The best that can be suggested without further work is that the medieval occupation may represent re-use of an incomplete prehistoric enclosure, or it may be that the earthworks were thrown up around the medieval settlement with the added intention of protecting the site from surface water runoff (CPAT 2008).

Site Name: Swch Isgaer Wen Earthwork**PRN:** 100675**NGR:** SH98005359**Map:** SH95SE**Altitude:** 394m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

A horseshoe-shaped bank, 0.45m wide and 0.3m high, enclosing an area 5.4m wide and 7.3m long. The area has since been afforested and this enclosure has probably been destroyed, although it was not visited by the OS (HER).

The given location is in a dense Sitka spruce plantation. The recorder approached to within 10m of the NGR, but there were no unplanted areas and the ground was quite rough due to past ploughing. It must be assumed that the site has been lost (CPAT 2008).



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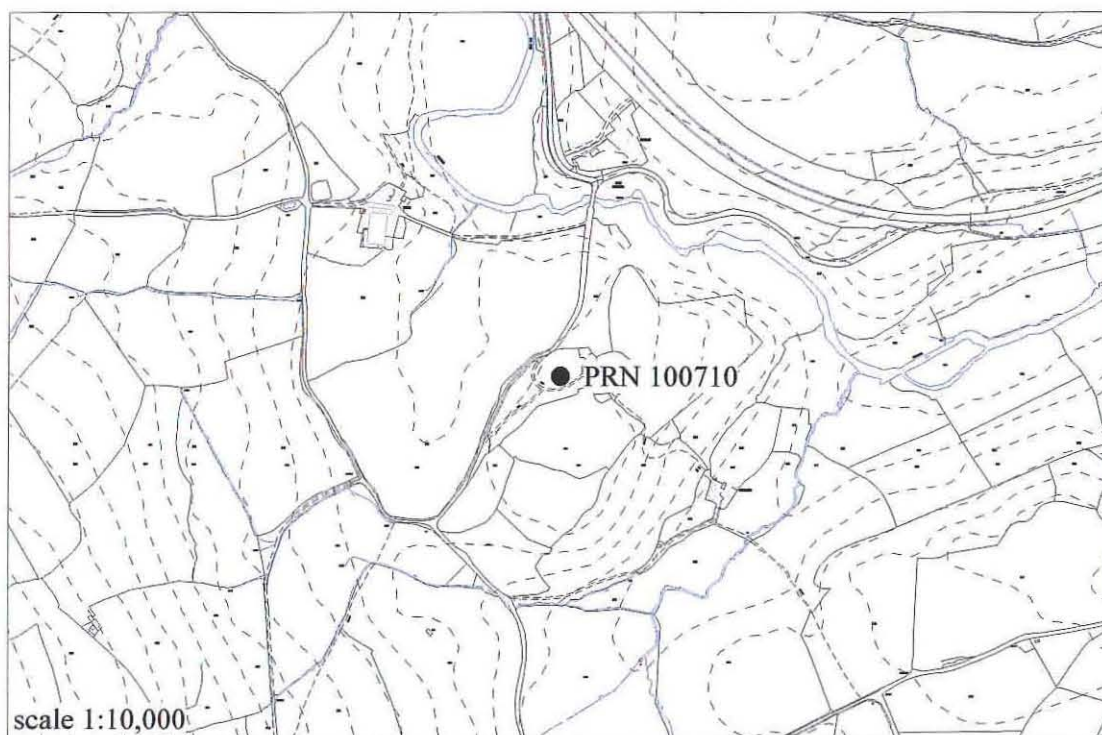
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Site Name: Caer Gerrig**PRN:** 100710**NGR:** SH99114411**Map:** SH94SE**Altitude:** 225m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

Caer Gerrig, not a defensive site, no traces of fortification. A fragment of bank shown on OS 25 inch map, probably a ruined field bank.

According to Ellis Davies the site is 300 yards to the south of Pont y Glyn-diffwys: 'There is now no trace of a fort to be seen, but it is said that years ago the remains of a bank were plainly visible just to the west of the farmhouse named Caer Gerrig'. He also refers to Lhuyd at the end of the 17th century, who noted 'Y Gaer Gerrig in Penyred is an encampment' (Davies 1929, 282).

There is no trace of any physical remains in the vicinity of the farm. Perhaps the record is due entirely to the 'Gaer' name, although this might originally have been 'Cae yr Gerrig' - suggesting a stony field - which would fit in with the locality. There is no local knowledge of any encampment in this location (CPAT 2008).



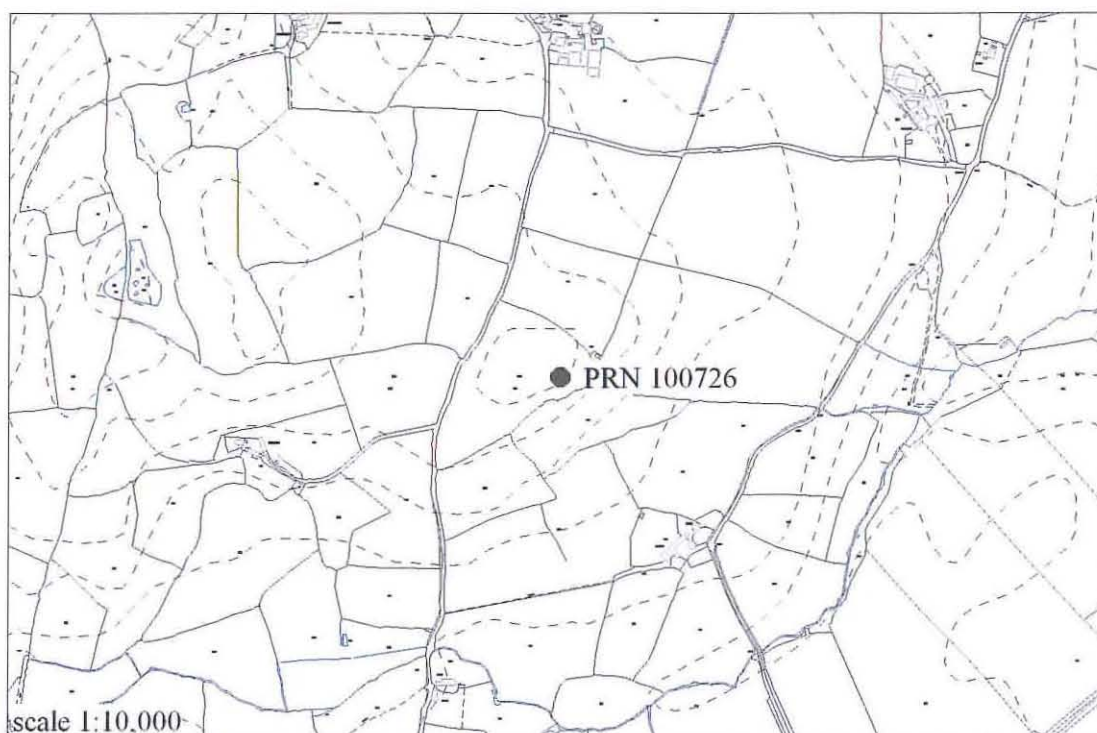
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Site Name: Pen y Gaer hillfort**PRN:** 100726**NGR:** SJ09335701**Map:** SJ05NE**Altitude:** 192m**Type:** Hillfort ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

The scattered remains of a possible bank are recorded in the form of loose shale on the east of a hillock, but no other evidence to support the hillfort interpretation. The shale may be an outcropping rock (HER).

The RCAHMW visit of 1911 focussed on a low summit with an adjacent depression and slope to the east. The Tithe Schedule refers to four fields bearing the name 'Pen y Gaer' of which two are now encompassed in the given site reference. Both the RCAHMW visit and a later visit in 1992 by Clwyd County Council mention the scattered remains of a possible bank in the form of loose shale on the eastern slope of the hillock. Today the site would appear to be much the same as it was in 1911 and no further conclusions can be reached. Any evidence for a camp or enclosure has long been removed by agricultural operations leaving what appears to be an outcrop of rock on the eastern side (CPAT 2008).

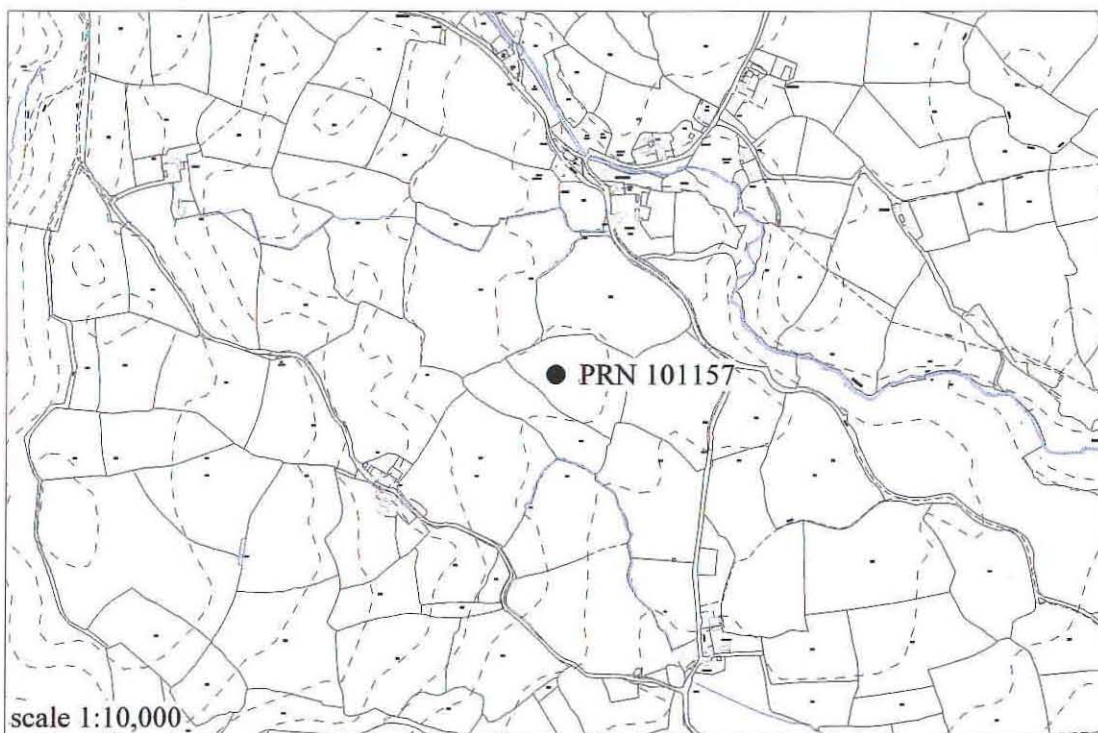


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Site Name: Dryll Cropmark**PRN:** 101157**NGR:** SJ26954613**Map:** SJ24NE**Altitude:** 250m**Type:** Enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

An oval enclosure shows up on air photos but is only visible on the ground as a curving band of turf. It is in an area of bracken, situated on a short north-east facing slope (HER).



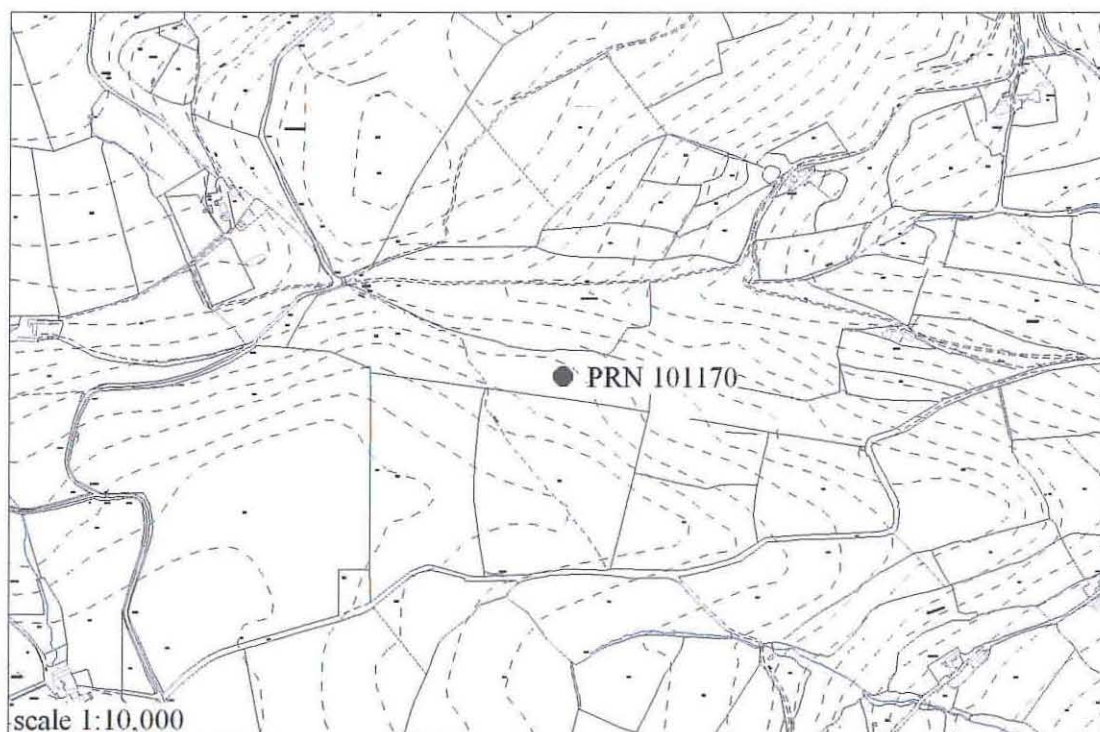
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Site Name: Graig y Gadd alleged Hillfort**PRN:** 101170**NGR:** SJ2022641517**Map:** SJ24SW**Altitude:** 335m**Type:** Defended enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

The Revd Longveville-Jones refers to a fortified post on mountain 1.5 miles south-west of Llangollen in 1855. However, no such antiquity is known in this area. The alleged site is in a saddle (HER).

Located south, and upslope of Cae Madog wood, the area of the alleged fort has been heavily disturbed by past quarrying. There is a level plateau with steep sides all around that sits in the saddle overlooked by a local summit to the south. The plateau, which measures 66m east to west and 40m north to south, is shrouded in bracken and scrub. The eastern side is enclosed by a broad bank, 2m wide and 1m high, that begins at the quarried edge to the north-east and follows the contours of the hillock around to the west. The southern side is much denuded and quarrying has probably destroyed the western edge. On the western side the hillock/plateau is separated from the surrounding hillside by a broad gully. The northern perimeter is bounded by a combination of the quarry and the natural cliff face. The site is not a hillfort but may be a damaged, defended enclosure that commands good views of the approaching trackways to the east. A cairn, PRN 102614, located to the west of the site, appears to have been destroyed (CPAT 2008).



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Site Name: Roft Promontory Fort**PRN:** 101299**NGR:** SJ35825585**Map:** SJ35NE**Altitude:** 75m**Type:** Promontory Fort**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

The promontory fort occupies the north-east end of a narrow, steep-sided ridge. The defences across the neck of the ridge consist of two massive banks, 80m long and up to 8m high, with associated ditches. Now completely destroyed (HER).

The site is located on the north-east end of a narrow steep-sided ridge that overlooks Marford and the Cheshire Plain to the north and north-east. It is an ideal location for a promontory fort with commanding views both east and west. The OS 2nd edition illustrates a series of earthworks and ditches sited across the neck of the ridge orientated north-east to south-west, flanked by scarped earthworks following the contours of the ridge line. The site has now been completely destroyed by quarry workings (which are now inactive). The old turnpike road from Chester to Wrexham negotiates the eastern side of the site. What remains of the ridge is shrouded in woodland. There is a small section of low-lying embankment to the south of a large private dwelling that may correspond with detail on the OS 2nd edition, although this could be the remains of localised quarry spoil. The site is now public woodland (CPAT 2008).

