

ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW: CASTLEMARTIN RANGE, MANORBIER RANGE AND PENALLY TRAINING AREA

CONDITION ASSESSMENT



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Landmarc Support Services.



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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2015/50
RHIF Y DIGWYLLIAD / EVENT RECORD NO. 108638

Hydref 2015
October 2015

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Gan / By

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW: CASTLEMARIN RANGE, MANORBIER RANGE AND PENALLY TRAINING AREA

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services have undertaken a Quinquennial Inspection of designated historic environment assets on behalf of Landmarc Support Services at Castlemartin, Manorbier and Penally ranges. Condition surveys have been carried out of all of the monuments defined by Landmarc with the addition of three additional sites which are also scheduled ancient monuments (and listed buildings in two cases) lying within the Castlemartin Range area.

These additional monuments inspected were the Linney Tobruk Shelters (PE534); St Govan's Chapel (PE321; LB 17980) and the adjacent St Govan's Well (PE321; LB 17981).

Overall the majority of sites are not being affected by military activities within the three sites, excluding Old Castle Head promontory fort at Manorbier which lies within a firing line for the missile testing range; the cowsheds at Pricaston Farmhouse where mortar shells were noted; and Linney Head Promontory Fort where projectile scrapes and shell fragments were noted.

The main threats to the promontory forts which lie within the ranges come from coastal erosion. This is most evident on the forts on the south coastline of the Castlemartin Range where near vertical cliffs are present. Sink holes are present within two of the forts, Flimston Bay Camp and Buckspool Camp. Areas of slumping on the outer defences of the promontory forts are also very evident at Flimston and Linney Head. It will not be possible to mitigate against coastal erosion.

Livestock grazing occurs across most of the sites inspected which is overall not having a significantly damaging effect on the monuments. Footpath erosion from visitors is however causing problems at Flimston Bay Camp and Linney Head Camp. Some remediation works and footpath diversion is suggested.

The encroachment of scrub vegetation is most evident on Bullibar and Bullibar East Camps, Linney deserted medieval village and Brownslade barrow as well as within all of the three former farmhouses: Pricaston; Flimston and Brownslade. Regimes of vegetation cutting is suggested for a number of these sites and certainly within the three former farmhouses, especially where present on walls.

Wild animal disturbance through burrowing is mostly evident at Penally, but at present this is not at worrying levels, although will need to be monitored in case animal levels need to be checked. An abundance of ant hills was noted at Crocksydam Fort, which could well be causing a negative impact on the archaeology.

All of the information gathered from the inspections will be compiled into an archive and deposited with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record. This will include all photographs and indexes, the condition survey forms completed for each site, annotated plans and hand drawn maps created during the surveys.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Charlie Kuhl of Landmarc Support Services Limited to undertake the Quinquennial Inspections of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) and Listed Buildings (LB) within the grounds of the three military sites at Castlemartin, Manorbier and Penally.

1.1.2 The following tasks / sites were identified as requiring Historic Environment Scheduled Ancient Monument Quinquennial Inspection:

Work Order	Location	Sites for inspection
N554062	Manorbier Royal Artillery Range	None specified – but area includes the SAMs of Great Castle Head and Chain Home Low Radar Station
N554065	Penally Training Camp	None specified – but area includes SAM of the First World War Practice Trenches
N554068	Castlemartin Range – Range West	SAM Linney Head Tumulus
N554071	Castlemartin Range – Range West	SAM Crowback Tumulus
N554074	Castlemartin Range – Range West	SAM Brownslade Round Barrow
N554077	Castlemartin Range – Range West	SAM Linney Head Camp
N554080	Castlemartin Range – Range West	SAM Bulliber Camp (Castledady Hill Fort)
N554083	Castlemartin Range – Range West	SAM Bulliber East Camp
N554086	Castlemartin Range – Range West	SAM Linney Deserted Medieval Village
N554089	Castlemartin Range – Range West	SAM/LB II Pricaston Farmhouse
N554092	Castlemartin Range – Range West	SAM/LB II Flimston Farmhouse
N554095	Castlemartin Range – Range West	LB Grade II Flimston Chapel
N554098	Castlemartin Range – Range West	LB Grade II Brownslade Farm
N554101	Castlemartin Range – Range West	LB Grade II Frainslake Limekiln
N554104	Castlemartin Range – Range East	SAM Flimston Bay Camp
N554107	Castlemartin Range – Range East	SAM Crockysdam Camp
N554110	Castlemartin Range – Range East	SAM Buckspool Camp

Table 1: Sites identified by Landmarc as requiring inspections

1.1.3 Three additional sites were also inspected at Castlemartin, the Tobruk Shelters and St Govans Chapel and St Govans Well, all of which are scheduled ancient monuments within the boundaries of the range.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 Based on the information provided by Landmarc, the historic environment review comprised the following:

Undertake Quinquennial inspections of schedule monuments to ensure statutory defined conservation features are being conserved and the condition of the historic environment is not being damaged. Maintenance of the Historic Environment to comply with the IRMP (Integrated Rural Management Plan) or IEMP (Integrated Estate Management Plan) and site specific management plans.

- *Inspect all protective measures which prevent activities likely to damage features(s) e.g. Fences, signs, messing and obstructions;*
- *Inspect for vegetation encroachment, e.g. Scrub, invasive plant species, bracken and rhododendron etc;*
- *Inspect for damage including mechanical, livestock/agricultural, burrowing animals, natural erosion and Military training; and*
- *Record and report findings.*

- 1.2.2 The works involved site visits to all of the identified sites to determine the present condition of the monuments within the Castlemartin Range, the scheduled First World War Trenches at Penally Range and the scheduled monuments within the Manorbier Range.

1.3 Abbreviations

- 1.3.1 All sites are identified initially by their Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) or Listed Building (LB) number. The regional Historic Environment Record (HER) Primary Record Numbers (PRN) are also used and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.4 Illustrations and References

- 1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

1.5 Timeline

1.5.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 2: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

¹ The post-medieval and Industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The condition assessment of each monument required a site visit to determine its current condition, Table 3 lists all of the sites inspected and maps showing the location of these sites can be found in Figures 1, 2 and 3.
- 2.2 The condition of each monument was documented using a photographic record accompanied and hand written notes. Pro forma record sheets were used for each to record details of the monument; land use/military use; damage (where present); in-situ protective measures; vulnerability; and management recommendations. The form used is based on previously ones used by Wessex Archaeology and Dyfed Archaeological Trust (a copy is included in Appendix 1).
- 2.3 Existing plans of the sites held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust were used to annotate with information obtained during the inspections.
- 2.4 A handheld GPS device was used to record the location of specific elements of the sites so that they can be located on OS maps. The use of a Leica Disto (laster measure) was used to collect dimensions of standing structures.
- 2.5 The information recorded is presented within this stand-alone report detailing the findings of the inspection, including photographs where applicable, and suggestions for remediation or future management plans for the monuments/buildings. It is understood that the information will be used within the forthcoming IRMP or IEMP (or similar) for the range.
- 2.6 The report discusses each of the inspected sites individually in the order they were inspected (Manorbier 11/08/15, Castlemartin 18, 19, 20 & 21/08/15 and Penally 28/08/15). Summaries of the condition forms are included at the start of each inspection description.
- 2.7 The completed condition forms, copies of notes, annotated plans and photographs will be stored in an archive. The information will be added to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust HER.
- 2.8 The report complies to the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance.

	Location	Name	SAM	LB No.	PRN
Castlemartin	Range West	SAM Linney Head Tumulus	PE468	---	511
	Range West	SAM Crowback Tumulus	PE467	---	536
	Range West	SAM Brownslade Round Barrow	PE315	---	542, 543
	Range West	SAM Linney Head Camp	PE316	---	539
	Range West	SAM Bulliber Camp (Castlelady Hill Fort)	PE021	---	549
	Range West	SAM Bulliber East Camp	PE314	---	561
	Range West	SAM Linney Deserted Medieval Village	PE469	---	14632
	Range West	SAM/LB II Pricaston Farmhouse	PE451	16604	6976, 59434
	Range West	SAM/LB Flimston Farmhouse	PE447	16590	6452, 27078
	Range West	LB II Flimston Chapel	---	16589	---
	Range West	LB II Brownslade Farm	---	16587	26461
	Range West	LB Frainslake Limekiln	---	16588	8791
	Range East	SAM Flimston Bay Camp	PE318	---	602
	Range East	SAM Crockysdam Camp	PE319	---	603
	Range East	SAM Buckspool Camp	PE320	---	609
	Range East	Linney Tobruk Shelters	PE534	---	28784
(additional)	Range West	St Govans Chapel	PE321	17980	630, 46770, 59491
(additional)	Range West	St Govans Holy Well	PE321	17981	1268
Penally	Penally Training area	Penally World WWI practice trenches	PE483	---	33458
Manorbier	Manorbier Range	Old Castle Head Promontory Fort	PE405	---	4223
	Manorbier Range	Radar Station, Old Castle Head	PE493	---	33456

Table 3: List of sites inspected.

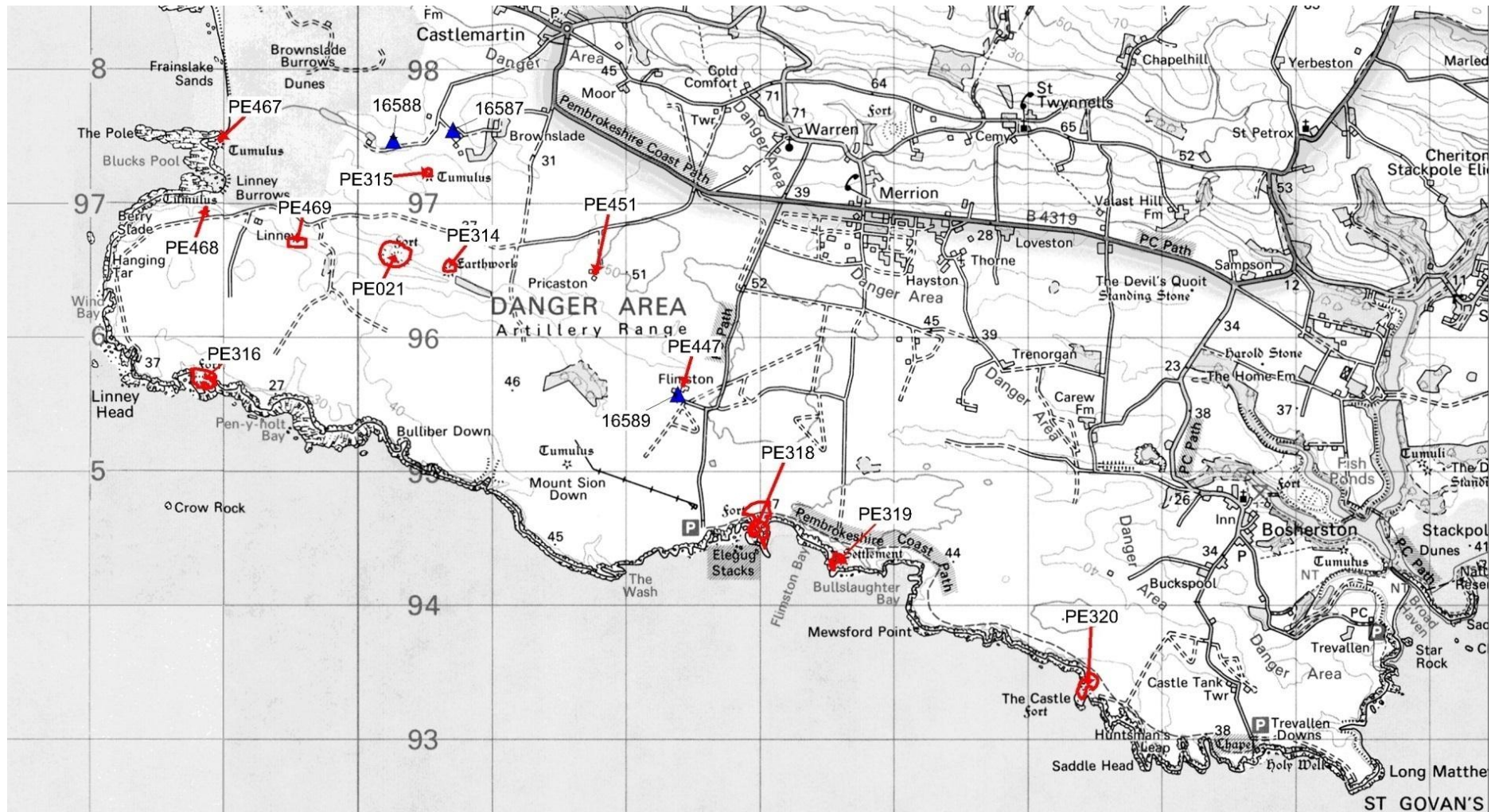


Figure 1: Area map of Castlemartin showing Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Red) and Listed Buildings (Blue) that need to be visited for condition inspection.

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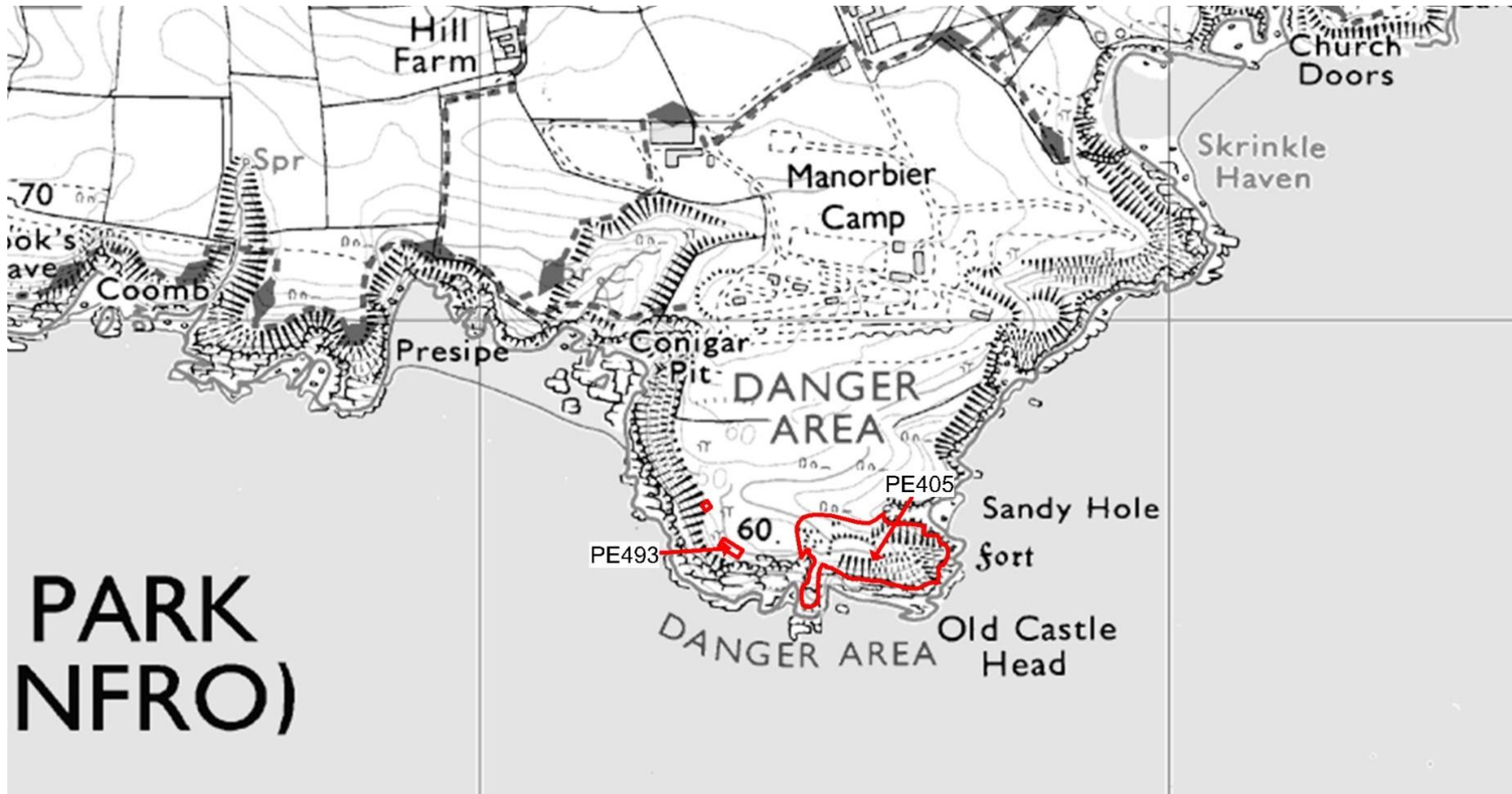


Figure 2: Area map of Manorbier Range showing Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Red) to be visited for condition inspection.

