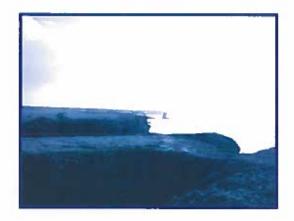


Linney Head Promontory Fort Castlemartin Pembrokeshire



Archaeological Recording



April 2005



Issue N^O: 1 OA Job N^O: 2634

NGR: SR 8886 9569

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 Thanks are due to Polly Groom (Pembrokeshire National Park Archaeologist), Martin Brown (Defence Estates Archaeologist), Nicky Rogers (Defence Estates Administrator), Colonel Barclay (Castlemartin Range Officer), Mark Storey and Robin Latour (OA survey team). Leo Webley wrote this report and Robin Latour prepared the illustrations. The OA Project Manager was Stuart Foreman.

2 AIMS

- 2.1.1 To undertake limited recording of the exposed stratigraphy of the promontory fort ramparts.
- 2.1.2 To carry out a limited earthwork survey of the accessible parts of the monument.
- 2.1.3 To make available the results of the recording work.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Survey

- 3.1.1 The field survey was carried out by members of OA's Geomatics Department. All survey was done using a Leica 1230 GPS rover and base unit.
- 3.1.2 The survey concentrated on geo-referencing the exposed rampart sections in advance of photographic rectification. A limited earthwork survey of the monument and the promontory to the west was also carried out. The survey results are presented in Figure 5.

3.2 Photographic recording

3.2.1 The exposed section was recorded photographically, from the adjacent promontory to the west, as the section is unsafe to approach. Views were taken of the overall appearance of the structure, the area exposed by erosion, the section's relationship to its setting and particular structural and constructional details (figs 3-6).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Survey

4.1.1 The most significant result of the survey was the identification of an additional rampart on the promontory to the west of the scheduled area (fig. 5). This appears to represent an extension of the inner rampart of the fort, from which it has presumably been severed by coastal erosion. The inner rampart thus seems to have been at least 280m long in its original form, 100m longer than has previously been assumed.

4.2 Photographic recording

4.2.1 The stratigraphy of the outer rampart of the fort was clearly exposed in section (fig.4). The rock-cut ditch has steep sides and a flat base. It is filled with reddish brown soil containing some medium to large stone inclusions. There are no obvious layer

5.1.3 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Defence Estates 2005 Brief for Archaeological Recording: Linney Head Hillfort,

Castlemartin Army Training Estate, Pembrokeshire.

OA 2005a Linney Head Promontory Fort, Castlemartin Army Training Estate,

Pembrokeshire: A Written Scheme of Investigation for

Archaeological Repair and Recording.

OA 2005b Flimston Bay Promontory Fort, Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire:

Archaeological Recording and Repair.

APPENDIX 2 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Linney Head Promontory Fort, Castlemartin

Site code: CALHF 05

Grid reference: SR88869569

Type of evaluation: Archaeological recording

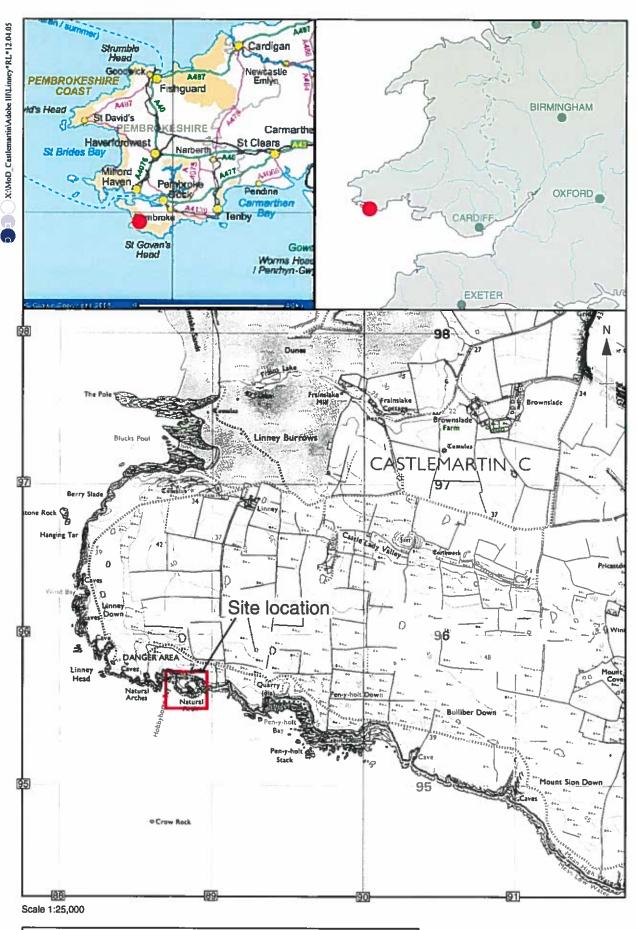
Date and duration of project: 19th February 2005