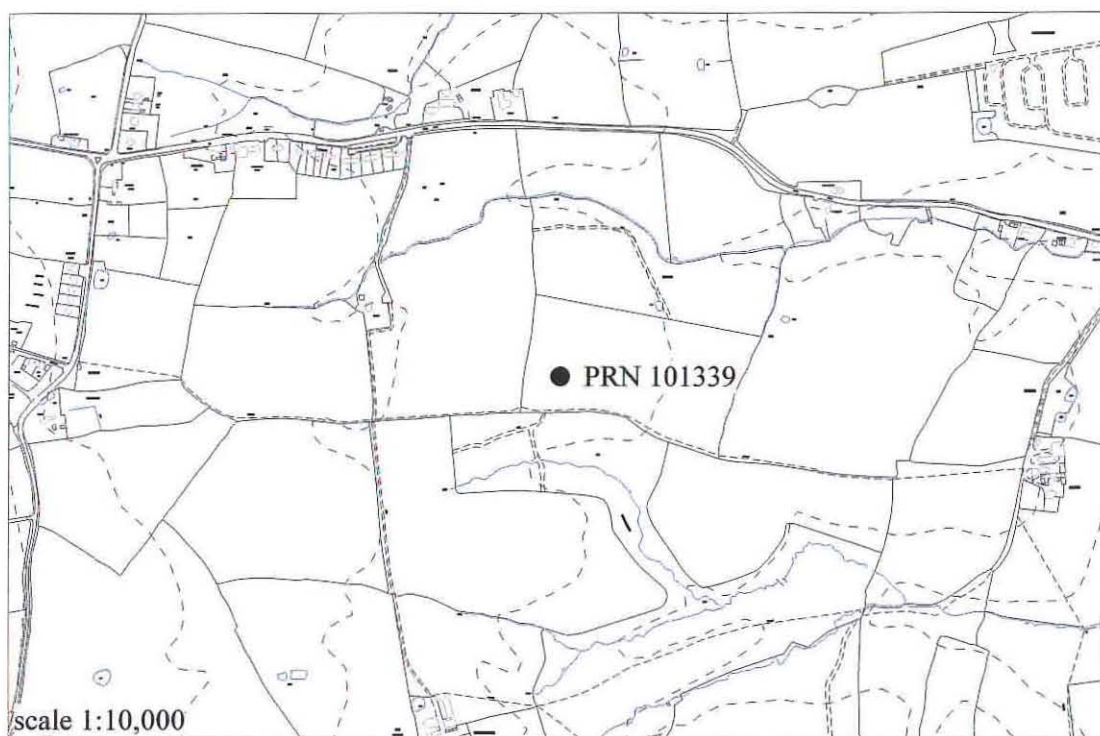


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Site Name: The Fields Cropmark**PRN:** 101339**NGR:** SJ34174476**Map:** SJ34SW**Altitude:** 67m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Aerial photographs show a vague rectilinear cropmark in this field. However, there is no trace of it on the ground and nothing of significance was seen after ploughing (HER).



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Site Name: The Wauns**PRN:** 101425**NGR:** SJ3219853858**Map:** SJ35SW**Altitude:** 75m**Type:** Enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

A large crescent-shaped bank about 250m long, probably a natural feature (HER).

An enigmatic bank/ridge stands isolated on the valley floor around Gwersyllt. The OS 2nd Edition shows a huge bank, which was roughly crescent-shaped and pointing westwards, with an outer scarp on its west side. The OS illustrated two gaps, one about 350m from the southern end and the other some 250m further north. Today, as then, the northern gap is traversed by a modern road. The northern end of the crescent has long since been quarried and levelled. The remaining embankment, shrouded in woodland, has recently been the subject of extensive landscaping in the area of a former quarry which was later used for landfill. A large platformed area has now been added to the bank since the end of the 19th century. The enclosed field ('The Wauns') together with the ridge is now an open access, public recreational area. This natural ridge line would almost certainly have been exploited for its commanding view and defensive position, yet it is difficult to pinpoint the earthworks of antiquity (CPAT 2008).



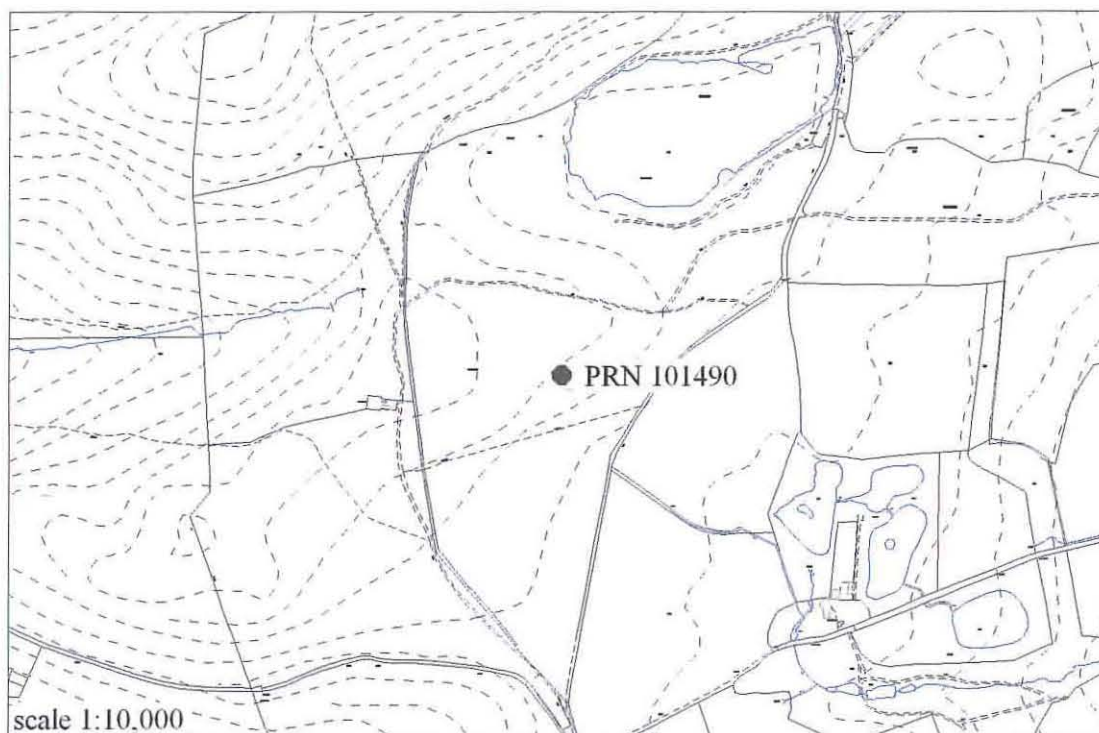
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Site Name: Nurse Fawr Wood Earthworks**PRN:** 101490**NGR:** SJ171547**Map:** SJ15SE**Altitude:** 340m**Type:** Defended enclosure ?**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

A marginal note on an RCAHM map states that Mr JP Hall says there are banks in this wood, probably a camp site. Visited 1982 by DSK, nothing visible at NGR given (HER).

Occasional low banks seen in wood appear to be the habitations of burrowing animals. Appears to be lost (Clwyd County Council, 1988)



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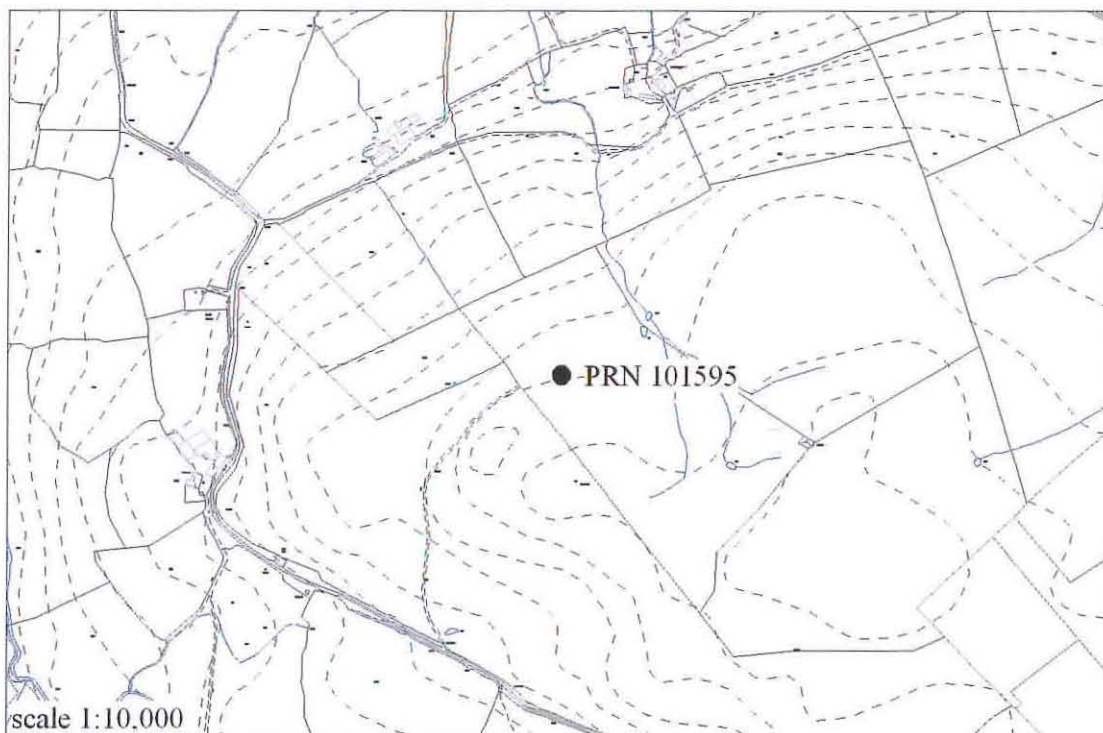
A univallate enclosure, possibly a hillfort, is sited on a large terrace on the east-facing hillslope of Moel y Gelli, overlooking Llyn Gweryd. The enclosure is shrouded in evergreen forestry and criss-crossed by a public woodland trail. The extent of the earthworks is thus difficult to trace. The embankment appears to follow the break of slope of the plateau and is probably sub-rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 216m north to south by 150m east to west. The eastern embankment, between 2 - 3m wide and 0.8 - 1.25m high (externally), follows the edge of the woodland. It is covered in dense bracken and bramble and has recently been planted with young trees. The defences are best observed at a point where the woodland trail exits the forest eastwards and crosses the bank at SJ 16939 54699. Following the circuit of the bank south, it turns eastwards at SJ 16954 54640. Here the south-facing bank, 5m wide and up to 0.7m high, is sited along a terrace below the plateau. The terrace then falls steeply southwards and eastwards,

the bank turning north-east at SJ 17060 54642. The inaccessibility of the woodland prevented further survey of the bank until the point where it was crossed by the woodland trail at SJ 17073 54765 and further north at SJ 17046 54825, where it was completely truncated by the trail. The northern sector appears to return westwards at SJ 17028 54860 where it eventually completes the circuit at SJ 16942 54829 at a point where the trail exits the forestry. A rapid survey of the interior failed to identify any further earthworks. The embankment appears to be too broad to be a plantation (note - the forestry plantation extends far beyond the bounds of the enclosure) and too large to be merely a stock enclosure. The siting takes full advantage of the defensive position with clear views to the north, east and south, and it is only slightly overlooked by the summit of Moel y Gelli to the south-west (CPAT 2008).

Site Name: Mynydd Cricor Enclosure**PRN:** 101595**NGR:** SJ14405070**Map:** SJ15SW**Altitude:** 303m**Type:** Defended enclosure ?**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

An elongated trapezoidal enclosure sited on the north-facing slope, to the north-east of the summit, which was first noted on air photos. The bank is at best 2.5m wide and 0.3m high, and the enclosure measures roughly 120m by 38m, with a possible entrance to the north (HER).

An elongated, univallate, sub-rectangular enclosure is sited on the north-facing slope of Mynydd Cricor, overlooking the Vale of Clwyd to the north, and overlooked by the summit to the north-east. If this is a prehistoric site there are indications of later re-use during either the medieval or early post-medieval periods. The enclosure measures 110m north-west to south-east by 65m north-east to south-west and consists of a single embankment of earth and stone, the dimensions of which are variable owing to heavy plough erosion. Along the north-western perimeter the embankment is 2m wide and 0.8m high, whereas the western edge is between 0.3 and 0.5m high and 2.4m to 4m wide. The ditch along this side appears to be a natural scarp as no other evidence for a ditch along the embankment was recorded. The southern perimeter barely survives and the eastern side has been almost destroyed by a combination of stream and ditch clearance together with vehicle erosion. The entrance, a simple 4m-wide gap with a slight in-turn on one side, appears to be in the north-west. The interior of the site is prone to waterlogging and much of the downslope northern quadrant has become marshy. It is in this sector that there is evidence of later re-use in the form of two terraced, circular, embanked ponds and associated linear embankments that have been constructed along the exterior of the enclosure (CPAT 2008).

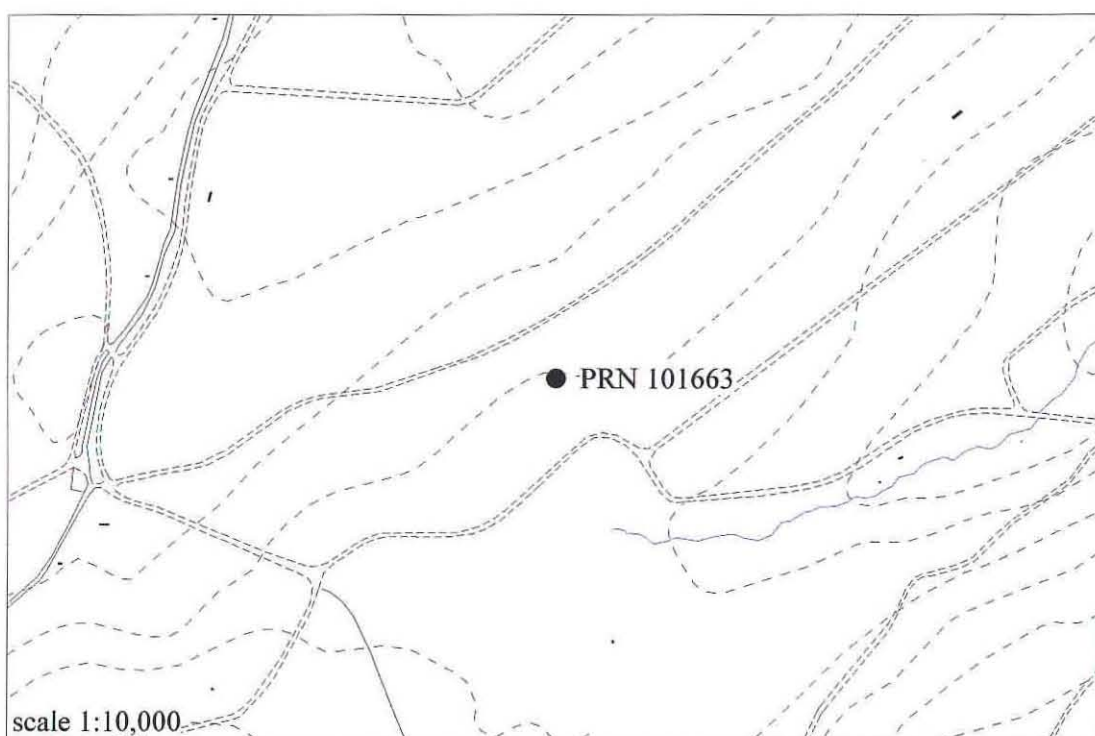


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Site Name: Llyfarddu Enclosure**PRN:** 101663**NGR:** SJ011533**Map:** SJ05SW**Altitude:** 410m**Type:** Enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

A rectangular banked enclosure is visible on 1948 air photographs. This area is now in the Clocaenog Forest and no trace of an earthwork could be found in 1977 or 1984. It has been presumed that the site is now destroyed or at least heavily damaged (HER).