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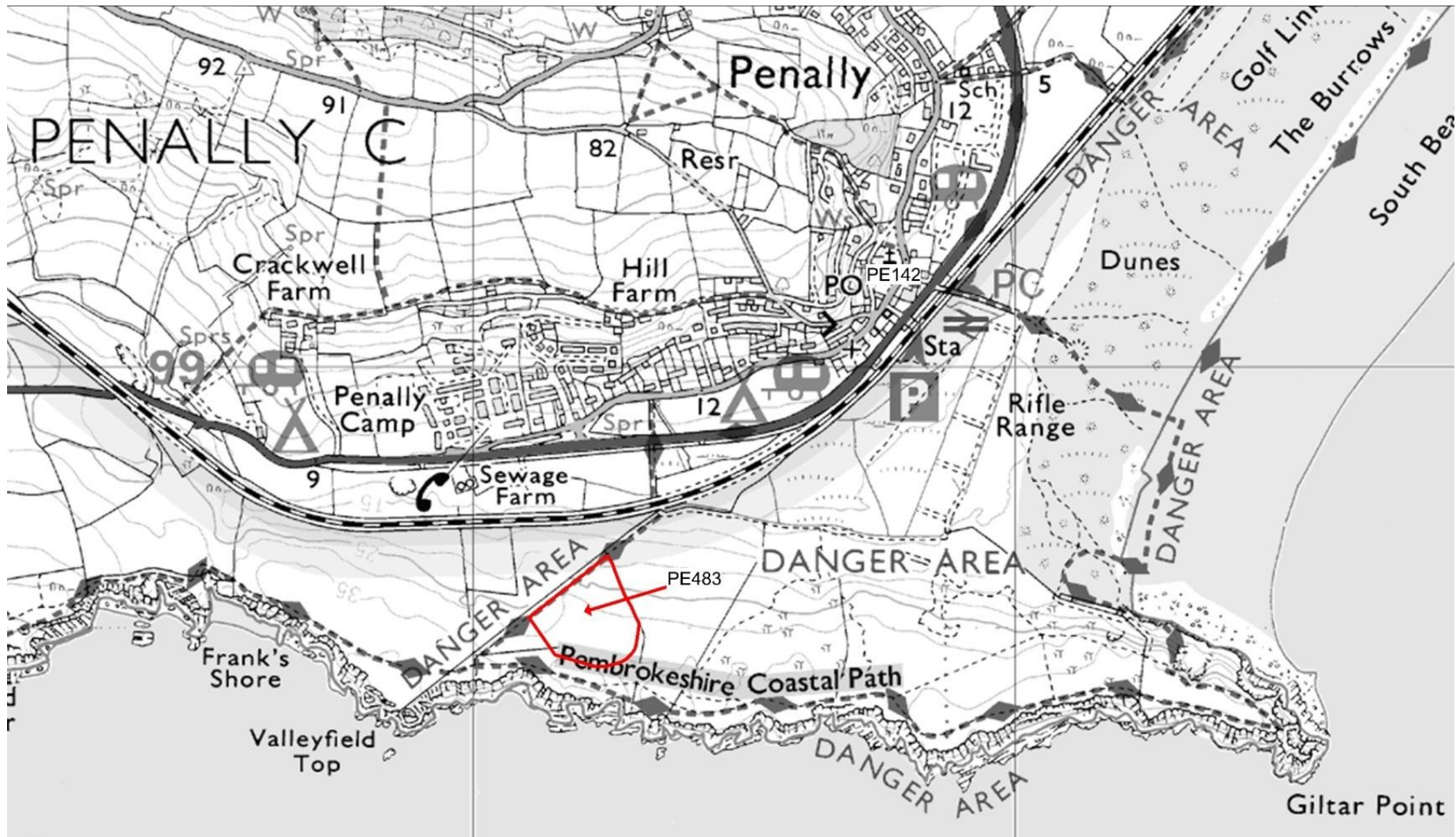


Figure 3: Area map of Manorbier Range showing Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Red) to be visited for condition inspection.

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3 CASTLEMARTIN RANGE

3.1 Linney Head Tumulus

PRN Number:	511	NGR:	SR 88866 96932
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE468	Period:	Bronze Age
Form of monument:	Earthwork	Land use:	Coastal edge / Scrub
MoD facilities on site:	None	Military Activity:	Track surface
Summary of monument:			
The barrow is about 7.5m in diameter and 0.9m in height and lies on a limestone plateau on the southern edge of Frainslake Bay. Traces of what may be a limestone kerb exists, and the barrow has a c. 3m flat interior. Information from HER.			
Damage to site:			
Ongoing scrub encroachment on monument. Recent signs of digging / ground disturbance directly the on northern side of monument (scoop – possibly result of firing). The scoop is not very recent, being covered with vegetation. Evidence of burrowing animals (rabbits/badgers) within 10m of monument. Inspection date: 18.08.15			
Overall monument condition:	Good	Monument Stability:	Stable
In situ protective measures:	A single 'no digging' star present on its southeastern side.		
Vulnerability:	N/A	From what?	N/A
Management Recommendations:			
The 'no digging' star is in relatively good order, but could do with replacing as it has been damaged.			

Current Assessment

The tumulus earthwork appears as a low circular mound approximately 7.5m in diameter and 0.9m in height located on the coastal edge. A 'No digging' star is positioned on the monument (Photos 1 & 2) to indicate its significance and prevent damage to it. However, on the north side of the monument signs of recent digging or ground disturbance activity was observed (Photo 3), this appears to be scoop-like and maybe the result of impact from a projectile. Vegetation has grown back across the scoop so this probably occurred at least one year ago

A quarry area lies further to the south of the monument recorded on plans of the site (Photo 4).

Currently the overall condition of the monument is good and appears to be stable.

Scrub encroachment is currently minimal but if left unattended may become a problem so should be monitored. Evidence of burrowing animals was also observed within 10m of the monument but not directly on it. This should also be monitored and preventative measures taken if the burrowing begins to impact directly on the monument.

The 'no digging' star should also be replaced to increase its visibility and usefulness as a deterrent to prevent damage to the monument.



Photo 1: General view north of Linney Head Tumulus showing 'no digging' star.



Photo 2: General view south of Linney Head Tumulus showing 'no digging' star to rear.



Photo 3: Scoop located on the north side of the monument.



Photo 4: Viewing north from the quarry site towards the barrow

3.2 Crowback Tumulus

PRN Number:	536		NGR:	SR8898097482	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE467		Period:	Bronze Age	
Form of monument:	Earthwork		Land use:	Coastal edge / Pasture	
MoD facilities on site:	None		Military Activity:	Manoeuvre are/Tank training/impact area	
Summary of monument:					
The partial excavation of this round barrow/burial mound, in the late 19th century, revealed two inhumations in a cist. The monument is approximately 11m in diameter and approximately 1.5m in height. Information from HER and NMR.					
Damage to site:					
Ongoing cattle/livestock erosion affecting at least 5% of the monument and a wooden peg has been inserted on its southwestern side. Some evidence for There is evidence of the 19 th century excavations atop of the monument. Tank/vehicle tracks visible over 10m to the south of the site, but not in its immediate vicinity. Inspection date: 18.08.15					
Overall monument condition:	Good		Monument Stability:	Stable	
In situ protective measures:	A single 'no digging' star (poor condition)				
Vulnerability:	Low	From what?	Cattle grazing		
Management Recommendations:					
Repair the 'no digging' star. Bring to attention of site users during briefings to ensure no accidental vehicle access over the monument..					

Current Assessment

The earthwork stands at approximately 1.5m in height and 11m in diameter covered in short turf and was grazed by cattle at the time of the survey (Photos 5 & 6). Some erosion was observed on the monument and appears to be the result of burrowing animals and cattle. A wooden peg had also been inserted directly into the monument on the southwestern side, although there was no obvious function for this.

Evidence of the 19th century excavations atop of the burial mound is clearly visible as a rectilinear sunken depression (as can be seen in profile in Photos 5 & 6).

Generally the overall condition of the monument is good and currently stable. Damage to the monument from cattle grazing is not extensive, and the grazing ensures that denser vegetation or scrub is kept at bay. Continued monitoring of the monument should ensure that if any greater disturbance is caused that remedial measures can be put in place.

The 'No digging' star is in very poor condition and should be replaced as a matter of urgency. Tank/vehicle tracks were visible a little over 10m from the monument, all persons who may be driving vehicles within the vicinity of the monument should be made aware of its presence – replacing the 'No digging' star with one (or more) that is more visible should ensure this.



Photo 5: General view looking west across Crowback Tumulus, with depression from 19th century excavations clearly visible on its summit and damaged sign.



Photo 6: General view looking east across monument, showing depression from 19th century excavations and wooden post on right hand side

3.3 Linney Head Camp

PRN Number:	539		NGR:	SR 8884 9574	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE316		Period:	Iron Age	
Form of monument:	Earthwork		Land use:	Coastal edge (80%), Bare ground (20%)	
MoD facilities on site:	Track surface Red and yellow concrete block markers on site (<1%) Earth mound & bunker (>10m away).		Military Activity:	Manoeuvre area. Possible driver training. Possible tank training. Impact area (UXO on site).	
Summary of monument:					
<p>Promontory fort with double rampart and ditch defences. Entrance situated midway within defences. Possible two phases of development. Entrance displays elaborate features which have been suggested as Iron Age B period.</p> <p>High survey priority. Serious erosion caused by sea and MOD shell holes noted during visit in 1994. "This fort is undergoing considerable erosion. Much of the soil in what remains of the forts interior is being eroded by sea spray. In addition, the fort lies in an impact area of the military firing range. There are many impact craters in the fort; the ramparts in particular are suffering severely from this form of degradation. Beneath the outer defensive bank on the west side, a clear buried soil can be seen where erosion has cut a good section through the defences."</p> <p>The monument has been previously surveyed by RCAHMW, including records of projectile impact craters and other erosion.</p> <p>Inspection date: 18.08.15</p>					
Damage to site:					
<p>Ongoing evidence of shelling (<1%).</p> <p>Ongoing coastal erosion (c.20%)</p> <p>Evidence of current badgers and foxes burrowing, less than 1% damage.</p> <p>Footpath erosion less than 1%.</p>					
Overall monument condition:	Fair		Monument Stability:	Gradual decline	
In situ protective measures:	4 'no digging' stars. Small concrete blocks, red and yellow in colour within central part of fort saying no access.				
Vulnerability:	Low Medium High	From what?	animal burrows Weathering / slippage of banks Cliff erosion		
Management Recommendations:					
<p>Make sure the 'no digging' stars are in good order and clearly visible.</p> <p>Divert the footpath off of the monument.</p> <p>Repair erosion scars.</p> <p>Move firing targets to prevent accidental damage to monument.</p> <p>Bring to the attention of site users during briefings making sure all are aware of the monuments presence to avoid accidental access into the monument area by vehicles or weapons.</p>					

Current Assessment

The condition of this monument is primarily under threat from coastal erosion. Extreme erosion has occurred on its southern and southwestern edges where near vertical cliffs are present. A section of obvious cliff collapse is present at the western edge of the bank and ditches of the defences which has exposed a section through the defences

(Photo 7). This clearly shows a rock cut ditch filled with buried soil as well as the make-up material for the bank. The section through this bank and ditch has been noted for a number of years, but it is not known if any detailed records have been made (this might be safely done through reflectorless EDM survey or photogrammetry).



Photo 7: Cliff collapse at the western end of the outer bank has exposed a cross section through the defences.

The upper surface of the southern part of the fort is also undergoing constant erosion from sea spray which has resulted in large areas of soil being washed away from the surface exposing the underlying bedrock (Photos 8 & 9).



Photo 8: Topsoil eroded on southwestern coastal edge.



Photo 9: Exposed bedrock and ongoing soil slippage on southeastern side of the monument

In places the earth banks of the monument have suffered some slippage and collapse, particularly nearer the coastal edges (Photo 10). Footpath erosion is also visible across the monument which has also caused damage to the defensive banks (Photos 10 & 11).

Shell impact damage was also frequently observed across the surface of the site including the remains of a few shells (and bullets).

There is some evidence of burrowing animals within the banks of the monument.

Comparison with the RCAHMW survey undertaken in August 2008 suggests that much of the damage observed in 2015 was already present at that date. This would indicate that overall the condition of the monument is fair but it is susceptible to gradual decline, particularly from further coastal erosion.

The monument is well marked with four 'No digging' stars which are in good order and clearly visible. These should be checked and maintained regularly.

In order to reduce damage to the monument footpaths should be diverted away from archaeological features and the erosion scars caused should be repaired. If possible firing targets should be positioned so that the monument is no longer under threat from impact damage.



Photo 10: Earthwork slumping near cliff edge and footpath erosion on eastern side of defences



Photo 11: Footpath erosion on western end of defensive banks.

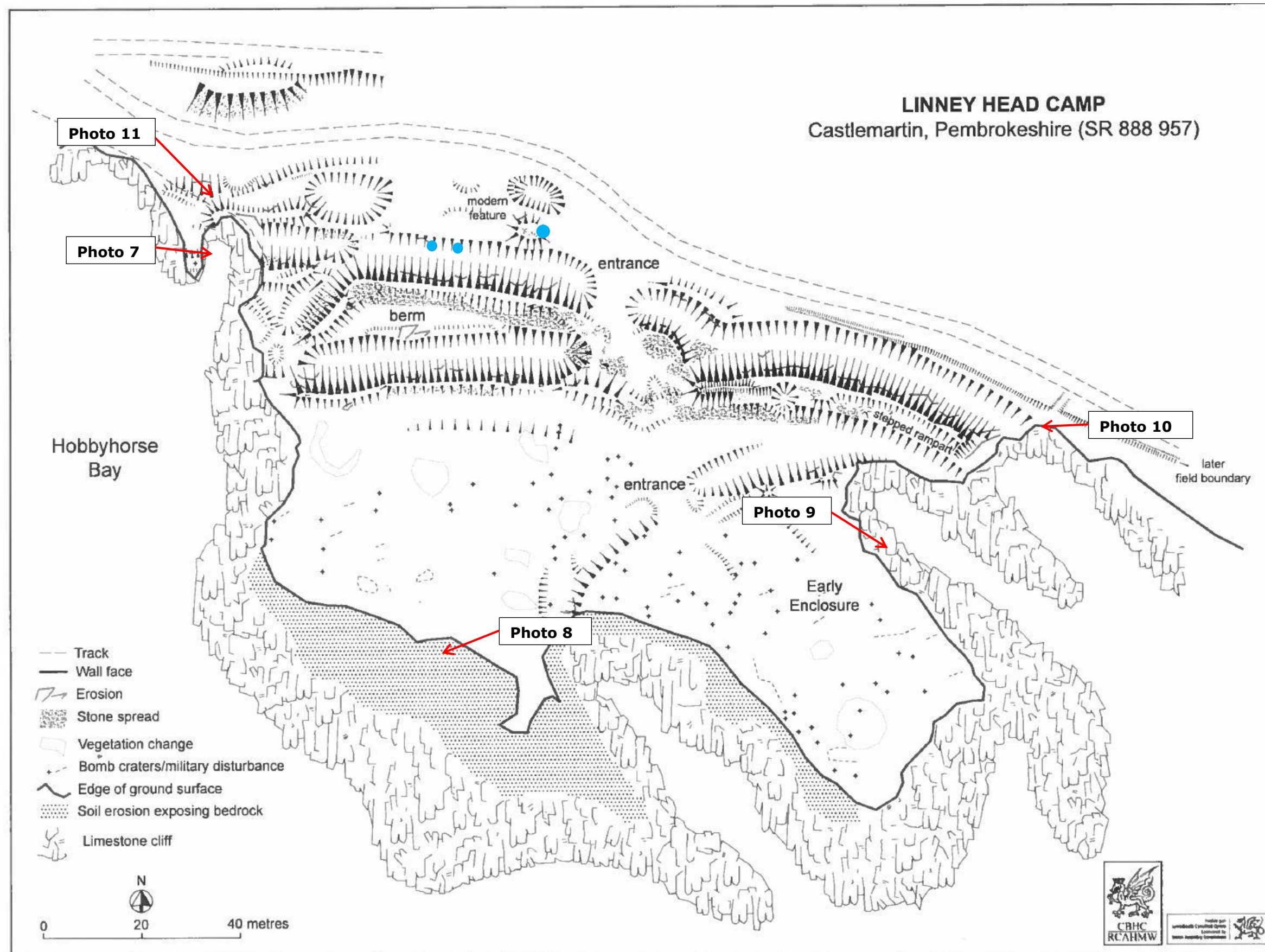


Figure 4: Linney Head Camp – Survey undertaken by RCAHMW in August 2008, with locations of photographs and sites of new animal burrows added (blue circles)

3.4 Brownslade Barrow

PRN Number:	542		NGR:	SR 905 972	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE315		Period:	Bronze Age / Early Medieval	
Form of monument:	Earthwork		Land use:	Meadow / uncultivated	
MoD facilities on site:	None		Military Activity:	Unknown	
Summary of monument:					
<p>A large round barrow or burial mound. Excavation in 1880 revealed a central burial, accompanied by grave goods, in a cist. The burial was suggested to be Romano-British or early medieval. Stone line cists were also noted in the environs of the barrow suggesting an early medieval date for the burials. A cross carved stone was said to have been found during the 1880 excavations, but which has been lost.</p> <p>In 2001 it was noted that significant badger disturbance had occurred which led to a series of investigations, prior to, during and after the badger sett within the mound was relocated. Three radiocarbon dates obtained for this bone indicate a date range of between AD 450 and AD 960 which supports the early Medieval date that had previously been suggested for the cemetery. Further excavations revealed at least 32 burials containing 52 individuals.</p> <p>Following the movement of the badger sett and the excavations, the area was reinstated.</p>					
Damage to site:					
<p>Ongoing scrub encroachment – currently less than 2%.</p> <p>Inspection date: 21.08.15</p>					
Overall monument condition:	Good		Monument Stability:	Stable	
In situ protective measures:	Four 'no digging' stars around the monument.				
Vulnerability:	Low	From what?	Scrub encroachment		
Management Recommendations:					
<p>Monitor vegetation growth and implement a regime of strimming bi-annually.</p> <p>Bring to attention of site users during briefings.</p>					

Current Condition

Brownslade barrow is situated in area of currently unmaintained heath or meadowland (Photo 12). The area does not appear to be grazed and was around knee high in vegetation when the site visit was undertaken. The vegetation included grasses, tall weeds and meadow flowers. There were a few more dense patches of vegetation and brambles in the area as well. The earthworks for the barrow were discernible, but the depth of vegetation was such that it was not possible to determine if any surface disturbance was visible. There was no sign of animal activity, such as the badger sett returning.

The condition of the monument currently appears to be good and stable and clearly marked with four 'No digging' stars around the monument.

The only real threat to the monument appears to be from scrub encroachment and this should be monitored and preventative steps taken if it begins to pose a problem. Ideally the area should be strimmed a couple of times a year to prevent the more damaging species (brambles and brackens) taking hold.

As well as the barrow itself there may be other areas of interest within the immediate vicinity including a small standing stone that was observed (Photo 13), the stone stands at approximately 0.70m tall with a tapered top. Other stones may be buried within the vegetation.



