

A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SR89, SR99, SS09 AND SS19



Prepared by Cambria Archaeology for Cadw

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A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROEKSHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SR89, SR99, SS09 AND SS19

Gan / By

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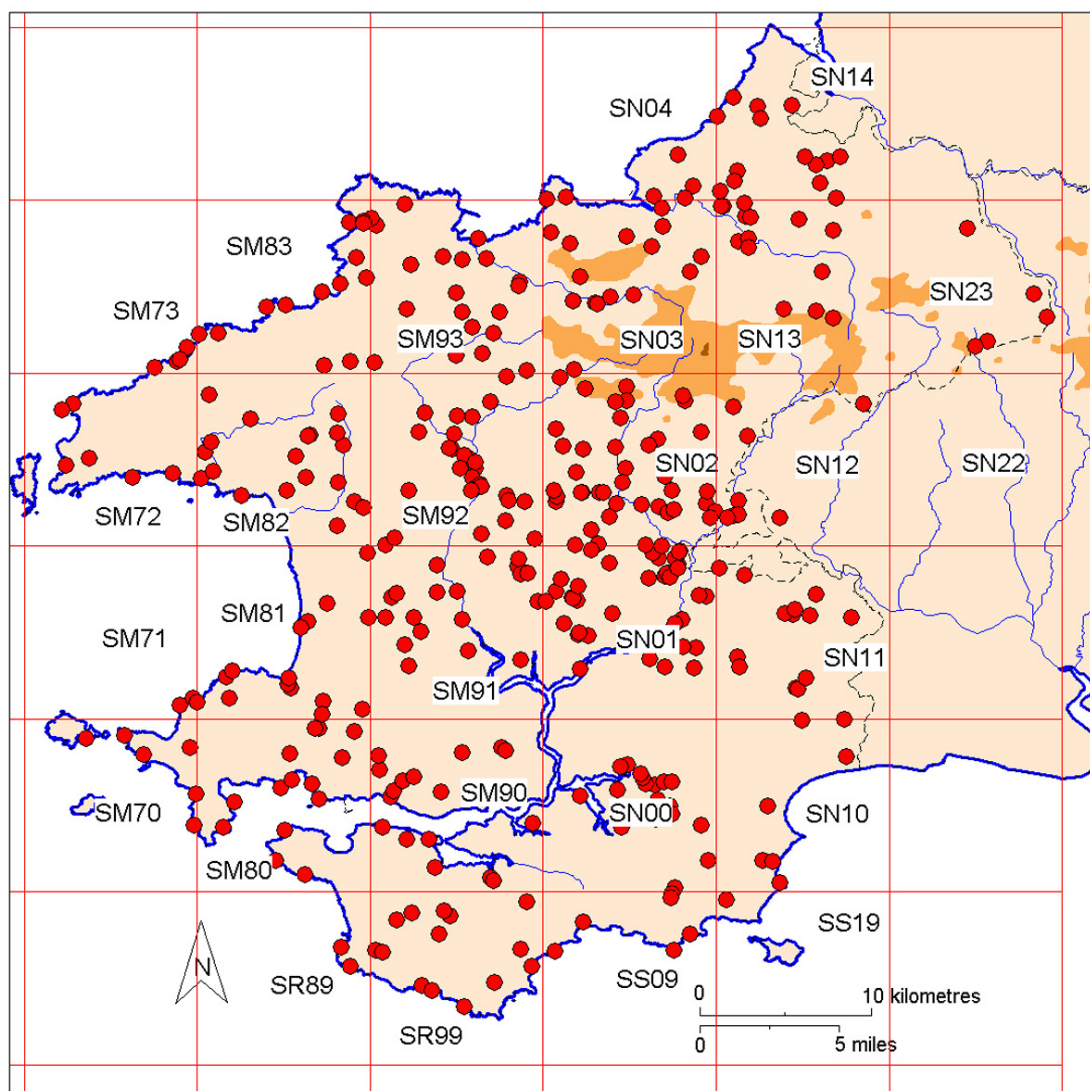
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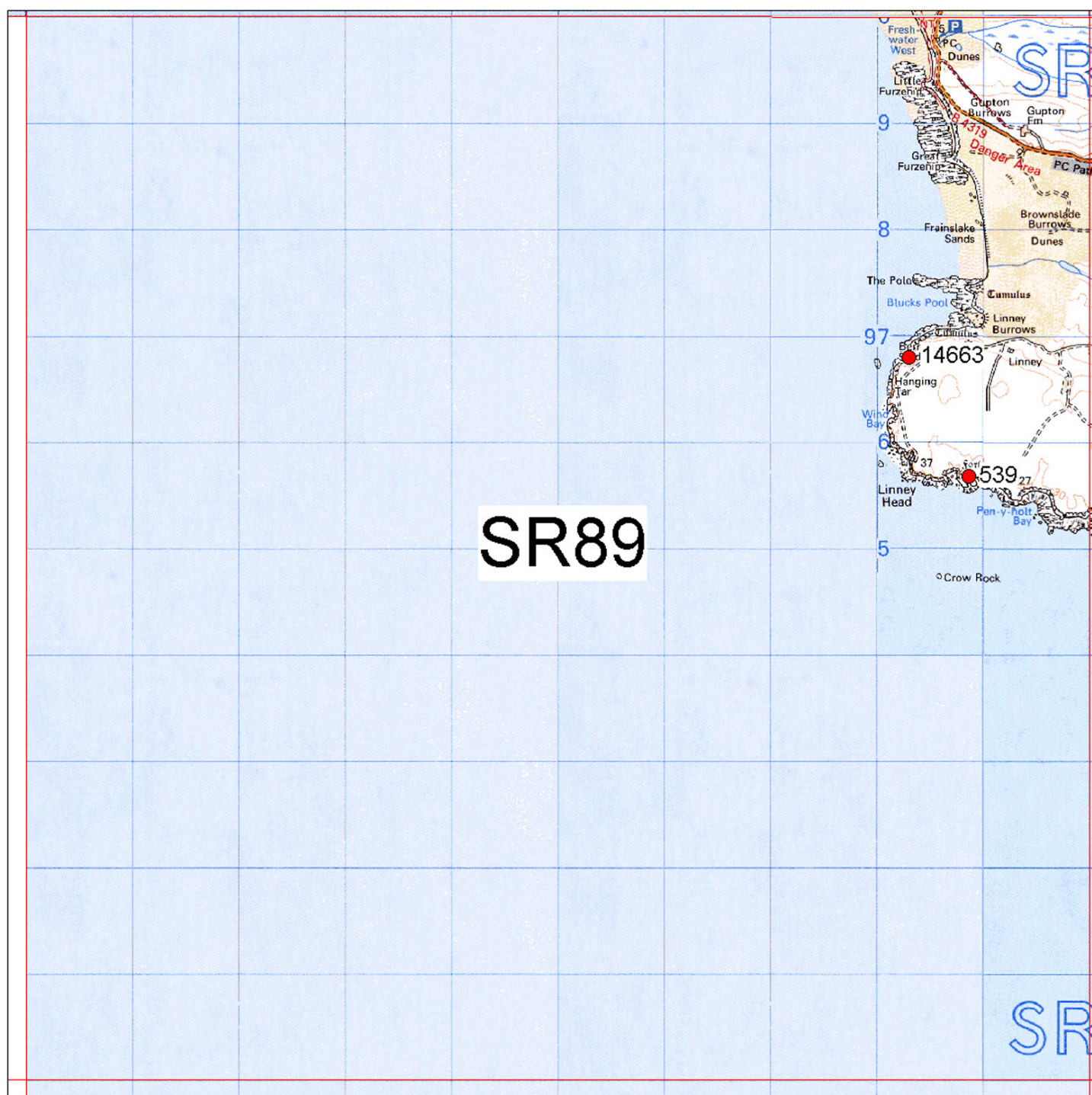
SITE GAZETTEER OF 10KM GRID SQUARES SR89, SR99, SS09 and SS19

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

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



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



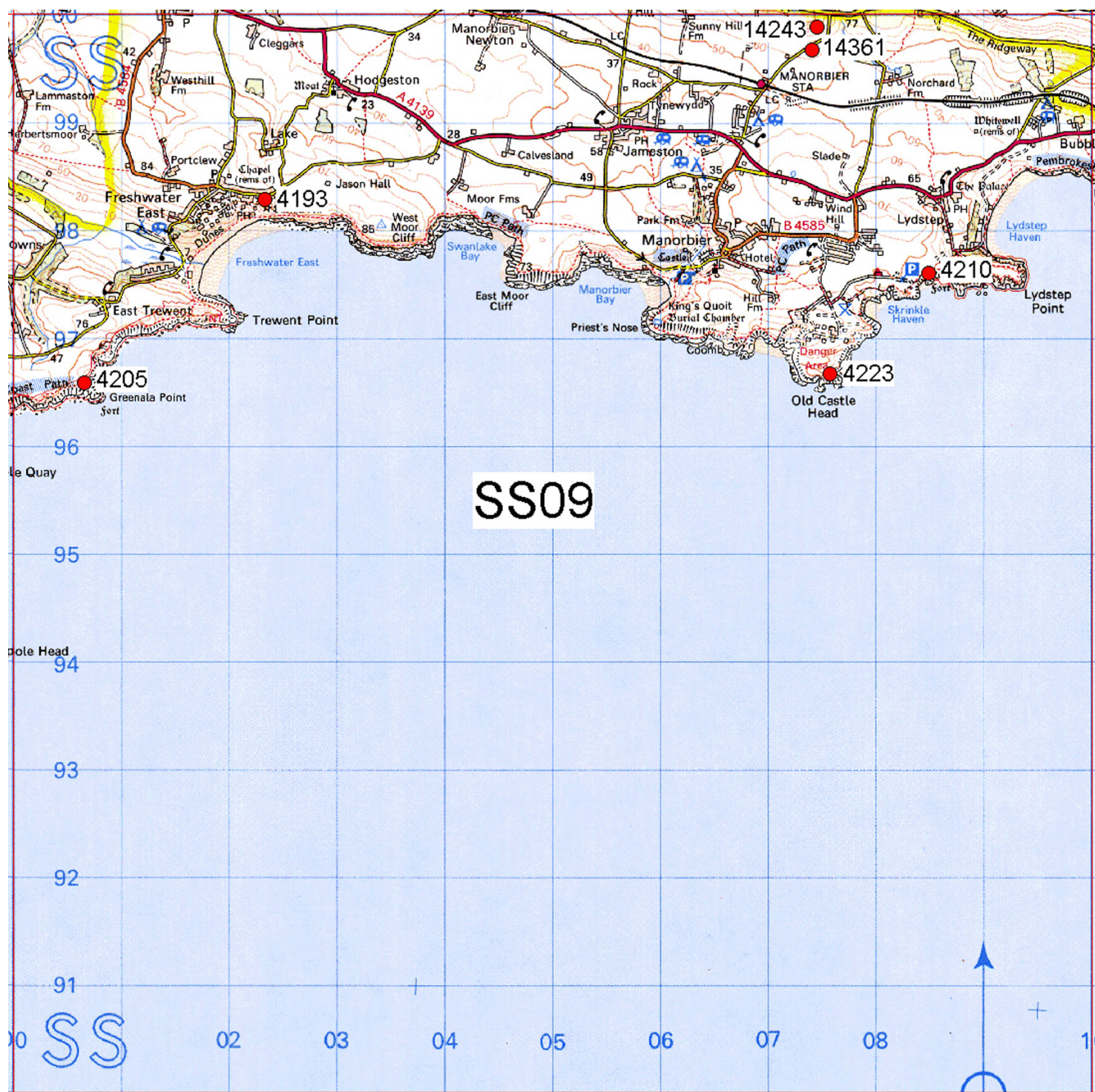
1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SR89.

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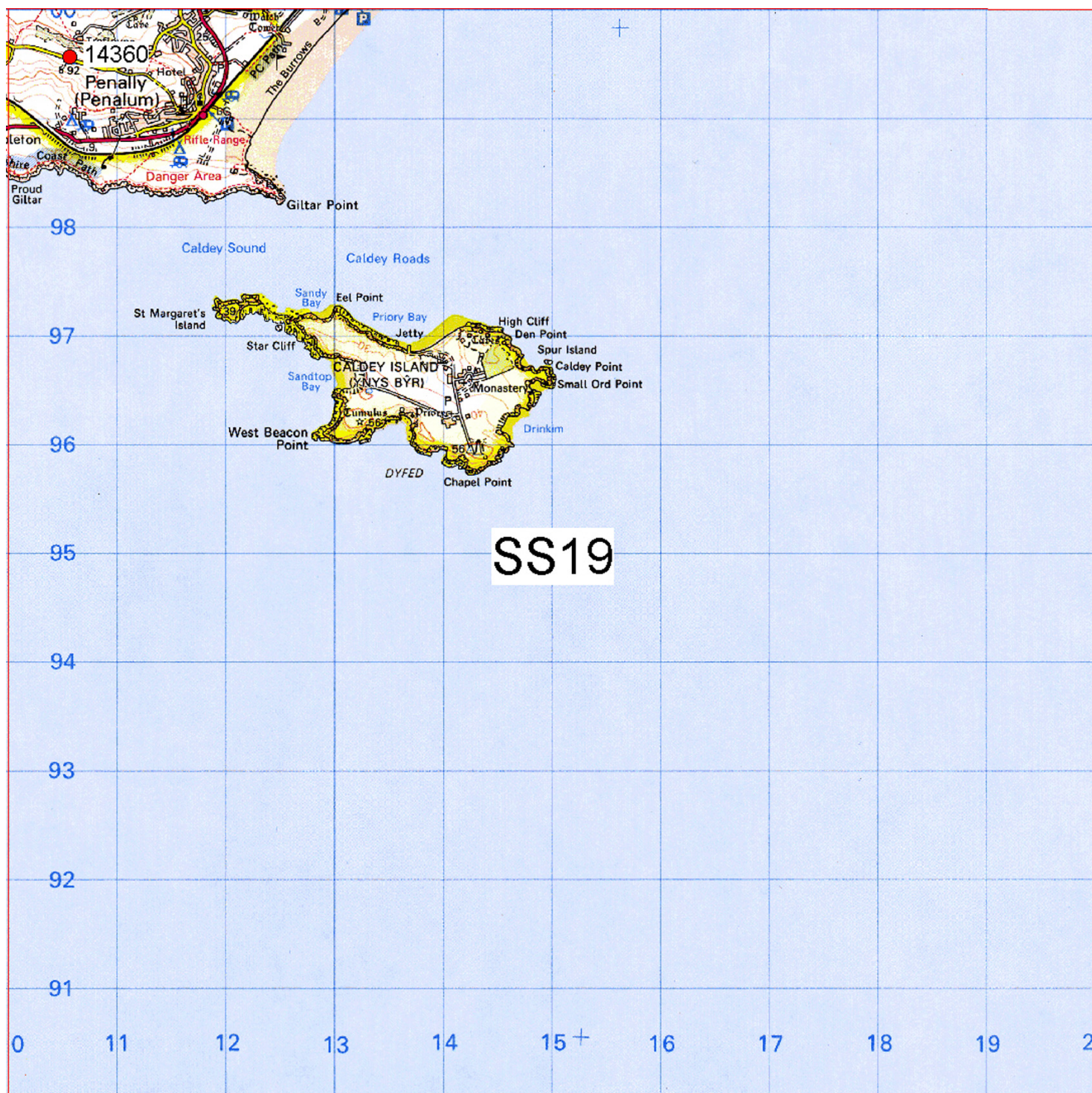
1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SR99

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1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SS09.