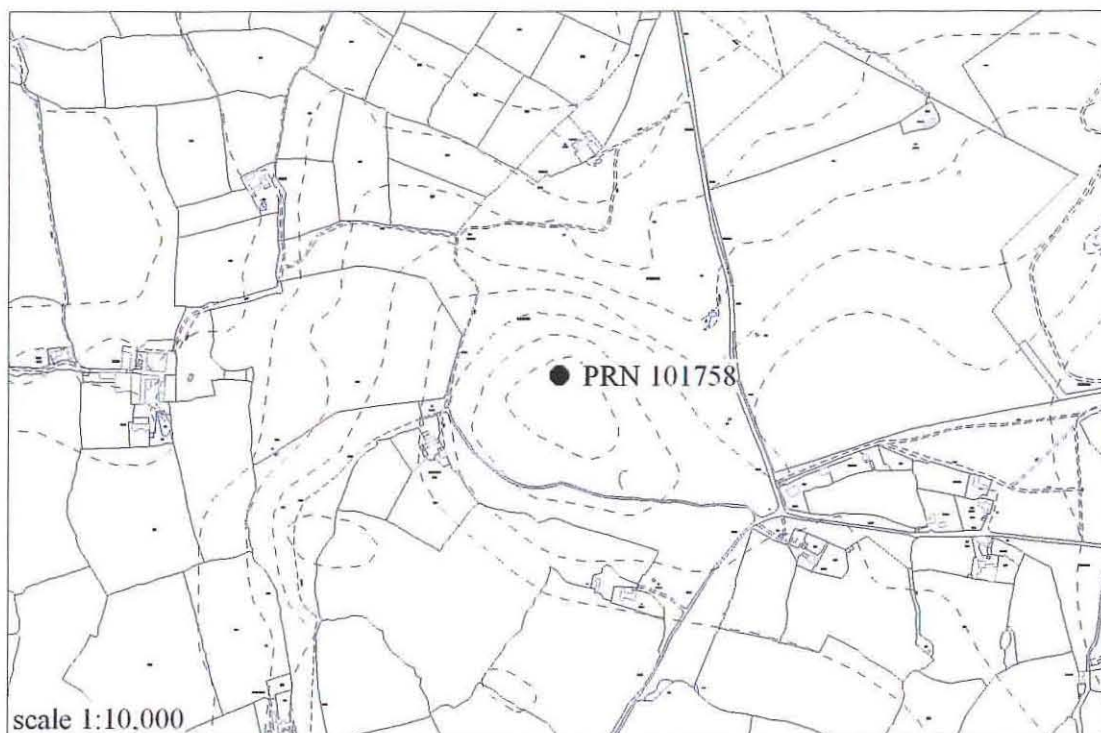


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Site Name: Moel Ffagnallt Hillfort**PRN:** 101758**NGR:** SJ1900470001**Map:** SJ16NE**Altitude:** 288m**Type:** Hillfort**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

An oval enclosure on the summit of Moel Ffagnallt occupies a defensive position and is marked by a small bank 0.5m high on the west side, and by scarp on the east, with no visible ditch (HER).



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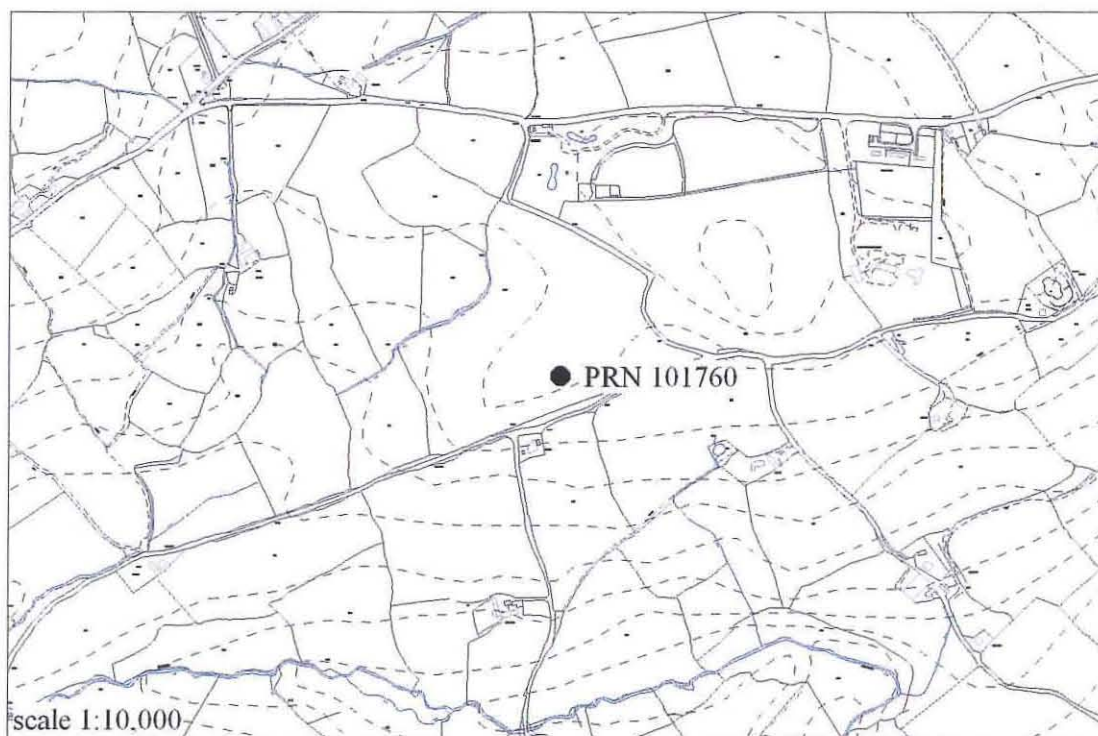
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The sub-circular univallate defended enclosure, possibly a small hillfort, is located on the summit of Moel Ffagnallt, on the western side of Halkyn Mountain. The site occupies a good defensive position with an approach along a narrow saddle on the south-eastern edge. The single rampart encloses an area approximately 100m north-west to south-east by 65m north-east to south-west. The embankment, generally 2.5m wide and 0.8m high, when viewed externally, 0.2m high internally, is greatly eroded but still survives along much of the circuit. The north/north-eastern edges, the most defensible parts of the site, have been reduced to a steep scarp with a berm that stands to a height of 1.2m in parts. The entrance is probably located in the south-east (SJ 19089 67926) and is approached along the saddle that has been recently eroded by 'off-road' vehicle activity. Although it appears to be a simple entrance, 5m wide, there is an additional low-lying embankment located internally that is offset to the approach. The relationship of the internal bank to the defences has been lost as a result of surface quarrying along the southern side of the enclosure. The internal area, consisting of rough grazing punctuated by small pits or quarries, rises gently from the south to a small summit in the north. Beyond the enclosing bank, the slopes are covered in thick gorse and bracken. On the south-west facing slope is a low-lying curvilinear bank, 0.3m high and 2m wide, which may be a contemporary annexe (CPAT 2008).

Site Name: Hendre Fawr Enclosure**PRN:** 101760**NGR:** SJ0718751948**Map:** SJ05SE**Altitude:** 305m**Type:** Defended enclosure**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

Sub-rectangular enclosure on a small hillock, with a possible entrance on the north side. The earthwork is about 40m in diameter with banks c. 0.75m high. The interior is slightly raised. The site was being ploughed and drained in July 1986 (HER).

A sub-rectangular earthwork enclosure that has been heavily damaged by recent ploughing is located a mile south-west of Clawdd-newydd on a flat-topped hillock above Hendre Fawr. The site commands good views in all directions except to the east, where it is overlooked by rising ground. The enclosure measures approximately 35m north-west to south-east and 40m north-east to south-west. It has been suggested that there is an entrance on the northern side (Manley 1984, 78) and this would appear to be the most likely location, although recent ploughing has almost levelled this side of the site. The interior of the enclosure is level if somewhat irregular, possibly owing to ploughing. The enclosing embankment survives to a height of 0.7m externally, but is no more than 0.1m high internally. Along the north-eastern perimeter an external ditch survives, 0.4m deep, with a hint of a counterscarp 0.2m high. There is a suggestion of relic field boundaries downslope to the west, orientated north to south. These may be associated with a small enclosure and ruined cottage 100m to the east, known locally as 'Pen y Rhos'. The field was under pasture at the time of the field visit (CPAT 2008).



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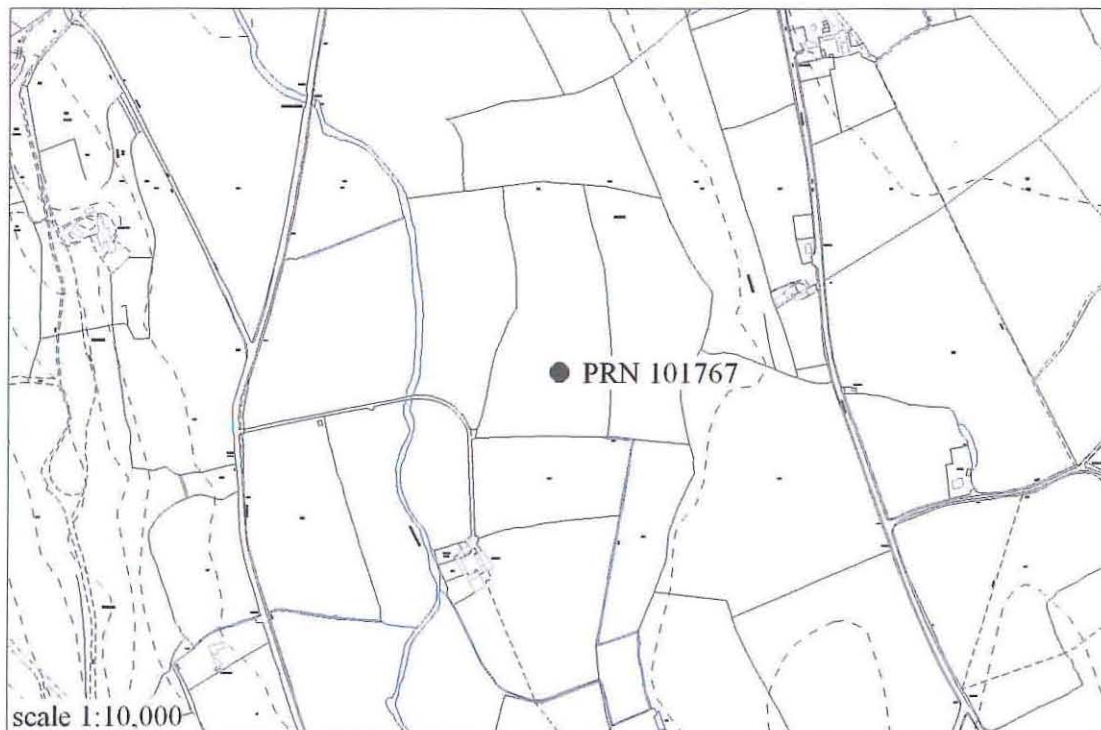
Site Name: T'yn-y-wern Farm cropmark I**PRN:** 101767**NGR:** SJ12705675**Map:** SJ15NW**Altitude:** 70m**Type:** Enclosed settlement ?**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

An ovoid cropmark was sectioned by Waddelove in 1983, confirming the presence of undated ditches. Sited on small plateau immediately east of the River Clwyd (HER).

Cropmark c. 0.94ha. Non-defensive position (Manley 1990).

Enclosure with triple ditch on its weaker northern side. Situated on the same low ridge as a suggested marching camp (PRN 17008). Its shape suggests that it is a farmstead rather than a military site (Waddelove 1991, 31).

The grid reference places the enclosure on the summit of a slight north-south ridge line, east of the River Clwyd. Although it is a non-defensive position there are good views to the east and north towards Ruthin. The plot from an aerial photograph (Manley 1990) illustrates a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure orientated east to west, and covering an area of 0.94 ha, with an annex enclosed by a ditch along the northern edge. There is no visible entrance. The site is currently arable land with no upstanding earthworks visible (CPAT 2008).



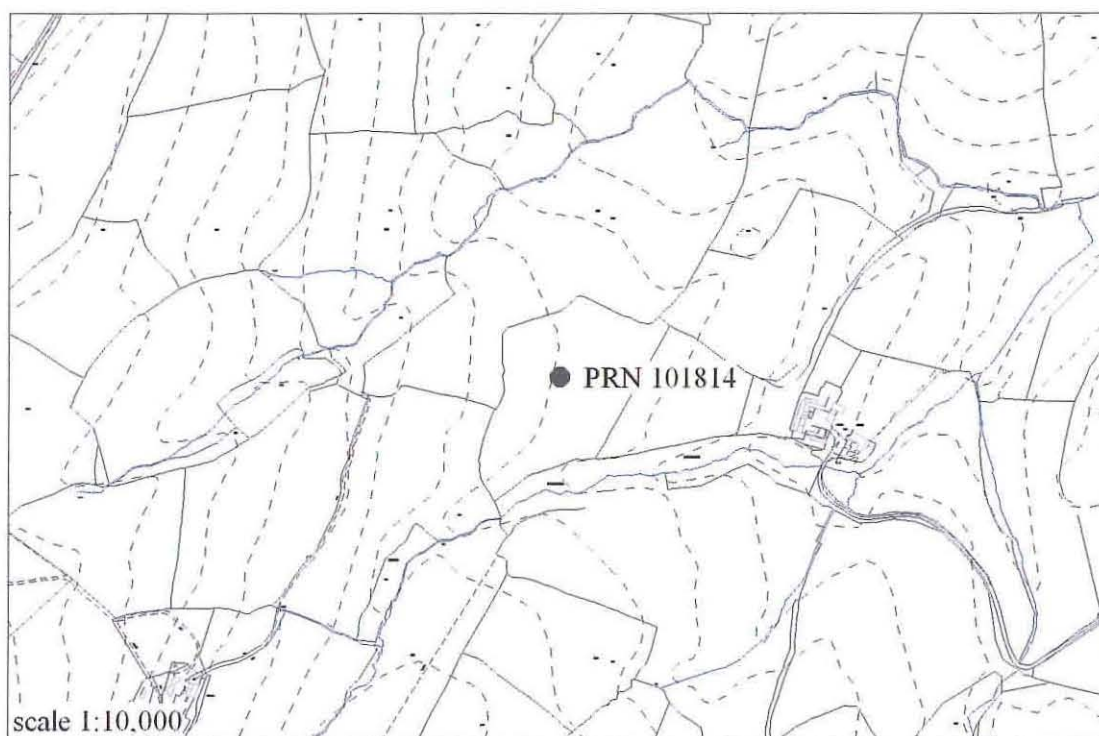
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Site Name: Tywysog Cropmark Enclosure**PRN:** 101814**NGR:** SH99946680**Map:** SH96NE**Altitude:** 200m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A Clwyd County Council colour vertical aerial photograph shows an ovoid cropmark situated on a gentle east-facing slope, overlooked to the west, with a possible entrance to the south-east (HER).

There is no visible trace of this site, although the field has an irregular surface. It is not possible to recreate an authentic enclosure from any of the irregularities, however. Neither is it possible to judge from the field evidence whether the record is a cropmark or a fortuitous combination of shadows cast by the irregularities. Improved pasture field (CPAT 2007).



