

A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SM70 AND SM80



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A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROEKSHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SM70 AND SM80

Gan / By

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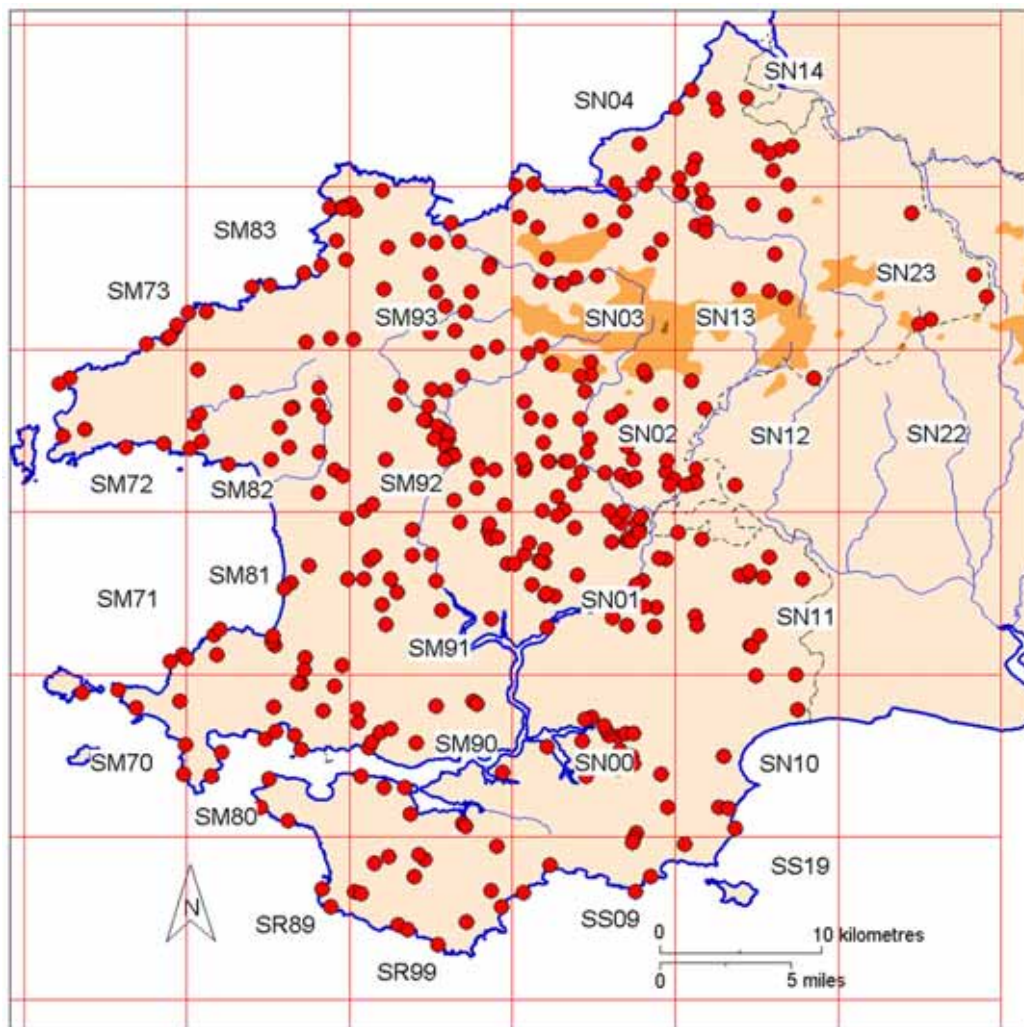
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SITE GAZETTEER OF 10KM GRID SQUARES SM70 and SM80

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 RCAHMW 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 SM70

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1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SM80.

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2926 SOUTH CASTLE

PRN 2926 NGR SM73600890

SITE NAME SOUTH CASTLE; THE NECK CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

South Castle is a univallate coastal promontory fort located on Skomer Island. The site is well defended on the west, south and east sides by high sea cliffs. A c.105m long rampart runs across the neck of the promontory cutting it off from the rest of the island. The rampart consists of a bank and ditch with an external counterscarp bank. A simple gap through the rampart towards the eastern end marks the entrance. The interior is irregular in shape and measures approximately 130m N-S and 140 E-W. Vegetation consists of rough grass. Damage to the site is being caused by rabbits and burrow nesting birds.

K Murphy 4 October 2006 - compiled from several sources.



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Scale 1:5000

2939 MARLOES SOUND RATH

PRN 2939 NGR SM76870794

SITE NAME MARLOES SOUND RATH;GATEHOLM SOUND RATH;WATERY BAY
RATH

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

DESCRIPTION

South Castle Rath is a multivallate coastal promontory fort. Its western and southern sides are protected by high sea cliffs, its northern and eastern sides are defended by three lines of curving bank and ditch. The inner bank is the most substantial and is flanked by an outer ditch, then a small central bank, a second ditch, a third bank and finally an outer ditch. The whole system is c. 115m long and 35m wide. A natural gully runs along the eastern side of the site; the defences stop short of this gully providing a simple entrance. A low bank curving along the cliff top on the east side of the interior seems to be part of the defensive circuit. The interior is level and measures 60m E-W and 45m N-S; it is assumed that some has been lost to the sea. The site is under rough grass with bramble and bracken over the banks.

K Murphy 4 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

2940 WOOLTACK POINT

PRN 2940 NGR SM75770905

SITE NAME WOOLTACK POINT

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

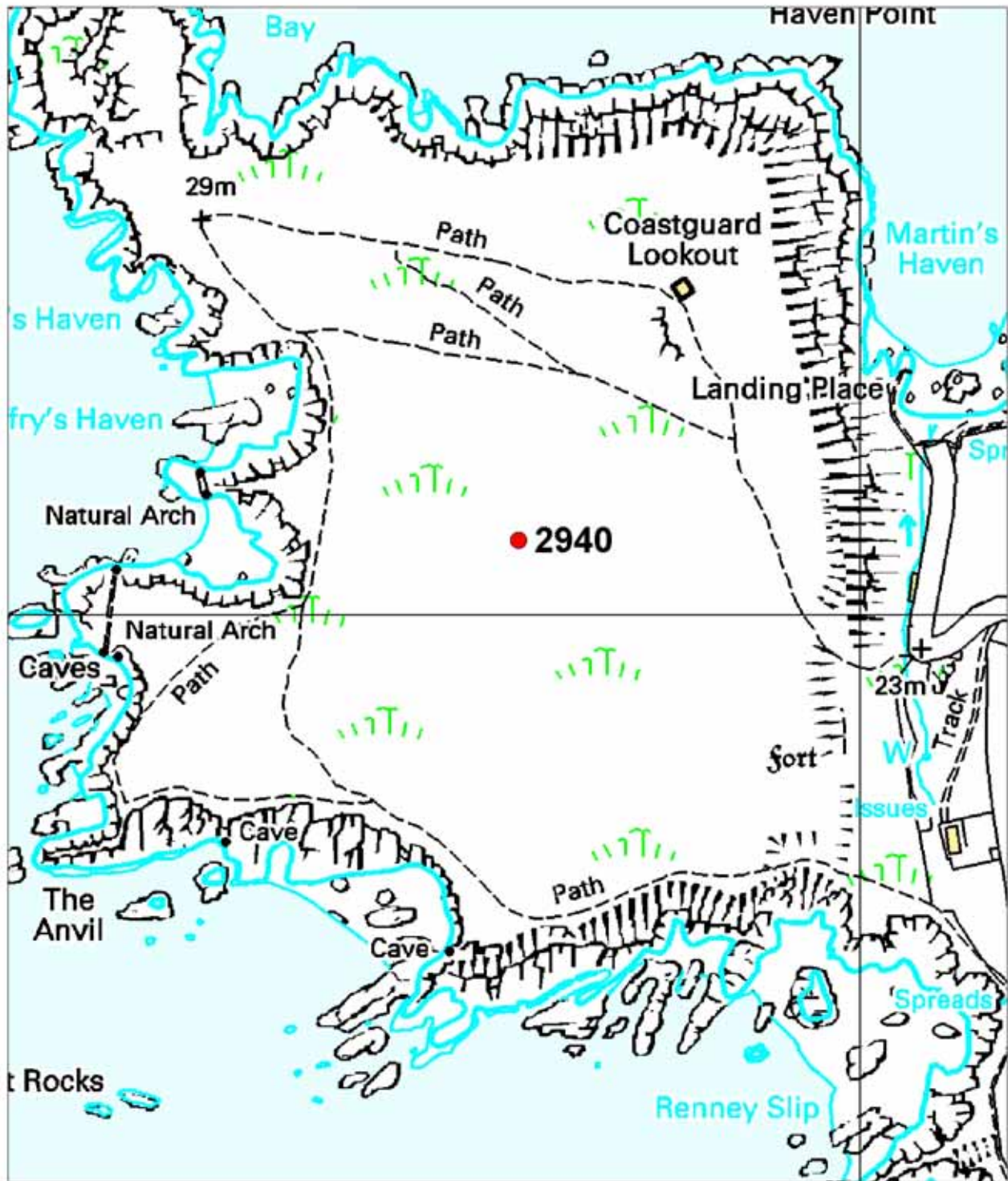
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

A bank and ditch run across the neck of a coastal promontory - area c. 23 ha - the largest in southwest Wales. The largely level promontory is protected on three sides by high sea cliffs. On the fourth side, the east, the land falls away into a valley. A bank and ditch run along the crest of the valley side. The bank is strongest at the southern end, where the natural valley side is weakest. To the north the built defences become weaker as the valley side steepens. A simple gap marks an entrance at the south end, within which an L-shaped bank up to 1.5m high may be associated. A possible second entrance, with a slight in-turn, lies 75m to the north. The interior and the banks are under rough grass and bracken. There is some visitor erosion around the south entrance and in pockets in the interior.

