

# **A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SM92**



Prepared by Cambria Archaeology for Cadw

# ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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## A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROEKSHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SM92

Gan / By

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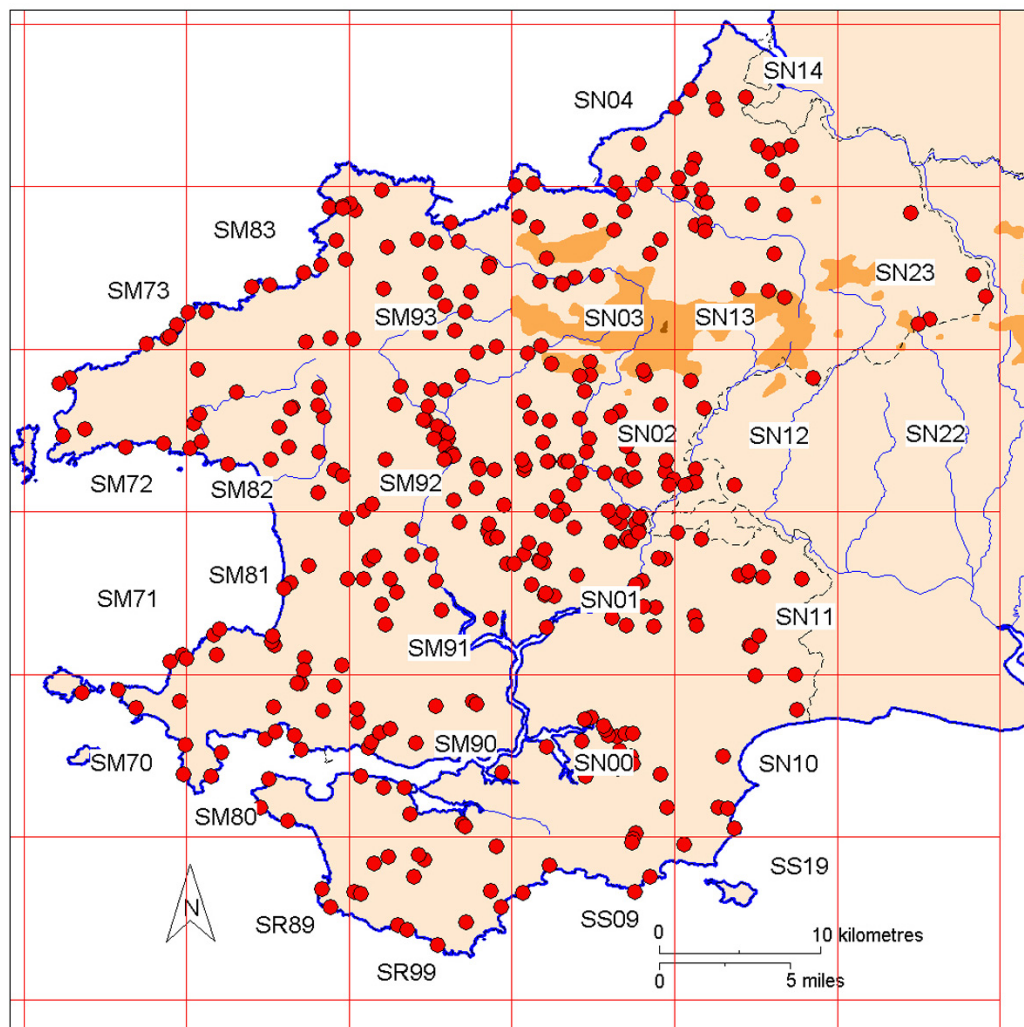
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## SITE GAZETTEER OF 10KM GRID SQUARE SM92

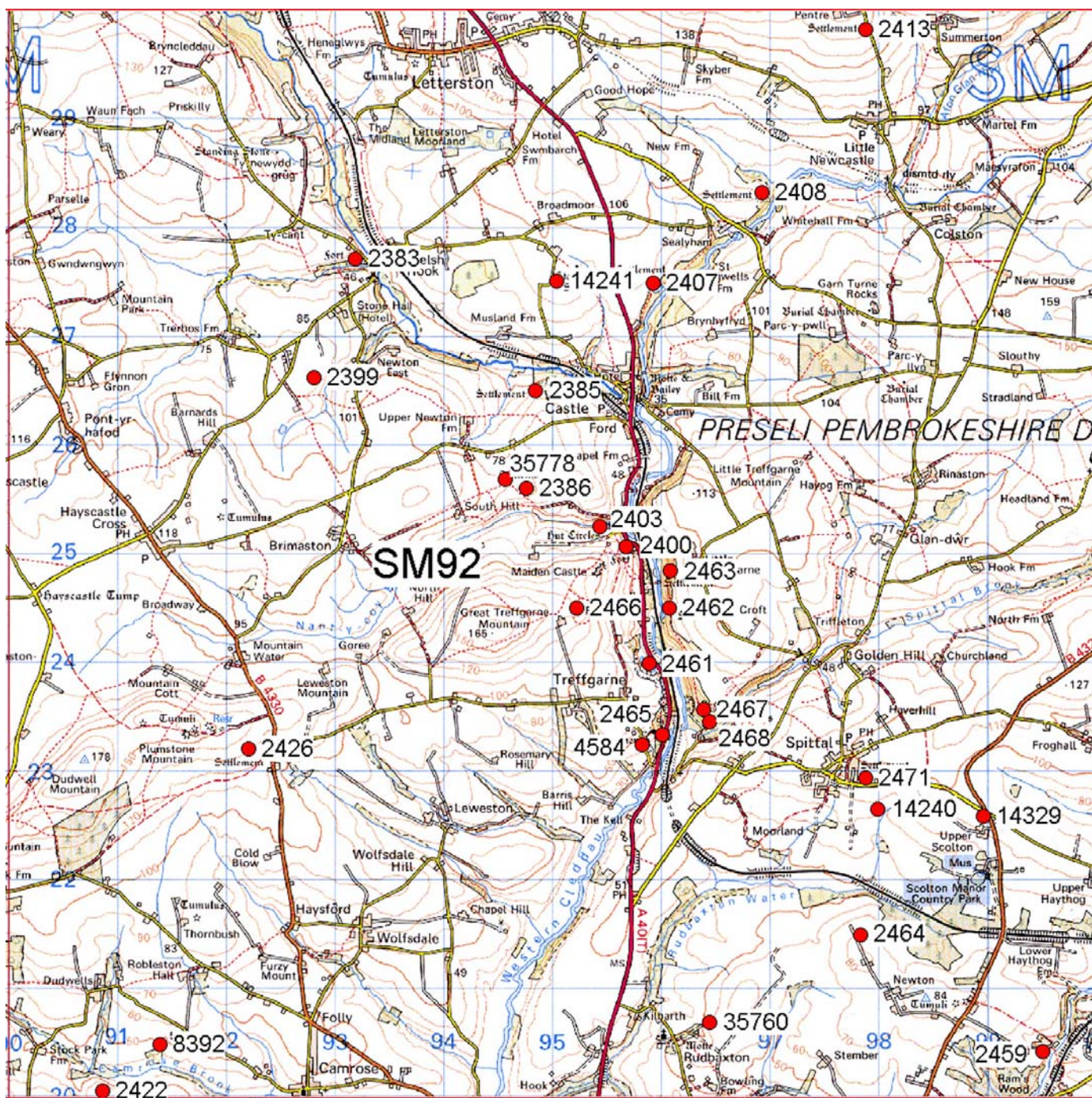
For ease of handling the site gazetteers have been arranged into Ordnance Survey 10km grid squares. Each gazetteer consists of one or more 1:50,000 maps showing the overall location of each site followed by the individual entries for each site. Each entry comprises: a printout from the Historic Environment 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 SM92.

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## 2383 ST LAWRENCE CAMP

PRN 2383            NGR SM93182771

SITE NAME ST LAWRENCE CAMP

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT            FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age            CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

St Lawrence Camp is an inland promontory fort lying at 65m above sea level naturally defended by steep slopes to the north, east and west that fall away by 20m to valley bottoms. Land rises gently away from the site to the west. The roughly triangular internal area measures c. 40m E-W and 35m N-S. A rampart runs across the neck of the promontory for c.50m. The bank is 2m above the interior of the fort and 2.3m above the ditch. A low counterscarp bank runs along the outer lip of the ditch. The whole of this defensive system is c.15m wide. There is a much-altered entrance at the southern end of this defence. Cadw's field monument warden noted two further lines of bank and ditch outside the main defence, while Crossley has this as a bivallate fort.

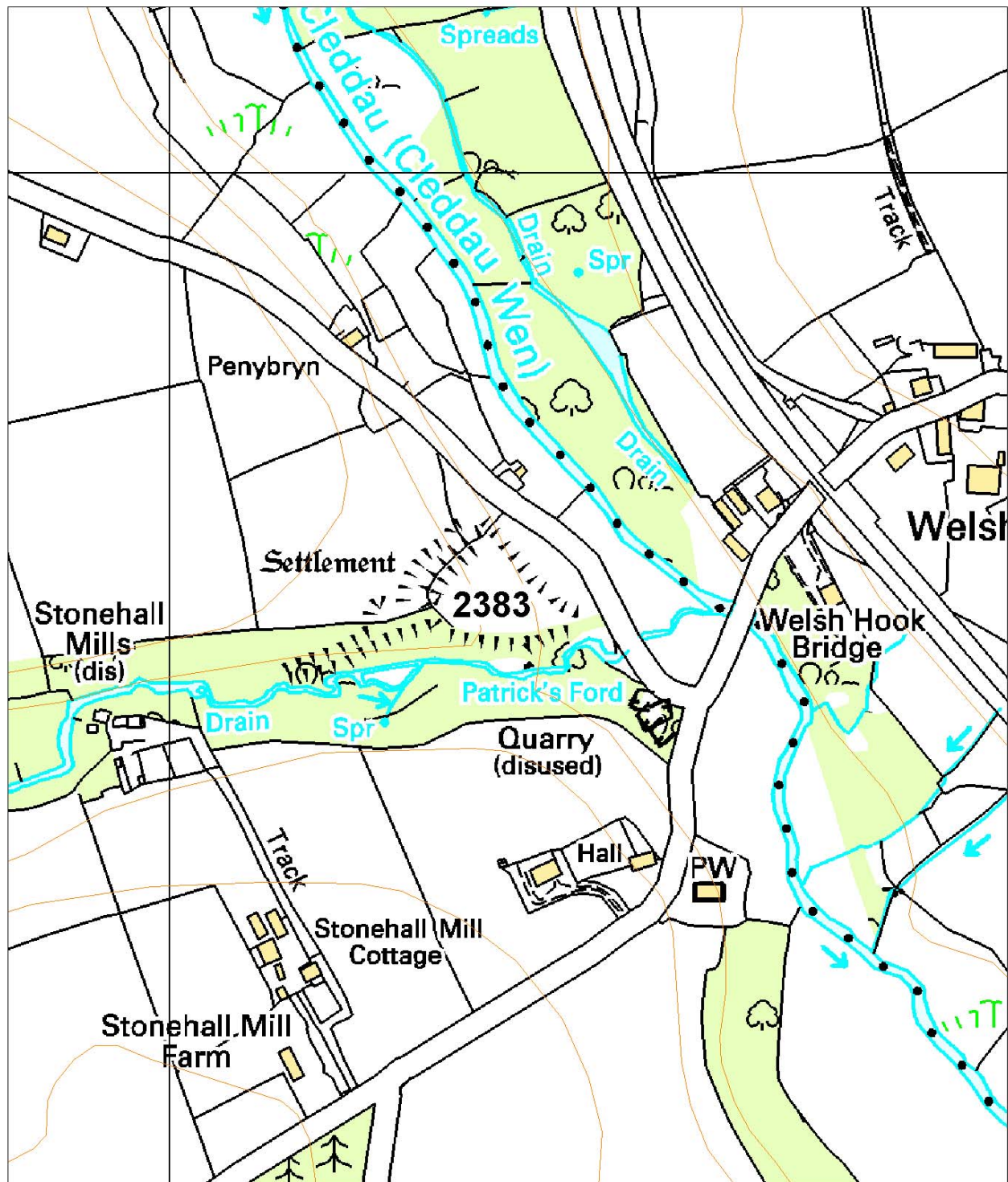
The interior is under unmanaged deciduous woodland. The outer earthworks have been damaged by cattle trampling in the past.

K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from several sources.



Aerial photograph of 2383. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-Q12.





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Scale 1:5000

## 2385 FORD CAMP

PRN 2385      NGR SM94842650

SITE NAME FORD CAMP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Ford Camp is a small, circular, earthwork defended enclosure lying on a north-facing slope at 60m above sea level. The sloping interior measures approximately 47m in diameter and is defined by a bank. The bank rises c.0.7m-1.0m above the interior and exterior, though in places is up to 1.7m high internally. Aerial photographs show a slight ditch on the north and west sides, but this is not readily visible on the ground. The entrance probably lay on the southwest side.

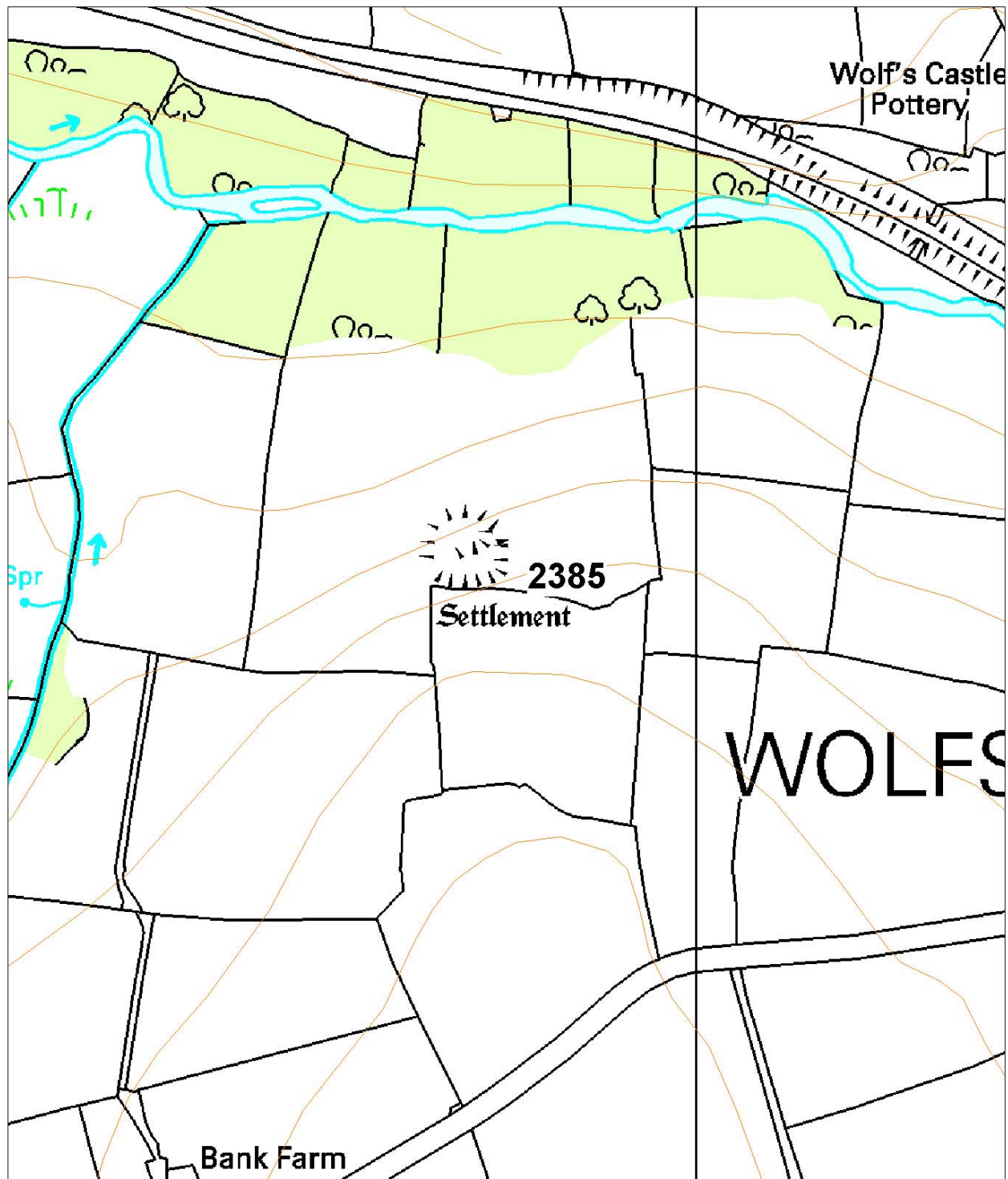
The bank is in poor condition, with several breaks in it and with animal erosion exposing the core of the bank causing it slip downhill. The interior is under pasture.