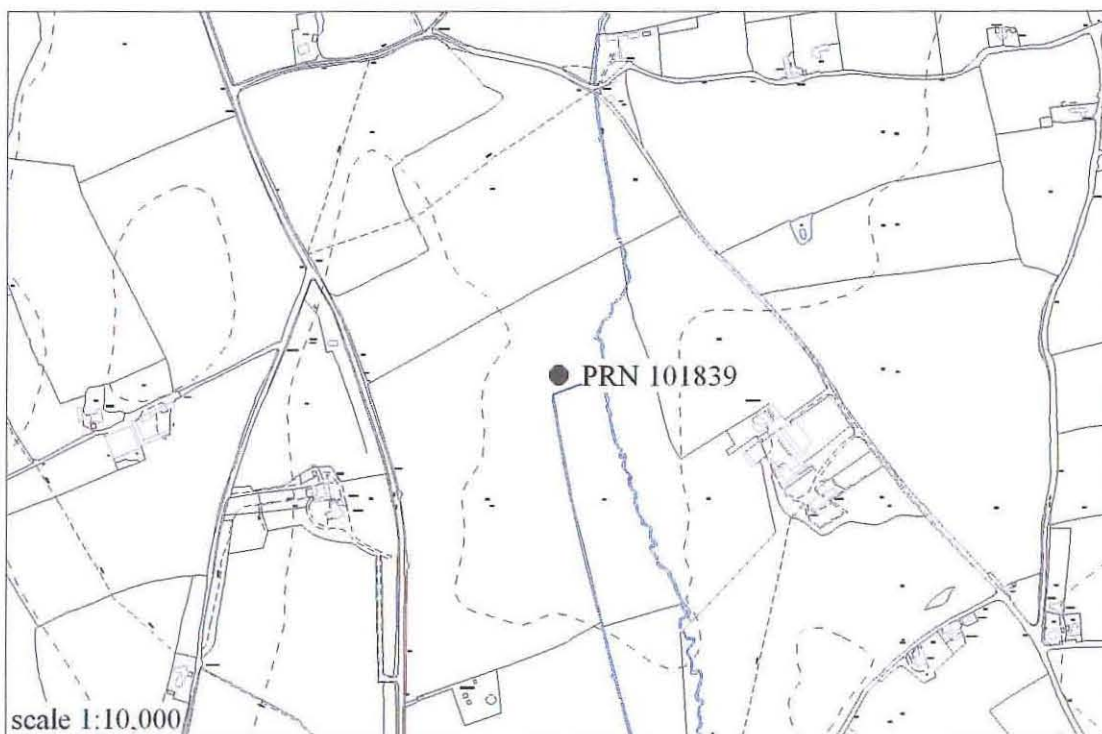
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Site Name: Plas Newydd 'enclosure'**PRN:** 101839**NGR:** SJ13565617**Map:** SJ15NW**Altitude:** 70m**Type:** Defended enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Two parallel, slightly curving cropmarks are apparent on a CPAT air photograph (84-MB-278). The cropmarks are only visible in a small area of 'lighter' cereal crop, and not enough is visible to confirm an interpretation, although they could be part of an enclosure (HER).

The general area lies in open arable ground that rises gently to the north-west. To the south-east is an estate of some antiquity, Plas Newydd Hall. There is no visible evidence of earthworks, apart from regular low-lying banks, orientated east to west, that are the result of heavy ploughing. There is a stream adjacent to the east of the site and field drains to the south. The area is constantly waterlogged and prone to pooling throughout the winter. It is an unlikely site for an enclosure (CPAT 2008).

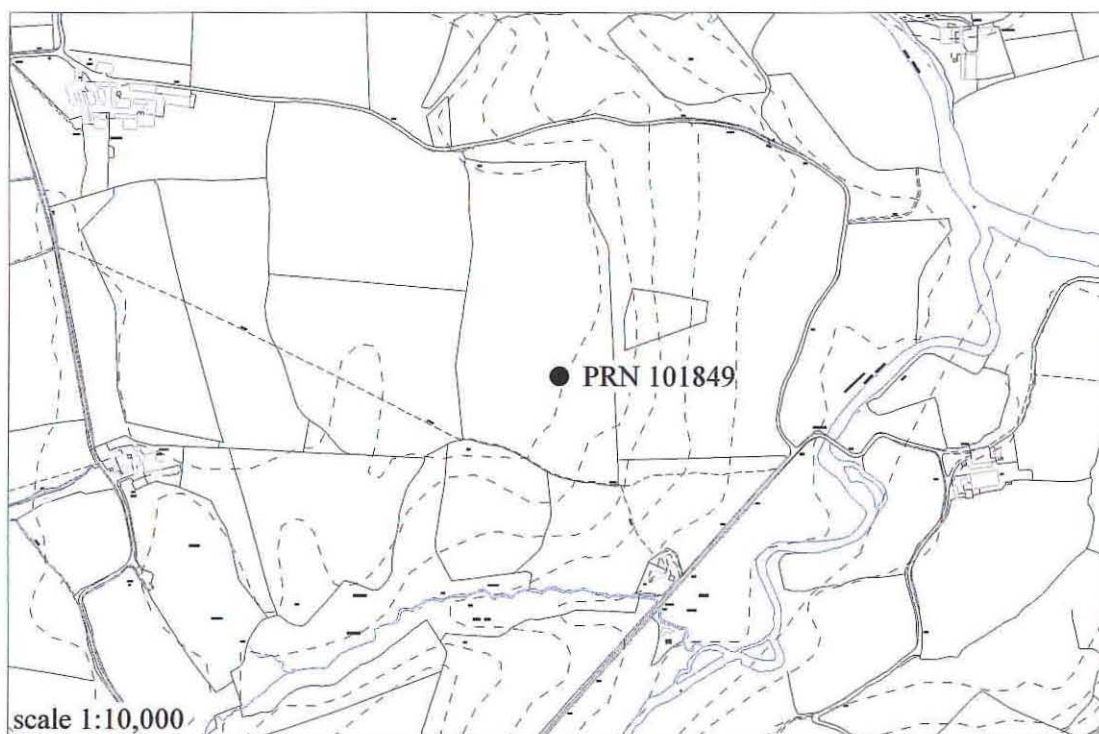


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Site Name: Halghton Farm Cropmark**PRN:** 101849**NGR:** SJ31203930**Map:** SJ33NW**Altitude:** 90m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A uni-vallate enclosure with an associated field system, possibly of Iron Age or Romano-British date, has been identified from an aerial photograph (HER).

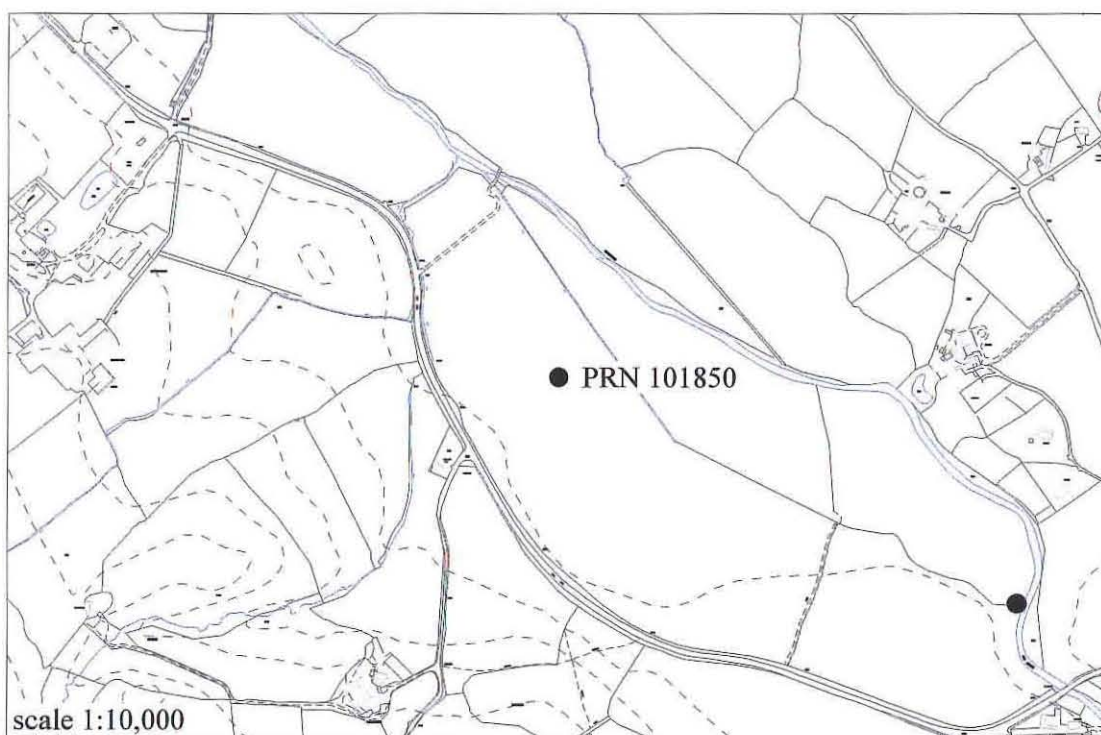


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Site Name: Bachymbyd Cropmark**PRN:** 101850**NGR:** SJ10006090**Map:** SJ16SW**Altitude:** 45m**Type:** Defended enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

The cropmark of a probable univallate trapezoidal enclosure on the valley floor is masked by medieval lynchets. It may be Iron Age or Romano-British in date (HER).

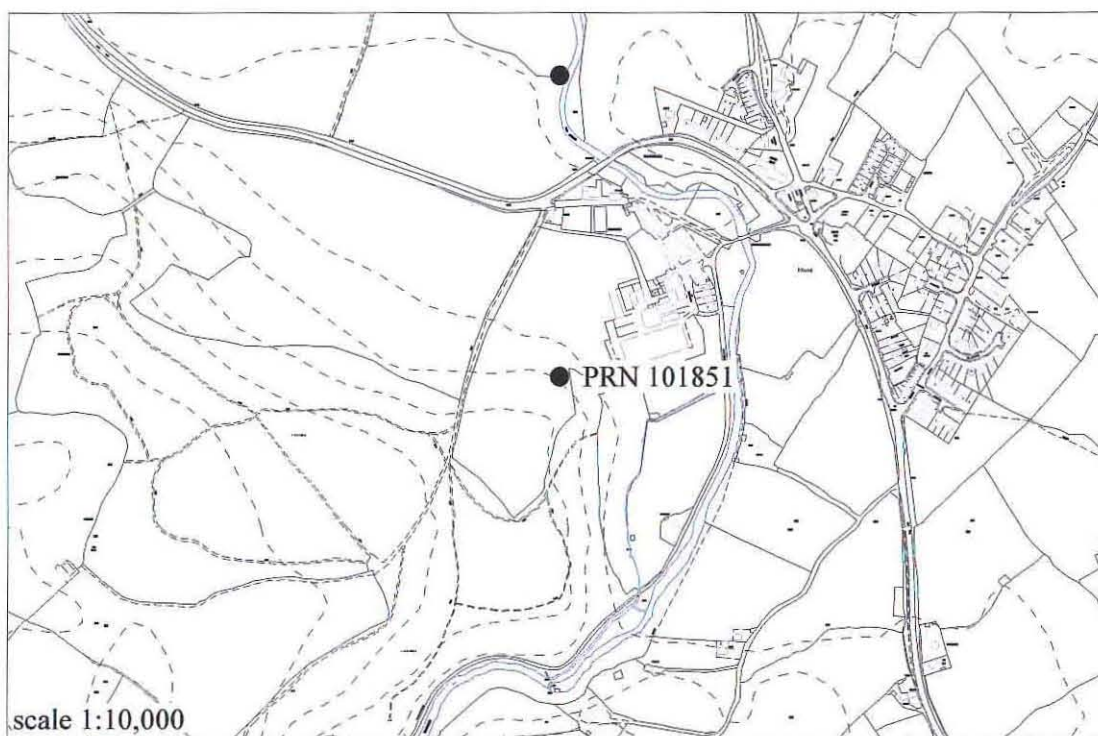


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Site Name: Rhewl Cropmark**PRN:** 101851**NGR:** SJ10606020**Map:** SJ16SW**Altitude:** 70m**Type:** Defended enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A univallate cropmark with traces of circular huts inside, identified from the air on a spur of land at Rhewl. Possibly Iron Age or Romano-British in date (HER).

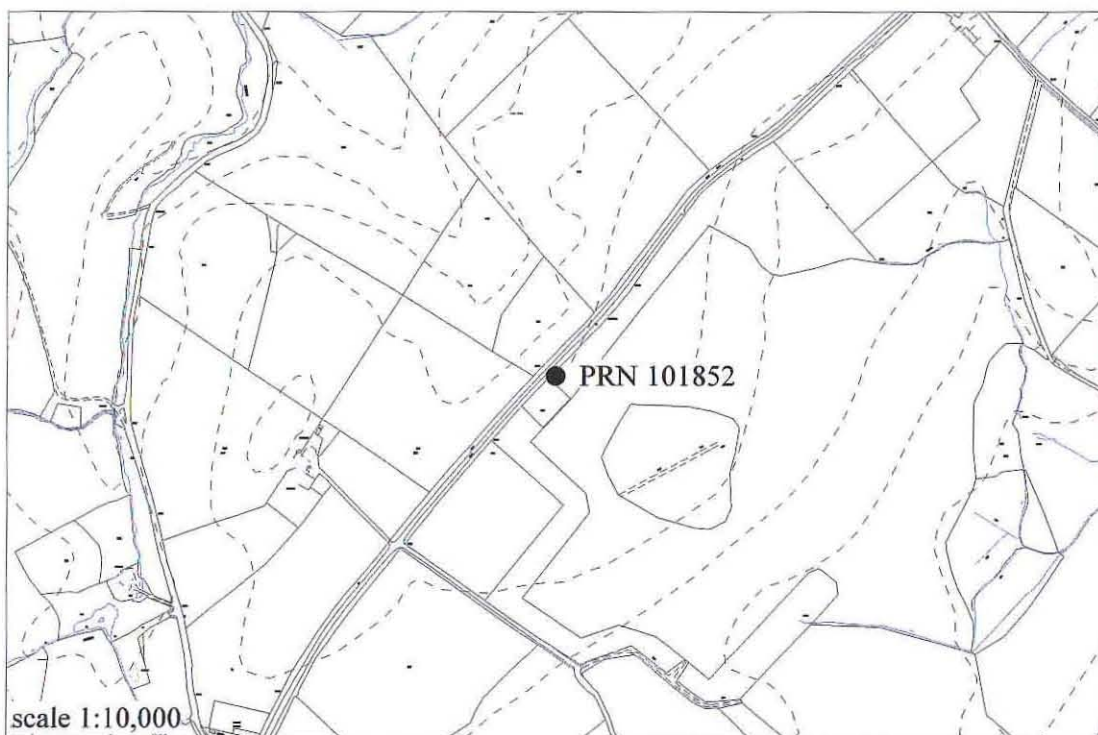


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Site Name: Bryngwyn Cropmark**PRN:** 101852**NGR:** SJ08805310**Map:** SJ05SE**Altitude:** 265m**Type:** Defended enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A univallate elliptical enclosure with an apparent small central nucleus seen from the air may be of Iron Age or Roman date (HER).

