GREAT NASH, LLANGWM, PEMBROKESHIRE: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATION 2016 (NGR SM 97580 10131)

HERITAGE LLANGWM PROJECT

DAT Archaeological Services

Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
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GREAT NASH, LLANGWM, PEMBROKESHIRE: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATION 2016

SUMMARY

The Heritage Llangwm Project commissioned DAT Archaeological Services, the commercial arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust, to undertake a geophysical (magnetometry) survey and excavation with members of the local community in the walled garden at Great Nash Farm, Llangwm, Pembrokeshire, NGR SM 97580 10131.

The overall aim of the investigations was to add to the sparse archaeological record of Flemish occupation of this part of Pembrokeshire. The explorations were part of the larger Heritage Llangwm Project, run by inhabitants of Llangwm and supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund amongst other funding sources. The project included restoration works at St Jerome's Church in Llangwm, which was archaeologically monitored by DAT Archaeological Services the results of which are reported on in a separate document.

The walled garden at Great Nash Farm was targeted because it lay next to the possible medieval ruins of a mansion believed to have been built by the wealthy Flemish de la Roche family in the 14th century. It was possible to survey by magnetometry two areas in addition to the walled garden, next to the medieval ruins to the north, and in the field to the south.

The geophysical survey was undertaken over five days with the help of seven volunteers, and over the two weeks after this the archaeological excavation was assisted by forty one volunteers. Public outreach was also achieved by site visits by primary schools and local history groups, by media coverage, and by a public talk.

This report includes research into the known archaeology of the area surrounding Great Nash Farm, including an assessment of the dates of the mansion ruins and standing buildings. The dovecote at Great Nash has been dated on typological characteristics to being most likely of 13th or 14th century date by Rob Scourfield. This date is earlier than previously thought. The mansion ruins probably include medieval fabric, as does the eastern façade of the existing Great Nash house. The medieval mansion appears to have been remodelled in a number of phases most notably during the ownership of the Owen family in c.*1700 when typical Georgian features, such as niches, were added to the building. The existing Great Nash house may date from around 1770, with later additions in the 19th century.*

It was found through cartographic analysis and discussions with the landowner that the area of the walled garden at Great Nash was reduced by over a half in the 1960s, with the southern boundary being moved closer to Great Nash house. The size of the garden prior to this may be associated with formal gardens laid out by the Owen family, who were great formal garden enthusiasts. The geophysical survey was able to cover this former walled garden area, demonstrating the former extents of the western and southern boundaries, as well as other features indicating even earlier activity.

The geophysical survey results were not so successful for the walled garden and ruin areas, mainly due to the high amount of magnetic items nearby such as fences and buried underground cables. Some features seemed to be indicated however, and the positions of three excavation trenches were chosen on this basis in the walled garden.

Trench 1 was located closest to the southern ruins of Great Nash house. The trench revealed the remains of modern ground disturbance associated with a cess pit at the eastern end of the trench, where up-cast from the excavation of the cess pit had been dumped on the former ground surface. Below the subsoils of

the trench lay possible hints of medieval activity, with a good number of medieval pottery sherds being recovered from the various excavated layers, although post-medieval pottery was also noted scattered through these layers as well.

The partial skeletal remains of dog were found in the eastern half of the trench, in a position which suggests it was laid on top of the former ground surface or in a very shallow grave, many years before it was covered with the up-cast from the cess pit. At the western end of the trench an animal burial was excavated which contained the remains of a pregnant cat, with a ferret laid above it. Sheep or goat bones were also present in the pit. The ferret and cat were probably pets of former owners of the house which for some reason died at the same/similar times and were therefore buried together. The significance of the sheep/goat bones in the same burial is open to speculation.

Two features recorded at the eastern end of the trench could be the remains of a medieval pit and gully, but these were only partially exposed in the trench. At the western end of the trench a stone wall with a break in the centre was noted running on a roughly north to south alignment. The wall only survived to a few courses in height and had no visible foundations implying it was likely to be for a smaller structure or formed a boundary wall, possibly associated with the formal gardens. The wall was built on the edge of either a terrace or cut into the ground surface with only medieval pottery being recovered from the fills below the wall. Directly to the east of this wall were layers of compact clay soils containing medieval pottery overlying further very compact layers containing Late Mesolithic flints. These layers were not present on the western side of the wall where they had been previously dug out.

The Late Mesolithic flints recovered from Trench 1 appear to have laid in-situ, sealed beneath the bottom of medieval activity at the site. The high density of flints recovered from a small sondage excavated through the layer, over 80 in an area measuring 0.60m x 0.60m x 0.20m, suggests a site of potential national significance.

Trench 2 was located in the southwestern part of the present extent of the walled garden and contained a pit of post-medieval date and two post-holes of uncertain date in its western half. The eastern half of the trench contained two ditches running roughly north to south. The western ditch was smaller than that to the east. Both contained pottery dating to the transition period between the medieval and post-medieval periods (although the finds can only date from when it was backfilled and not when it was first dug out). It is possible the ditches were backfilled when the walled garden was originally laid out, as they did not align with the walled garden. The ditches could be seen on the geophysical survey projecting into the field to the south. A third trench was opened but due to time constraints, it was not investigated further.

Overall no finds which could indicate a Flemish influence were recovered from either site, although 12th century pottery imported from Bristol was found which pre-dates the known period of occupation of Great Nash by the de la Roche family. This could indicate that the de la Roche presence at Great Nash was earlier than previously thought. The imported pottery from Bristol demonstrates trading links with Norman England.

The excavations at Great Nash provided an opportunity for numerous volunteers to undertake geophysical surveying, archaeological excavation and recording. The results of the project, although not demonstrating any direct Flemish links, have not only shown that medieval activity occurred at Great Nash earlier than previously thought, but that the 13th or 14th century dovecote is also earlier than thought. The presence of the Late Mesolithic flint scatter was totally unexpected and being an inland site, away from the present coastal margins, is of great archaeological significance.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by the Heritage Llangwm Project to undertake a geophysical (magnetometry) survey and excavation with members of the local community as volunteers in the walled garden at Great Nash Farm, Llangwm, Pembrokeshire, NGR SM 97580 10131 (Figures 1 and 2).

1.1.2 The Heritage Llangwm project was developed out of the need to conduct essential repairs to St Jerome's Church, obtaining grants and funds from various sources, including the Heritage Lottery Fund and Cadw, to repair the church and conduct research into the history and archaeology of the village and specifically its Flemish origins.

1.1.3 The project has developed research previously undertaken into the De la Roche family by the Llangwm Local History Society. The descendants of the De la Roche family originated in Flanders and settled in Pembrokeshire in the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries, and were thought to have resided in a manor house at Great Nash, with the first recorded De la Roche presence being David, Lord of Landegunnie and Maenclochog in 1244.

1.1.4 Archaeological evidence for the widespread medieval Flemish culture in Pembrokeshire is very rare. The overall aim of the archaeological works commissioned at Great Nash was to provide further information on the occupation of Great Nash House and hopefully discover evidence of Flemish occupation of this part of Pembrokeshire and the influence it had on the culture of the area during the medieval period. The excavation formed part of the larger 'Heritage Llangwm Project,' run by the local community of Llangwm and supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund (amongst other funders).

1.1.5 Great Nash is located within a working farm, with the house now rented out as a holiday cottage. Through discussions with the land owner, Will Scale, it was agreed that the walled garden was a suitable place for the archaeological investigations, as it was next to the probable late medieval ruins of Great Nash, which were probably built on the site of or attached to the earlier medieval mansion of the De la Roche family.

1.1.6 Permission was also given by Mr Scale to allow geophysical survey to be carried out in the fields to the north and south of the walled garden. The medieval ruins were considered too unsafe to allow a programme of detailed building recording work to be undertaken, but some remote recording work (photography) was possible.

1.2 Scope of the Project

1.2.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken over five days between Monday the 11th and Friday the 15th of April 2016, using a Bartington Grad 601 dual fluxgate gradiometer.

1.2.2 Over the two weeks immediately following the geophysical survey an archaeological excavation was undertaken to target features identified from the results of the geophysical survey and determine the date, character, state of preservation, extent and significance of the archaeological remains identified. The dates of the excavation were the 18th – 23rd of April and the 25th – 29th of April.