K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from several sources





Aerial photograph of 2385. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©  
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Scale 1:5000



## 2386 WEST FORD RINGS

PRN 2386      NGR SM94752560

SITE NAME WEST FORD RINGS

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

West Fort Rings is a small, sub-circular, earthwork defended enclosure lying on a very gentle southeast-facing slope at 85m above sea level. To the south of the enclosure the land falls more steeply away to a stream 30m below. The site is defined by an earthwork bank, ditch and counterscarp bank. The bank rises up to 1m above the interior and 2m above the ditch. The counterscarp bank is just 0.2m high. The whole system is c. 9m wide. There is a slightly in-turned entrance on the southeast side. The interior is c. 45m in diameter. The interior is now undulating. However, the Ordnance Survey in 1964 and 1966 recorded two earthwork, circular huts just inside the entrance, one on either side. At a later date only the northern most hut, 10m diameter was recorded, with the southern part of the enclosure containing a series of banks. These are not now readily detectable.

Aerial photographs show a series of small undulations outside the enclosure on the north and west sides, and possibly contemporary field boundaries to the south.

The interior and exterior of the enclosure are under improved pasture. The banks are under scrub.

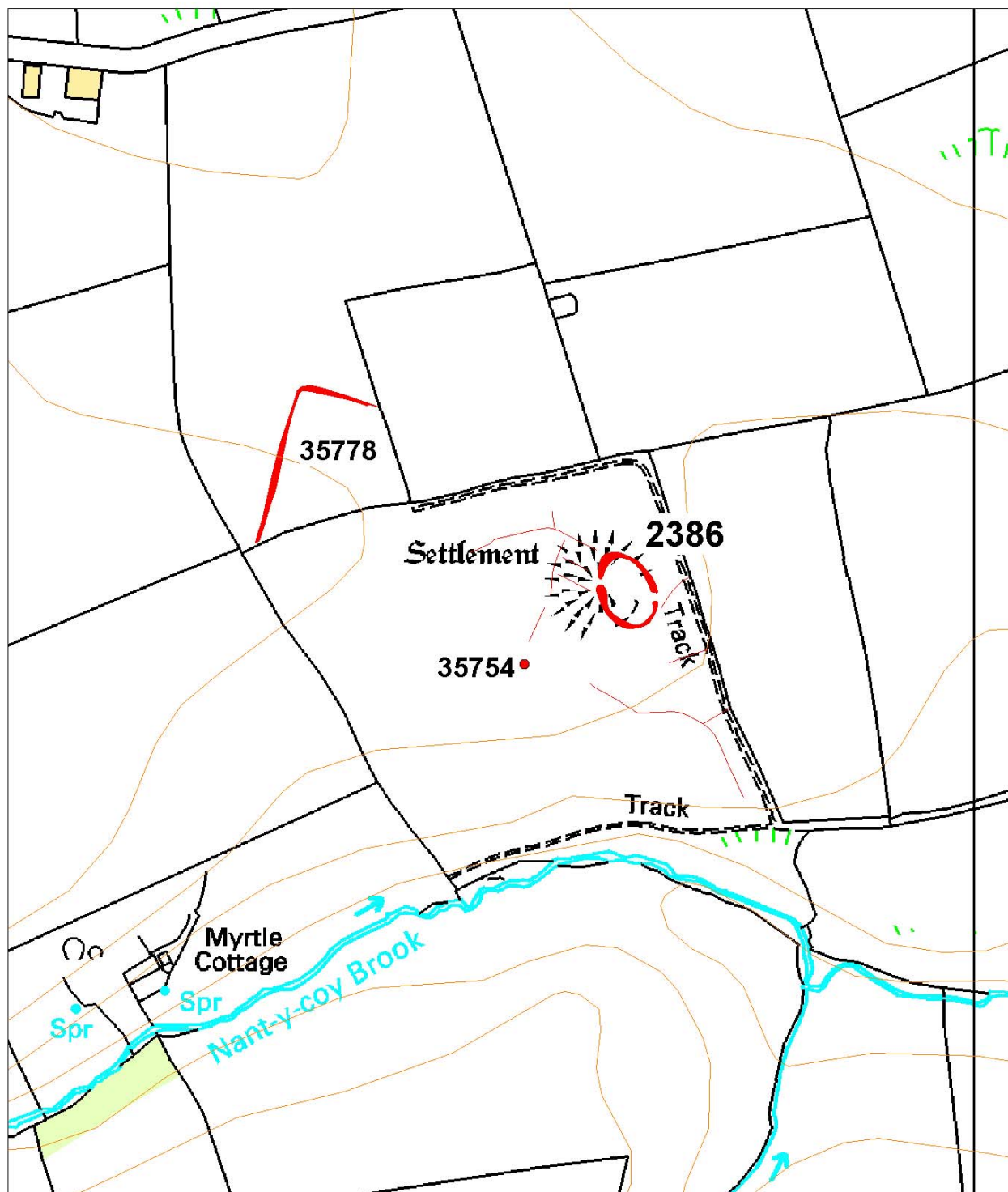
K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from several sources



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Aerial photograph of 2386. Cambria Archaeology reference AP93-21.50.



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## 2399 QUARRY BACH

PRN 2399      NGR SM92802662

SITE NAME QUARRY-BACH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age?      CONDITION C

### SITE STATUS

### DESCRIPTION

Vertical aerial photographs (Meridian 1955) show a crop-marked ditch defining a sub-circular enclosure. The enclosure is about 55m in diameter internally and has a clear east-facing entrance. The photographs seem to show a slightly raised interior.

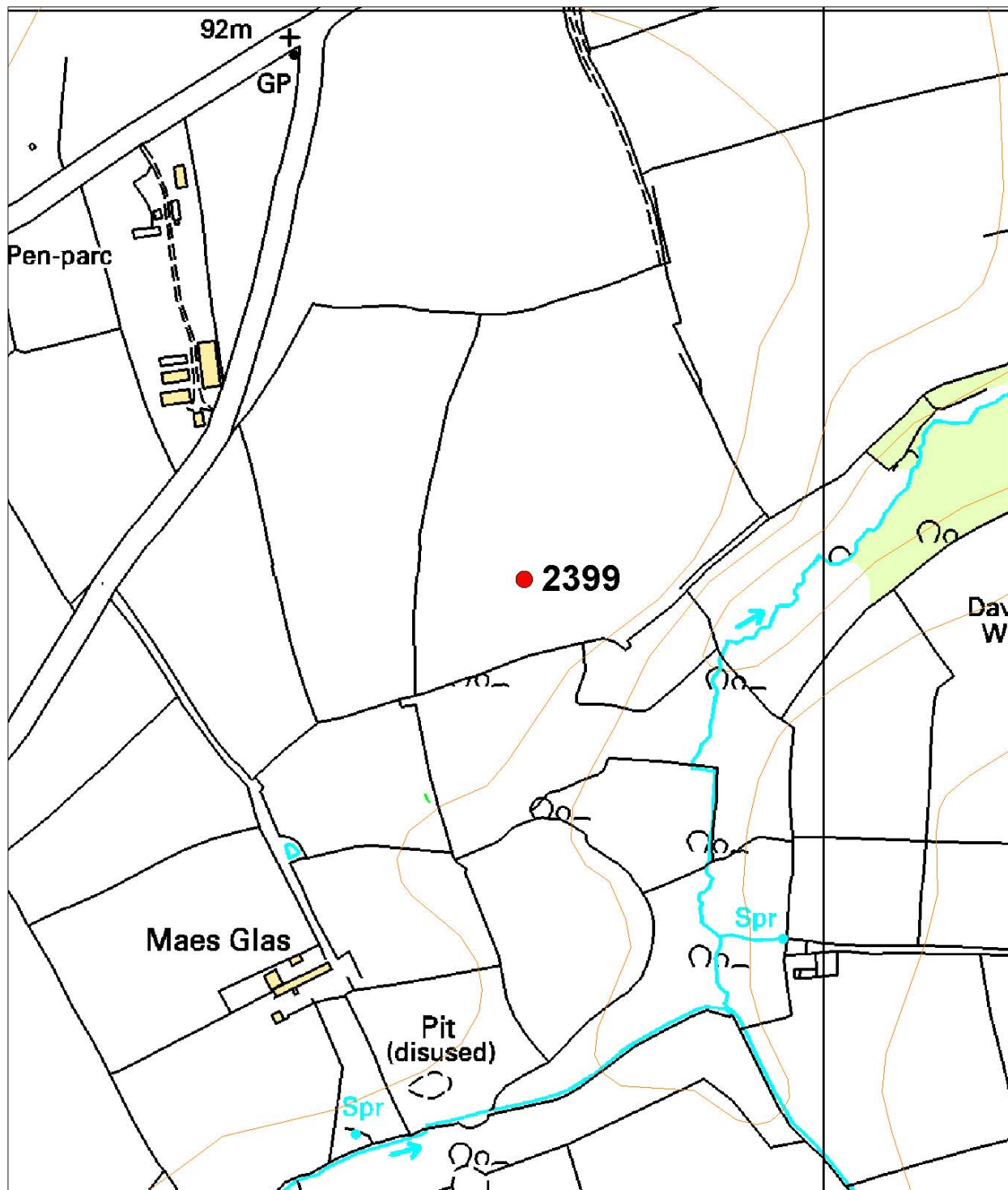
On the ground the site is marked by low earthwork bank surrounding a slightly raised and dished interior. It has clearly been plough-levelled and very little trace of it now survives.

The site occupies a gentle southeast-facing slope at c.90m above sea level. In 2006, the site was under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 30 November 2006



Ground photograph looking NE over low earthwork enclosure 2399.



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# 2400 GREAT TREFFGARNE ROCKS

PRN 2400      NGR SM95672507

SITE NAME GREAT TREFFGARNE ROCKS;LITTLE TREFFGARNE

SITE TYPE HILLFORT      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION A

SITE STATUS SAM

## DESCRIPTION

The hillfort at Great Treffgarne Rocks is dramatically sited on a rocky spur overlooking the valley of the Western Cleddau at 80m above sea level. To the north, east and southeast land falls precipitously away to the river 50m below. To the west land falls 10m into a saddle before rising again to a high point 1.5km away. The roughly oval interior, 75m E-W and 53m N-S, is defended by a single bank and ditch, and by a second bank and ditch on the easily approachable west side. On the east side the bank is incorporated into the rocky outcrop over vertical cliffs. The inner bank stands up to 4m on the west side, and the outer bank 1.7m. The ditches are well-defined. The entrance lies on the south side and is marked by a slight in-turning of the banks. The site is under bracken with scrub on the inner bank.

K Murphy 6 October 2006 - compiled from several sources

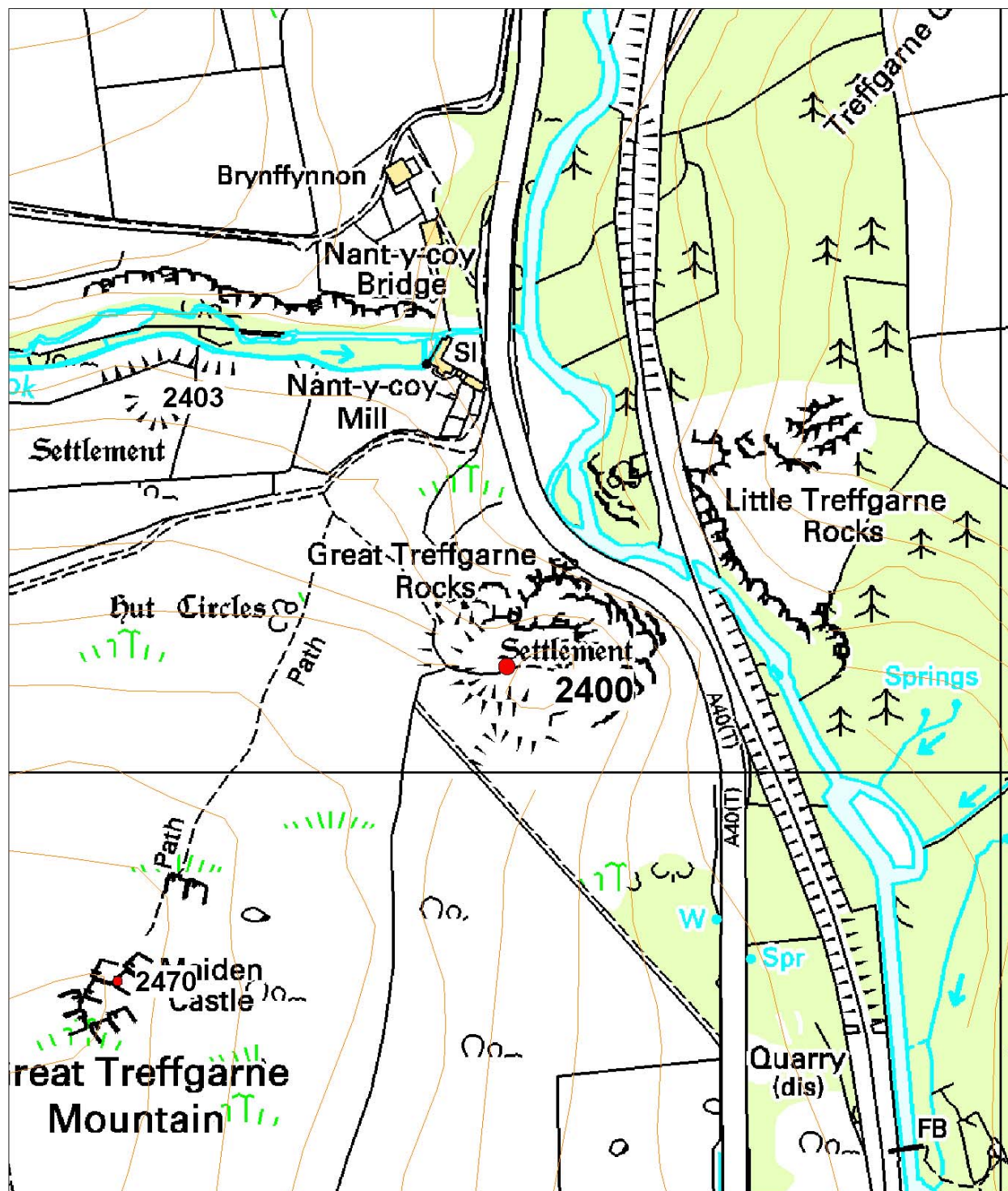


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Aerial photograph of 2400. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©  
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Scale 1:5000



## 2403 NANT Y COY

PRN 2403      NGR SM95432525

SITE NAME NANT Y COY

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

### SITE STATUS

### DESCRIPTION

This is a small, earthwork, sub-circular defended enclosure lying on a north-facing slope between 40m and 50m above sea level. Immediately to the north the slope steepens as it falls away to Nant y Coy 10m below. The break of slope defines the edge of the enclosure on the north side and a hedge-bank lies along the defensive bank on the east side. Elsewhere the defensive circuit is marked by a curving bank c.0.3m high internally with an external ditch. Aerial photographs suggest that the rampart continues along the crest of the slope on the north side. There is no trace of an entrance on the ground, but the aerial photographs suggest it may be below the hedge-bank on the east side. The internal sub-circular area of the enclosure is c.45m diameter.

Slight, undefined earthworks on the west side of the enclosure may be evidence of outworks, aerial photographs, however, suggest a natural gully.

The site is under improved pasture.