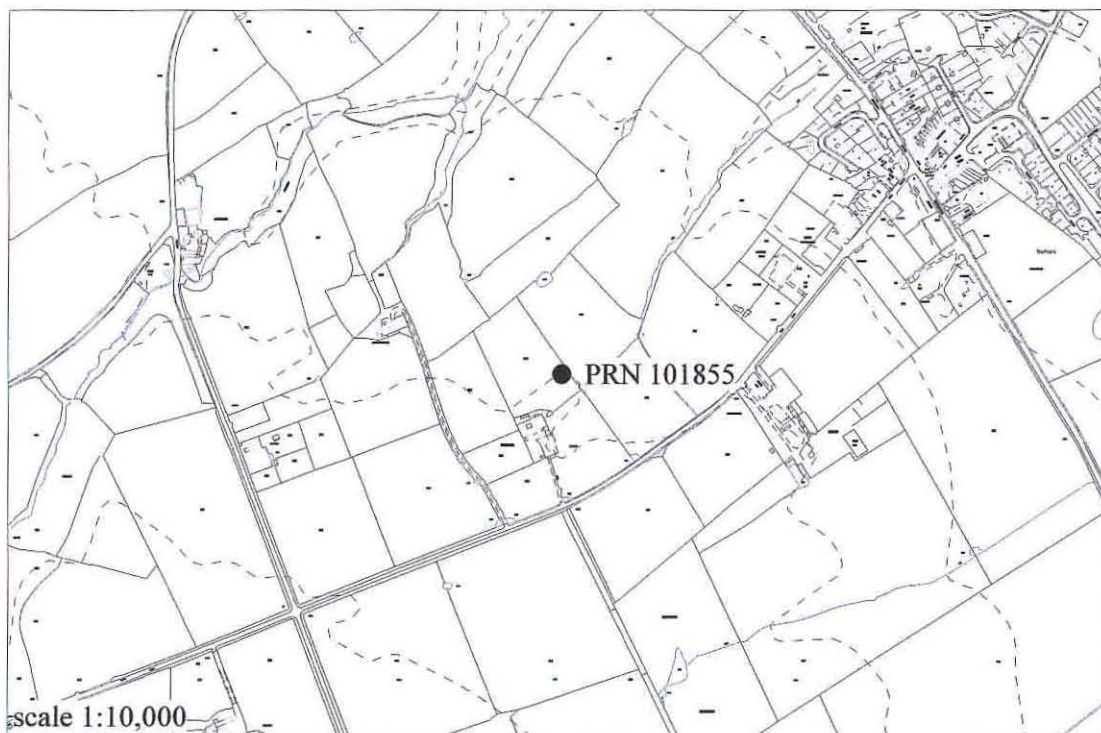


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Site Name: Green Uchaf Cropmark**PRN:** 101855**NGR:** SJ04707040**Map:** SJ07SW**Altitude:** 80m**Type:** Defended enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

Cropmarks of possibly Iron Age or Romano-British date at Green Uchaf have been seen from the air by Prof. Barri Jones (HER).

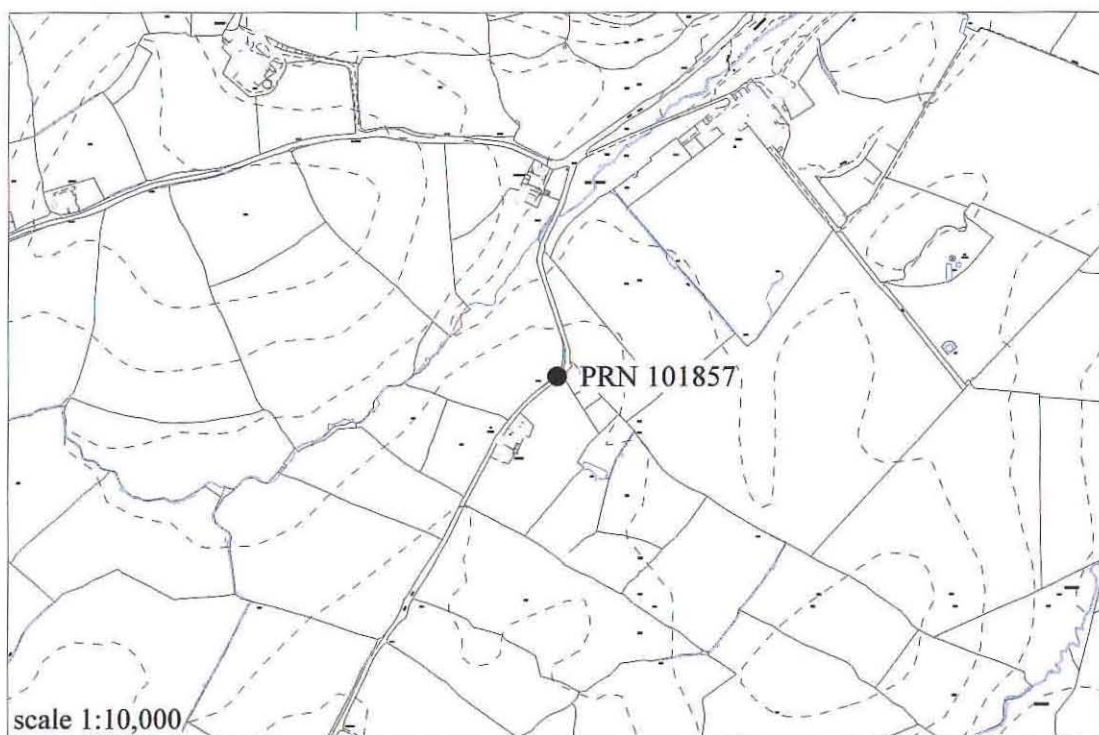


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Site Name: Ddwyacer Cropmark**PRN:** 101857**NGR:** SJ03906430**Map:** SJ06SW**Altitude:** 35m**Type:** Enclosed settlement**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A nucleus of cropmarks where slag has been found. Maybe of Iron Age or Romano-British date (HER).

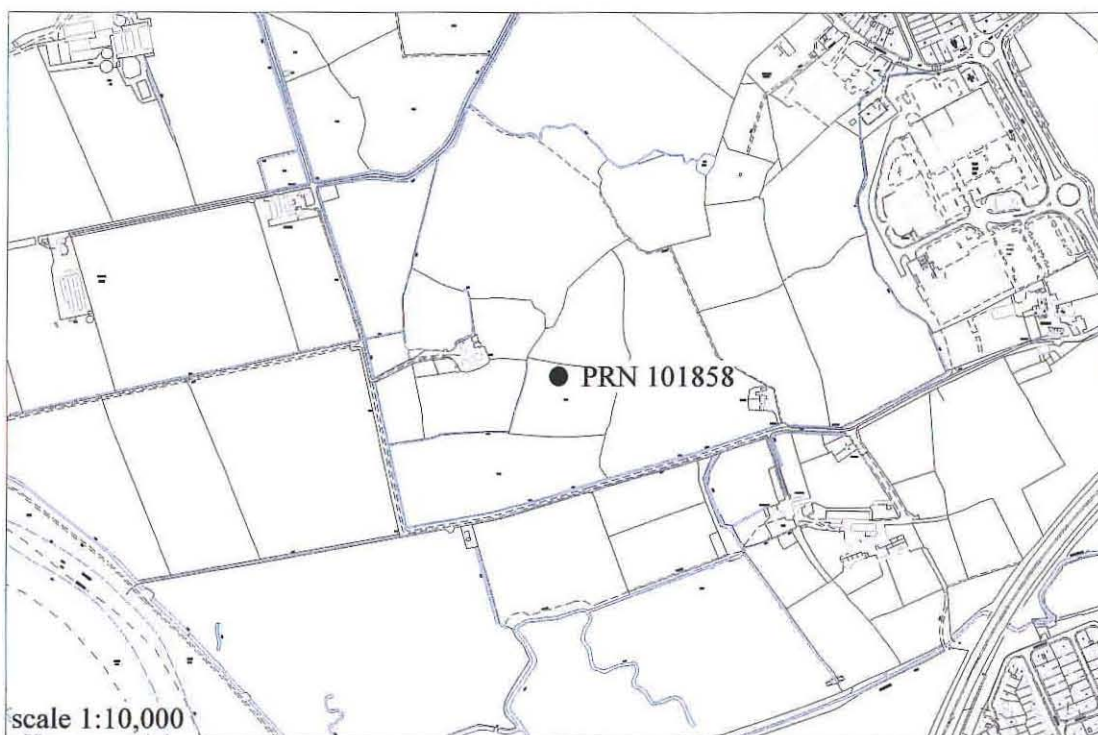


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Site Name: Pen-y-fford Enclosure**PRN:** 101858**NGR:** SJ01707930**Map:** SJ07NW**Altitude:** 5m**Type:** Defended enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

The cropmark of a uni-vallate polygonal enclosure at Pen-y-fford is of probable Iron Age or Romano-British date (HER).



scale 1:10,000

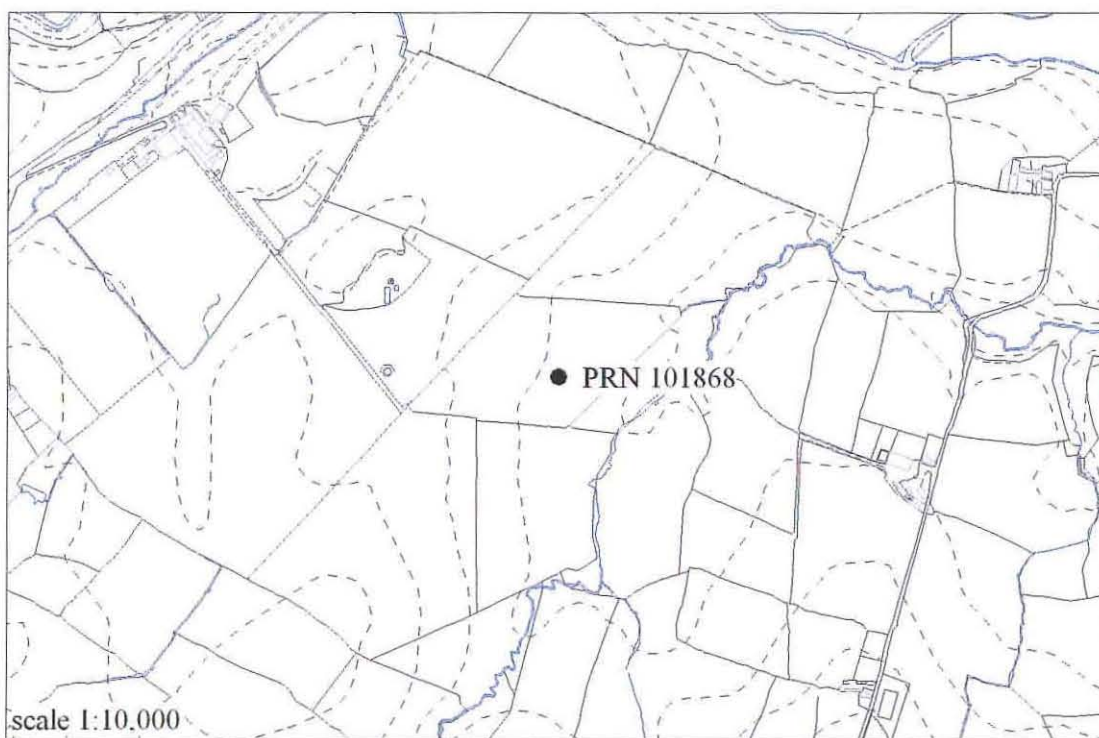
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Site name: Segrwyd enclosure**PRN:** 101868**NGR:** SJ04646433**Map:** SJ06SW**Altitude:** 98m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

An incomplete oval enclosure bounded on the west side only by a substantial bank 10m wide and 1m high, and a ditch. The earthworks are barely discernable on the other sides. Sited on level ground that falls to the east (HER).

It was not possible to gain direct access to the site, which lies in an arable field, and was only seen from a distance. No obvious earthworks were apparent (CPAT 2008).



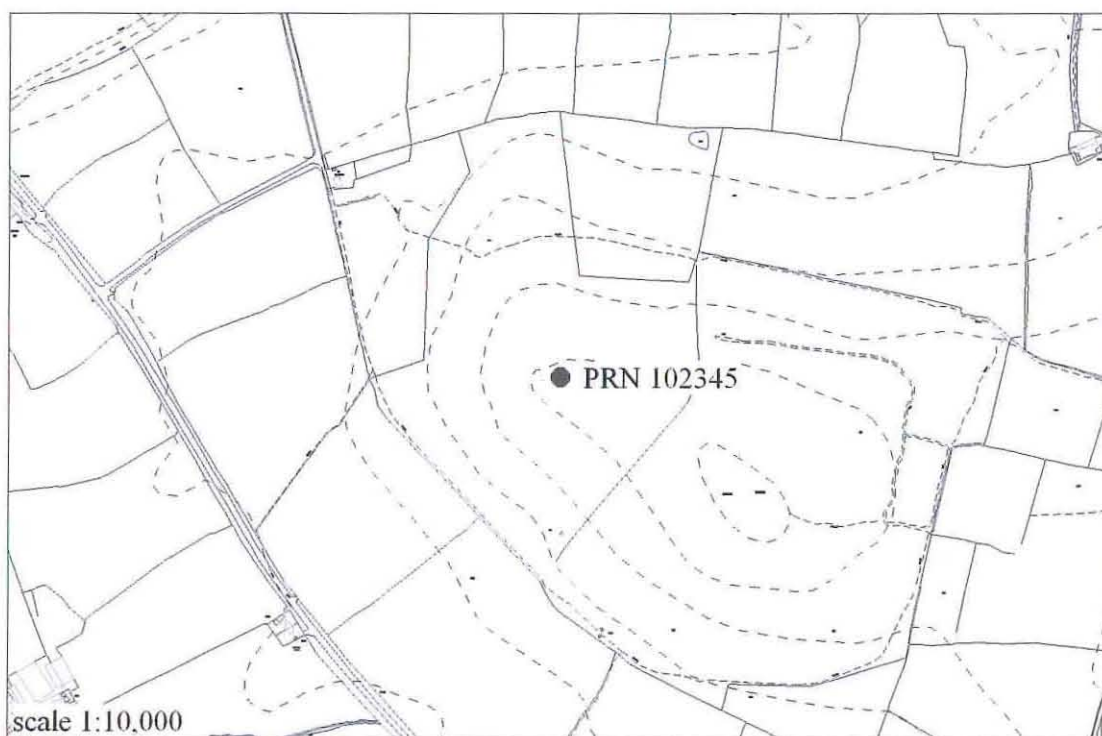
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Site Name: Glol Earthwork**PRN:** 102345**NGR:** SJ11767828**Map:** SJ17NW**Altitude:** 225m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

An incomplete circular bank of earth and stone of irregular shape. Regarded as of no significance by the OS (HER).

On the western edge of the summit of Mynydd Glol, 1.75 miles west of Whitford, there is a sub-rectangular enclosure sited in an area of dense forestry, with heavy bramble and bracken undergrowth. The enclosure measures 30m east to west and 18m north to south, and consists of an embankment up to 5m wide constructed from large limestone blocks and earth. When viewed from the exterior the height is between 0.5m and 0.8m. The long eastern arm of the enclosure is difficult to ascertain owing to dense undergrowth and erosion. Both ends of the encircling embankment are butt-ended, forming between them a broad, simple entrance on the eastern side. The interior is flat but densely overgrown with spruce trees and it is therefore difficult to find evidence for dwelling sites within. The shape and construction of the embankment differ from the adjacent field system banks sited in open beech woodland to the north, which are regular in layout and smaller in size, and probably of medieval or post-medieval date. 300m to the east is the site of Glol Encampment (PRN 102346). This larger defended enclosure is of probable Iron Age date and the smaller enclosure may well be associated, perhaps used for stock. Given the existence of the extensive field system to the north, the enclosure may have been re-used from the medieval period onwards (CPAT 2008).