K Murphy 4 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

2959 MARLOES

PRN 2959 NGR SM79590834

SITE NAME MARLOES

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

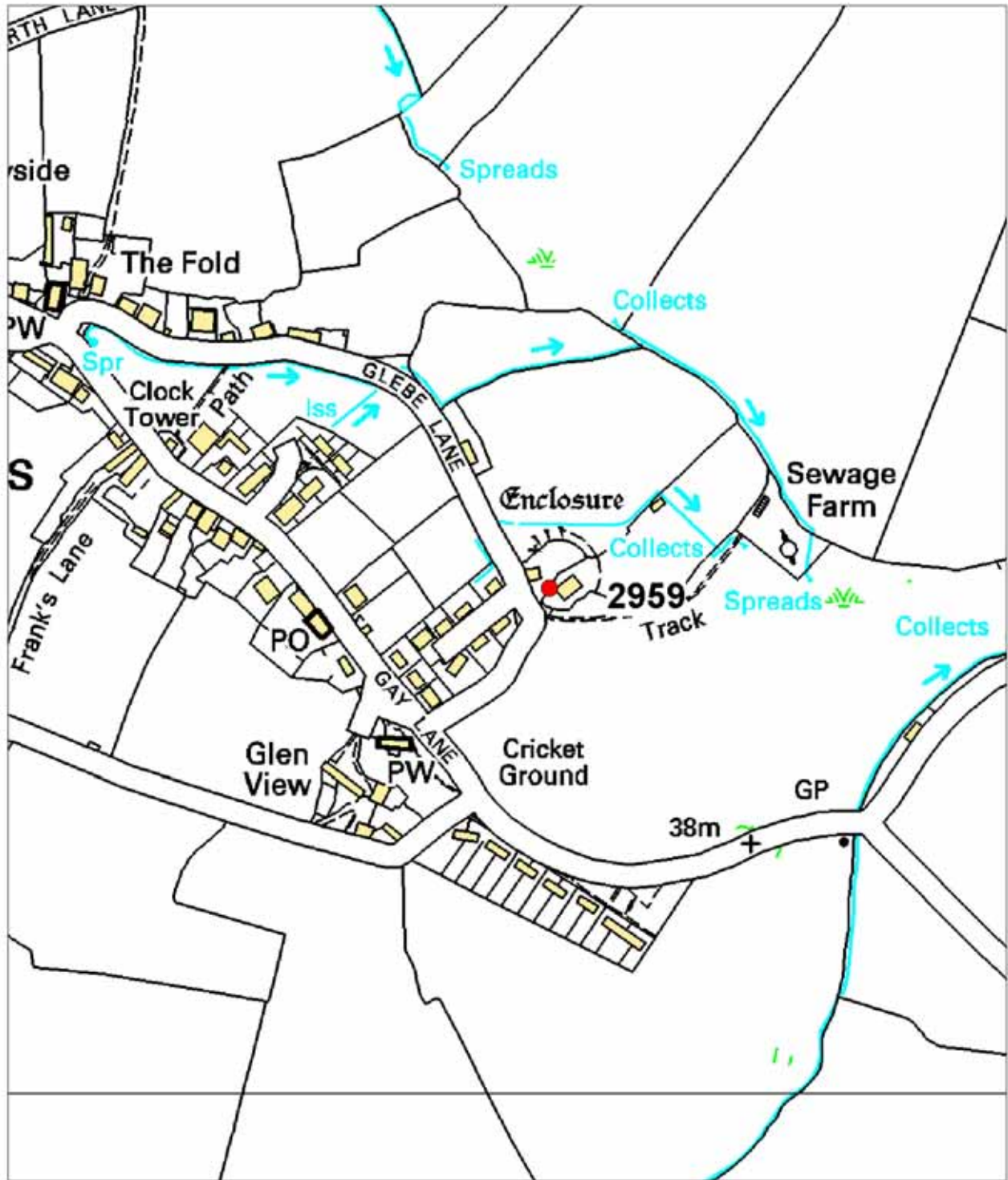
DESCRIPTION

This small circular enclosure, c. 45m diameter internally, is now hardly recognisable owing to development and general degradation. It lies on land that is almost level at 40m above sea level. The enclosure has been divided into two halves by a boundary running approximately east to west, with Glebe House in the northern half and Foxdale House in the southern half. The earthwork defensive circuit of the enclosure is now hardly detectable as such, apart from to the east and northeast of Glebe House where the garden boundary consists of an earth and stone bank up to 3m wide and externally up to 2m high. Internally it is only 1m high. Immediately to the north of Glebe House and to the east of Foxdale the bank has been removed. To the south of Foxdale the defensive bank survives as a hedge bank. To the west of Glebe House and Foxdale the line of the defensive bank lies beneath a public road and had been removed by the end of the 19th century. Apart from a slight depression on the northeast side of the site there is no trace of a defensive ditch external to the defensive bank.

K Murphy 18 May 2006



Ground photograph looking NW at defensive bank of enclosure 2959 from the outside.



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Scale 1:5000

2960 GREAT CASTLE HEAD

PRN 2960 NGR SM79920565

SITE NAME GREAT CASTLE HEAD

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

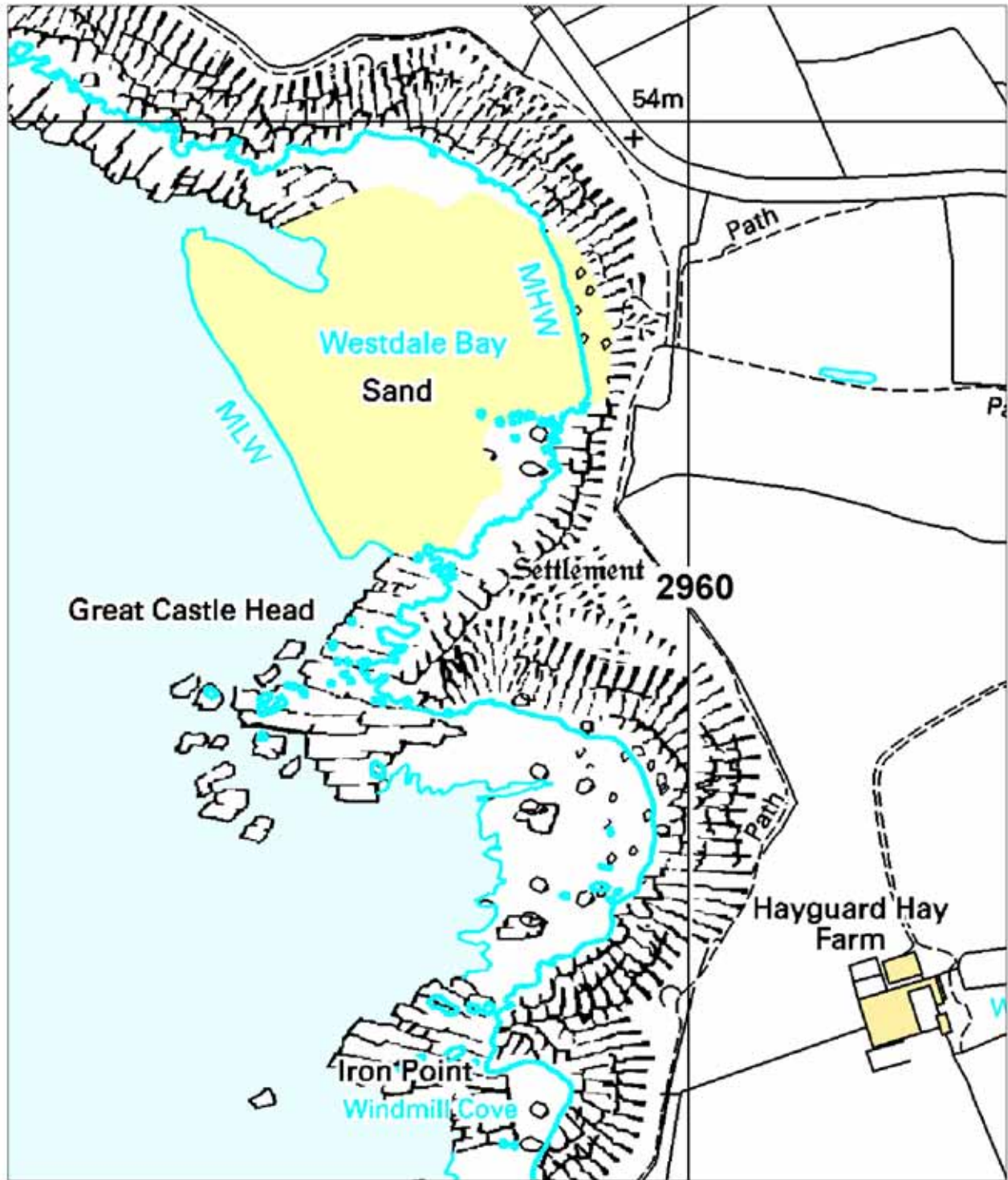
Great Castle Head is a coastal promontory fort that has suffered severe coastal erosion. The defences consist of two banks and ditches. The inner bank is c.4m high and 12m wide. Outside of it is a ditch c. 1m deep. A berm between 5m and 20m wide separates this ditch from the outer bank, which is c.3 high and 12m wide. There is an outer ditch, c.1m deep, to this bank. Erosion and excavation have shown the inner bank to be of earth construction with some stone retaining walls. A simple gap runs through the centre of the banks and ditches marking the entrance. The southern half of the site, including the defences, is now 7m lower than the remainder of the fort owing to massive rotational slumping. The interior area is now very small, triangular in shape, approximately 20m by 30m and is divided by the slumping. The site is under rough grass and bracken.

Excavations in 1999 showed that the inner bank had at least three phases, the earliest dating to the Early or Middle Iron Age. The interior had been intensively used, but no clear structures could be identified. The excavations showed the site to have been re-occupied in the 12th-13th centuries AD, and possibly re-fortified.

K Murphy 4 October 2006



Aerial photograph of 2960. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©
reference DI2006_1235.



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Scale 1:5000

2962 LITTLE CASTLE POINT

PRN 2962 NGR SM79800389

SITE NAME LITTLE CASTLE POINT

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

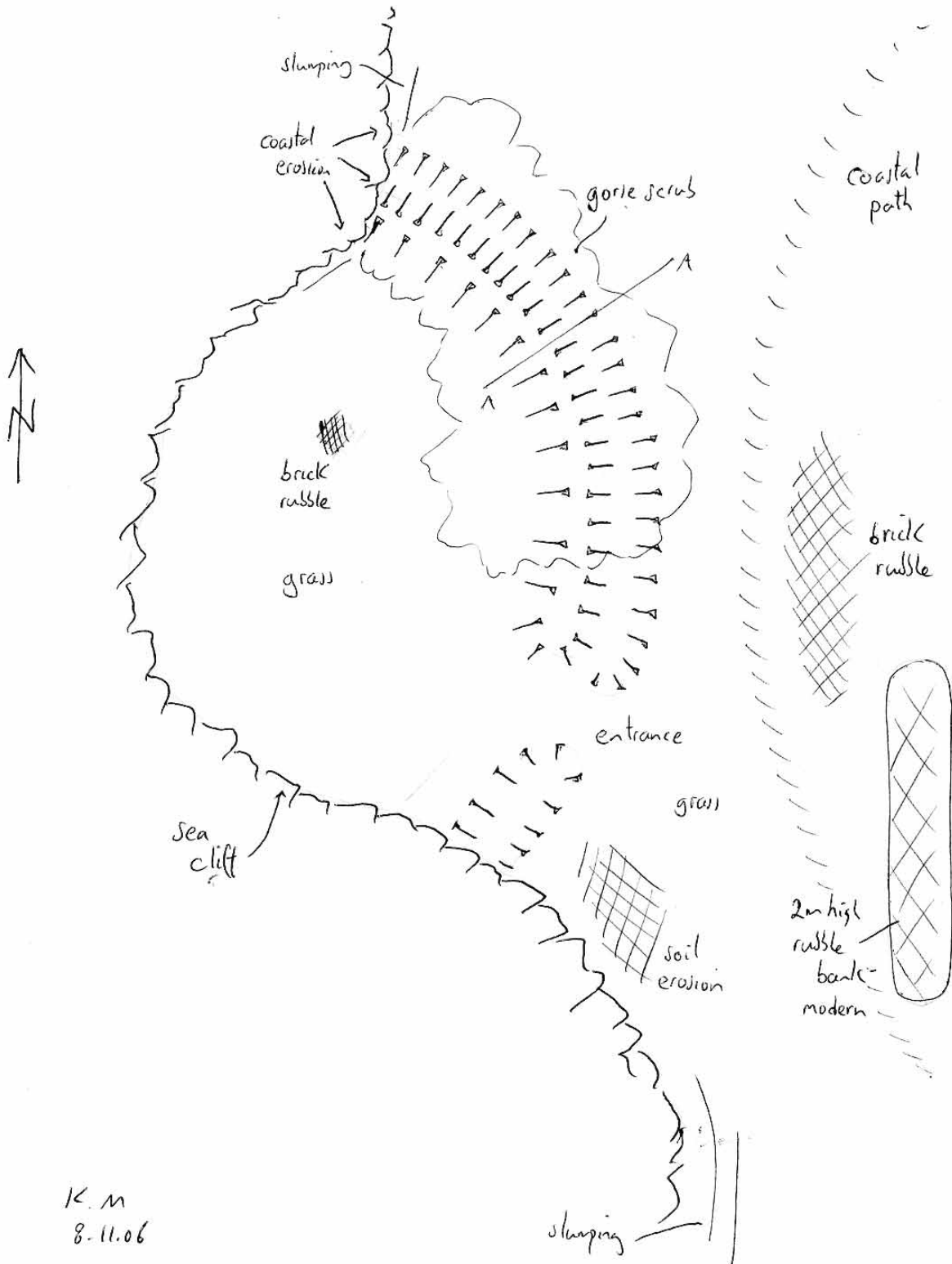
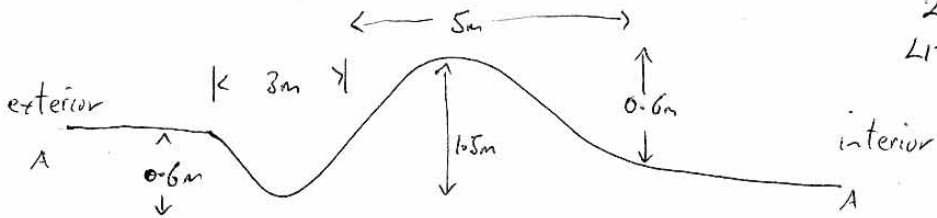
Little Castle Point is a small, univallate, lightly defended coastal promontory fort. It occupies a blunt promontory at 40m above sea level and is naturally defended by sea cliffs to the north, west and south. To the east land rises gently away from the site - a c.75m long curving rampart protects this side. The rampart consists of a 5m wide bank rising 0.6m above the interior and 1.5m above the ditch. The ditch is c.3m wide. Both the bank and ditch become slighter to their southern ends, with the bank fading entirely. A simple gap in the rampart on the southeast side marks the entrance. The slightly sloping interior has very slight undulations, but nothing that can be interpreted as house platforms. A WW2 military base (Kete Camp) lay to the east, with one installation immediately to the east of the fort. This is now demolished (as is the rest of the base) and the remains pushed into a high bank - there is also a spread of brick and rubble to the east of the defences, as well as a small pocket of brick rubble within the interior. However, a 1946 aerial photograph, reproduced on a display board on a nearby National Trust car park, shows that the military works did not encroach onto the fort. The northern end of the rampart is suffering some limited coastal erosion, and there is some evidence of slumping along the cliff margin to the north and south of the fort. There is also a little soil erosion to the south of the fort. Apart from these problems the site is in very good condition. The vegetation is mostly coastal grass, grazed by ponies, with gorse scrub over the most of the ramparts.