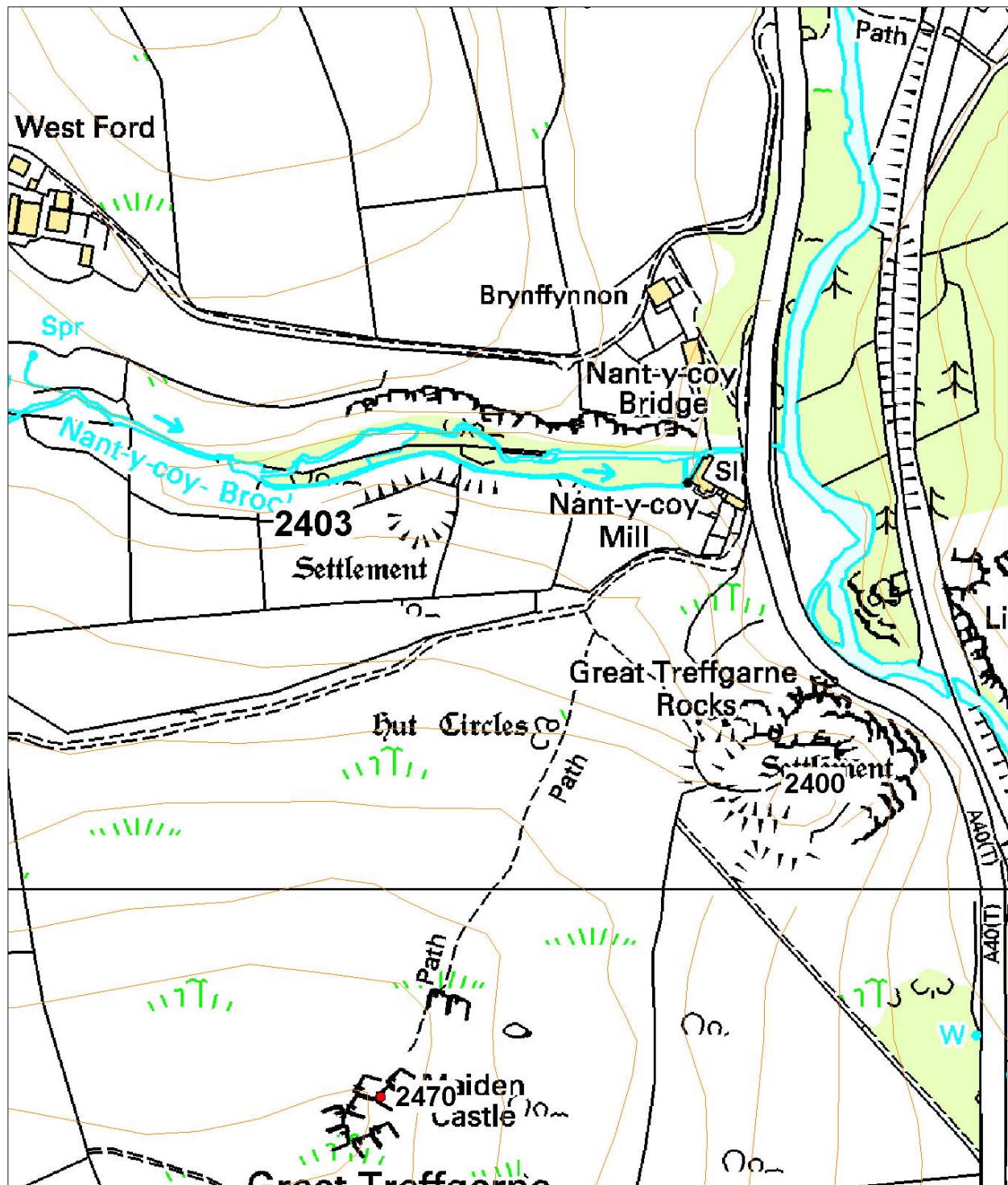
K Murphy and R Ramsey 28 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 2403. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_1564.



Ground photograph looking SE over enclosure earthworks.



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# 2407 SEALYHAM QUARRIES

PRN 2407      NGR SM95922749

SITE NAME SEALYHAM QUARRIES;WOLFSCASTLE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

## DESCRIPTION

Sealyham Quarry is a fine example of a defended enclosure, albeit one that has been damaged by quarrying.

It is located on a gentle southwest-facing slope at c.80m above sea level. The cliff of a long-abandoned quarry now defines the eastern side of the site. It is likely, given the topography, that the defences never formed a complete circuit, but relied on a steep slope on the east side as a natural defence, making this a scarp-edge site or inland promontory fort. This is not certain, and can now never be proved. The original size of the fort is also unknown.

The main defence consists of a curving bank and ditch, enclosing a semi-circular area c.65m SW-NE and 38m SE-NW with the quarry face defining the east side. The bank is c.2m high and the ditch up to 1.2m deep. A rectangular annexe c.40m by 20m is attached to the southwest side of the main enclosure. This is defined by a low bank and ditch to the west, a low bank to the south and the quarry face to the east. In-line gaps through the south side of the annexe bank, and the bank on the north and south side of the main enclosure are from an old track. The location of the original entrance is unclear.

The interior of the enclosure is covered with bracken and the defences by bracken and gorse.

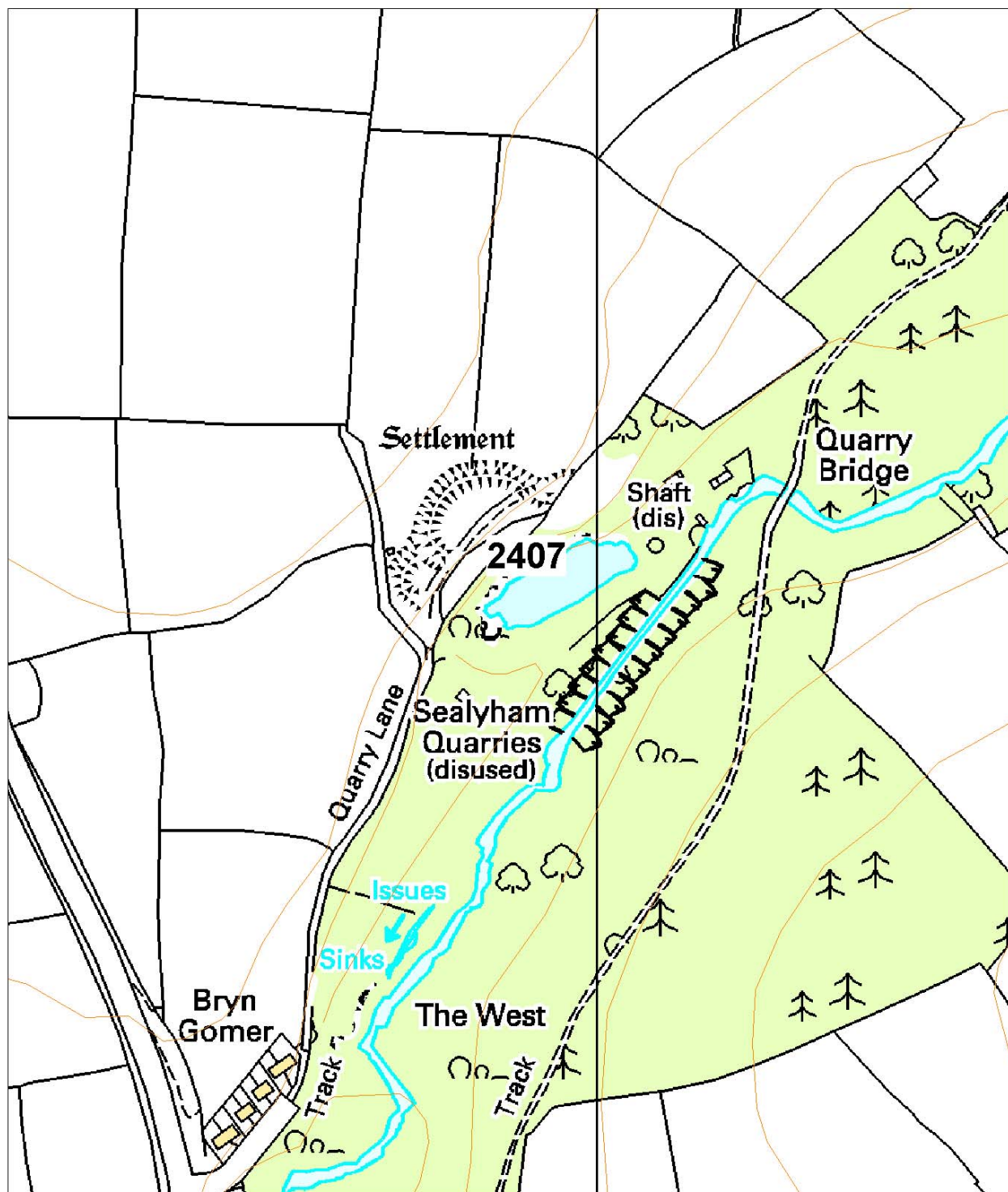
K Murphy 11 January 2007 - compiled from several sources



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Aerial photograph of 2407. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-71.13.



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Scale 1:5000

## 2408 SEALYHAM ROCKS

PRN 2408      NGR SM96922832

SITE NAME SEALYHAM ROCKS

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

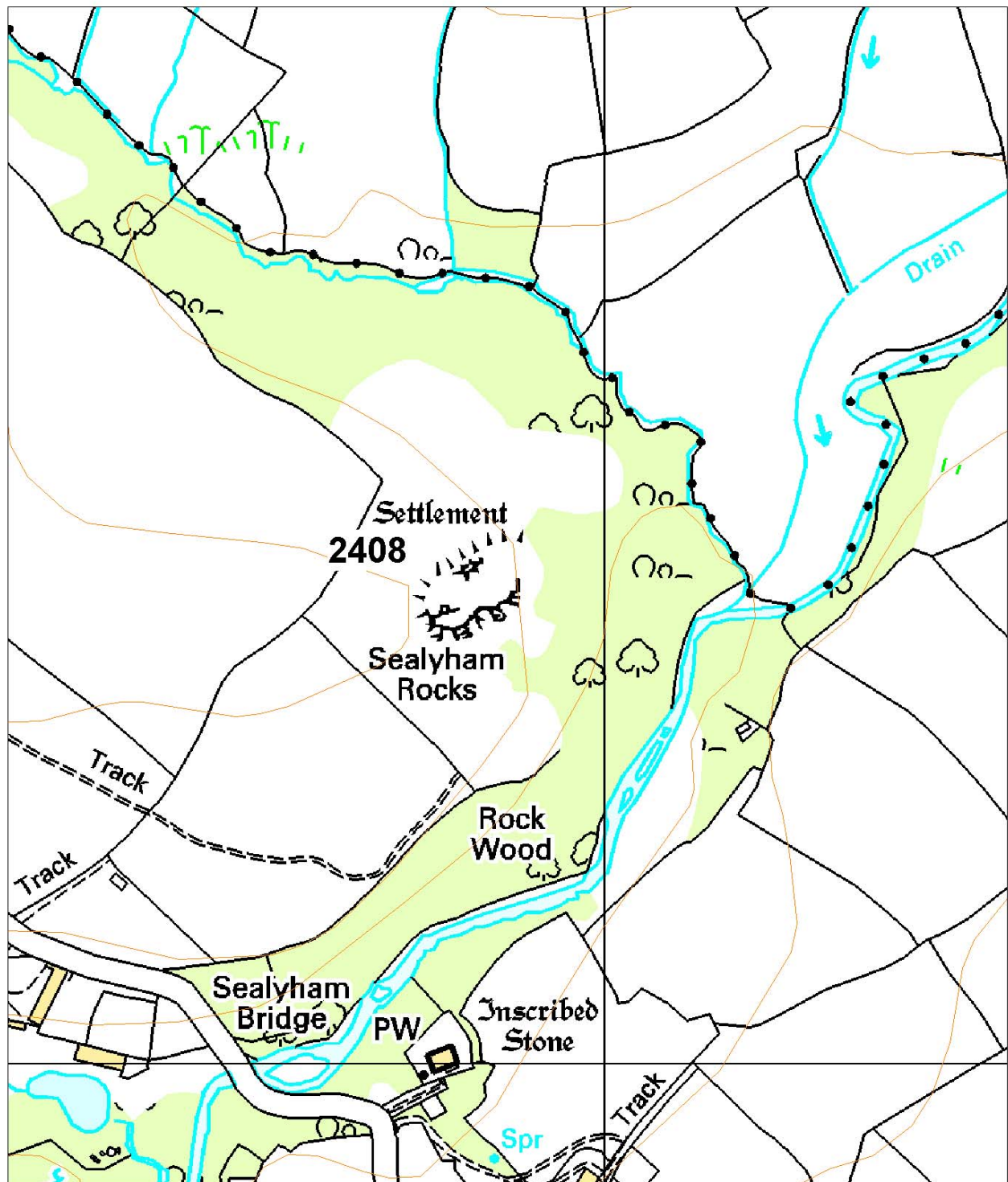
An oval, univallate defended enclosure c. 80m E-W and 40m N-S occupies a blunt inland promontory 85m above sea level, from which land falls away steeply to the north, east and southeast. The single rampart incorporates Sealyham Rocks in its circuit. The bank survives up to 2m high above the interior and 3m above the exterior. The defences are difficult to make out on the east side where they run into scrub. On the northwest side and south side the ditch to the bank has been plough-filled. In 1973, the Ordnance Survey noted a fragment of dry-stone walling in the bank on the northeast side. A break in the defences on the southeast side is probably the original entrance. The interior is uneven and bracken-covered.

K Murphy 11 January 2007 - compiled from several sources





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Scale 1:5000

## 2413 CASTELL PENTRE

PRN 2413      NGR SM97872982

SITE NAME CASTELL PENTRE

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

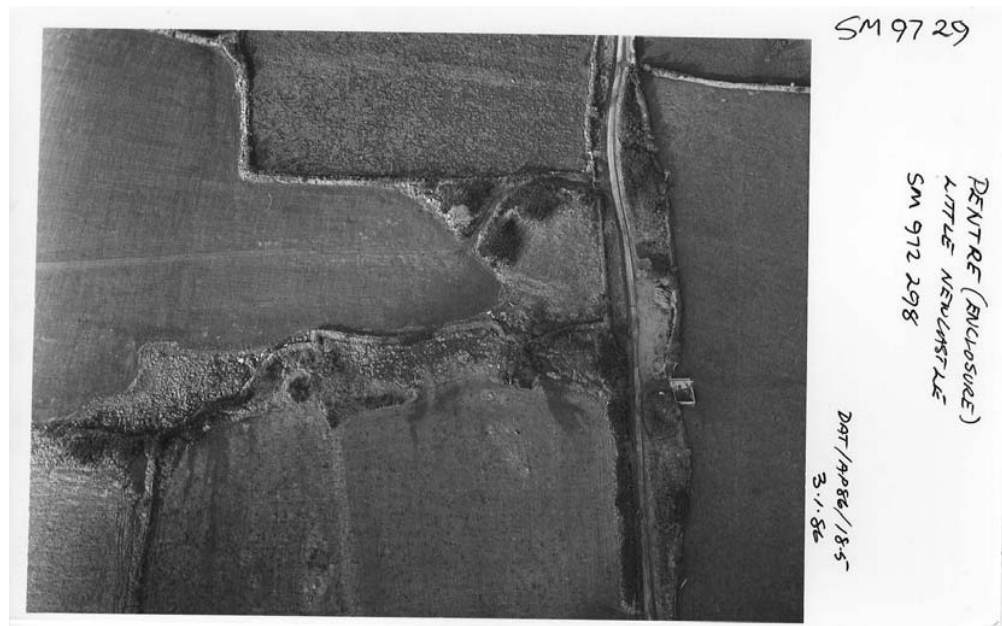
### SITE STATUS

### DESCRIPTION

Castell Pentre is a small, sub-circular, earthwork defended enclosure, c.50m across internally, occupying a southeast-facing slope at 170m above sea level. The site is very overgrown with gorse, blackthorn and bracken and so is consequently difficult to characterise. The defences can, however, be made out. These consist of a bank and a ditch. The bank is best preserved on the north, northwest and west sides where it stands up to 1.5m high. A road has disturbed and probably destroyed the bank on the east side. An external ditch is visible on the south and southeast sides. A track runs along the location of the ditch on the northwest and north sides obscuring it. There is no obvious entrance.

The site is suffering damage from burrowing animals, particularly badgers, and also from cattle trampling.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 21 December 2006

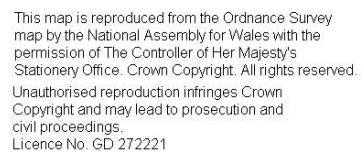


Aerial photograph of 2413. Cambria Archaeology reference AP86-18.5.



Ground photograph looking E towards earthwork enclosure.





Scale 1:5000

# 2422 ROSEMARY RATH

PRN 2422      NGR SM90862006

SITE NAME ROSEMARY RATH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

## SITE STATUS

## DESCRIPTION

Rosemary Rath is a, small earthwork defended enclosure. It occupies a north-facing slope at 60m above sea level, some 75m south of a rounded hilltop. Immediately to the north the slope steepens and falls into a small valley. It is unclear from the surviving remains of this site whether this scarp-edge provided sufficient natural defence without the addition of a rampart, or whether the defences were a complete circuit - the RCAHM in 1925 considered it was the former. The remains of the site comprise a low, spread, crescentic bank, c.75m long and 0.5m high, representing the defences on the south side of the enclosure. The bank stops some 23m short of the scarp-edge. The bank encloses an area c. 65m diameter. The RCAHM noted a west-facing entrance.

P Sambrook in 1999 noted a slight linear depression outside, south, of the bank, possibly of a second line of defence, indicating that this is a bivallate enclosure.