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1: 50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SS19.

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539 LINNEY HEAD

PRN 539 NGR SR88861956

SITE NAME LINNEY HEAD; HEAD OF MAN

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Linney Head is a good example of a coastal promontory fort occupying a very exposed position on the far south west of Pembrokeshire. The site is naturally protected by vertical limestone cliffs to the west, south and east and by built defences to the north. It is of two phases. The earlier phase consists of faint traces of a bank and ditch defending a sub-promontory c. 65m by 40m within the main fort. The second phase comprises a bivallate defence running for approximately 135m across the neck of the promontory with an entrance mid-way along them, and defending an area c. 146m by 85m. To lines of widely-spaced bank and ditch lie to the west of the entrance, the outer line of which curves into towards the entrance. There is a possible bastion mound outside the east side of the entrance, with a short curving length of ditch and bank outside it. However, the defences to the east of the entrance are univallate only. The site is under short, coastal grass and is severely affected by coastal erosion - large patches of soil are eroding off the interior close to the cliff edge and parts of the cliff are also collapsing, particularly at the western end of the defences, revealing a section of the banks and ditches, including a buried soil beneath a bank. Quarrying has also taken place at the western end at some time. Since World War Two the fort has lain within the Castlemartin firing range, and has been pockmarked by shell holes. It has now been taken out the impact zone.

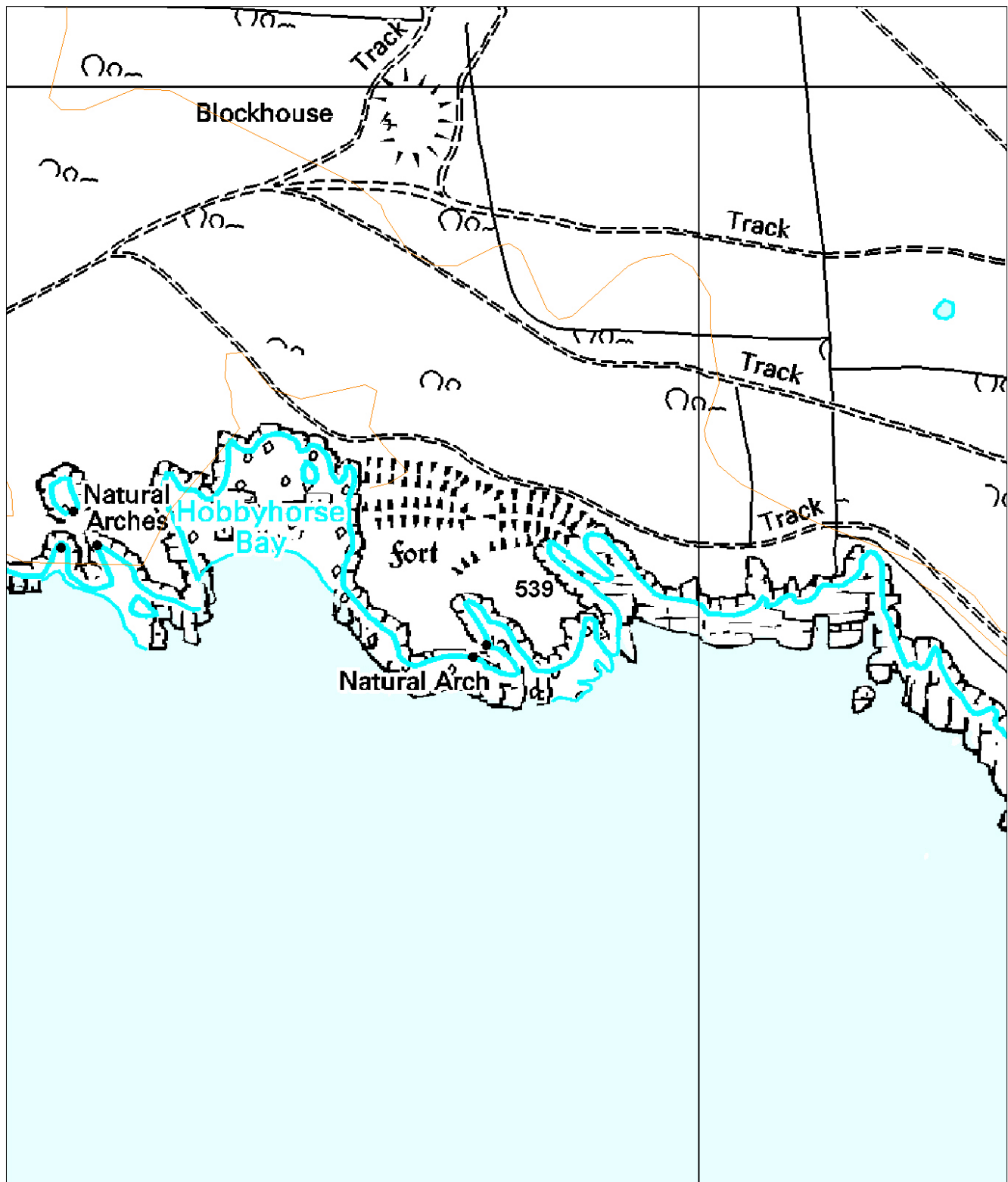
K Murphy 30 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 539 Cambria Archaeology reference AP92-082.13



Ground photograph of 539 looking West along fort ramparts.



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Scale 1:5000

549 BULIBER

PRN 549 NGR SR90283966

SITE NAME BULLIBER; WARMANS HILL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Buliber 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.

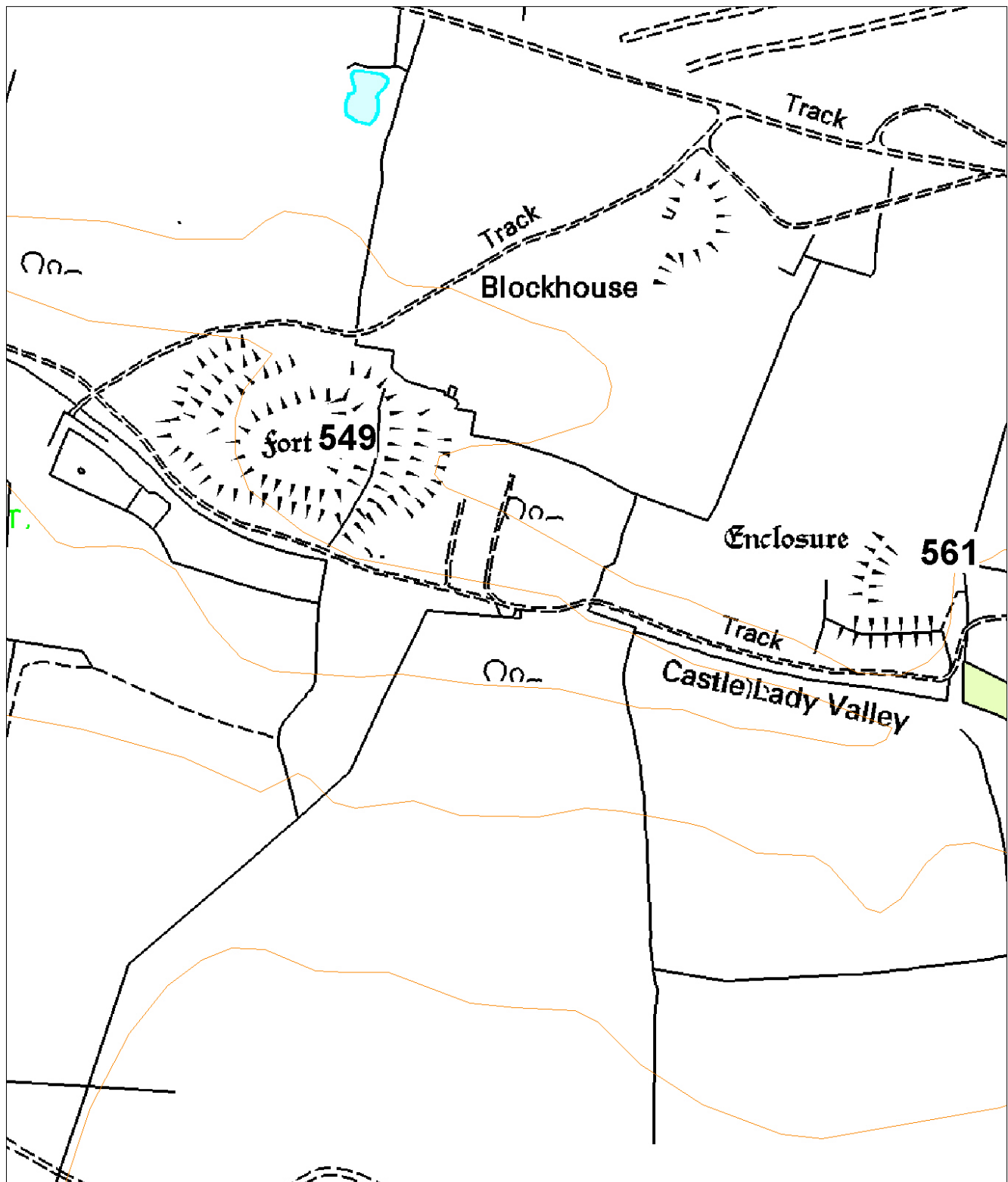
K Murphy 4 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 549 RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_0567.



Ground photograph, distant view of fort 549 from the N.



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Scale 1:5000

561 BULIBER CAMP

PRN 561 NGR SR90688965

SITE NAME BULLIBER CAMP EAST; WARMANS HILL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

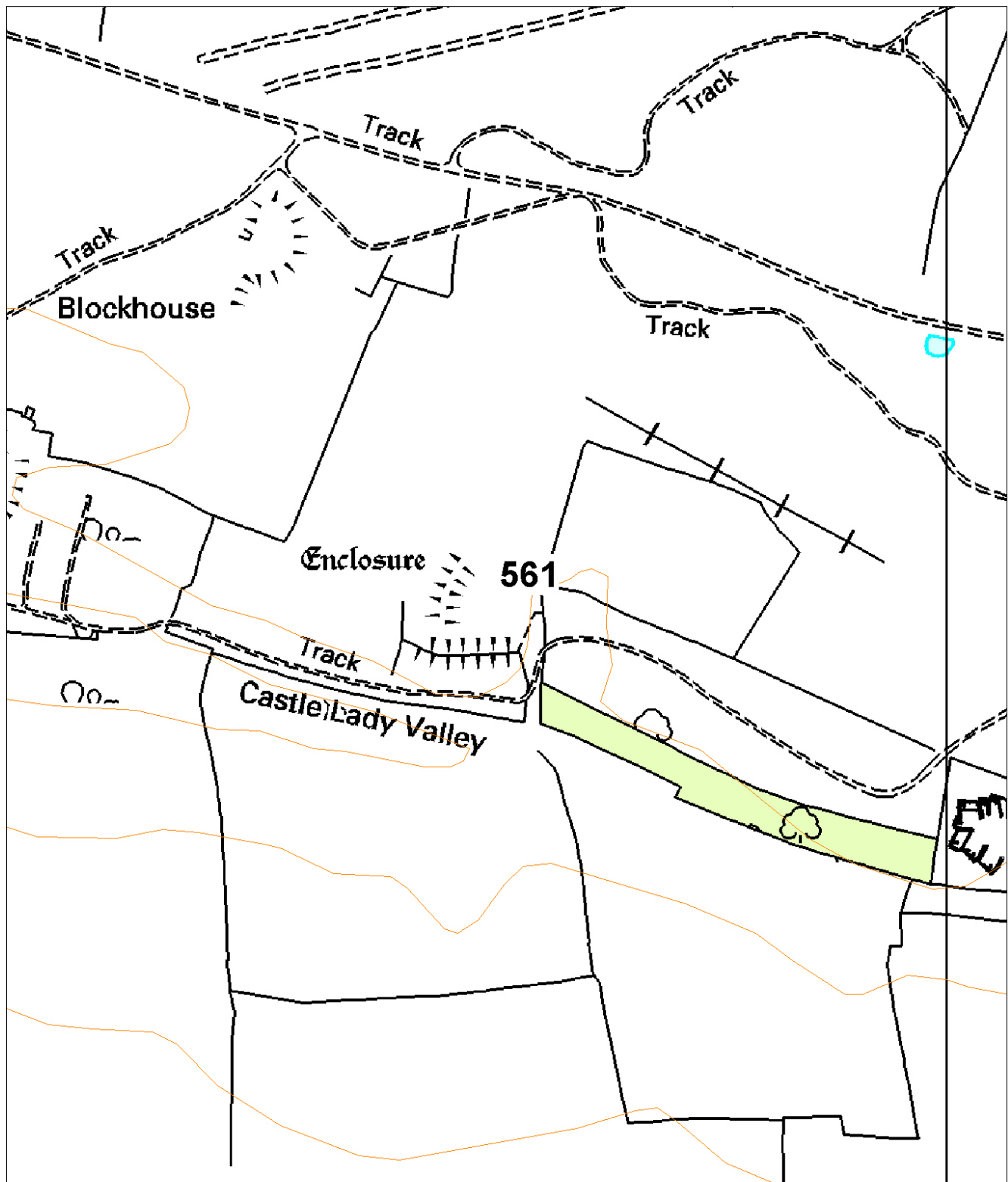
DESCRIPTION

Bulliber 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 is under bracken and low scrub.

K Murphy 5 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



Ground photograph of defensive bank of enclosure 561.