K Murphy 8 November 2006



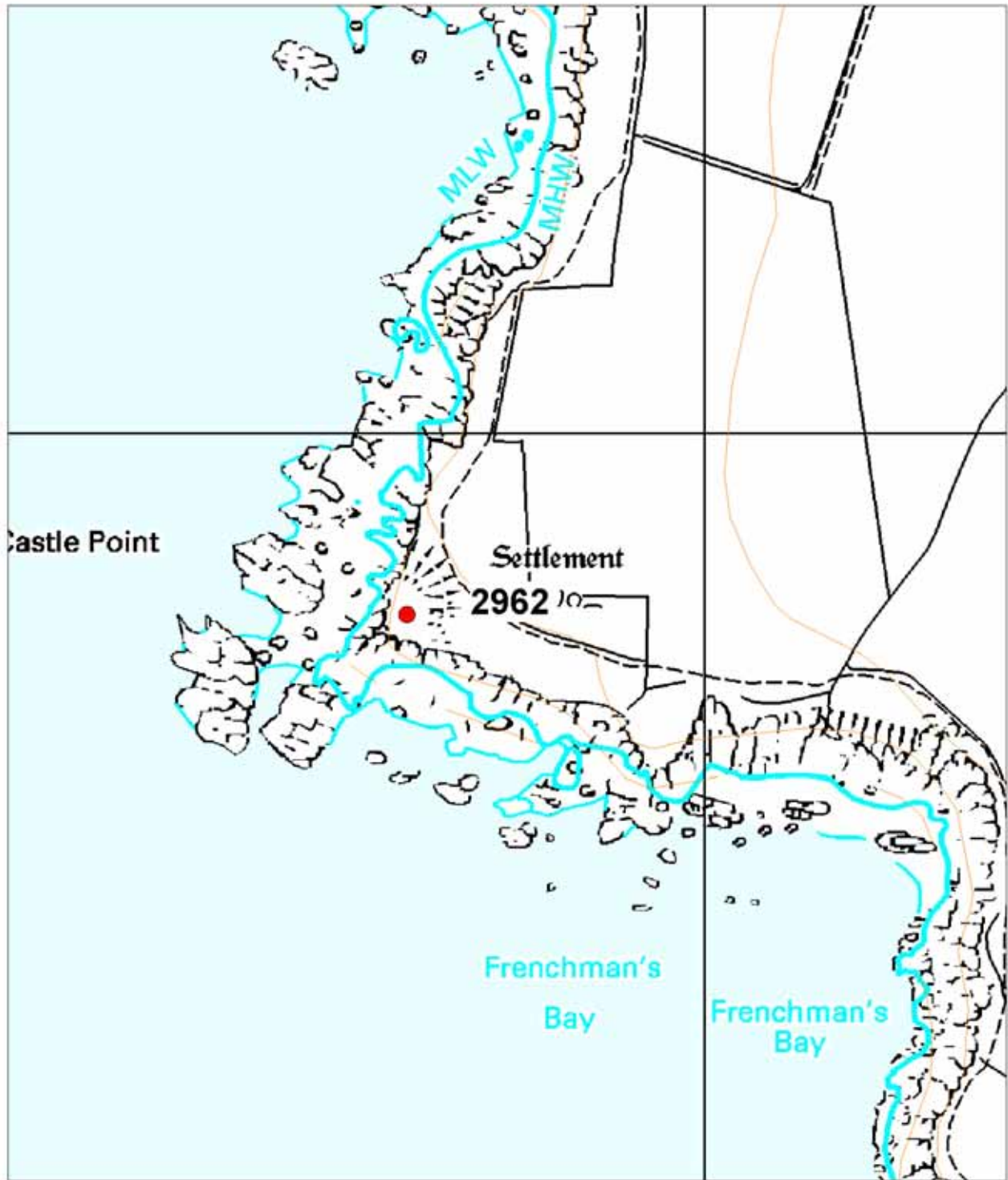
Ground photograph looking NW towards promontory fort 2962.

2962
LITTLE CASTLE POINT



K.M
8-11.06

Sketch plan of Little Castle Point promontory fort 2962.



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Scale 1:5000

2986 DALE POINT

PRN 2986 NGR SM82120521

SITE NAME DALE POINT;DALE PROMONTORY FORT

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Dale Point is a univallate coastal promontory fort. A single bank and ditch run across the narrowest point of a long promontory enclosing an area 320m E-W and 120m N-S, making it one of the largest prehistoric forts in southwest Wales. The bank and ditch are about 90m long with a low counterscarp bank and with an entrance towards the south end. The bank stands about 2m above the interior and 3m above the base of the ditch. The counterscarp is about 0.4m high. The bank is somewhat mutilated: there is a modern entrance cut through it, the entrance area was not restored to its original state following excavation, and the south end of the bank is suffering from erosion.

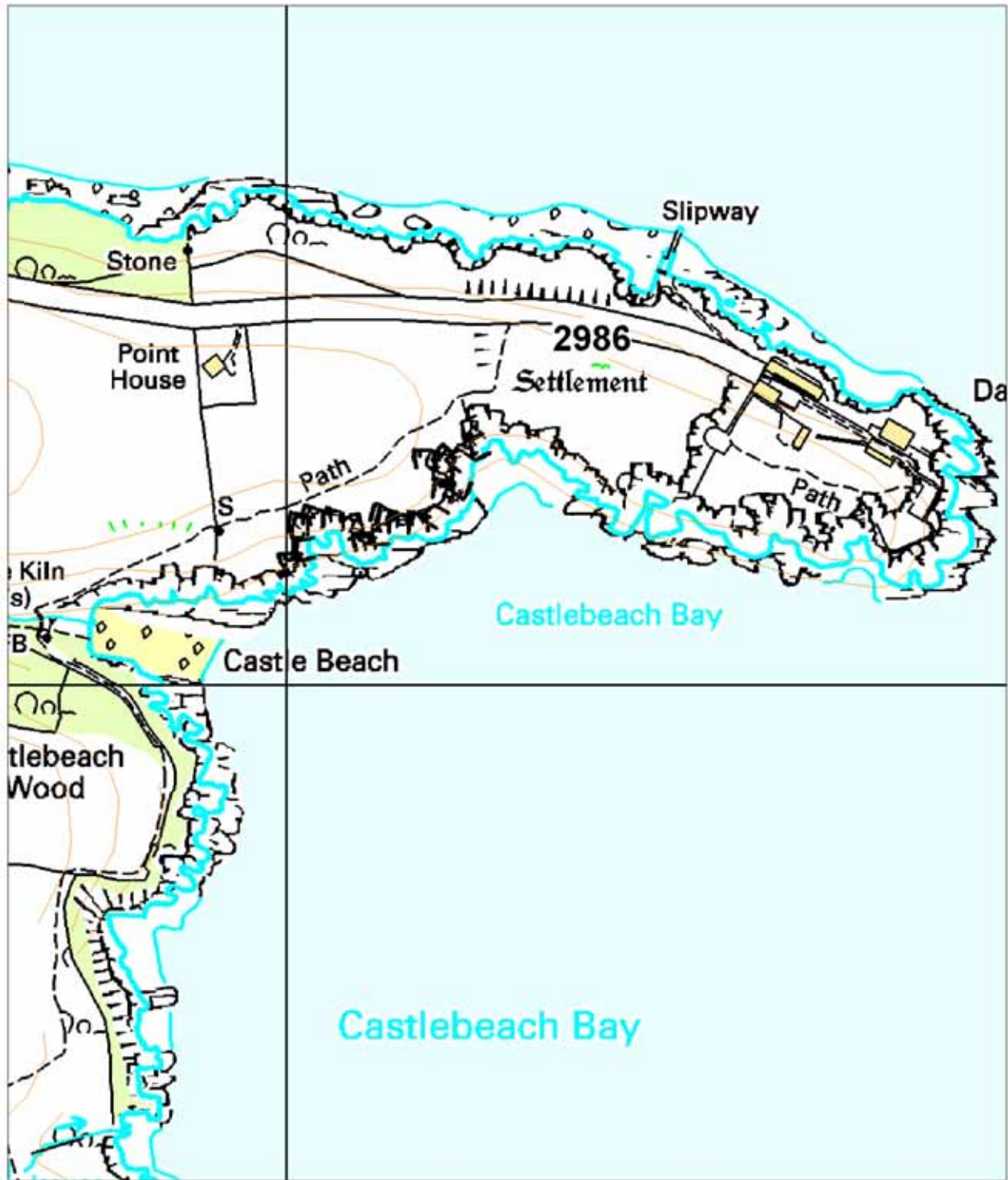
A 19th century gun fort, now a field studies centre, occupies the eastern part of the fort. The remainder is under rough grass.

Extensive excavation on and just within the rampart was carried out during the late 1960s and 1970s. It has not been published. The ramparts were complex and of several phases. A late phase was of Murus Duplex type. The later rampart sealed an occupation deposit which contained a sherd of pre-Iron Age pottery and returned later Bronze Age radiocarbon dates. There appeared to be some form of gatehouse set in the causeway immediately outside the entrance. From memory, recalled from a site visit in 1979, the excavations in the interior had revealed evidence of roundhouses and other structures.

K Murphy 22 September 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 2986. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©
reference DI2006_1245.



