

# A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SM71, SM81 AND SM91



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Ar gyfer Cadw  
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### **A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROEKSHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SM71, SM81 AND SM91**

Gan / By

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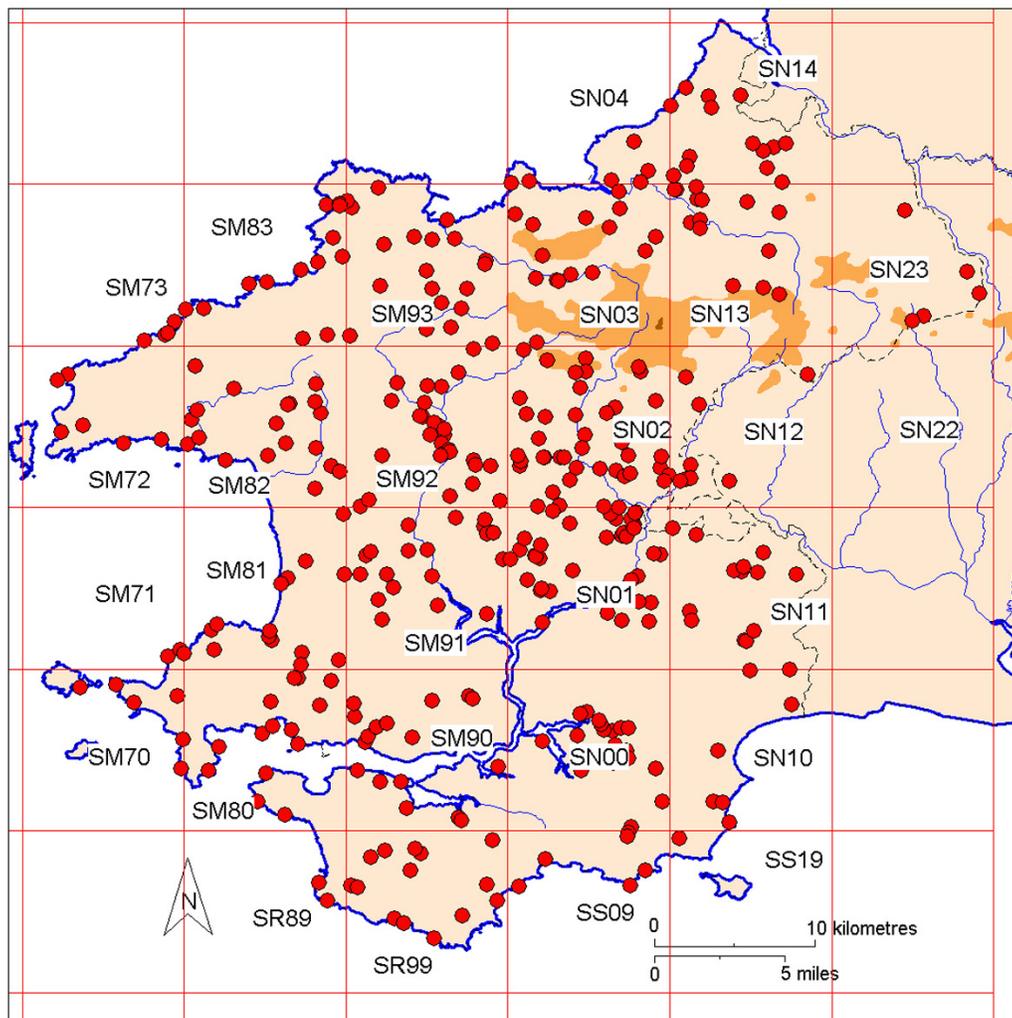
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Cover: Aerial photograph of Woodland defended enclosure 3160. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©  
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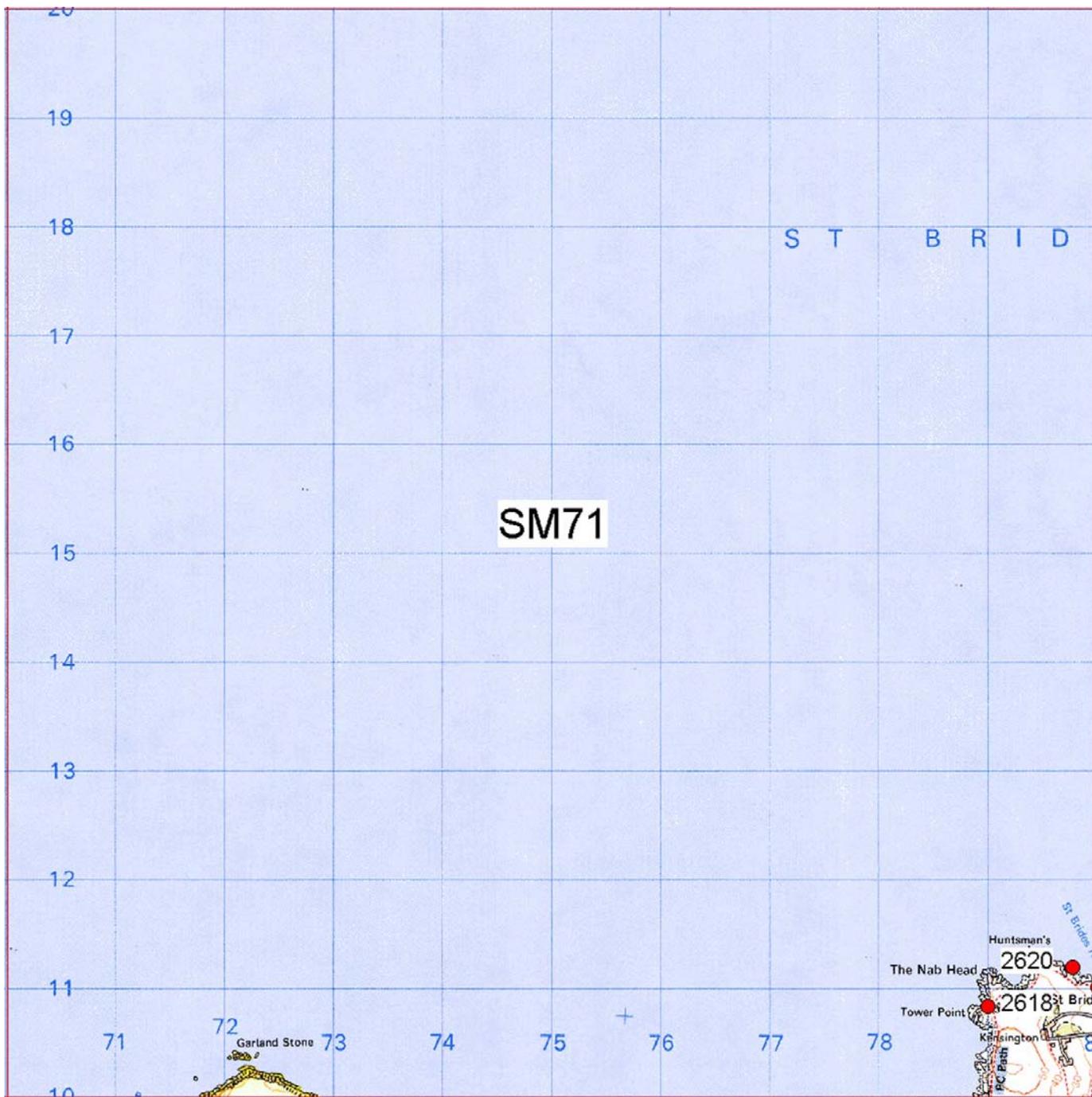
## SITE GAZETTEER OF 10KM GRID SQUARES SM71, SM81 and SM91

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 SM71.

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1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SM81.

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1:50,000 Distribution map of sites in 10km grid square SM91.

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# 2618 TOWER POINT

PRN 2618            NGR SM79001083

SITE NAME TOWER POINT RATH

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT            FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age            CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

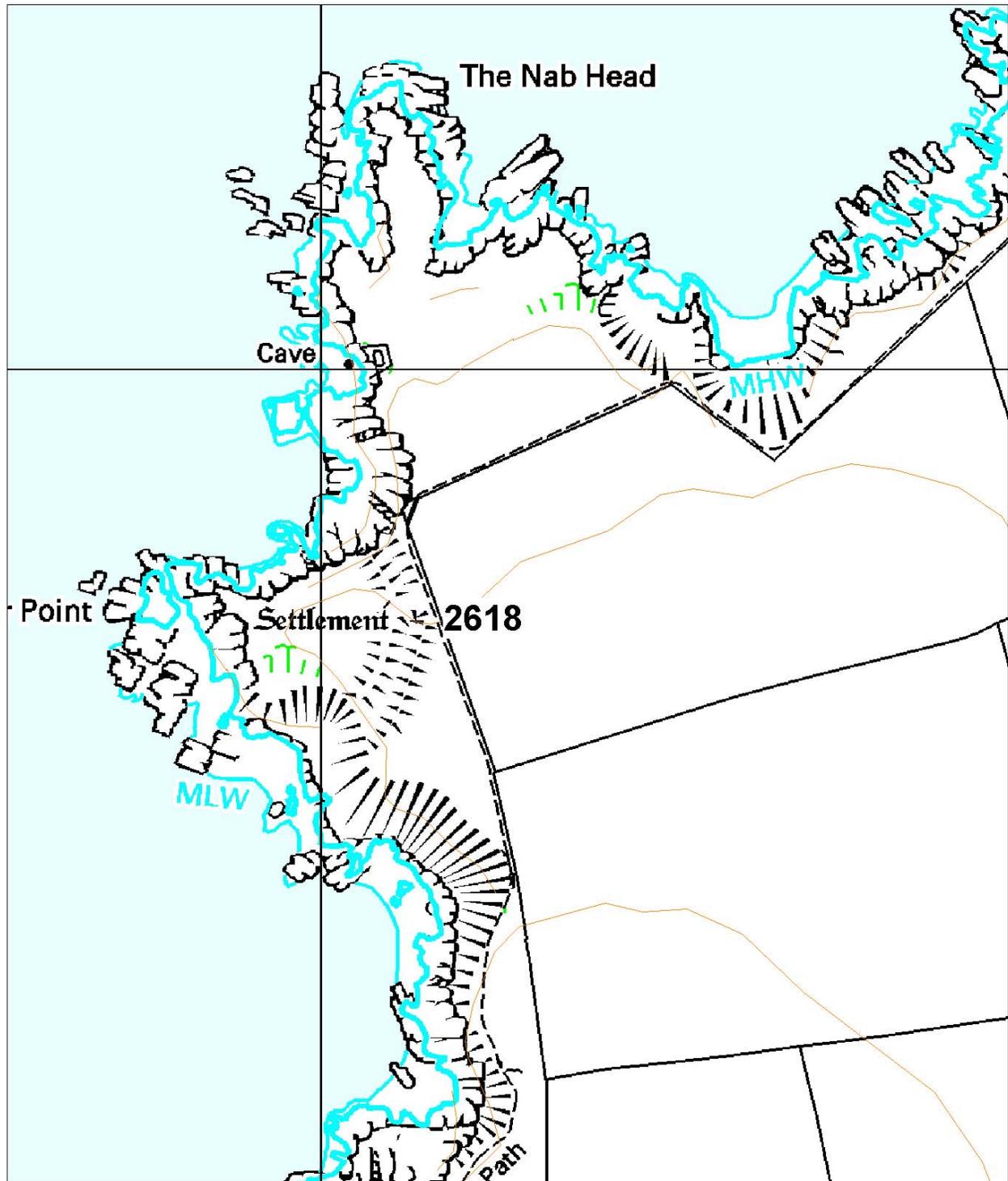
Tower Point is a good example of a coastal promontory fort, bounded to the north, west and east by 40m high sea cliffs. To the east land falls gently away from the site - ramparts protect this side. These are approximately 140m long and consist of an inner bank 14.5m high and 3m high. Outside of this is a ditch, then a slight central bank, another ditch and finally a slight outer bank, 9m wide and 0.8m high. There is no ditch outside the outer bank and so presumably it is a counterscarp. An entrance lies to the north of the centre of the ramparts. The inner rampart is flattened on its north side and there is a slight depression on the terminal on the south side, possibly a guard chamber. Excavations in 1970 showed the inner bank was of two phases; the first phase of clay faced with stone; the second phase a more stony bank revetted with stepped walls - murus duplex. The flat interior measures c. 95m E-W and 95m N-S. A hut was excavated in 1970. There are three small quarry pits within the interior, otherwise it is featureless.

In 2006, the side was under tussocky grass. Cliff erosion has removed the northern end of the defences and part of the interior, and sea spray has killed of the vegetation on the cliff edge promoting soil erosion. There is a little visitor erosion through the entrance of the fort.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 26 September 2006



Ground photograph looking N along fort 2618 defences



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Scale 1:5000

## 2620 CASTLE HEAD

PRN 2620            NGR SM79771119

SITE NAME    CASTLE HEAD

SITE TYPE    PROMONTORY FORT            FORM Earthwork

PERIOD        Iron Age            CONDITION    B

### SITE STATUS

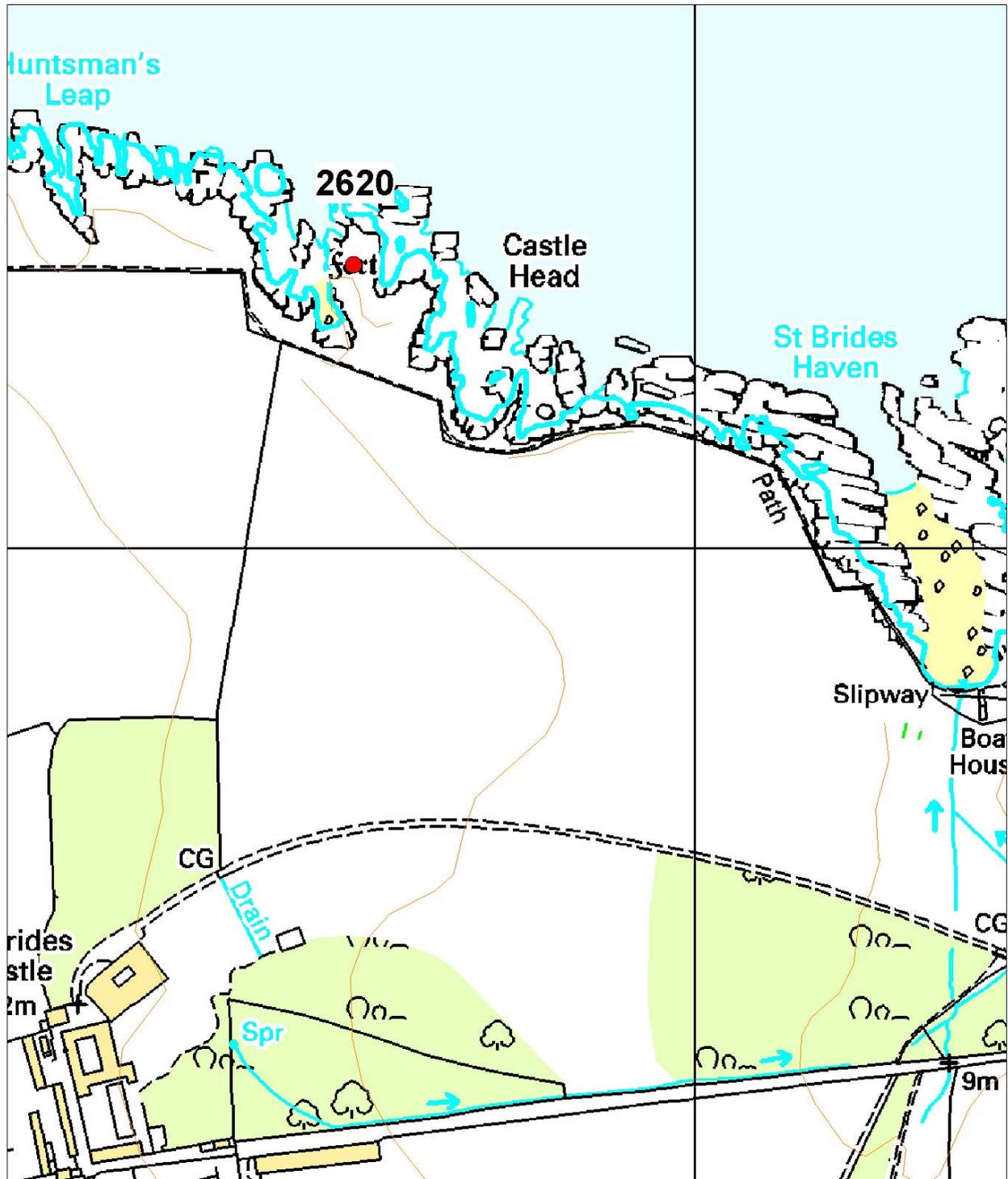
### DESCRIPTION

Castle Head is a small coastal promontory fort. The promontory measures c. 40m N-S and 30m E-W, slopes gently down from S to N, and is bounded by sea cliffs on the west, north and south. At its south end it is attached to the mainland by a neck about 15m -20m wide. A rampart runs across the neck. The bank rises about 1m above the interior and c.2m-2.5m above the ditch. There is a central entrance through the bank, and a causeway of unexcavated material runs across the ditch. The bank runs around the edge of the promontory on the east and west sides for about 25m-30m, becoming smaller and eventually petering out. A longitudinal section along the bank has been created by coastal erosion on the west side of the fort revealing its stony construction. The Ordnance Survey in 1973 recorded scoops and platforms in the interior. In 2006, the whole site was overgrown with gorse and brambles making even the defences difficult to recognise.

R Ramsey and K Murphy 26 September 2006



Ground photograph looking E towards promontory fort 2620.



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Scale 1:5000

## 2983 DRUIDSTON

PRN 2983      NGR SM87501671

SITE NAME DRUIDSTON

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

### SITE STATUS

### DESCRIPTION

Located within a paddock on a gentle NW-facing slope, Druidston is a small sub-circular defended enclosure. The east (up-slope) side and northeast corner of the enclosure lie beneath large hedge-banks, the remaining portion of the enclosure is under pasture. A bank defines the site. The bank is best preserved on the northwest side where it is up to 1.2m high externally and 4m to 5m wide. It fades as it runs to the south and south west, eventually fading to almost nothing on the southeast side. There is a trace of an external ditch on the south side. There is no evidence of an entrance. The enclosure measures approximately 25m - 30m diameter internally.

K Murphy 16 August 2006



Ground photograph. General view of the site 2983 looking E.