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Scale 1:5000

564 CASTLEMARTIN

PRN 564 NGR SR91529840

SITE NAME CASTLEMARTIN CASTLE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

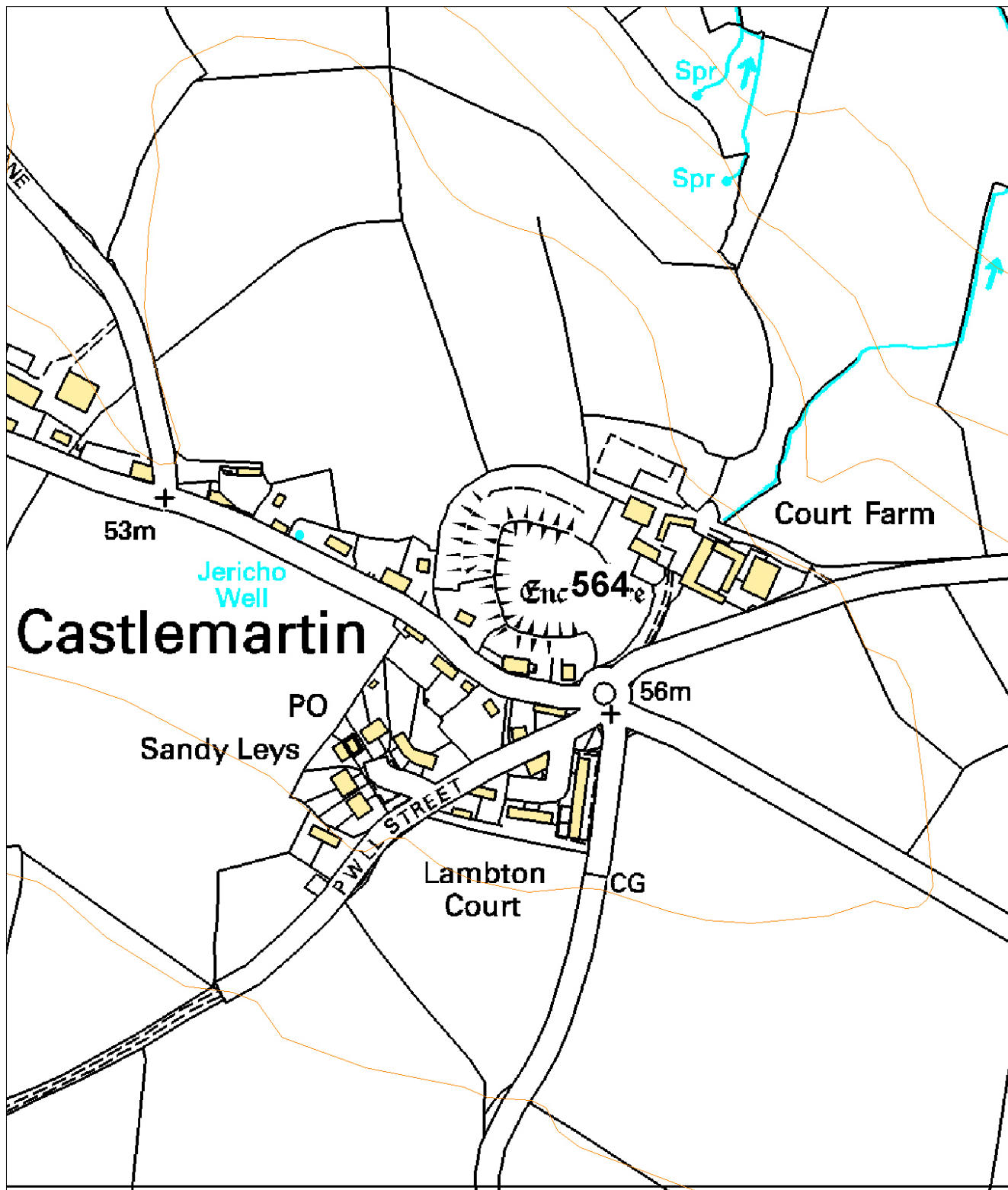
SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Castlemartin is a sub-circular, bivallate, defended enclosure occupying the crest of a low, rounded hill at 55m above sea level. The internal area is c. 68m diameter and is surrounded by an bank and ditch. The bank rises 1m above the interior and 4m above the ditch. The ditch is indicated by a slight depression. On the east side the bank has been levelled - it is assumed that the entrance was located here. The remainder of the bank is covered with scrub - there is a military installation on its northern edge. A much-reduced second bank 20m distant from and concentric with the inner bank lies on the eastern side of the enclosure. This bank has been ploughed down to the north and south and built over on the east side. A concentric field boundary outside this bank suggests a third line of defence.

It has been considered that this site was a medieval earthwork castle, it is however in form much more like an Iron Age enclosure.

K Murphy 5 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

568 KING'S LEAT

PRN 568 NGR SR92419880

SITE NAME KING'S MILL EARTHWORK

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?; MOATED HOMESTEAD? FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age; Medieval CONDITION B

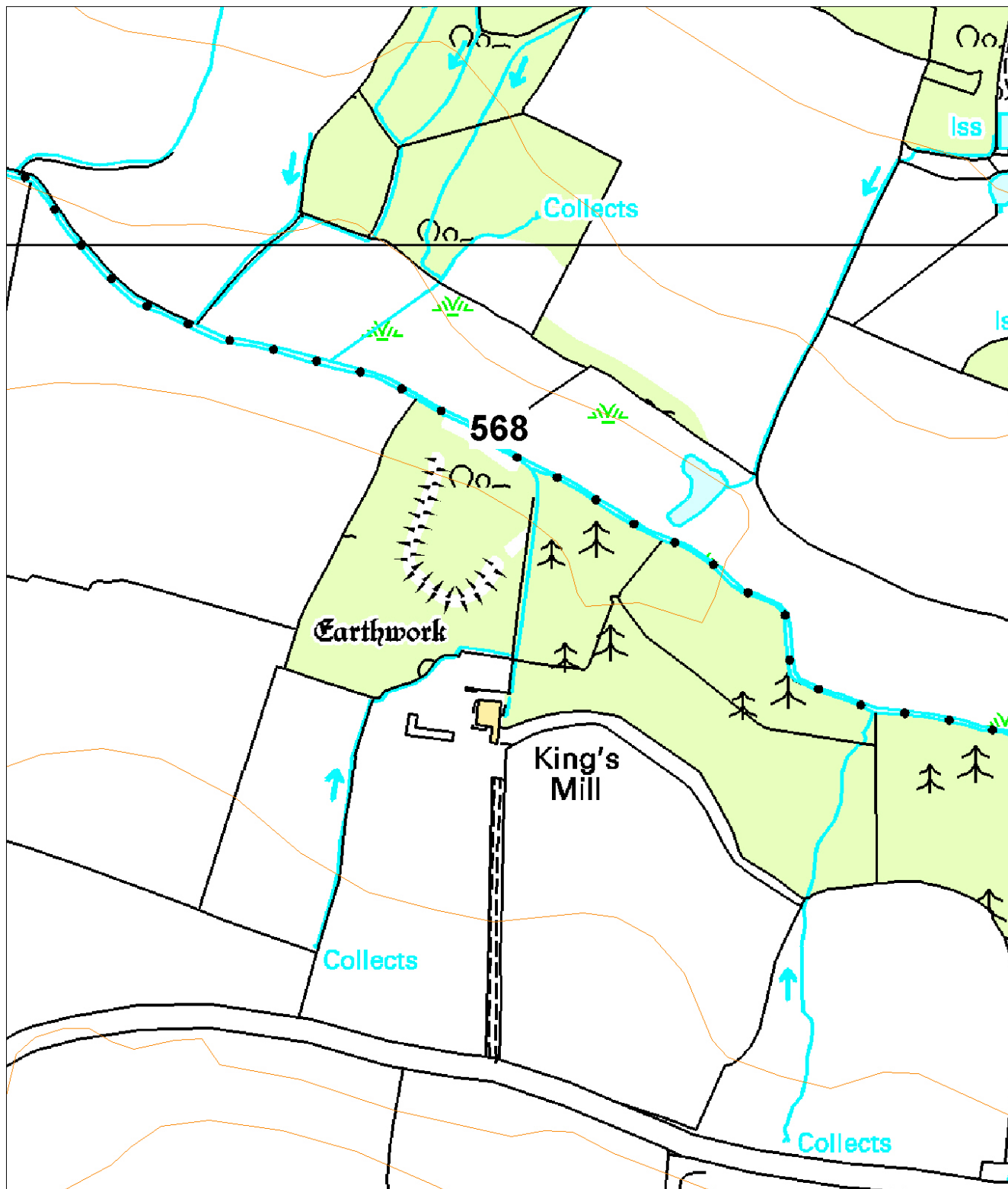
SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

This site lies in dense deciduous woodland towards the foot of a gentle north-facing slope at 10m above sea level. It consists of a horseshoe shaped bank, 1.8m high internally and 3m above a wide, flat-bottomed ditch, enclosing a sub-rectangular area 70m N-S and 50m E-W. The bank peters out on the north side. A gap in the bank on the northeast side may be an entrance.

Because of the vegetation cover it has been difficult to classify this site. Its location favours a medieval moated site, but its form is more akin to an Iron Age defended enclosure.

K Murphy 5 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

573 MERRION

PRN 573 NGR SR94009756

SITE NAME CASTLE PARK; MERRION CAMP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

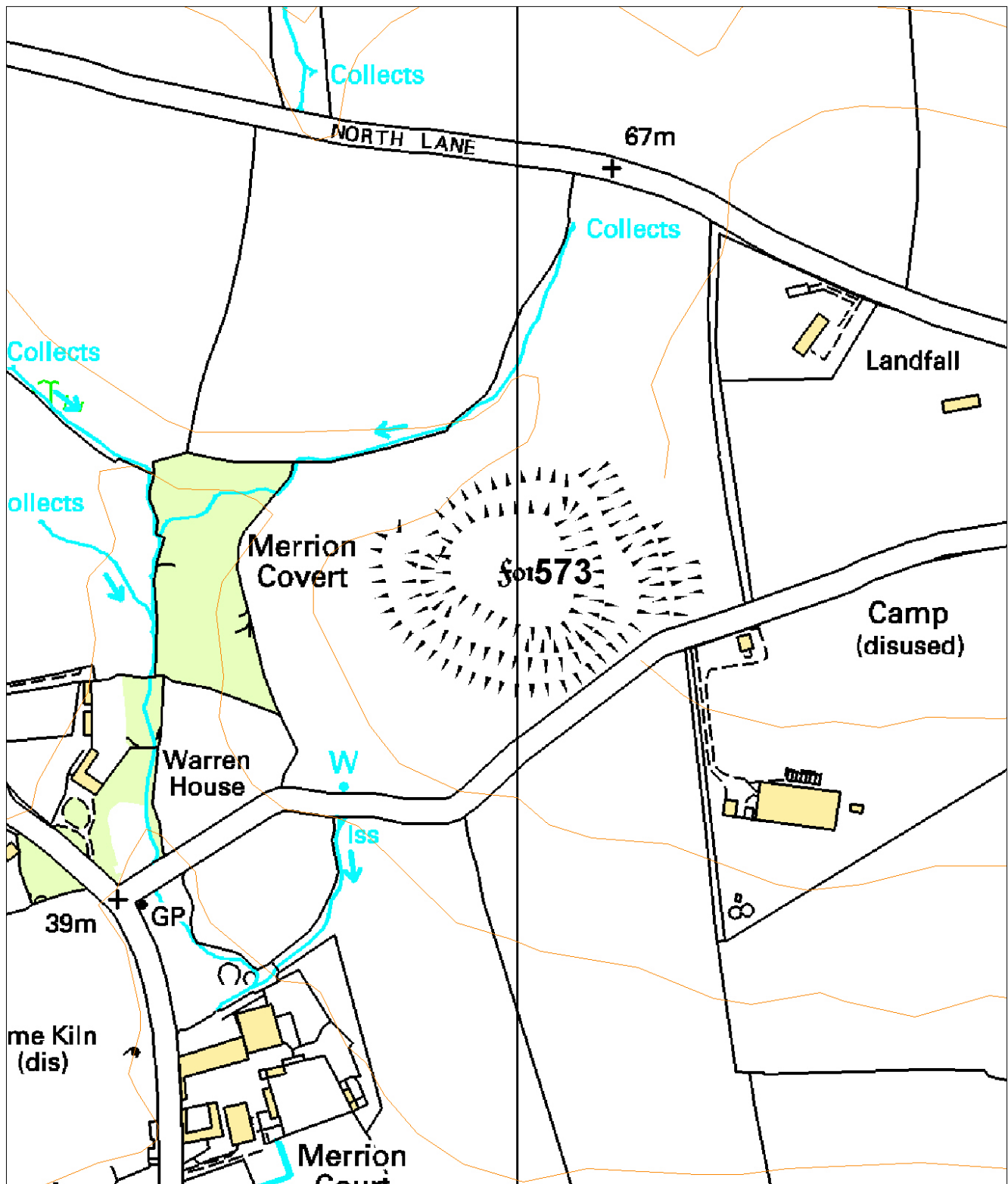
DESCRIPTION

Merrion Camp is a multivallate defended enclosure occupying sloping ground on the southwestern end of a rounded spur at 70m above sea level. Land slopes gently away from the site to the north, west and south, but rises gently to the east. It is the eastern side that is most heavily defended. The inner, gorse-covered bank stands 2m high above the interior and 3m above its external ditch, and has a slightly in-turned entrance on its western side. It defines an egg-shaped internal area 75m E-W and 75 N-S. The three lines of outer defences on the east side and one elsewhere are plough-reduced and only survive to 0.3m-0.5m in height. Apart from the inner bank, the site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy 5 October 2006



Aerial photograph of 573 RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference CD2003_605_057.



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583 KINGSTON

PRN 583 NGR SR99069945

SITE NAME KINGSTON

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

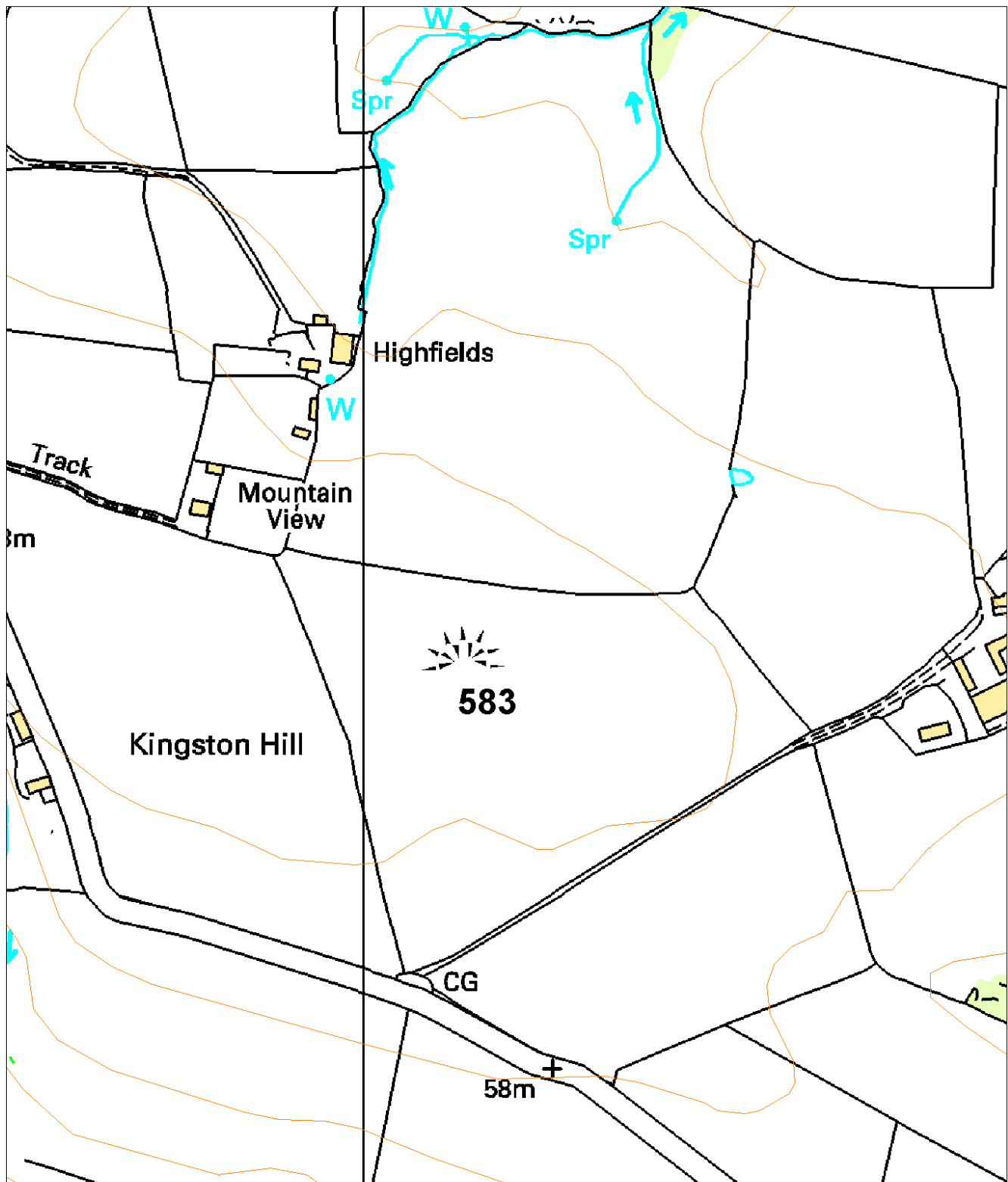
A cropmarked circular enclosure, probably of late prehistoric date, was identified on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1959. A site visit in 1965 by the Ordnance Survey recorded an enclosure about 50m diameter with a fragment of a scarp 0.3m high on one side and scooped-out hollow indicating the interior. A visit in 1975 by the Ordnance Survey noted a circular enclosure 34m diameter internally, defined by a low spread bank around the northern half and decaying scarp around the south. The site was then under plough. In 2004, Alice Pyper recorded slight undulations in the field, but it then appeared that the earthworks previously recorded had been ploughed out. In September 2006, the site had been freshly ploughed. From the western side of the field a slight earthwork scarp can be seen marking the location of the site, but essentially all surface traces of this site have gone.