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Scale 1:5000

3006 GREAT CASTLE HEAD

PRN 3006 NGR SM84820603

SITE NAME GREAT CASTLE HEAD

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

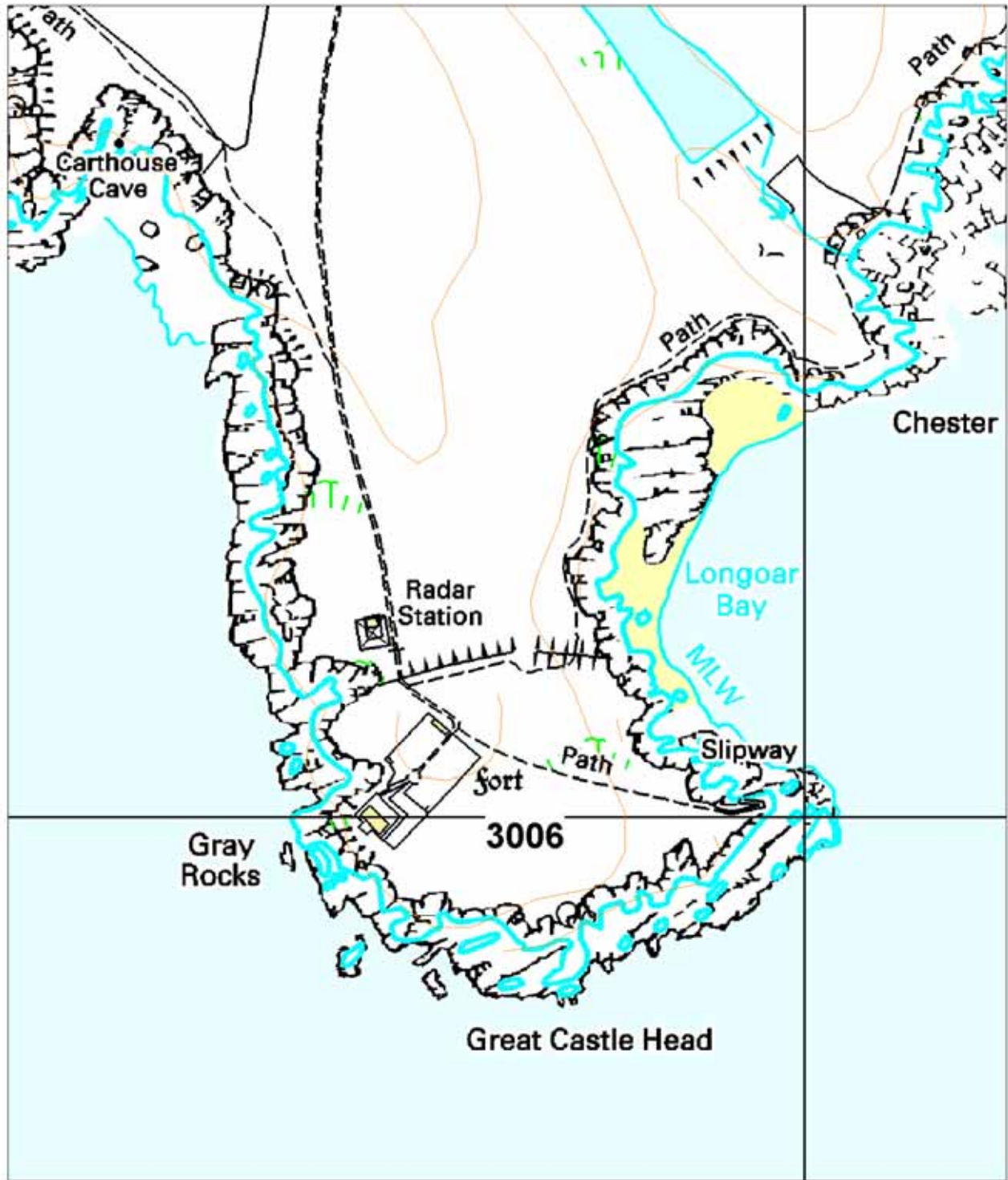
DESCRIPTION

Great Castle Head is a coastal promontory fort on Milford Haven. The area defended is a broad, roughly square promontory, c. 180m across. Much disturbance has occurred to the site, particularly to the defences. The Ordnance Survey recorded this site in 1965 as defended by two banks with medial ditch. The inner bank 1.4m above the interior and 2.8m above the ditch and the outer 1.8m above the exterior of the fort. The defences ran for about 160m E-W across the promontory, but with the outer bank stopping c.50m short of the cliff on the eastern side, perhaps unfinished. A light (lighthouse) had been constructed on the rampart, the ditch contained concrete foundations of military buildings (World War Two?), the whole interior had had military buildings within it, and lighthouse keeper's cottage lay within the interior (this is still lived in). A modern gap had been made through the defences revealing a compacted shale construction of apparently two phases. There was no trace of an original entrance.

During the 1980s the outer bank was removed. However, in c. 2000 a 17m long section of bank was constructed on the line of the removed bank.

The interior of the fort is heavily overgrown with gorse. The surviving bank is covered with bracken, grass and brambles.

K Murphy 22 September 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

3013 RICKESTON RATH

PRN 3013 NGR SM87060946

SITE NAME RICKESTON RATH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

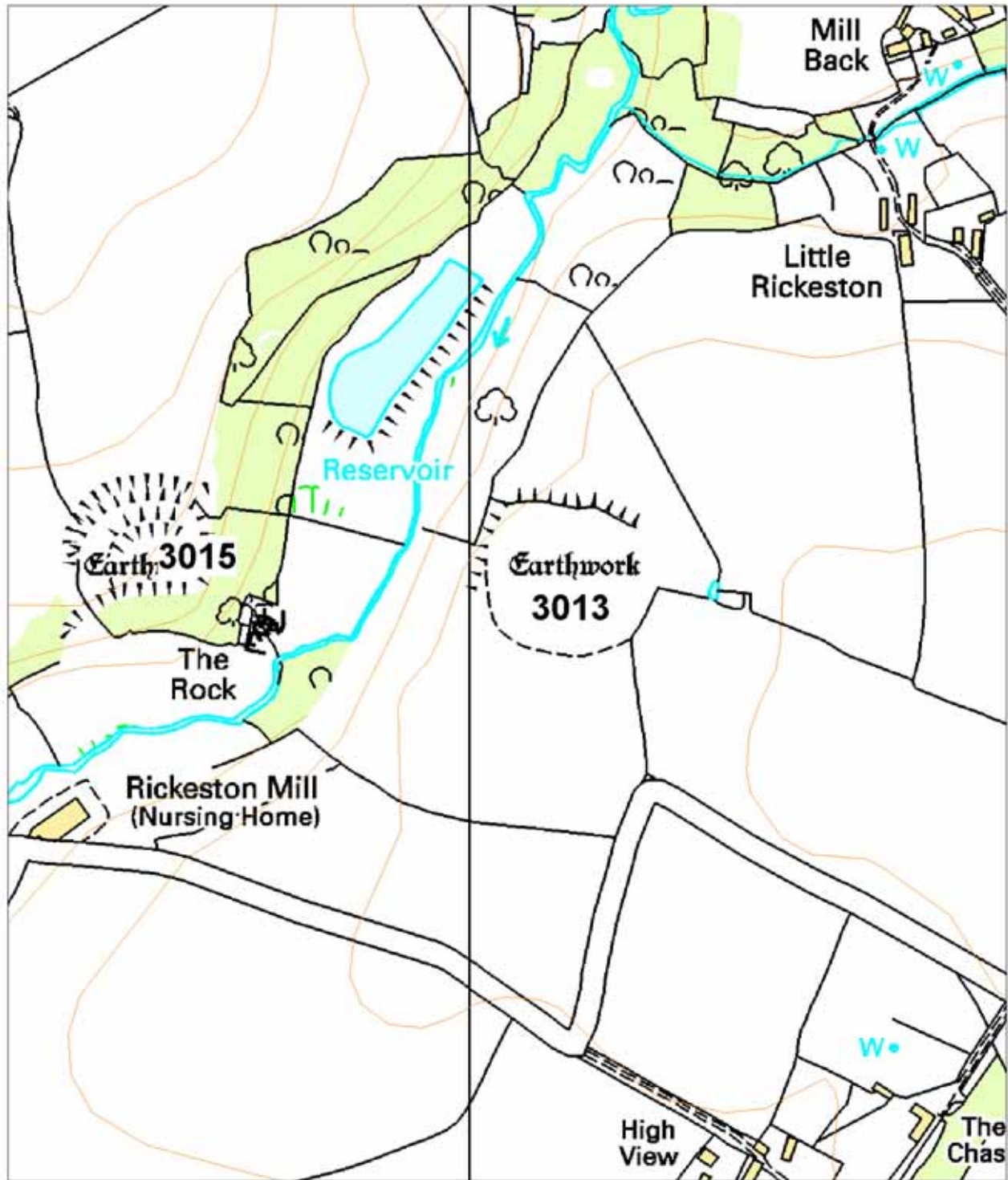
SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Rickeston Rath is a sub-circular defended enclosure lying on a gentle northwest-facing slope at 30m above sea level. To the west of the site the land falls away more steeply into a valley. The site is severely damaged and very little of the earthworks survive. It is a univallate site. A scarp slope indicates the line of defences to the west, north and east. To the south a spread bank up to 0.2m high survives. A length of hedge 35m long on the southeast side overlies the defensive bank, which may survive up to 2m high. There is no trace of ditch or entrance. The internal area measures c.115m E-W and 100m N-S. The site is under improved pasture.

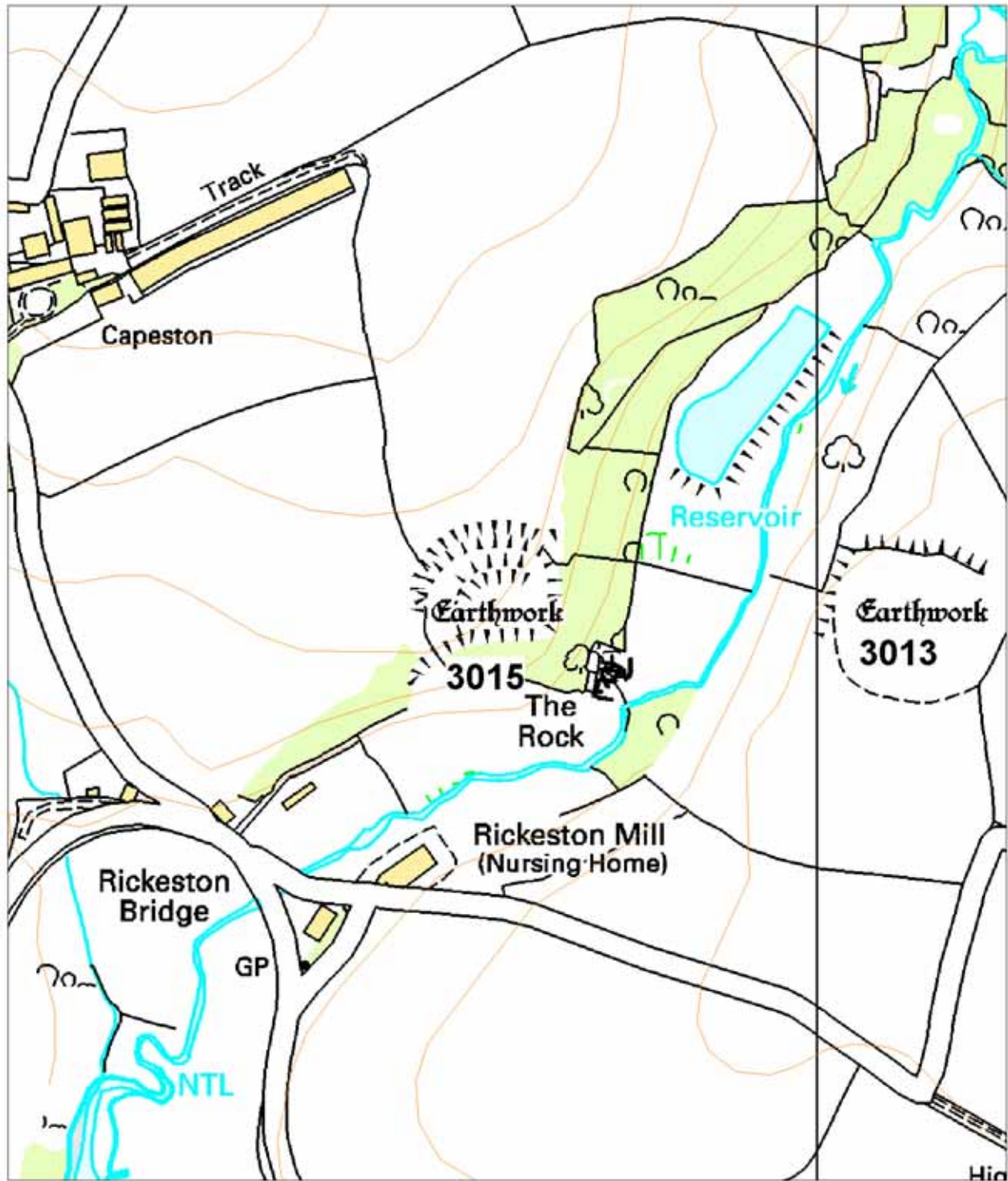
An annexe was noted by the Ordnance Survey to the north, but subsequent field visits showed this was a natural feature. The site lies in a field named 'Rath Park' on the tithe schedule.