Summary of results: Earthwork survey showed that the ramparts of the fort extended for 100m further west than previously thought. A cross-section of the fort ramparts exposed by coastal erosion was recorded photographically. This revealed details of the construction of the ramparts, notably the use of store reverting the part of the construction of

the ramparts, notably the use of stone revetment in the outer bank.

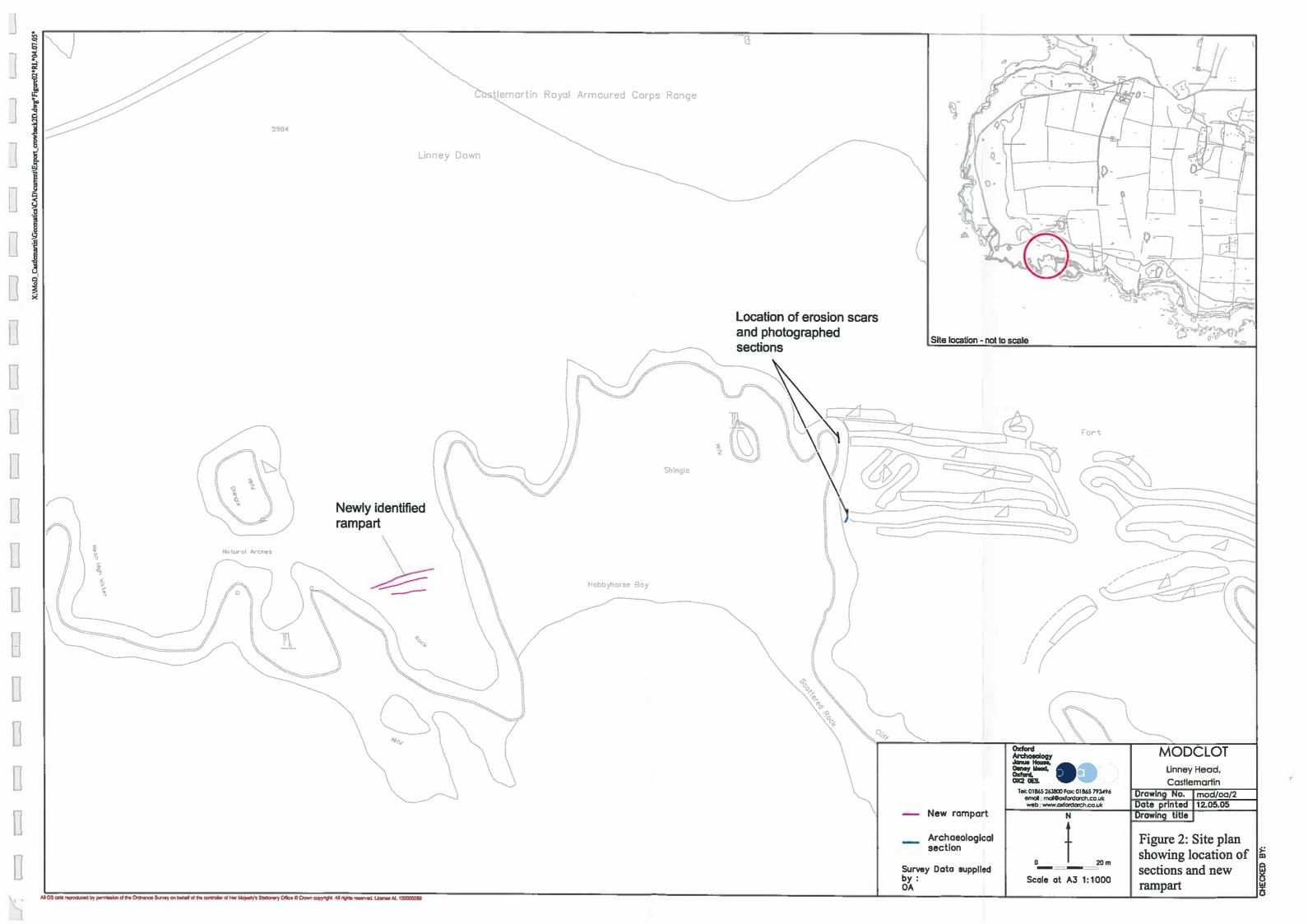
Location of archive: The archive will be deposited permanently at Herefordshire County