The site is located at 75m above sea level towards the eastern end of a rounded spur. To the northeast, east and south land falls steadily away from the site. To the west land rises gently a few metres to a high point 700m away.

K Murphy 12 September 2006-09-21



Ground photograph looking East towards site of enclosure 583.



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588 STACKPOLE EARTHWORK

PRN 588 NGR SR98699668

SITE NAME STACKPOLE EARTHWORK;CHERITON

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

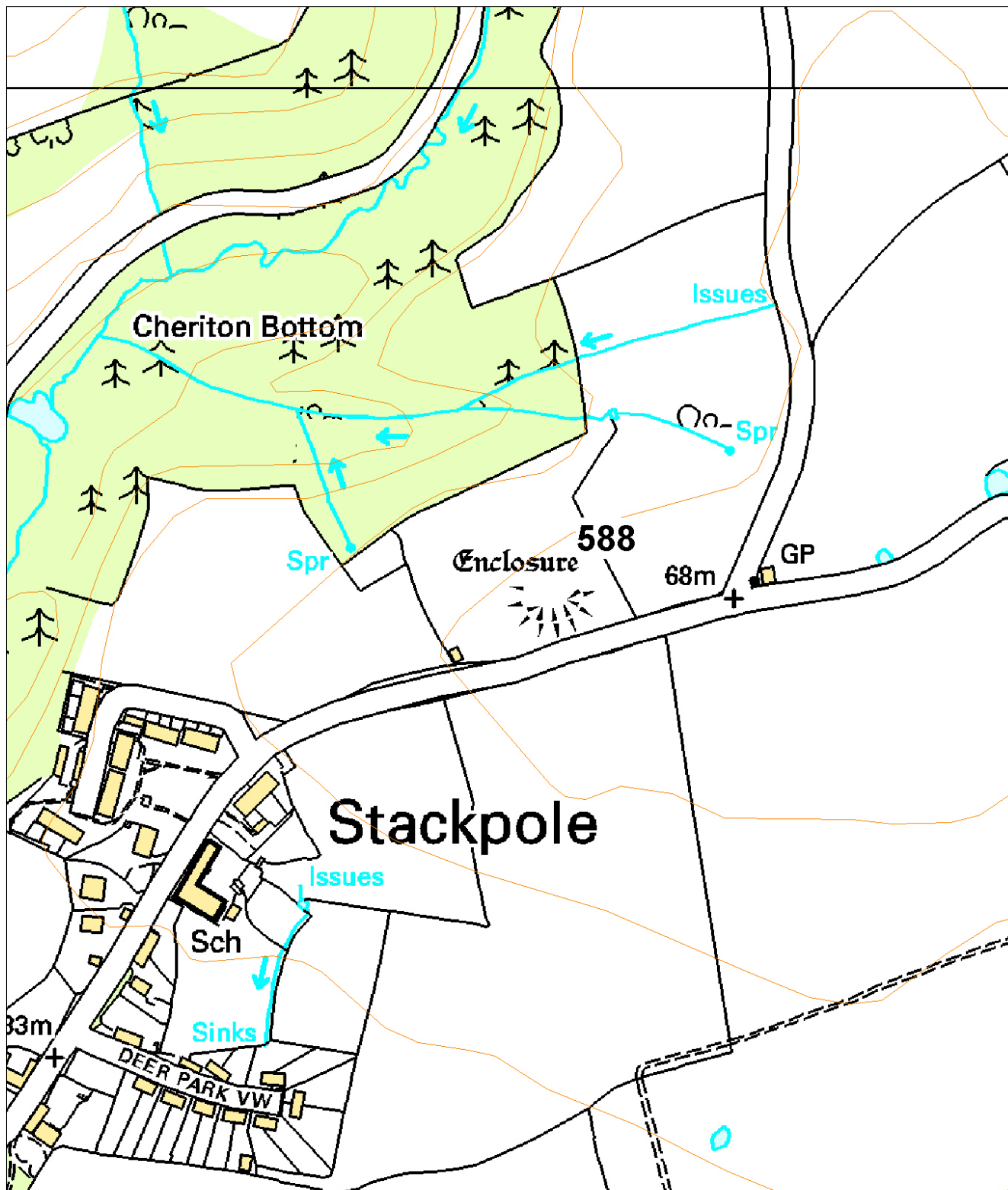
DESCRIPTION

This site is a small, circular earthwork defended enclosure occupying gently sloping, almost level, land, at 65m above sea level, on the edge of a steep slope. Immediately to the north and west of the enclosure land falls steeply away into a valley; to the east land rises gently. The site comprises an earthwork bank surrounding an internal area c40m diameter. This is best preserved on the south side, but is plough-spread and only 0.25m high, and has been reduced to almost nothing on the north side. The Ordnance Survey noted a entrance on the south side in 1959, but this is not now traceable, and in 1965 they recorded that the bank stood to 0.5m high. The site was regularly ploughed, but is now under improved pasture.

K Murphy 12 September 2006



Ground photograph looking ENE towards earthwork enclosure 588.



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Scale 1:5000

602 FLIMSTON

PRN 602 NGR SR92976946

SITE NAME FLIMSTON BAY

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

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.

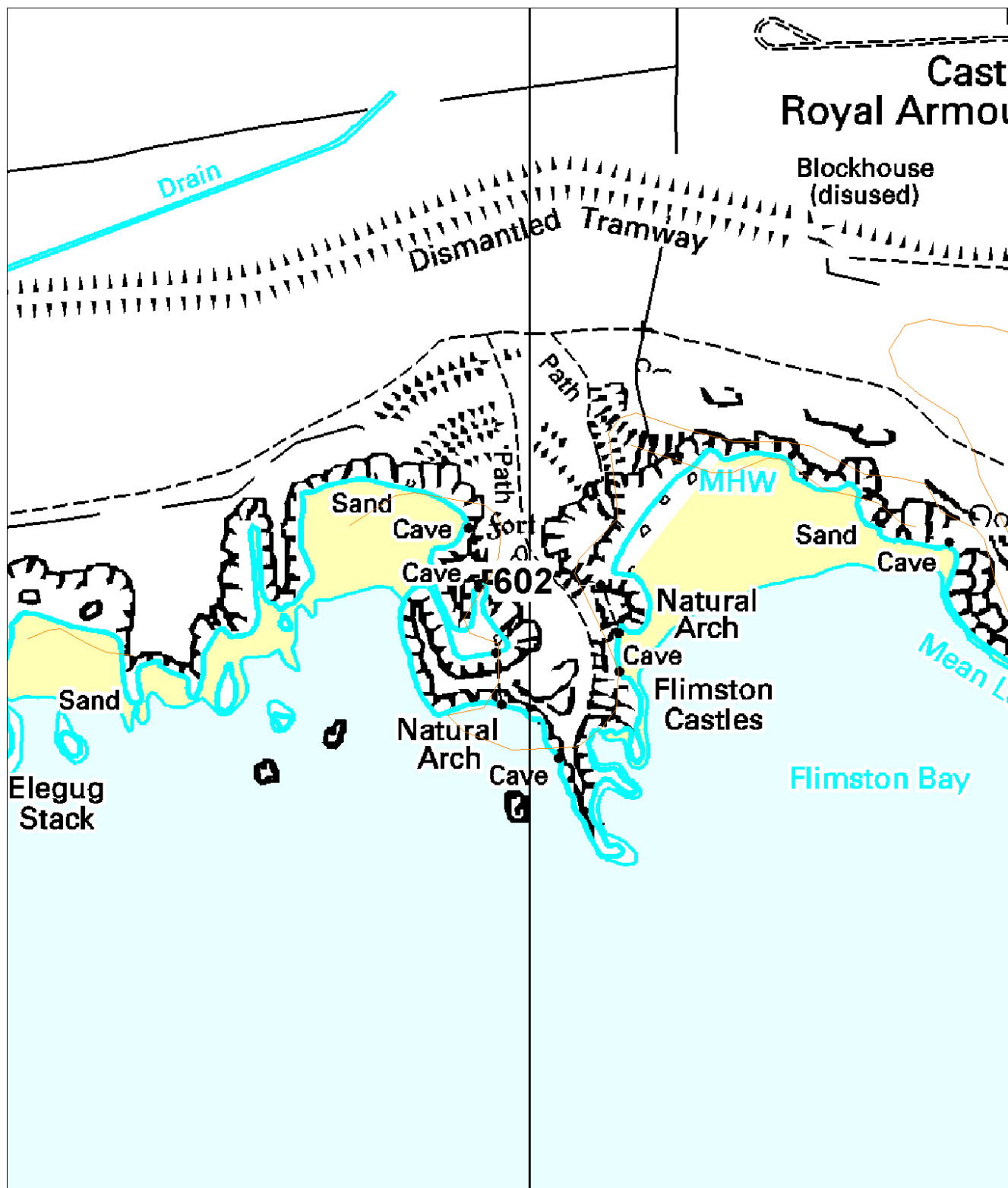
K Murphy 5 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Ground photograph looking along defensive banks of 602.



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Scale 1:5000

603 CROCKSYDAM

PRN 603 NGR SR93596943

SITE NAME CROCKSYDAM CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

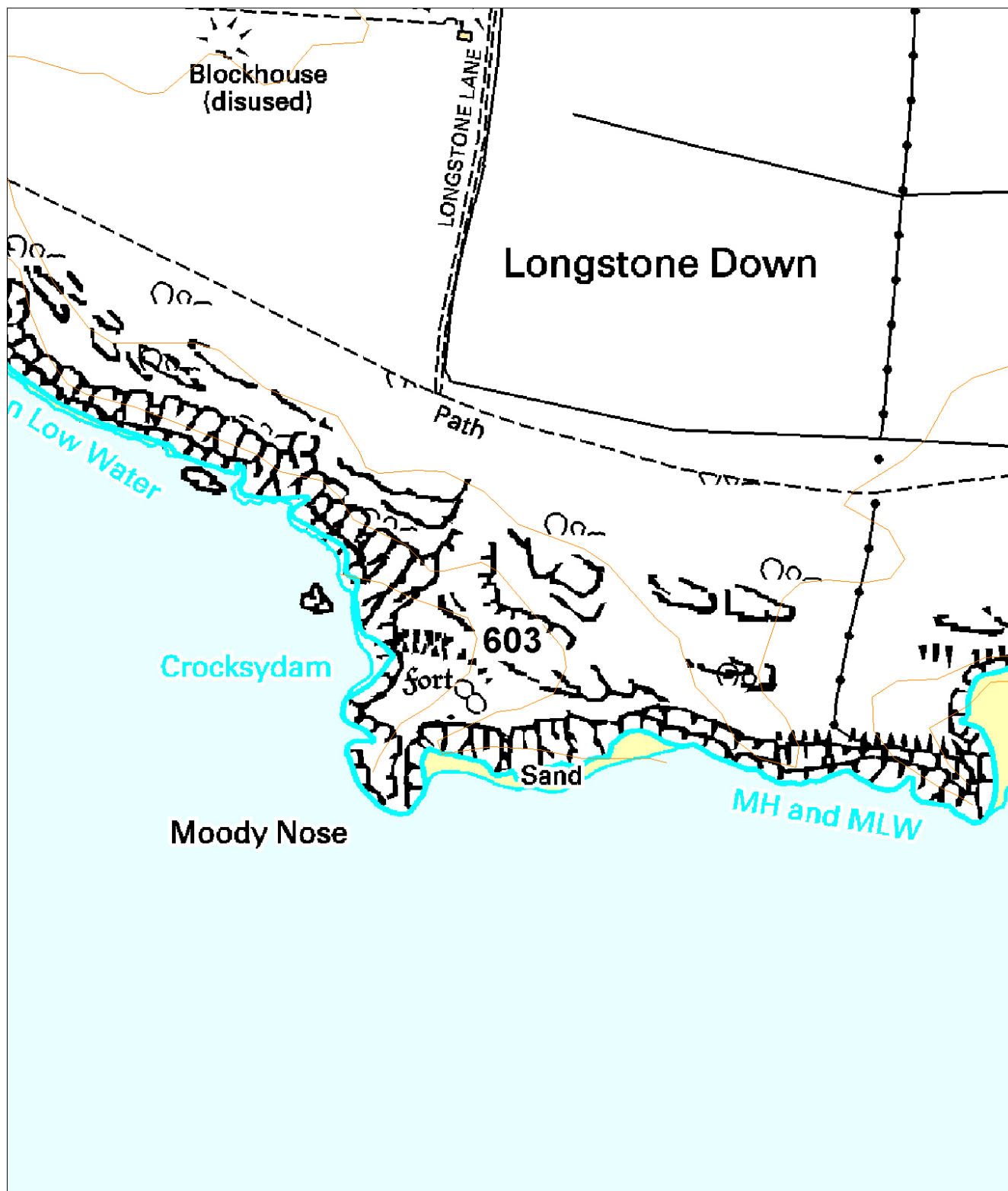
Crocksydam is a coastal promontory defended by a slight, curving bank. The Promontory is rocky, c. 70m by 60m, but only a small portion of it is suitable for habitation. Two hut circles lie within in. Crossley refers to traces of a stone hut, but later authorities consider this to be a combination of a swallow hole and modern rubbish dump. The defences are c. 100m long, and consist of a curving bank c. 1m high and slight ditch, with an entrance in the apex of the curve. Grimes refers to stone walling in the bank. There are three other gaps within the bank. Grimes describes the discovery of a burnt clay floor 18" thick strewn with 3rd-4th century AD Roman pottery, burnt bone and other occupation debris. Fenton mentions the finding of a skeleton in the ditch with a ring - 'perhaps a rude brooch'.