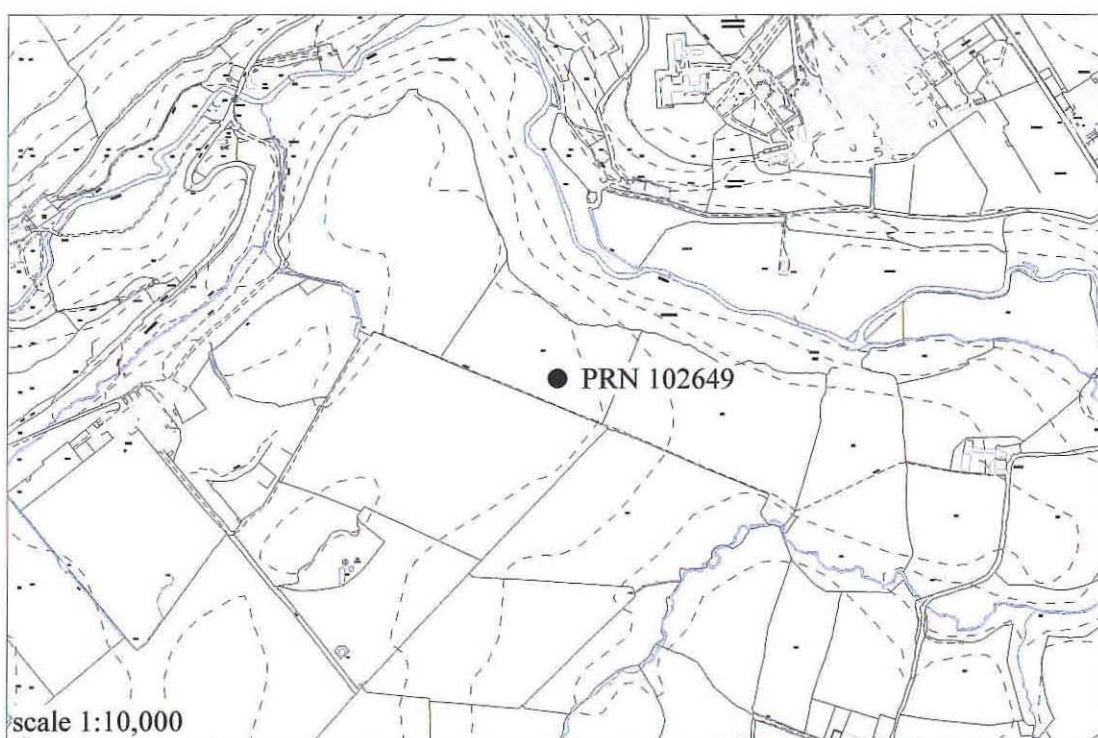


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Site Name: Segrwyd Cropmark**PRN:** 102649**NGR:** SJ047647**Map:** SJ06SW**Altitude:** 60m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A GBD Jones air photograph shows a vague sub-rectangular cropmark which has yielded Roman artefacts during fieldwalking. Nothing is visible on the ground. Sited on level ground that slopes to the north and south (HER).

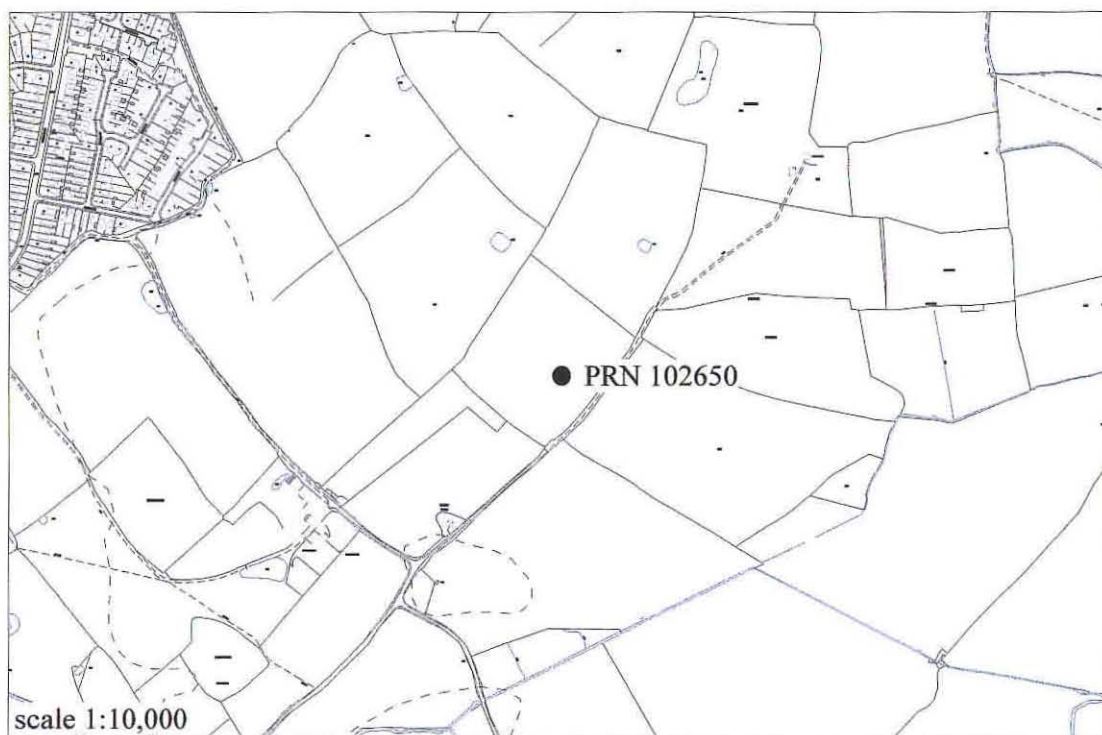


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Site Name: Bryn Cwnin Cropmark**PRN:** 102650**NGR:** SJ033799**Map:** SJ07N**Altitude:** 20m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A GDB Jones air photograph shows at least two sides of a univallate, polygonal enclosure. Nothing is visible on the ground. The site is situated on flat ground (HER).



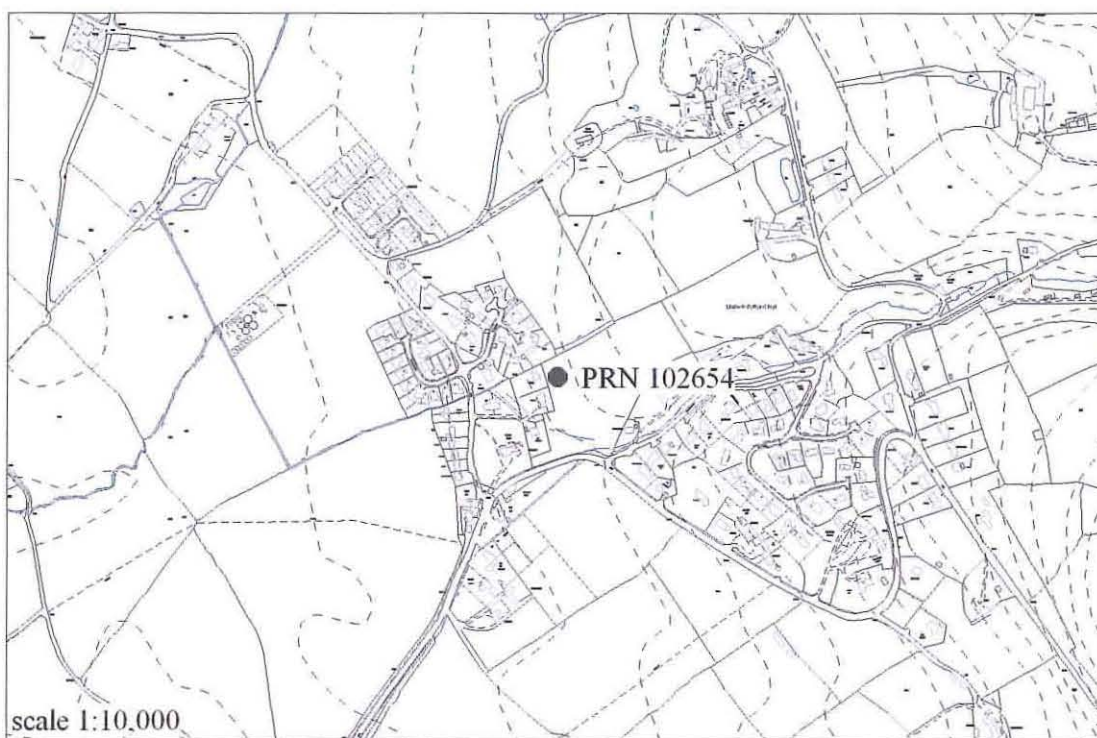
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Site name: Llanbedr cropmark**PRN:** 102654**NGR:** SJ145595**Map:** SJ15NW**Altitude:** 100m**Type:** Enclosure?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A vague sub-rectangular cropmark in a grassed field. Doubtful site (HER).

No site of an antiquity could be located at the given NGR, which places the general area at the base of a gentle hillslope in pasture, north-east of Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd church. There is a natural terrace above the base of the hillslope at SJ 14551 59506, with a slight low-lying bank at the centre. The earthwork is orientated east to west, 2m wide, 0.1m high and is almost destroyed. It is unlikely that this is the cropmark in question (CPAT 2008).



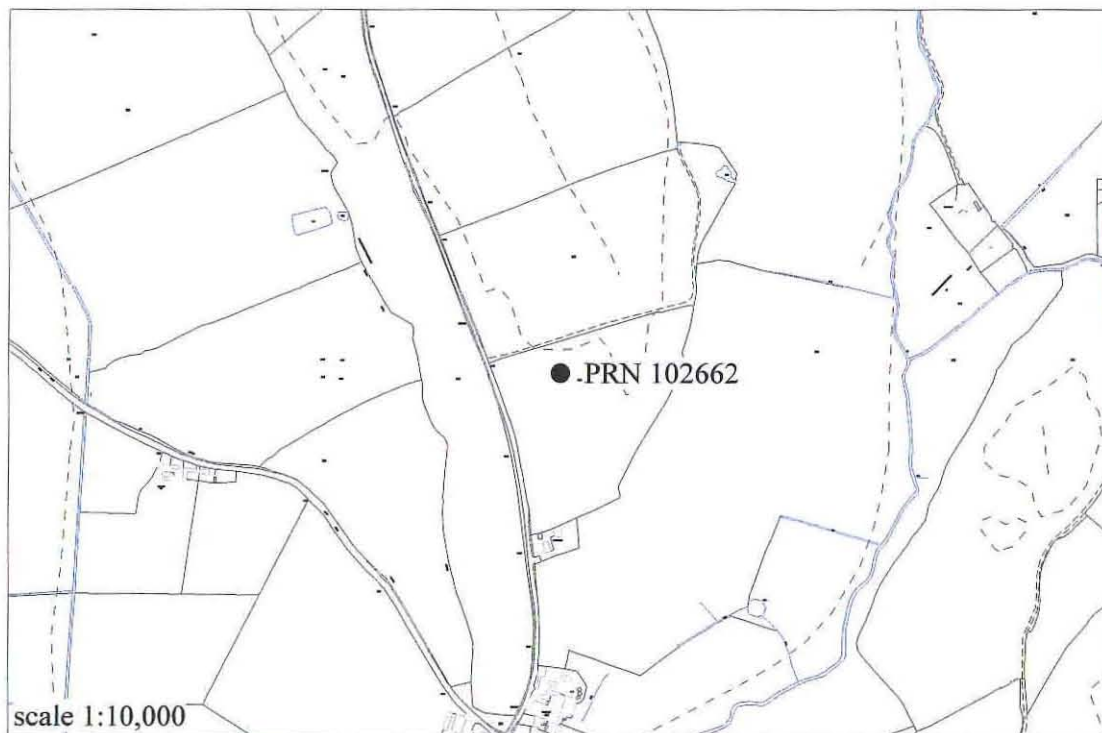
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Site name: Blackhurst cropmark A**PRN:** 102662**NGR:** SJ463340**Map:** SJ43SE**Altitude:** 95m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

An ovoid cropmark suggests an enclosure, although it is rather vague and crossed by a hedgeline running east to west. Nothing is visible on the ground. There are two other cropmarks in the same field: PRN 101714 to the north and PRN 101715 to the north-west (HER).

Cropmark c. 0.98ha, non-defensive position (Manley 1990, 52).



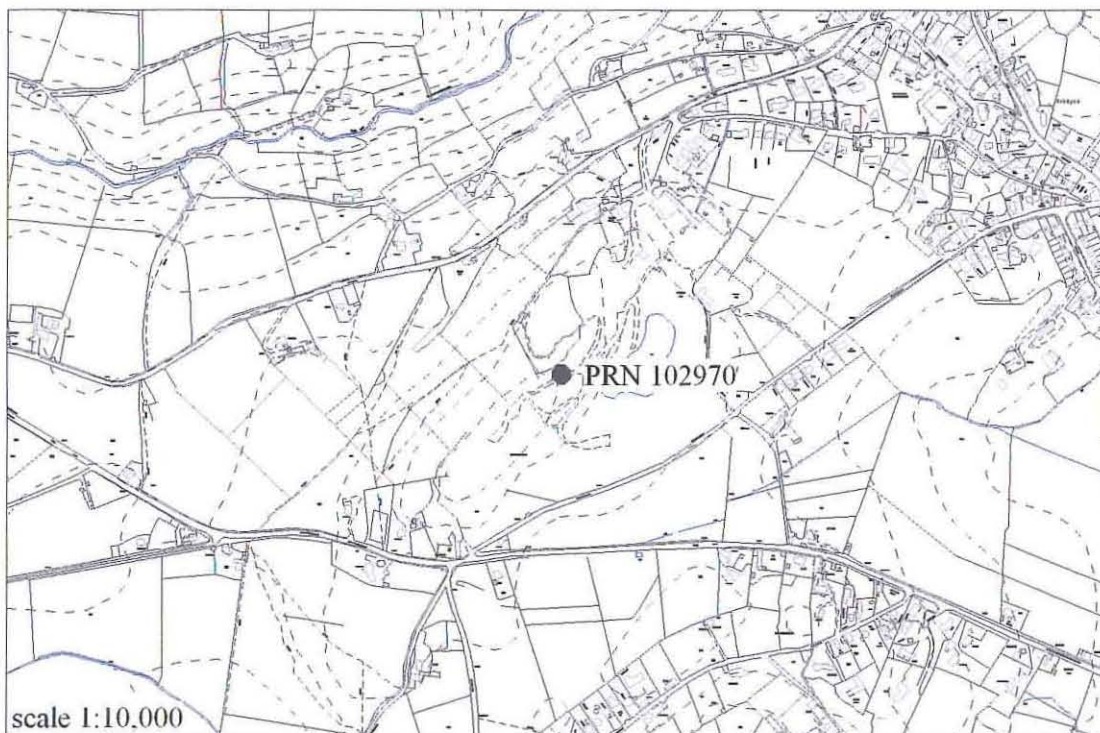
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Site Name: Bron Heulog Hillfort**PRN:** 102970**NGR:** SJ258531**Map:** SJ25SE**Altitude:** 370m**Type:** Hillfort**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Earthwork**Description**

Palmer mentions in passing that Bron Heulog house stands on the site of a hillfort, defences being present along two sides of the hill. A bank and ditch still survives on the east side, the rest being destroyed by quarrying (HER).

Bron Heulog Hill lies to the west of Bwlchgwyn and what remains of the summit still commands clear views in all directions. The hall of the same name, which was sited below the summit to the south has since been demolished and the area quarried. The majority of the hillside has also been quarried away and it appears that all evidence of the hillfort defences has been either removed or buried. Curiously, Palmer (writing in 1910) gave no reference to a series of irregular earthworks which survive, sited on a plateau above Bron Heulog Hall. This area of the summit would almost certainly have been incorporated into any hillfort defences but unfortunately the origin of these banks is dubious as they are incorporated into areas of quarry upcast and are surmounted by the demolished remains of a brick and sandstone structure. Along the north-west perimeter and below the summit runs a meandering green lane and associated field bank (CPAT 2008).