A bank up to 1.5m high attached to the eastern end of the crescentic bank and forming two sides of a rectangle lying in a field to the east may outworks/entrance to the enclosure.

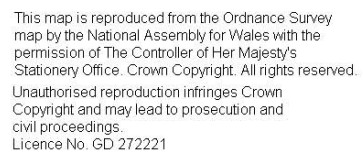
The Ordnance Survey state that this site was bulldozed in 1965, but would seem to have suffered severe plough-damage prior to this date. In 1925 the crescentic bank stood up to 6ft above the interior and 8ft above the exterior - there was no trace of a ditch. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 30 November 2006



Ground photograph looking NE over low earthworks of enclosure 2422.





Scale 1:5000

## 2426 PLUMSTONE RATH

PRN 2426      NGR SM92202321

SITE NAME PLUMSTONE RATH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

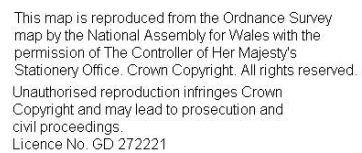
### DESCRIPTION

Plumstone Rath is a univallate, oval, earthwork defended enclosure, with a sub-rectangular annexe attached to its south side, occupying a gentle southeast-facing slope at 130m above sea level. The oval enclosure is 85m SW-NE and 55m SE-NW internally, and is surrounded by a bank that rises 1.3m to 1.6m above the interior and 2.6m to 3.3m above the exterior. There is no trace of a ditch. An entrance through the bank on the south side leads into the annexe. The annexe is c.70m E-W and 30m N-S and is defended by a bank which rises up to 1m above the interior and 3m above the exterior. There is no trace of a ditch. The western side of the annexe has been damaged by a house (now ruined) and its enclosures. There is no surviving external entrance into the annexe. The defensive banks are scrub-covered and the interior of the main enclosure and annexe are under improved pasture.

K Murphy 11 January 2007 - compiled from several sources



Aerial photograph of 2426. RCAHMW Crown Copyright ©  
reference DI2006\_1546.



Scale 1:5000



## 2459 CANNON HILL

PRN 2459      NGR SM99502042

SITE NAME CANNON HILL

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

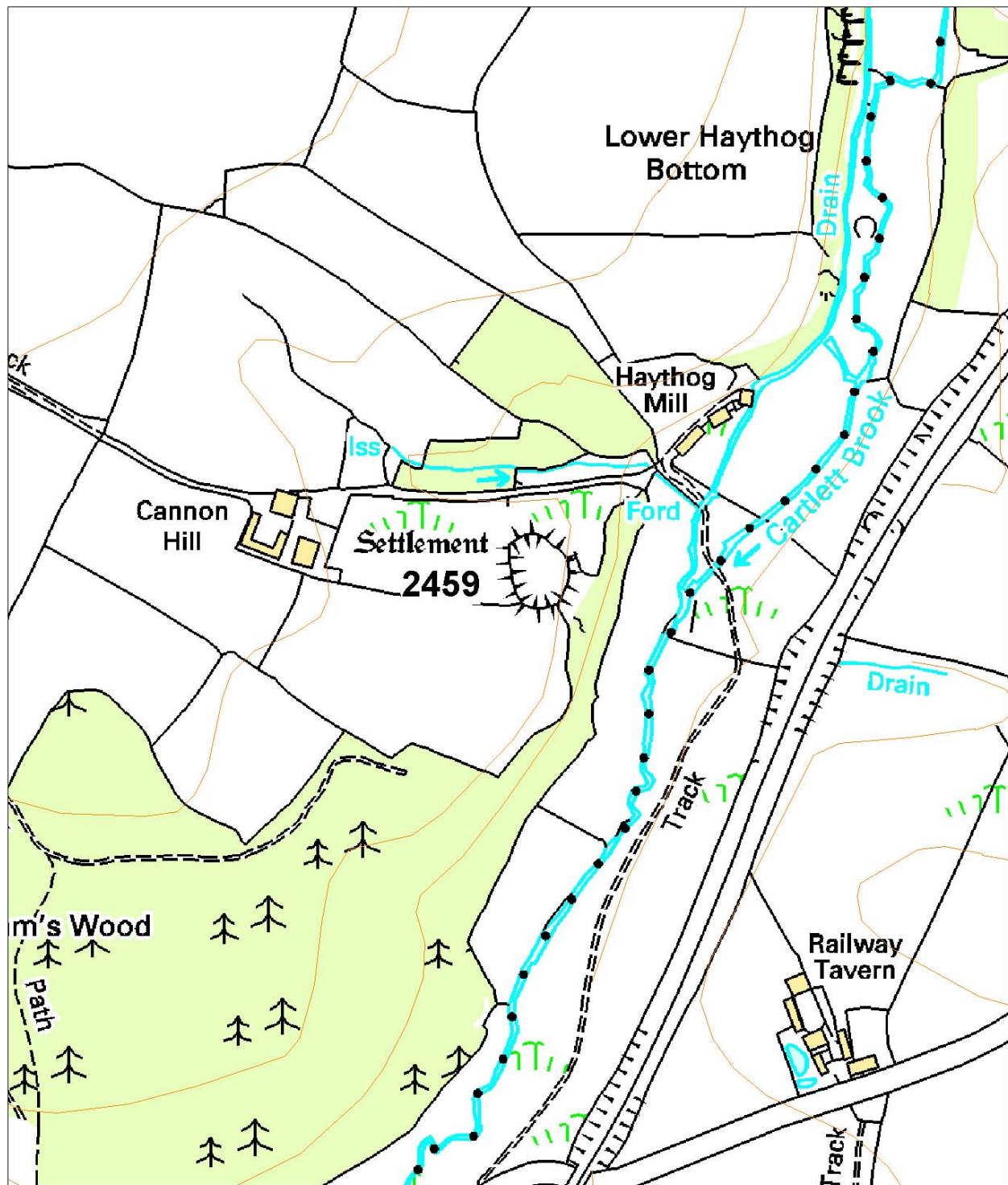
DESCRIPTION

Cannon Hill is a small defended enclosure occupying an east-facing slope at 50m above sea level on the edge of a steep valley side that falls away immediately to the east of the site to a small stream c. 15m below. The enclosure measures approximately 48m N-S and 37m E-W internally, and is defined by a low earthwork defence. On the west side this comprises a 0.5m high, spread, curving bank with traces of an external ditch. On the south side a field-bank overlies the defence and on the north side the bank fades, but seems to have a gap, possibly an entrance. The east side is marked by a scarp with traces of an external ditch. The interior and most the defensive circuit is under improved pasture with deciduous woodland on the slopes on the east side of the site.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 1 December 2006



Ground photograph looking E over low earthwork enclosure 2459.



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Scale 1:5000

## 2461 GREAT TREFFGARNE WOOD CAMP

PRN 2461      NGR SM95882399

SITE NAME GREAT TREFFGARNE WOOD CAMP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Documents

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION E

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

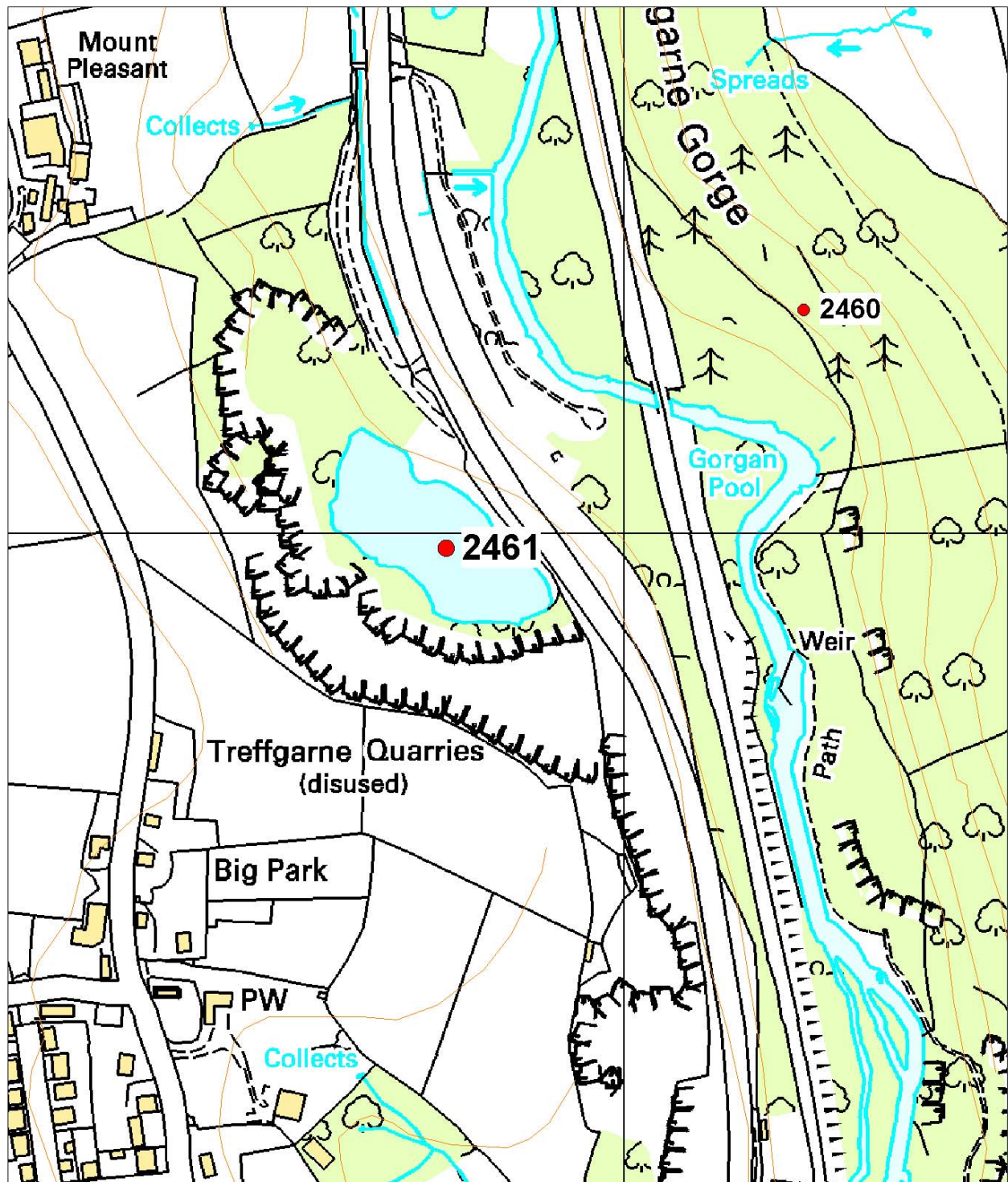
The Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey recorded a well-preserved circular earthwork with a surrounding ditch 7 yards wide at this location. The site has been destroyed by a large quarry.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 28 November 2006





Ground photograph looking S over site of former earthwork enclosure 2461 destroyed by quarry.



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## 2462 LITTLE TREFFGARNE WOOD CAMP

PRN 2462      NGR SM96072450

SITE NAME LITTLE TREFFGARNE WOOD CAMP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

A circular, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a gentle west-facing slope at c.75m above sea level. Immediately to the west the slope steepens into a scarp as it falls away by 40m to the valley floor of the Western Cleddau. The enclosure is divided in two by a fence, to the east of which is a field of improved pasture and to the west is scrubby deciduous woodland. The enclosure measures c.55m diameter internally. In the field to the east a curving bank rising 0.8m to 1m above the interior and 1m to 1.8m above the exterior, with traces of an external ditch, defines the site. There is an entrance on the north side. Within the woodland the rampart quickly fades and the western side of the enclosure is represented by the scarp slope. The bank in the field to the east is under scrub.

K Murphy 11 January 2007



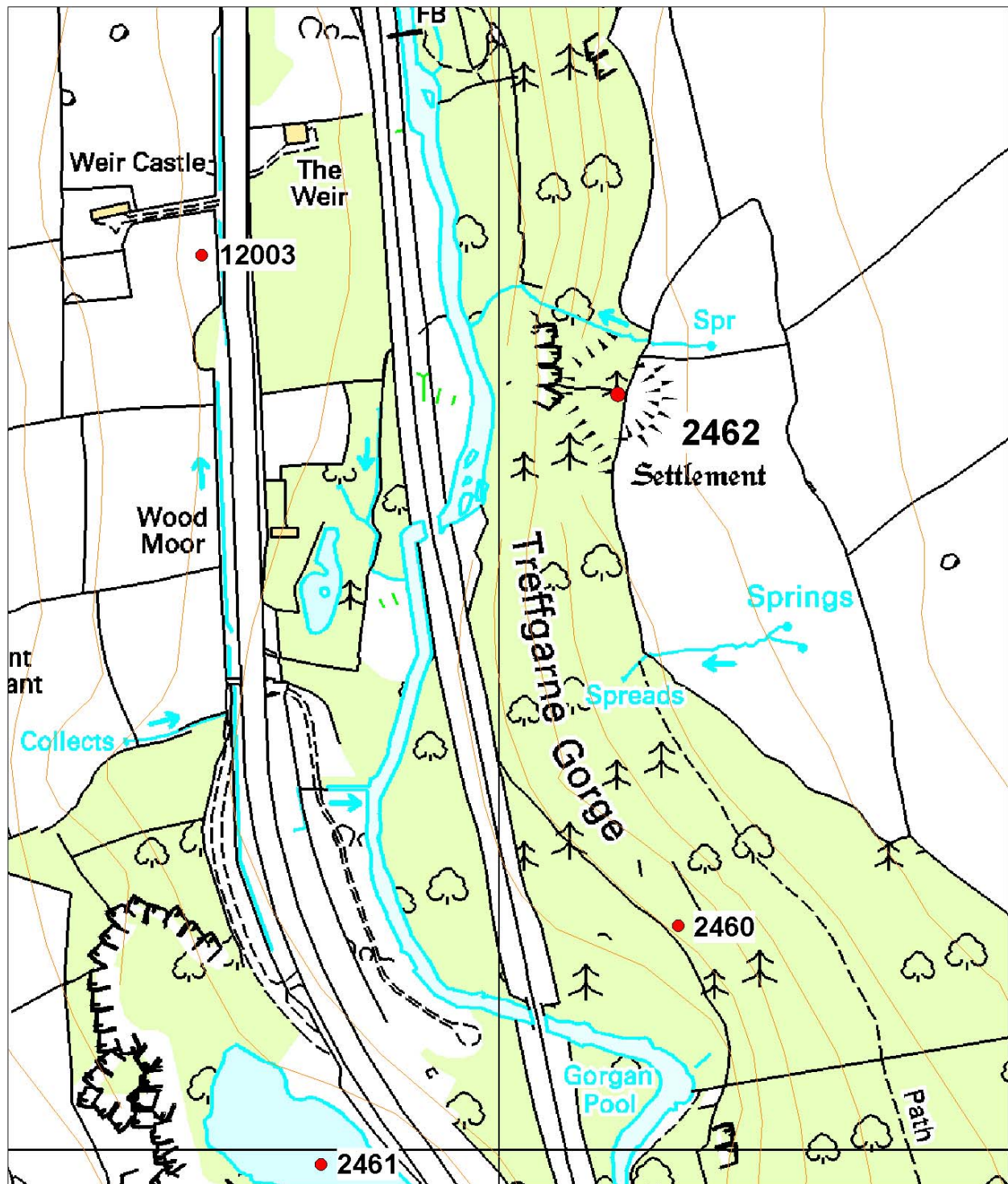


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Aerial photograph of 2462. Cambria Archaeology reference AP93-22.54.