1.2.3 One of the main aims of the Heritage Llangwm Project was to engage members of the local community in the various aspects of the project, including the archaeological investigations at Great Nash. In total 41 volunteers (a maximum of ten per day) were engaged in the Great Nash investigations. The project included other opportunities for community involvement:

- A total of thirty seven pupils form two local primary schools, Cleddau Reach (Llangwm) and Hook, toured the site and got involved in archaeology taster sessions;
- Local history groups from Llangwm and Hook visited and were given tours of the site;
- A dig diary was posted on the DAT website;
- The MP for Pembrokeshire, Stephen Crabb, visited the site;
- ITV filmed and aired a news item about the site
- A 'Meet the Experts' public event was held at Llangwm village hall where James Meek from DAT and other specialists who had been in involved in the Heritage Llangwm Project gave talks; and
- The post-medieval and modern pottery and glass from the excavation will be used to make a mosaic by members of the Llangwm community.

1.2.4 Photographs of community engagement are shown in the main body of the report and extras can be found in Appendix IV.

1.2.5 All stages of work complied with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and their Standards and Guidance for Geophysical Survey and Excavation.

1.2.6 Overall the main purpose of the archaeological investigations was to identify and record any features of archaeological significance that might be disturbed during the excavation. For each stage of the project the over-riding project objectives were:

- To identify and establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be discovered;
- To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be discovered; and
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

1.3 Report Outline

1.3.1 This report provides a description and discussion of the geophysical survey and excavation undertaken at Great Nash in 2016.

1.3.2 A short desk-based research element is included to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context. The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.

1.4 Abbreviations

1.4.1 Sites recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), Listed Building (LB). Sites are located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.5 Illustrations

1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found within the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

1.6.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	*c.*450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	*c.* 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	*c.*4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	*c.*2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	*c.*700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – *c.* AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	*c.* AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period[1] –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

1.7 Acknowledgements

1.7.1 The on-site works were supervised by Alice Day and James Meek; Hubert Wilson provided the illustrations, all of Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Dee Brennen carried out the pottery analysis and reporting; Andrew David provided his specialist knowledge for the identification of the Mesolithic flint and stone artefacts; Catherine Griffiths from University of Wales Trinity St David analysed and reported on the environmental samples; and Robert Scourfield provided information on the buildings and ruins of Great Nash.

1.7.2 The excavation could not have been carried out without the dedication and hard work of volunteers from the local community, or the support of the Scale family at Great Nash, particularly Will Scale. The Llangwm Local History Society provided the impetus for the project, access to their research into the De La Roche family history, and background and hands-on support during the survey and excavation. Extra thanks go to two members of the society, Elizabeth Rawlings and Pamela Hunt, for their organisational support, interest and encouragement throughout.

[1] The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Figure 1: Location Map showing Llangwm, Pembrokeshire

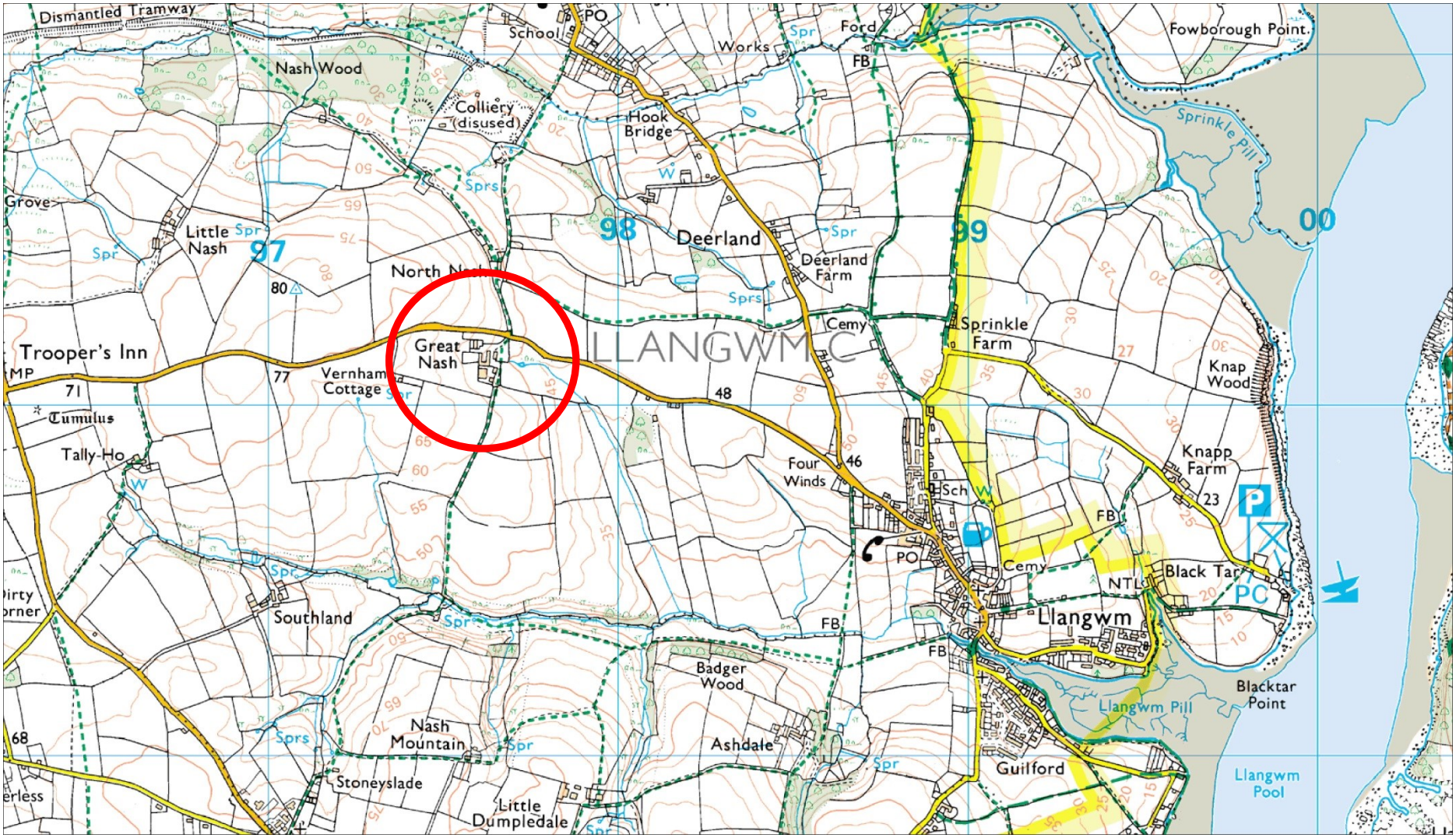

Figure 2: Location Map showing Great Nash in relation to Llangwm, Pembrokeshire

2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The walled garden at Great Nash is located at NGR SM 97580 10131, about 1.5 miles west-northwest of the centre of the village of Llangwm in the county of Pembrokeshire (Figures 1 -3). Great Nash House lies within the working farm of Great Nash Farm, and is presently used as a holiday cottage.

2.2 The land surrounding Great Nash and Llangwm is gently undulating productive farmland of mainly large open fields, and is largely treeless except for narrow strips of woodland along streams. Llangwm sits on the western side of the upper Daugleddau Estuary, up a short but wide watercourse known as Llangwm Pill.

2.3 Great Nash is located at about 60m aOD on an easterly-facing slope overlooking the estuary. The walled garden is at the bottom of a slope therefore colluvial (slope wash) deposits are to be expected.

2.4 There are no superficial geological deposits overlying the bedrock at Great Nash, which is igneous basaltic rock of the Johnston Intrusive Complex of the Neoproterozoic Era. This rock is known to contain ferrous magnetic crystals and so would contribute a component of magnetism to the data collected during the geophysical survey. , This was corrected by calibration of the instrument to an average reading for the survey area. This rock is unlikely to give strong magnetic readings above or below the average that it would interfere with the lower readings associated with archaeological features that we are looking for.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Known Archaeology within 1km of Great Nash

3.1.1 There are 30 known sites of archaeological and historical importance a 1km radius centred on Great Nash House recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER) (Table 2, Figure 3).

3.1.2 The earliest known site is that of a Bronze Age standing stone called the Longstone, located some 800m to the east of Great Nash (Primary record Number (PRN) 2352). No other sites of prehistoric date are known within the 1km search area.

3.1.3 A record of Roman date is known, that of a findspot recovered around 700m south of Great Nash (PRN 3200).

3.1.4 The HER records both Great Nash House (PRN 17293) and the dovecote (PRNs 2376 & 60472), which is also a Grade II listed building. They are both recorded as being of post-medieval date, but no further detail is given on the structures. The history and development of the farm is discussed further in Section 3.4 below

3.1.5 All of the other records recorded on the HER within 1km of Great Nash House are of post-medieval date, many referring to buildings or features within the Hook area which are shown on earlier Ordnance Survey maps. Another group of records is associated with former coal mining in the Hook area (mostly located to the north and northwest of Great Nash). Coal mining did not extend as far south as Great Nash.