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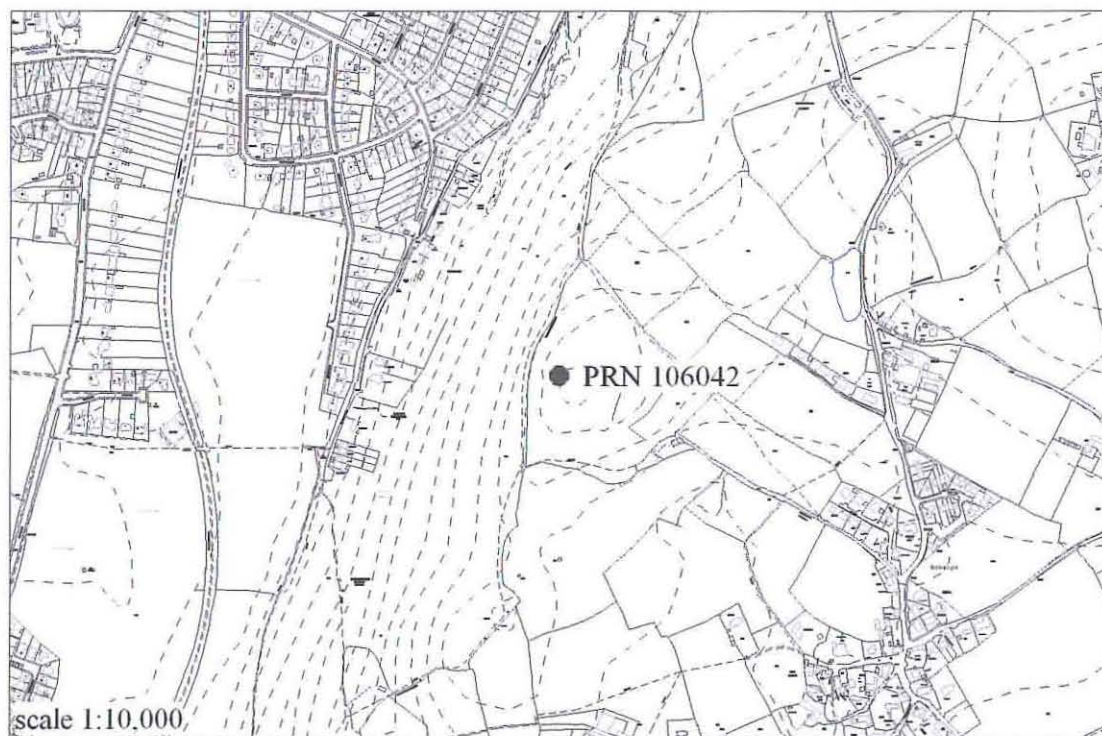
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Site Name: Coed yr Escob (Bryn Llwyn) Enclosure**PRN:** 106042**NGR:** SJ0708481466**Map:** SJ08SE**Altitude:** 211m**Type:** Defended enclosure?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Earthwork

Description

A circular enclosure visible on a CPAT aerial photograph, which may be suggestive of an enclosure site. Not visible on the ground (HER).

This is located on a promontory/local summit of Bryn Llwyn (SJ 07084 81466) that forms part of the northern end of the upland limestone cliffs of Flintshire. The site overlooks Coed yr Escob, Meliden and Prestatyn to the west and north-west. The summit of the hill consists of a relatively flat area of rough pasture and scrub with moderate slopes to the east (the site of a quarry). To the south and west the limestone outcrop has steep faces, and on this is sited the denuded remains of an enclosing bank, of limestone and turf construction, 1-1.5m wide and 0.3m high, sub-circular in plan, following the summit contours. No evidence of the bank could be found on the gentle northern slopes. The eastern edge may well follow the line of a post-medieval quarried edge, and otherwise it disappears into the canopy of scrub to the east. The interior has been the subject of some limited excavations: Glen in 1912 and Powell in 1951 (Powell 1954, 109) focussed around a Bronze Age barrow atop the summit (PRN 102210), together with some trial trenching on the south and eastern slopes. The interior was heavily ploughed between 1939-46 which, together with spoil tipping from the excavations, goes some way to explain the deep and irregular ridges around the barrow.



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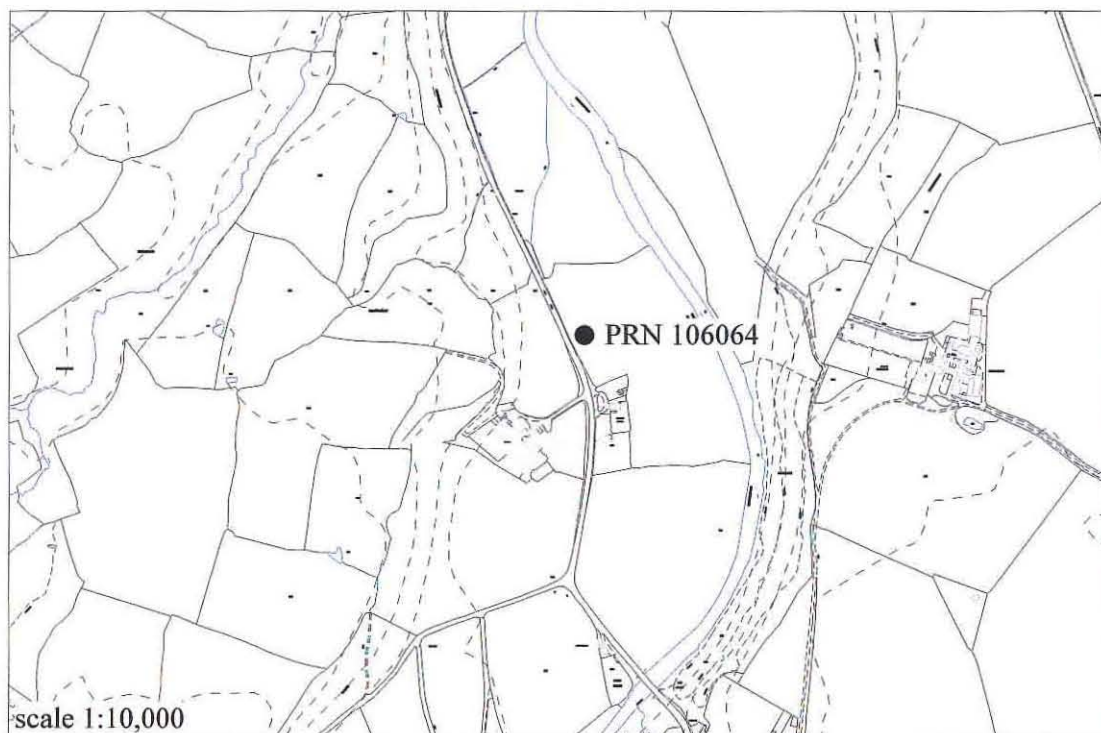
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Glen noted the low embankment and considered it to be of Neolithic origin. Powell later dismissed this and regarded it as a 'field fence of no great antiquity'. The OS 1st edition illustrates a boundary on the southern edge but omits the western arm. It is clear that the curved bank on the west is contemporary and the embankment was constructed in a single phase. The siting, character and nature points to an earlier date, Iron Age or possibly medieval. No defensive ditch could be identified. The site is clearly one of multi-phased activity, with multiple finds recorded across the lower slopes, south-west of Bryn Llwyn. However, the exposed position to the coastal elements, combined with periods of heavy ploughing, excavation and visitor erosion, have reduced the 'possible' defensive nature of the site to nothing more than a denuded enclosure or field boundary (CPAT 2008).

Site Name: Plas Coch cropmarks**PRN:** 106064**NGR:** SJ03827195**Map:** SJ07SW**Altitude:** 30m**Type:** Enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A series of dubious cropmarks are visible on CPAT aerial photographs. A likely enclosure and ridge and furrow are, however, evident (HER).

The cropmarks appear on two photographs (89-MB-507 and 508), and largely define a number of former field boundaries, with a possible area of ridge and furrow. There is, however, what appears to be a short length of curving ditch, bisected by a road, which could be part of an enclosure although there is insufficient evidence to be certain (CPAT 2008).

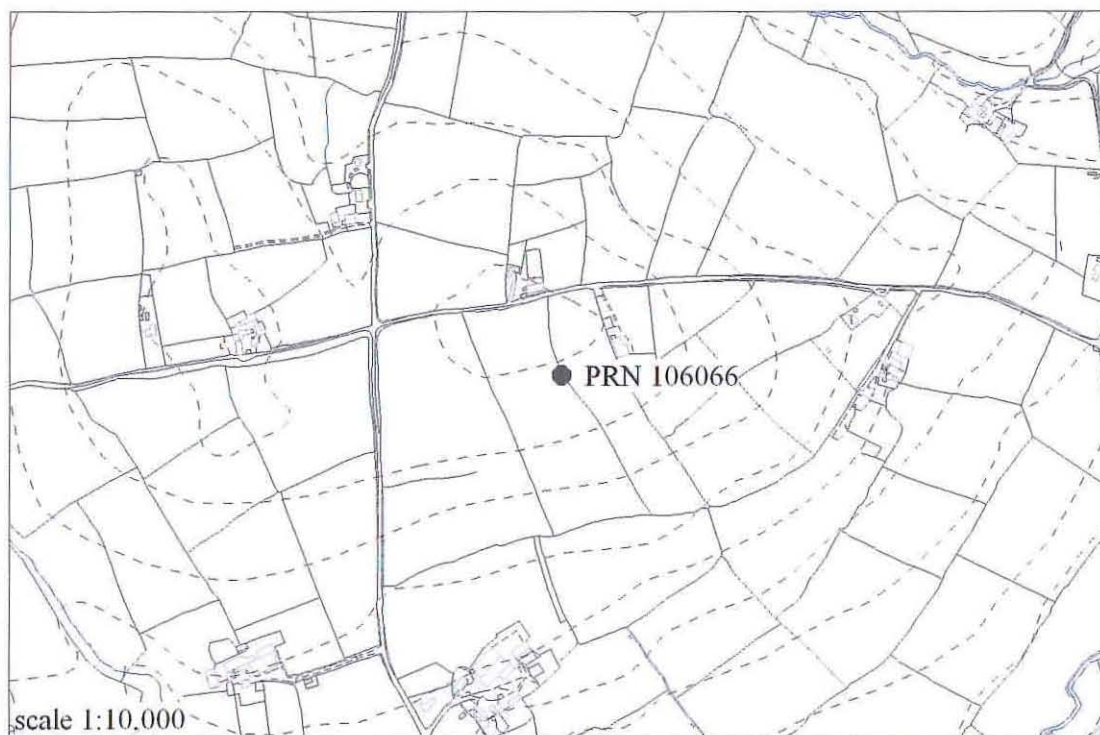


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Site Name: Bryn Morfydd Enclosure**PRN:** 106066**NGR:** SH899756**Map:** SH87NE**Altitude:** 128m**Type:** Enclosure ?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A large circular cropmark enclosure located by CPAT air photograph (89-MB-519; 89-c-129). The size and shape of the site may suggest a possible hillfort. The cropmark was plotted as part of Cadw-funded Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments study from 89-MB-519. Single ditched cropmark forming 70% of circle *c.* 100m in diameter, with a ditch *c.* 3m wide. The east side was not visible in a field of grass. Situated on broad east to west ridge. It is interesting to note that field boundary to the west appears to curve around the site, suggesting that it may have been visible as an earthwork when the boundary was originally laid out (HER)



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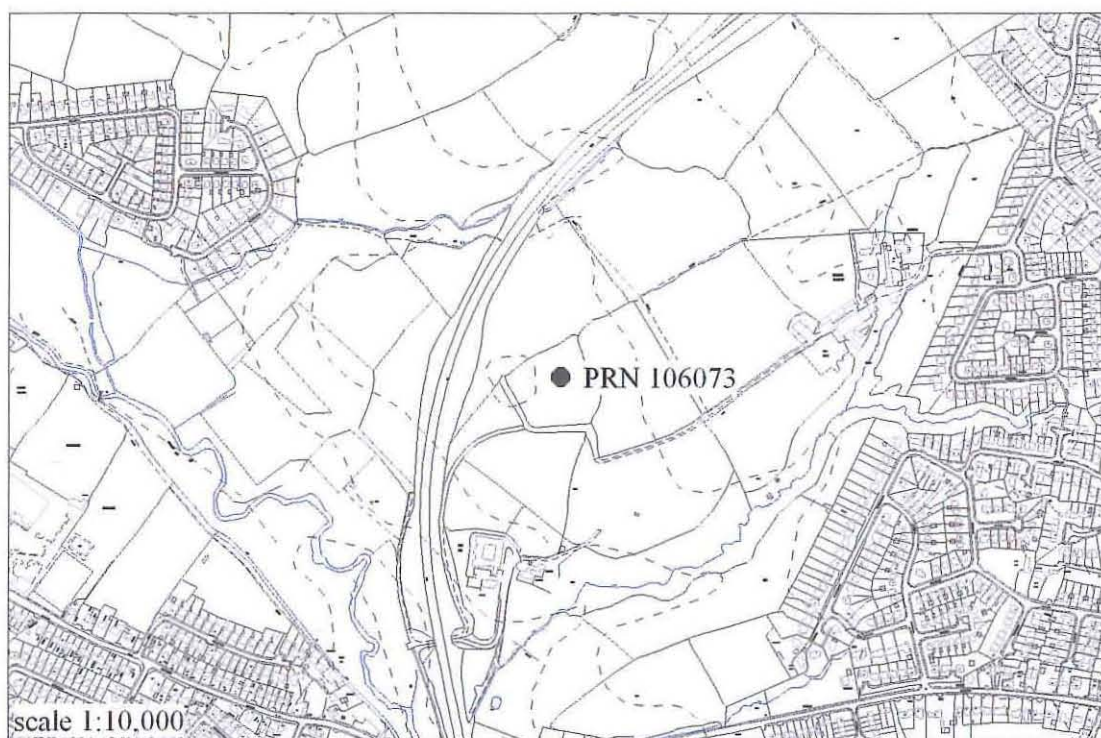
Located on a local summit of Bryn Morfydd, 1.5km north-west of Betws Yn Rhos, the site has commanding views in all directions. The AP plot shows a single-ditched cropmark forming 70% of a sub-circle *c.* 100m in diameter east to west, with a ditch *c.* 3m wide. The majority of the cropmark lies in a sloping, south-facing, pasture field. The natural scarp and contours around the hillock form the top perimeter of the site and the curving field boundary to the west respects part of the break of slope. The only upstanding earthworks are a series of low-lying banks orientated north-west to south-east, located on the level plateau that is believed to be the interior of the site. These are possibly the remains of a ridge and furrow field system. The eastern quadrant of the site probably extends across the summit into the neighbouring field where an aerial mast and

associated buildings, together with a complex of farm outbuildings, have recently been erected. The north-eastern quadrant of the site possibly lies on the slopes of a pasture field beyond the driveway. The newly built 'Pen y Bryniau' farmhouse lies downslope to the east (CPAT 2008).

Site Name: Mynydd Isa cropmark**PRN:** 106073**NGR:** SJ24976426**Map:** SJ26SW**Altitude:** 130m**Type:** Defended enclosure ?**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A rectangular-shaped cropmark, visible on a CPAT aerial photograph, may be a possible enclosure site (HER).

The site lies on the summit of a low hill south-west of Argoed Hall Farm, with gentle slopes to the south and south-west that have now been truncated north to south by a bypass. The field, which is fairly level, is currently in pasture. The aerial photograph (90-MB-1074) is fairly convincing, showing the north-west corner of a univallate enclosure perhaps 35m across, with fairly straight sides and rounded corners. The south-east quadrant is difficult to recognise. No visible earthworks on the ground (CPAT 2008).