Photo 12: View looking south across monument with 'no digging' star in the foreground.



Photo 13: View looking west at standing stone.

3.5 Bulliber Camp

PRN Number:	549		NGR:	SR 9028 9662	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE021		Period:	Iron Age (?)	
Form of monument:	Earthwork		Land use:	Grassland / scrub	
MoD facilities on site:	None		Military Activity:	None	
Summary of monument:					
Bulliber is a heavily defended, multivallate enclosure occupying a slight hillock at 20m above sea level in an otherwise fairly level landscape. The site is overlooked from the north, but to the south land falls away by 10m or so into a small valley. The defences consist of a series of banks and ditches. An inner bank and ditch encloses an egg-shaped area c.68m E-W and 62m N-S. There is an entrance to on the north side. To the west are two further banks and ditches, with an entrance gap through them. Two slighter banks and ditches lie on the east side of the enclosure. The interior of the fort is under grass and the mainly blackthorn scrub on the banks has been largely cleared.					
Damage to site:					
Current burrowing by badgers affecting <1% of site and ongoing scrub encroachment presently affecting 20% of site. Inspection date: 18.08.15					
Overall monument condition:	Good		Monument Stability:	Stable	
In situ protective measures:	Two 'no digging' stars were visible on the western edge of monument.				
Vulnerability:	Medium	From what?	Scrub encroachment		
Management Recommendations:					
Mark clearly with more 'no digging' stars and clear encroaching scrub as a matter of urgency.					

Current Condition

The entrances to the fort were completely overgrown at the time of the survey and it was not possible to access the fort through them (Photo 14). The interior of the fort was also very overgrown with long rough grass, bracken, brambles and some stands of blackthorn (Photo 15) with the ditches in a very similar state (Photo 16).

Scrub encroachment appears to be the greatest threat to the site and at the time of visit restricted visibility greatly making it difficult to observe any other damage.

A programme of vegetation clearance should be implemented to remove the dense vegetation and inhibit the growth of the more destruction species (bracken, brambles and blackthorn). Vegetation clearance has been undertaken on the monument previously (Cadw description from 2002). The internal part of the monument could be mowed, assuming safe access could be made with a tractor. Blackthorn stands should definitely be cut back.

The monument may also benefit from having more 'no digging' stars erected as these were only observed on its western edge near to an access track.



Photo 14: View east from the existing track way towards Bullibar camp on the hilltop, with 'no digging' star visible



Photo 15: Viewing west across interior of fort demonstrating height of vegetation.



Photo 16: Viewing west across ditches showing height of vegetation.

3.6 Bullibar East Camp

PRN Number:	561		NGR:	SR 9068 9655	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE314		Period:	Iron Age	
Form of monument:	Earthwork	Land use:	Grasslands (dense) – 75% across interior. scrub – 25% on Eastern edge.		
MoD facilities on site:	None		Military Activity:	no evidence	
Summary of monument:					
Bullibar Camp, or Warman's Hill, is a small, earthwork defended enclosure lying on a gentle slope at 30m on the edge of a small valley. It is sub-rectangular in plan, c. 55m E-W and 48m N-S internally, and is defined by a low bank on the west and north sides and by scarped slope on the valley edge to the south. There is no trace of a defence on the east side. There is evidence of old quarrying on the east side of the site. The site was under bracken and low scrub (October 2006).					
Damage to site:					
Ongoing scrub encroachment affecting 25% of site. The site area was accessible to livestock, although there were very few signs that any cattle had accessed the site recently at the time of the survey. Inspection date: 18.08.15					
Overall monument condition:	Good		Monument Stability:	Stable	
In situ protective measures:	A single 'no digging' star was noted on its northeastern edge.				
Vulnerability:	Medium	From what?	Scrub encroachment – interior most vulnerable.		
Management Recommendations:					
Remove encroaching scrub in the interior of the monument and from the earthwork defences. Possibly add more 'no digging' stars to the site.					

Current Condition

As with the adjacent Bullibar camp (PE021), the monument was covered in rough long grass, scrub and blackthorn at the time of the survey (Photos 17 & 18) making it difficult to discern any specific damage to the monument.

It has been noted in the past that the monument has been affected by shell damage but it was not possible to identify any further signs of this during this inspection.

The condition of the monument appears to be generally fair and stable but would benefit from removal of scrub encroachment, particularly in its interior.



Photo 17: Interior of Bullibar East Camp, viewing southeast.



Photo 18: Viewing north along western ditches of Bullibar East Camp.

3.7 Linney Deserted Medieval Village

PRN Number:	14632		NGR:	SR 895 967	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE469		Period:	Medieval Village	
Form of monument:	Earthwork	Land use:	Scrub (covering 100% of site).		
MoD facilities on site:	Tracks & stoned area with targets (over 10m from site).		Military Activity:	Manoeuvre area Impact area (old and new craters within the monument).	
Summary of monument:					
Earthworks cover an extensive area of about 100m by 50m and seem to be remains of stone-built foundations of rectangular buildings. Also associated is a field system, which clearly predates the field boundaries shown on 1787 estate maps and the Castlemartin Tithe Maps. The earthworks consist of a series of terraces circs 15-20 or hollows cut into the gentle N facing slope and earth thrown down the slope to form a platform. Each one seems to be a house site and measures on average 10m by 7m some with surviving foundations visible. Earliest historical records date back to the 13th and 14th century.					
Damage to site:					
Current shelling affecting less than 1% of site. Scrub encroachment covering site, with some of it very dense. Inspection date: 18.08.15					
Overall monument condition:	Fair		Monument Stability:	Gradual decline	
In situ protective measures:	None				
Vulnerability:	medium	From what?	shelling from firing site just to south of monument and further scrub encroachment.		
Management Recommendations:					
Clearly mark monument with 'no digging' stars . Divert vehicles and footpaths away from the area and mark with no vehicle signs. Move firing targets away from the site and bring to the attention of site users during briefings so all are aware of the monuments presence.					

Current Condition

The deserted medieval village of Linney was virtually indiscernible at the time of the survey due to long rough grass and dense encroaching scrub (Photo 19). The general terraces were visible during the survey, but no individual building platforms or other remains could be discerned.

There are no 'No digging' stars marking the limits of the monument.

The level of vegetation made it difficult to fully assess the site for damage but old and recent impact craters were observed within the area (a main firing site lies just to the south of the monument).

A graveled road way was also noted at the site (Photo 20) that may well encroach into the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The site is susceptible to gradual decline of the scrub encroachment is not dealt with urgently. 'No digging' stars need to be erected around the monument to demarcate it and vehicle tracks should be diverted of the Scheduled Ancient Monument if they are encroaching onto it.

If possible the firing targets should be moved so that the monument is no longer at threat from impact damage from shells.



Photo 19: Viewing east showing scrub encroachment towards site.



Photo 20: Trackway encroaching into site.

3.8 Brownslade Farm (Figure 5)

PRN Number:	26461	NGR:	SR 90712 97548
SAM / Listed Building Number:	LB 16587	Period:	Post-medieval
Form of monument:	Upstanding structure / building	Land use:	unmaintained grassland
MoD facilities on site:	Roadway within 10m of the site	Military Activity:	Possibly within the general manoeuvre area/driver training/tank training
Summary of monument:			
<p>A range of stone built farm buildings, detached from the main Brownslade mansion (built towards the end of the 18th century for John Mirehouse PRN 6447). The buildings represent the remains of a late 18th century model farm.</p> <p>Brownslade farm was the home farm of the Mirehouse tenancy on the Campbell (Cawdor) estate (John Mirehouse was an agricultural improver). It has been unoccupied since at least 1938, apart from temporary use as part of the Army Range HQ. The ruins of the original group of c.1800 farm buildings lie to the west of the site of Brownslade House. There is a symmetrical plain west front with axial approach road. The entrance leads into a large square yard surrounded by the original buildings of the farm. [Later buildings of the farm and outbuildings of the house survive to the east]. On the entrance side is the original cobbled gateway. There were cart sheds on either side, the blocked openings of which are visible, with lintels. These sheds were later (after 1838) converted to a pair of two-storey cottages with a taller granary and a pigeon loft over the gates. The cottages have central doorways between windows. Their upper floors may have been part of the granary. North and south of these are byres or cattle sheds. On the north side of the yard is a barn with large buttresses to its south wall. Three doorways facing south have flat voussoir heads. The upper storey also has a central doorway, and was perhaps a granary. This may be the earliest building of the group. On the south side are cowsheds and byres, with what was probably a granary above. On the east side is a three-bay threshing barn. Information from HER, NMR & Cadw</p>			
Damage to site:			
<p>Collapse / failure of structural features (<1%).]. Some lintels above doors and window openings are failing.</p> <p>It is very overgrown in and around the buildings, which is quite dense and will get worse scrub encroachment is at least 80%.</p> <p>Inspection date: 21.08.15</p>			
Overall monument condition:	Fair	Monument Stability:	Gradual decline
In situ protective measures:	Area enclosed by fencing and away from the majority of military activity.		
Vulnerability:	Low Medium	From what?	Scrub encroachment. Structural failure (specifically lintels)
Management Recommendations:			
<p>Remove all vegetation from structural features as a matter of urgency and make safe structural features i.e. lintels.</p> <p>Cut the vegetation down within and around the buildings as often as possible, which would also allow a basic monitoring of the buildings to be done by the grounds staff (noting where parts of the structure fail or are looking in imminent danger of failing)</p>			

Current Condition

The majority of the external walls and frontage to Brownslade farm are vegetation free and the surrounding grass is low (Photo 21). However, internally the buildings and courtyard are very overgrown with invasive vegetation (Photo 22, 24 to 28). The vegetation within the buildings has been previously managed as noted during a site visit in 2010 (Photo 23)

The roof has entirely collapsed long ago. The remaining structures appear to be structurally sound but invasive vegetation is growing into the walls, damaging plaster work and potentially causing structural damage (Photos 25 to 28).

If the invasive vegetation growth is left unmaintained then the site will be susceptible to more rapid decline.

Where possible invasive plants should be carefully removed from the walls of the building and wooden lintels should be inspected and replaced where necessary. A regime of regular cutting of vegetation within the courtyard should also be carried out. The grounds staff could also undertake basic monitoring of the structures at the same time, noting any collapsed lintels or note where structures may be about to fail in order that remediation works may be carried out.



Photo 21: Main entrance to Brownslade Farm, viewing southeast.



Photo 22: View from inside courtyard towards entrance range August 2015, showing height of vegetation (photo taken in poor weather)



Photo 23: View from inside courtyard towards entrance range February 2010



Photo 24: View South across interior of courtyard showing extent of vegetation growth.



Photo 25: View northeast within building to southwest of main entrance, towards dovecote over archway



Photo 26: East facing wall of northeastern range, showing damage to internal wall by vegetation.



Photo 27: Photo viewing southwest across original façade of southeastern range, showing vegetation and condition of masonry



Photo 28: Photo viewing northwest within building on southwestern range, showing vegetation and condition of masonry

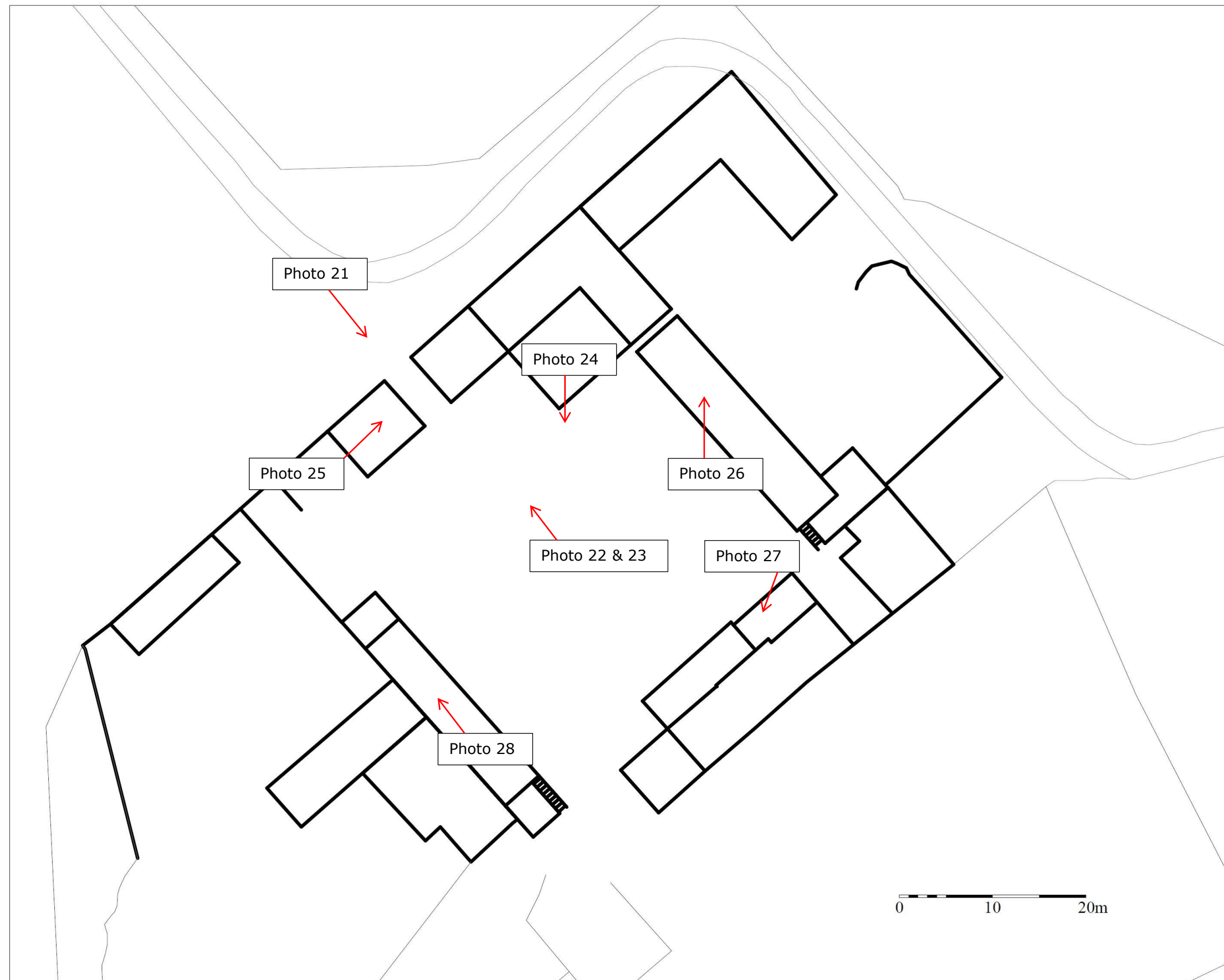


Figure 5: Brownslade farmhouse, representative outline plan showing locations of photographs

3.9 Pricaston Farm (Figures 6 & 7)

PRN Number:	59464		NGR:	SR 91774 96841	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE451 LB 16604		Period:	Medieval / Post-medieval	
Form of monument:	Upstanding structure / building		Land use:	meadow / grassland	
MoD facilities on site:	Track surface over 10m to the south of the site.		Military Activity:	Manoeuvre area, Tank training Impact area (High explosive area located to SE).	
Summary of monument:					
<p>Ruin of a large farmhouse incorporating elements of a mediaeval house. The farmhouse as extensively rebuilt c.1700 faces E. Vacated by 1938 when the Army Range was established and now subject to very restricted access. The house, its farm buildings and outhouses are now in ruins.</p> <p>Mediaeval elements: At ground storey level: a vaulted through-passage 1.25 m wide with three plain pointed-arch doorways in the S wall and one similar doorway at its W end, all formed in thin masonry (about 0.2 m thick) of limestone ashlar, built into a structure of rubble masonry. The three arches to the S are just under 1 m wide and that to the W just over 1 m. To the south are two service rooms with very low segmental vaults, one now partly collapsed, entered by the first and second arches. The third arch now leads via a corner to the rear kitchen wing and probably originally led to a service room in that position. The wall at the N side of the cross passage is in ordinary rubble masonry about 0.6 m thick but it must be mediaeval as it supports the passage vault. The longitudinal walls of the vaulted service rooms are also of ordinary rubble masonry about 0.4 to 0.6 m thick and are part of the original construction. The hall of the mediaeval house must have been to the N of this passage, though whether at ground or first floor level is unknown.</p> <p>The room above the vaulted service rooms was evidently a solar, with a surviving mediaeval window. Fragments of a staircase leading to this solar survive, awkwardly incorporated into the side of the dogleg staircase of the C18 house. It included a lateral chimney, corbelled on the outside.</p> <p>C18 farmhouse: On this mediaeval core the building was extended to a three-storey main range approximately 15 m long by 6 m deep, in rubble masonry. There are two rear (W) wings, that to the SW containing the kitchens. There seems to have been some rebuilding of the rear quarters in the C19. A small porch was formed at the centre of the E front leading into the mediaeval passage, this now being the front of the house. A stairs enclosure was inserted in the angle between the NW wing and the main range. All the joinery is now missing, although Fox's notes refer to pine panelling of 1680-1710 on the first floor and a fireplace and china cupboard of similar date in the old solar. First floor window openings in the front elevation survive to the right of centre: three tall openings of 1:2 proportion with heads of 5 voussoirs including a projecting keystone. Slate sills. Smaller and narrower windows at 2nd floor level. The S half of the main elevation is collapsed, but enough survives or is seen in old photographs to suggest its fenestration was similar. The room to the north of the mediaeval through-passage gives access to the C18 staircase. The main stairs are of dogleg type rising clockwise.</p> <p>The old solar has been a dining room or parlour at some stage. A floor aperture into the old cross passage beneath was perhaps formed for serving purposes.</p> <p>This house listed at Grade II* because it incorporates a very interesting and substantial fragment of a mediaeval hall house with vaulted service rooms, and is also valuable as an C18 house of good architectural appearance. Information from Listed Building description.</p>					
Damage to site:					
<p>Some of the structural features have collapsed and tree damage is occurring in the stables.</p> <p>Vegetation is encroaching into the area of the buildings and within the walls</p> <p>Inspection date: 20.08.15</p>					
Overall monument condition:	Fair		Monument Stability:	Gradual decline	
In situ protective measures:	Fence and gate enclosing the area.				
Vulnerability:	Low Moderate	From what?	General decay and vegetation encroachment. Damage from misdirected ordnance		
Management Recommendations:					
Relocate firing targets away from the monument and bring to the attention of site users during briefings.					