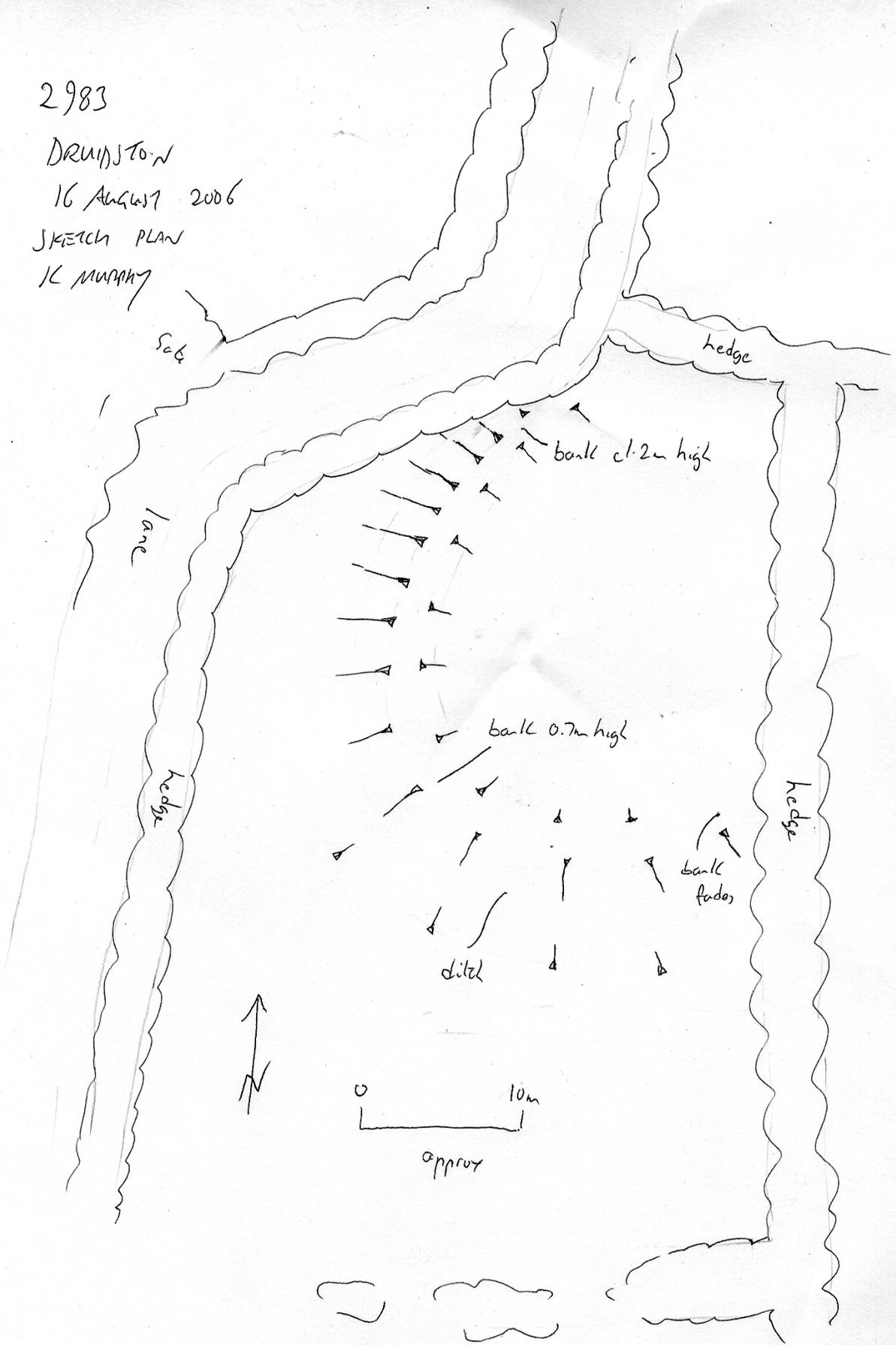
2983

DRUIDSTON

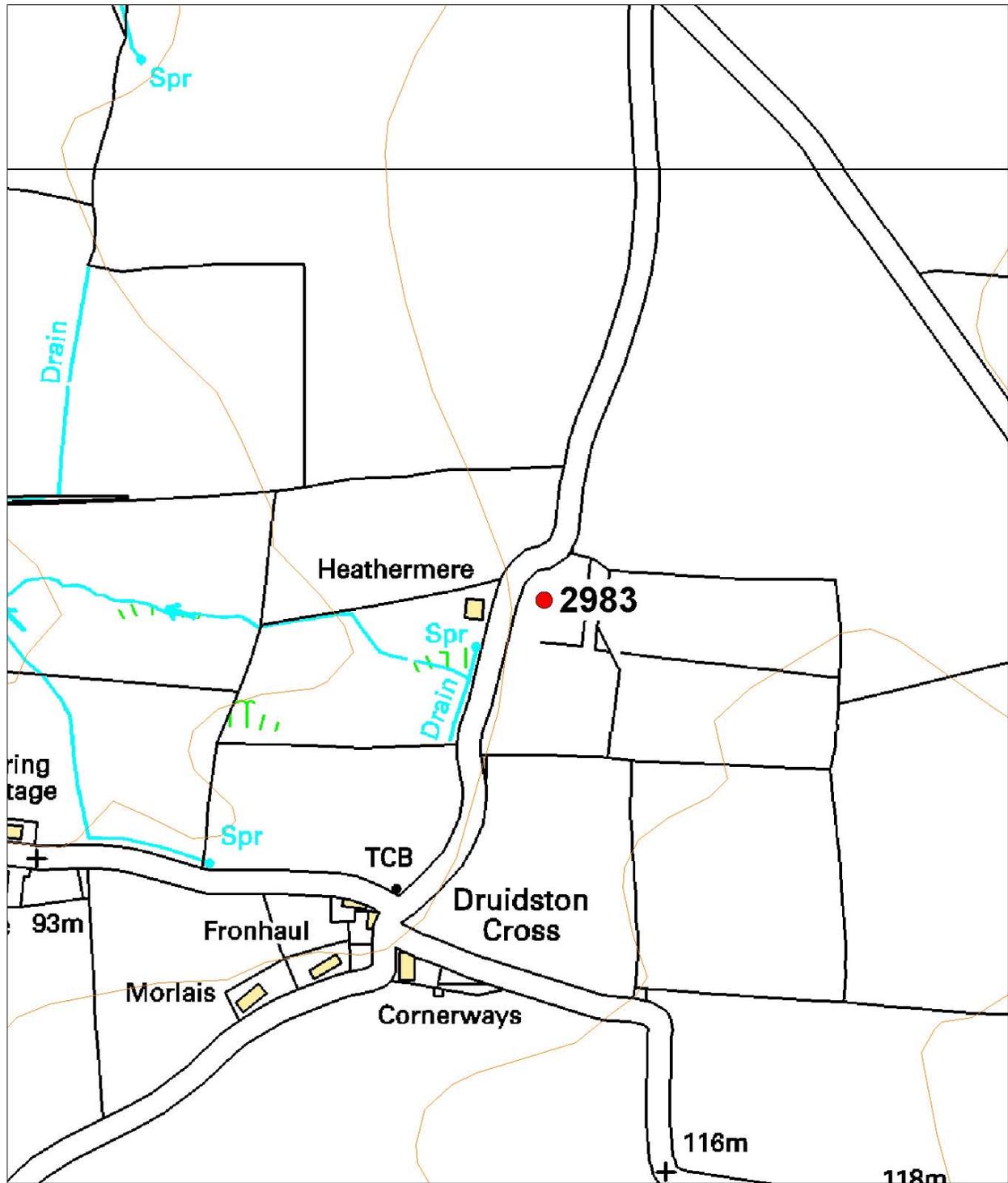
16 August 2006

SKETCH PLAN

K. MURPHY



A sketch plan of Druidston defended enclosure 2983.



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Scale 1:5000

# 3106 KEESTON CASTLE

PRN 3106            NGR SM89841958

SITE NAME    KEESTON CASTLE

SITE TYPE    DEFENDED ENCLOSURE    FORM Earthwork

PERIOD        Iron Age        CONDITION    B

SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

Keeston Castle is a complex bivallate defended enclosure with a concentric annexe with an extra small enclosure on its S side. It occupies an east-facing slope at c.100m above sea level, just off the high point of a rounded hill.

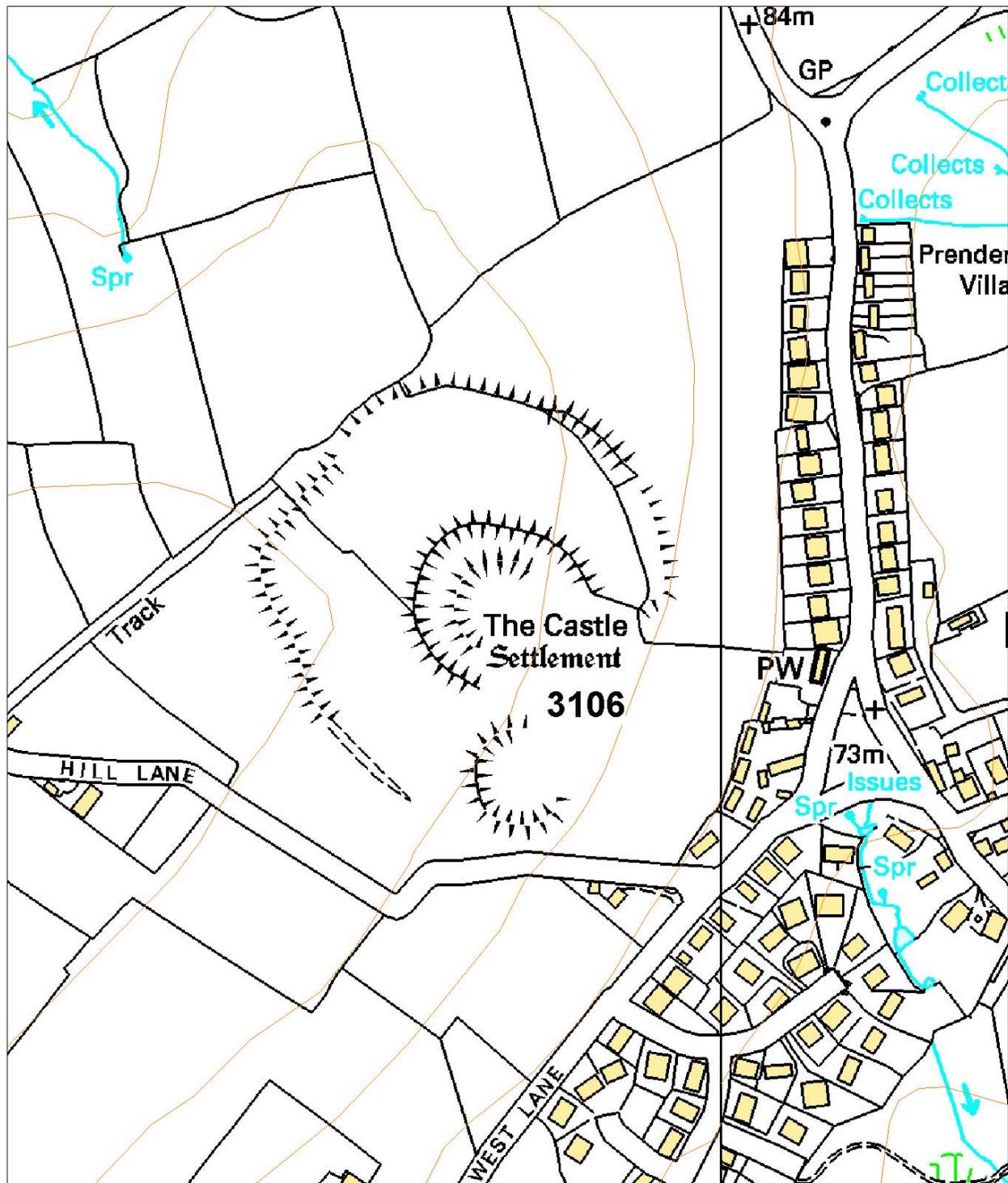
The inner enclosure is bivallate, with widely spaced ramparts. It appears that originally it was a circular enclosure with an internal diameter of c.58m. However, the southeast half of the enclosure is missing, and what remains are ramparts enclosing a semi-circular area c.58m by 45m which is open/undefended on the southeast, down-slope, side (traces of ramparts can, however, be seen on aerial photographs). The inner bank stands to 1.7m high with a ditch on its outside. The second bank is c.15m from the outer edge of the inner ditch and is of similar dimensions to the inner. Like the inner it is discontinuous on its south east side. A rampart runs 60m to 100m distant from the bivallate defence of the inner enclosure, forming a concentric annexe. This rampart is also discontinuous on its southeast side. Earthworks of a roughly oval enclosure, c.63m N-S and 46m E-W, lie to the southeast. Aerial photographs seem to show that the missing section of the concentric annexe rampart survives as a low earthwork curving in to the northeast around this oval enclosure. The locations of entrances are not known.

The site is now under improved pasture, but was under arable, according to the Ordnance Survey in 1973.

K Murphy 17 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3106. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©  
reference DI2006\_0947



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## 3110 CASTLE MEADOW

PRN 3110      NGR SM86381565

SITE NAME CASTLE MEADOW

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

### SITE STATUS

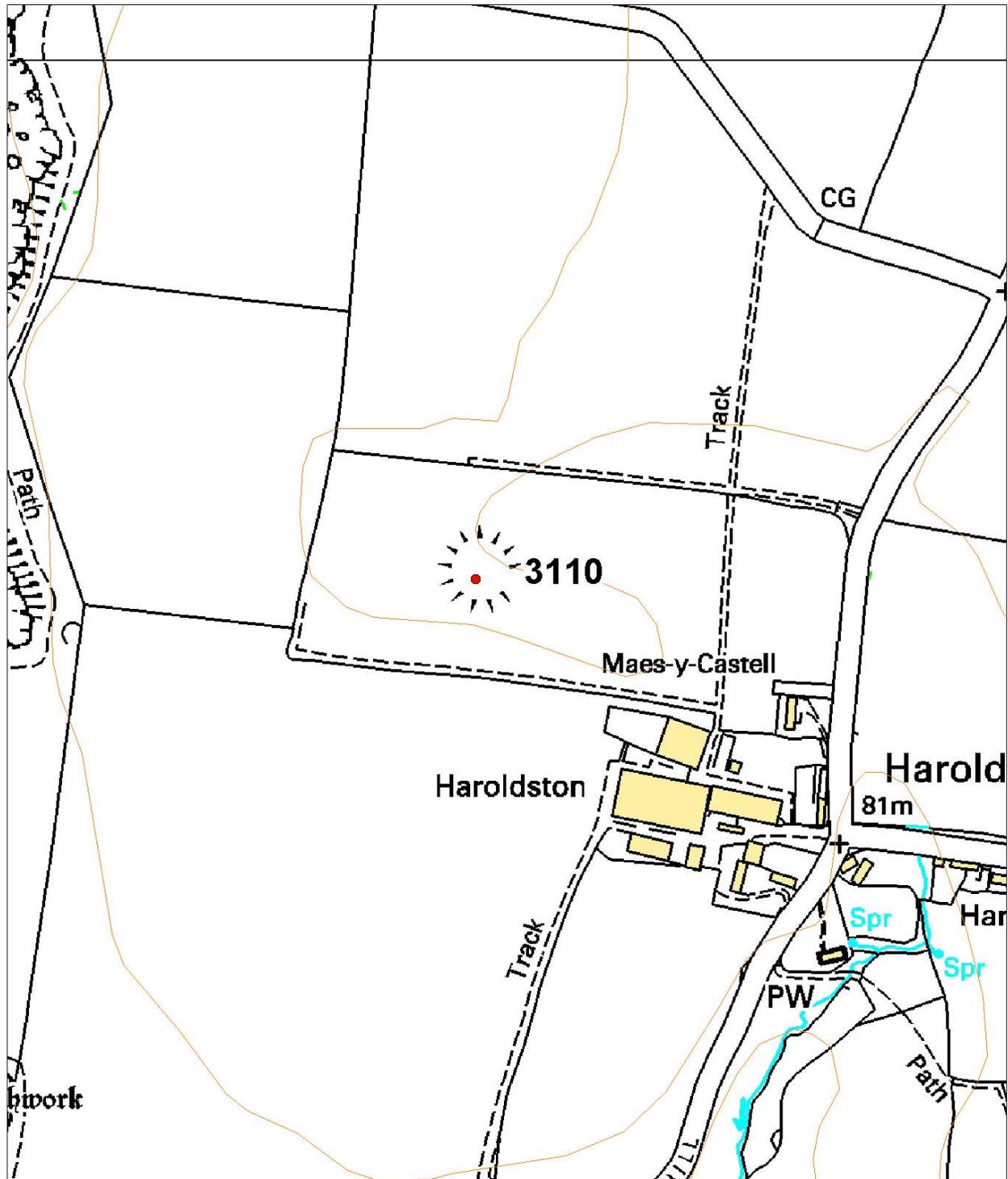
### DESCRIPTION

Castle Meadow is a circular defended enclosure lying on a rounded high point (a hilltop is too grand a term) at 90m above sea level. From the south through to the northwest the land falls away gently and then steeply down to the sea. On other sides the landscape is fairly level and undulating. The site consists of low, spread, circular bank approximately 0.5m to 0.7m high externally and 0.3m high internally. It is about 5m wide. A break in the bank on the east side marks an entrance. There is no trace of an external ditch. The enclosure has a diameter of approximately 28m internally. In August 2006, the improved pasture had parched over the bank. In 1925, the Royal Commission described the bank as rising 7ft (2m) externally with traces of an external ditch.

K Murphy 16 August 2006



Ground photograph. General view of site 3110 looking NW



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Scale 1:5000

# 3128 BLACK POINT RATH

PRN 3128            NGR SM85971527

SITE NAME    BLACK POINT RATH

SITE TYPE    PROMONTORY FORT            FORM Earthwork

PERIOD        Iron Age            CONDITION    B

SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

Black Point Rath is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1889 as a univallate promontory fort. The map shows the fort naturally defended by high sea cliffs to the west and south, and by a curving bank approximately 120m long with an external ditch to the north and east. An entrance lies between the bank terminal at the south end and the edge of the cliffs. The internal area is about 120m E - W and 35m N - S, although it is likely that by 1889 a considerable amount had been lost to the sea.

The fort is suffering severe coastal erosion. The whole of the promontory is slowly crumbling into the sea and resembles a blancmange sliding off plate. The fort is probably 5m to 10m lower than it was 100 years ago, and great fissures have opened up all over its surface making a visit an extremely hazardous operation. However, some details of the fort are still visible. The bank stands to over 3m high internally and over 5m above the base of the ditch. Where it has cracked open the shattered stone composition of the bank is clearly visible. On a previous visit in 2001 a chevaux de frise was visible beneath the bank, but erosion has now removed it.

The Royal Commission in 1925 record that the Rev. J Phillips excavated two hut circles within the fort and found charcoal, two spindle whorls, ox bone, teeth, oyster an mussel shells, a piece of pottery and a burnt clay floor.

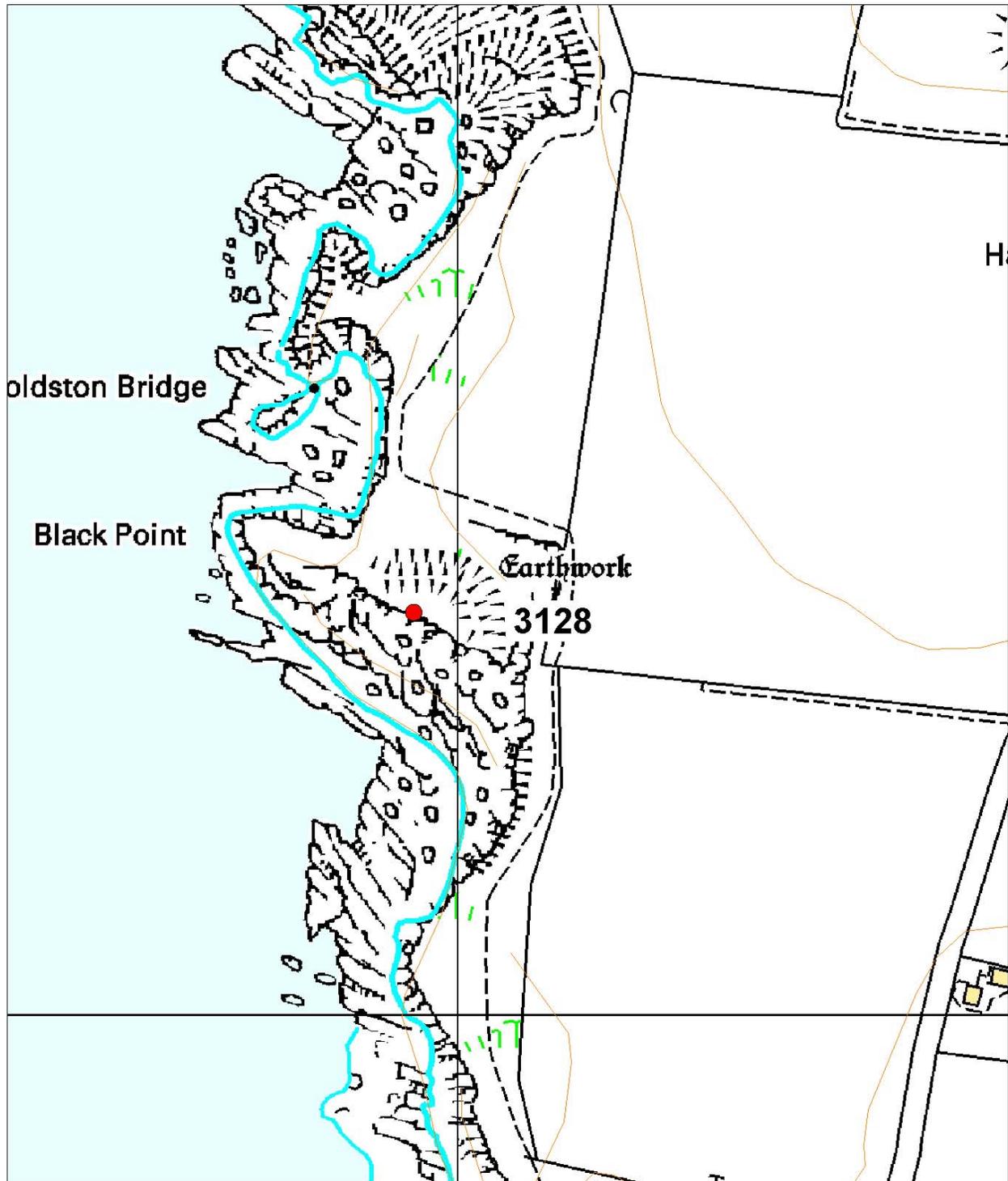
K Murphy 16 August 2006



Ground photograph. View of fort 3128 looking S



Ground photograph. Distant view of eroding fort 3128 from the S



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# 3133 BROADMOOR RATH

PRN 3133            NGR SM81661246

SITE NAME    BROADMOOR RATH;MILLHAVEN CAMP

SITE TYPE    PROMONTORY FORT            FORM Earthwork

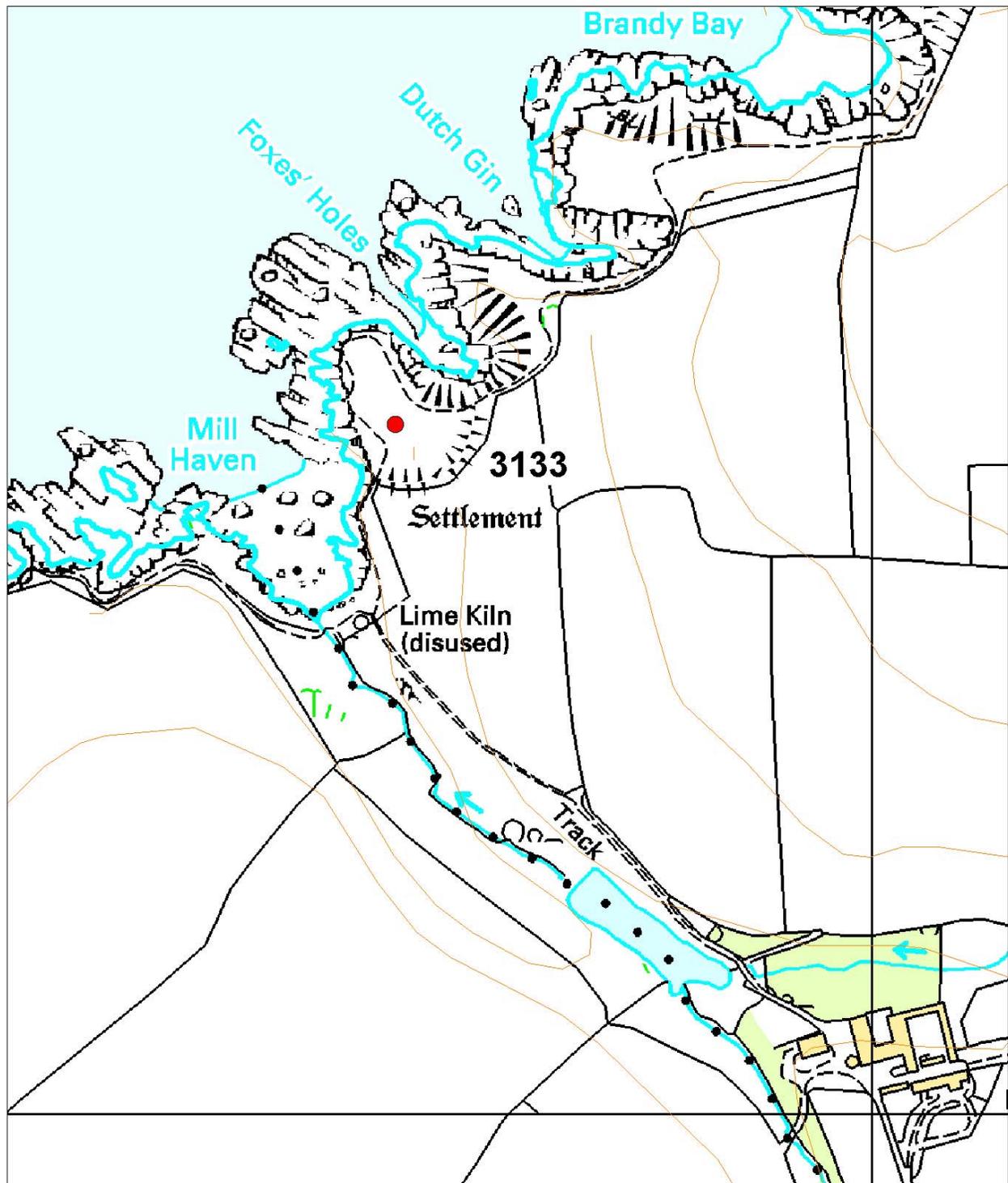
PERIOD        Iron Age            CONDITION    B

SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

Broadmoor Rath is a univallate coastal promontory fort. It is naturally well defended to the north, west and south by 20m - 30m high sea cliffs. A c.100m long curving rampart protects the east, landward side. The bank is c.2m high. The bottom of the bank is faced with massive boulders. There is a simple entrance towards the southeast end. The interior measures c.109m NW-SE and 47m SW-NE. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs around the promontory crossing the rampart at its north and south end, causing a little erosion. Coastal erosion is also active. The site is covered with tussocky grass.