Museum under Accession Code 2005-33



Reproduced from the Landranger 1:25,000 scale by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 1999. All rights reserved. Licence No. AL 100005569

Figure 1: Site location





Linney Head main fort, outer ramparts (view to the east)

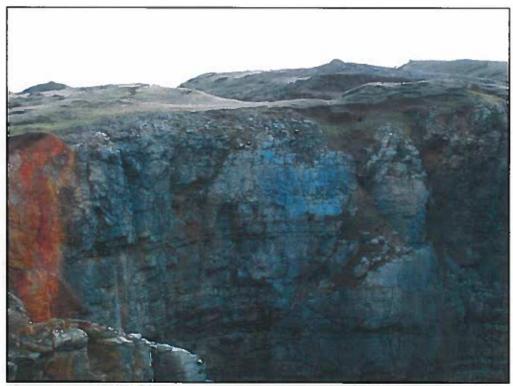


View to the east, with main ramparts in the foreground and the newly identified rampart in the foreground

Figure 3: Linney Head fort, general site view

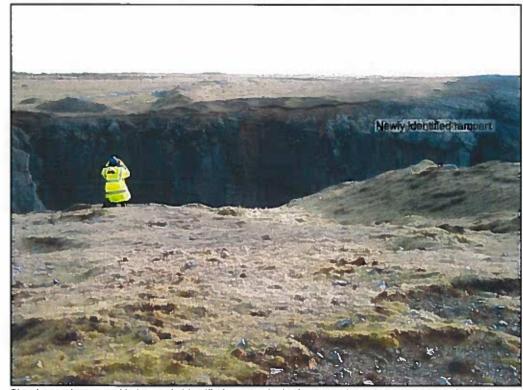


Close-up of outermost rampart and eroded section, to the east

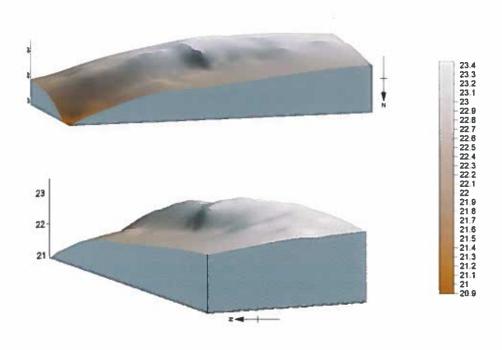


Close-up of inner rampart and eroded section, view to the SE

Figure 4: Close-up views of the eroded sections



Site view to the east, with the newly identified rampart in the foreground

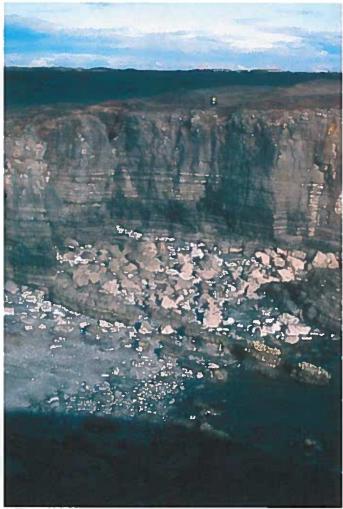


3D models of the new rampart, results of the GPS survey

Figure 5: Newly identified rampart, photographed and rendered in 3D



View of the eroded sections, looking to the east



View of the eroded sections, to the east.

Figure 6: Panoramic view of the eroded sections, from neighbouring promontory