K Murphy 15 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

3022 BROCKS CASTLE

PRN 3022 NGR SM85350800

SITE NAME BROCKS CASTLE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS Descheduled

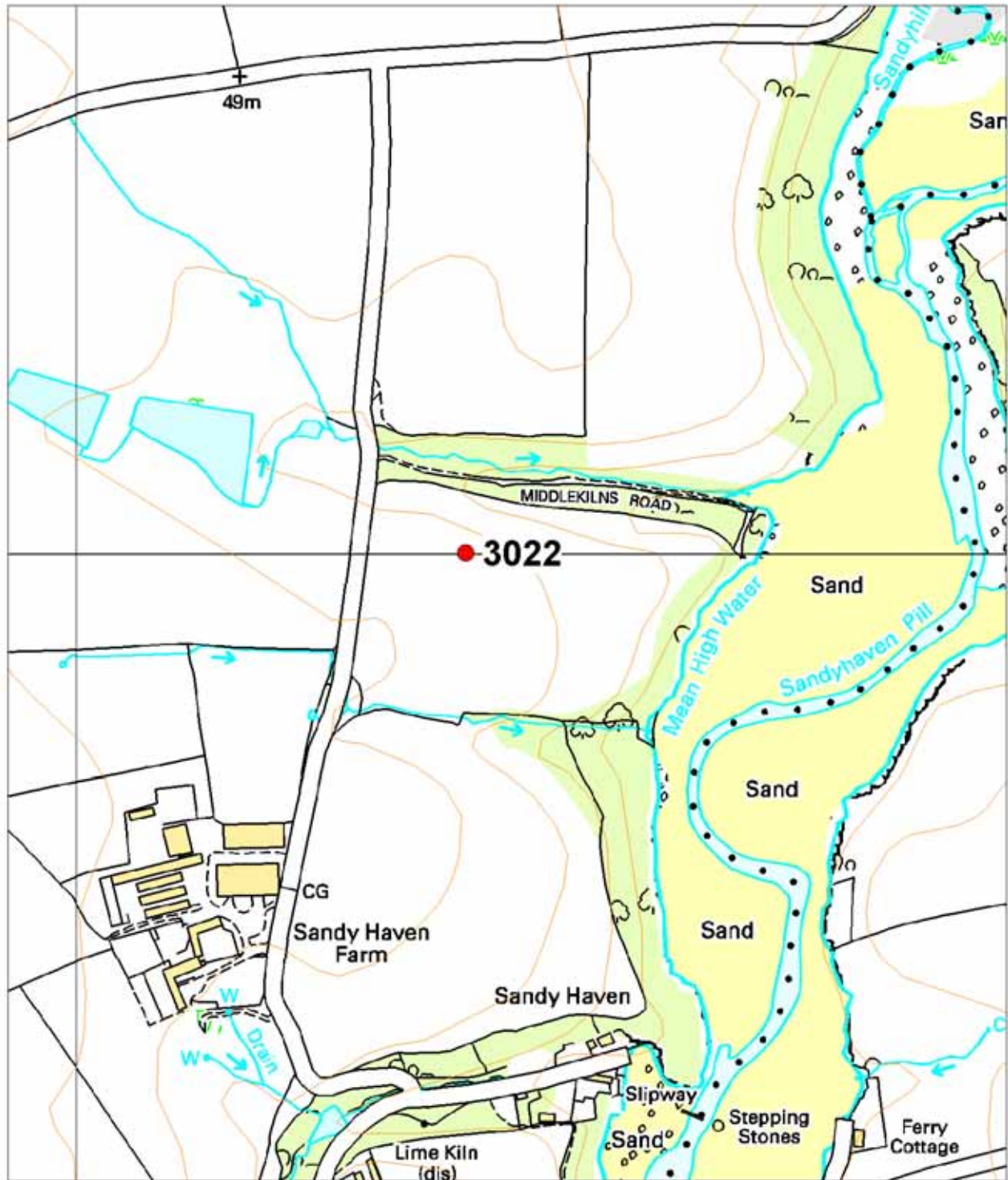
DESCRIPTION

Brock's Castle is a small, univallate, sub-rectangular defended enclosure that was an upstanding earthwork until recently, but has now been levelled. It lies on a gentle northeast-facing slope at c.30m above sea level. It was described by the Ordnance Survey in 1966 as sub-rectangular approximately 50m across. The bank was highest on the up-slope, west, side where it stood up to 1.7m high. On the north side the bank faded to a scarp and was plough-levelled on the southeast side. There was a trace of shallow ditch outside the bank. The site has now been levelled and the only evidence for its presence is a hollow in the field c.30m across and 0.5m wide. The site is under arable cultivation.

K Murphy 8 November 2006



Ground photograph looking E over site of levelled enclosure 3022.



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Scale 1:5000

3024 LITTLE CASTLE HEAD

PRN 3024 NGR SM85450649

SITE NAME LITTLE CASTLE HEAD

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

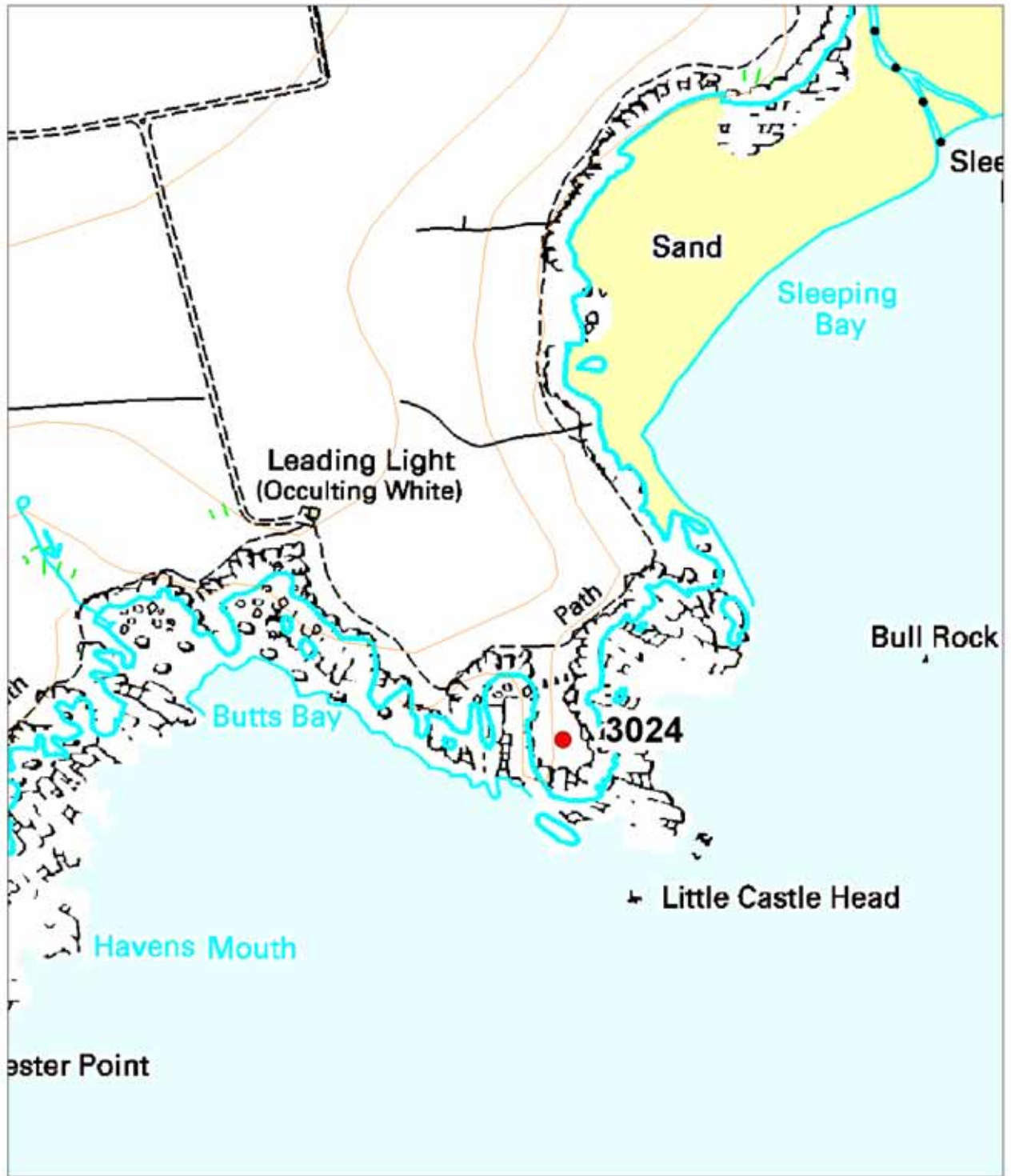
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

Little Castle Head is a small, univallate coastal promontory fort. It is defended by a rampart c.25m long running across the neck of the promontory, on its north side, and defending an area c.55m N-S and 30m E-W. The other three sides of the promontory are naturally defended by 10m high sea cliffs. The rampart consists of a bank rising up to 3.7m above the external ditch. This ditch is rock-cut in places and up to 1.2m deep. Inside the bank there are traces of a slighter ditch, but is difficult to characterise this as it is very overgrown. Coastal erosion is actively removing the ends of the rampart. There is no obvious entrance - it has presumably been removed by erosion. The interior is under tussocky coastal grass and therefore no slight internal features are visible. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs past the site, and some erosion caused by walkers is affecting the east end of the defences.

K Murphy 15 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

3025 SOUTH HOOK CAMP

PRN 3025 NGR SM86600625

SITE NAME SOUTH HOOK CAMP;RATH PARK

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

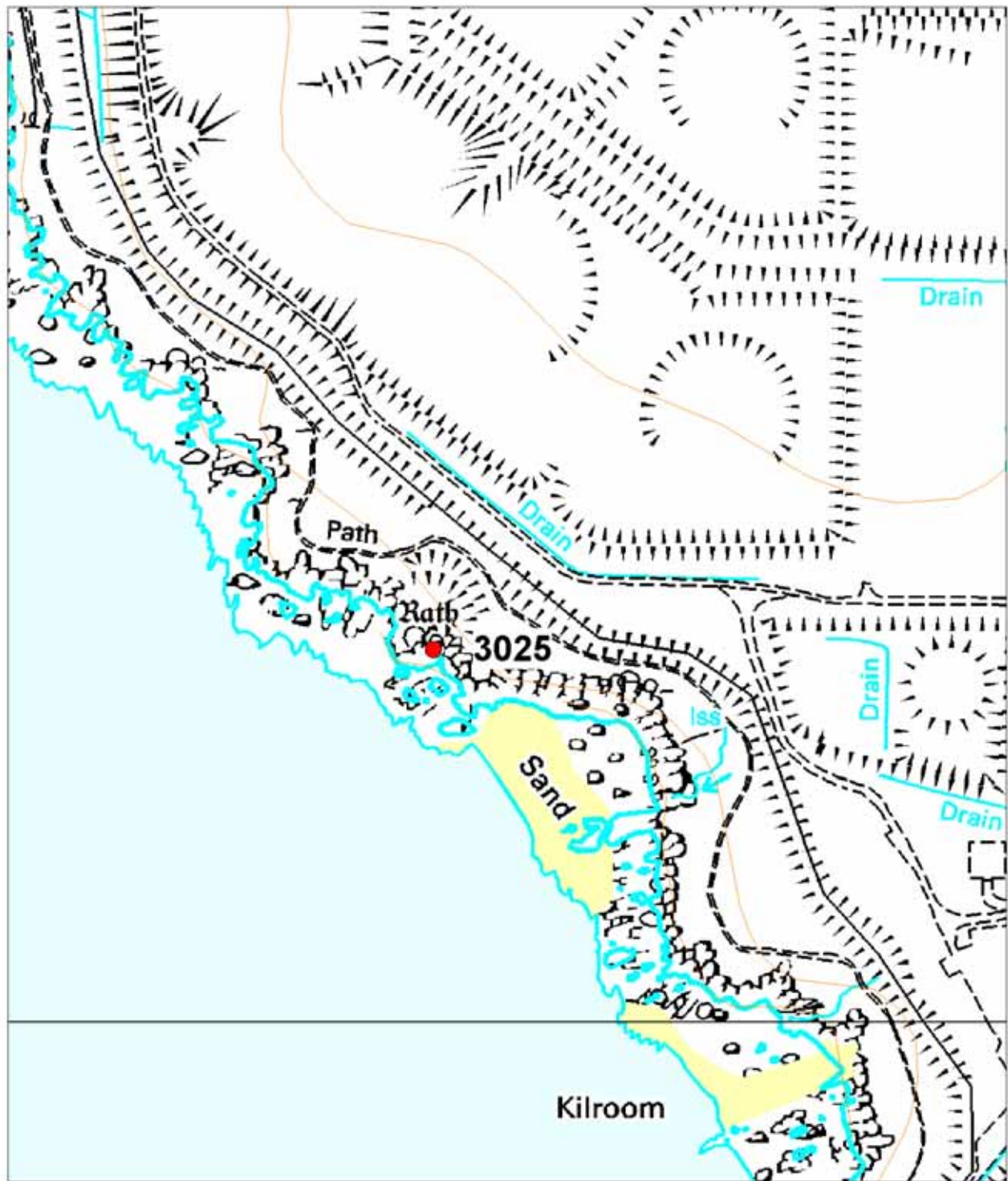
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

DESCRIPTION

South Hook Camp is a coastal promontory fort protected on the west side by 20m high sea cliffs and on the east side by a c.115m long semi-circular rampart. The defensive bank and ditch runs from the cliff edge to cliff edge, and is actively eroding. The bank is highest at its centre, 2m - 3m above the ditch. The RCAHM in 1925 recorded an entrance between the northwest end of the rampart and the cliff edge, but this now seems to have gone. The irregular shaped internal area measures c.55m SW-NE and 60m NW-SE and is overgrown with bracken and gorse. Crossley noted an inner walled enclosure, but later authorities have not seen this.