Current Condition

Pricaston Farm is quite ruinous (Photo 29); the roof has long since collapsed and the mortar bonding is obviously deteriorating resulting in damage to stone work (Photos 29 to 36). The walls are largely free of ivy but vegetation is encroaching into sheltered areas and alcoves and into some of the outlying buildings.

Internal areas of buildings are overgrown with invasive vegetation and encroaching onto specific features such as the bread oven (Photo 30) and the fireplaces in the dining room (Photo 31) and kitchen (Photo 32). The buildings were surveyed by DAT in 2009 when there was far less vegetation visible.

The cross passage appears (Photo 33) appears to be relatively free of invasive vegetation and in a stable condition. The area of the stairwell in the southwest corner of the hall (Photo 34) are in a poor state and the remaining six steps leading to the solar (Photo 35) are overgrown and rapidly deteriorating. There is also long rough grass and other scrub vegetation growing on the first floor of the solar.

Trees have become well established in the interior of the buildings, particularly in the stables (Photo 36). Some of these are quite substantial and may be causing damage to the structure of the building.

Pricaston Farm is fenced off with restricted access but does lie adjacent to a "High explosive area". A number of mortar shells were observed around the monument, specifically in the area of the cowsheds, but as yet do not appear to have directly impacted upon the main farmhouse building itself.

Where possible, invasive vegetation should be removed from the walls of the building and its interior and this should be continuously monitored.

If necessary firing targets should be relocated so that Pricaston Farm is no longer at threat from impact from shells.



Photo 29: General view of southeastern main façade of Pricaston Farmhouse



Photo 30: View of bread oven and showing extent of vegetation growth.



Photo 31: Northwest wall of dining room.



Photo 32: Northwest wall of kitchen showing fireplace and chimney and height of vegetation within interior of building.



Photo 33: Cross passage from east.



Photo 34: Stair well in southwest of hall.



Photo 35: stone steps in southwest of hall.



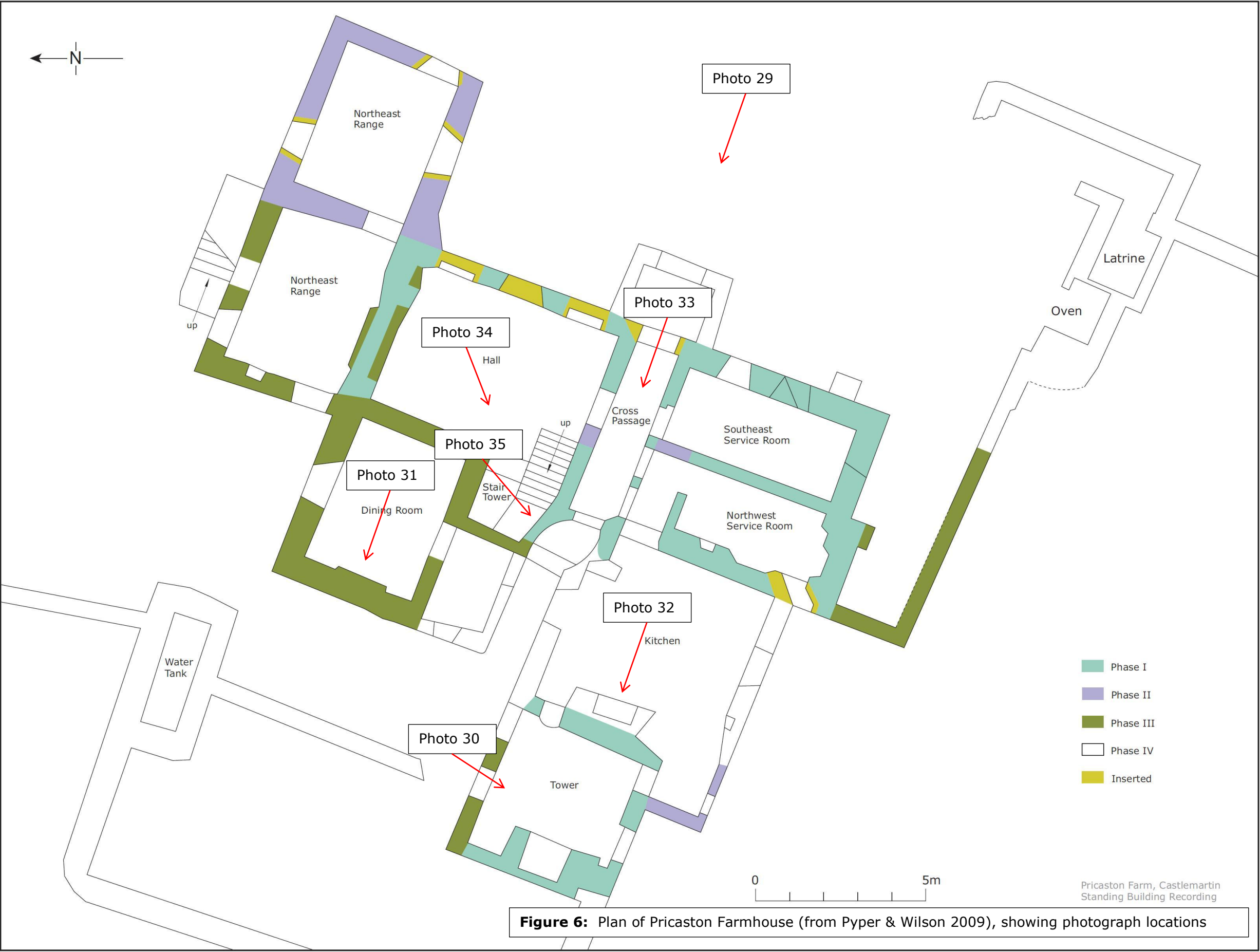
Photo 36: Viewing east, Stable (B1).

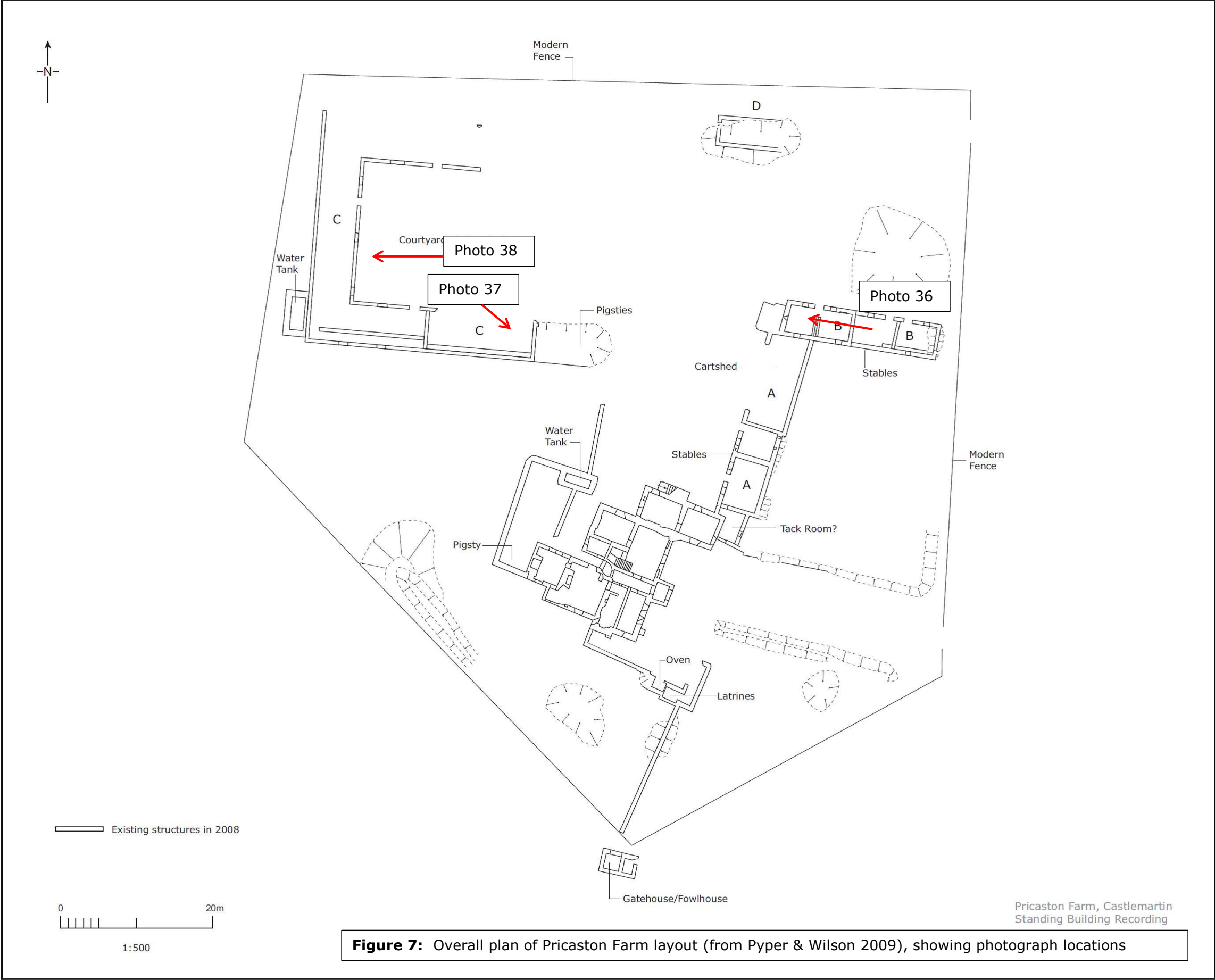


Photo 37: View southeast across area of cowsheds towards Pricaston farmhouse to right and stable block to left



Photo 38: View east of window opening in cowshed showing mortar shell within window opening





3.10 Flimston Farmhouse (Figures 8 & 9)

PRN Number:	27078		NGR:	SR 9242 995646	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE447 LB 16590		Period:	Post-medieval	
Form of monument:	Upstanding structure / building		Land use:	Pasture 90% ; Scrub 10%, Deciduous trees starting to grow	
MoD facilities on site:	Access road leading to chapel approx. 30m to south of site.		Military Activity:	None	
Summary of monument:					
<p>Ruins of a large medieval farmhouse with substantial surviving remains. Flimston Farmhouse is situated just west of a minor road running from the B4319 to Stack Rocks, on the Royal Armoured Corps Castlemartin Range. It consists of a small medieval first-floor hall-house radically extended around 1600 into a three-unit farmhouse, and further altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. The house has been disused at least since the establishment of the Army Range in 1938. It is now a roofless ruin.</p> <p>The house as it survives is substantially as altered around 1600. It faces east, and consists of a room to the south which may have been a service room, followed by a through-passage, the site of a kitchen or hall and a parlour cross-wing. The cross-wing projects to the rear and the stairs are positioned in the corner between the main range and the wing. To the south there is a half-octagon extension. Masonry of the earlier parts is in local limestone rubble. The front was later rendered and the roof pitch is nearly 45 degrees.</p> <p>Traces of earlier construction indicate that the house was originally a hall-house, with a solar in the north cross wing. Also there is a solar hearth and circular chimney at the north side of the cross-wing, supported on corbels internally and externally, the hearth being at a low level implying a previously lower solar floor unrelated to the chamber floor level of the centre of the house. Its bressummer is chamfered and carried on quarter-round corbels. In the gable wall of the south room is the arch of a large hearth, now blocked, with a large oven at one side and a small oven on the other, and a large square chimney.</p> <p>The house has been altered by the addition of a large service room at the south end, in a masonry consisting of a mixture of random rubble and a proportion of old bricks. The gable chimney of the previous south room was re-used by blocking its arch and forming an opening into the new room. Later small rooms and a porch are at the rear of the house, mostly in brickwork. The room north of the through-passage and the lower storey of the cross-wing have been converted into a single room. This has a front-wall fireplace, the flue of which sets across diagonally to the apex of the cross-wing front gable. The walls internally are battened out and lathed for plastering. A vaulted cellar with its floor about 0.5 m below the general ground floor level was perhaps inserted in the rear of the old parlour at the north-west corner of the house as part of these alterations, and entered from beneath the staircase. There is a large external water cistern adjacent to it at the north of the building. Information from HER, NMR and Cadw</p>					
Damage to site:					
<p>Some of the structural features have collapsed and tree damage is occurring. Scrub is also currently encroaching onto the site.</p> <p>Inspection date: 20.08.15</p>					
Overall monument condition:	Fair		Monument Stability:	Stable	
In situ protective measures:	Fence and gate enclosing the area.				
Vulnerability:	Low	From what?	Tree growth, ivy growth and gradual scrub encroachment.		
Management Recommendations:					
<p>Clear scrub and trees from within the monument and remove vegetation of structural features.</p> <p>Bring to attention of site users during briefings.</p>					

Current Condition

Flimston Farmhouse is a ruinous medieval building with significant later alterations (Photo 39, 40 & 41). The roof has long since collapsed but the external walls and many of the interior walls still survive to full height and structurally these appear to be sound. A series of remedial works were carried out within the building some years ago, including the insertion of a number of concrete lintels over window and door openings (Photo 42) and also brick supports in other areas.

Recent falls of plasterwork are visible on some walls, but the plasterwork has been in a poor state for some time (Photo 43).

Invasive vegetation is growing in alcoves and sheltered areas, but the walls are largely free of vegetation although it is beginning to take hold in some places (Photo 44). Long rough grass is growing within the interior of the building and yards as well as brambles and nettles (Photo 43).

The current condition of Flimston Farmhouse is fair and most probably stable, although it would be beneficial to monitor vegetation growth which may adversely affect the infrastructure of the building.

The area is fenced off restricting access and does not seem to have been impacted upon by military operations, although it should be noted that the height of the vegetation at the time of the survey may have masked any such disturbance.



Photo 39: External view of Flimston Farmhouse, viewing northeast.



Photo 40: View northwest across Flimston farmhouse and adjacent stable block



Photo 41: View south of Flimston farmhouse showing chimney at north end of building



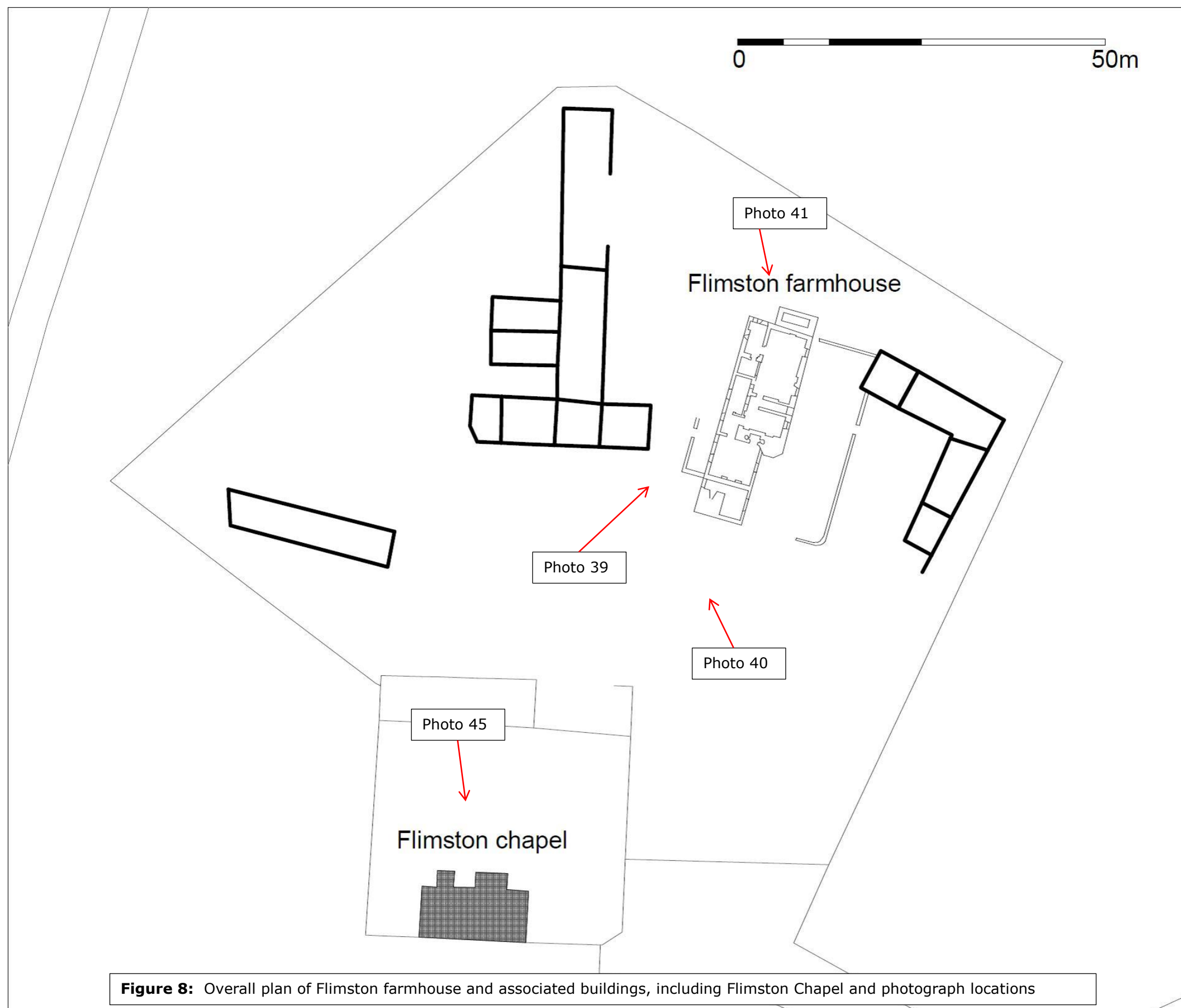
Photo 42: View northeast within northern room of Flimston farmhouse, showing concrete lintel repairs within building



Photo 43: Internal wall showing some plaster damage.