3.1.6 In 2003 the farm was subject to a Tir Gofal Historic Environment report (Steele 2003). This was targeted at the ancillary buildings to the farm, rather than Great Nash House itself, which included the dovecote and walled garden. Although the buildings were all ascribed PRN numbers, these have not been uploaded onto the HER as yet. The descriptions and numbers are detailed in section 3.4 below, with current descriptions of the buildings and potential dating assessed by Rob Scourfield (Pembrokeshire Buildings Expert).

PRN	Site Name	Summary Description	Grid reference	Period
2348	Nash Mill	Nash Mill is recorded on the 1875 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, sited near a stream but with no clear method of water diversion toward the mill. The building is still depicted on the 1908 2nd ed. OS. but it is no longer labelled.	SM975094	Post-Medieval
2352	Long Stone Standing stone	A triangular sandstone monolith containing many medium and small white quartz inclusions throughout its exposed sides. The stone lies towards the SW corner of a field cultivated for silage and stands nearly 1m high at its western end, tapering to 0.75m.	SM9842310009	Bronze Age
2376	Great Nash Dovecote	Dovecote at Great Nash (as PRN 60472 – Grade II Listed Building)	SM976101	Post-Medieval
3200	Southland Findspot	Roman findspot	SM97390955	Roman
15228	Pitstone Well	A well identified on the OS 1st edition 6" map.	SM9746810643	Post-Medieval
17293	Great Nash	Great Nash House	SM976101	Post-Medieval
17793	Hook County Primary School	School shown on 1965 6" Ordnance Survey map (SM91SE)	SM97871106	Post-Medieval
17795	Hunter's Lodge	Building shown on 1965 6" Ordnance Survey map (SM91SE).	SM98151090	Post-Medieval
17796	Hook Bridge	Hook bridge is a single arch stone-built bridge which allows traffic to cross Nash Lake stream on the main road between Hook and Llangwm. The arch is modern shuttered concrete. There are modern pedestrian walkways, of tarmac with concrete kerbs, on both sides.	SM98141087	Post-Medieval
17797	Hook Colliery	This record covers the site labelled 'Hook Colliery (Disused)' on the 2nd edition OS 1908 1:10569 map.	SM9766711048	Post-Medieval
45494	Deerland Farm	The farm buildings are extant but there has been much housing development which appears to have enveloped the farmstead.	SM9852010380	Post-Medieval
45495	Cottage	Identified from OS mapping	SM9821010660	Post-Medieval
45496	Farmstead	Identified from OS mapping	SM9811010590	Post-Medieval
45497	Cottage	Identified from OS mapping	SM9820010790	Post-Medieval
45498	Cottage	Identified from OS mapping	SM9819010830	Post-Medieval
45499	Broad Road	Identified from OS mapping	SM9816010240	Post-Medieval
46426	Deerland Cemetery	A cemetery opened in 1978 by Preseli District Council situated on Deerland Road between the villages of Llangwm and Hook. The cemetery in Llangwm	SM9856410254	Modern

	Llangwm	had become full.		
47144	Broad Road	A trackway named as Broad Road which formerly linked the farmstead of North Nash to the main Hook to Llangwm road, marked on the 1st and 2nd edition 6" OS maps. It is now used only as a public footpath.	SM97691034	Post-Medieval
60472	Dovecote At Great Nash	Grade II listed dovecote	SM9763210150	Post-Medieval
103315	Well	Record of well recorded on the 1875 1st edition and 1908 2nd ed. Ordnance Survey maps. Not shown on modern mapping	SM98070928	Post-Medieval
103317	Coffin Colliery (Culm Pit, Coal workings)	Coal workings marked on historic mapping in the Coffin Colliery area.	SM97041087	Post-Medieval
106231	Margaret Pit (Shaft, Coal mine)	The complex of 20th century mine workings known as Margaret Pit to the south of Hook.	SM97671081	Post-Medieval
106232	Hook Colliery (Shaft, Coal workings)	This coal mining shaft forms one of a group of 3 coal shafts that were called the West Park Pits or Colliery.	SM97641109	Post-Medieval
106233	Hook Colliery (Shaft, Coal workings)	This coal mining shaft forms one of a group of 3 coal shafts that were called the West Park Pits or Colliery.	SM97741110	Post-Medieval
106234	Nash Wood (Coal workings)	Coal workings shown on historic mapping surviving in Nash Wood near Hook.	SM97341096	Post-Medieval
106237	Hook Colliery (Shaft, Coal Workings)	Coal workings shown on historic mapping in the Hook Colliery area.	SM98001086	Post-Medieval
106238	Hook Colliery (Shaft, Coal Workings)	Coal workings shown on historic mapping in the Hook Colliery area.	SM98081086	Post-Medieval
109157	Margaret Pit (Coal Mining Site)	A derelict building that formed part of the complex of 20th century mine workings known as Margaret Pit to the south-west of Hook.	SM97501078	Post Medieval
109158	Margaret Pit (Trackway)	Trackway associated with the colliery complex called Margaret Pit.	SM97571079	Post Medieval

Table 2: Known sites of archaeological or historical significance recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record within 1km radius of Great Nash (excluding Tir Gofal records)

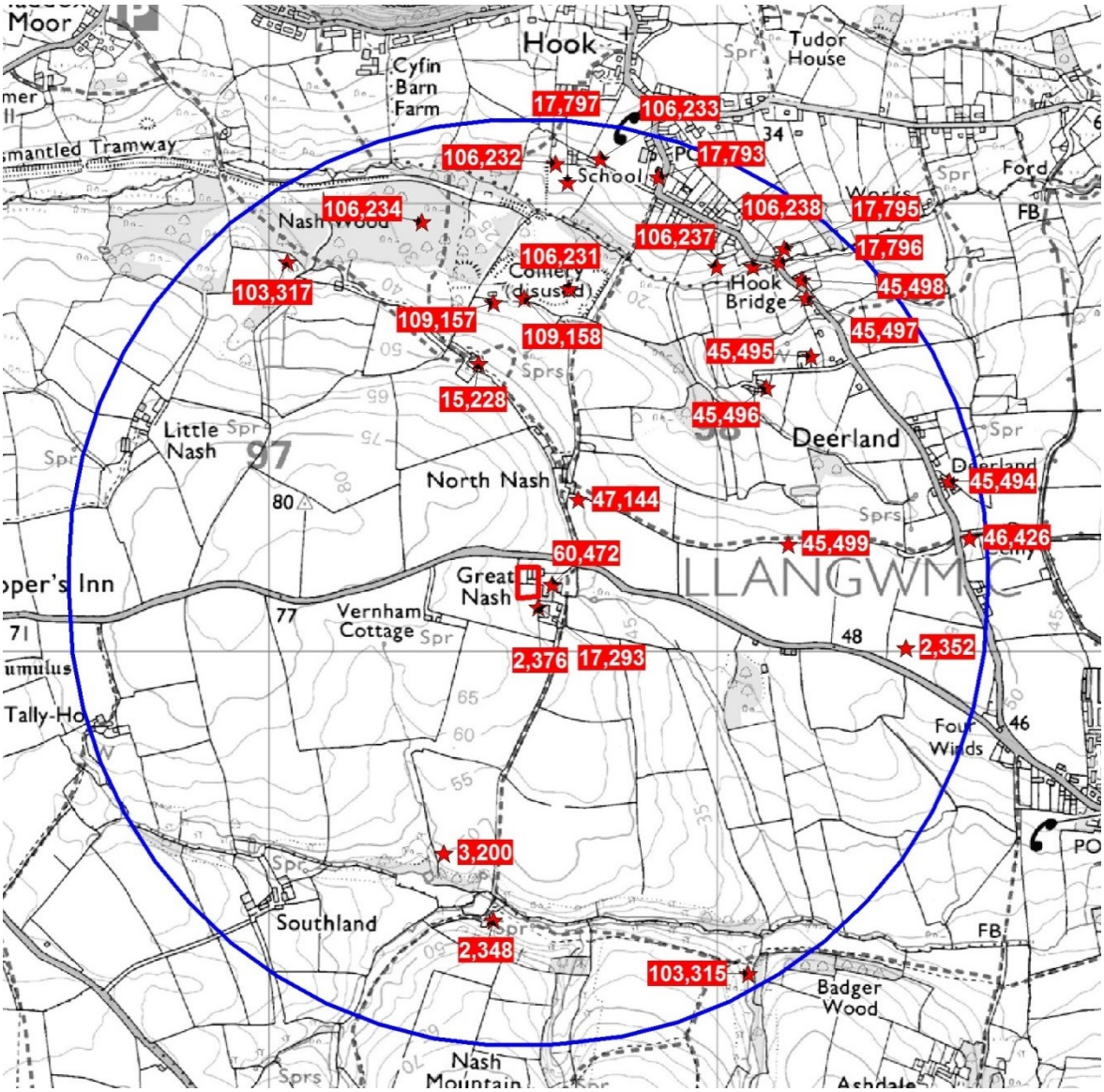

Figure 3: Known sites of archaeological or historical significance recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record within 1km radius of Great Nash (excluding Tir Gofal records)

3.2 Summary History of Llangwm and Great Nash

3.2.1 There are no records of early medieval activity in the vicinity, although it is thought the village name of Llangwm possibly derives from the Norse 'Langheim' (*lang heimr* - the long village), from between the 8th to 10th centuries. Being located near to Freystrop, another Norse derived place name (*Freya's Thorpe*), this is a distinct possibility.