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## 2463 LITTLE TREFFGARNE CAMP

PRN 2463      NGR SM96082484

SITE NAME LITTLE TREFFGARNE CAMP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

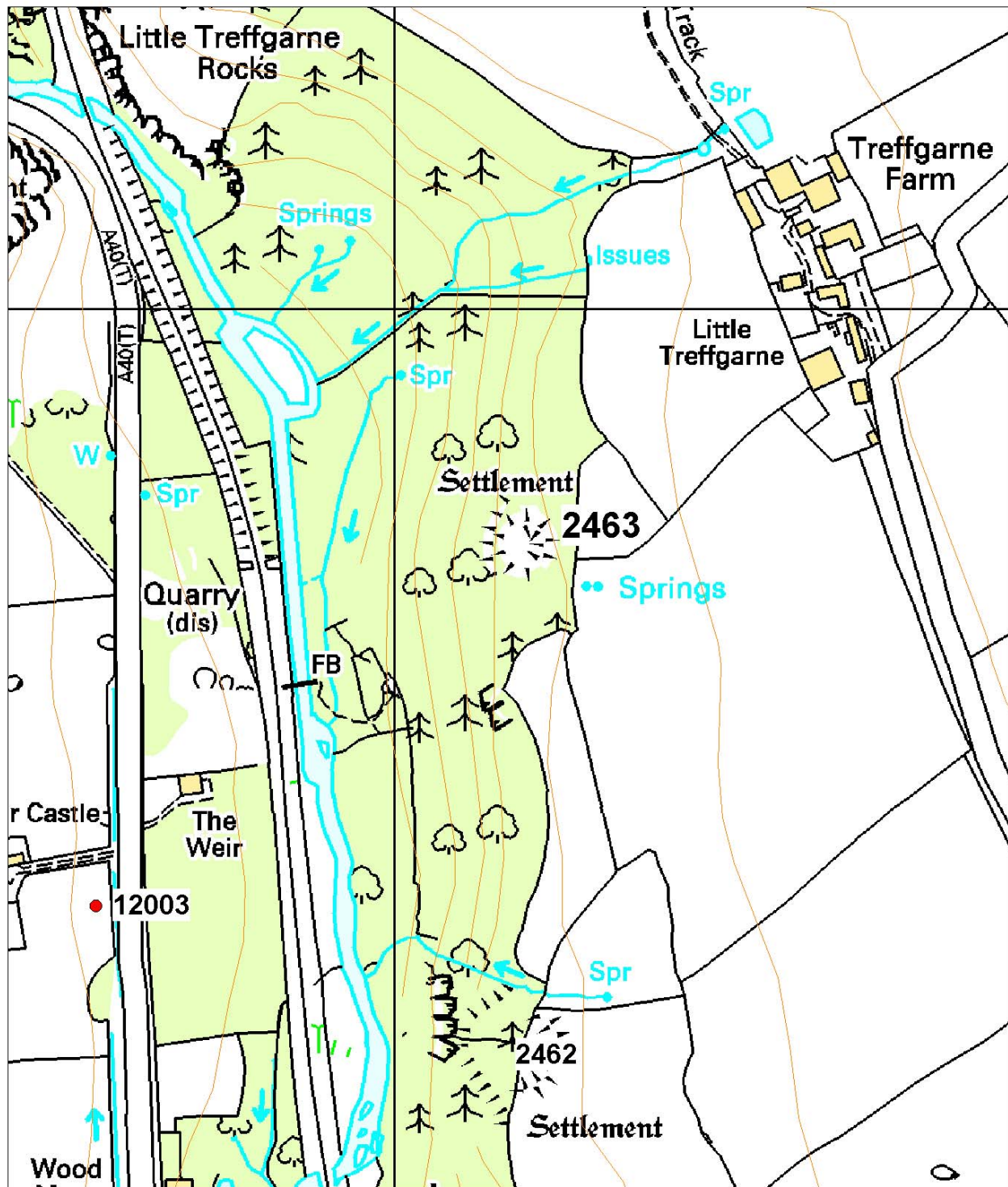
SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Lying in a forestry plantation, Little Treffgarne Camp is a small, circular, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a gentle west-facing slope at 75m above sea level on the edge of a scarp slope that falls away to the valley floor of the Western Cleddau 40m below. The enclosure is about 25m diameter internally. The defences consist of a bank, 1m high above the interior and 1.3m above the external ditch, which is well-defined, on all sides except the west where they fade into the scarp slope. There is a simple entrance on the southeast side.

K Murphy 11 January 2007 - compiled from several sources





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Scale 1:5000



# 2464 NEWTON RATH

PRN 2464      NGR SM97822150

SITE NAME    NEWTON RATH

SITE TYPE    DEFENDED ENCLOSURE    FORM Earthwork

PERIOD       Iron Age      CONDITION    C

## SITE STATUS

## DESCRIPTION

Newton Rath is a small, bivallate defended enclosure with a possible east-facing complex entrance and possible annexe on its north side. It occupies the highest point and upper north-facing slopes of a rounded hill at c.80m above sea level. The site is divided into two by a N-S hedge-bank and track.

It is best defined on aerial photographs. These show crop-marked ditches. The inner ditch defines an egg-shaped enclosure c.60m N-S and 73m E-W. A second ditch runs concentrically to the inner one, c.18m distant from it. On the east side this second ditch diverges slightly from the inner, and between the two is a complex arrangement of other ditches, possibly part of a barbican entrance. On the northeast side a ditch seems to branch off to the north, perhaps defining an annexe c.40m N-S and 100m E-W.

On the ground part of the defences survive of low, spread banks. These are very difficult to define and make little coherent pattern without the benefit of aerial photographs. The banks are best preserved on the east side, where they stand up to 1m high. On the southwest side they are up to 0.3m high. Elsewhere they are barely traceable.

In 2006, the site was under improved pasture.

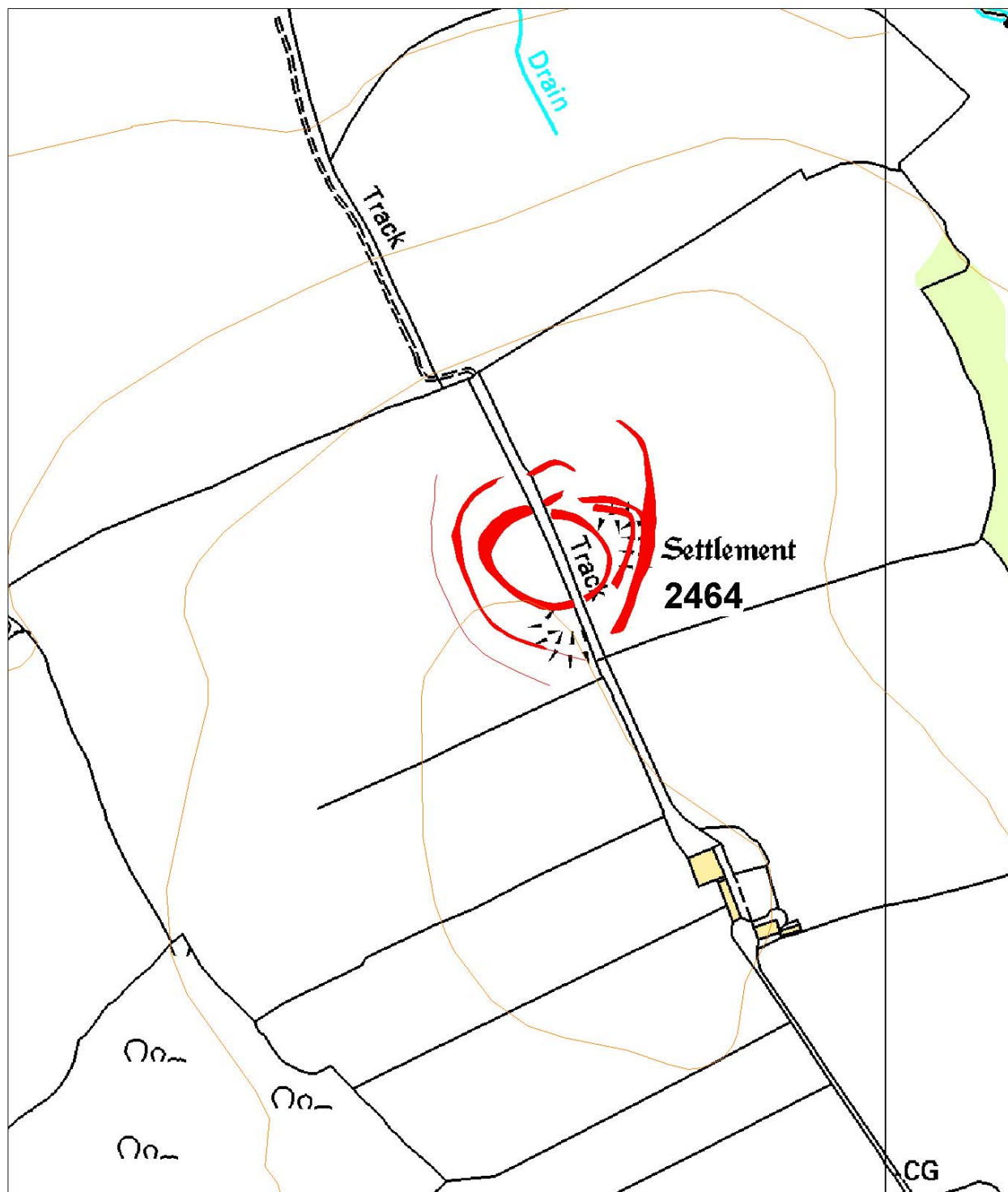
K Murphy and R Ramsey 30 November 2006



Aerial photograph of 2464. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-152.24.



Ground photograph looking N over earthwork enclosure 2464.



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Scale 1:5000

## 2465 PANT LLADRON

PRN 2465      NGR SM96002334

SITE NAME PANT LLADRON;GREAT TREFFGARNE WOOD CAMP

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

Pant Lladron is a small, oval, earthwork defended enclosure lying on a terrace of fairly level ground at 35m above sea level at the foot of a steep east-facing valley side. The site lies in scrubby deciduous woodland. The enclosure measures c.40m N-S and 30m E-W internally. The defensive circuit is well preserved and comprises a bank rising c.1.2m above the interior and 2m above the 1.5m deep external ditch. There is a slight counterscarp to the ditch. There is a 3m wide entrance on the south side. The eastern side of the defensive circuit on the east side have been destroyed by a road.

K Murphy 11 January 2007 - compiled from several sources

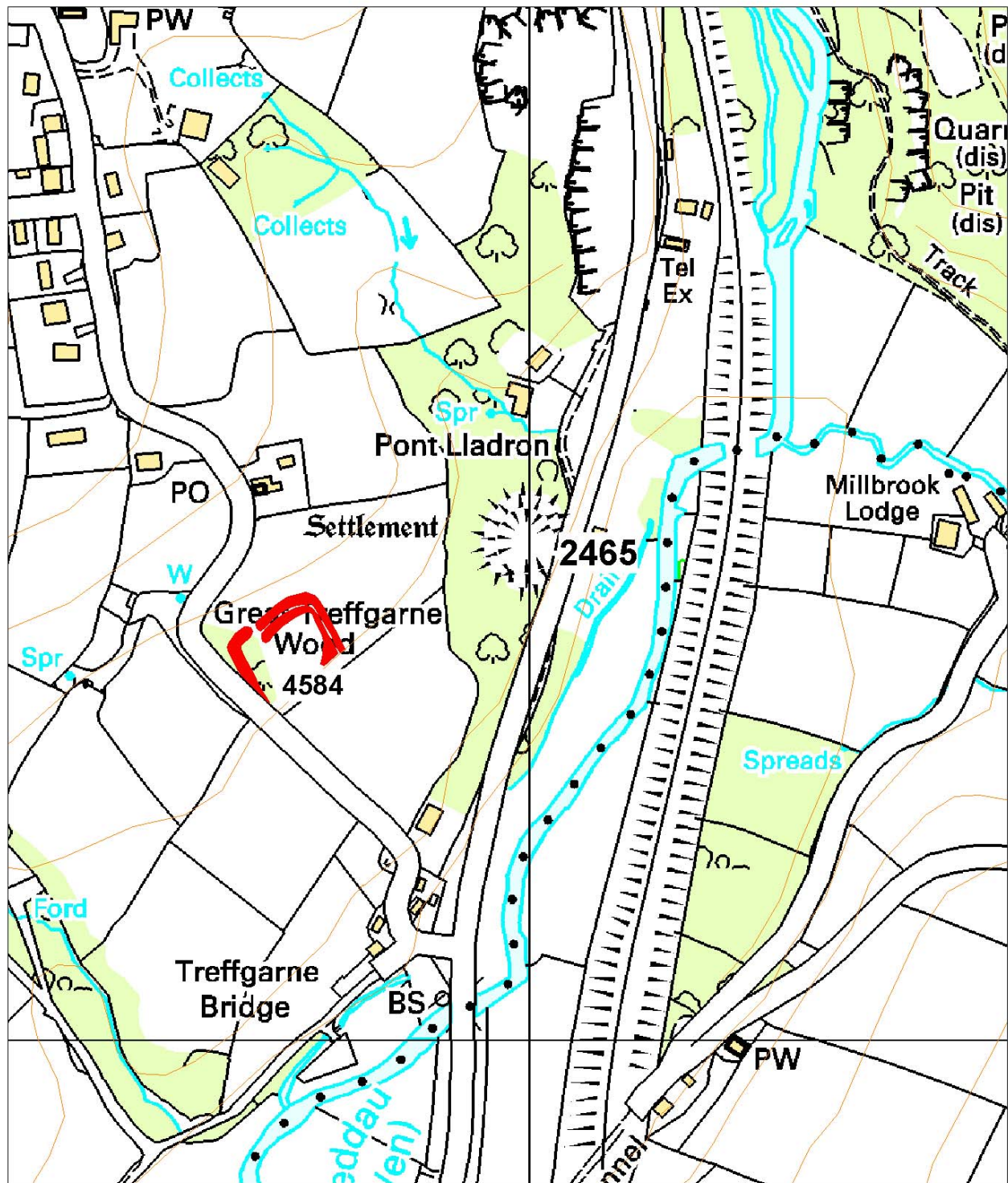




Aerial photograph of 2465. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_1612.



Aerial photograph of 2465. Cambria Archaeology reference AP93-25.50.



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Scale 1:5000

## 2466 POLL CARN

PRN 2466      NGR SM95222450

SITE NAME POLL CARN

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Poll Carn is a bivallate defended enclosure occupying a rocky outcrop at c.140m above sea level. The site is difficult to define on the ground owing to gorse scrub which has become denser since the grazing regime was changed when the site was declared a SSSI. The west and northwest sides of the site are dominated by the rock outcrop of Poll Carn itself which rises c.10m above the interior or the fort. There is no defensive circuit on these sides. On other sides the land falls steadily away from the relatively level, but rock strewn, oval interior, which measures c.80m N-S and 50m E-W. The two lines of defence are widely spaced, and the inner line is poorly defined. The defences are best preserved on the south side, with the inner one just visible on aerial photographs and the outer one a scarp/bank up to 1m high. This outer line is visible curving round to the east before fading. The inner bank is only visible on the south side. There is no clear entrance.

The site is under rough pasture with gorse scrub.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 29 November 2006



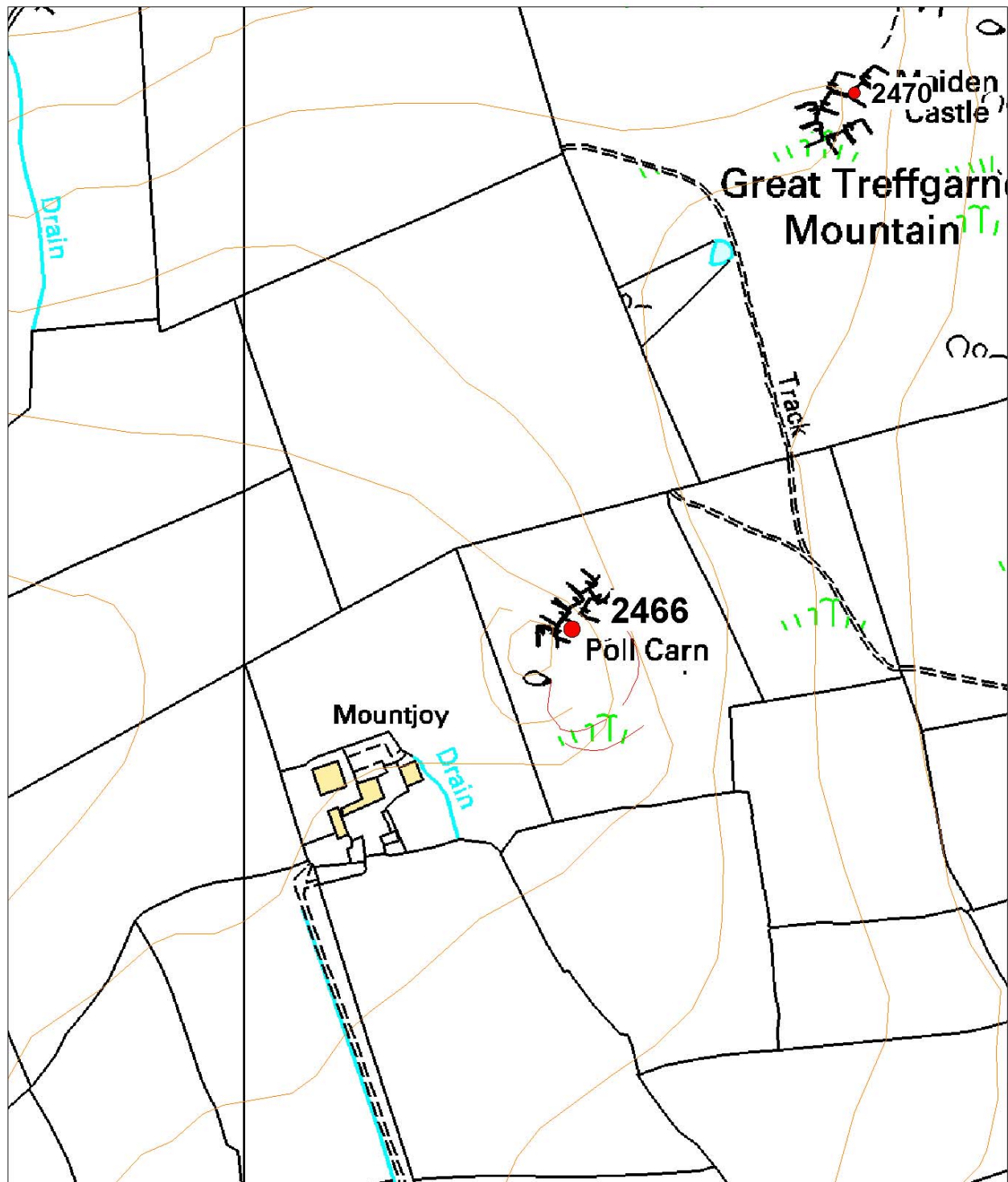


Aerial photograph of 2466. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_1559.