K Murphy 15 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

3027 CLIFF CASTLE

PRN 3027 NGR SM87050541

SITE NAME CLIFF CASTLE;CASTLE FIELD

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Documents

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION E

SITE STATUS SAM

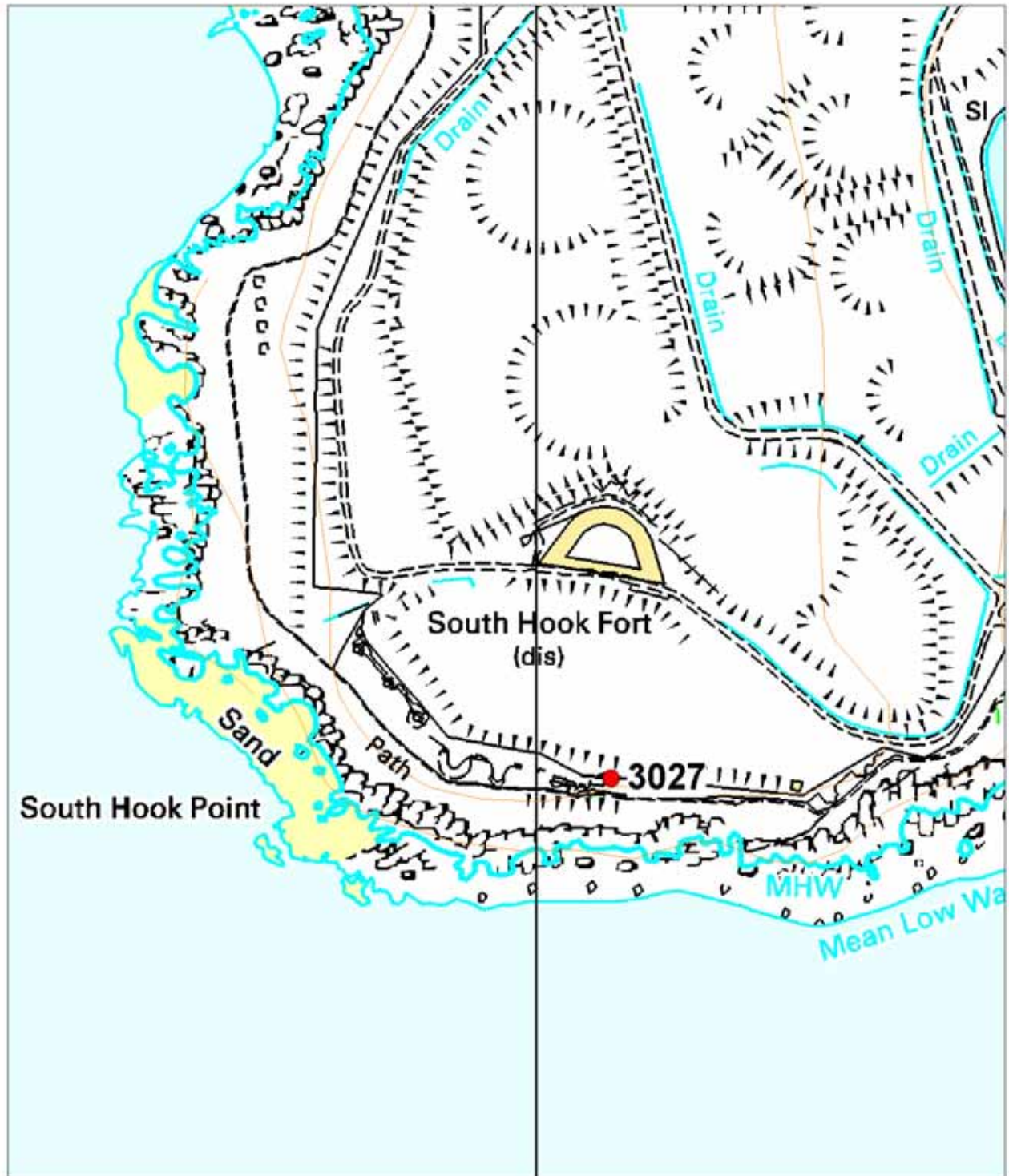
DESCRIPTION

This is a promontory fort that has been destroyed by military installations and later industrial activity.

The RCAHW in 1925 noted that Ordnance Survey old 1" map records a camp in this location in a field called Castle Field on the tithe schedule. However, they note that the site had almost been totally destroyed by a 19th century fort and later gun emplacements, although a c.45m length of bank survived. Grimes in 1964 recorded a crescentic length on bank near the cliff edge on the east side of the promontory, but the Ordnance Survey in 1965 could find no trace of the site. They did note recent industrial disturbance to the area. No trace of the site was noted by Crane in 1994 or by Allen and Murphy in 1997.

Part of the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, as it falls into the area of South Hook Fort.

K Murphy 16 November 2006



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Scale 1:5000

3053 WEST BLOCKHOUSE POINT

PRN 3053 NGR SM81470375

SITE NAME WEST BLOCKHOUSE POINT

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

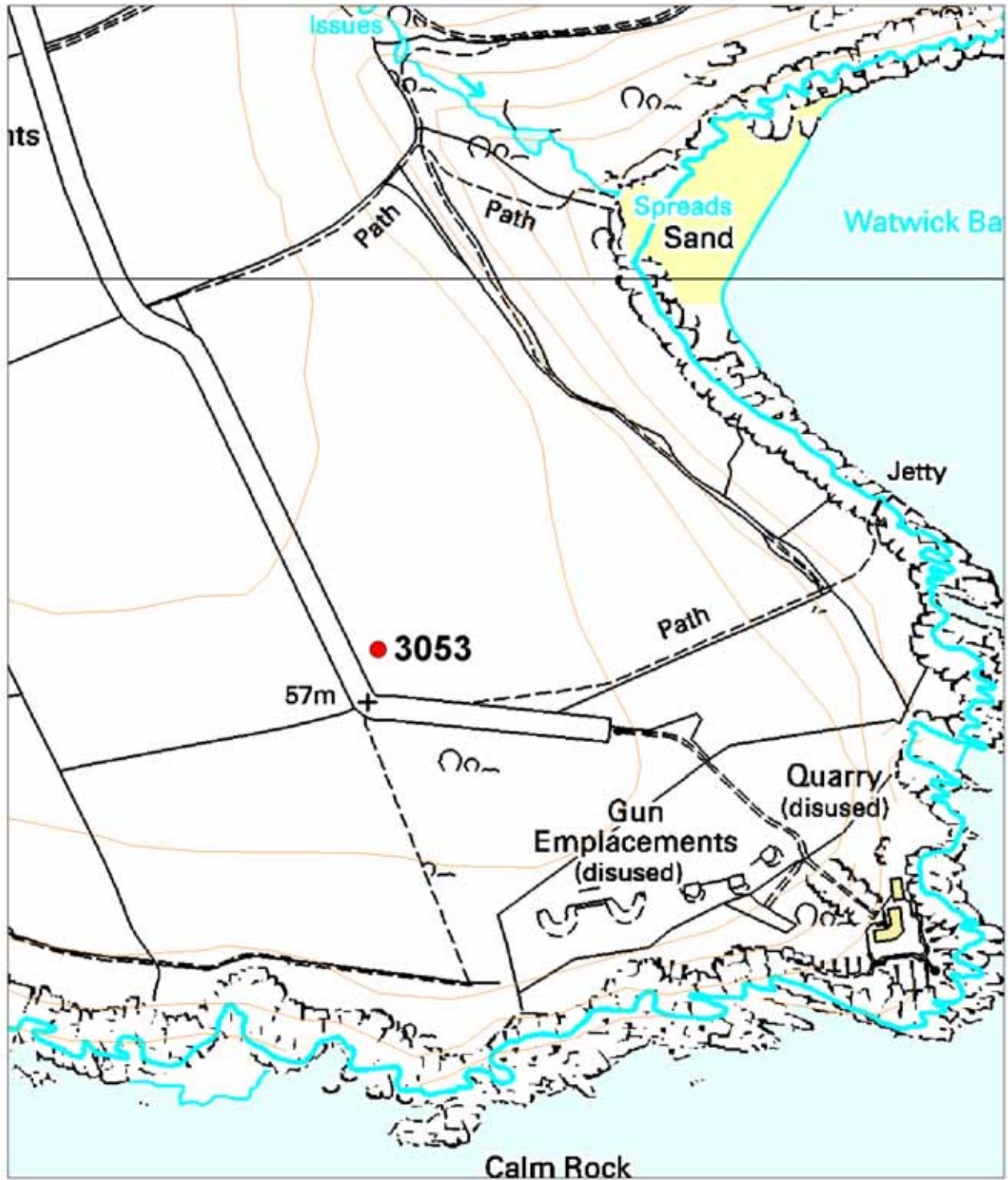
DESCRIPTION

A small circular cropmark enclosure was identified on vertical aerial photographs by the Ordnance Survey. Field visits by the OS showed the enclosure was plough-spread, but had a stony scarp surviving up to 0.5m high, except on the south side where it was lower - the location of the presumed entrance. The enclosure was about 40m diameter. There is now no trace of this enclosure. It lies on a gentle southeast facing slope, 450m southwest of a rounded hilltop, at 57m above sea level overlooking the entrance to Milford Haven. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy 8 November 2006



Ground photograph looking SE over site of cropmark enclosure 3053.



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Scale 1:5000

3065 CASTLES BAY

PRN 3065 NGR SM84550182

SITE NAME CASTLES BAY

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

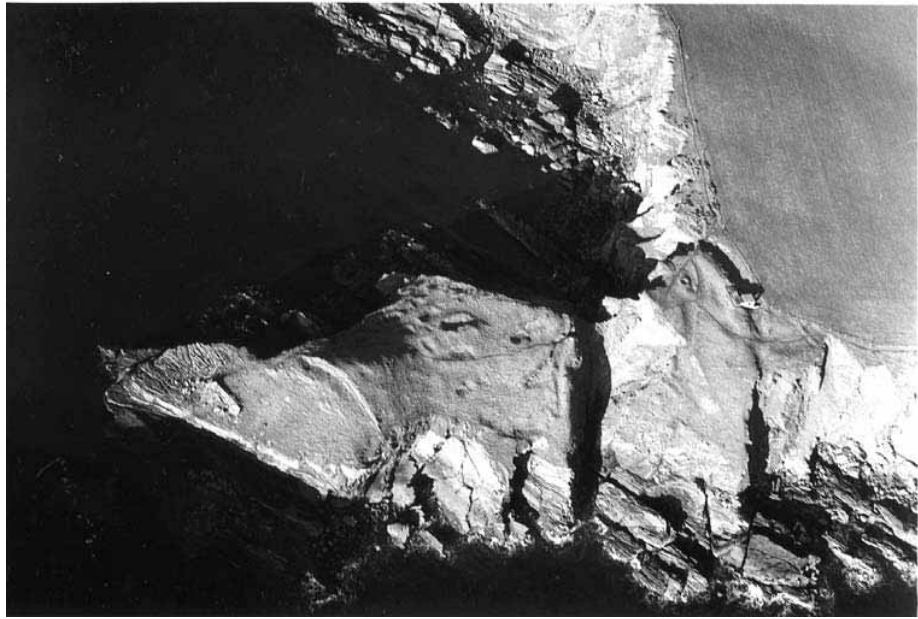
DESCRIPTION

Castles Bay is a complex site occupying an irregular promontory in a very exposed location on the southwest Pembrokeshire Coast. It is a promontory fort, naturally well defended by 30m high sea cliffs to the north, west and south. The site can be divided into three separate zones - 1. an area immediately inside the rampart, 2. a knoll divided from area 1 by a deep natural gully and 3. Sheep Island, a small island at the end of the promontory. It is not known whether Sheep Island was attached to the promontory in prehistory. A bank and ditch run for approximately 75m from cliff edge to cliff edge across the northeast end of the promontory and enclose zone 1, an irregular area approximately 80m N-S by 40m E-W. The rampart and the interior of zone 1 have been much disturbed by 20th century military installations, although the bank is reasonably well-preserved, standing up to 1.8m above the interior and 2.8m above the ditch. There is a simple gap for the entrance towards the southeast end of the rampart. Both ends of the rampart are suffering from coastal erosion. A deep natural gully separates zone 1 from zone 2. A possible bank runs along the southwest edge (in zone 2) of this gully, possibly hinting at a second line of defence. Traces of a mortared stone wall also survive on the edge of the gully. Several rectangular hollows (considered to be hut circles by the RCHMW in 1925) are located in zone 2. The largest has a 2m high rock-cut face cut into the slope and is up to 12m by 7m in plan, with 1.2m high stone walls internally. The Ordnance Survey considers that these are most likely to be multi-period military remains. There are also several rectangular hollows cut into the steep slope of Sheep Island, zone 3. However, as the island is now virtually inaccessible, these have not been examined in detail. Zones 1 and 2 are under grass grazed by sheep. Zone 3 is under tussocky coastal grass.