The site is now under coastal grass.

Murphy, K 2006



Ground photograph looking SE towards the promontory fort 603.



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Scale 1:5000

609 BUCKSPOOL

PRN 609 NGR SR95439340

SITE NAME BUCKSPOOL CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

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.

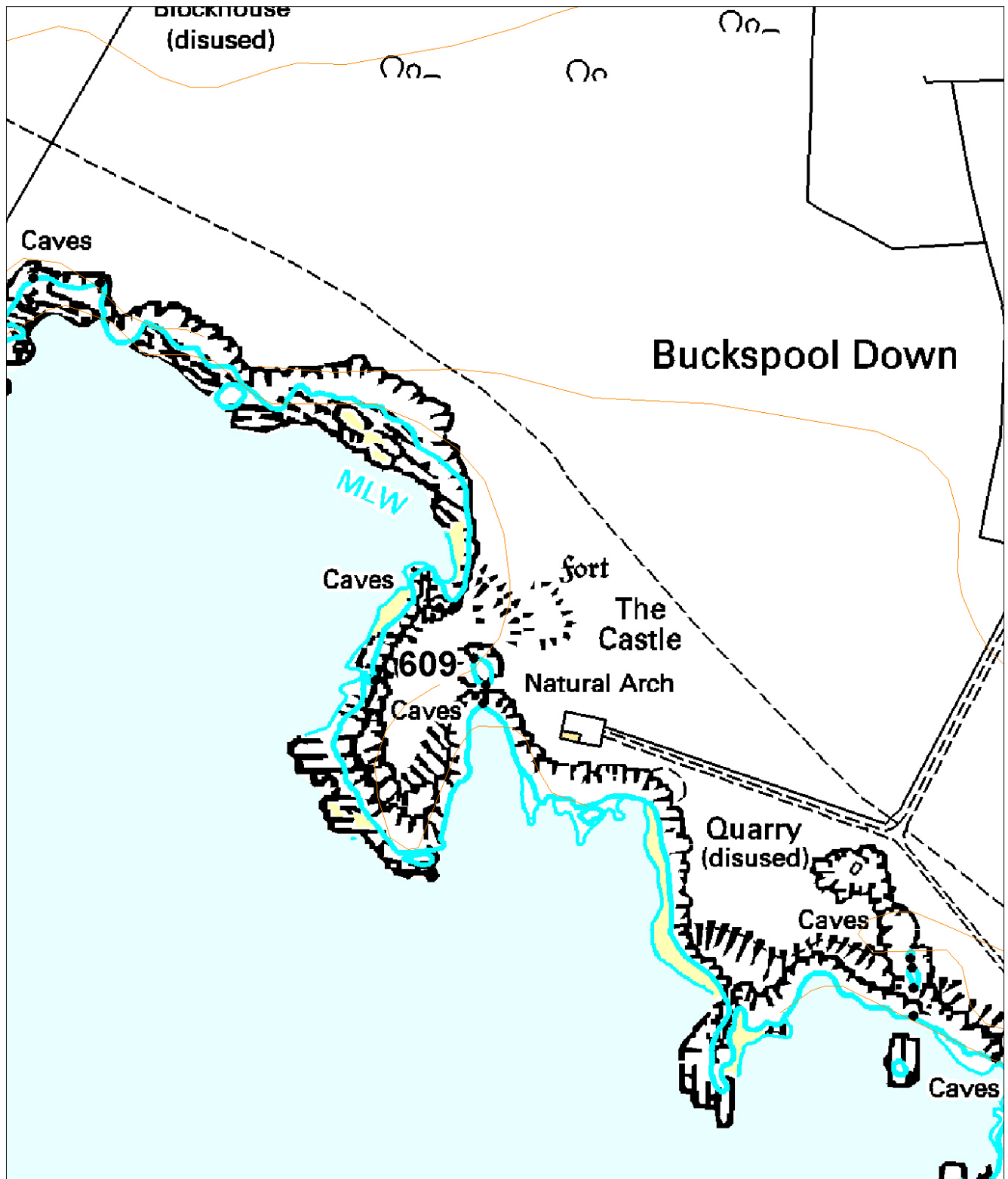
K Murphy 5 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 609, RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006_1344



Ground photograph of 609. Distant view of the fort looking SE.



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Scale 1:5000

629 FISHPOND CAMP

PRN 629 NGR SR97159480

SITE NAME FISHPOND CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

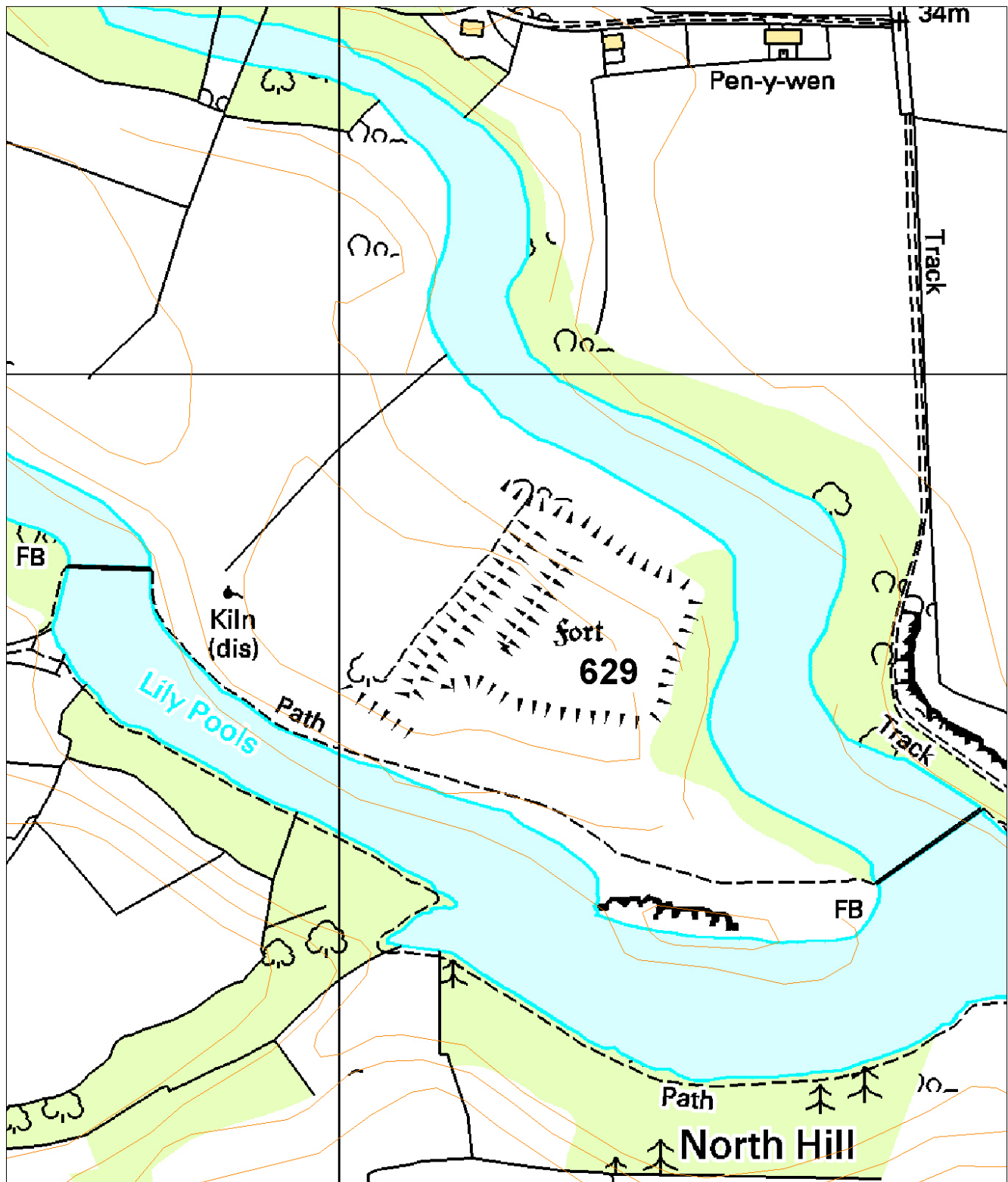
Fishpond camp is an inland promontory fort lying at 30m above sea level. It is naturally defended on three sides by steep slopes, at the bottom of which now lie Bosherton Lily Ponds. Formerly this was a small valley, possibly even a coastal inlet. The straight defences run for 180m across the unprotected northwest, side. The defences are complex and probably of two phases. The main defence consists of a double bank and ditch with an simple entrance towards the south end. Thirty metres inside this lies a slighter bank connected to the main banks by lateral banks. This is an unusual arrangement, as normally a lightly defended annexe lies outside a strong defence - here it is the opposite way around.

Further in again is an even slighter bank and ditch, probably of a different phase to the above. The roughly square interior measures c. 110m NW-SE from behind the main banks and 115m SW-NE. Several hollows in the interior probably mark the site of roundhouses.

In 1927, a midden with finds of animal bone, shell and a ring-headed bronze pin were found in a corner of the ditch.

The site is bracken covered.

K Murphy 5 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

4193 FRESHWATER EAST

PRN 4193 NGR SS02339828

SITE NAME FRESHWATER EAST CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Freshwater East Camp occupies an inland promontory at 60m above sea level overlooking a coastal slope and Freshwater East beach. To the west, south and east the land falls steeply away from the site, to the north the land rises gently away from the site. The RCAHM in 1925 described the site as bivallate with the inner bank and ditch c. 21m long, with the bank rising 9m above the interior and 6m above the ditch. The outer defence lay 6m from the inner, with the bank 14m long and disturbed and the ditch destroyed. The entrance faced east, with the gap through the inner defence 3m wide.

The interior is sub-rectangular in shape, approximately 45m E-W and 35m N-S. The site has been built upon. A bungalow and garden occupies the interior with second bungalow on the south, down-slope side. An access track runs through what is presumed to be the entrance, destroying it. Apart from at the eastern end the inner bank survives (although very overgrown with brambles and scrub) as does the inner ditch, which is rock cut and up to 8m wide. A timber-built chalet occupies the outer defence, of which there is no trace.

K Murphy 31 October 2006



Aerial photograph of 4193, Cambria Archaeology reference AP98-203.2



Ground photograph looking SSE with overgrown ditch of enclosure 4193 visible.



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Scale 1:5000

4205 GREENALA

PRN 4205 NGR SS00659658

SITE NAME GREENALA CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Greenala Camp is a heavily defended, multivallate coastal promontory fort. It occupies a raised promontory at 40m above sea level, which is naturally protected to the south and east by high sea cliffs. The north, landward, side is defended by four massive banks and ditches. These are constructed on the north-facing slope of the promontory, greatly increasing their impressiveness when viewed from the land. A gap midway along the defences marks an entrance. The western end of the defensive system is confused, with possibly additional banks and berms. Aerial photographs show a possible two further lines of defence c. 40m to the northwest (RCAHMW 2003/5056-54) as well as a very ploughed out annexe bank c. 150m from the main defensive circuit (RCAHMW 985056-06). The sloping interior measures c. 120m E-W and c. 55m N-S, but clearly a considerable amount has been lost to coastal erosion. The RCAHMW in 1925 recorded numerous hut circles within the interior, but later authorities have not noted these. The site is under rough grass with some bracken and a little blackthorn scrub on the defences. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path crosses the site, but little visitor erosion results from this.

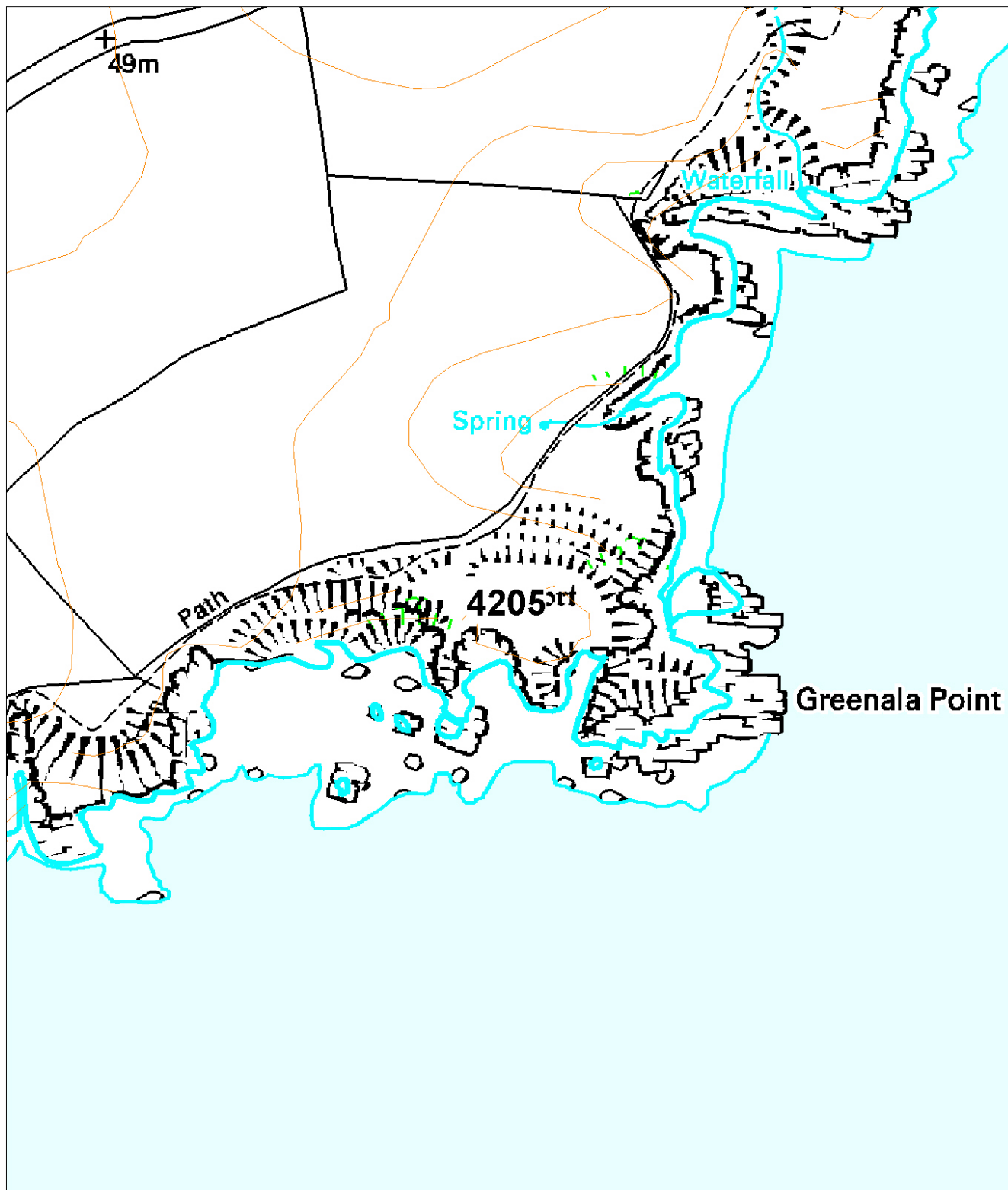
K Murphy 30n October 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 4205. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©
reference DI2006_0363



Ground photograph looking S, distant view of Greenala Camp 4205.