Ground photograph looking SW over interior of enclosure.





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Scale 1:5000

## 2467 HAZEL GROVE CAMP N

PRN 2467      NGR SM96382357

SITE NAME HAZEL GROVE CAMP (N)

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

This is a small, sub-circular, univallate, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a southwest-facing slope at 65m above sea level on the upper edge of a steep, west-facing valley side. The enclosure is c.40m diameter internally. The defences consist of an earth and stone bank which rises 1m above the interior and 1.3m-2m above the 0.3m deep external ditch. The ditch survives well on the east side, but has been infilled in the lawn area to Hazel Grove House on the east side. The northeast side of the enclosure has been mutilated and a septic tank inserted in the interior. There is no obvious entrance. Most of the enclosure lies in a deciduous wood, with the east side gardens.

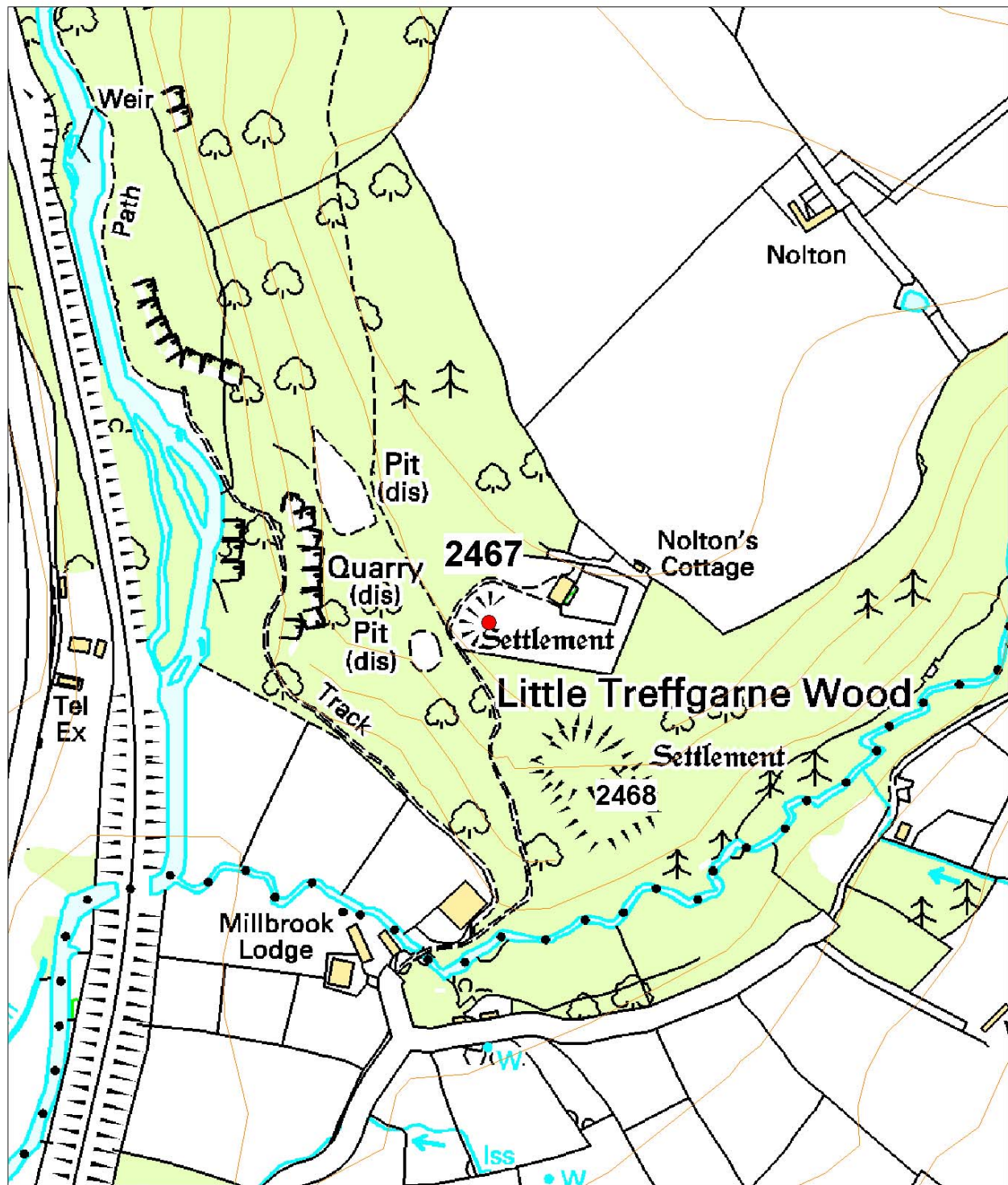
K Murphy 11 January 2007



Aerial photograph of 2467. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_1610.



Aerial photograph of 2467. Cambria Archaeology reference AP93-23.42.



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Scale 1:5000



## 2468 HAZEL GROVE CAMP S

PRN 2468      NGR SM96442346

SITE NAME HAZEL GROVE CAMP (S)

SITE TYPE PROMONTORY FORT      FORM Earthwork

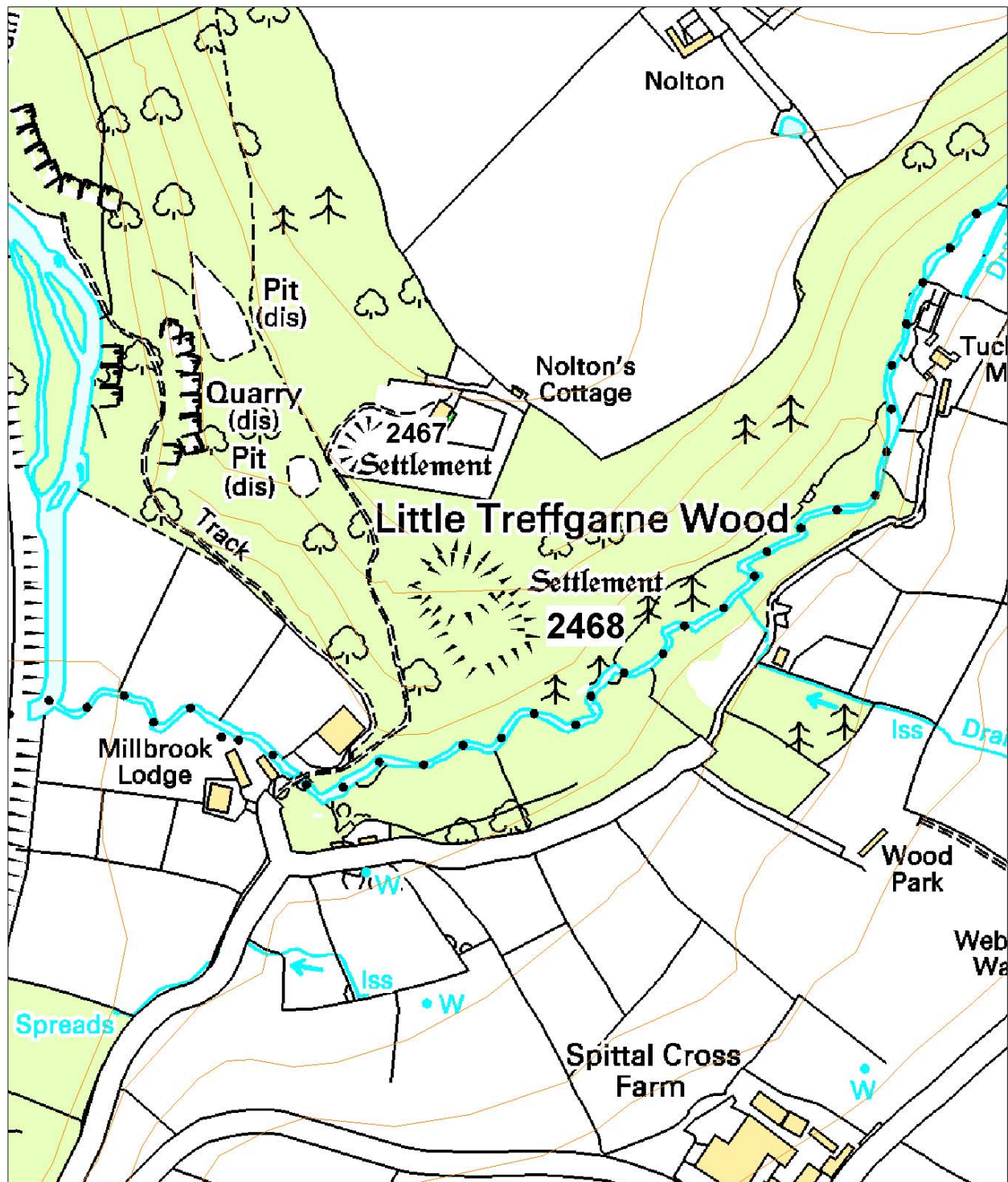
PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION B

SITE STATUS SAM

### DESCRIPTION

This is an inland promontory fort lying at 50m above sea level and is naturally defended by steep slopes on the south and west sides which fall away to valley floors 30m below. A curving rampart protects the north and east sides, defining a sub-rectangular area c.80m SE-NW and 46m E-W. Scrub clearance in 1998 demonstrated that this rampart, albeit reduced, also runs along the crest of the steep slope on the south side of the site. The defensive bank rises up 1.3m-1.8m above the interior and 3.2m above the external ditch which is up to 2m deep. There is a simple entrance on the northeast side where the rampart stops short of the steep valley side. A gap on the east side is likely to be modern. The steep slope which protects the site on the west side has been enhanced by an unfinished railway cutting. A curving low bank divides the interior in two. It is unclear whether this is an earlier line of defence or not. The site lies in scrubby deciduous woodland.

K Murphy 11 January 2007 - compiled from several sources



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Scale 1:5000

## 2471 SPITTAL RATH

PRN 2471      NGR SM97872294

SITE NAME SPITTAL RATH

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Documents

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

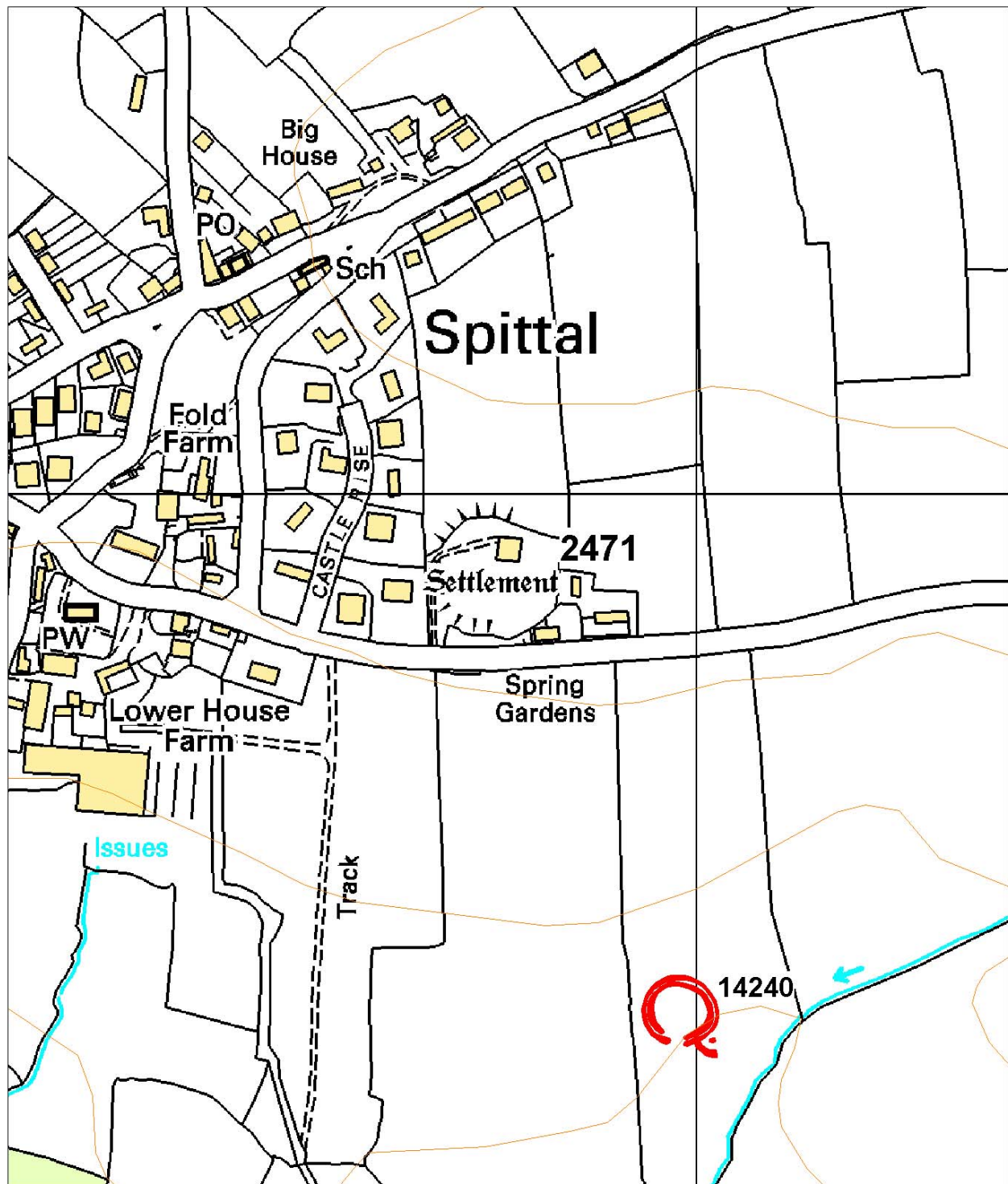
Spittal Rath is an oval defended enclosure occupying a gentle south-facing slope at 95m above sea level on the edge of Spittal village. It measures c.75m E-W and 65m N-S internally. In 1925, the RCAHM described the bank as being up to 3ft high internally and 6ft high externally, with an entrance on the southeast side. There was no trace of a ditch. A house and landscaped gardens now occupies the interior, and houses have been built close to the south side and southeast side of the site. It would seem that almost the entire defence bank has been either destroyed or heavily mutilated and that landscaping may have erased much of the below-ground interior archaeology.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 24 November 2006



Ground photograph looking E over interior of enclosure 2471.