K Murphy 17 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

# 3140 RIPPERSTON FARM

PRN 3140      NGR SM81861121

SITE NAME RIPPERSTON FARM

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

## SITE STATUS

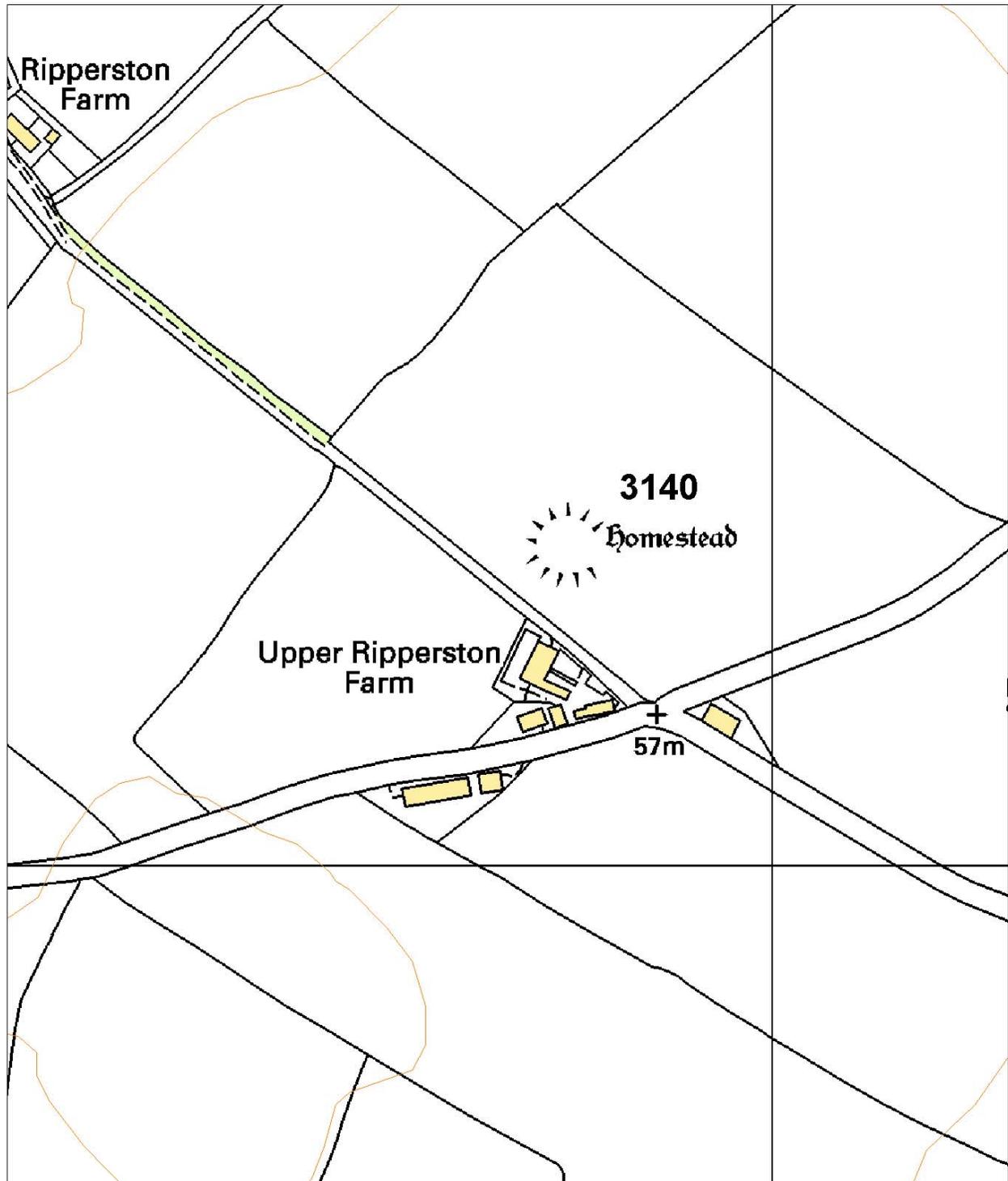
## DESCRIPTION

Ripperston is a small, circular, defended enclosure lying on level ground at 55m above sea level. To the west and north long-ranging views over the Irish Sea are obtained from the site. To the southwest the land rises almost imperceptibly to a high point 400m away. The site is defined by a low bank that rises c. 0.7m above the field. The centre of the enclosure is dished. The entrance seems to have been on the east side. The internal diameter of the enclosure is approximately 35m. There is no trace of an external ditch. In 2006 the site was under barley.

K Murphy 16 August 2006



Ground photograph. General view of site 3140 looking NE.



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## 3148 HOWNEY STONE RATH

PRN 3148            NGR SM82001277

SITE NAME    HOWNEY STONE RATH

SITE TYPE    PROMONTORY FORT            FORM Earthwork

PERIOD        Iron Age            CONDITION    B

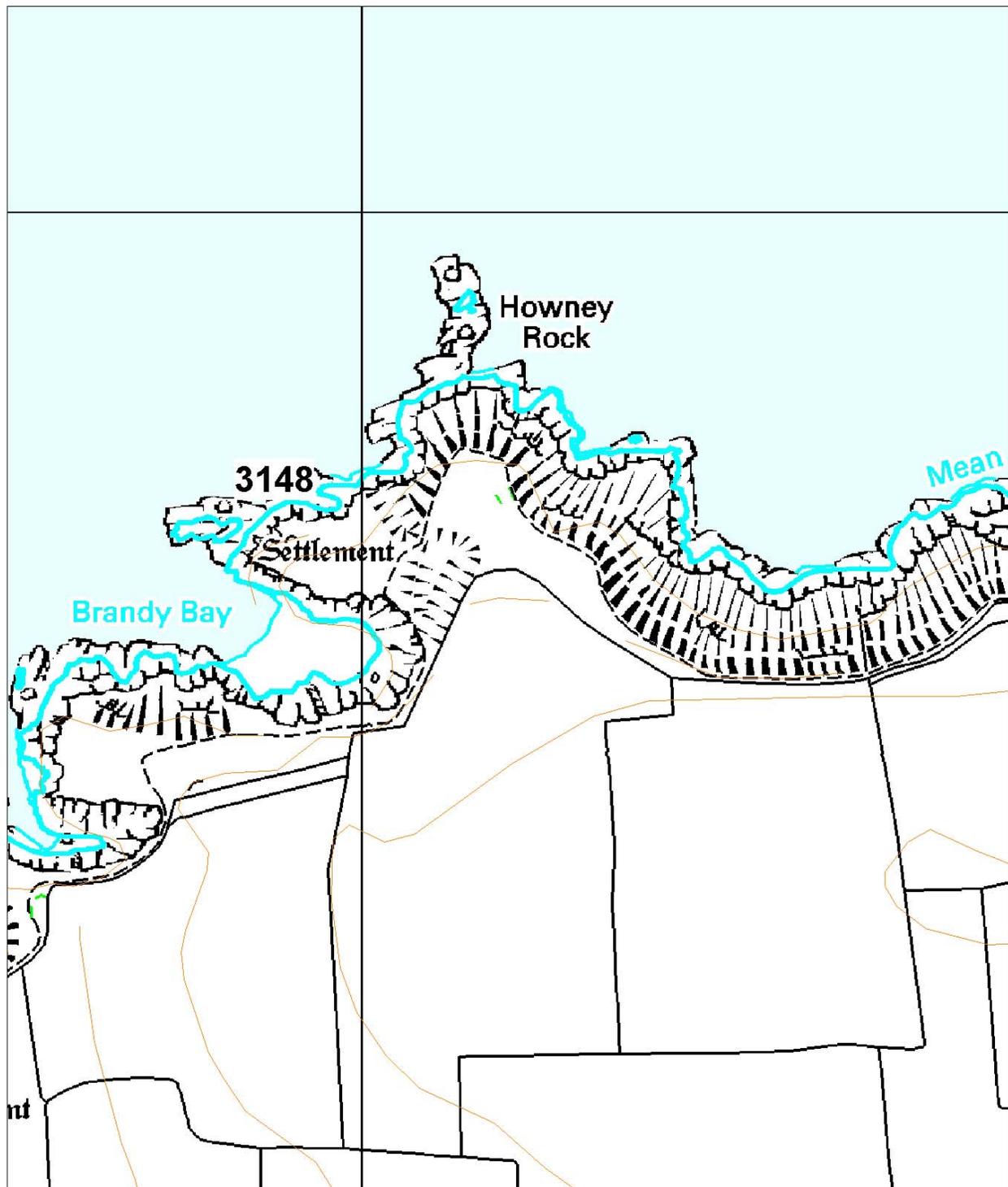
SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Howney Stone Rath is a bivallate coastal promontory fort with an annexe. It occupies a promontory c.40m above sea level and is well protected to the north, south and west by high sea cliffs. The irregular internal area measures c.90m E-W and 54m N-S, and descends towards the west in a series of uneven steps. The Ordnance Survey noted a possible structure within the interior, but this has not been seen by later authorities and the interior is now very overgrown with tussocky grass. The main bank and ditch is c. 90m long and runs from cliff edge to cliff edge. The bank stands up to 2.1m above the interior and the ditch is up to 2m deep. A simple gap the centre marks an entrance. Within this is a slighter bank and ditch. A small annexe, 60m by 15m, formed by a L-shaped bank lies outside the main defence. There are traces on an aerial photograph (DAT AP87-151.35) of house circles outside the fort to the northeast. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path crosses the defences. This has caused some damage to the main rampart at its south end.

This is a complex site, but as there are no good descriptions or surveys of it its character is unclear. Aerial photographs, however, hint at multi-phase defences.

K Murphy 17 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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# 3149 HOWELSTON RATH

PRN 3149            NGR SM85431178

SITE NAME    HOWELSTON RATH;WOODLAND RATH

SITE TYPE    DEFENDED ENCLOSURE    FORM Earthwork

PERIOD        Iron Age        CONDITION    B

SITE STATUS SAM

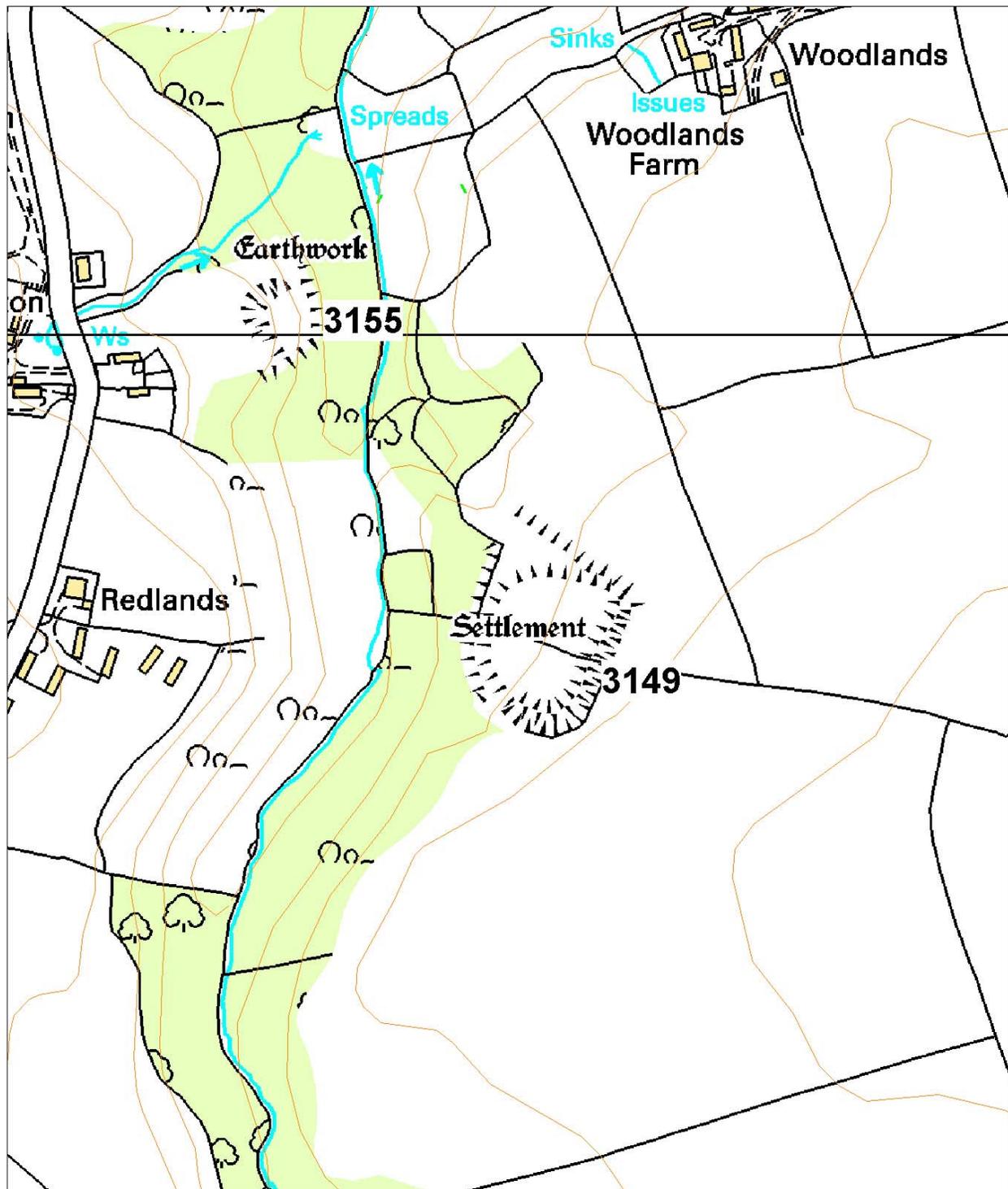
## DESCRIPTION

Howelston Rath is a sub-circular, univallate defended enclosure lying on a west-facing slope at 60m above sea level. Immediately to the west of the site the land falls away steeply into a minor valley - the crest of this steep slope enhances the defensive circuit on this side. The main bank and ditch is best preserved on the south and east sides, with the bank standing up to 2.3m above the interior and 5m above the base of the ditch. The ditch survives to c.1.6m deep. The whole defensive system is about 21m wide. There is a break on the east side for vehicular access. On the north side the bank has been plough-levelled and survives only as a steep scarp, although traces of a ditch and a counterscarp bank are visible on aerial photographs (RCAHMW DI2006-0557). The same photograph shows the ditch and counterscarp continuing around the western side of the enclosure. A scarp slope running from the northeast corner of the site towards the northwest may be a natural feature, or part of the defences. A simple gap on the northeast corner of the enclosure marks the entrance. The interior measures c.90m N-S and 70m E-W. The northern half of the interior is under arable, the southern half under pasture.

K Murphy 17 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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# 3151 WALWYNS CASTLE

PRN 3151            NGR SM87261106

SITE NAME    WALWYNS CASTLE

SITE TYPE    PROMONTORY FORT            FORM Earthwork

PERIOD        Iron Age            CONDITION    B

SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

Walwyn's Castle is a complex site, but it seems to be an Iron Age inland promontory fort that has been converted into a medieval motte and bailey.

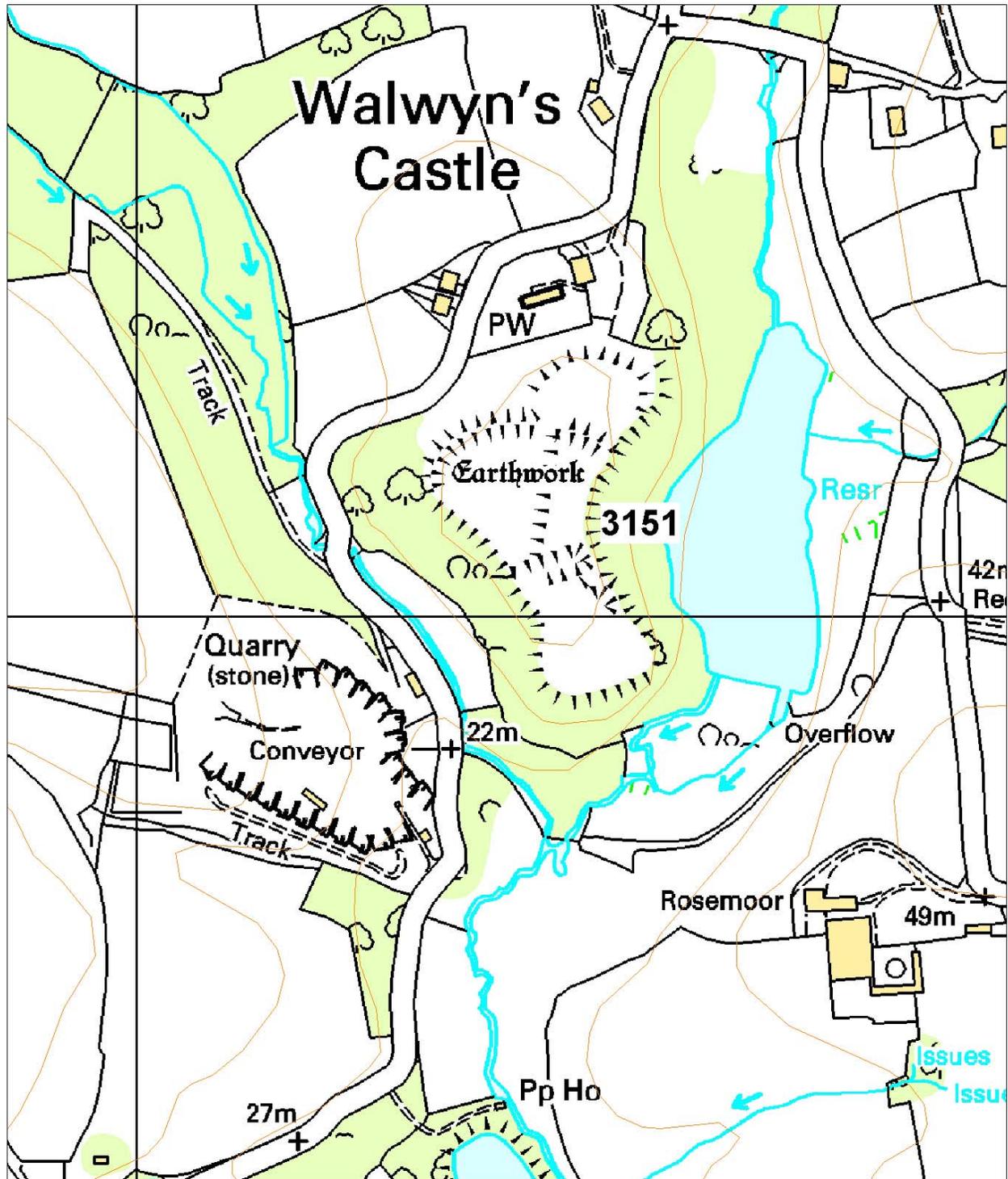
The site is a domed, inland promontory that achieves a height of 50m above sea level. To the west south and east land falls steeply away by 20m-30m into minor valleys. These steep slopes provide a good natural defence. The easily approachable northern side is protected by a 150m long curving bank and ditch - this is assumed to be Iron Age, and it defends an area c. 185m N-S and c.70 E-W. A simple north-facing gap in this rampart leads out into a small, sub-circular annexe, c.60m E-W and 50m N-S. The Ordnance Survey note that on aerial photographs this annexe seems to underlie the rampart noted above. Midway across the defended promontory is a second, more massive rampart. This may be an extra line of Iron Age defence, medieval, or both. It runs for c.50m across the narrowest point of the promontory and effectively divides the site into an outer bailey to the north and an inner bailey to the south.