3.2.2 The name of the village has been recorded in documents in many forms*:* 1287 – Landigan; 1303 – Landegumme; 1376 – Lantigorn; 1441 – Landegon; 1861 – Langum*.* It is only in 1870 that the present Welsh spelling of the village name 'Llangwm' comes into effect, following the decision that the name must have derived from Llan (church) and cwm (valley).

3.2.3 During the medieval period Llangwm became part of the lands owned by the de la Roche family, descendants of Flemish migrants to west Pembrokeshire. The Norman Conquest of England and Wales (1066 / 1086) had been assisted by nobles and soldiers of Flanders, one third of the army was Flemish mercenaries. This may have been due to the fact that William of Normandy's wife, Matilda, was a Flemish princess. A number of the higher ranking families retained good relationships with the Norman rulers and a number were granted lands in central England which were also settled by Flemish soldiers and families. By the time of the succession of Henry I, their social and political power is thought to have been seen as getting too great. As a move to both remove the Flemish from England and also as a means to subdue the native Welsh they were handed the cantrefi of Rhos and Daugleddau in west Pembrokeshire by policies of Henry I, which occurred between 1107 and 1111 (Rowland 1980, p147; Oskansen 2008, p265).

3.2.4 Further Flemish migration to west Wales may have occurred due to a series of floods which had laid waste to parts of the low lying Flanders area of Belgium at the turn of the 12th century. It is likely that as the Flemish lords became established in west Wales, that more migrants from Flanders followed gradually, increasing their numbers (Rowland 1980, p147). This effectively caused clearance of the native Welsh from their own lands.

3.2.5 The de la Roche family who became the owners of Llangwm during the medieval period were descended from a Flemish noble known as Godebertus Flandrensis (Godebert the Fleming), who was born in Pembroke Castle in 1096, (a wooden and earthwork castle at this time). It is highly likely that his grandfather or even his father was one of William's mercenaries, but we can find no trace of their name. Godebert's family had moved into and taken the lands of Roch, northwest of Llangwm towards St David's.

3.2.6 The name of 'de Rupe', taken from the Latin for rock, changed over time to the French 'de la Roch' (of the Rock) directly referencing the rocky outcrop on which Roch castle was built. The first castle at Roch is attributed to Adam de Rupe, the grandson of Godebert, who was born in around 1160AD. Adam also founded Pill Priory. His younger brother, David de Rupe (*c*.1165 to 1195), acquired lands at Llangwm which must have occurred in the later 12th century. It is presumed that he would have built a large house here at that time, which would most likely have been located at Great Nash.

3.2.7 A deed exists dated from 1303 (which has occasionally been misdated to 1244), whereby David de Rupe's son, also called David, grants land in the Preseli hills to Whitland Abbey for the period of 7 years. David de Rupe is

described as lord of '*Landegumme et Maynclochanc'* (Llangwm and Maenclochog). The De la Roche family is recorded as founding St Jerome's Church and the site of a mansion later known as Great Nash.

3.2.8 The de la Roche family remained a wealthy and influential family in Pembrokeshire (and also in Ireland) throughout much of the medieval period. Members of the family are interred at St Jerome's church. In the north transept there are two medieval effigies, a male and female, believed to represent members of the De la Roche family, and that part of the church is believed to have been built in around 1375 as a De la Roche family chapel. The two effigies in the church have recently been studied as part of the Heritage Llangwm project by Dr Rhianydd Biebrach. Based on her research it is thought that the knight effigy represents Robert De La Roche (b.1315), son of Lady Johanna de la Roche and Sir David de la Roche (distant cousins who married in 1315). The second effigy is most likely to represent a late 13th century carving, possibly that of Robert's grandmother, Lady Margaret Reade (b.1254), who was married to Sir Thomas de la Roche (great, great grandson of Robert de la Roche, brother of David de la Roche, lord of Langumme).

3.2.9 The Nash family acquired and occupied the house at Great Nash during the 15th and 16th centuries, and presumably gave the house its name. We do not know what it was called before. Through marriage the house was acquired by the Corbett family and then at the turn of the 17th century by the Owen family of Orielton. Possibly as the result of the house falling into disrepair, the Owen family appear to have substantially rebuilt the medieval mansion.

3.2.10 Richard Fenton, in his Tour of Pembrokeshire (1811), describes Great Nash house at that time: *'Less than a mile from the village is the mansion house of Nash, now unroofed and in ruins, and perfectly denuded, its woods having been cut down. The house, of the most fashionable form of mansions in this county of its date, a sort of cube, was large and habitable within these few years, as it was meant to have been fitted up for residence by my friend Mr Wyrriot Owen, the late possessor ….. What this place was at first called I cannot learn, but it took the name of Nash from a family of that name, Advennae, who came into possession of it about two centuries since. It after came to the Corbets, then to the Owens, and now belongs to Hugh Barlow Esq. the legal representative of the late proprietor.'* The fact that the house is described as being in ruins by 1811 only around 100 years after the Owens rebuild, described as being '*of the most fashionable form*' and '*was large and habitable within these few years*', could suggest that it had been recently destroyed by fire and never repaired.

3.3 Cartographic Information

3.3.1 The earliest map showing Great Nash that was found during the preparation of this report is the 1809 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyor's Drawing (Figure 4). This is roughly contemporary with the account given by Fenton, and merely shows a single structure labelled 'Nash'. The scale of the map is such that no further detail is shown and no ancillary buildings or the dove cote are represented.

Figure 4: Extract of the 1809 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyor's Drawing

3.3.2 The 1841 Tithe map of Llangwm shows three buildings at Great Nash (Figure 5). By this time it is presumed the farmhouse as appears today was present, along with a number of its ancillary buildings and the ruins of the former mansion. Although the map shows more detail than that drawn in 1809, the dovecote is not shown, nor any real detail of the layout of the farm. The Tithe maps were drawn to demonstrate land holdings and field sizes, rather than details of buildings and structures, so this is no surprise. The accompanying Tithe apportionment records that the lands are all owned by Anne Barlow (presumably a relation of the Hugh barlow Esq mentioned by Fenton in 1811, and occupied by a George Thomas. Field 492 is listed as 'homestead,' and fields 489-491 as 'Basins,' farmed under arable. Field 493 is named 'wilderness' and is a meadow, and field 510 is 'wilderness field' and is under arable. A new trackway is shown entering the homestead, and the trackway down to the mill is also shown.

Figure 5: Extract from the 1841 Llangwm Parish Tithe Map showing Great Nash

3.3.3 Far more accurate maps were made later in the nineteenth century by the Ordnance Survey, the first being the 1:10560 scale map of 1869 (not illustrated). The 1:2500 scale map of 1875 (Figures 6 and 7) is the first map to show clear detail of the arrangement of Great Nash with a formal laying-out of grounds, tree lined field boundaries and more buildings. The three buildings shown on the tithe map seem to correspond to the three buildings nearest to the number '382' and highlighted in Figure 7, which in turn correspond to buildings or ruins still present today.

3.3.4 The enclosed field area to the south of the farm buildings is presumably the walled garden at its full extent, almost twice as big as it is today. The northern part of the area is depicted as an orchard but the use of that to the south is not recorded. Trees are shown along the boundaries to the east and west in the southern half of the enclosed area.