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Scale 1:5000

4210 SKOMAR CAMP

PRN 4210 NGR SS08489760

SITE NAME SKOMAR CAMP; SKOMER CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Skomar Camp is a coastal promontory fort lying at 30m above sea level and defended on three sides by cliffs. To the north the land is flat - the site is protected on this side by a single, curving rampart c.55m long. This is at its highest at the western end where it a c.9m wide bank rises 1m above the interior and 3.5m above a 6m wide ditch. Coastal erosion at the extreme west end has exposed a section of the rampart revealing the earth and stony bank and a square-section rock-cut ditch at least 1m deeper than the top of the ditch silts. This ditch is filled with rubble. To the east the bank fades into a natural scarp. The ditch also fades. There seems to be an entrance running between the east end of the curving rampart and a natural steep slope. However, as the possible entrance, most of the rampart, and the northern part of the interior is covered with dense bramble and scrub, and this entrance is uncertain. There is a concrete World War Two (?) observation post in the interior, and possible disturbed ground immediately inside the rampart of a similar date, but as this area is under dense bramble cover this, too, is uncertain. The level interior is roughly rectangular in plan, c. 45m E-W and 48m N-S.

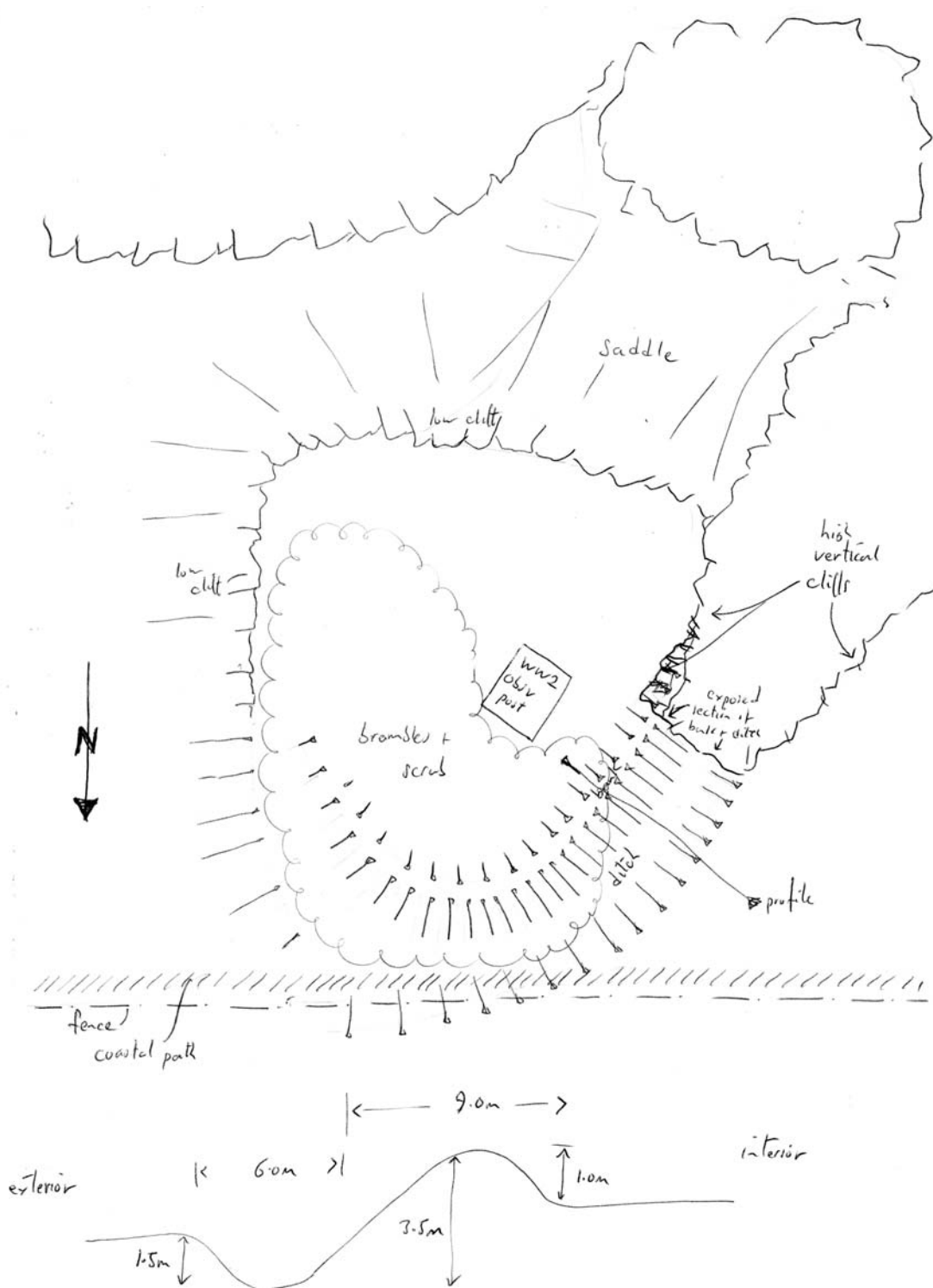
K Murphy 31 October 2006



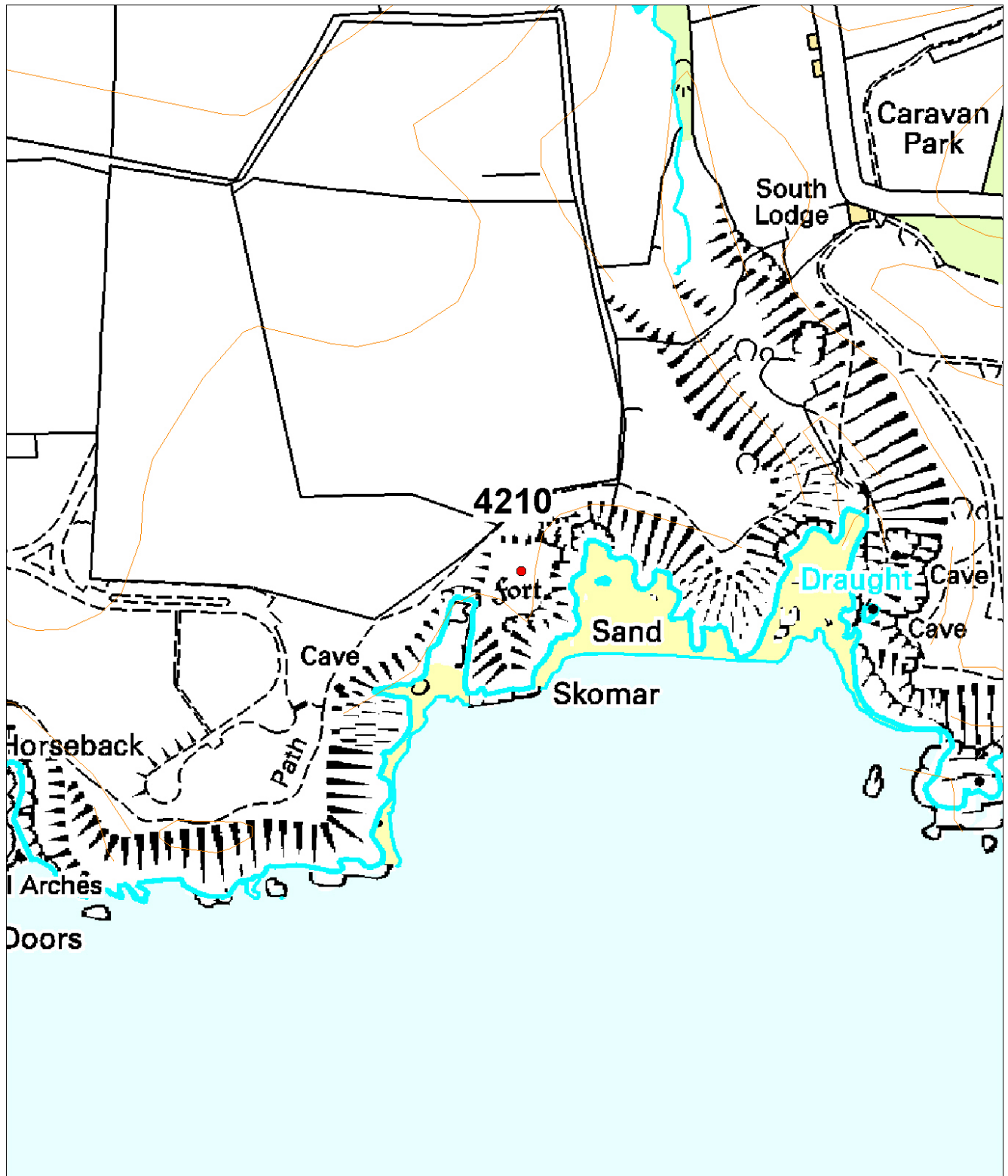
Aerial photograph of 4210, Cambria Archaeology reference AP88-76.20



Ground photograph looking E towards promontory fort 4210.



Sketch plan of Skomar Camp promontory fort 4210



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Scale 1:5000

4223 OLD CASTLE CAMP

PRN 4223 NGR SS07579666

SITE NAME OLD CASTLE CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

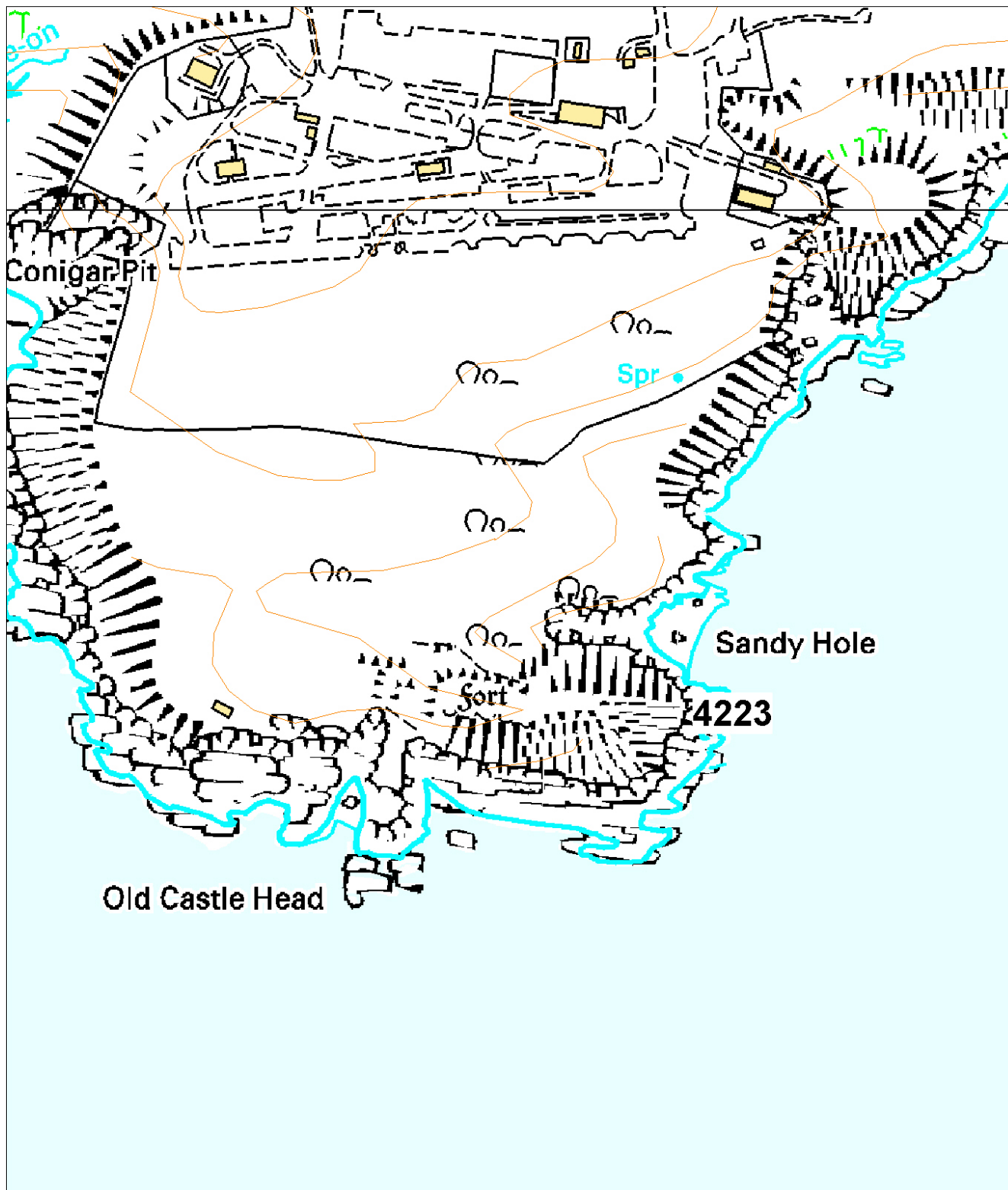
PERIOD Iron Age; Early Medieval? CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

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 (RCAHMW 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.

K Murphy 30 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

14243 SHIPPING HILL FARM

PRN 14243 NGR SS07459988

SITE NAME SHIPPING HILL FARM

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Shipping Hill Farm is a crop-marked, sub-circular defended enclosure situated on a fairly steep south-facing slope at 80m above sea level. The site itself occupies a more level shelf, immediately to the south of which the slope falls away more steeply. An aerial photograph shows a roughly circular crop-mark ditch enclosing an area c.45m in diameter, with a faint internal circle marking the site of a possible roundhouse. The location of the entrance is uncertain. The southern side of the enclosure ditch seems to correspond with the crest of the steep break of slope. Apart from this there is no surface evidence for the site.