A mound built against the south side, east end of the inner rampart with a weak ditch on two sides and a steep natural slope to the east may be a medieval motte. The outer, northern, 'bailey' is divided in two by a scarp running north to south. The interior of the site is under improved pasture, the ramparts are under deciduous woodland and scrub and the steep slopes under woodland.

K Murphy 20 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

## 3152 SYKE CASTLE

PRN 3152            NGR SM87231027

SITE NAME SYKE RATH

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT            FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age            CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

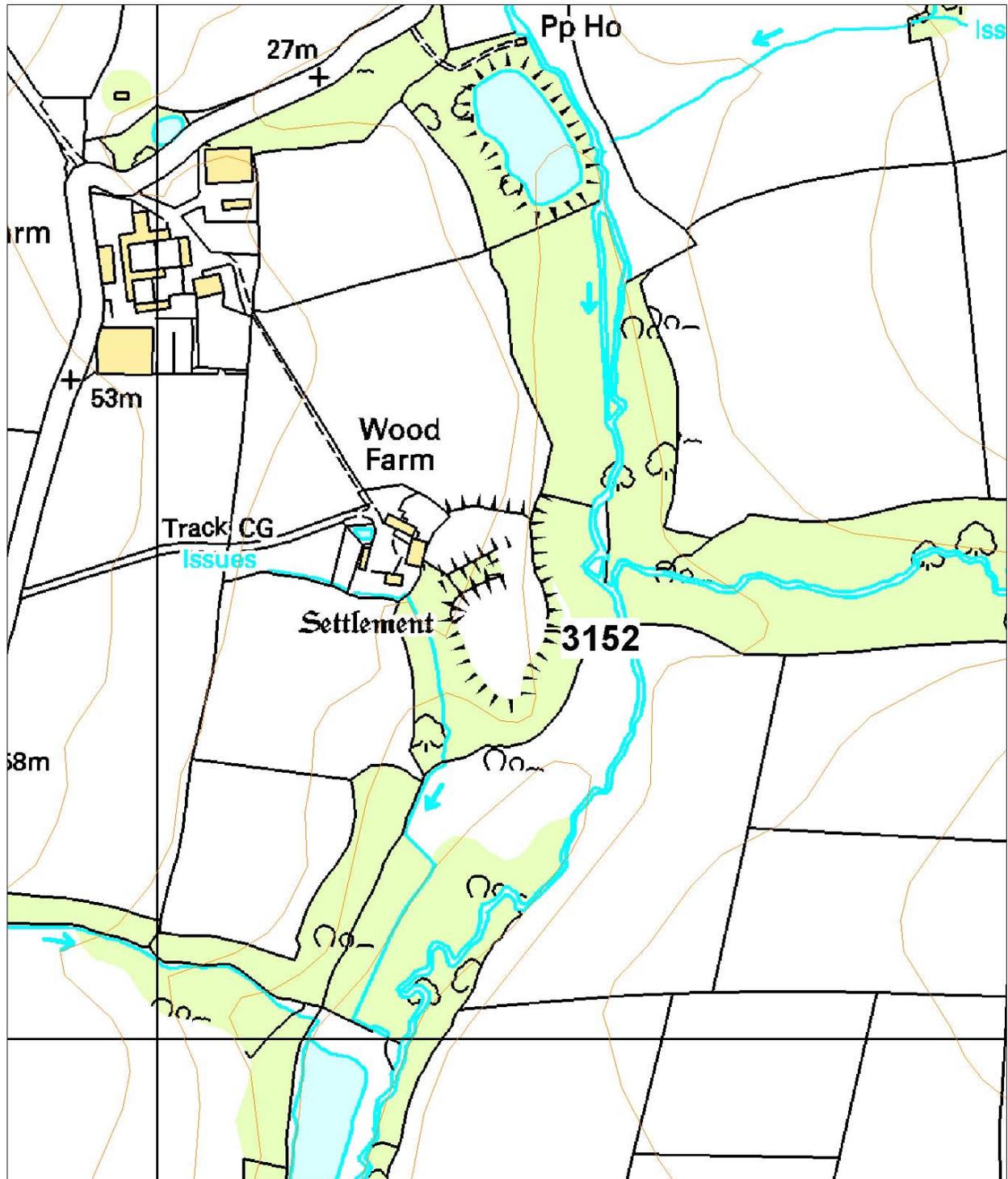
### DESCRIPTION

Syke Rath is a bivallate inland promontory fort with a second line of defence, possibly defending an annexe. The site is fairly well protected to the east, south and west by steep, wooded slopes that fall away by 10m-15m into minor valleys. The northern, easily approachable side is protected by bivallate ramparts, c 50m long. The inner bank rises some 0.5m above the interior and 1.2m above the ditch. The second bank is up to 1m high and rises 2m above the external ditch. The banks are fairly widely spaced, with the whole system some 45m wide. Both banks stop short of the steep slope on the east side, probably indicating the location of the entrance, although there seems to have been some disturbance here. The triangular interior defined by this defence measures 80m N-S and 56m E-W.

Some 30m to the north of this bivallate defence is a lighter rampart. This seems to define a small annexe or could be an earlier/later phase. It, too, stops short of the steep slope on the east side. The annexe defined by this bank measures 30m by 70m.

The interior and main ramparts are under improved pasture, the annexe defence is under a hedge.

K Murphy 20 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



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# 3155 HOWELSTON FARM

PRN 3155            NGR SM85251200

SITE NAME    HOWELSTON FARM

SITE TYPE    PROMONTORY FORT            FORM Earthwork

PERIOD        Iron Age            CONDITION    B

## SITE STATUS

## DESCRIPTION

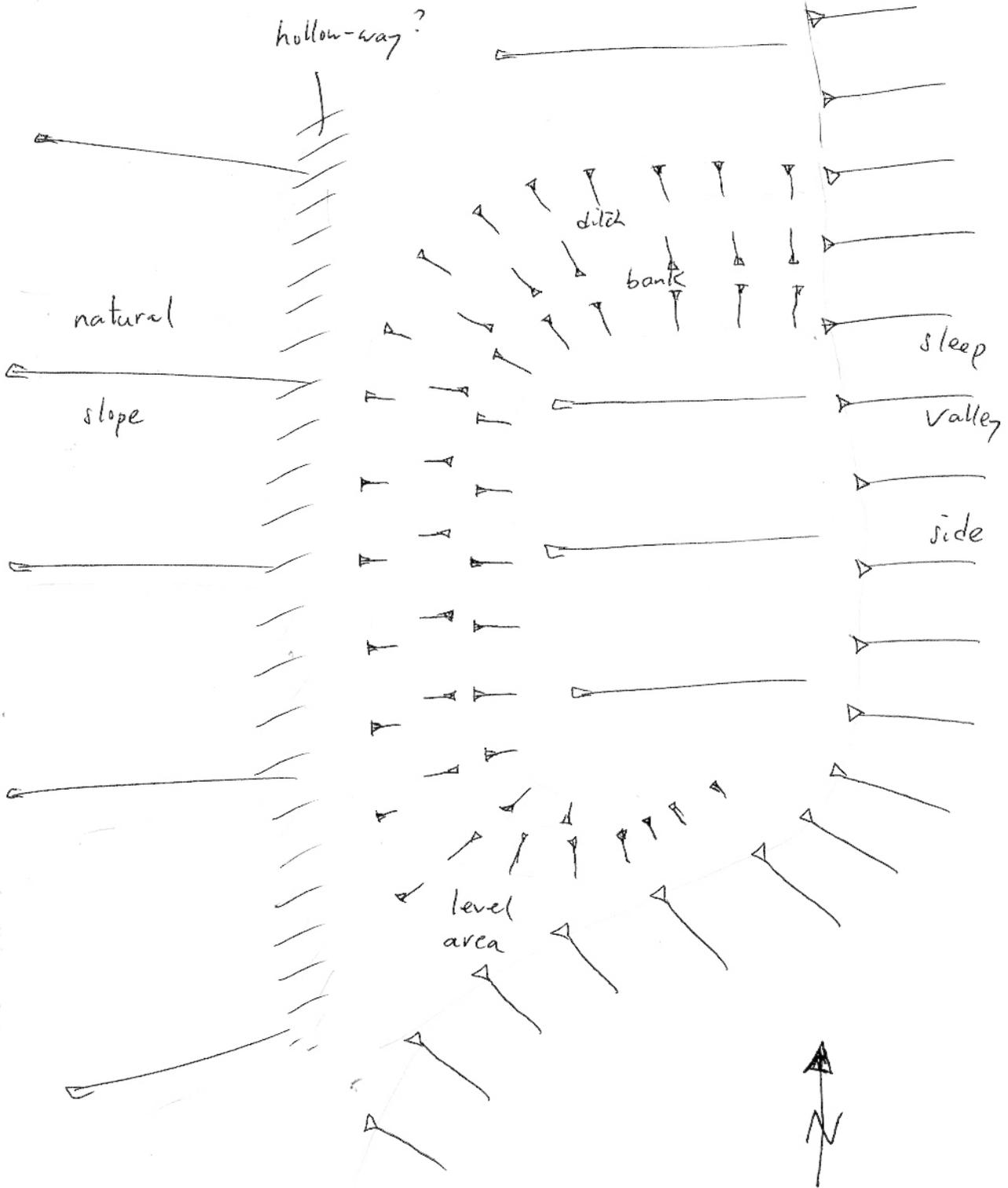
Howelston Farm is a small, univallate, inland promontory fort. It lies on an east-facing slope at c.50m above sea level. On the east and south sides of the fort the slope of the land steepens considerably as it falls into a narrow valley providing a natural defence. The western and northern approaches are protected by a rampart. The site is overlooked from the west. The rampart is L-shaped, c. 10m wide and plough-spread, with the earth bank standing up to 0.5m high and the ditch 0.5m deep. The entrance probably lies on the south side, where the bank turns to the east as it approaches the steep valley side. The sloping interior measures c. 37m N-S and 25m E-W. The site is under pasture.

K Murphy November 2006 - compiled from several sources



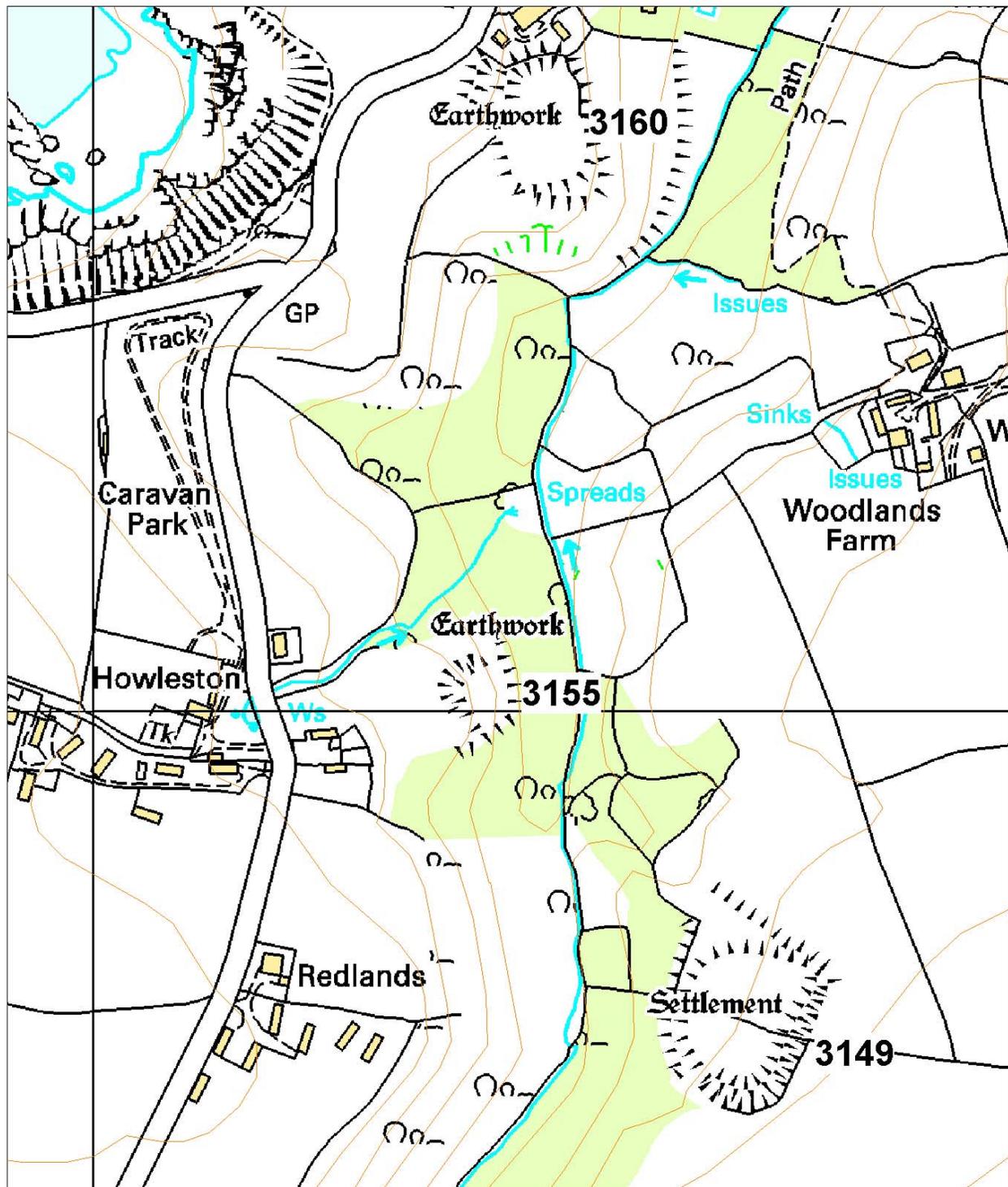
Ground photograph looking E towards earthwork enclosure 3155.

315J Howelston Farm



R.R. 26 Oct 2006

Sketch plan of Howelston Farm promontory fort 315J.



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Scale 1:5000

# 3160 STRAWBERRY HILL/WOODLANDS

PRN 3160            NGR SM85301240

SITE NAME    WOODLANDS; STRAWBERRY HILL

SITE TYPE    DEFENDED ENCLOSURE    FORM Earthwork

PERIOD        Iron Age            CONDITION    B

SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

A small, sub-rectangular enclosure occupies a blunt promontory at c.50m above sea level. To the south and east of the enclosure land falls away steeply by 30m into a narrow valley. The western side of the site is protected by a substantial stone and earth bank, standing up to 3m above the remainder of the field. Traces of ditch are visible on aerial photographs at the south end. The entrance is in the centre of the western side and consists of a causeway rising between two in-turned banks that run towards the centre of the enclosure and for 14m stand up to 1.5m high. There is a deep quarry pit in the NW behind the bank, and here the bank rises to 4m, perhaps due to upcast. On the north side the defensive bank swings round to become the boundary of a hotel and has been partly replaced by a stone wall. A much lower bank runs along the east side of the site and on the south side there is a terrace with no obvious bank. The interior measures c.80m N-S and 52m E-W. The interior is uneven, but an aerial photograph (RCAHMW DI2006-1343) seems to show a least one house site.

A sketch plan by the RCHMW in 1925 shows more of the defences surviving than now, with a possible outer bank to the west. The plan also shows what seem to be 6 circular house sites in the interior, but note that these are said locally to be remains of mining.

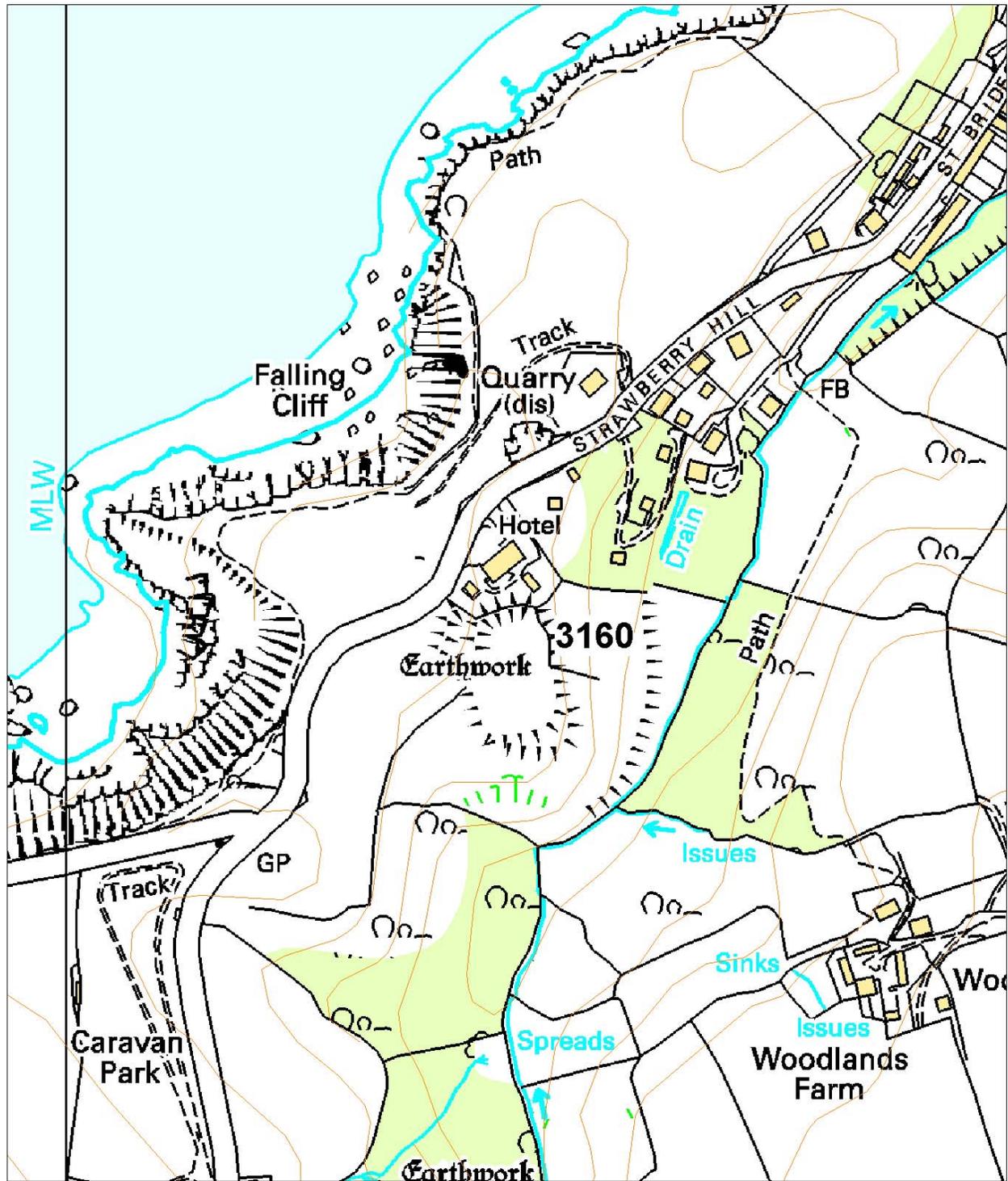
The site was partly excavated by Professor Grimes in the 1960s (unpublished). Some of his records, including charcoal samples, are deposited with the National Monument Record (housed with RCAHMW). From memory Grimes excavated a least one stone built roundhouse and part of the entrance. The Ordnance Survey note that he also excavated a rectangular building and cut across the rampart.

The site is under rough grass with some scrub growth.

K Murphy 20 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3160. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©  
reference DI2006\_1343.



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Scale 1:5000

# 3165 ROMANS CASTLE

PRN 3165            NGR SM89521058

SITE NAME ROMANS CASTLE;RAMUS CASTLE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE    FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age        CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

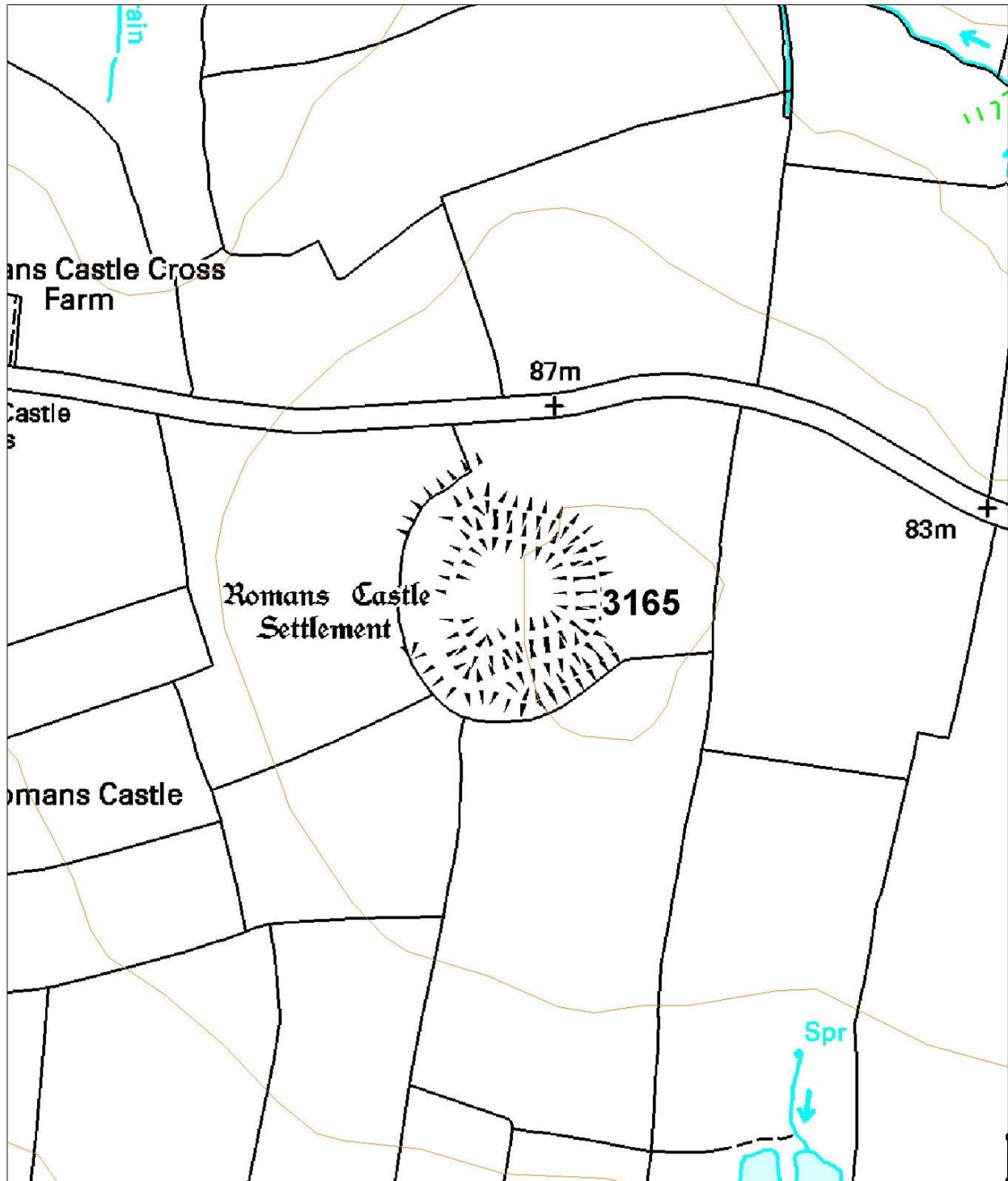
Roman's Castle is a bivallate defended enclosure with a concentric annexe located on a gentle west-facing slope just off the high point of a rounded hill at 90m above sea level. The inner bank rises up to 2.6m above the interior and 5m above the ditch. The outer bank rises 3m above this ditch and 3m above the exterior. There is no trace of a ditch outside the outer bank. The whole defensive system is c.30m wide. The west-facing entrance through these banks has been widened for vehicular access, but apart from this little damage has occurred to the site. The polygonal interior area measures c.66m across. A hedge-bank running concentrically c.20m-25m from the main defences on the west, north and south sides overlies bank that defines an annexe.