3.3.5 The 1875 map also shows that there were other buildings around the farm. The dovecote is shown, labelled 'Pigeon House' and has another slightly smaller building immediately north and a further structure to the southwest, both of which are no longer extant. This 1875 map also shows what is probably a horse mill (or 'gin') attached to the northern ruin of the old mansion (the dotted circle). This implies that the building was probably being used to house whatever machinery was being powered by the mill.

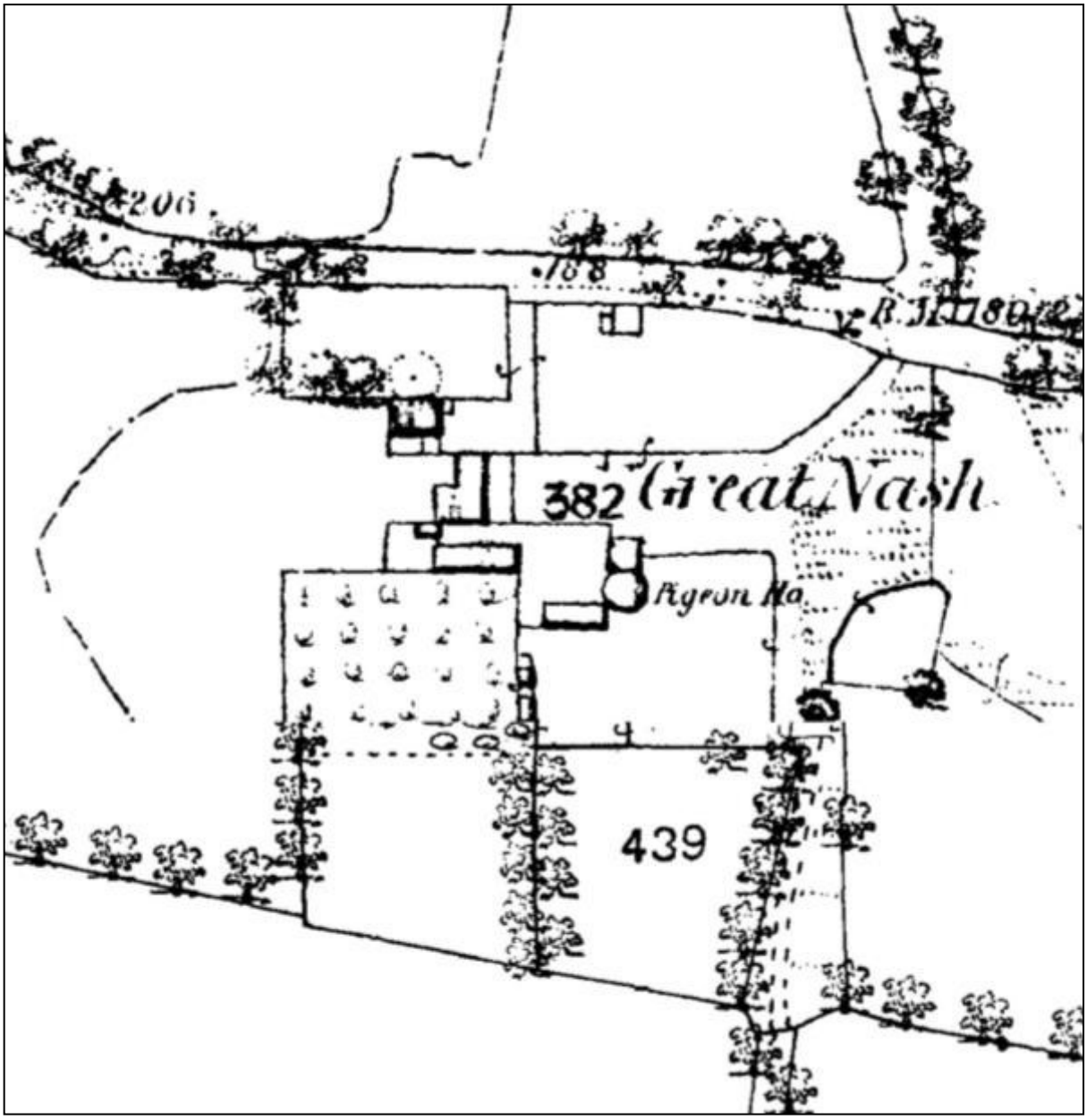

Figure 6: Great Nash and its accompanying ground as shown on the 1875 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map

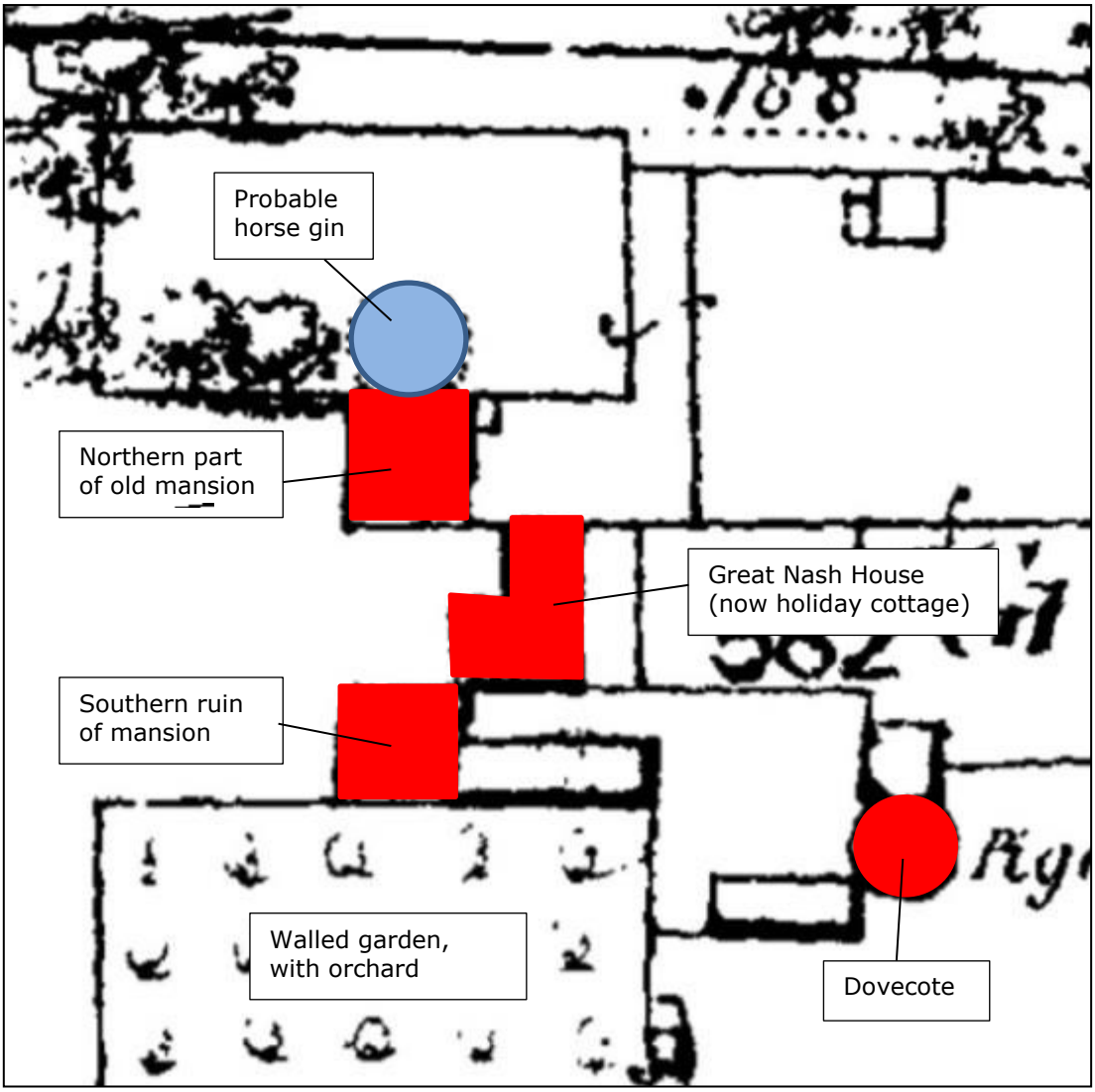

Figure 7: Detail of the layout of Great Nash farm buildings as shown on the 1875 1st edition 1:2500 scale OS Map

3.3.6 The 2nd edition OS 1:2500 map of 1908 (Figure 8)shows that the buildings to the north and southwest of the dovecote had been removed by this time, with a new range of buildings forming a rectangular courtyard around it. The extant red brick building on the western side of the courtyard is not depicted on this map. A building further north of the dovecote, shown next to the road on the 1875 map has also gone and the footprint of Great Nash House has grown with an extension westwards on its southern side making it more L-shaped. A small, square building is now shown half way along the north wall of the walled garden, which is not seen on any subsequent maps and is no longer standing.