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## 4584 UPPER FURZEY

PRN 4584      NGR SM95822324

SITE NAME UPPER FURZEY

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Upper Furzey is a small, univallate, rectangular earthwork defended enclosure occupying a gentle southeast-facing slope at 45m above sea level. It is defined by a low bank and ditch surrounding an internal area c.45m E-W and 32m N-S. The bank is best defined on the north, upslope, side and the east side, where it stands up to 0.45m high. Its lower and the west side and very poorly defined on the south side where there is a wide gap probably indicating an entrance. The site is under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 28 November 2006

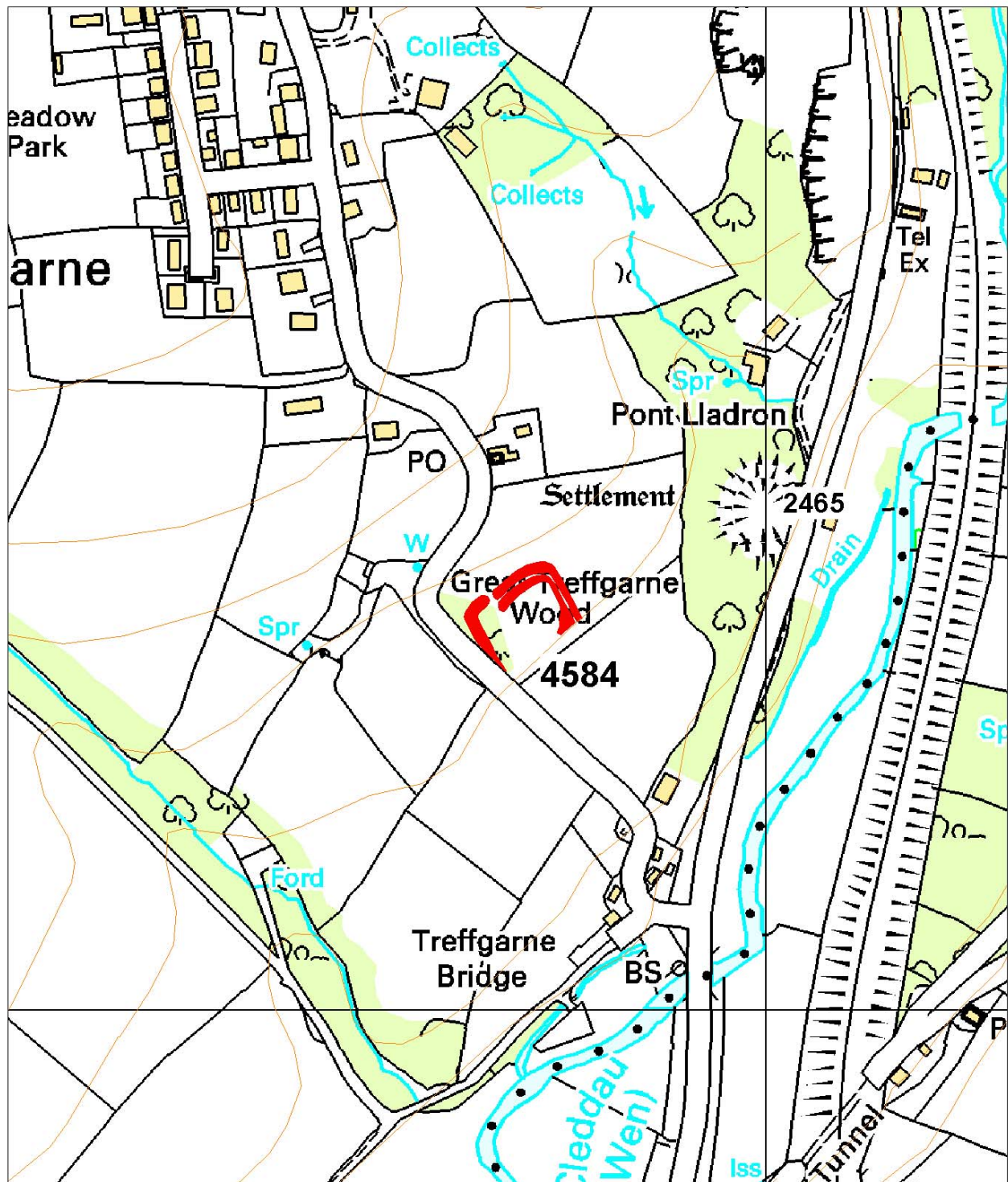


Aerial photograph of 4584. Cambria Archaeology reference AP93-22.55



Ground photograph looking SE over earthwork enclosure 4584.





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## 8392 STOCKPARK

PRN 8392      NGR SM91392049

SITE NAME STOCKPARK

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?    FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age?;Roman?    CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

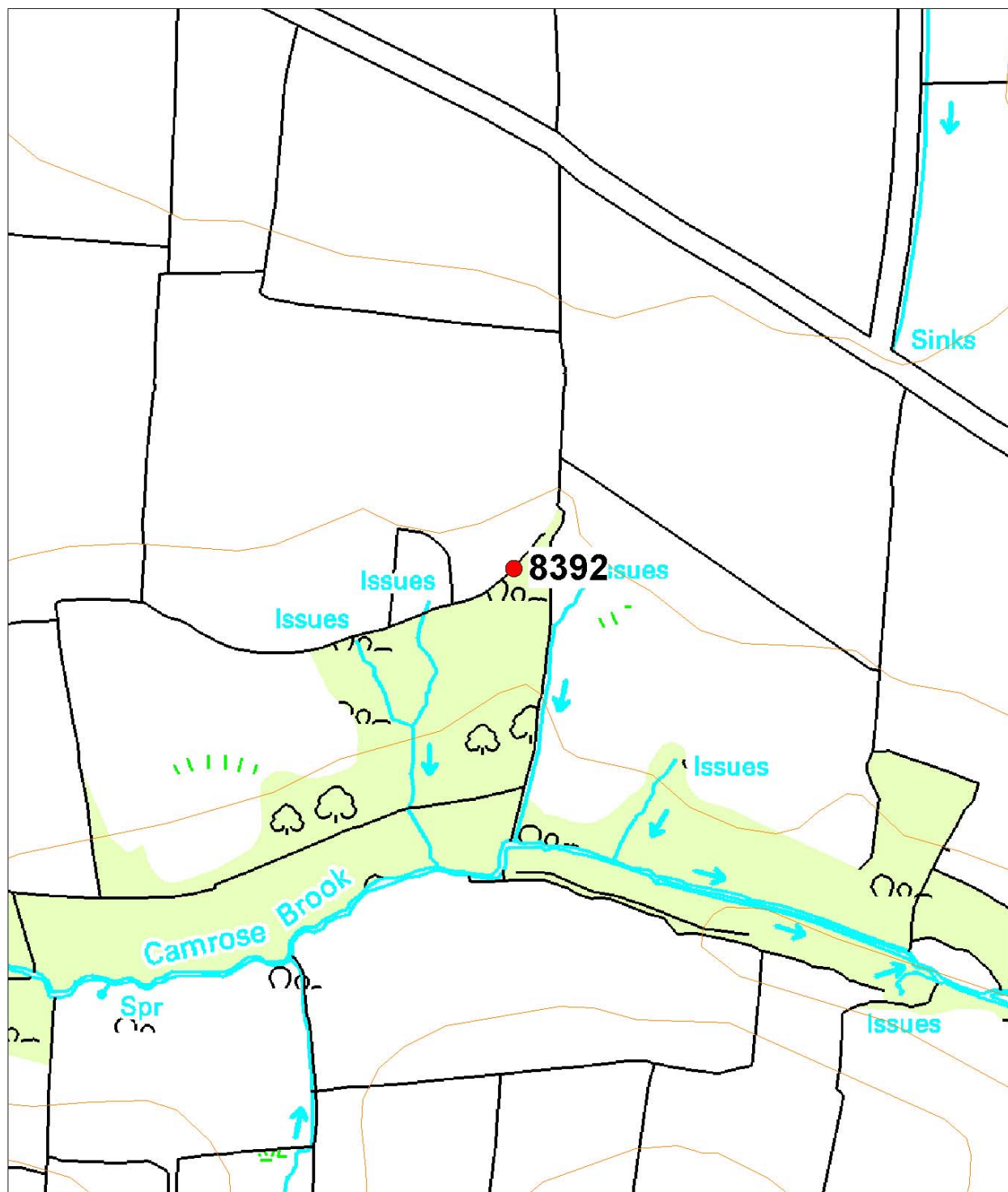
An aerial photograph by St Joseph reportedly shows a defended enclosure. This photograph has not been seen by the current writer.

The reputed site lies on a south-facing slope at 50m above sea level in improved pasture. There is no surface evidence for the site.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 24 November 2006



Ground photograph looking S over site of supposed cropmark enclosure 8392.



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Scale 1:5000

# 14240 SPRING GARDENS

PRN 14240      NGR SM97982265

SITE NAME SPRING GARDENS

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Spring Gardens is a small, circular defended enclosure occupying a gentle south-facing slope at 70m above sea level in a field of improved pasture. Aerial photographs show an almost perfectly circular enclosure defined by a cropmark ditch with a parchmark inside it indicating a bank. There is a simple south-facing entrance. The internal diameter of the enclosure is c.35m. A short cropmark ditch runs off to the SE from the SE side of the enclosure.

On the ground the enclosure is represented by a circular hollow c.50m diameter and c.1m deep open on the downslope side at the location of the entrance. It seems that the enclosure was built across an existing hollow in the slope.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 24 November 2006

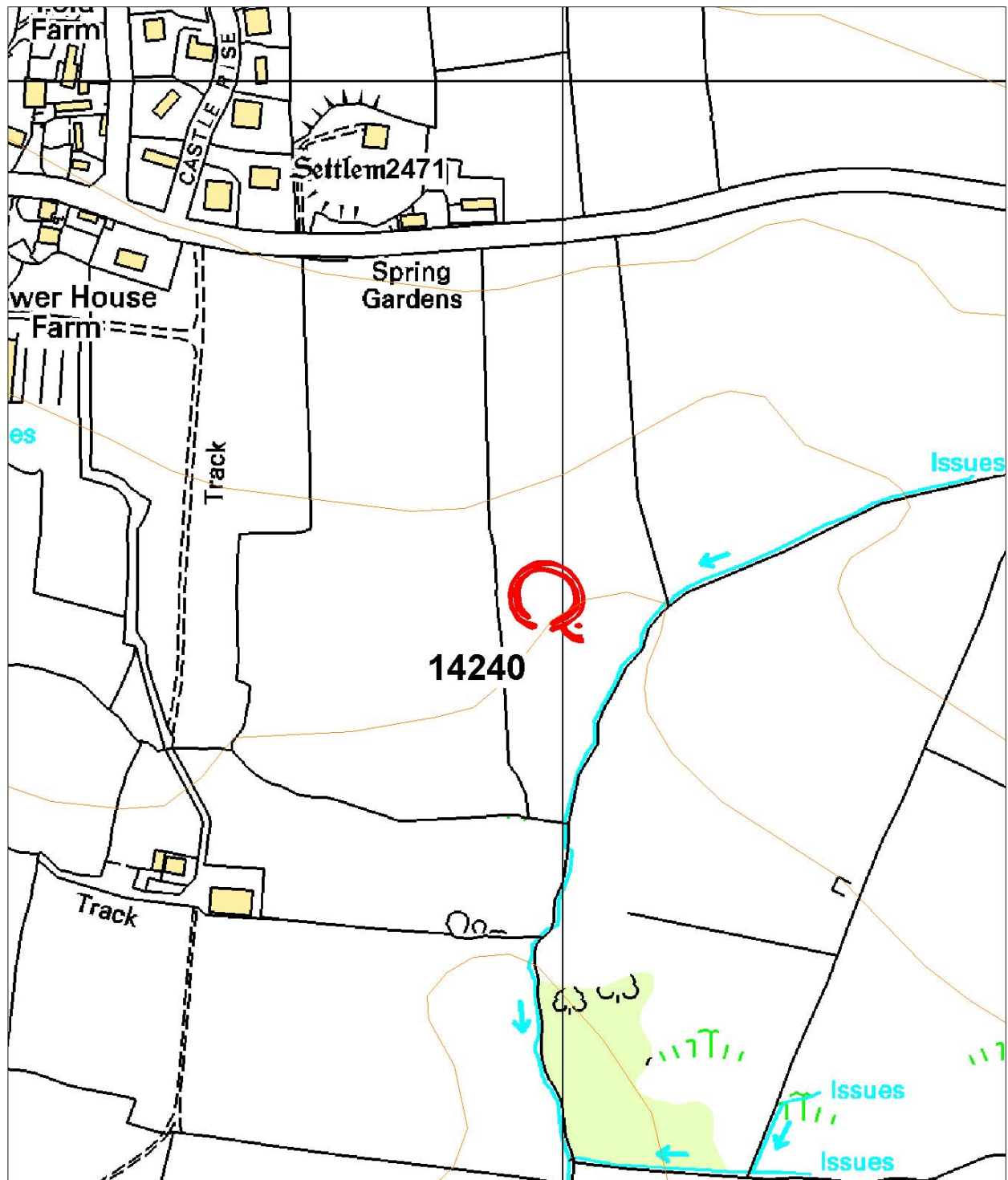




Aerial photograph of 14240. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_1536.



Ground photograph looking N into interior of enclosure 14240.



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# 14241 MUSTARD FARM

PRN 14241      NGR SM95032751

SITE NAME MUSTARD FARM; MUSLAND FARM

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age      CONDITION D

## SITE STATUS

## DESCRIPTION

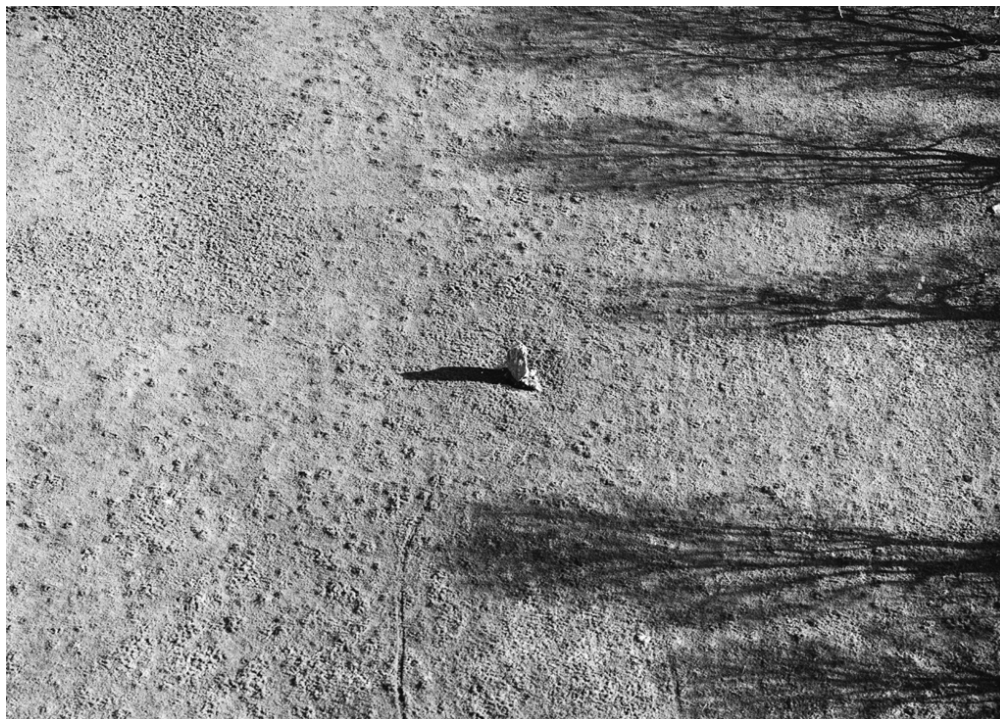
Aerial photographs taken in 1989 show a circular, earthwork defended enclosure, c. 55m diameter internally, in grassland. A low bank defines the site, with no obvious sign on a ditch, and a possible north-facing entrance. A wire fence running E-W divides the site in two, with 90% to the south and 10% to the north.

In 2006, there was little trace of this site. It would seem that the earthworks to the south of the wire fence have been destroyed by a combination of field clearance and landscaping. To the north the earthwork bank survived to a height of 0.35m. Cattle trampling was damaging the surviving remains. Surface evidence indicates the defensive bank was made from a combination of earth and stone.