The site is under improved pasture, with the ramparts under scrub.

K Murphy 20 November 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference  
DI2006\_0595



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Scale 1:5000

# 3295 CUTTY BRIDGE RATH

PRN 3295            NGR SM93851891

SITE NAME    CUTTY BRIDGE RATH

SITE TYPE    DEFENDED ENCLOSURE    FORM Cropmark

PERIOD        Iron Age            CONDITION    D

## SITE STATUS

## DESCRIPTION

In 1925, the RCAHM described this site: 'an earthwork much broken down, there is yet visible a semicircular bank about 180 feet in length. Where it is best preserved it has a height of about 2 feet.' The RCAHM also records the field name on the tithe map as 'Rath Park'.

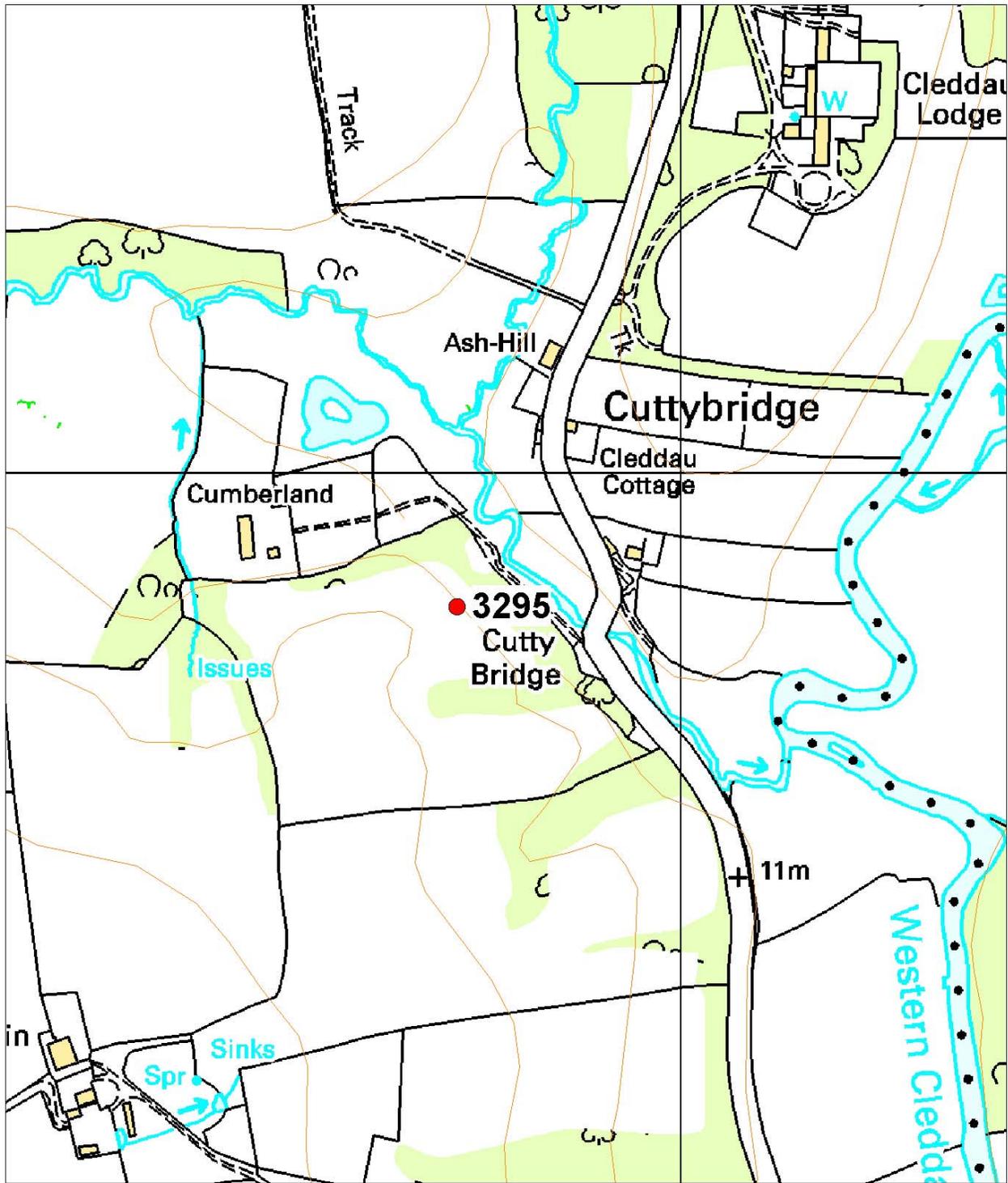
By 1965, the Ordnance Survey reported that there was no trace of an antiquity in the field. A field visit in 2006 when the field had just been ploughed confirmed that there are now no surviving earthworks.

The site occupies a northeast-facing slope at 20m above sea level on the valley side of the Western Cleddau.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 24 November 2006



Ground photograph looking NE over site of enclosure 3295.



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Scale 1:5000

# 3297 EAST HOOK RATH

PRN 3297            NGR SM91221704

SITE NAME EAST HOOK RATH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE    FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age        CONDITION C

## SITE STATUS

## DESCRIPTION

East Hook Rath is a small, circular defended enclosure occupying a north-facing slope at 35m above sea level. It is c.45m diameter internally and is defined by a low bank up to 0.3m high. The bank is lower on the northwest side, perhaps indicating the site of an entrance. A shallow ditch is visible on the east side. The interior is slightly dished. Low earthworks to the east of the enclosure may be outworks, but these are very poorly defined and so this is uncertain.

Aerial photographs clearly show the ditch of the enclosure as a crop-mark. Other, fainter crop-marks in the same field and in the one to the west may be associated with this enclosure.

The site is regularly ploughed - a three year cycle. The owner of Lambston Farm stated that the site was bulldozed in the 1980s, but Ordnance Survey descriptions of the 1960s indicate it had been plough-levelled prior to this.

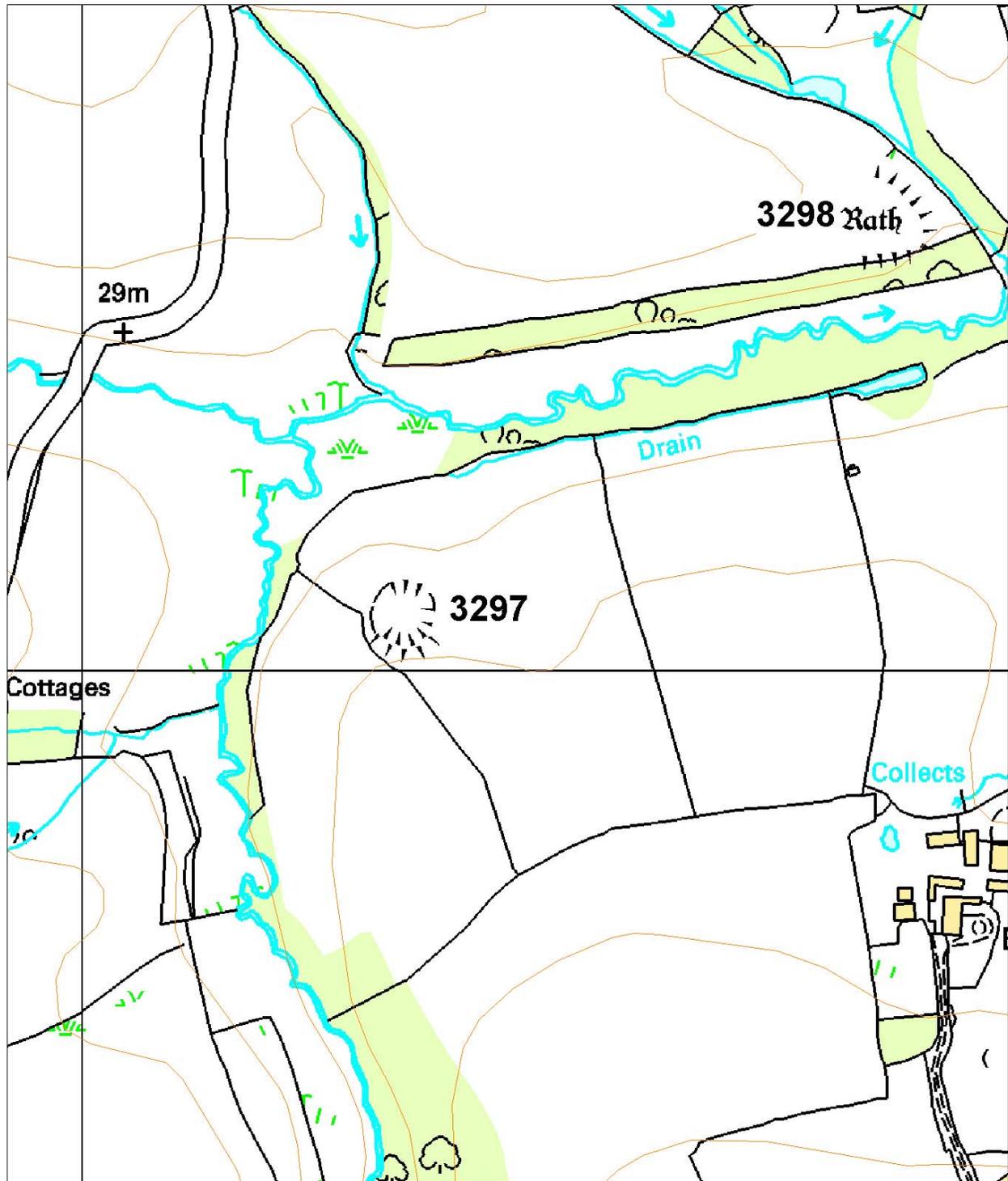
K Murphy and R Ramsey 22 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 3297. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-W16.



Ground photograph looking S over earthwork enclosure 3297.



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Scale 1:5000

## 3298 WALESLAND RATH

PRN 3298            NGR SM91521730

SITE NAME WALESLAND RATH;DUNSTON GROVE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE    FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age            CONDITION D

### SITE STATUS

### DESCRIPTION

Walesland Rath is an oval defended enclosure occupying a low, sloping inland promontory at c.35m above sea level. It measures c.65m SE-NW and 50m SW-NE internally, and is defined by a bank and ditch with an entrance on the southeast side. The site was completely excavated in 1967-8 by G J Wainwright, revealing several roundhouses and other structures. Artefacts include sherds of Iron Age pottery as well as a large assemblage of Romano-British pottery and other artefacts. Occupation of the site started in the 2nd-3rd centuries BC and continued to the 3rd-4th centuries AD. Following excavation the earthwork ramparts were levelled.

There is now no trace of the enclosure on the ground, although the defensive ditch shows as a crop-mark on aerial photographs.

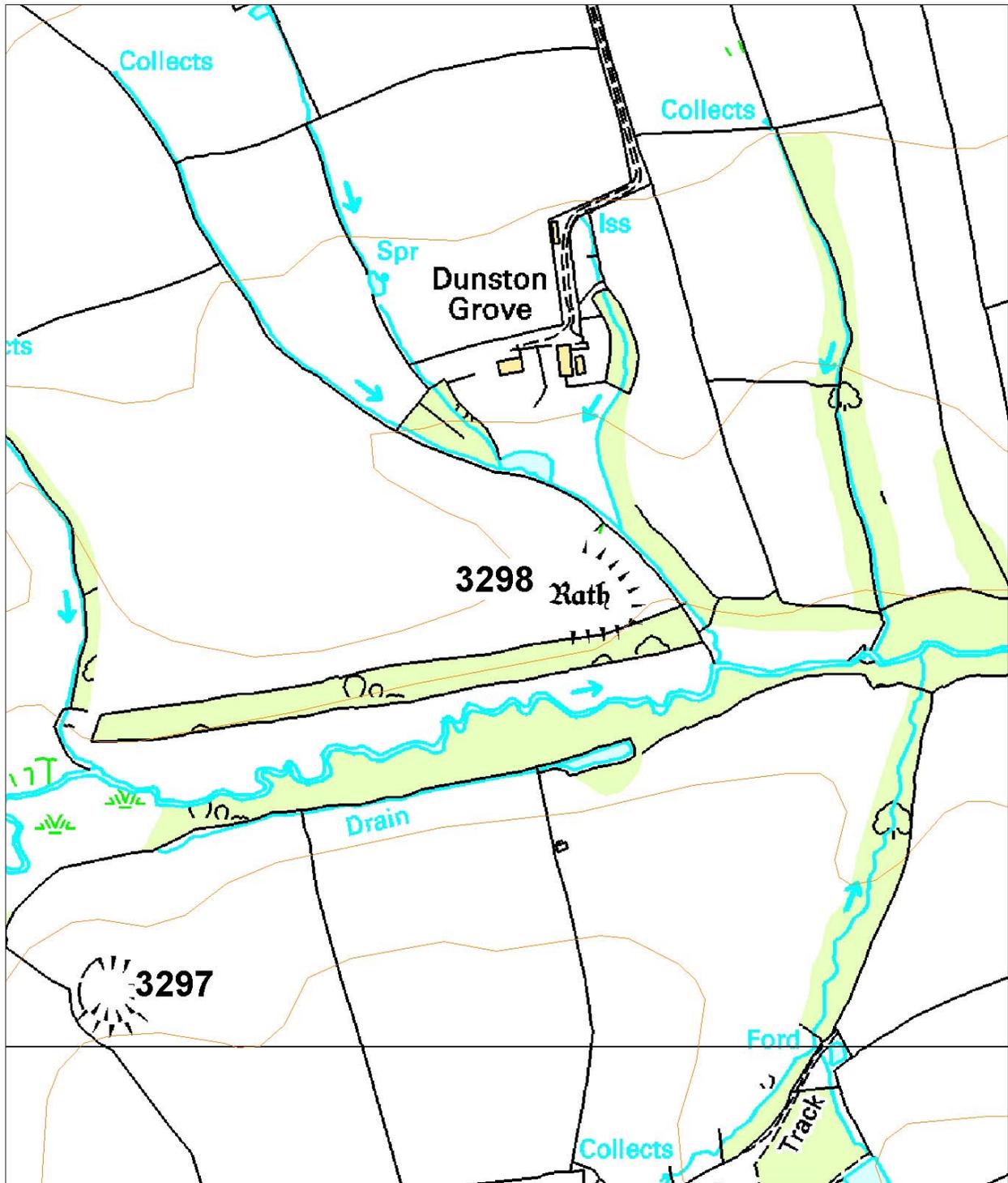
K Murphy 28 April 2006



Aerial photograph of 3298. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-W17.



Ground photograph looking E over site of flattened enclosure 3298.



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Scale 1:5000

# 3301 CUCKOO GROVE RATH

PRN 3301            NGR SM92501590

SITE NAME    CUCKOO GROVE RATH

SITE TYPE    DEFENDED ENCLOSURE    FORM Earthwork

PERIOD        Iron Age            CONDITION    C

## SITE STATUS

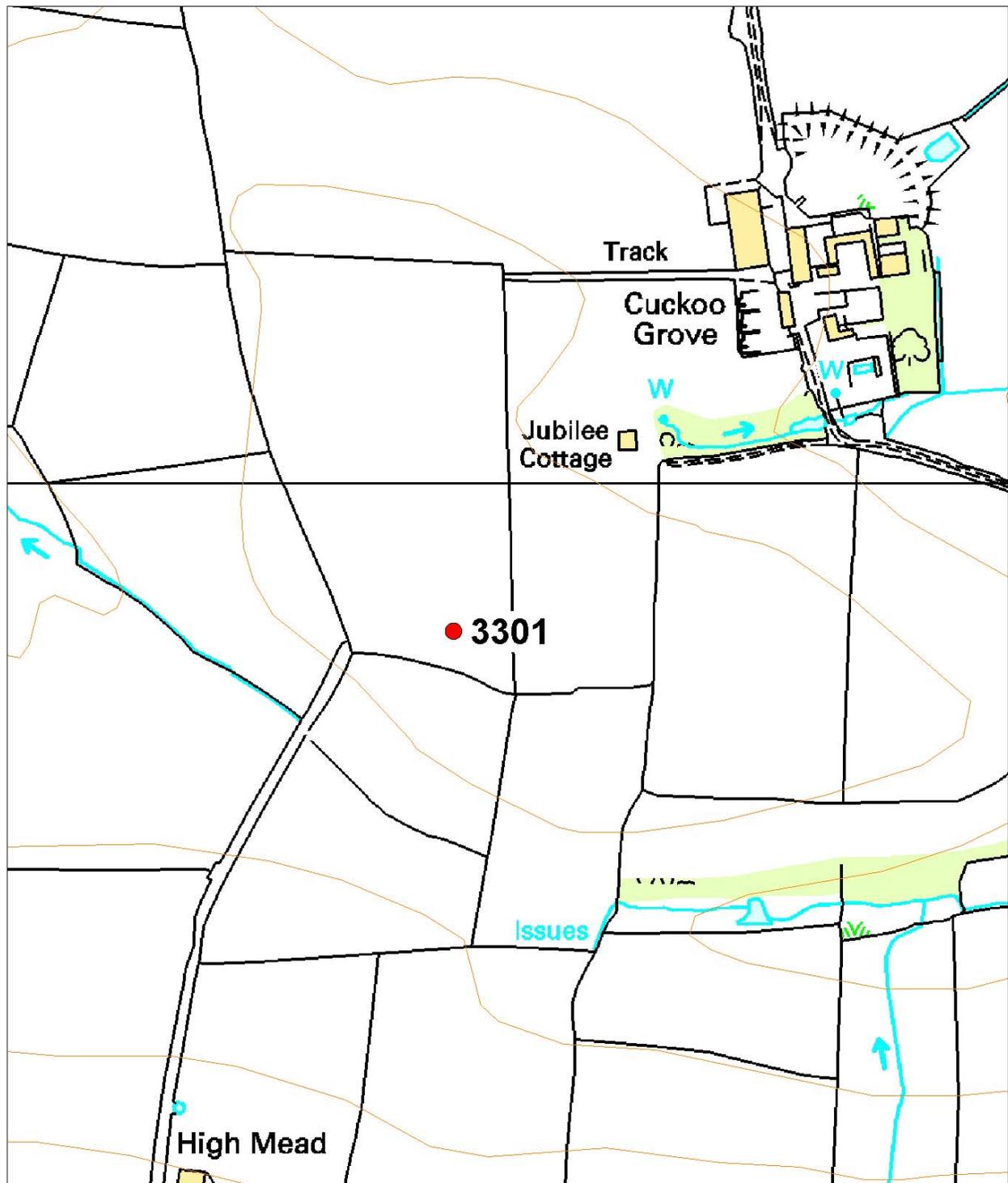
## DESCRIPTION

Cuckoo Grove Rath is a small, sub-circular defended enclosure of which very little survives. It occupies a very gentle southwest-facing slope at c.60m above sea level. All that remains is a curving length of 0.6m high bank with traces of an external ditch representing the southern side of a c.50m diameter enclosure. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 22 November 2006



Ground photograph looking SE showing slight earthworks of enclosure 3301.



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## 3302 PELCOMBE RATH

PRN 3302            NGR SM93871732

SITE NAME PELCOMBE RATH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE    FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age            CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Pelcombe Rath is a circular, univallate defended enclosure occupying a southeast-facing slope at 25m above sea level. It is c.50m diameter internally. The defences are much spread and reduced by ploughing, but are recognisable as a low bank and shallow ditch on all sides except the east and southeast where they have been levelled. The location of the entrance is unclear. Aerial photographs, however, clearly show the form and condition of the monument. A pipe trench dug in 1978 ran across the enclosure, breaching the rampart in two places.

The site is now under improved pasture.