George Owen writing in c.1600 described the site, quoted in the RCHMW 1925: 'the remnant of a tower stood in this further enclosure in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and the tradition is that this was a place of retreat for the new Norman settlers to save themselves from the natives.'

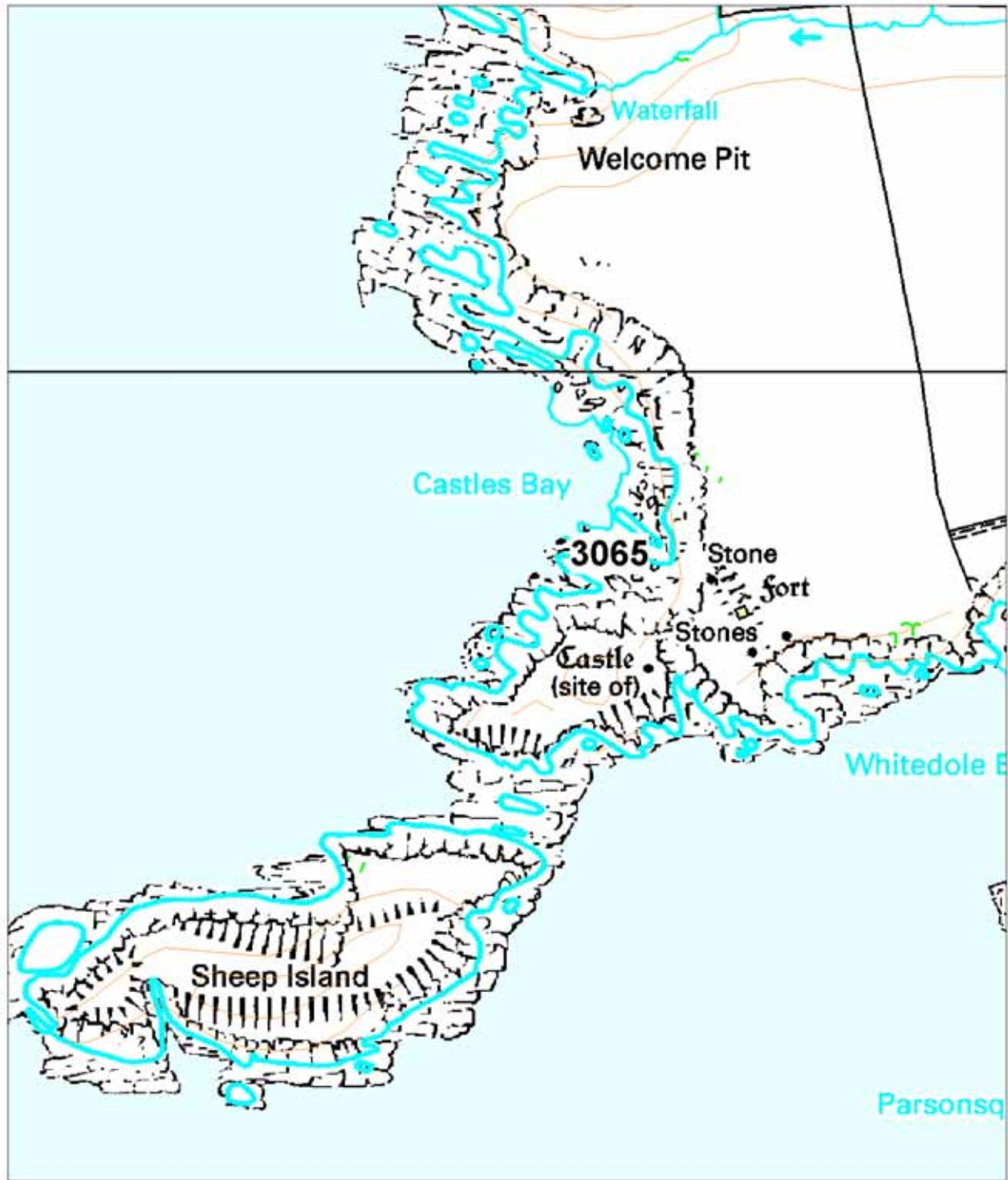
And: 'Betweene it (Sheep Island) and the mayne there is another peece of ground with a greate ditch or trench betwixt it and the mayne land verie hard to come to where there standeth the remnant of a towre built upon the entrance thereof as it seemeth for a fort or defence for the same, and from the same peece of ground you may goe into shippe Lland dry foote at half ebbe, but not without a ladder for the hard ascending of the same, but at every full sea the same is encompassed aboute with the sea, the neighbours here reporte that the same was a place of retreite for the countrey people in ould tyme to save them and their cattell from the Welshmen that then often assaulted them'

K Murphy 17 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



SM84-01

Aerial photograph of 3065. Cambria Archaeology reference AP87-146.18



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Scale 1:5000

3099 WEST PICKARD CAMP

PRN 3099 NGR SM86240103

SITE NAME WEST PICKARD CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

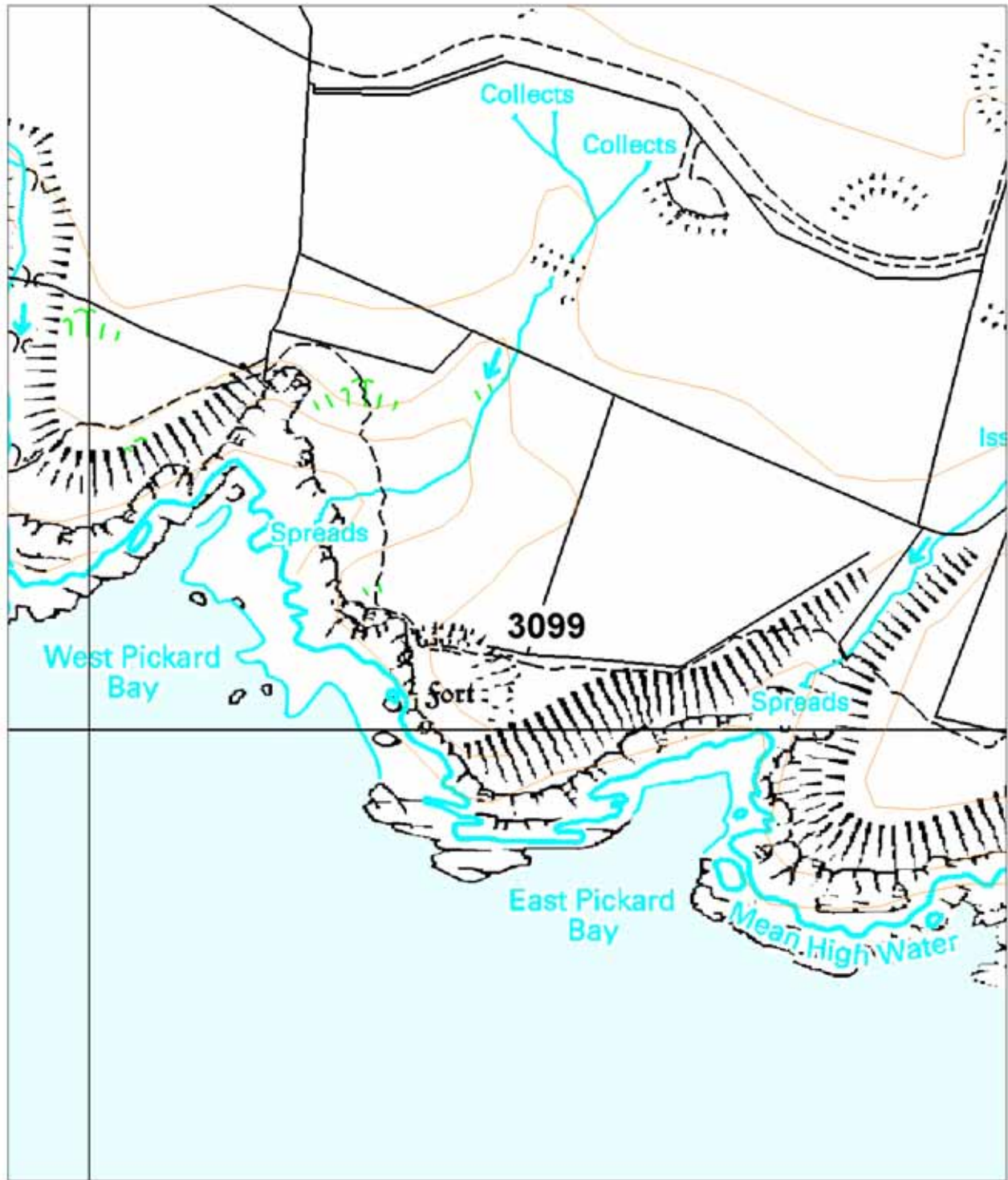
DESCRIPTION

West Pickard Camp is a univallate coastal promontory fort occupying a blunt headland at c.40m above sea level. It is protected by sea cliffs to the west and south and by a c.105m long curving rampart to the north and east. The bank is 1.3m high internally and 3m externally above the ditch. On the east side the ditch is rock-cut. The entrance at the southeast angle of the rampart is a simple gap. A boundary bank runs along the defensive bank at its western end. The bank and ditch have been disturbed by 20th century military installations, including four depressions on the bank - probably weapons' pits. There is also an 8m circular gun emplacement (PRN 32765) on the east side of the interior. The rounded interior slopes gently down towards the sea and measures c. 52m E-W and 60m N-S. The site is under coastal grass. Some erosion is being caused where the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path crosses the ramparts, and coastal erosion is eating into the western side of the fort.

K Murphy 17 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3099. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©
reference DI2006_1232.