Photo 44: Vegetation encroachment onto walls and upper floor of Flimston farmhouse



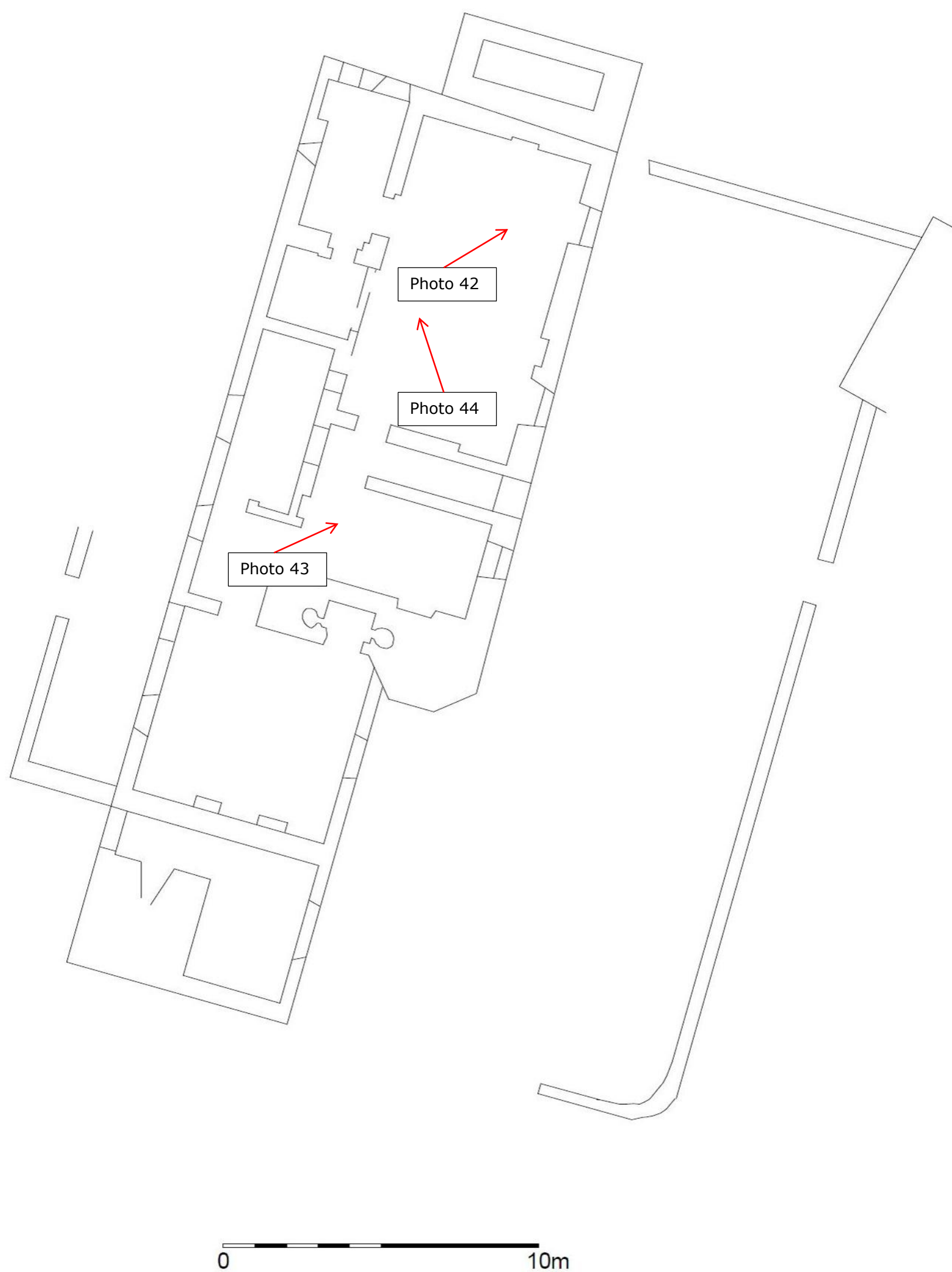


Figure 9: Building plan of Flimston farmhouse base on PCNPA plans of 1993, showing photograph locations

3.11 Flimston Chapel (Figure 8)

PRN Number:	None given		NGR:	SR 92390 95587	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	16589		Period:	Post-medieval	
Form of monument:	Upstanding structure / building	Land use:	Building – Civilian chapel		
MoD facilities on site:	Area of hardstanding to the south. A tracked drive and car park.	Military Activity:	None on site.		
Summary of monument:					
<p>The chapel is perhaps associated with Monkton Priory. There is a mediaeval nave and chancel with a minuscule room at the N. In 1787 the tenant of Flimston farm converted the building into a carpenter's shop, stone shed and granary, forming cart-entrance arches which are still visible in the E wall and inserting internal walls. The little north room was reused as an external staircase. The building was restored to serve as a chapel again in 1901-3 by Col. and Lady Lambton, in memory of their three sons. Although protected by its position on the Army Range since 1938, it fell into disuse after the 1939-45 war. It was restored again in 1963 by the staff of the Royal Armoured Corps.</p> <p>The mediaeval chapel is a large single-cell building with a steeply-pointed vault. Rubble limestone masonry with larger quoins. Tile roof with verge parapets. Blocked S door. Interior: Arches of two cedilla are visible, blocked. The small side room at the N is now a vestry. It has a low door and a restored barred window to the altar. The semicircular bell-rope shaft in the centre of the W wall internally is not original, as it blocks an earlier window, but it predates the farm-use phase.</p> <p>When restored by the Lambtons the building was rededicated to St Martin. An entrance porch added at the N. Small finial crosses at the E end and over the porch. E window of three lancets, following the arch and outline of the original windows. W bell-turret with openings on all four sides. Corbelled cornice. Plain and glazed floor tiles were laid in a pattern in the sanctuary. Movable altar rails. Modern font on a square shaft.</p> <p>Lambton family memorials are mounted on both the N and S walls. Also the Lambton family vault in the churchyard is surrounded by (glacial erratic) boulders on which their initials are displayed on plaques. There is a rough-hewn Celtic cross in the churchyard. Low churchyard wall. Information from Listed Building description.</p>					
Damage to site:					
Collapse / failure of structural features (<1%), Some damp is evident and peeling plaster is apparent but not greatly serious.					
Inspection date: 20.08.15					
Overall monument condition:	Good		Monument Stability:	Stable	
In situ protective measures:	Walled chapel and in frequently still in use.				
Vulnerability:	Low	From what?	damp		
Management Recommendations:					
As a long term precautionary measure make safe structural features. Currently the structure is in good condition.					

Current Condition

Flimston Chapel is still currently used on an occasional basis which perhaps accounts for its good condition. Structurally the building appears to be sound with no cause for immediate concern (Photo 30).

Inside there is a slight damp problem evident and peeling plaster (Photo 31) but at present this is not greatly serious.

The roof is constructed of stone corbels with tiles laid on top, which is a very sturdy form of roof not as susceptible to rotting or dampness as a timber roof would be.



Photo 45: North facing front of Flimston Chapel



Photo 46: View looking west through interior of chapel.

3.12 Frainslake Limekiln

PRN Number:	8791		NGR:	SR 90712 97548	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	LB 16588		Period:	Post-medieval	
Form of monument:	Upstanding structure / building		Land use:	unmaintained scrub	
MoD facilities on site:	Main track to Frainslake within 10m.		Military Activity:	None visible	
Summary of monument:					
This limekiln is a very good example of a late 18th/early 19th century limekiln. It is square in plan, 7m x 7m and about 5m high. There are tap holes on the east and west sides. The pot is about 3m in diameter, with a brick lining that still exists up to the lip of the pot. There is a small quarry, to the east of the kiln. It is built against higher ground. Sides of kiln slightly battered. Listed as a well-preserved specimen and for its group value with Brownslade Farm. Information from listed building description and HER					
Damage to site:					
Ongoing scrub encroachment around the monument and vegetation is beginning to grow on the walls. Inspection date: 18.08.15					
Overall monument condition:	Good		Monument Stability:	Stable	
In situ protective measures:	'no digging' star				
Vulnerability:	Low	From what?	Scrub encroachment.		
	Moderate		Failure of wooden lintels over tap holes		
Management Recommendations:					
Remove vegetation from the structure before they begin to have an adversely affected. The wooden lintels are in need of replacing.					

Current Condition

The area directly surrounding the limekiln is covered with dense vegetation making access to the kiln difficult (including dense brambles and bracken). As yet though the walls of the structure currently remain mostly free of vegetation, with some invasive growth just beginning on the rear walls (Photos 47 & 48). If this is left unattended then it will get worse so it is important to take action as soon as possible as a preventative measure.

Structurally the kiln is in a good and stable condition, although the lintels are probably in need of replacing (Photos 48 & 49).



Photo 47: Viewing north at Limekiln showing height of bracken around monument.



Photo 48: Rear wall of Lime kiln on eastern side showing earlier growth of ivy.



Photo 49: West facing wall of limekiln showing very dry lintel in need of replacement.

3.13 Flimston Bay Camp

PRN Number:	602		NGR:	SR 9297 9460	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE318		Period:	Iron Age / Post medieval	
Form of monument:	Earthwork		Land use:	Pasture / coastal edge	
MoD facilities on site:	Track surface within 10m on the north		Military Activity:	None visible	
Summary of monument:					
<p>Flimston is fine example of a coastal promontory fort. It is protected on three sides (east, west and south) by high sea cliffs and on the landward, north, side by a curving bivallate rampart and a third bank and ditch c.20m further out. The sloping interior, c.210m N-S and 60m E-W, has clearly been reduced by erosion, and collapsed sea caves have produced precipitous cliffs within the fort. A track runs through the fort to a landing place on the tip of the promontory. However, at least four platforms within the fort indicate the site of houses. The two inner banks are c. 3m high and each c.12m wide, and run for approximately 140m - cliff edge to cliff edge. A ditch runs outside both banks. A simple gap through the centre of the banks and ditches marks the entrance. A slighter outer bank lies 20m from the main defence. This has severely damaged at its eastern end by small-scale quarrying. This bank effectively defends a small annexe to the main fort. The site is under short coastal grass.</p>					
Damage to site:					
<p>Substantial coastal erosion on all sides of coastal edge, with recent collapses visible on eastern and western sides near the outer defences.</p> <p>Footpath erosion is occurring most notably on the western side along the cliff edge which is seriously eroding the defensive banks of the fort and also adjacent to the main sink hole. One area of banks in this area has exposed geo-textile membrane and pins, so these have been previously stabilised but this has now failed.</p> <p>Scrub encroachment is beginning to occur on the most northerly defences.</p> <p>Inspection date: 20.08.15</p>					
Overall monument condition:	Fair		Monument Stability:	Gradual decline	
In situ protective measures:	None present				
Vulnerability:	Medium	From what?	Coastal and footpath erosion on banks to west.		
Management Recommendations:					
<p>Place 'no digging' stars around the monument in visible areas near to the access roads on its northern side.</p> <p>As a matter of urgency some of the footpaths should be diverted around areas susceptible to damage such as the banks which are being significantly damaged, especially on the western side. Once the footpaths are diverted the erosion scars should be repaired.</p>					

Current Condition

Being a coastal fort Flimston Bay Camp is primarily at threat from coastal erosion, which is currently having an adverse effect on all of its coastal edges. A section of cliff has recently collapsed on the eastern coastal edge (Photo 50).

The post-medieval wall at the quay on the southern end of the fort is largely in a good stable condition but its southern end is showing signs of erosion and damage (presumably from sea spray and weathering) and is susceptible to collapse in the short term and will need stabilizing to avert this.

Footpath erosion appears to be a serious threat on this site particularly along the western edge (Photos 52, 53 & 54) causing damage to the defensive banks (Photos 52 & 53). It was noted that a previous attempt had been made to stabilize the banks on the western edge, but these efforts have now failed (Photo 53), probably as the footpaths have re-established themselves on the cliff edge. In order to minimise these threats the footpaths should be diverted off of the monument and the erosion scars should be repaired. Measures should be put in place to try and prevent the footpaths becoming re-established.

Overall the general condition of the monument is fair although it is continuously declining gradually due to coastal and footpath erosion. A very large sink hole is present on its southwestern side with near vertical cliffs, and there appear to be two further areas of slumping on its northern side which indicate that this thin strip of land is likely to collapse in the longer term (as ongoing and unstoppable coastal erosion). A footpath across this thin strip of land (Photo 54) is hastening surface erosion here.

There were no obvious in situ protective measures in place around the monument and it should be clearly marked with 'No digging' stars on its northern edge. Scrub encroachment is starting from the north as well which should be cut back and managed.



Photo 50: Coastal erosion on eastern edge of Flimston Bay fort.



Photo 51: Damage to wall near the medieval quay.



Photo 52: Footpath erosion near coastal edge on western edge of fort badly damaging the banks of the fort and erosion on cliff face.



Photo 53: Footpath erosion badly affecting the banks. Past remediation efforts have now failed and are exposed in the bank.



Photo 54: Footpath damage within interior of fort.

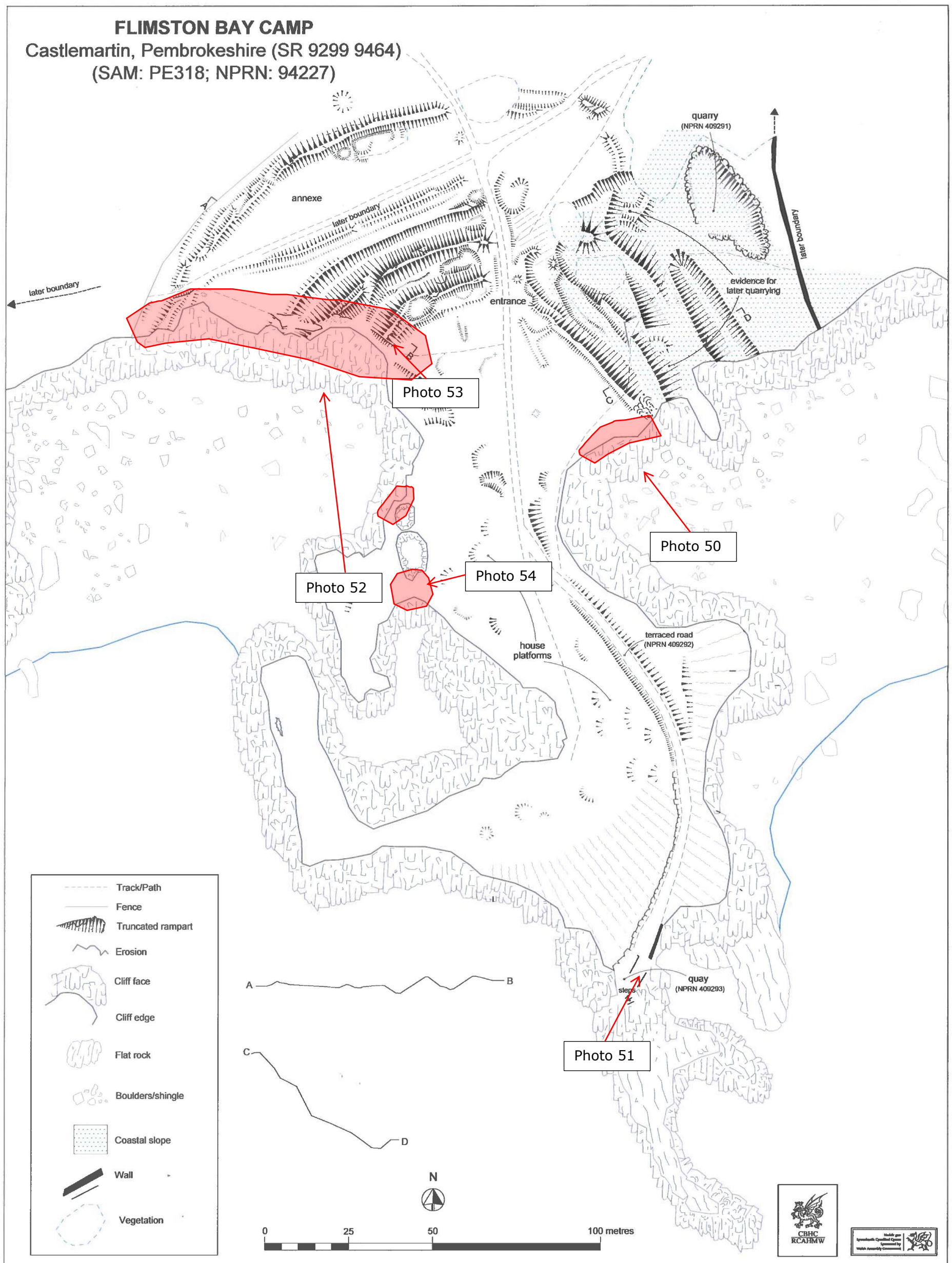


Figure 10: Flimston Bay Camp, (RCAHMW 2009), showing photograph locations and highlighting areas of footpath and recent cliff erosion

3.14 Crocksydam Camp

PRN Number:	604		NGR:	SR 93596 94326	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE319		Period:	Iron Age	
Form of monument:	Earthwork		Land use:	Pasture and bare ground (seaward side).	
MoD facilities on site:	None		Military Activity:	Over 50m away are tank tracks.	
Summary of monument:					
"Crossley refers to remains of a round stone hut to the north of the outcrop within the defences. Grimes described a floor of burnt clay 18 inches thick, strewn with Romano-British pottery of the 3rd and 4th century types, burnt and unburnt bones and other occupation debris...". Finds including pottery and other occupation debris from excavations indicate Roman occupation of Crocksydam Camp.					
Damage to site:					
Coastal is occurring with bare ground being exposed on the seaward sides. Recent activity of burrowing rabbits is visible but only affecting about 1% of monument at present. The interior and exterior of the monument is riddled with ant hills. Two large holes are present within the interior of the monument, which are of some age. Inspection date: 20.08.15					
Overall monument condition:	Fair		Monument Stability:	Gradual decline	
In situ protective measures:	None present				
Vulnerability:	Low / Medium	From what?	Coastal erosion on southern side, but majority of fort remains relatively stable.		
Management Recommendations:					
Ensure 'no digging' signs are placed in clearly visible locations around the monument and long term plans should be made to control burrowing rabbits.					