K Murphy 14 December 2006 - compiled from several sources

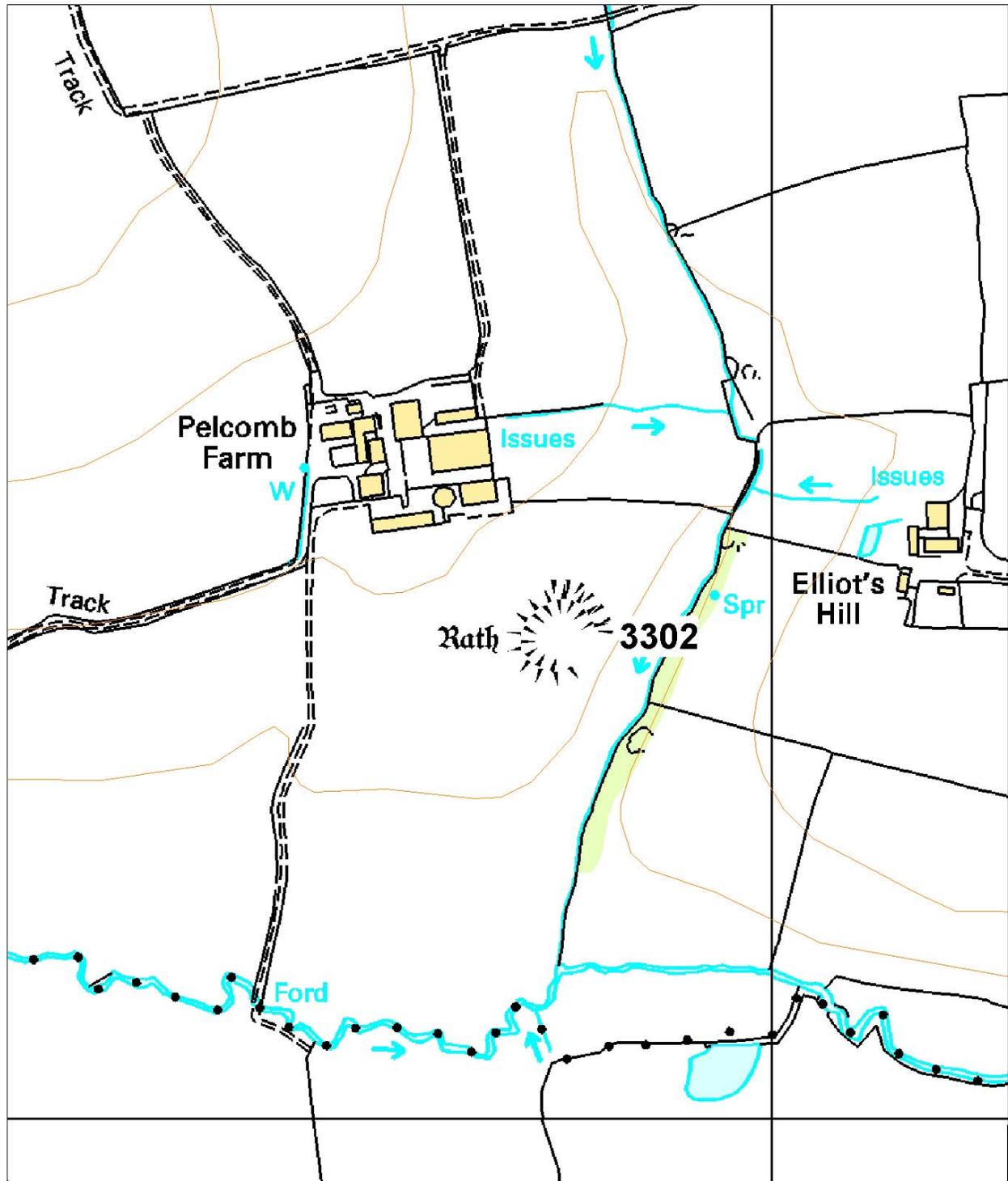


PRN= 3302 SNG3871732 Neg. Ref=AP89-207.25  
PELDONBE BATH/Camrose  
HILLFORD/Iron Age  
SCAN No.=Pemb090 Date=28/07/89 SNG317

Aerial photograph of 3302. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-207.25.



Aerial photograph of 3302. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_0943.



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Scale 1:5000

# 3307 RUDBAXTON RATH

PRN 3307            NGR SM98541886

SITE NAME    RUDBAXTON RATH

SITE TYPE    HILLFORT    FORM Earthwork

PERIOD        Iron Age        CONDITION    B

SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

Rudbaxton Rath is a small, bivallate, Iron Age hill-fort reused in the medieval period as a motte and bailey castle (PRN 3308). It occupies the summit of a low rounded hill that achieves a height of over 70m above sea level. Immediately to the east land falls away sharply by 40m into the valley of the Cartlett Brook. On other sides the land falls away more gently by c.25m. Two ramparts running around the contours of the hill defend the fort. These are quite widely spaced on the west side, but run closer together on the south, east and north sides. On the east side the inner bank stands up to 2.8m above the interior and 6.5m over the ditch. The outer bank is slighter and stands to an average of 1.5m. There is a modern gap in the ramparts on the south side. The original entrance seems to be on the north side.

The sub-circular interior measures c.100m diameter. A weak medieval motte, represented by a step up by 1.5m, occupies the western part of the interior. On aerial photographs a crop-mark ditch can be seen outside (east) of this step.

The interior and exterior of the site is under improved pasture. The ramparts and steep eastern valley sides are under deciduous woodland.

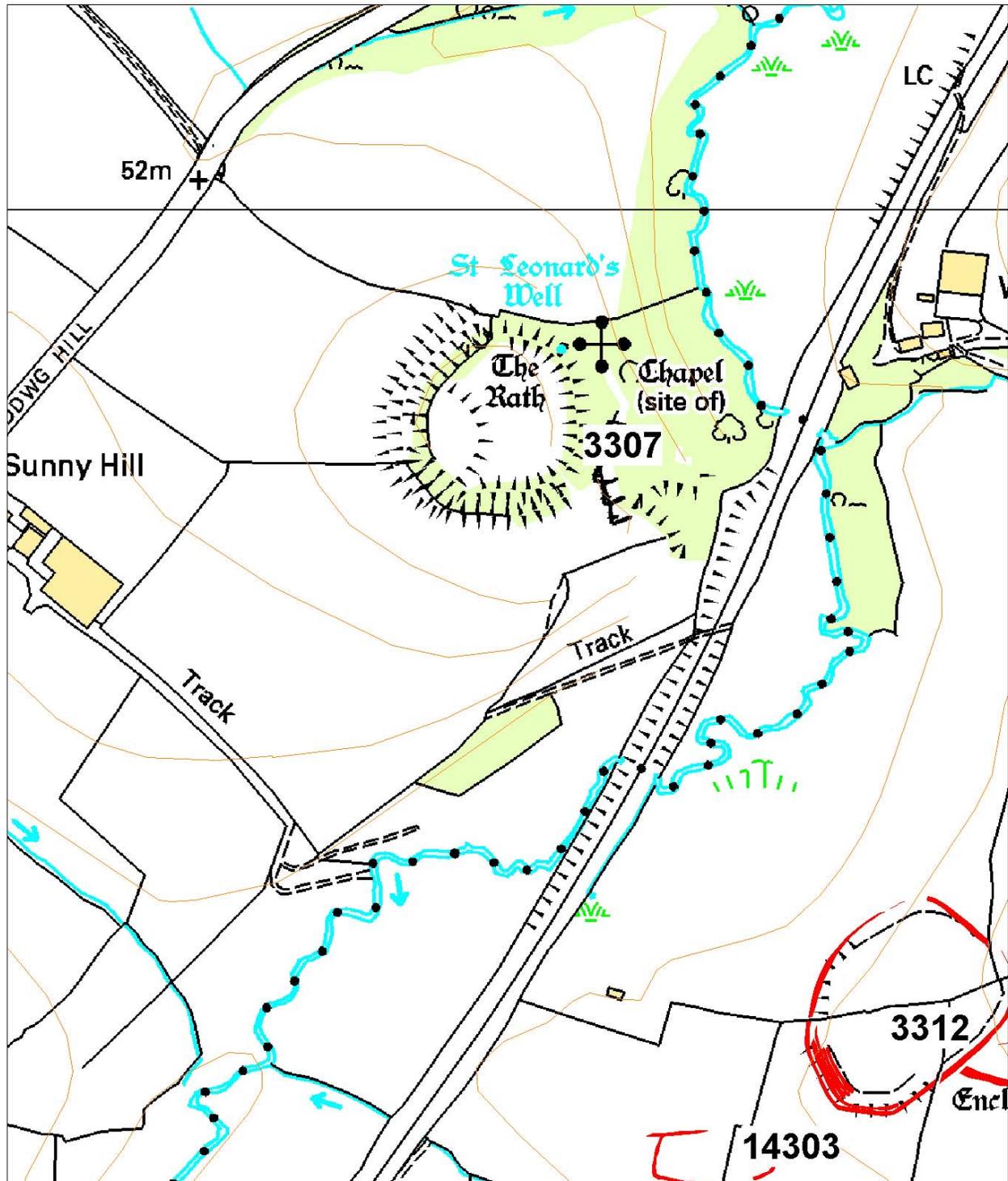
K Murphy 14 December 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 3307. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_0946.



Aerial photograph of 3307. Cambria Archaeology reference AP989-72.16.



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Scale 1:5000

## 3312 LITTLE HARE'S HEAD

PRN 3312            NGR SM98781845

SITE NAME LITTLE HARE'S HEAD

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE    FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age        CONDITION C

### SITE STATUS

### DESCRIPTION

Little Hare's Head is a polygonal, earthwork, defended enclosure. It occupies a west-facing slope at 40m-50m above sea level. It is defined by a bank which is quite well-defined on its south and west sides where it stands up to 0.3m high, and by a shallow ditch on its south side. There are only very faint traces of the rampart on the north and east sides. The sloping interior is featureless apart from a raised area in the southwest side. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture and is occasionally ploughed.

In 1965 the Ordnance Survey recorded the bank on the south and west sides as standing up to 0.7m -1.0m high.

On aerial photographs the ditch shows as a crop-mark on all sides apart from the north, with parched grass over the bank on the south and west sides.

A concentric enclosure (PRN 14304) lies to the east and a rectangular enclosure (PRN 14303) to the west.

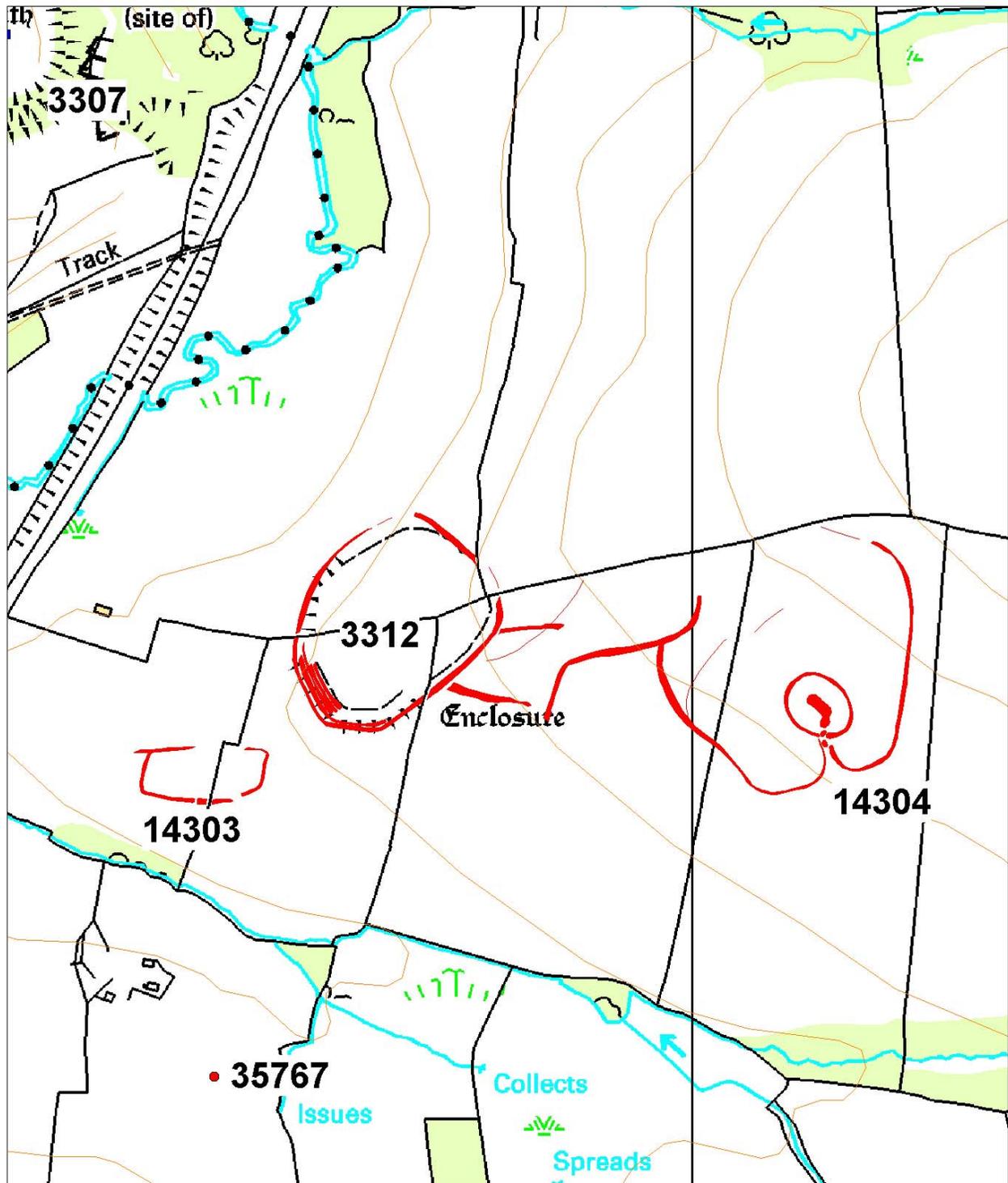
K Murphy and R Ramsey 23 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 3312. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-153.31.



Ground photograph looking NW over earthworks of defended enclosure 3312.



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## 3362 ROSEN GREEN

PRN 3362      NGR SM98701340

SITE NAME ROSE-IN-GREEN;ROSEN GREEN

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

### SITE STATUS

### DESCRIPTION

Rosen Green is a small, circular, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a gentle east-facing slope at 50m above sea level. The enclosure measures c.45m-50m internally. It is defined on three sides by a hedge-bank and on its southeast side by a curving scarp 0.6m high. There are faint traces of a ditch on the southwest side. The entrance must lie beneath the hedge-bank. The site is under improved pasture.

The Ordnance Survey noted a stony core to the scarp/bank in 1965.

The landowner stated that a metal detectorist in the early 1980s discovered a brooch on the site.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 22 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 3362. Cambria Archaeology reference AP88-16.21.



Ground photograph looking NW at enclosure 3362.



# 4316 CROWHILL RATH

PRN 4316            NGR SM95031737

SITE NAME CROWHILL RATH

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT            FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age            CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

## DESCRIPTION

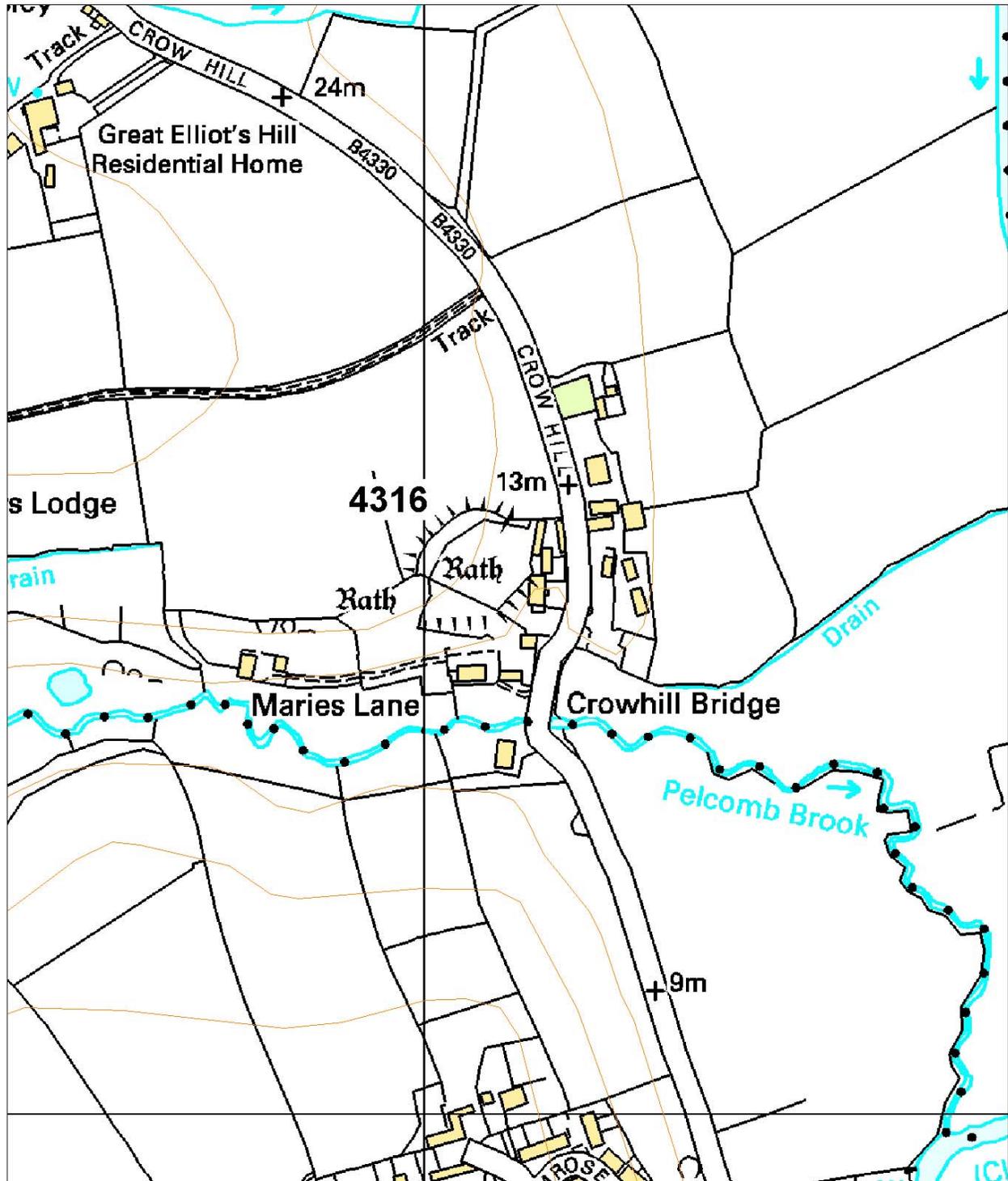
Crowhill Rath is a univallate fort occupying a low, blunt, inland promontory at 20m above sea level. Low, but relatively steep slopes to the east and west provide a natural defence. A curving rampart protects the easily approachable north and west sides. The bank of the rampart stands up to 1m above the interior and 1.3m above the ditch. They both fade to the southeast. The location of the entrance is uncertain. The roughly oval interior measures 76m SW-NE and 60m SE-NW.

The site is under improved pasture. Trees stand on the bank.

K Murphy 14 December 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 4316. Cambria Archaeology reference AP92-02.12.



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# 5810 DENANT

PRN 5810            NGR SM92201310

SITE NAME DENANT

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT            FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age            CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM

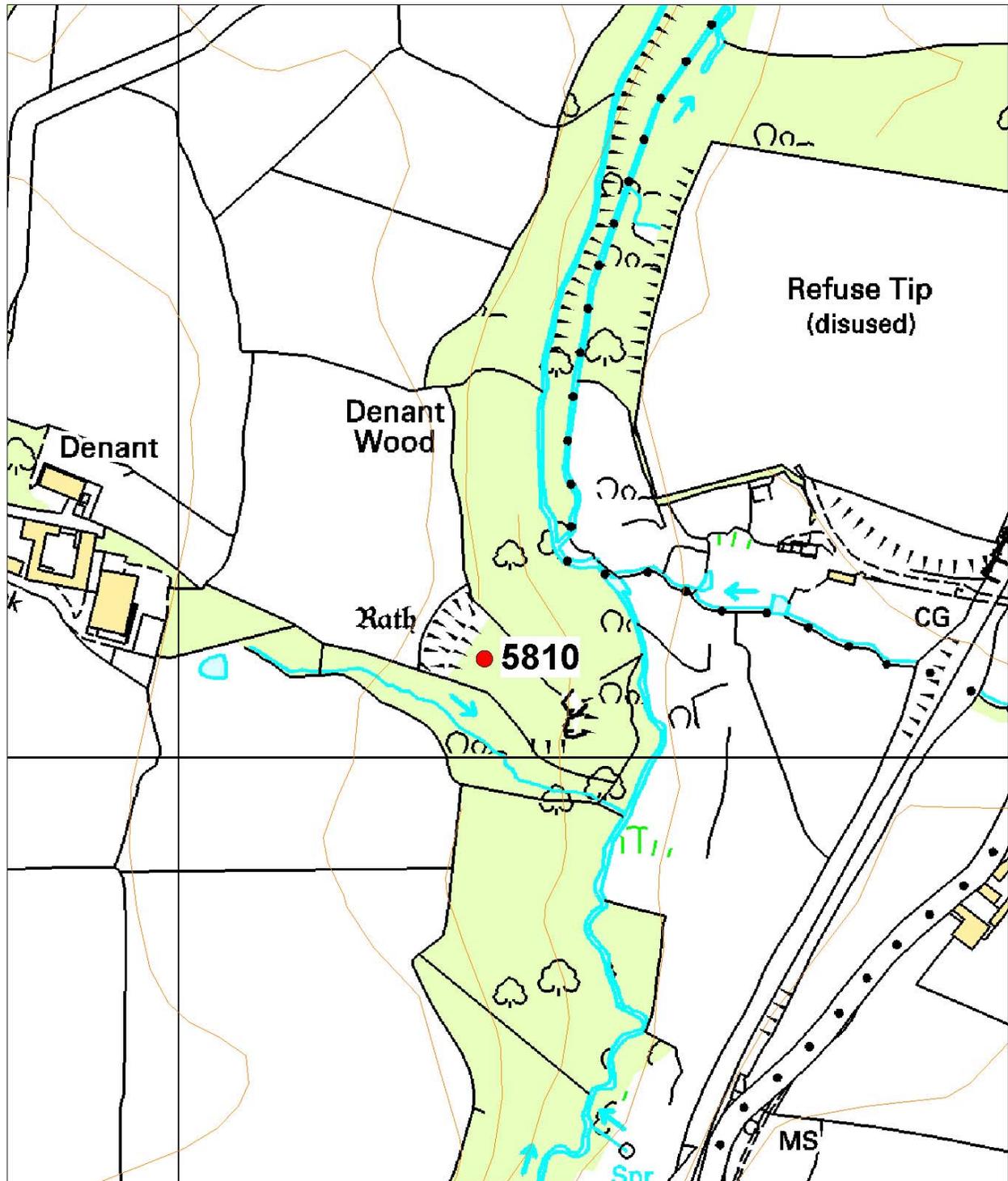
## DESCRIPTION

Denant is an Iron Age inland promontory fort defended by a single, substantial rampart. It occupies a sharp promontory at 40m above sea level. To the north, east and south land falls steeply away by 20m into small valleys. A c.55m long rampart protects the easily approachable west side. The bank of this stands up to 1.6m above the interior and 6.0m over the base of the ditch. There is a 1m high counterscarp outside the ditch. The rampart curves round at its north and south end and runs along the crest of the steep slope for a short distance. The location of the entrance is unclear, but the Ordnance Survey located it between the south end of the rampart and the steep slope. The triangular-shaped sloping interior measures 94m SE-NW and c.50m SW-NE at its widest immediately behind the rampart. The whole site is heavily wooded.