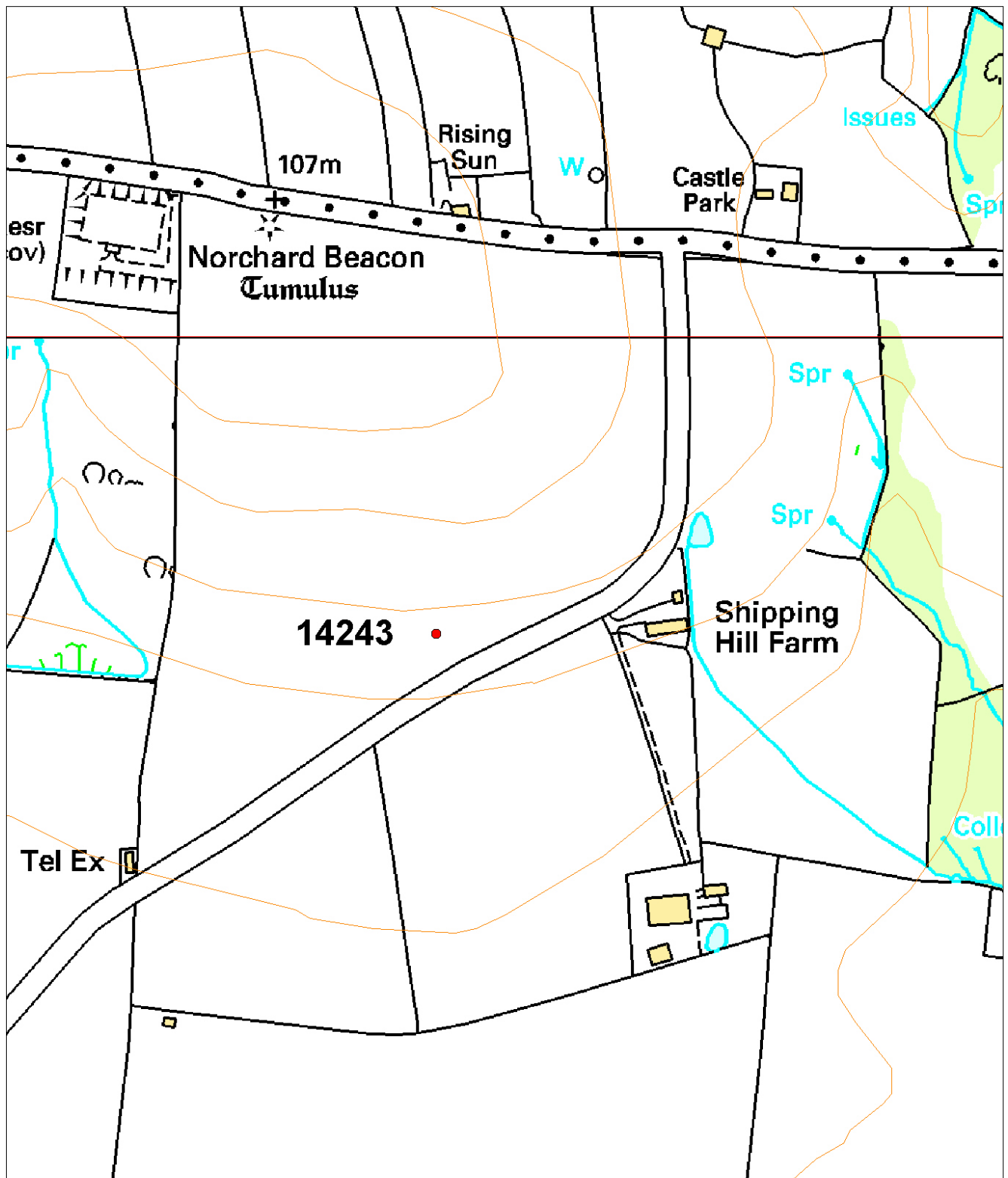
K Murphy 31 October 2006



Aerial photograph of 14243, Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-X12



Ground photograph looking W over site of cropmark enclosure 14243.



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14352 CRICKMARREN

PRN 14352 NGR SR946986

SITE NAME CRICKMARREN

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

This is a cropmarked enclosure lying on a gentle south- to southwest-facing slope at 60m above sea level. In 2006 the site was under dense weed cover. No surface evidence of the site could be seen, and the landowner confirmed that it was a smooth field when under pasture. Aerial photographs show a sub-circular ditched enclosure c.60m - 65m diameter with a west-facing entrance. The cropmark ditch is about 5m wide. The entrance is approached by a ditched track-way. The cropmark is faint, but there are traces of slighter cropmarks to the west and north, possible of a field system.

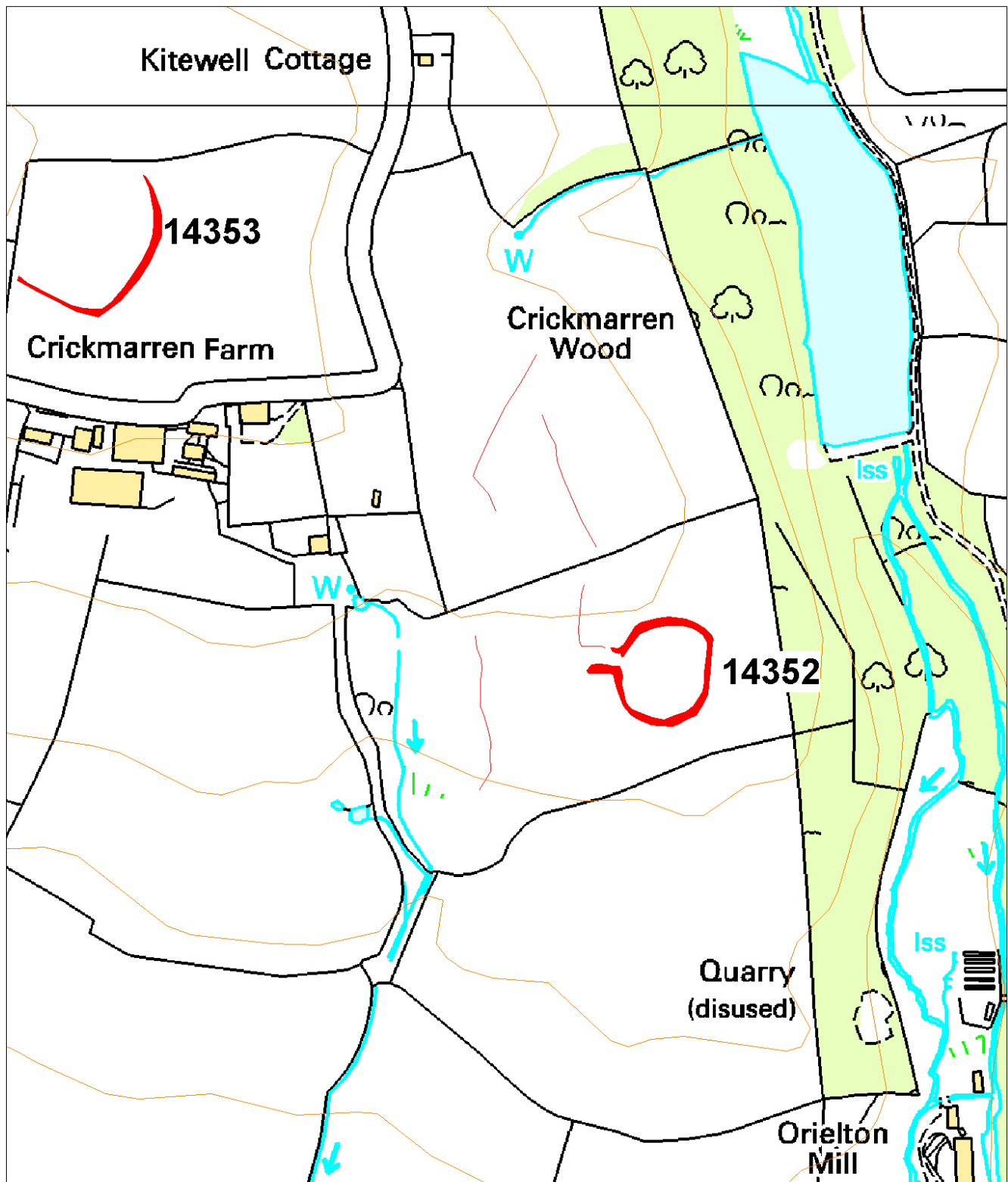
K Murphy 12 September 2006



Aerial photograph of 14352, Cambria Archaeology reference AP98-204.8



Ground photograph looking SE over cropmark enclosure 14352.



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14353 CRICKMARREN II

PRN 14353 NGR SR94249891

SITE NAME CRICKMARREN II

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

A cropmarked enclosure lying on a gentle east-facing slope at 75m above sea level just off the high point of a rounded summit. To the east and south the land falls steadily away and long-ranging views are obtained in these directions. To the west land rises a few metres to the highest point. Aerial photographs show the south, east and northeast sides of sub-rectangular cropmarked enclosure approximately 95m across and defined by a c. 6m wide ditch. The west and north sides of the enclosure either lie beneath field boundaries or in neighbouring fields under a different agricultural regime. In 2006, the site was under smooth pasture. A slight terrace corresponding to the southeast side of the enclosure is the only possible surface evidence for the site, but this may be a natural feature.

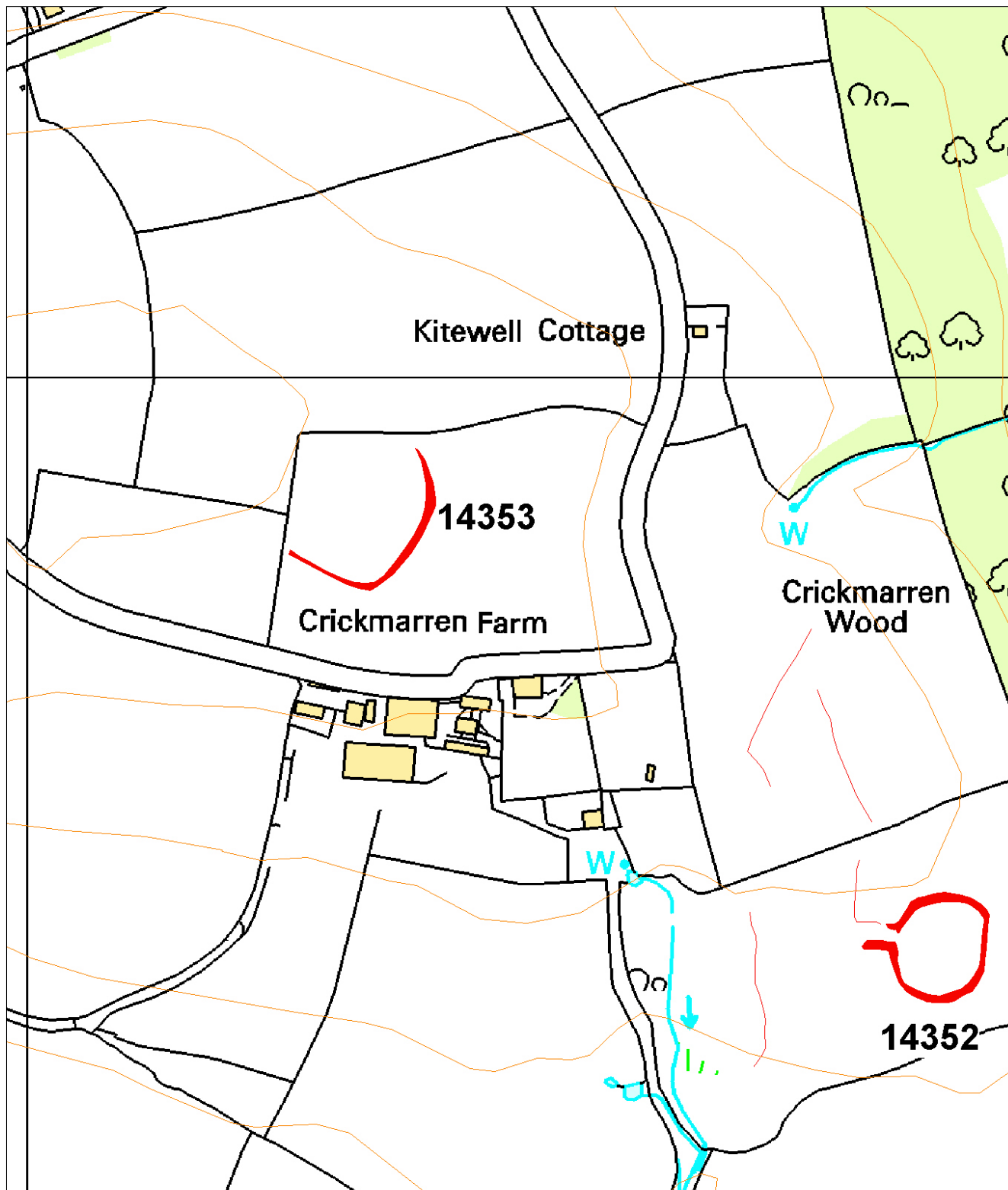
K Murphy 12 September 2006



Aerial photograph of 14353, Cambria Archaeology reference AP98-205.14



Ground photograph looking SE over cropmark enclosure 14353.



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Scale 1:5000

14360 OXLAND ENCLOSURE

PRN 14360 NGR SS10569956

SITE NAME OXLAND ENCLOSURE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Oxland is a crop-marked, sub-circular defended enclosure lying at c.90m above sea level. The southern side of the enclosure encompasses the highest point of a rounded summit, but most of the enclosure lies on gentle south-facing slopes just below the summit. The site is under improved pasture. There is no earthwork or other surface evidence for the site.

Aerial photographs show a crop-marked ditch defining a sub-circular enclosure c. 70m E-W and 50m N-S, internally. The site is bisected by a farm track. The crop-mark ditch shows very clearly in the field to the east of the track, but less clearly in the field to the west. No entrance is visible.

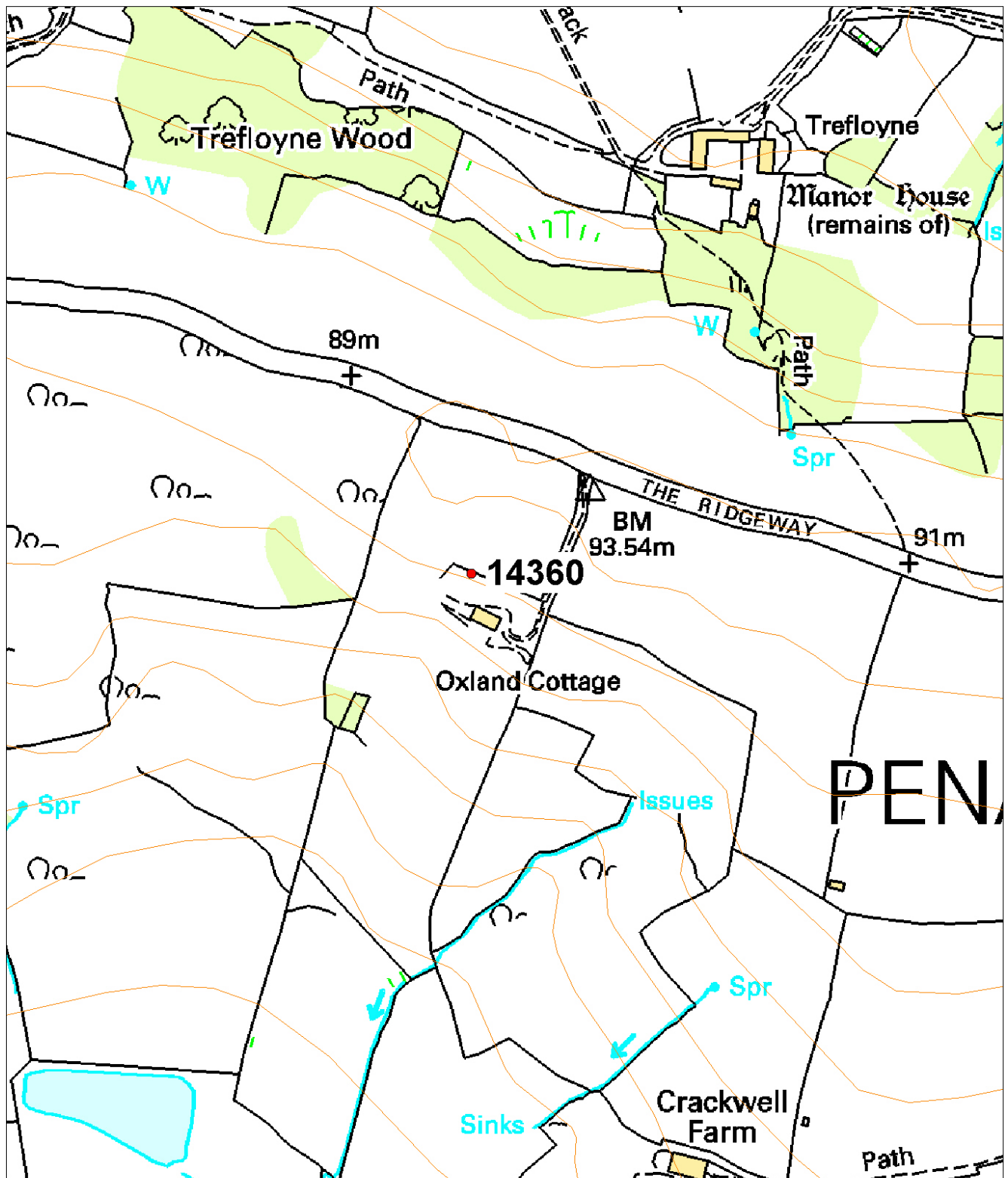
K Murphy 31 October 2006



Aerial photograph of 14360, Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-198.20.