The site lies on fairly level ground at c.90m above sea level.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 29 November 2006



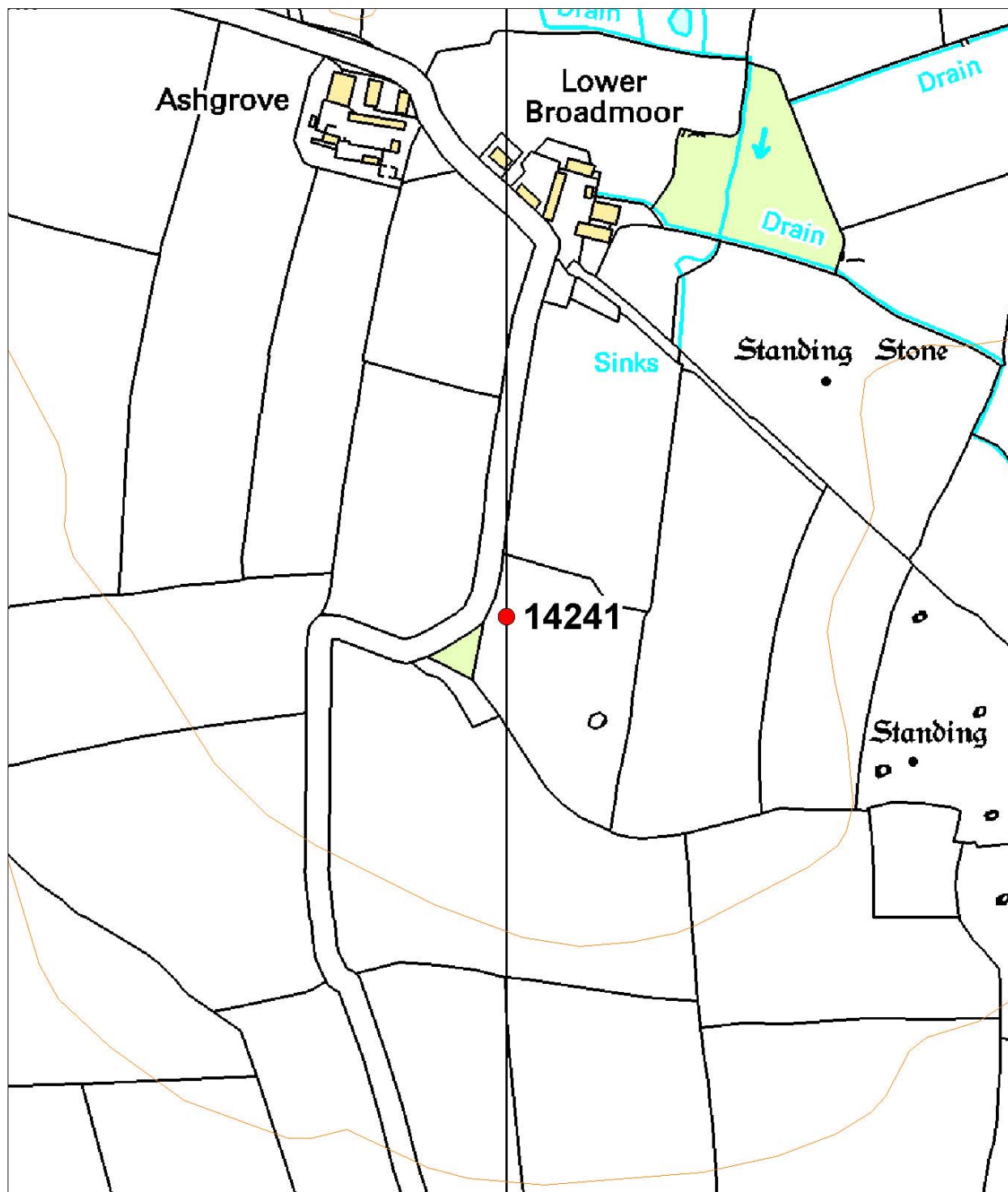


Aerial photograph of 14241. RCAHMW Crown Copyright © reference DI2006\_1607.



Ground photograph looking NW over site of former enclosure 14241.





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Scale 1:5000

# 14329 UPPER SCOLTON

PRN 14329      NGR SM98952259

SITE NAME UPPER SCOLTON

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?    FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age?;Roman?      CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs taken in 1989 show crop-marked ditches of what may be two sides of a rectangular defended enclosure lying in improved pasture on level ground at 90m above sea level. The enclosure, if the ditches are projected, measures at least 45m N-S and 25m E-W. Within the centre of the enclosure is a large crop-mark splotch possibly of a large pit or a natural feature. There is no earthwork or other surface evidence of this site, which in 2006 was under improved pasture.

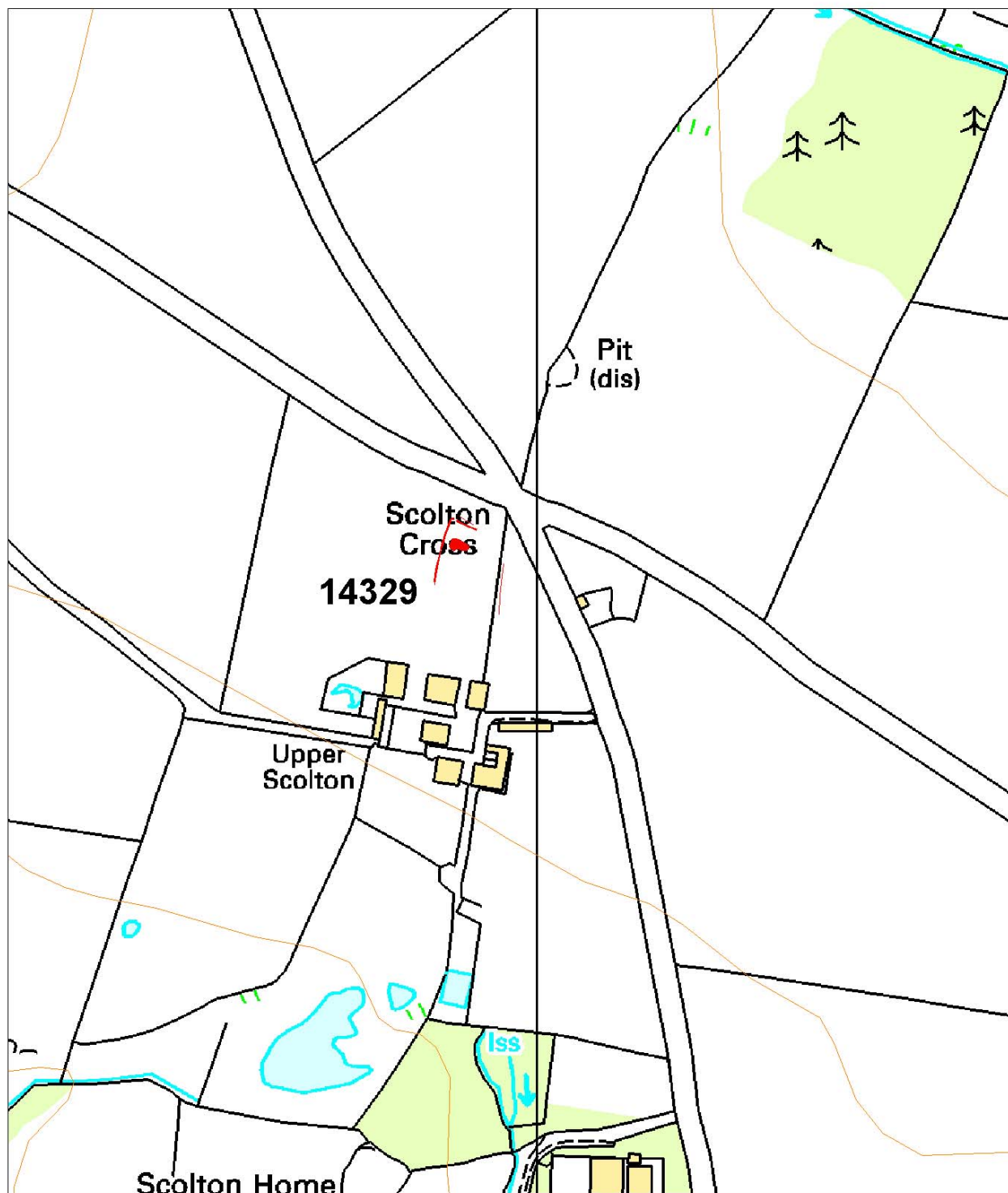
K Murphy and R Ramsey 1 December 2006



Aerial photograph of 14329. Cambria Archaeology reference AP89-150.16.



Ground photograph looking N over site of cropmark enclosure 14329.



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Scale 1:5000



# 35760 BOWLING FARM

PRN 35760      NGR SM96442069

SITE NAME BOWLING FARM

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?    FORM Cropmark

PERIOD Iron Age?      CONDITION D

SITE STATUS

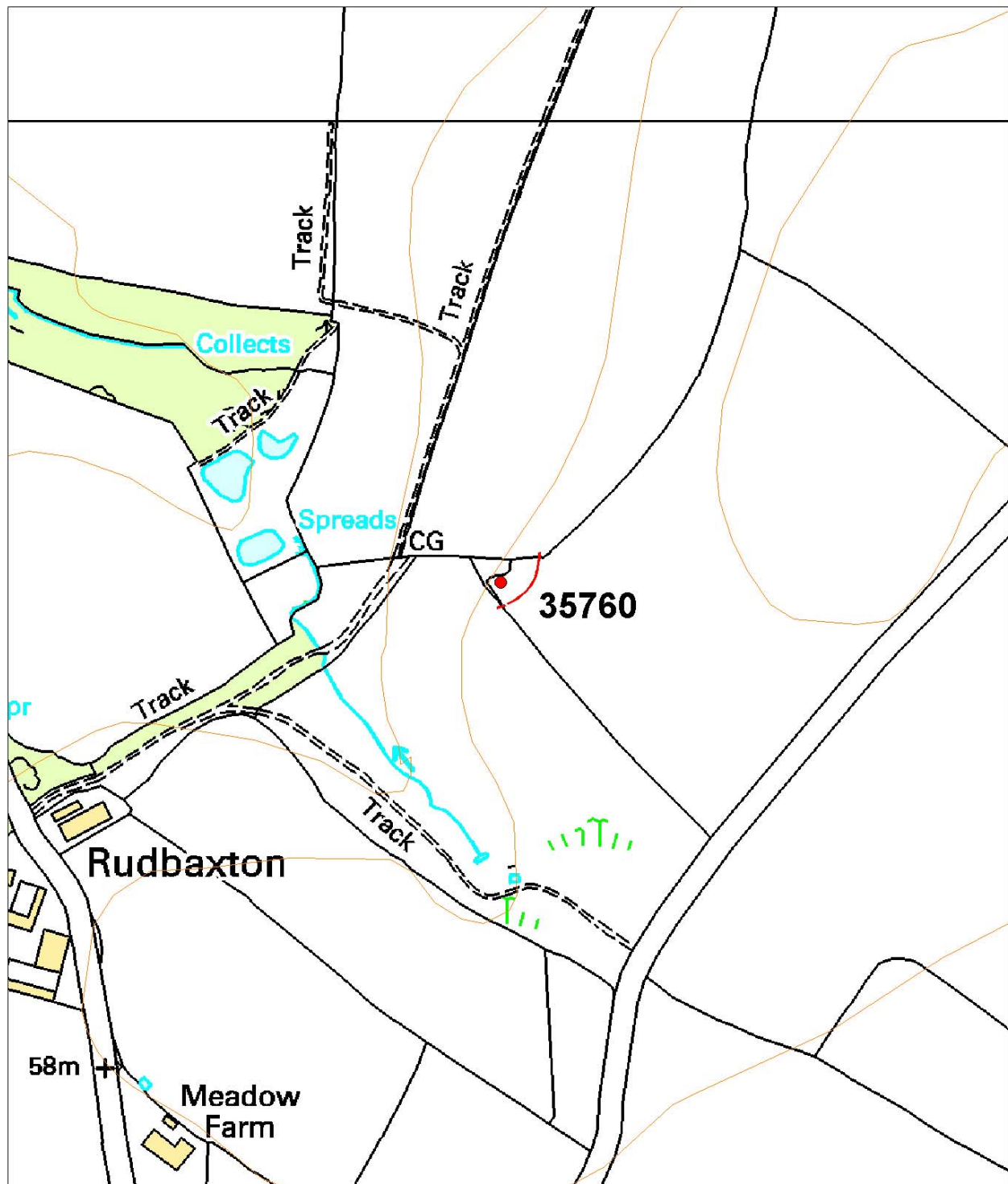
DESCRIPTION

A c.45m long arc of a crop-marked ditch may be the eastern side of a sub-circular defended enclosure. The site lies on west-facing slope at 60m above sea level. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture. There was no earthwork or other surface evidence for the site.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 24 November 2006



Ground photograph looking W over site of cropmark enclosure 35760.



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Scale 1:5000

# 35778 COLD COMFORT

PRN 35778      NGR SM94562569

SITE NAME COLD COMFORT

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?    FORM Earthwork

PERIOD Iron Age?      CONDITION C

SITE STATUS

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photographs show a crop-mark ditch representing what may be the north and west sides of a rectangular defended enclosure at least 95m N-S and 60m E-W. The site lies on a gentle north-facing slope at 90m above sea level. On the ground a low, spread bank is apparent with a slight external ditch on the north side of the E-W aligned bank.

A low mound within the corner of the banks may be the remains of a round barrow.

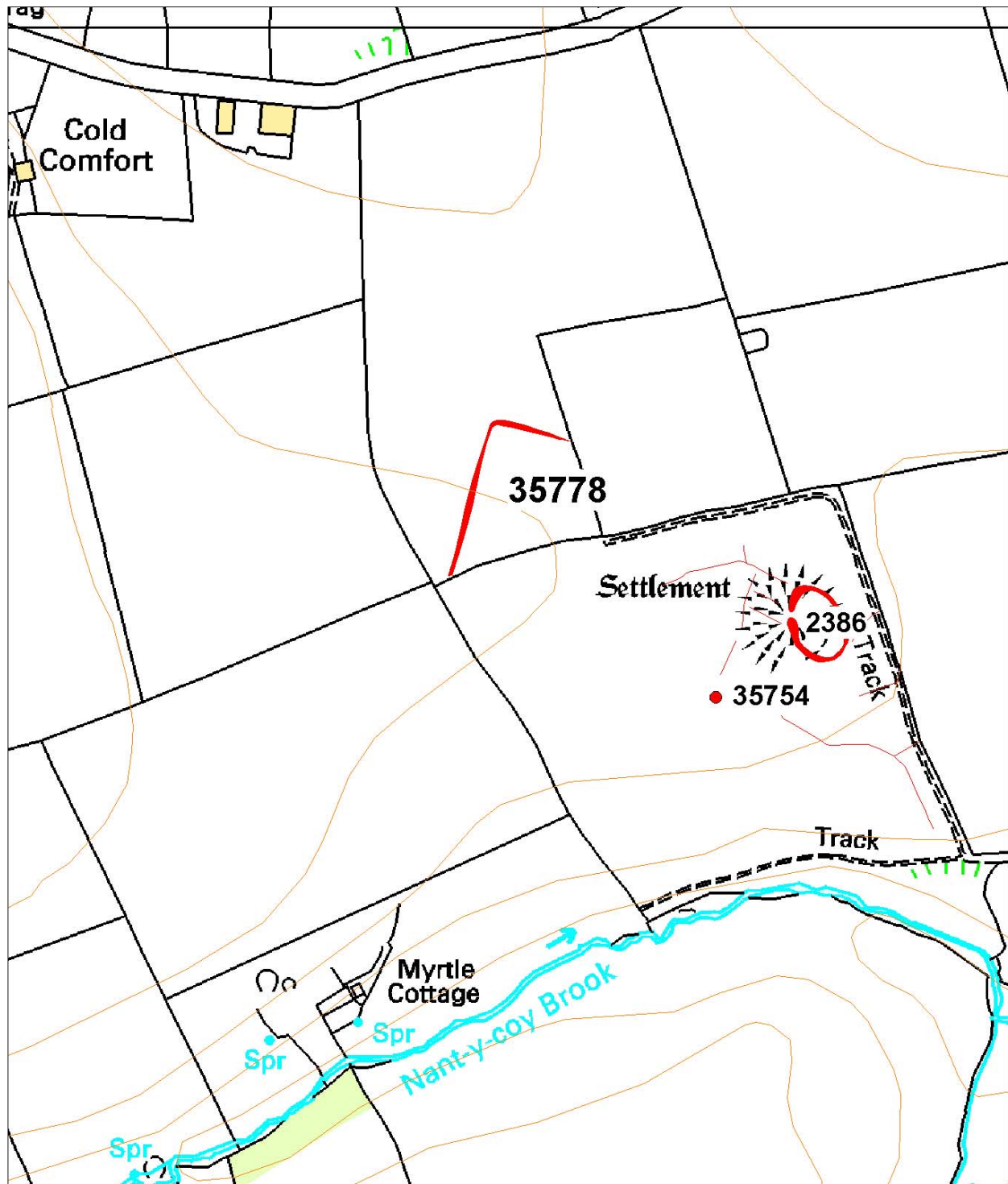
In 2006, the site was under improved pasture.

K Murphy and R Ramsey 29 November 2006





Ground photograph looking SE towards earthwork bank of 35778.



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## **REJECTED SITES**

Four sites originally recorded as defended enclosures, hillforts or similar on the Historic Environment Record are now rejected:

2378 was originally identified as a hillfort by the RCAHM in 1921, but later site visits suggested the recorded feature was an old hedge bank. The site has been down-graded to place-name.

2390 was originally identified as a possible hillfort in 1925, later site visits proved the site to be of natural origins.

2460 was originally identified as a possible hillfort by the RCAHM in 1925, but later site visits identified the features as old boundaries, tracks and a quarry.

2470 is a rocky outcrop called 'Maiden Castle' that was originally recorded as a possible hillfort. Field visits have failed to identify any defensive features and the site has been down-graded to place-name.