K Murphy 14 December 2006 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 5810. Cambria Archaeology reference AP90-19.17.



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Scale 1:5000

# 9815 BERRY HILL CAMP

PRN 9815            NGR SM899159

SITE NAME    BERRY HILL CAMP

SITE TYPE    DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?    FORM Earthwork

PERIOD        Iron Age?;Roman?    CONDITION    U

## SITE STATUS

## DESCRIPTION

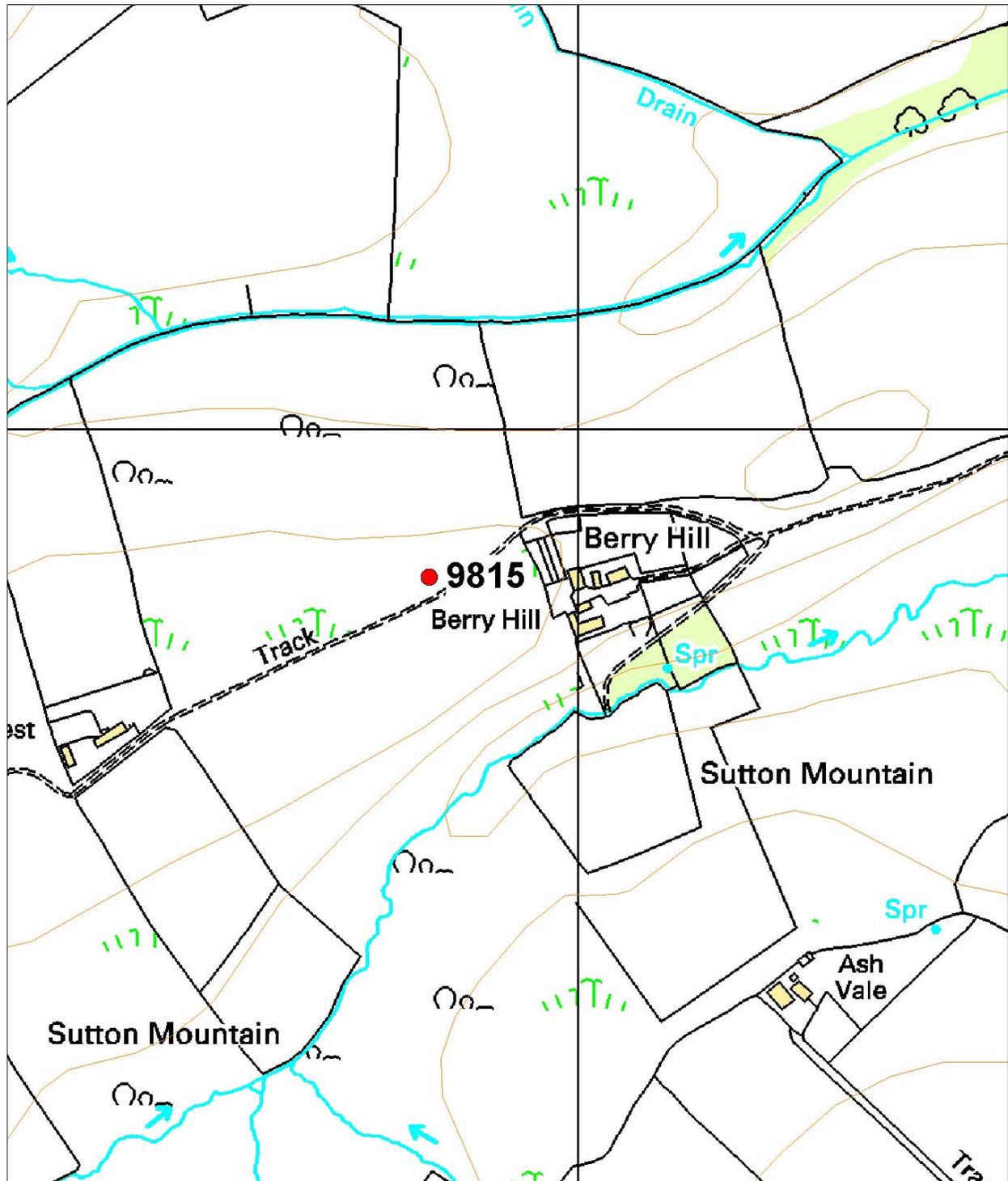
This site was noted by T C Cantrill (in the early 1900s?) and published by Roesse (1979). Cantrill described it as 'small square camp at Berry Hill, Sutton Mountain. The camp is 40 yds square and stands on the crest of a ridge of sand stone and aligned with it.'

Cantrill gives the location in degrees, which puts it under Berry Hill Farm. His description, however, puts it to the east of the farm, on a low ridge c.75m above sea level. A track now (2006) runs along the ridge crest and the surrounding land is covered with dense gorse scrub. There also seems to have been considerable ground disturbance in the area. No trace of Cantrill's enclosure was seen. Cantrill is known to have been a very diligent fieldworker and it highly likely he recognised a small enclosure at this location. This may be obscured by gorse or possibly destroyed.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 27 October 2006



Ground photograph looking NW towards presumed site of defended enclosure 9815.



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Scale 1:5000

# 9816 WESTHILL FORD RATH

PRN 9816            NGR SM909159

SITE NAME WESTHILL FORD RATH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?    FORM Documents

PERIOD        Iron Age            CONDITION E

## SITE STATUS

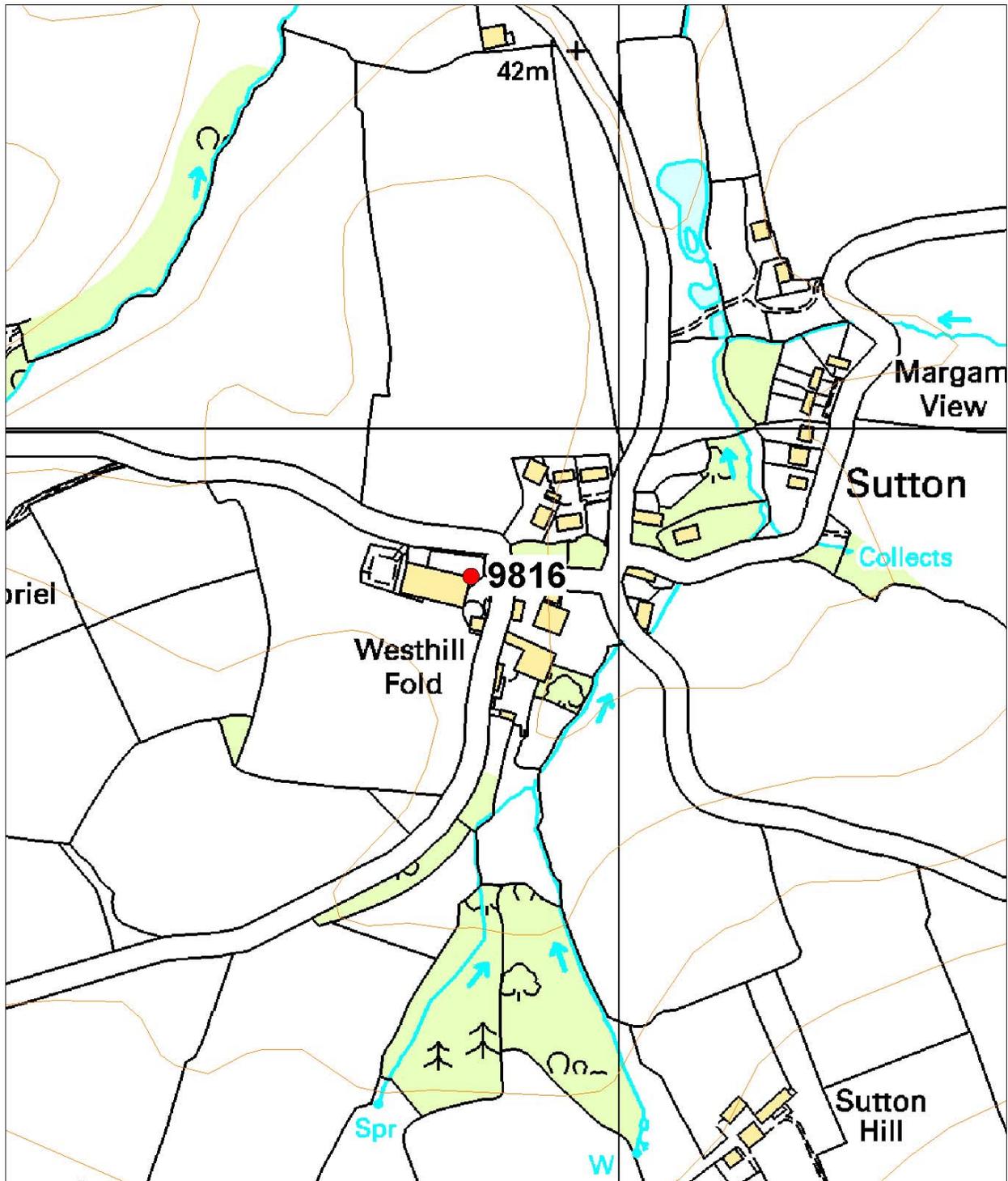
## DESCRIPTION

What may have been a defended enclosure was recorded in the centre of the hamlet of Sutton. The Ordnance Survey in 1980 noted the remains, but stated that they had nearly been obliterated by farm buildings. An application to convert the farm buildings to a dwelling was submitted in 1987. However, a site visit in 2006 confirmed that there were still farm buildings on the site, erected about 30 years ago. The owner remembers nothing in the field prior to the construction of the buildings.

R Ramsey and K Murphy 27 September 2006



Ground photograph looking NW at farm buildings on site of possible defended enclosure 9816.



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# 14246 MERRYBOROUGH

PRN 14246      NGR SM99701680

SITE NAME MERRYBOROUGH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION D

## SITE STATUS

## DESCRIPTION

Merryborough is a small, sub-circular, crop-marked enclosure with a ditched track-way approach and concentric annexe. Aerial photographs show a crop-marked ditch c.5m wide defining a sub-circular inner enclosure c.50m diameter. An entrance on the south side is approached by a 15m wide and 20m long track-way defined by two flanking ditches. These ditches fan out at their south ends to form the ditch around the perimeter of the concentric annexe. This ditch is very well-defined on the south side of the annexe, but poorly defined elsewhere. The annexe measures c.150m E-W and 120m N-S.

The site lies on very gentle east-facing slope. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture. Apart from a barely perceptible linear depression marking the line of the ditch of the inner enclosure on the east and north sides there is no trace of this site on the ground.

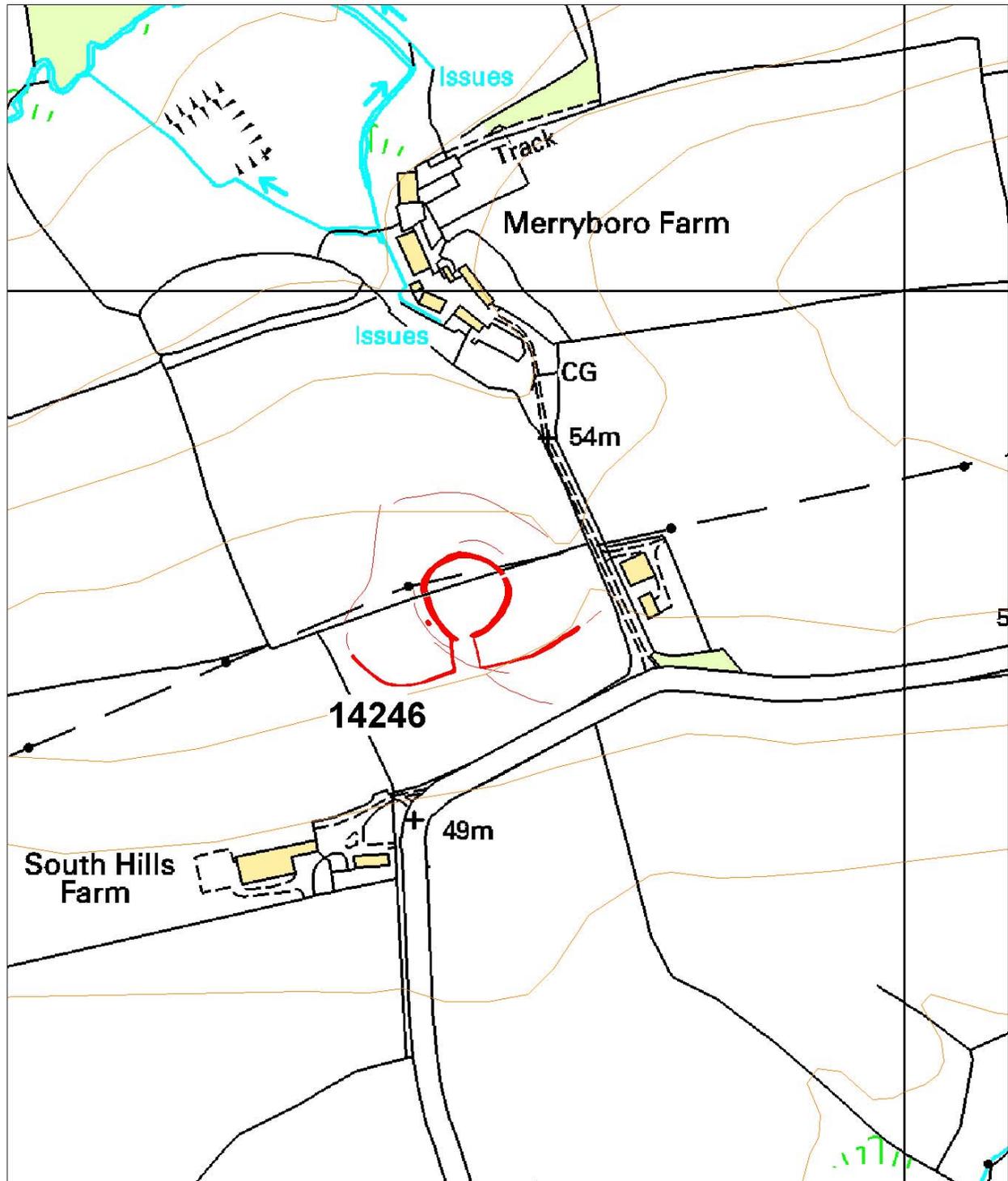
K Murphy and R Ramsey 21 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 14246. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_1213.



Ground photograph looking E over site of cropmark enclosure 14246.



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Scale 1:5000

# 14302 RATH RINGS

PRN 14302      NGR SM98561927

SITE NAME RATH RINGS

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?    FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION D

## SITE STATUS

## DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show a c.170m long arc of two substantial crop-marked ditches. The inner one is the wider at c.14m, and may continue under a hedge-bank. They may be part of a defended enclosure, or they could be associated with Rudbaxton Rath (PRN 3307) 300m to the south - possibly an outer defence.

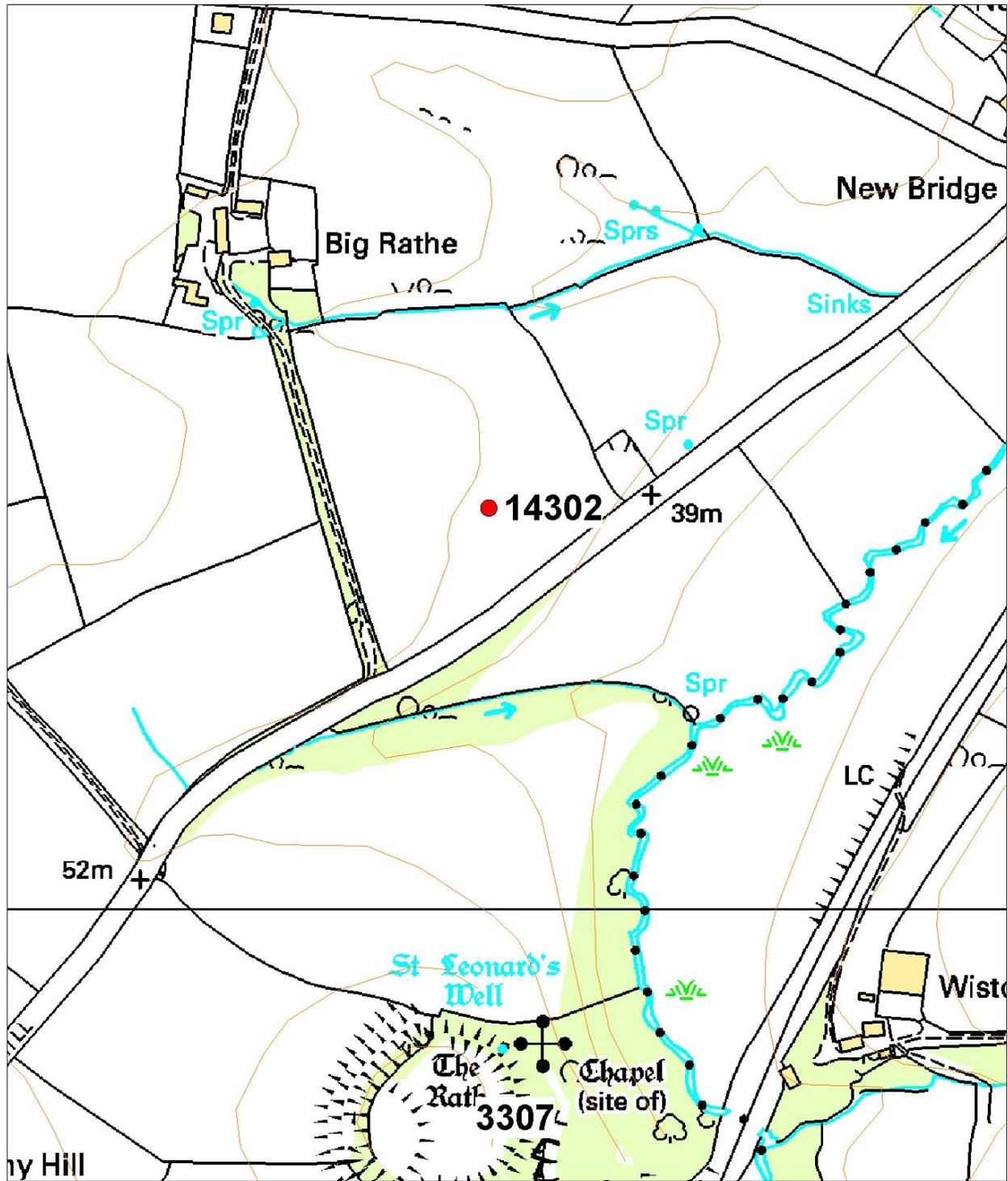
In 2006 the site was under long grass of improved pasture, but the inner ditch was marked by linear depression.

The site lies on an east-facing slope at 50m above sea level.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 28 September 2006



Ground photograph looking SE over site of cropmark 14302.



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# 14303 LITTLE HARE'S HEAD II

PRN 14303      NGR SM98681837

SITE NAME LITTLE HARE'S HEAD II

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION D

## SITE STATUS

## DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show crop-mark ditches defining what is probably a small, sub-rectangular defended enclosure. The enclosure occupies a southwest-facing slope at 35m above sea level. The crop-mark is not well-defined but surrounds an area c.75m E-W and 33m N-S. There is no clear indication of an entrance. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture. There was no earthwork or other surface evidence for the site.