3.3.7 The map is also interesting as it appears to clearly mark buildings that were in use or roofed, as shown by the cross hatching. Not only are the main Great Nash House, dovecote and the new buildings of the courtyard shown as in use, but the ruined stone buildings to the north of Great Nash House are also indicated as in use. This contrasts with the small range to the south, the outline of which is shown, but there are no indications of it being roofed or in use. This map does not show the horse gin or any differentiation between the two halves of the walled garden to the south.

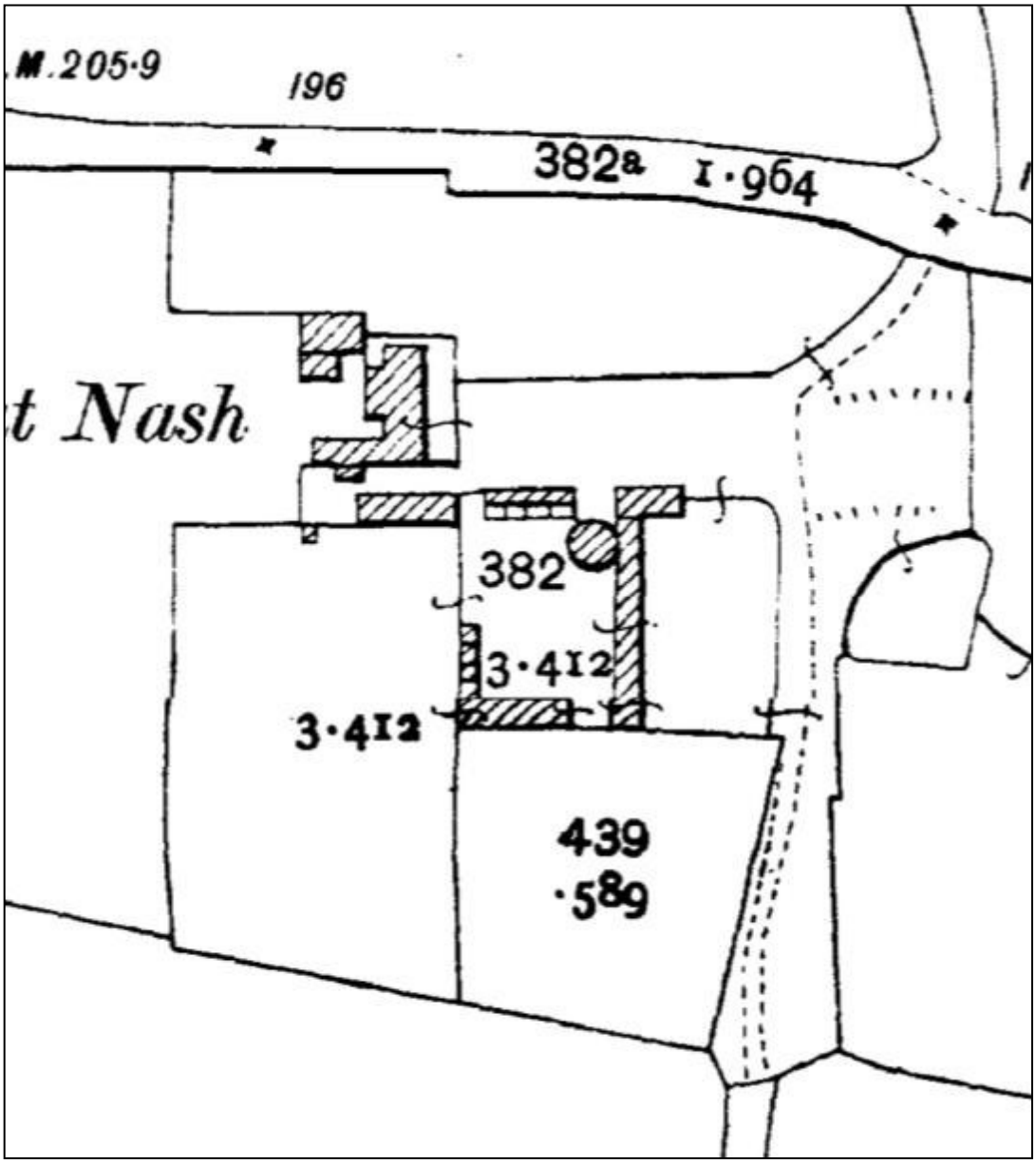

Figure 8: Great Nash shown on the 1908 2nd edition 1:2500 OS Map

3.3.8 Further OS mapping is not available until 1950, where the 1:25000 scale map shows a mass of buildings depicting the farm at Great Nash (not illustrated). The scale of the map is such that no detail can really be gleaned from it, other than the red brick building on the western side of the courtyard had been built by this stage. The 1:2500 OS plan of 1968 (not illustrated) is the first to show the truncation of the walled garden to its present day dimensions. Further buildings are also now shown to the south and east of the old range, and in plan the house has shrunk again. One of the larger modern barns/sheds is shown on this map to the south of the main farm buildings.

3.4 Great Nash House

The Extant Buildings

3.4.1 The following section provides a brief description of the existing buildings at Great Nash Farm supplemented with information on the buildings that was included in the 2003 Tir Gofal report (Steele 2003). The buildings are referred to by the Primary Record Numbers (PRN) assigned to them on the HER (Table 3 and Figure 9):

- PRN 2376 / 60472: Great Nash Dovecote
- PRN 17293: Great Nash House
- PRN 47350: Combination Farm Building at Great Nash
- PRN 47351: Dairy at Great Nash
- PRN 47352: Cowshed at Great Nash
- PRN 47353: Cowshed at Great Nash
- PRN 47354: Building at Great Nash
- PRN 47355: Walled Garden at Great Nash

3.4.2 A site visit was undertaken on 01/11/2016 to Great Nash Farm with Rob Scourfield (Pembrokeshire buildings expert) to look at the ruins of the earlier Great Nash mansion and the dovecote. We were also given entry into the existing Great Nash house by the owner, Will Scale. The following sections also include information on the development of the farm based on notes supplied by Rob Scourfield following the site visit.

PRN 2376 / 60472: Great Nash Dovecote

3.4.3 The circular dovecote lies to the southeast of Great Nash House, located in the northeastern corner of the courtyard arrangement of farm buildings (Photos 1 & 2). It has a domed, stone corbeled roof with projecting string courses. There is a rough entranceway on its southern side and a smaller entrance to the east which may have been the original entrance. It contains over 200 square nesting/roosting holes in 9 tiers, uniformly spaced.

3.4.4 *Comparative examples and date (R Scourfield):* The dovecote has the appearance of a very finely built structure, in remarkably good condition. The exterior design is very similar to those at Manorbier and Angle, and also the example at Cadoxton in the Vale, Vale of Glamorgan. The Angle and Manorbier dovecotes are almost certainly 13th century, and both associated with their castles. Cadoxton is listed as 13th century – and the circular-plan dovecotes with domical corbelled heads are generally regarded as early, hard on the heels of the post-Norman tradition of dove-keeping. The Garway Dovecote in Herefordshire is unique in having a date-stone – 1326 – and is of similar type to the Welsh ones. Rob Scourfield considers it most likely that the Great Nash dovecote can be ascribed a date of 13th – 14th century, which would appear to correspond with the earliest de la Roche occupation of the site.

Photo 1: Great Nash dovecote, viewing south, showing stone corbelled roof with projecting string courses

Photo 2: Internal view of dovecote, showing nesting holes in side walls, and domed, stone corbeled roof rising up to the central opening

PRN 17293: Great Nash House

3.4.5 The present Great Nash House outwardly displays a late 18th century façade, with symmetrical frontage around a central doorway, two windows on ground floor level to north and south (though one has been later converted to a doorway) and five windows to the first floor above ground floor windows and door (Photo 3). A later 19th century extension lies on the northern side of the house. Great Nash House lies on the highest part of the farm yard, with a commanding view to the south. The rear garden area of the house is terraced into the hillslope with a wooden fence in front of, and obscuring, a rubble stone wall behind, with at least one return projecting eastwards. During levelling works undertaken here in recent years by the owner, it was noted that some wall foundations were present. A photo from the 2003 Tir Gofal visit shows that the ground level was previously quite undulating.