Current Condition

Crocksydam Camp is another promontory fort comprising defences across the landward end of the promontory. This camp appears to comprise only a single bank and ditch for its defences (Photo 55).

Coastal erosion is present on all but its northern side, although the majority of this appears relatively stable and the only sign of recent erosion on the cliffs is on the southern part of the monument which projects into the sea (Photo 56) and on part of its western edge (Photo 55).

Two large depressions in the interior of the camp on its eastern side indicate previous episodes of digging, although these are of some age and do not represent modern disturbance (Photo 57). It was noted that much of the ground surface inside and outside of the monument is covered in ant hills (Photo 57 & 58). Although the ground surface has obviously been altered by the ants, the extent of disturbance below ground is uncertain but presumably will be having a negative impact on the archaeology. In terms of the archaeology it would be good if the ant population was controlled, but any such works would need to be discussed with ecological specialists. Potentially the presence of the ants (as well as livestock grazing) is preventing scrub encroachment and retaining the area as coastal grassland.

There were no obvious in situ protective measures in place around the monument and it should be marked with 'No digging' stars on its northern edge. There is no evidence of significant footpath damage nor any signs of scrub encroachment. The area is used for sheep / livestock grazing which is keeping



Photo 55: General view across Crocksydam fort looking southwest

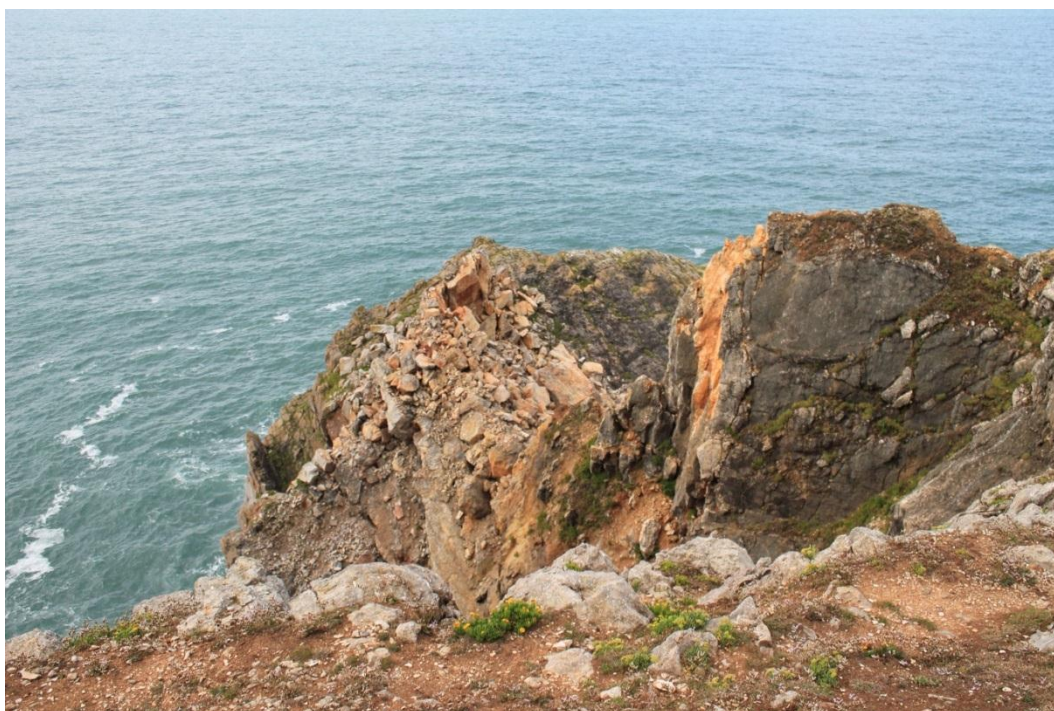


Photo 56: Viewing west across southern end of fort showing recent cliff collapse.



Photo 57: Viewing south west across edge of fort at pits/holes.



Photo 58: Viewing east across site showing significant number of ant hills littered throughout the interior of the monument.

3.15 Busckspool Camp

PRN Number:	610		NGR:	SR 9543 9340	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE320		Period:	Iron Age	
Form of monument:	Earthwork		Land use:	Pasture / coastal edge	
MoD facilities on site:	Radar station over 10m away and access track approx. 50m away.		Military Activity:	Unknown. Within firing range	
Summary of monument:					
<p>Buckspool is a promontory fort protected on three sides by high sea cliffs and on the fourth side by built defences. Owing to later disturbance the number of banks and ditches is unclear, but seems to be three. The inner bank and ditch is the most disturbed by quarrying, and the bank also seems to have been partially levelled. It is c. 30m long, runs across the narrow neck of the promontory, and the bank stands to c.70m above the interior of the fort. The central bank is the best defined. It curves for 104m, between 15m and 20m from the inner bank, and stands to 2m high over its ditch. A simple gap entrance lies c. 30m from the south end of the bank. There has been some rubble deposition in this ditch. The outer bank seems to define an annexe as it springs from the entrance through the inner bank and curves off to the north-northwest. The bank rises c.1m above the ditch. The interior slopes slightly. Numerous, perhaps as many as 20, terraces cut into the slope are the probably house platforms. Some Roman pottery has been found on the site. The fort is under coastal grass.</p>					
Damage to site:					
<p>Coastal erosion is particularly occurring on the western side where a large sink hole is located, further collapse is likely to occur.</p> <p>Erosion is being caused by cattle and footpath erosion damaging the banks of the monument and there is some signs of rabbits burrowing.</p> <p>Inspection date: 20.08.15</p>					
Overall monument condition:	Fair		Monument Stability:	Gradual decline	
In situ protective measures:	None present				
Vulnerability:	Medium	From what?	Ongoing coastal erosion.		
Management Recommendations:					
<p>The site should be marked with 'no-digging' stars.</p> <p>Rabbit populations should monitored and controlled if damage becomes more extensive.</p> <p>Remediation works may be required on some of the banks if erosion worsens and footpath routes should then be diverted.</p>					

Currently Buckspool Camp is in fair condition but likely to gradually decline mostly through coastal erosion. There is a large sink hole on the western side of the interior of the monument, where there is obvious signs that the western edge of it will collapse in the medium term (probably 5 years or more) (Photo 59). There is a natural arch under the small surviving bit of land which forms the western side of the sink hole, and slippage and slumping of material is present (Photo 59). All other seaward edges show some sign of gradual coastal erosion.

The extensive bank and ditch defences on the northeastern side of the monument are mostly in a good state of preservation, but some areas are beginning to erode. This seems to be through a mix of weathering, livestock damage and some footpath erosion (Photos 60 & 61).

There are a number of scraped areas within the interior of the fort which may be as a result of animal activity, but could potentially be caused by projectiles (Photo 62).

The majority of the interior of the fort away from the coastal edges survives in a good condition, with vegetation kept in control by livestock grazing (Photo 63). Possible indications of circular house platforms were also noted.

Overall the condition of the monument is fair but it is susceptible to gradual decline, particularly from further coastal erosion. The monument has no 'no digging' stars, which would be useful along its northern edge. Damage from cattle and footpaths across the banks defences is not extensive at this time, but this should be monitored and repairs and footpath diversions implemented, but this is not seen as an immediate threat at this time.



Photo 59: Western side of sink hole showing area likely to collapse in the medium term, which could exacerbate erosion in the area



Photo 60: Example of erosion to banks caused by cattle and general members of the public within the northeastern defences, viewing northeast



Photo 61: Further examples of erosion on the banks of the northeastern defences, with radar station behind, viewing south



Photo 62: Example of a number of scrapes observed in interior of fort, viewing northeast from southern part of the interior



Photo 63: View northeast through main part of the interior of the fort showing its generally good condition, and possible remains of circular house platforms

3.16 Linney Tobruk Shelters (Figure 11)

PRN Number:	1268		NGR:	SR 93596 94326	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE543		Period:	Modern 20 th Century	
Form of monument:	Above and below ground built structure (near demolished on surface)		Land use:	Pasture / coastal edge.	
MoD facilities on site:	track surfaces nearby		Military Activity:	Driver training / tank training / impact areas / rifle ranges.	
Summary of monument:					
<p>The monument comprises the remains of substantial mock-German defences built in 1943 especially for the British 79th Armoured Division, Royal Engineers to undertake beach landing and assault technique exercises in preparation for D-Day. The defences are located in the sand dunes and on low sea cliffs at the western end of Castlemartin range. They consist of a variety of gun positions located to maximize their firing effect and to blend in with the surrounding terrain, thus providing realistic training simulation conditions. The defences included 7 of these Tobruk 58c machine gun posts and additional anti-tank gun emplacements.</p> <p>The concrete Tobruk shelters built at Castlemartin were of the most common machine gun variety, designated as 58c, but also called a Ringstand). It comprised of a small concrete fortification which lay completely underground with a small neck-like opening flush with the ground making it very difficult to detect from ground level. The underground position consisted of a small foxhole type shelter, together with a magazine, which also served as an underground entrance. Most of the Tobruk shelters at Castlemartin were built to the standard German design and possessed external dimensions of 8' 2" (2.48m) in height, 12' 2" (3.7m) in length and 7' 8" (2.33m) in width. The floor measured 7" (0.18m) in thickness, whilst the walls and ceiling measured 1' 3" (0.38m) in thickness. The entrance was located in a side wall at the opposite end to the open neck and provided access to the magazine. The firing position was accessed via a short flight of step[s]. the open neck measured 2' 8" (0.81m) in diameter. A rail (the Ringstand) supporting the machine-gun mount ran around the inside of the neck, giving the gun a 360 traverse. No rails survive at Castlemartin. The examples at Castlmartin possess the words <i>Connell</i> and <i>Warren</i> inscribed into the concrete, presumably the name and location of the contractor who built them.</p> <p>PE543A – Northernmost Tobruk shelter – 88m gun position PE543B – Dual 55mm anti-tank gun position PE543C – Tobruk shelter PE543D – Tobruk shelter PE543E – Tobruk shelter PE543F – Tobruk shelter PE543G – Tobruk shelter PE543H – Single 50mm anti-tank gun position PE543I – Tobruk shelter</p>					
Damage to site:					
<p>Above ground features of structures have been removed and water damage is starting to affect the remaining structure.</p> <p>Debris is accumulating inside the structures below ground.</p> <p>Inspection date: 18.08.15</p>					
Overall monument condition:	Poor		Monument Stability:	Gradual decline.	
In situ protective measures:	None				
Vulnerability:	medium	From what?	Structural failure and scrub encroachment		
Management Recommendations:					
Clearly mark each monument with a 'no digging' star and no vehicle signs. Vegetation should be removed from the structural features to prevent further damage structural features should be repaired and made safe.					

Current Condition

The Tobruk shelters comprise surviving ground level and below ground elements. They were not originally included within the scope of the inspection, but as a number of them lay close to Crowback Tumulus and they were scheduled ancient monuments it was decided that these items should be inspected. The elements PE543F, PE543G, PE543H and PE543I were not inspected.

The surviving elements are in a poor condition and likely to continually decline through sea spray / sea salt eroding the concrete and reinforcing bars within (Photos 64 to 68). Nearly all of iron sheeting which would have been present within the shelters has now corroded away. There is slumping at the entrances to the magazines of all of the shelters observed.

Grasses are starting to cover the concrete surface of the structures making it difficult to delineate the edges. Inside the shelters modern debris is accumulating through windblown material, purposeful waste disposal and fragments of military equipment, possibly ordnance (Photo 68). These should be cleared to prevent additional material being purposefully disposed of into them.

Tobruk shelter PE543B was in the worst state of preservation of those that were inspected during the survey



Photo 64: View north across Tobruk shelter PE543C



Photo 65: View north across Tobruk shelter PE543B
(in a very poor state of preservation)



Photo 66: View south across Tobruk Shelter PE543D



Photo 67: View southwest across Tobruk shelter PE543E



Photo 68: View inside Tobruk shelter PE543C showing collection of debris material.

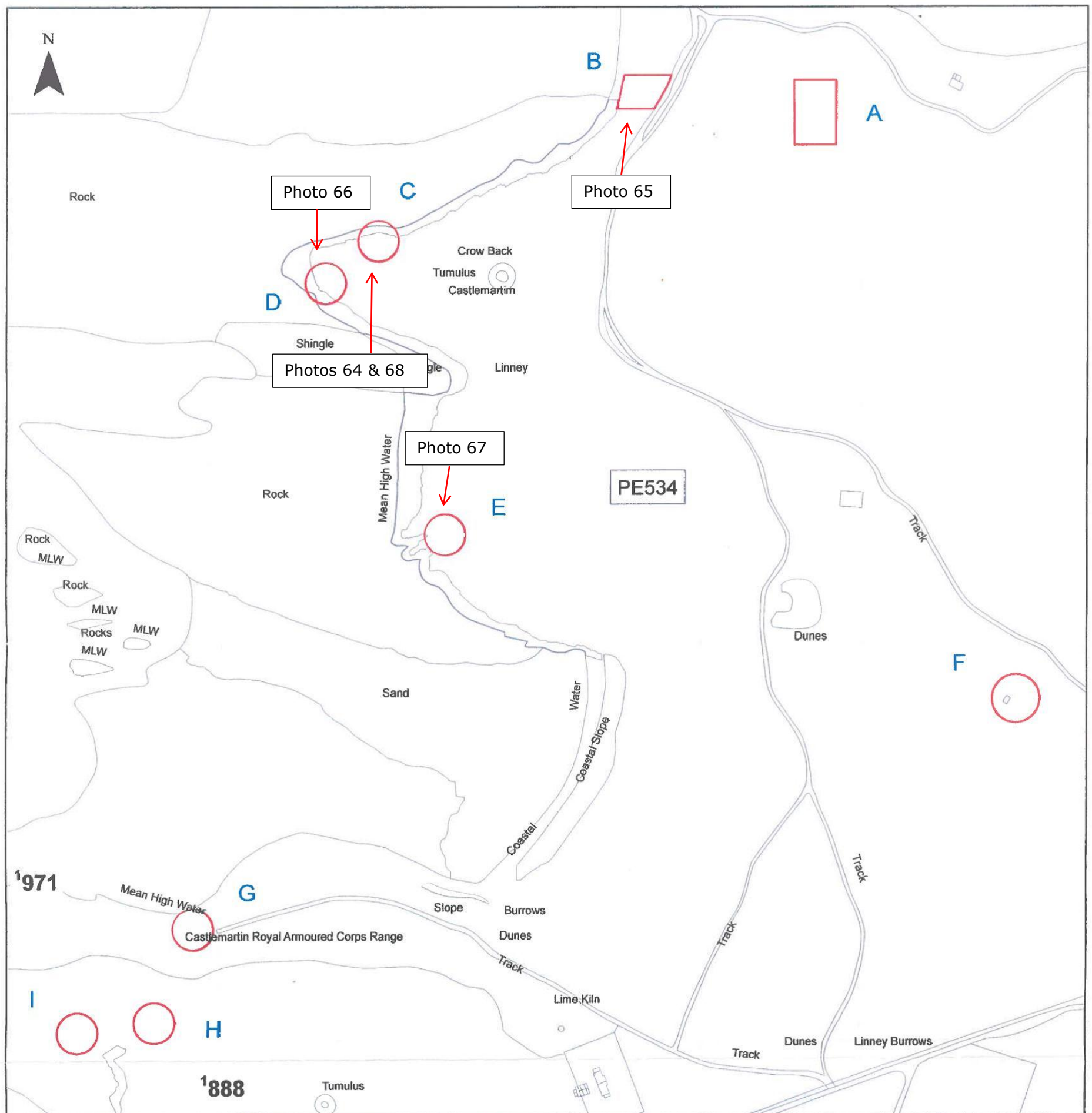


Figure 11: locations of Tobruk shelters (PE534) from Cadw scheduling information, showing locations of photographs (letters refer to the scheduling itemisation of the shelters)

3.17 St Govans Chapel

PRN Number:	59491		NGR:	SR 96705 92962	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE321 LB 17980		Period:	Medieval	
Form of monument:	Upstanding building	Land use:	coastal edge		
MoD facilities on site:	none		Military Activity:	none	
Summary of monument:					
<p>Below the sea-cliffs, 1 km W of St Govan's Head. Reached by a private road across the army RAC Range East. Access sometimes restricted. Services are still occasionally held in the chapel.</p> <p>Early mediaeval chapel built across a gap in the cliffs at the rock cleft where St Gobhan (Abbot of Dairinis, Co. Wexford, d.586) was believed to have hidden and been miraculously saved from pirates. The chapel and its well gained a reputation for the miraculous cure of lameness and eye-disease. They were described as 'famous' in the C 17. Single cell with a steeply pointed vault, 5.3 m by 3.8 m and about 5 m high. Aligned with its altar-end slightly N of E.</p> <p>Exterior: Limestone masonry in large blocks, roughly brought to courses, built directly off the rock. Part of the W wall is formed of the natural rock. S wall slightly battered at base. Modern pointed slate roof between slight verge parapets and with tile ridge. Empty bell-turret at W. The N entrance has an equilateral pointed arch. The entrance in the W wall has a segmentally curved lintel. Early or original small windows near the apex of the W and E gables with possible marks of bars. Another small window just above altar level in the S wall. A later large window has been formed in the S wall (it is already present at the time of Campbell's 1757 engraving). Also informal retaining-walls beside entrances and a long flight of steps down from the clifftop and others down further to the well. A third doorway leading to the rock-cleft is situated at the left of the altar at the top of a flight of six steps. This has its dressed lintel and jambs on the inside face of . e wall, suggesting the rock-cleft area was not regarded as external to the chapel but as a room integral to it and perhaps roofed over.</p> <p>Interior: Plastered walls and vault. Altar of rubble masonry with slightly projecting top formed of several pieces of stone. Although these top stones are very worn, they are perhaps only the masonry beneath a lost altar slab. No marks of consecration visible. Low benches against the N and S sides, the S one returning to abut the side of the altar. Rough stone floor which must be recent, as the floor was described in 1925 as clay. A line in the floor close to the altar may be a former step. Piscina in S wall at right of altar. Recess in wall beside N entrance.</p> <p>Listed Grade I as an important mediaeval pilgrimage chapel which continued to be frequented for miraculous cures down to the C 19. Information from Listed Building description</p>					
Damage to site:					
<p>The interior is damp as water runs down the cliff and through the floor of the chapel, but this is managed.</p> <p>There is no evidence of accidental damage, vandalism or obvious graffiti within or around the chapel from the numerous people that visit the chapel.</p> <p>Inspection date: 20.08.15</p>					
Overall monument condition:	Good		Monument Stability:	Stable	
In situ protective measures:	None				
Vulnerability:	Low	From what?	Water damage		
Management Recommendations:					
Monitor water damage.					