Ground photograph looking SW over cropmark enclosure 14360.



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14361 MANORBIER STATION ENCLOSURE II

PRN 14361 NGR SS07409967

SITE NAME MANORBIER STATION ENCLOSURE II

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Faint crop-marks on an aerial photograph seem to be of ditches defining a concentric defended enclosure, but this is not certain. The inner enclosure is oval, approximately 50m SW - NE with the outer one c. 120m by 75m. The location of the entrance is not known. A second crop-mark in the same field 150m to the NW may be of a smaller enclosure, but this is more doubtful than the above.

The site lies on a gentle SSE-facing slope at 60m above sea level. In 2006 the field in which the enclosure lay was cultivated for cereals, probably barley.

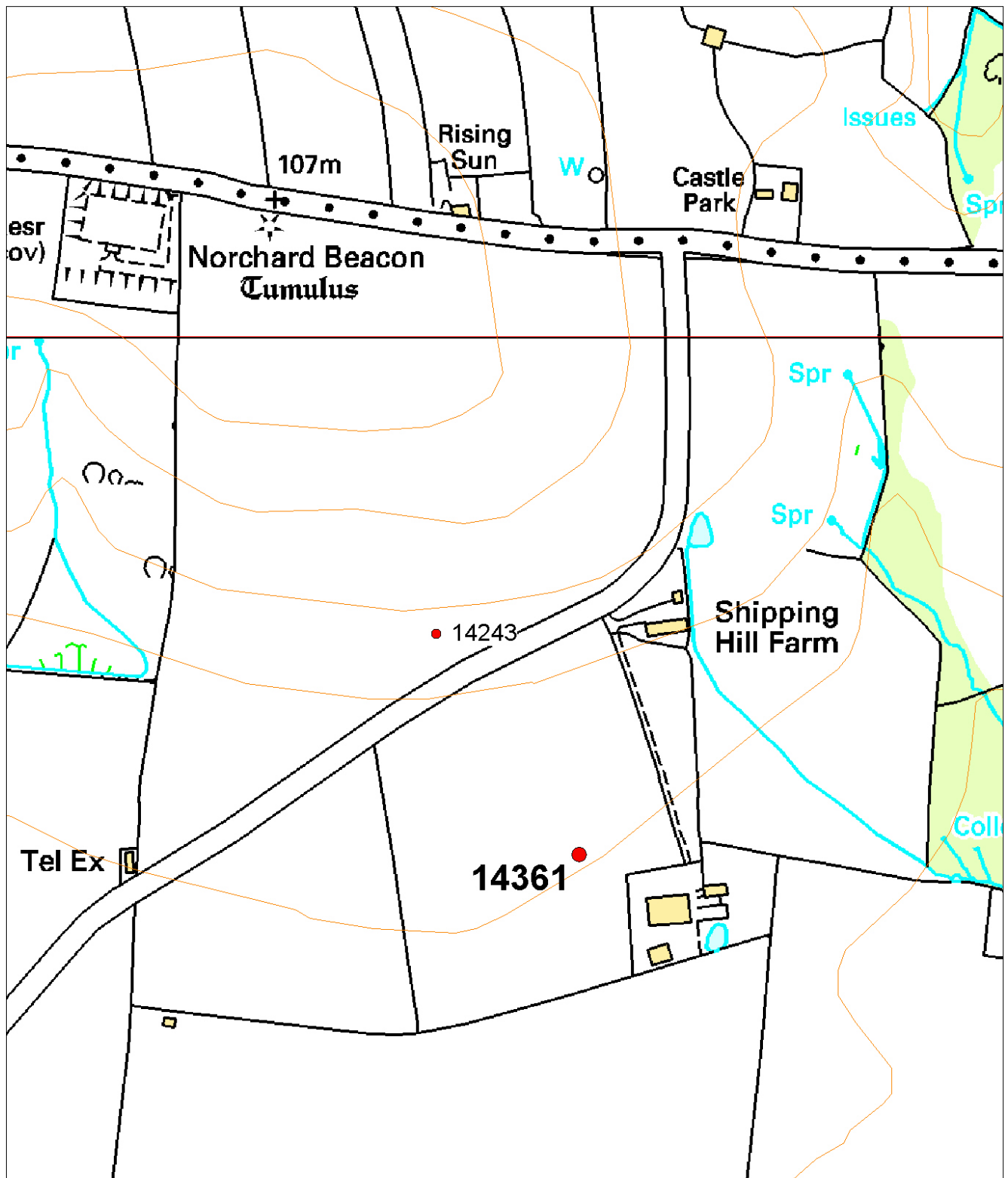
K Murphy 31 October 2006



Aerial photograph of 14361, Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-199.25



Ground photograph looking SE, distant view over site of cropmark enclosure 14361.



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14663 BERRY SLADE

PRN 14663 NGR SR883968

SITE NAME BERRY SLADE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Earthwork

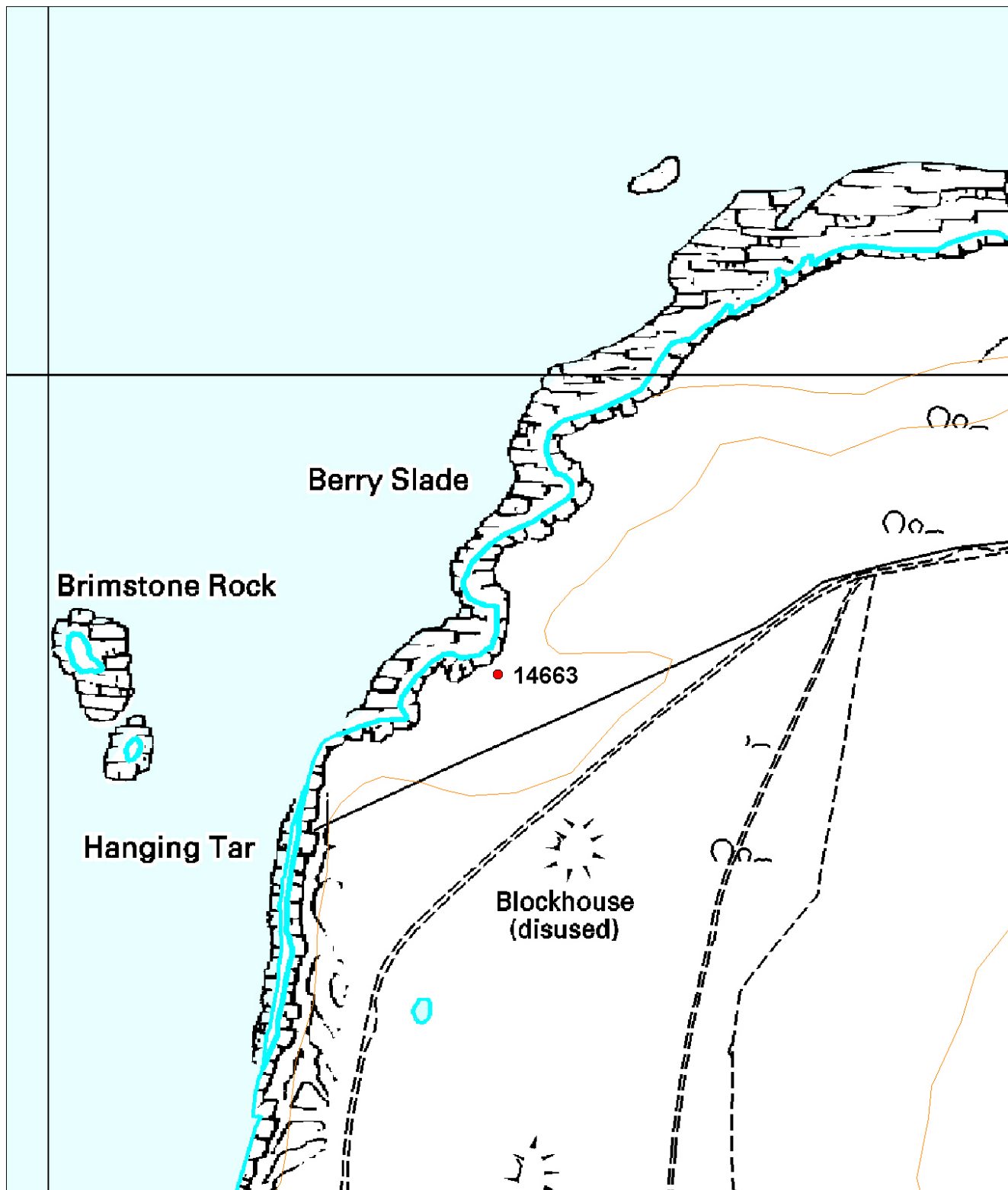
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

An aerial photograph shows what may be the very degraded remains of a coastal promontory fort. This is doubtful, and on the ground there is no trace of such a site.

K Murphy 12 January 2007



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44736 STACKPOLE

PRN 44736 NGR SR99356957

SITE NAME STACKPOLE

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT? FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age? CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

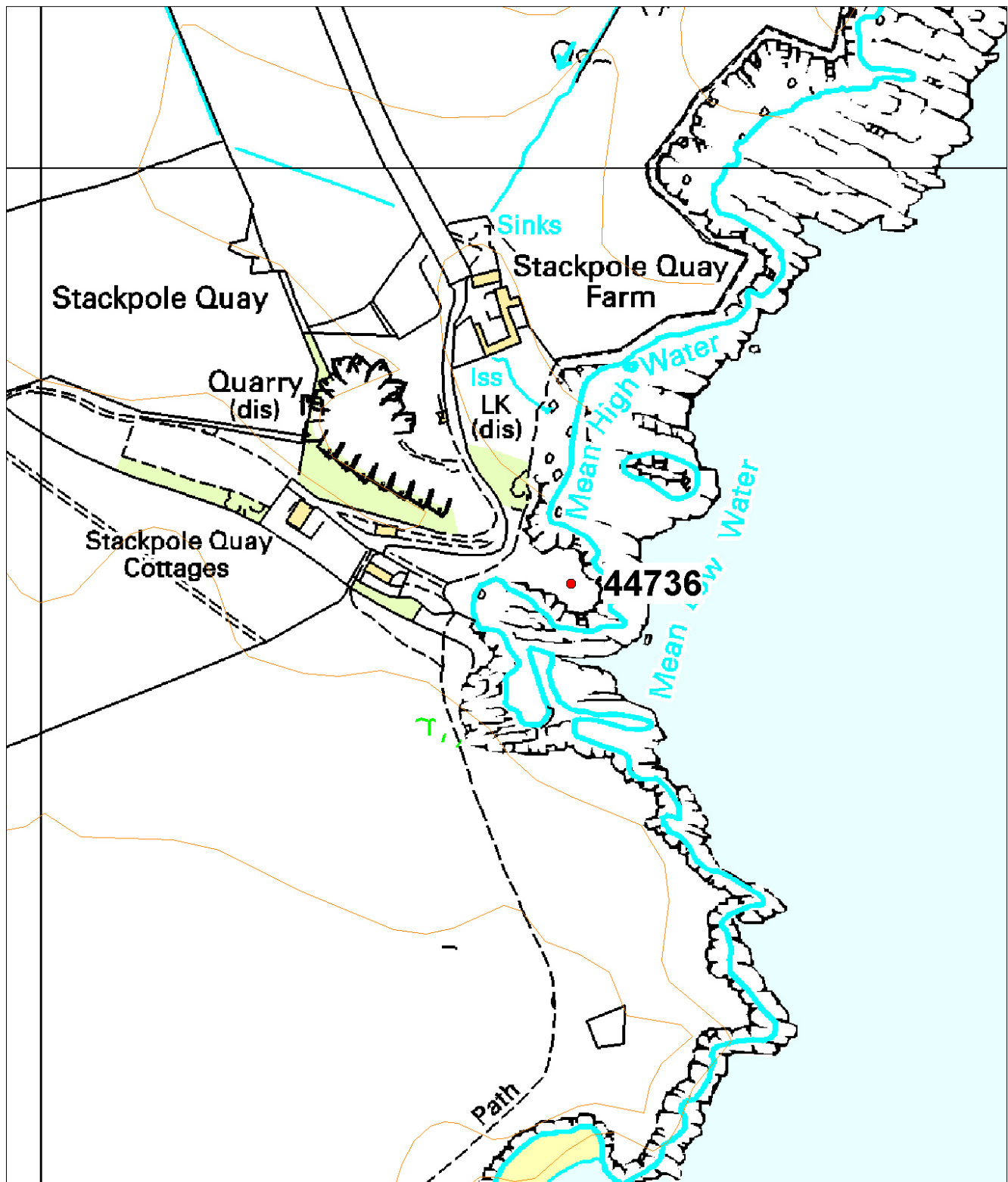
DESCRIPTION

What may be a small coastal promontory fort lies immediately to the north of Stackpole Quay. The promontory measures about 60m E-W and 40m N-S, but narrows to a neck about 15m-2m wide. A low bank approximately 4m wide and 0.4m high runs across this neck flanked externally and internally by ditches. There is no trace of an entrance. In 2006 the promontory was under long, rough grass. Owing to the long grass and to the slight earthworks it is uncertain whether the bank is a built or natural feature. Until further work is carried out the classification of this site as a promontory fort is doubtful.

K Murphy 12 September 2006



Ground photograph looking SE over site of possible promontory fort 44736.



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REJECTED SITES

One site originally recorded as a possible Hillfort on the Historic Environment Record is now rejected:

618 recorded as a possible Hillfort in 1908, more recent site visits have been unable to identify any earthworks in this area.