Photo 3: Main eastern façade of Great Nash House, viewing southwest

3.4.6 The ruins of earlier ranges of the building lie to the north and south of Great Nash House. Those to the north comprises two lower ground floor rooms built into the hillslope with stone vaulted ceilings and window lights, with at least two rooms above (Photos 4, 5 and 6), hereinafter referred to as the Northern range. The ruin to the southwest comprises the south and west wall of a former two storey structure (Photos 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11), hereinafter referred to as the Southern range. The western facades of both ruins would appear to be aligned (Photo 12) and it is likely that a further range of buildings was present between the two, hereinafter referred to as the Western range. The following interpretations are based on notes by R Scourfield.

Original Great Nash Mansion – Northern range

3.4.7 That the present house formed the east range of a courtyard is neatly confirmed by the (breached) link wall between the rear of the house and the ruined north range. Prior to the 19th century northern extension of the house, this would have connected to the original north-west corner. The north range comprised well-appointed barrel-vaulted service rooms (Photo 5) with decent rooms over, the latter shown by the surviving window openings (Photo 6), mostly infilled as vents/loops when presumably this part of the house was 'downgraded' for farm/dairy use. The location of a service range at the cold northern end is typical.

Photo 4: The northern ruin, facing north

Photo 5: Western ground floor room of northern ruin, with stone vaulted ceiling

Photo 6: View of eastern and northern façades of northern ruin showing window openings

Original Great Nash Mansion – Southern range

3.4.9 The ruins of the south range comprise a two-storey corner with what appears to be an upper fireplace and adjacent niche to the southwest (Photos 9 & 10) and further walls running east incorporated into the single-storey farm range directly south of the main building. Within the latter, a blocked fireplace and an adjacent niche with curved sides is present, considered to indicate a room of decent status (Photo 11). On the south wall externally, are blocked doors and windows facing the walled garden. The link between this range and the west end of the present house is not clear and either the late 18th century works involved shortening the east range to create the present access-way, or there was some sort of curtain wall linking the ranges, long since taken down.

Photo 7: View south across patio area behind Great Nash House to southern ruin (cloaked in ivy) and adjacent single storey farm building

Photo 8: View northeast towards southern ruin from walled garden, with outer wall of single storey farm building beyond

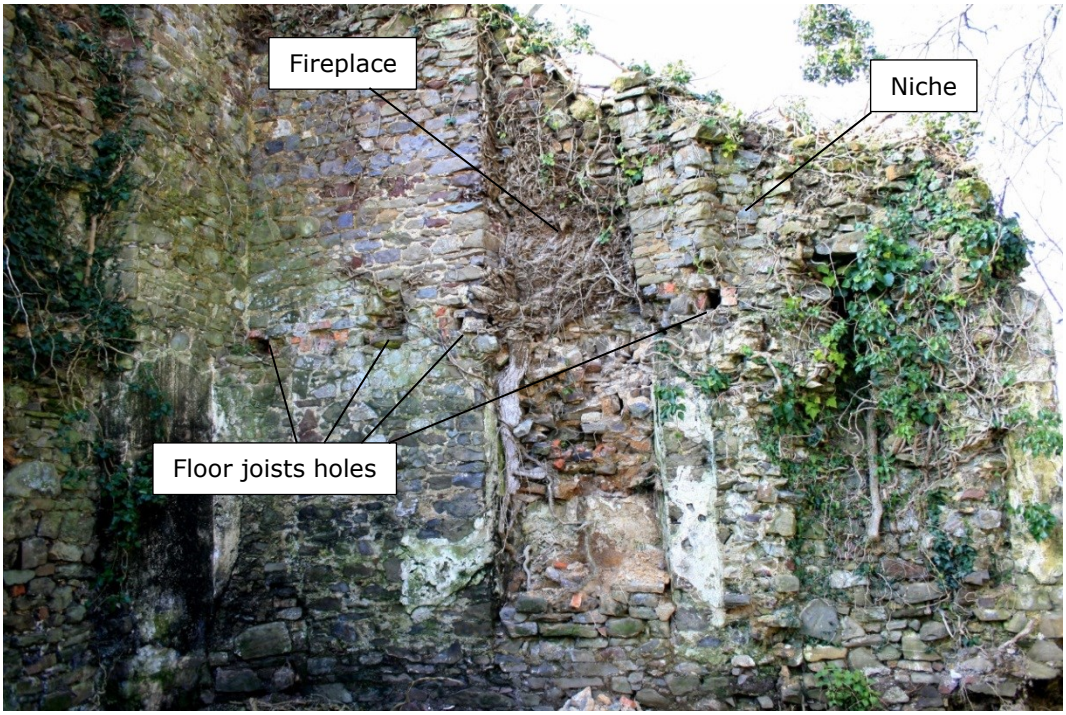

Photo 9: Fireplace and adjacent niche at first floor level on inside of western wall of southern ruin

Photo 10: Detail of niche (red dotted line)

Photo 11: Part of former fireplace and adjacent niche to the left surviving in wall of single storey farm building directly attached to southern ruin

Original Great Nash Mansion – Western range

3.4.10 Of the west (rear) range, only footings and a stub of a cross-wall survive, which is not enough to tell us whether the lost west range was inside or outside of the wall, which now retains the bank behind. The flat levelled area beyond the wall suggests that the range may have laid west of this, its spoil levelled after collapse or demolition. The western walls of both the Northern and Southern ranges appear to be in alignment

Photo 12: View south from western façade of northern ruin towards that to the south

Dates of Great Nash House and adjacent ranges (R Scourfield)

3.4.11 With such an early history, it is quite likely that the surviving buildings contain medieval fabric. The highest potential for this is in the thick, battered east wall of Great Nash House.

3.4.12 Most of the architectural details noted in the ruins of the south and north ranges suggest a date of *c.*1700: the vaults, the 'niches' (almost certainly the remnants of Georgian china cupboards) and tall vertical windows. This tallies very well with the occupancy of the Owen family, who were prolific builders (examples of other houses that built at this time including Old and New Landshipping, Coedcanlas, and Orielton which were all built/altered *c.*1690s-1730s).

3.4.13 The original symmetry and detail of the main farmhouse suggests alterations *c.*1770, the north bay added perhaps in the early 19th century. The interior detail (stairs, doors etc) is largely later 19th century.

PRN 47350: Combination Farm Building at Great Nash:
PRN 47351: Dairy at Great Nash
PRN 47352: Cowshed at Great Nash
PRN 47353: Cowshed at Great Nash
PRN 47354: Building at Great Nash

3.4.14 A model farm style courtyard lies to the southeast of Great Nash House, comprising mostly stone built structures (PRNs 47350 – 47353) and one brick built building (PRN 47354). The layout and development of the farm buildings can be seen on the first and second edition OS maps discussed above and also on Photo 13, an aerial photograph taken in 2016.

Photo 13: Great Nash from the air in August 2016, Looking Northeast (Credit: Alice Day)

3.4.15 The combination farm building, comprising carthouse and granary (PRN 47350) was converted to a domestic residence in recent years, now occupied by the landowner. It is a later addition to the farm, first shown on the 1908 OS map (Figure 8) and is presumably later 19th century in date.

3.4.16 The dairy lies on the eastern side of the courtyard (PRN 47351). The two cowsheds (PRNs 47352 and 47353) lies to the south and southwest of the courtyard southeast of Great Nash House. These buildings are all probably of later 19th century date, again not shown on the 1875 OS map but present on that of 1908. Presumably they all derive from the same building programme where a range of buildings, in a model farm styled courtyard, were added to the farm.

3.4.17 The brick built structure on the western side of the courtyard is of probable early 20th century date, with a neat façade on the courtyard side and a slightly less formal façade to the west, where it forms the eastern boundary of the walled garden. It is an early example of a brick building in this area and stands out clearly from the other ranges of rubble stone constructed buildings, presumably a display of wealth and modernity. Further southeast are more recent metal framed sheds and barns of very modern date.

PRN 47355: Walled Garden at Great Nash

3.4.18 The walled garden abuts the Great Nash mansion site to the south and as noted above has been shortened in the later 20th century. Rob Scourfield considers that this was most likely a formal garden court, accessed directly from the decent rooms of the south range. It is known that at other Owen family owned properties, substantial and fashionable gardens were laid out, for example those laid out in *c.*1700 by Arthur Owen at Landshipping and Coedcanlas (which now survive only as earthworks). At Old Landshipping a very good brick-walled garden survives, along with a garden court accessed from the house – in a similar arrangement to that suspected at Great Nash.