Current Condition

Structurally the chapel is in good condition and shows no obvious signs of decay (Photo 69), evidently being maintained and repaired. Internally the walls are suffering from damp which is affecting the remains of the plaster work (Photo 70). The Chapel should continue to be monitored for signs of structural decay and preventative measures taken

when necessary. The chapel was not included in the original specification for the inspection, but was considered worthwhile as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.



Photo 69: Exterior south facing wall of St Govans Chapel.



Photo 70: Interior east facing wall of St Govans Chapel.

3.18 St Govans Holy Well

PRN Number:	1268		NGR:	SR 96713 92946	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE321 LB 17981		Period:	Medieval	
Form of monument:	Upstanding structure		Land use:	coastal edge	
MoD facilities on site:	none		Military Activity:	none	
Summary of monument:					
<p>A holy well of possibly Early Medieval date associated with St Govans chapel (PRN 630). It is recorded on the 1865 1st edition and 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. The well housing measures 1.20 x 1.10 metres and is 1.30 metres high, made of limestone rubble. The well was known for healing in the 18th and 19th centuries (M.Ings, 2011, from various sources).</p> <p>About 25 m S of St Govan's chapel, reached by a flight of rough steps. Famous together with St Govan's chapel for cures of lameness and eye disease. It was fed by a spring but had been dry for many years when described in 1925. The well itself is a short shaft about 0.7 by 0.8 m. Wellhead building approximately square with an opening to the N side spanned by a stone lintel. Rough corbelled top sloping to S, E and W but rising to a rounded gable at N, very much restored. Also a boulder retaining-wall at N side of the well.</p> <p>Listed for historic interest and group value with St Govan's Chapel. Information from listed building description and HER</p>					
Damage to site:					
Some minor water damage.					
Inspection date: 20.08.15					
Overall monument condition:	Good		Monument Stability:	Stable	
In situ protective measures:	None				
Vulnerability:	Low	From what?	Water damage		
Management Recommendations:					
Monitor water damage and make repairs as necessary.					

Current Condition

The holy well appears to be in a good and stable condition at this time with no obvious need for concern, evidently being monitored and maintained (Photo 70). The condition of the well should continue to be monitored and taking remedial works undertaken as necessary.



Photo 70: View south of St Govans Holy Well.

4 MANORBIER RANGE

4.1 Old Castle Head Promontory Fort

PRN Number:	4223		NGR:	SS 0757 9666	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE405		Period:	Iron Age	
Form of monument:	earthworks		Land use:	grassland	
MoD facilities on site:	Missile testing range		Military Activity:	Missile firing over the monument	
Summary of monument:					
<p>Old Castle Camp is coastal promontory fort lying at 50m above sea level. It is naturally well-defended by high sea cliffs to the south and east. Existing descriptions of this site are confusing, but aerial photographs show an L-shaped bank and ditch to the north and west, constructed on a natural slope, defending the landward side of the promontory. The same photographs show what seems to be a second closely spaced bank and ditch on the north side. One the west side this outer defence runs further out defining a possible small annexe. The location of the entrance is unclear. The interior is roughly rectangular in shape, c. 140m E-W and 45m N-S. The Ordnance Survey recorded seven sub-rectangular huts within the interior, but these have not been recorded by later authorities. Aerial photographs (RCAHMS AP92-090-23) show a very clear circular feature towards the northwest corner of the interior - this could be an old military installation. The interior and defences have been impacted on by shells and other artillery, but the scars of these have now healed. The site is owned by the MoD and is now under grass.</p>					
Damage to site:					
<p>The monument is mostly in a fairly good state of preservation, covered from the majority in dense grasses. There are areas of more dense scrub vegetation within the monument and also running along its northern edge to the east.</p> <p>There are a number of impact craters on its northeastern side, and a missile shell (practice ordnance) was present at the base of the slope on the northern side of the fort.</p> <p>Inspection date: 11.08.15</p>					
Overall monument condition:	fair		Monument Stability:	Gradual decline	
In situ protective measures:	None visible				
Vulnerability:	Low/ Moderate	From what?	Ongoing coastal erosion and misdirected ordnance impacting into the monument		
Management Recommendations:					
<p>Erect 'no digging' signs</p> <p>Try and ensure that missile testing does not get directed at the monument</p>					

Current Condition

The promontory fort is in a fair state of preservation, mostly under threat from coastal erosion. The monument does not appear to have any steep cliffs around it where collapses could significant erosion in the medium term, so the erosion is more gradual. It was noted that the coastal edges comprise shelves of exposed bedrock, so presumably sea spray is eroding soils from the edges.

At the time of the survey, the main body of the fort was covered with thick lush grasses (Photo 71), with some smaller patches of scrub encroachment on its southern slopes. The eastern side of the northern defences were covered with denser vegetation and scrub (Photo 72). These were encroaching partially up the steeper bank on the northern side of the monument.

Military activity was however in evidence. At least six impact craters were noted on the western side of the defences of the monument. The craters ranged in size from around 1.5m in diameter to 0 3m in diameter. These were mostly grouped in and around grid reference SS 0750 9668 (Photos 73 & 74). Only one of these had exposed soil in the

bottom, all the others had vegetation covering them suggesting they were over 5 years old. The more recent crater was said to have been over a year old. One older crater was visible on the southern slopes of the monument (SS 07576 96665) (Photo 75).

No signs of animal activity were noted, although these could have been hidden by the dense grasses. A stone wall (presumably a former field boundary wall) was becoming exposed on the western side of the monument (Photo 76).



Photo 71: View east along Old Castle Head promontory fort showing main defences



Photo 72: View west along lower parts of northern defences showing dense scrub on lower parts of slope



Photo 73: Recent impact damage caused by live firing across the fort.



Photo 74: Evidence of older impact craters in same group as Photo 73



Photo 75: Evidence of old impact crater on southern slopes of monument



Photo 76: Stone field boundary wall becoming exposed in bank
on the eastern side of the monument

4.2 Radar Station, Old Castle Head (Figures 12, 13 & 14)

PRN Number:	33456	NGR:	SS 0733 9665
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE493	Period:	20 th Century
Form of monument:	earthworks	Land use:	grassland
MoD facilities on site:		Military Activity:	
Summary of monument:			
<p>Remains of a World War II radar station of the Coastal Defence system, later Chain Home Low radar network, designed to detect enemy aircraft (particularly low-flying and high-flying aircraft) and to plot shipping in the Bristol Channel, lie on steep southwest-facing slopes overlooking the Bristol Channel. There are three rectangular concrete buildings with flat roofs. The station was probably constructed around 1942 and would have been originally manned by the army prior to the take-over of the system by the Royal Air Force.</p> <p>The monument comprises three surviving elements:</p> <p>PE493A – Transmitter/receiver block; the easternmost and largest of the three buildings. It has four buttresses on the outer walls to strengthen them as the large aerial gantry was situated on the roof (the fittings still visible).</p> <p>PE493B – Stand-By Set House, the central building adjacent to PE493A. Roughly T-shaped in plan with the front of the building returning around the end of the building to form narrow porches. A low concrete mounting block survives on the inside.</p> <p>PE493C – Auxiliary Stand-by Set House. Almost identical to PE493B</p> <p>Information from Cadw scheduling description</p>			
Damage to site:			
<p>The buildings are built of brick with concrete roofs and floor slabs. They are in a fair state of preservation, although some patches of concrete were blown on the outer walls of the buildings where internal iron reinforcing mesh had corroded and expanded.</p> <p>A possible badger burrow was noted under the southeastern corner of PE493C.</p> <p>The interior of the Transmitter/receiver building PE493A, evidently retained a number of original metal fixtures (doors, conduits, switches etc) which have all corroded very badly.</p> <p>Structurally they seem quite sound.</p> <p>Inspection date: 11.08.15</p>			
Overall monument condition:	Fair	Monument Stability:	Gradual decline
In situ protective measures:	There are no protective measures visible, excluding PE493C which has been boarded shut and has no access signs due to it being a bat habitat. No access signs were found within PE493A, but these were face down in rubbish on the floor.		
Vulnerability:	Low	From what?	Continued weathering and reinforcing bar corrosion/failure due to salt from sea spray. Further corrosion of remaining fixtures within the transmitter/receiver building
Management Recommendations:			
<p>Continued monitoring of the buildings in order that remediation measures can be implemented before any serious structural damage occurs.</p> <p>Investigation of possible badger burrow under the western building to ensure it does not become larger or a sett form. If no longer used, then the hole should be infilled.</p>			

Current Condition

Three structures of the radar station still survive, with no other elements noted during the site visit (Photos 77, 78 & 79). The structures are relatively sound, being built of brick with reinforced concrete roofs and also floor slabs. Potentially some of the access roads and concrete hard standings still used by the Manorbier range may originate from the radar station.

A large animal burrow was noted under the southeastern corner of the western building (PE493C) (Photo 80).



Photo 77: Transmitter/receiver building PE493A, looking northeast



Photo 78: Stand-By Set House PE493B, viewing northeast



Photo 79: Auxiliary Stand-By Set House, viewing north



Photo 80: Animal burrow under southeastern corner of PE493C

Patches of concrete have blown from the seaward sides of all of the buildings, caused by salt from sea spray penetrating the walls and causing the iron reinforcing bars within the concrete to corrode and expand (Photo 81). Corrosion of other iron fixtures and fittings was noted within the Transmitter / receiver building PE493A, including light switches, conduits and two sets of iron doors (Photos 82 & 83).



Photo 81: Area of blown concrete on northwestern wall of PE493C showing exposed reinforcing bars underneath



Photo 82: Interior of Transmitter / Receiver Building PE493A, showing badly corroded iron doors on northeastern side



Photo 83: Interior of Transmitter / Receiver Building PE493A, showing almost totally corroded iron doors on northwestern end

The roofs of the structures seem to be in a good state of repair and the fixings for the former gantry aerial still survive on the Transmitter / Receiver building (Photo 84).



Photo 84: View southwest across the roofs of PE493A and PE493B, with the fittings for the gantry aerial still visible on the roof of the Transmitter / Receiver building

The buildings should continue to be monitored to observe for any structural failure or need for remedial works. The animal burrow, if unoccupied, should be backfilled to stabilize the floor of the building. The no entry signs within the Transmitter / Receiver building should be repaired and reattached to prevent unauthorized access.

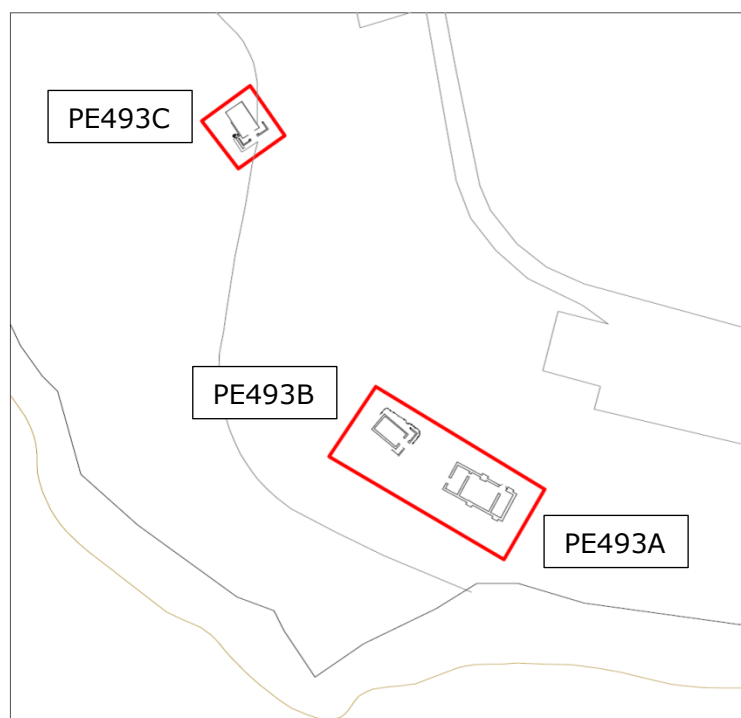


Figure 12: Layout of Manorbier Chain Home Low Radar Station buildings PE493

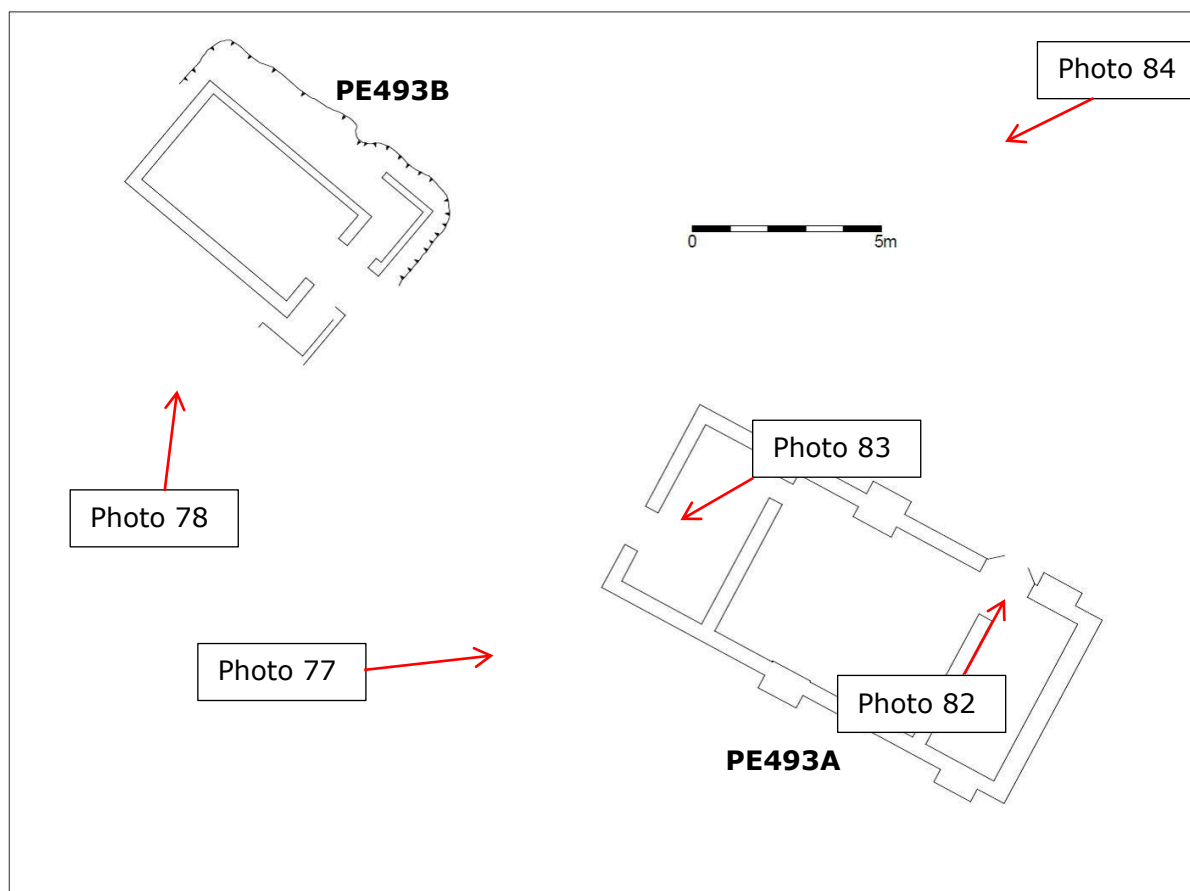


Figure 13: Layout of Transmitter / Receiver Building PE493A and Auxiliary Stand-By Set House PE493B showing photograph locations

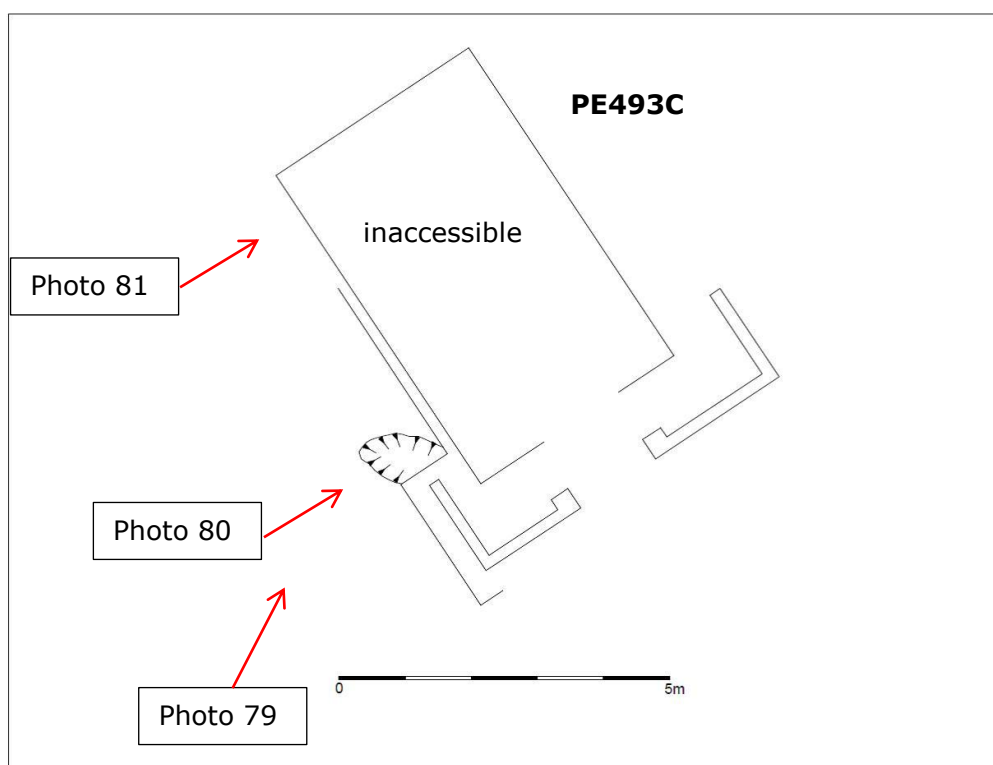


Figure 14: Layout of Auxiliary Stand-By Set House PE493Cs showing photograph locations

5 PENALLY TRAINING AREA

5.1 Penally World War I Practice Trenches

PRN Number:	49608		NGR:	SS 1120 9855	
SAM / Listed Building Number:	PE483		Period:	20 th Century	
Form of monument:	earthworks		Land use:	Pasture / coastal edge	
MoD facilities on site:	None		Military Activity:	Rifle ranges nearby	
Summary of monument:					
The trenches represent a typical set of fortifications intended to prepare servicemen for the rigours of World War One. Surviving features included two main trenches with many fire bays, parapets, paradors and traverses.					
Damage to site:					
Erosion is occurring through weathering, animal action (including sheep tracks, hollows and rabbit burrows), and vegetation encroachment					
Inspection date: 28.08.15					
Overall monument condition:	Fair		Monument Stability:	Slowly degrading	
In situ protective measures:	None				
Vulnerability:	Low	From what?	Livestock damage, vegetation encroachment and rabbit burrows		
Management Recommendations:					
Cut back the encroaching vegetation to enable grass to grow through and enable grazing.					
Control rabbit population.					