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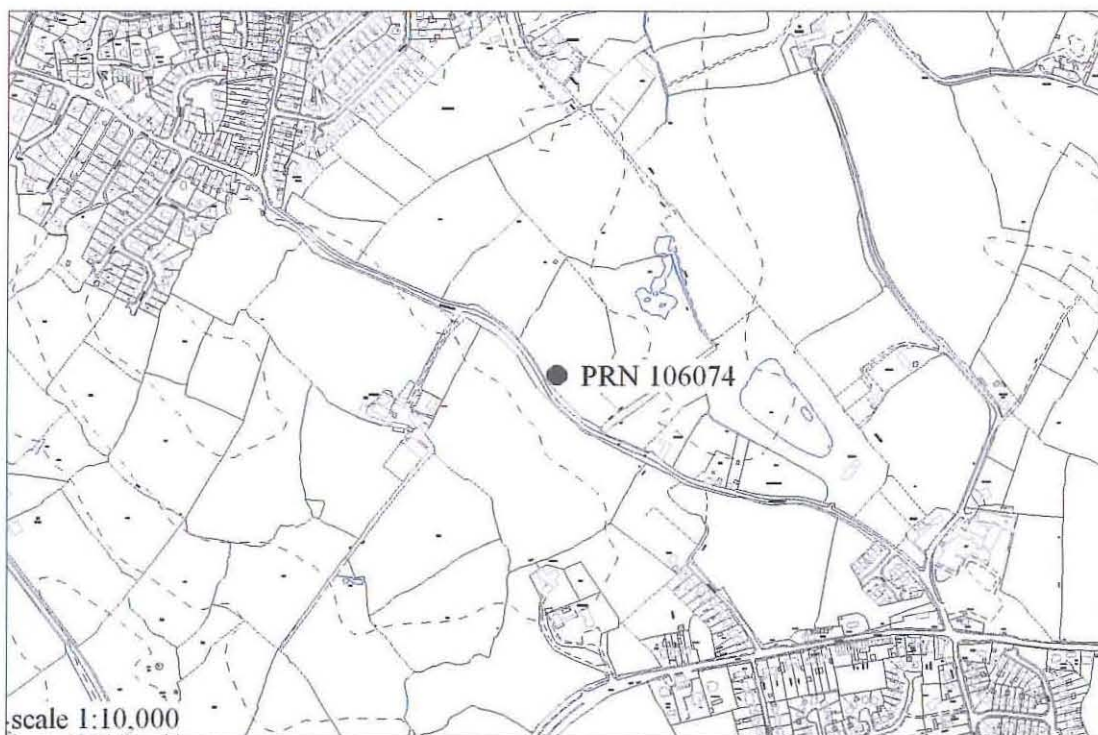
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Site Name: New Brighton Enclosure**PRN:** 106074**NGR:** SJ249658**Map:** SJ26NW**Altitude:** 145m**Type:** Enclosure?**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A circular cropmark visible on CPAT aerial photographs, which may be a possible enclosure site (HER).

The grid reference places the cropmark in an open pasture field north west of Mynydd Bychan. No discernable earthworks were identified. There are a number of low-lying irregular banks and hollows across the field, specifically to the south-east, which are probably either natural landforms or associated with the industrial landscape of the immediate environs. The area is bounded by the Alltami Old Firm Coal Mine and Coal Pit field to the south-west, Old Farm Colliery and Brickworks to the east and north-east and mine shafts to the north. Wat's Dyke is sited to the north (CPAT 2008).

The cropmark is visible on a CPAT aerial photograph (90-MB-1075), which shows a broad curving ditch defining the western side of a possible enclosure up to 130m long and 110m wide. The photograph also shows a possible curving earthwork ditch which might form the north-east corner, which is also apparent on the GetMapping coverage. The south-eastern part lies within a wooded area (CPAT 2008).



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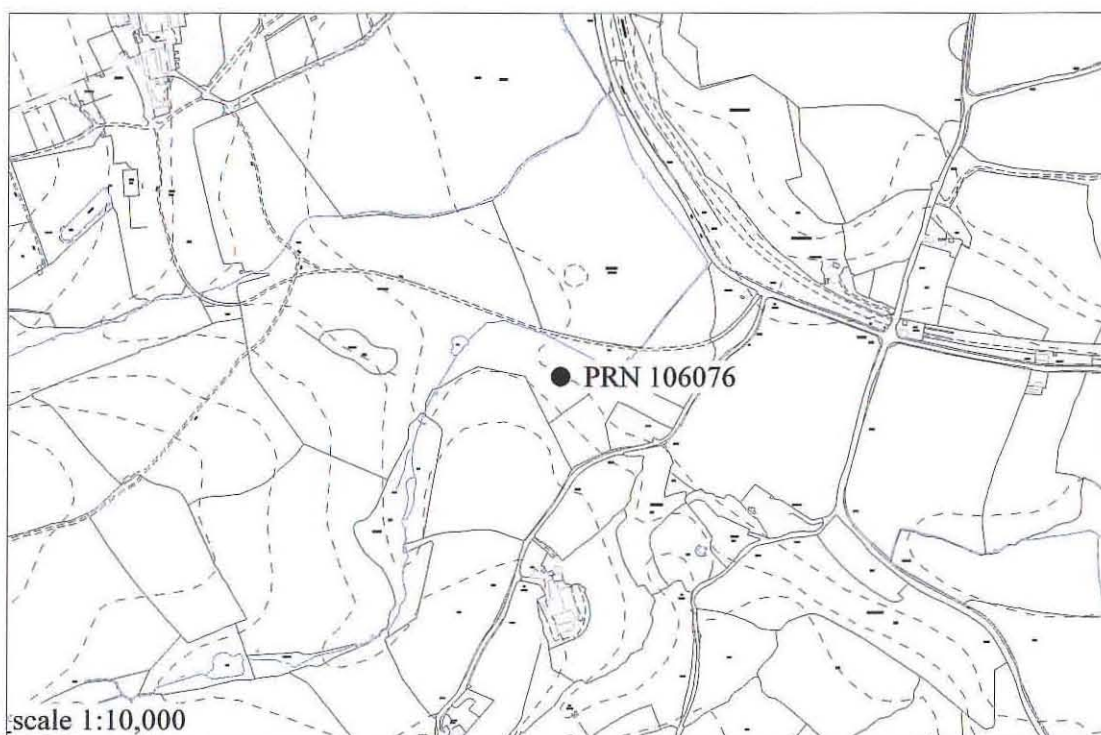
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Site Name: Penbedw Hall Enclosure**PRN:** 106076**NGR:** SJ1710067800**Map:** SJ16NE**Altitude:** 160m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A circular shaped cropmark visible on CPAT aerial photograph, likely to be an enclosure site (HER).

No evidence of any above ground features associated with the crop mark, located to the south-east of the stone circle (PRN 100225), could be identified. However buried archaeological remains are likely to survive (CPAT Tir Gofal assessment, 2005).

There are two CPAT aerial photographs (90-MB-1081 and 1082) which focus on Penbedw Park Stone Circle (PRN 100225). This lies within an arable field, although no convincing cropmarks are evident which might suggest a possible enclosure. The given grid reference for the enclosure is 130m south of the stone circle, in an area of pasture. It is perhaps unlikely that this is an authentic site (CPAT 2008).



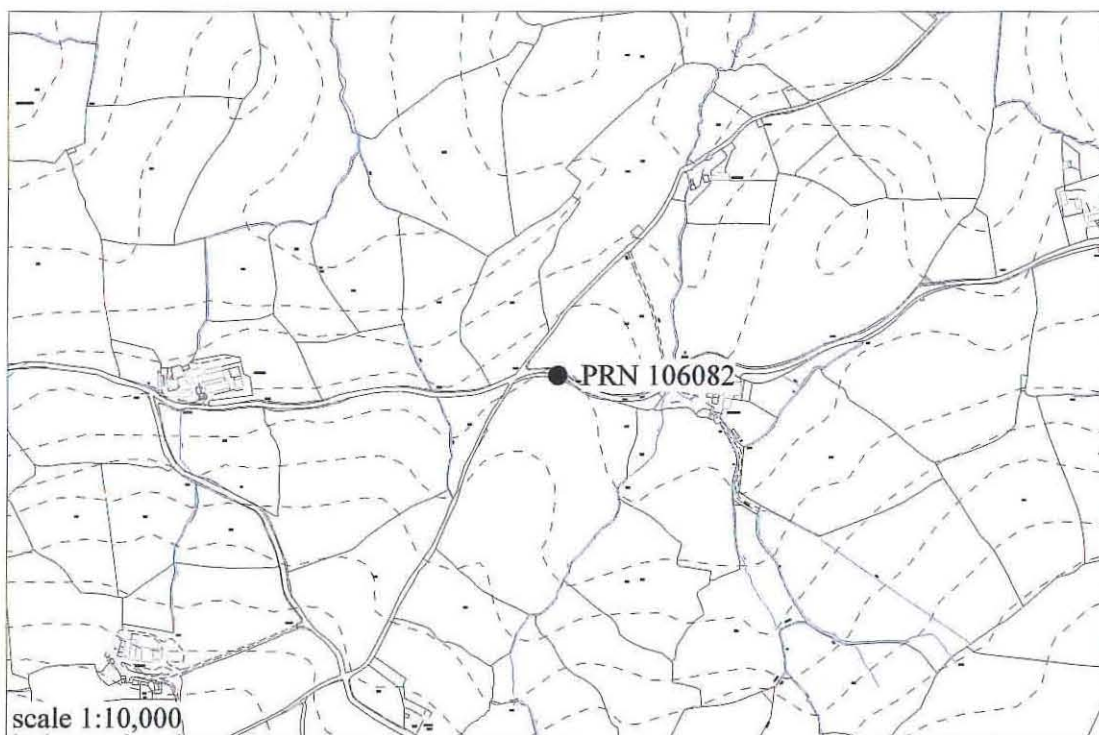
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Site Name: Peniarth Bach Enclosure**PRN:** 106082**NGR:** SH91907350**Map:** SH97SW**Altitude:** 150m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A large oval-shaped cropmark, visible on a CPAT aerial photograph (90-MB-1092 to 1098). Most likely interpretation is a prehistoric hillfort. The record has been duplicated in the HER as PRN 106083 (HER).

The cropmark shows a single ditch defining what appears to be part of a univallate enclosure, measuring approximately 120m by 60m, sited on the north-east slope of a spur. The cropmark is bisected by a road and does not identify the western side of the enclosure, although a possible entrance is visible midway along the eastern side (CPAT 2008).

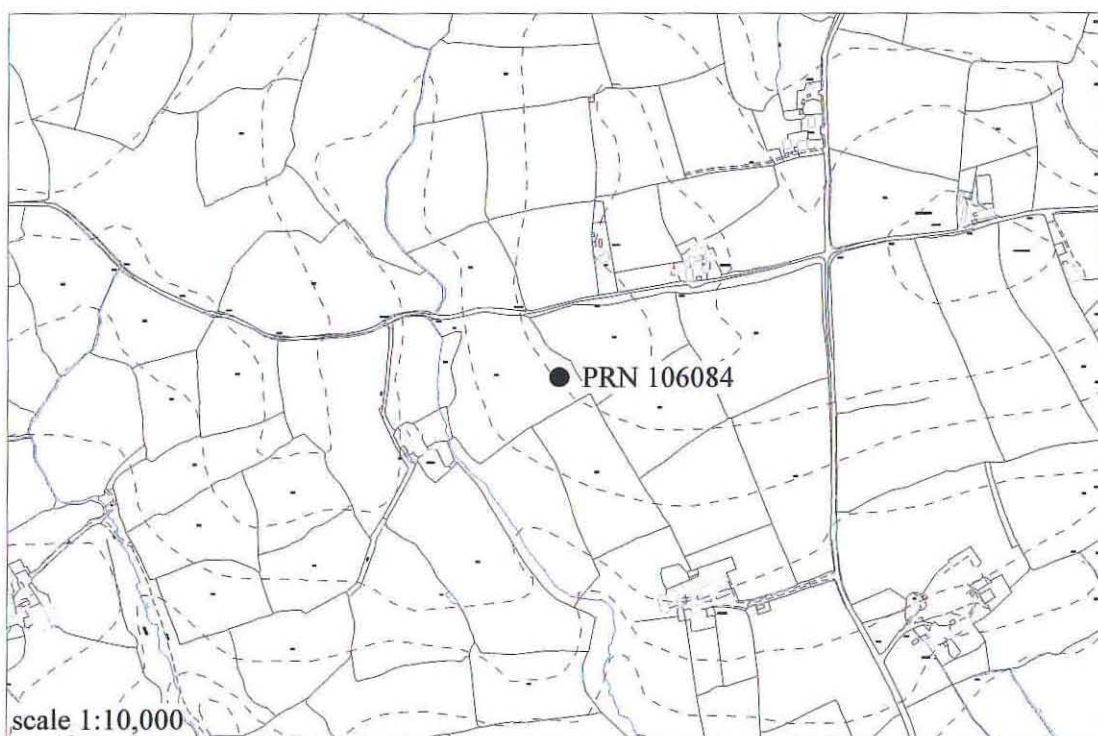


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Site Name: Ffernant Enclosure**PRN:** 106084**NGR:** SH893755**Map:** SH87NE**Altitude:** 120m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Uncertain**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A round cropmark visible on a CPAT aerial photograph, may be suggestive of an enclosure site (HER).

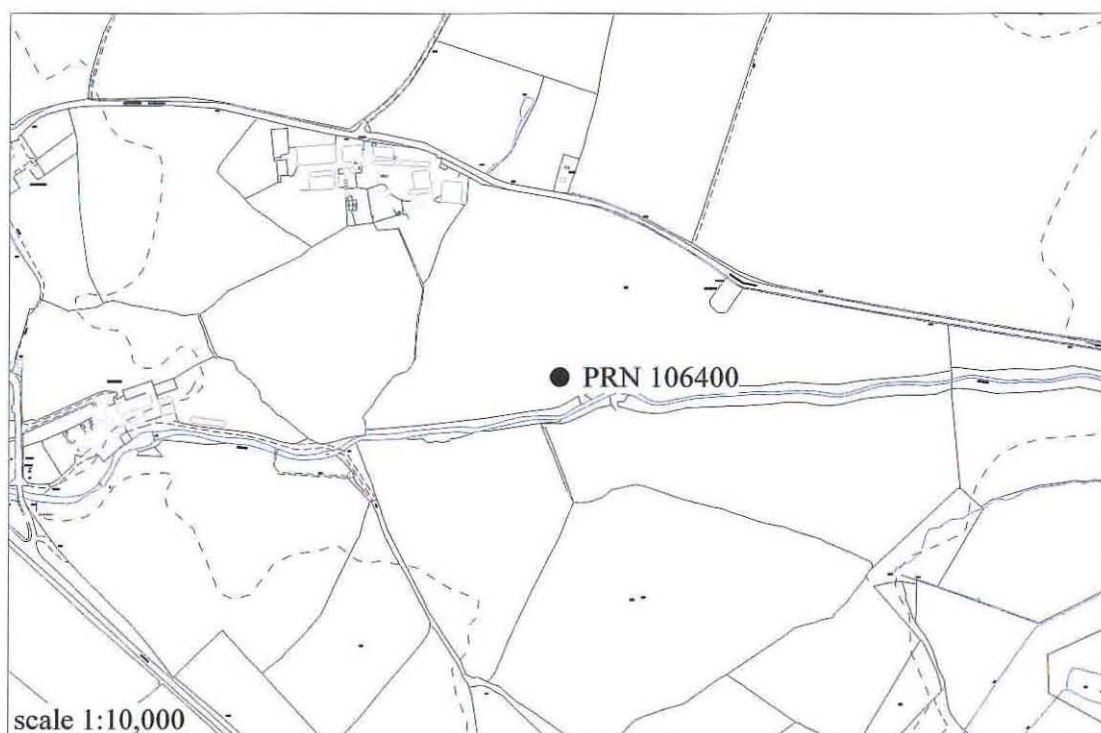


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Site Name: Tandderwen cropmark complex, enclosure I**PRN:** 106400**NGR:** SJ079659**Map:** SJ06NE**Altitude:** 35m**Type:** Enclosure**Status:** Authentic**Form:** Cropmark**Description**

A rectilinear enclosure identified by CPAT aerial photography. Divided in two by a modern road (Brassil, Owen & Britnell 1991, 46-7).



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