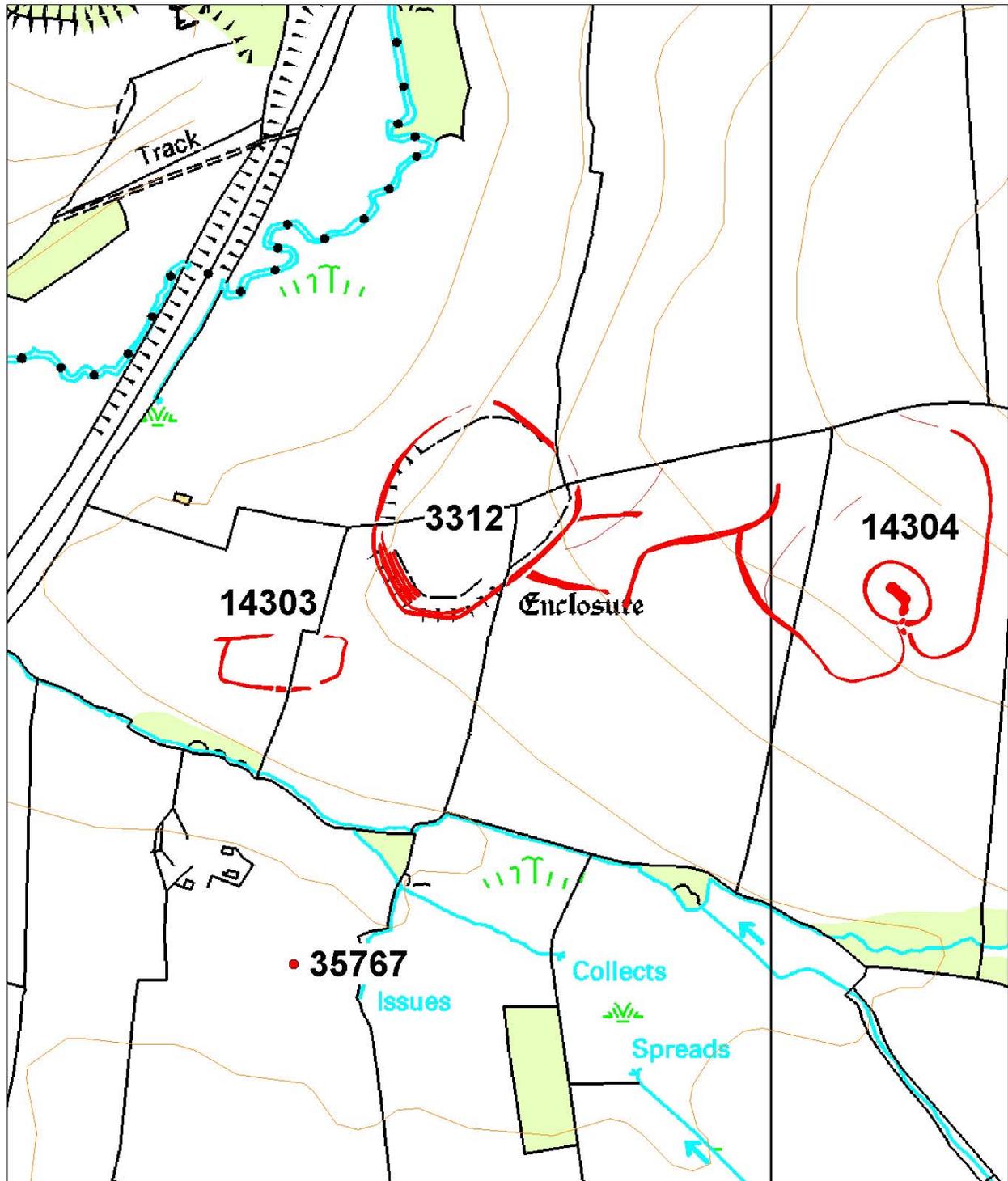
K Murphy and R Ramsey 23 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 14303. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-154.38.



Ground photograph looking E over site of cropmark enclosure 14303.



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Scale 1:5000

# 14304 LITTLE HARE'S HEAD III

PRN 14304      NGR SM99091842

SITE NAME LITTLE HARE'S HEAD III

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION D

## SITE STATUS

## DESCRIPTION

This is a small, sub-circular crop-marked defended enclosure with a ditched trackway approach and a concentric annexe. The site lies on a southwest-facing slope between 60m and 70m above sea level. Aerial photographs show a c.3.5m wide crop-marked ditch surrounding and inner enclosure c.40m diameter. A large crop-marked splodge has been observed in the centre of the enclosure. A south-facing entrance to the inner enclosure is approached by a 5m wide and 30m long trackway flanked by two ditches. These ditches splay out at their southern ends to form the ditch encompassing the concentric annexe. The annexe ditch is well defined on all sides apart from its north. The annexe measures 160m E-W and 150m N-S. A crop-mark ditch runs from the west side of the annexe to enclosure 3312 located 120m to the west.

In 2006 the site was under improved pasture. The inner enclosure is marked by hollow c.22m diameter with a level platform within it. Apart from this there is no earthwork or other surface evidence for the site.

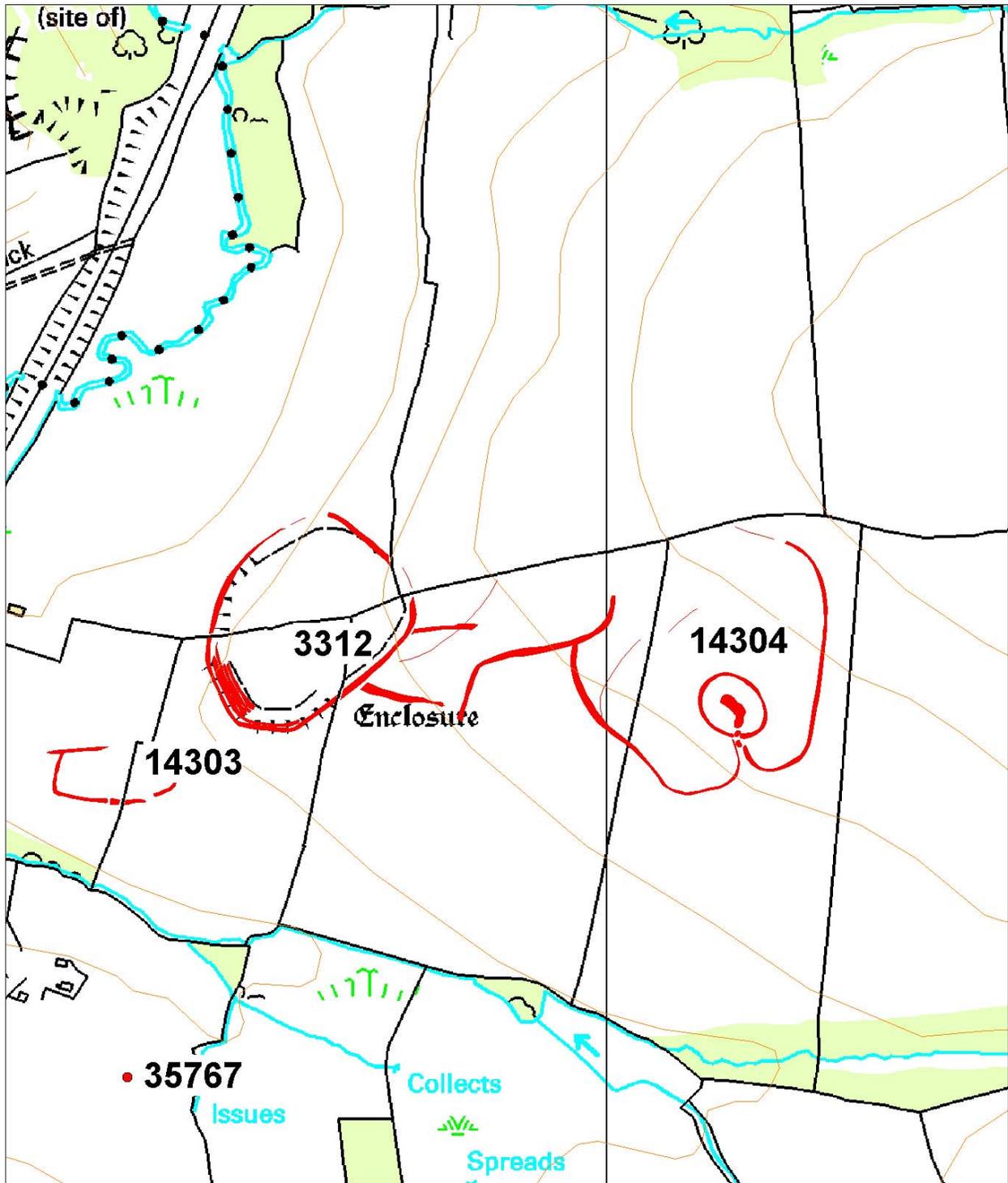
K Murphy and R Ramsey 28 September 2006



Aerial photograph of 14304. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-153.34.



Ground photograph looking NW over enclosure 14304 showing central hallow.



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Scale 1:5000

# 14369 UPPER HAROLDSTON

PRN 14369      NGR SM95691394

SITE NAME UPPER HAROLDSTON

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

## SITE STATUS

## DESCRIPTION

Upper Haroldston is a small, bivallate defended enclosure with a ditched track-way approach and a concentric annexe. Aerial photographs show an inner, sub-circular, enclosure c.50m diameter surrounded by crop-marked ditch, with an entrance on the southeast side approached by a track-way with flanking ditches. A second ditch lies outside and concentric to the inner one on the west side. A concentric annex is marked on the west and south sides by a ditch c.50m from the inner enclosure.

Slight earthworks survive of this site. A bank runs around the inside of the inner ditch on the west side. It stands 6m-8m wide and 0.5m high. An 8m wide, shallow (0.2m) ditch runs external to this bank with a second bank of similar proportions to the inner one outside the ditch. Two parallel banks, each 4m wide and 0.4m high run out from the entrance on the southeast side of the inner enclosure. It is unclear whether these lie inside or outside the crop-marked ditches. The north-eastern one of these banks curves out in the field to the east. There is no trace of any earthworks associated with the crop-marked ditch of the annexe.

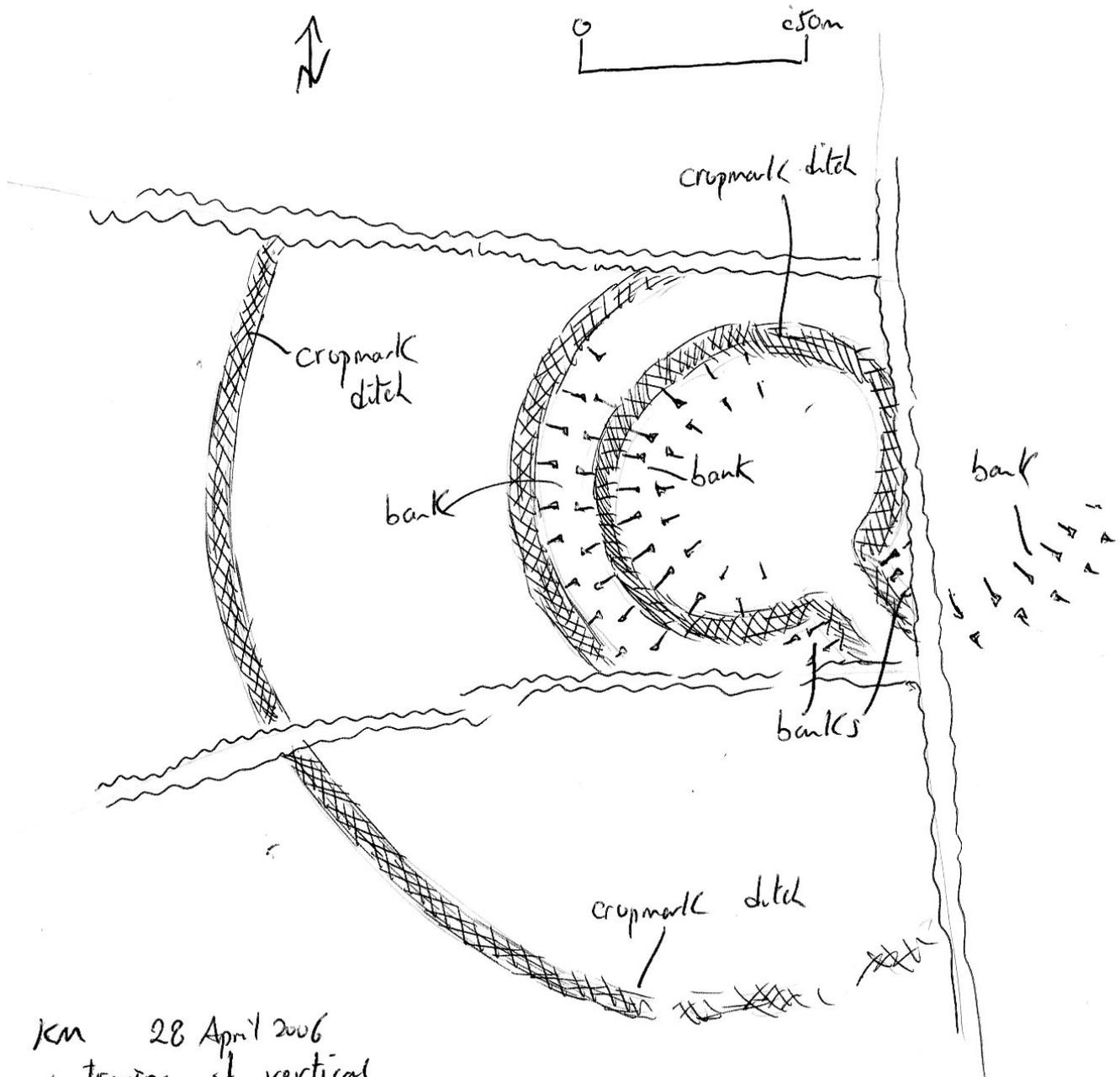
In 2006 the site was under improved pasture. It lies on fairly level ground at 35m above sea level.

K Murphy 28 April 2006



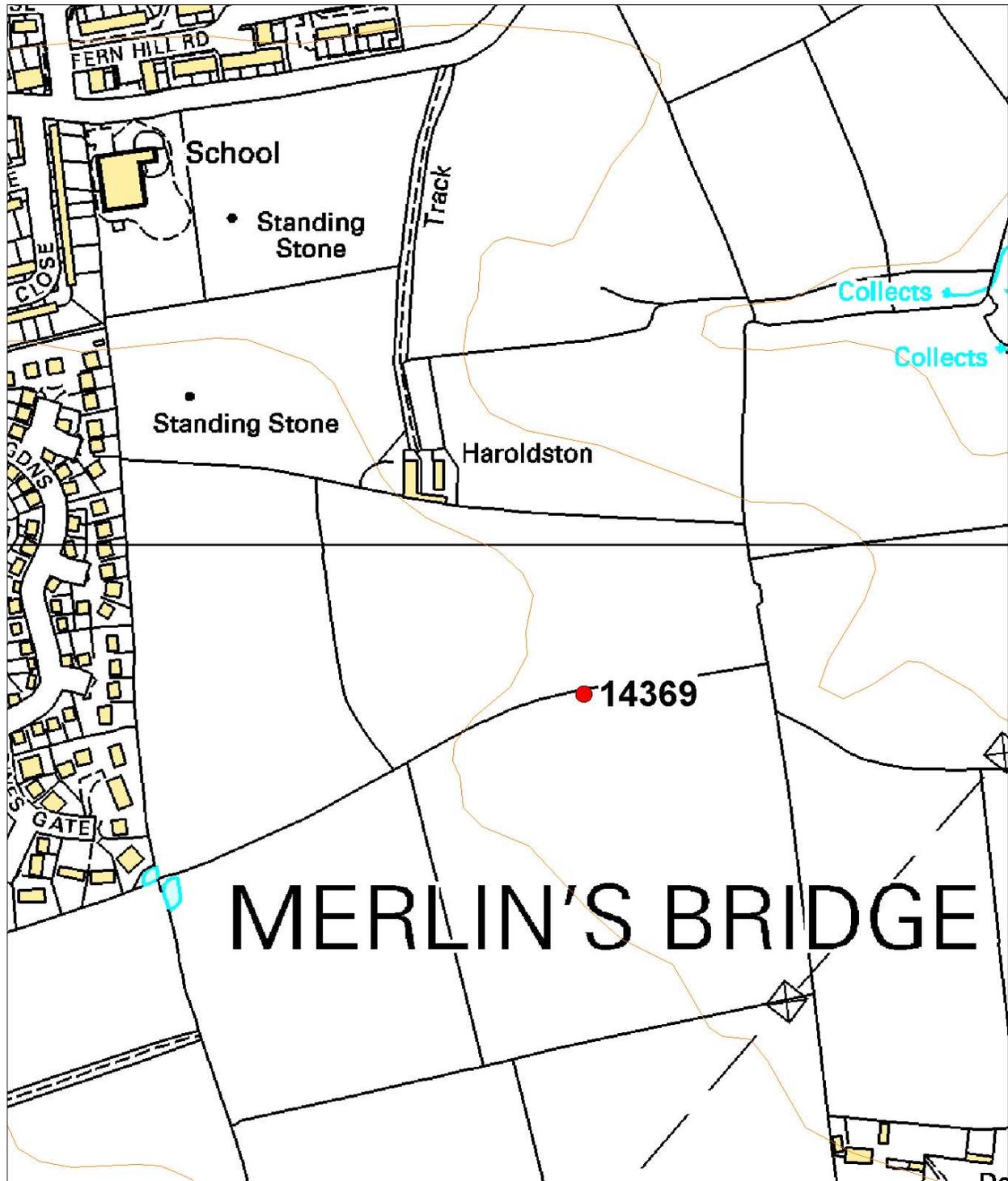
Ground photograph looking NW over site 14369 showing slight earthworks.

14369 Upper Haroldston



1km 28 April 2006  
+ tracing of vertical  
APs by T James

Sketch plan of Upper Haroldston defended enclosure 14369.



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Scale 1:5000

# 62355 SOUTH CUCKOO

PRN 62355      NGR SM92941508

SITE NAME SOUTH CUCKOO

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

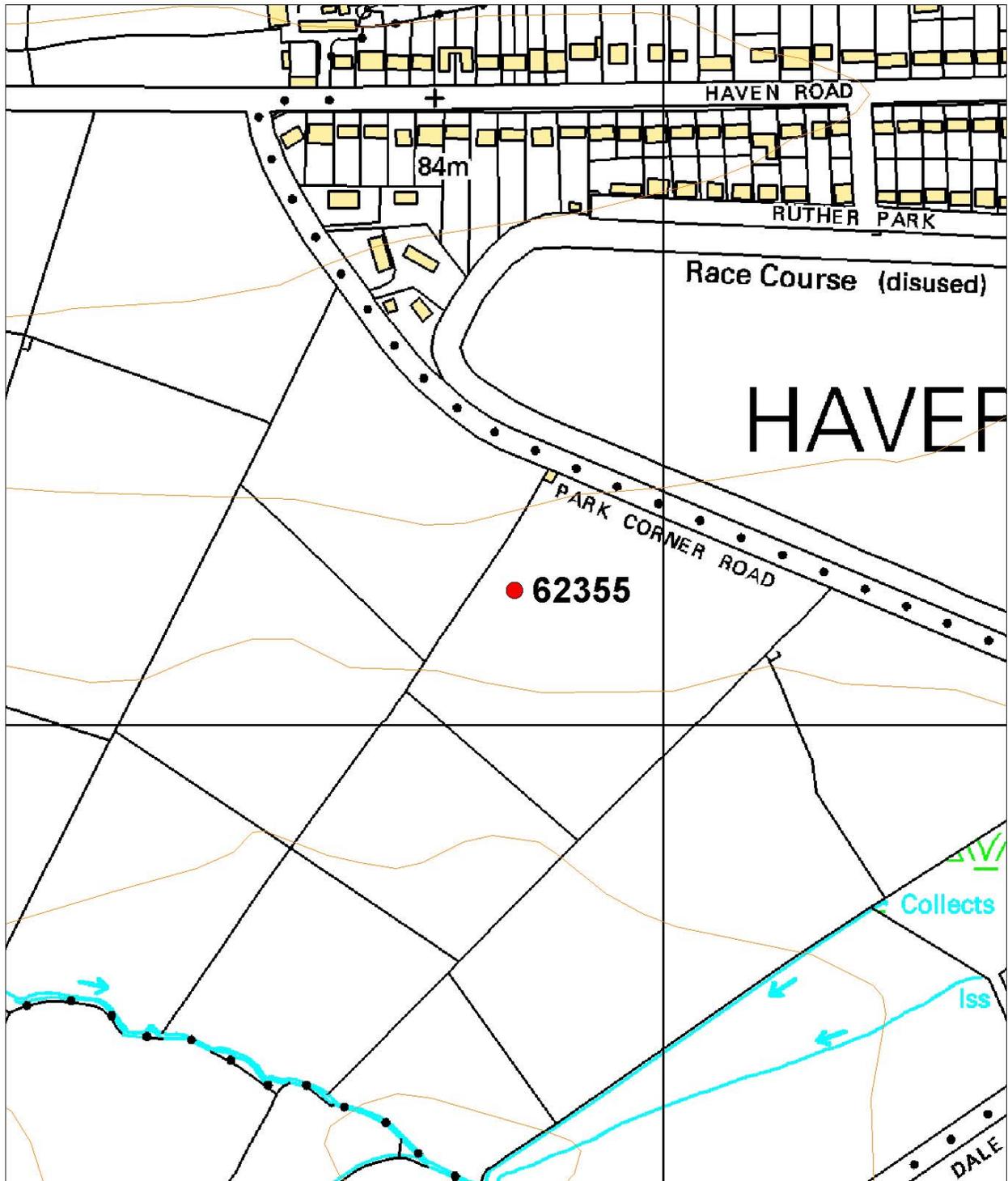
DESCRIPTION

An aerial photograph taken by RCAHMW (reference no. not known) shows part of a small, sub-rectangular, earthwork defended enclosure. The enclosure measures c.50m by 40m, and the earthworks appear very slight. The enclosure lies on a south-facing slope at 65m above sea level in a field of improved pasture.

K Murphy 8 February 2007



Aerial photograph OF 62355. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2007\_0186.



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## **REJECTED SITES**

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

3304 was originally identified as a hillfort from aerial photography, but this record would appear to be a miss-location of site 3302 to the north.