Current Condition

The Penally World War I practice trenches cover a large area. The main body of earthworks are associated with a typical trench warfare layout. This includes front line trenches (crenellated arrangement facing north) (Photo 85); second line trench system (also crenellated lying to the south) (Photo 86); connecting communication trenches between the two; associated island traverses; weapons pits and other associated infrastructure / command areas. Parapets are located on the northern side of the trenches. The earthworks for this area of the trenches survive relatively well except on its eastern side where the earthworks become far less distinct and are also now covered with dense vegetation.

To the south of the main trenches lies a roughly oval arrangement of trenches forming a defended redoubt. This includes an almost complete perimeter trench with connecting trenches and defined areas within. The earthworks for these trenches are far slighter and it is difficult to follow them clearly on the ground, although they show up well from aerial photography.

The trench edges were originally supported with wattle panels and possibly sandbags. These have long since failed and over the last 100 years the trench edges and parapets have slowly denuded, infilling them. The full depth of the trenches is no longer visible. Some weathering erosion is visible in some of the steeper sides of the trenches as would be expected (Photo 87). It is presumed that the differential survival of the trench earthworks is due to underlying geology, possibly with harder bedrock being present where the trenches survive best on the western side of the site.

There is no evidence of military activity taking place on the monument. There are no 'no digging' stars around the monument.

The coastal path runs to the south of the earthworks, with an additional public footpath running along the northeastern side. A recently erected information board is present on the higher ground to the southwest of the trenches providing visitors with quite a good view across the earthworks.

The land is grazed by sheep, which keeps the vegetation down across the majority of the site area, although it has led to some sheep track (Photo 88) and hollow erosion (Photo 89). Overall the damage to the monument from unchecked vegetation would be far worse than the slight damage they are presently causing.

Rabbit burrows were noted through parts of the second line trench system (Photo 90). The damage could become quite extensive if the rabbit population remains unchecked, so some control is recommended.

Dense vegetation and scrub (including bracken, thistles and other scrubland plants) is encroaching onto the monument from the eastern side. This is more extensive than was present during the 2004 survey by Wessex Archaeology and aerial photography by RCAHMS in 2007. The scrub would be best cut to enable the grasses to grow through and livestock to begin grazing the area again. This may need to be repeated every 5 years or so.



Photo 85: View east along front line trenches, with parapet visible



Photo 86: View east across second line trench system showing traverses



Photo 87: Large area of erosion at southwestern end of main trench system, viewing south



Photo 88: View south across junction of communication trenches with sheep tracks and other erosion



Photo 89: Sheep hollow or animal scrape on northern side of second line trenches



Photo 90: Animal burrow within trench edges



Photo 91: Vegetation encroachment on the eastern side of the Penally World War I practice trench system



Photo 92: View southeast across the trench system,
with the new information panel in foreground



Figure 15: Areas of erosion and other damage to the Penally World War I practice trenches, PE483 recorded on 28/08/2015
Overlaid on outline plan of the main trench system from Wessex Archaeology 2004

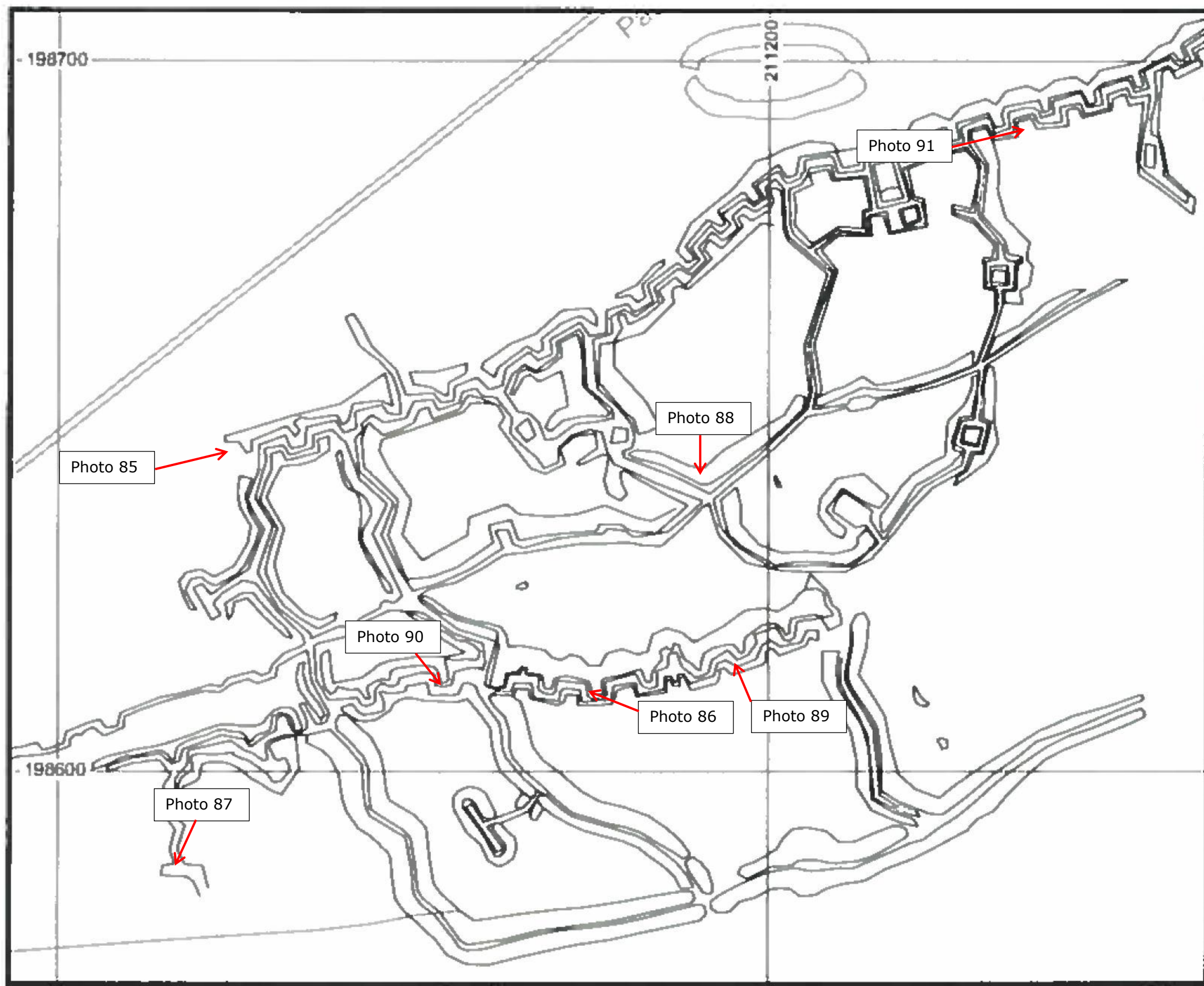


Figure 16: Location of photographs of the Penally World War I practice trenches, PE483 recorded on 28/08/2015
Overlaid on outline plan of the main trench system from Wessex Archaeology 2004

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The condition survey has fulfilled the required scope of work as determined by Landmarc Support Services. Condition surveys have been carried out of all of the monuments identified with the addition of three additional sites which are also scheduled ancient monuments (and listed buildings in two cases) lying within the Castlemartin Range area.
- 6.2 These additional monuments inspected were the Linney Tobruk Shelters (PE534); St Govan's Chapel (PE321; LB 17980) and the adjacent St Govan's Well (PE321; LB 17981).
- 6.3 Each of the sites inspected is discussed individually above with accompanying photographs and plans where relevant. An archive of all of the inspection information has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services which will be stored by the Dyfed Historic Environment Record within information files for the various sites.
- 6.4 The previous Quinquennial inspection information of the sites was not made available prior to the survey, so comparisons were made with previous surveys for which records have been made or a base line of information has been established which can be used to measure against at the next Quinquennial survey (the information will be available through the HER).
- 6.5 Overall the majority of sites are not being affected by military activities within the three sites, excluding Old Castle Head promontory fort at Manorbier which lies within a firing line for the missile testing range; the cowsheds at Pricaston Farmhouse where mortar shells were noted; and Linney Head Promontory Fort where projectile scrapes and shell fragments were noted.
- 6.6 The main threats to the promontory forts which lie within the ranges come from coastal erosion. This is most evident on the forts on the south coastline of the Castlemartin Range where near vertical cliffs are present. Sink holes are present within two of the forts, Flimston Bay Camp and Buckspool Camp. Areas of slumping on the outer defences of the promontory forts are also very evident at Flimston and Linney Head. It will not be possible to mitigate against coastal erosion.
- 6.7 Livestock grazing occurs across most of the sites inspected which is overall not having a significantly damaging effect on the monuments. Footpath erosion from visitors is however causing problems at Flimston Bay Camp and Linney Head Camp. Some remediation works and footpath diversion is suggested.
- 6.8 The encroachment of scrub vegetation is most evident on Bullibar and Bullibar East Camps, Linney deserted medieval village and Brownslade barrow as well as within all of the three former farmhouses: Pricaston; Flimston and Brownslade. Regimes of vegetation cutting is suggested for a number of these sites and certainly within the three former farmhouses, especially where present on walls.
- 6.9 Wild animal disturbance through burrowing is mostly evident at Penally, but at present this is not at worrying levels, although will need to be monitored in case animal levels need to be checked. An abundance of ant hills was noted at Crocksydam Fort, which could well be causing a negative impact on the archaeology.
- 6.10 Prior to the implementation of any suggested mitigation measures, appropriate permissions will be required from Cadw or the local planning authority. For the scheduled monuments, Scheduled Monument Consent may be required prior to undertaking any works or remediation. Listed Building consent may be required for the listed buildings. Consultation may also be needed with Natural Resources Wales to ensure that the works do not impact upon any protected flora or fauna, or ecologically designated sites will also be required.

SOURCES

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey 2003 1:50 000 Pembrokeshire.

APPENDIX 1:

CONDITION SURVEY FORM USED FOR THE INSPECTION

DAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES CONDITION SURVEY RECORDING SHEET

MONUMENT NAME:

SAM / LISTED BUILDING

Reference Number:

PRN Number:

Any other designation:

NGR:

Period:

County:

Date of record:

Recorded By:

FORM OF MONUMENT: *Please tick all boxes which apply*

Earthwork

Levelled (ie cropmark)

Upstanding structural features

Upstanding structure or building

Findspot

Built over

FORM OF EARTHWORK / STRUCTURAL FEATURE

Approximate extents of monument (m):

% of estimated original site surviving:

Maximum vertical height (m):

LAND USE *tick appropriate boxes for conditions on site in column A and indicate %, tick column B to indicate presence of other types of land use within 10m of site*

Type	Usage	Further info	✓	(A) on-site % cover / use	(B) Close to site within 10m
Agriculture	Arable				
	Pasture				
Grassland	Mown / garden				
	Coastal edge				
	Bare ground				
Forestry	Coniferous				
	Deciduous				
	Mixed				
	Scrub				
Civilian	Road / track				
	Buildings				

MOD Facilities on or close to site

Type	Description	✓	(A) on-site % cover / use	(B) Close to site within 10m
Buildings				
Hard-standings				
Runway				
Track surface				
Security fencing				
Landsaped areas				
Other (specify)				
Naval dock				

DAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES CONDITION SURVEY RECORDING SHEET

Military Activity (where known)

Manoeuvre area				
Recreation area				
Engineer training				
Driver training				
Tank training				
Impact area				
Camps				
Drop zone				
Rifle ranges				
Garrison				
FIBUA training				
Airfield				
Other (specify)				

DAMAGE TO SITE/STRUCTURE AND IMMEDIATE LOCALITY;

In (A) tick appropriate box to indicate damage on-site and note approximate percentage of site affected. Note if damage is current within the last year, Recent within last 3 years or old more than 3 years). In (B) simply tick to indicate presence of type of damage within 10metres (35 feet of monument)

	(A) Directly on monument (estimate % disturbed)						(B) within 10m of monument (tick if present)		
Damage type	Current		Recent		Old		Current	Recent	Old
Vehicle damage		%		%		%			
Shelling		%		%		%			
Digging		%		%		%			
Collapse / failure of structural features		%		%		%			
Removal of structural material		%		%		%			
Coastal erosion									
Water erosion		%		%		%			
Over grazing		%		%		%			
Cattle / livestock erosion									
Ploughing		%		%		%			
Development encroachment		%		%		%			
Burrowing – badger		%		%		%			
Burrowing – rabbits		%		%		%			
Burrowing – moles		%		%		%			
Footpath erosion		%		%		%			
Tipping		%		%		%			
Scrub encroachment		%		%		%			
Tree damage (wind blown)		%		%		%			
Other (specify)		%		%		%			
		%		%		%			
		%		%		%			
		%		%		%			

DAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES CONDITION SURVEY RECORDING SHEET

MONUMENT CONDITION (tick appropriate box)

Not found		Good		Fair		Poor	
-----------	--	------	--	------	--	------	--

MONUMENT STABILITY (tick appropriate box)

Rapid decline		Gradual decline		Stable		Improving	
---------------	--	-----------------	--	--------	--	-----------	--

IN SITU PROTECTIVE MEASURES tick where appropriate to indicate presence and condition of protective measures If none present tick here:

	Good condition	Average condition	Poor condition
No digging (star) or sign			
No vehicle signs			
Agricultural penning			
Palisaded			
Dragons teeth			
Fenced			
Screen of trees			
Temporary repair or support			
Burrowing animal control			
Other (specify type)			

VULNERABILITY (tick appropriate box and add detail to describe any observed threats man-made or natural)

If not considered vulnerable tick here:

Low		From what?
Medium		From what?
High		From what?

PHOTOS

Photo No.	Description	Direction	Scale

DRAWINGS OR OTHER SURVEY INFORMATION (tick if completed and add reference)

Site drawings		
Survey Information		
Other (specify)		

DAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES CONDITION SURVEY RECORDING SHEET

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS:

tick initial ideas required for management action to be referred on for appraisal and action

Recommended Actions (tick as many as required and define urgency)	Required	Timescale (urgent, medium, long term)
Prepare Management Plan		
Mark monument with 'no digging' signs (star signs or equiv)		
Mark monument with 'no vehicle' signs		
Repair extant 'no digging' signs (star signs or equiv)		
Repair extant 'no vehicle' signs		
Restrict access – enclose within fence		
Restrict access – enclose within palisade		
Repair protective fence		
Repair protective palisade		
Deflect vehicles off monument – dragon's teeth		
Divert vehicle track off monument		
Harden earth tracks over or in vicinity of monument		
Divert footpath off monument		
Clear scrub		
Clear trees		
Remove vegetation off structural features		
Make safe structural features		
Shape plantation to remove risk to monument		
Control rabbits		
Control moles		
Relocate badgers		
Remove from ploughing		
Reduce stocking levels		
Relocate fence/s		
Relocate trough/s		
Relocate gate/s		
Enter into management agreement with tenant farmer		
Pursue countryside stewardship grant		
Repair erosion scars		
Move targets		
Mark on establishment map		
Bring to attention of site users during briefings		
Structural repair required		
Other (specify)		

AUDIT ACTION OF SURVEY INFORMATION

Once the form has been completed and checked a copy should be sent to Landmarc

Form checked (name and date)	Recommendations / Actions discussed
Copy of form sent to Landmarc (name and date)	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW: CASTLEMARTIN RANGE, MANORBIER RANGE AND PENALLY TRAINING AREA

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2015/50

**Hydref 2015
September 2015**

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date 09/10/15

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

James Meek

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date 09/10/15



Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd
gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you
may have on the content or presentation of this report