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Scale 1:5000

12103 THORNBURY

PRN 12103 NGR SM891093

SITE NAME THORNBURY

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

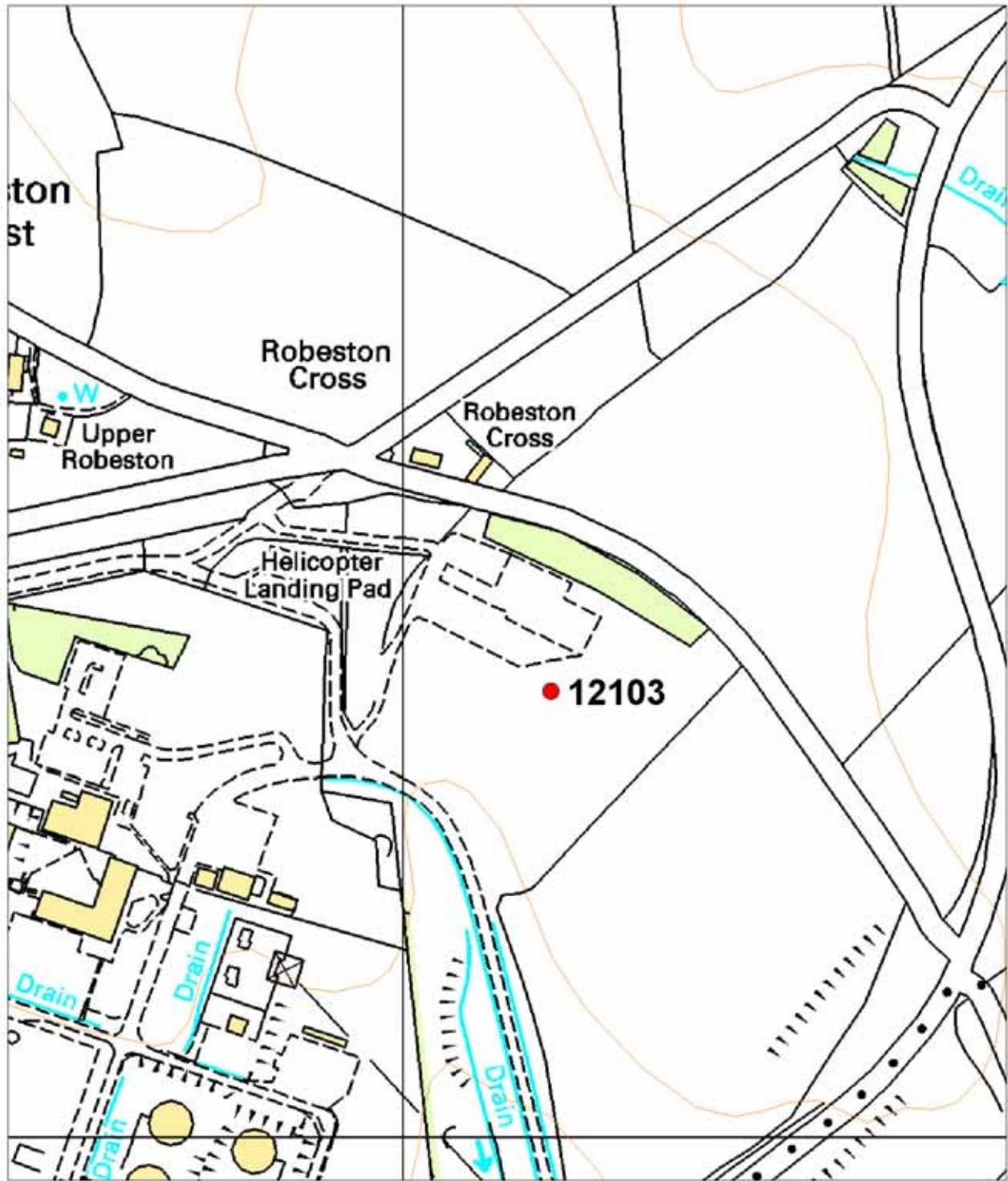
DESCRIPTION

A possible small, circular, earthwork enclosure approximately 40m across with a possible southeast-facing entrance is visible on vertical aerial photographs. It is located on level ground at about 65m above sea level. This is not a certain site, and the low earthworks may be entirely natural. The site is now within the security compound of an oil refinery. The field in which the site lies is mostly used as a car park and minor installation. The site itself is in a unused part of the field and is under long grass. The location of the site was viewed only from the edge of the field, outside the compound and therefore its character and condition could not be assessed.

K Murphy 8 November 2006



Ground photograph looking SE over site of former cropmark 12103.



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12177 OIL REFINERY

PRN 12177 NGR SM884078

SITE NAME OIL REFINERY

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? FORM Documents

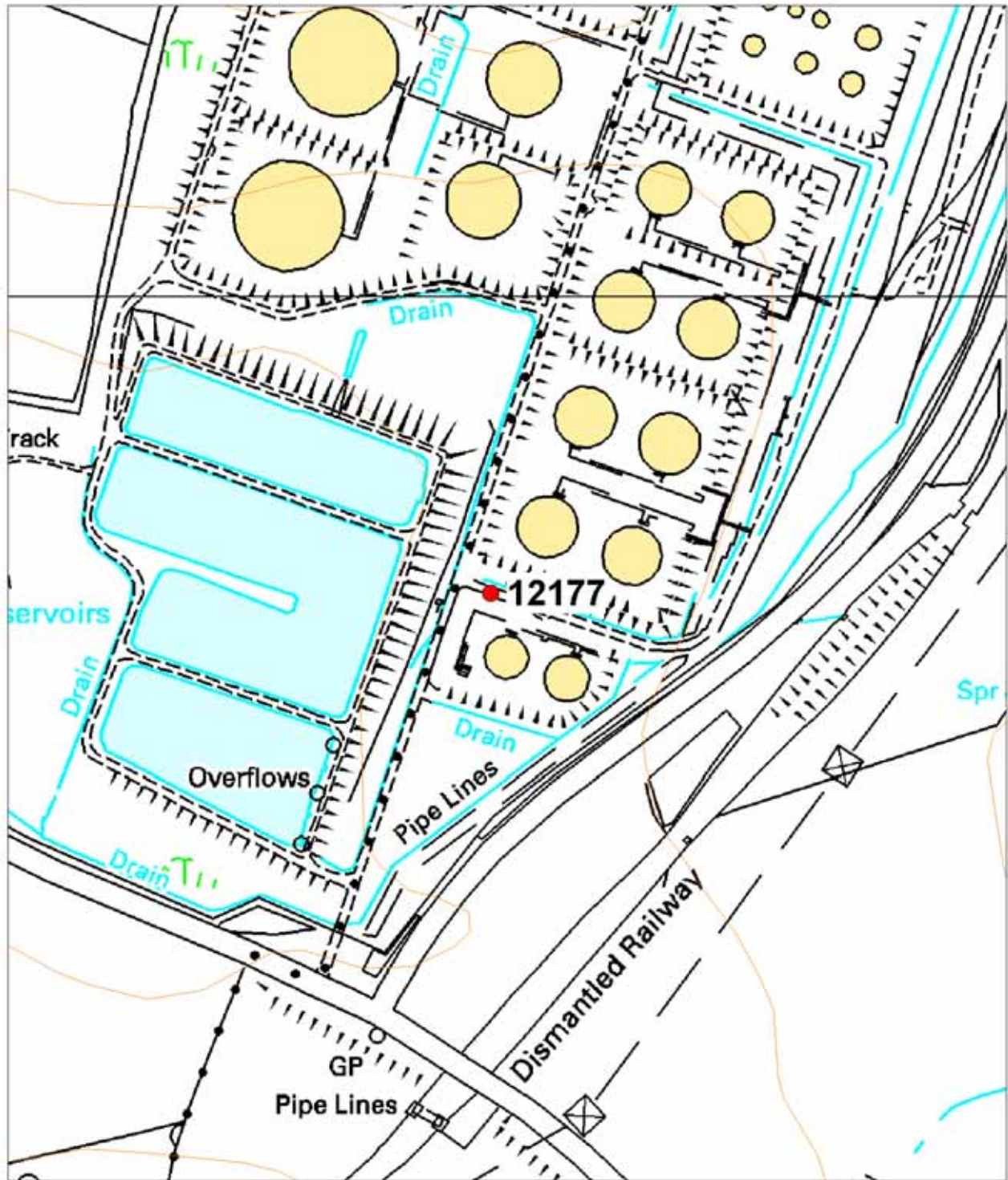
PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION E

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Vertical aerial photographs taken in the 1950s show what seems to be a sub-rectangular enclosure c.60m across defined by a low earthwork bank. The site has now been destroyed by an oil refinery. No field inspection took place prior to the site's destruction and therefore its categorisation as an archaeological site, as opposed to a natural feature, must remain in doubt.

K Murphy 22 September 2006



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35019 WEST ANGLE BAY

PRN 35019 NGR SM85080356

SITE NAME WEST ANGLE BAY

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age CONDITION B

SITE STATUS

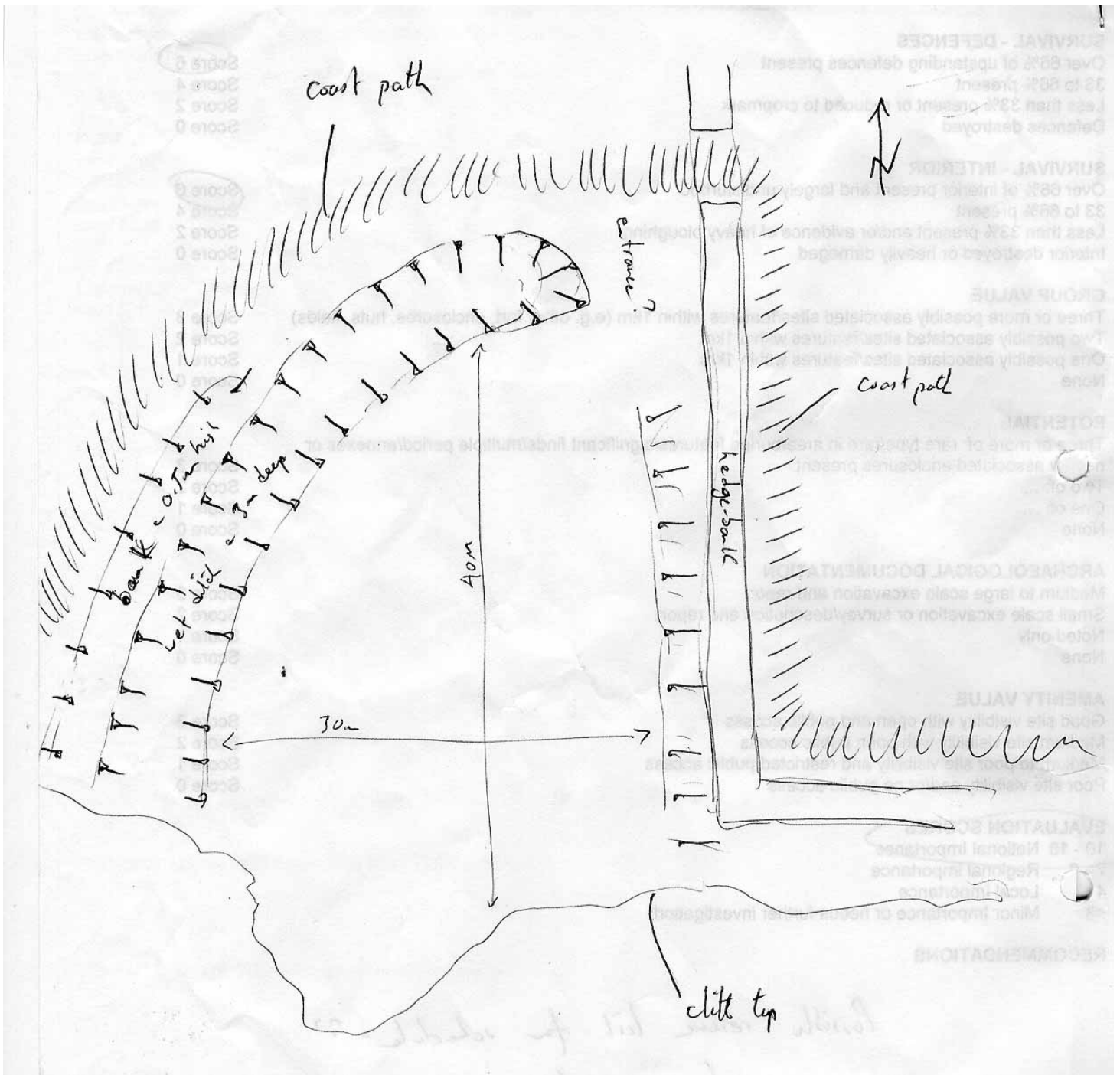
DESCRIPTION

What seem to be earthworks of a defensive site of probable prehistoric date lie on the north side of West Angle Bay. The southern side of the site is protected by a c.10m high sea cliff and the landward side is defended by a built defence. This is best preserved on the western side. Here there is a curving 8m wide 3m deep ditch which runs out onto the cliff top at its south end and terminates abruptly at its northeast end. There is a short length of a 0.5m high bank on its outer, west side. A field boundary bank runs down the east side of the site. This seems to lie in a hollow, possibly a ditch. Immediately to the west of the boundary the ground rises by c.1m. Indeed, the whole of the interior is 1m - 1.5m above the surrounding landscape. There is an entrance on the north side. In 2006 the site was under long grass, brambles, bracken and blackthorn scrub. This hindered description.

The location of this site is unusual for a coastal defence as it not on a promontory. The earthworks do seem to be constructed, rather than a fortuitous arrangement of natural features. A question mark remains over the authenticity of the remains.

The cliff edge is actively eroding, forcing a realignment of the coastal path since 1997.

K Murphy 12 September 2006



Sketch plan of West Angle Bay promontory fort 35019.



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REJECTED SITES

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

3029 was originally identified as a possible hillfort from aerial photography, but a site visit identified the marks as natural erosion gullies.