PRN	Name	Period	Summary	NGR
47350	Combination Farm Building	Late 19th or early 20th century, contemporary with 47351 – 3	2003 description: This two-storey cart house/ granary building is situated immediately to the northwest of the dovecote. It is constructed of un-coursed rubble, with a modern corrugated iron roof. The northern elevation has two cart entrances with stone lintels. The granary is accessed by external stone steps in the east gable wall. Nineteenth century date. 2016 update: It has now been converted to a residential property occupied by the landowner.	SM97631015
47351	Dairy	Late 19th or early 20th century, contemporary with 47350 and 47352 – 3	Butting onto the south lateral wall of the cart house/ granary is a low building range, aligned north-south and measuring around 40 by 6 metres. Constructed of whitewashed rubble stone walling, with roughly squared quoins. Roof is of a shallow pitch and covered with corrugated asbestos. A large cart entrance remains intact at the south end of the eastern lateral wall. The long southern interior bay was formerly the milking parlour. The building is of late 19th or early 20th century date. Not shown on the 1875 OS map	SM97631013
47352	Cowshed	Late 19th or early 20th century, contemporary, with 47350 – 1 and 473533	This single storey building is aligned east-west on its long axis and measures around twenty metres by six metres. It is constructed out of un-coursed stone rubble walling with roughly squared quoins and a pitched corrugated asbestos roof. Internally, the building appears to have been separated into two bays. Of particular interest is the cobbled stone floor, which is visible in the central passageway of the building. Likely to be of nineteenth century date. Not shown on the 1875 OS map.	SM97621011
47353	Cowshed	Late 19th or early 20th century, contemporary with 47350 – 2	The cowhouse forms part of a long building range, aligned north-south, which defines the western end of the farmyard. It is constructed of un-coursed stone rubble walling with a pitched corrugated asbestos roof. Like the cowshed to the south, this building is divided into two separate bays, with a central passage. The building is of late-nineteenth/ early-twentieth century date. Not shown on the 1875 OS map.	SM97611012
47354	Brick Building	Early 20th century	This building forms the northern part of the long building range, which defines the western extent of the farmyard. It is built onto the north of the cow house, and is of a later date. It is a two-storey building with coursed red brick walling and a pitched slate roof. A large bay, which is currently used as a garage / boatshed, dominates the lower level, although there is a small square room in front of this on the west side of the building. Upper storey is accessed by a set of stone steps in the north gable end. Twentieth century date. Not shown on the 1875 or 1906 OS maps.	SM97611014
47355	Walled Garden	Post-Medieval	The former walled garden is situated behind farm buildings to the west. It is a rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 40 by 40 metres and was originally enclosed by a 3m high wall. The north and west walls survive although are ruinous in places, not surviving to their original height. A narrow stone doorway in the centre of the northern wall provides access to the walled garden. The interior of the garden preserves no structural remains, though the owner recalled that greenhouses were once located in the northeast corner. Several old orchard trees survive. Originally the garden was over double in size, but the present southern boundary was inserted in the 1960s.	SM97581014

Table 3: Building descriptions from Tir Gofal visit to Great Nash in 2003, with updates (PRNs yet to be inputted onto the HER)

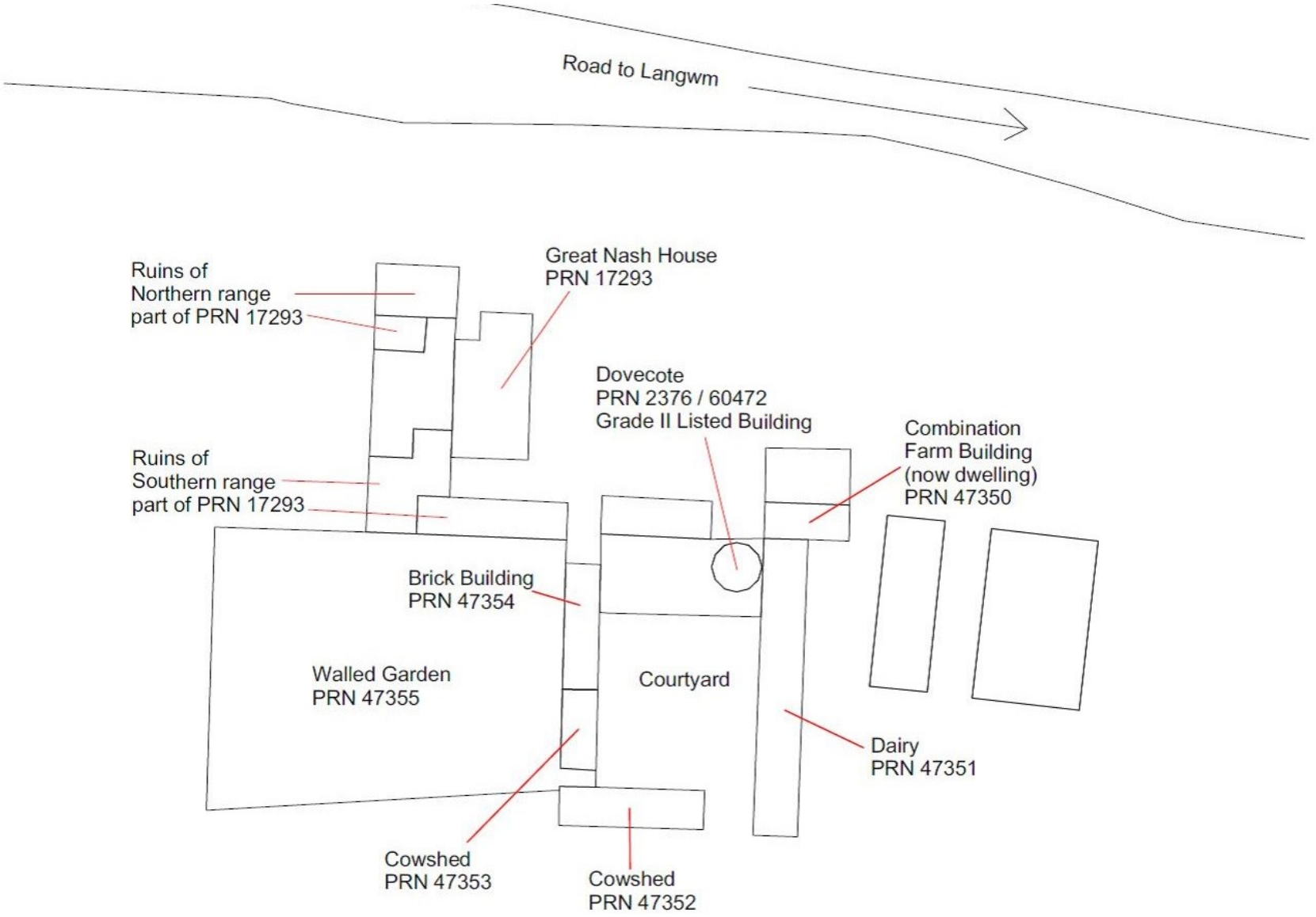

Figure 9: Heritage Assets at Great Nash, Llangwm, Pembrokeshire, superimposed on the Layout of the Buildings

3.5 Aerial Photographic Evidence

3.5.1 No photos of Great Nash could be found in the 1955 Meridian Airmap Aerial Photograph archive. Modern satellite imagery was searched but no potential archaeological features could be seen at Great Nash other than those already known. No features were noted during aerial reconnaissance of the site in August 2016 by the author (Photo 13).

3.6 Other Evidence

3.6.1 Of relevance to the results of the excavations undertaken at Great Nash are the remains of an early Mesolithic site (PRN 106561) located over 2km to the southeast (outside of the search area for known sites detailed above). The site was discovered in 2012 in a field near to Llangwm Ferry Pill, about 0.7km southeast of the centre of Llangwm village (David *et al* 2015). It was distinguished by concentrated finds of characteristic chipped flint stone tools and debitage (waste flakes) that were characteristic of early Mesolithic flint working. Such sites are considered rare in this part of Wales.

4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

4.1 Introduction to the geophysical survey

4.1.1 The site was surveyed over five consecutive days between the 11th and 15th of April 2016. In total a *c.*2ha area was surveyed in three areas in and around the walled garden at Great Nash. The results for each of these three areas are presented separately below. Figure 10 shows the processed data as a greyscale plot overlaid on local topographical features for all three of the survey areas. Figures 11 - 19 show the survey results for the individual areas. Some features in the southernmost area seem to extend into the one north of it.

4.1.2 As part of the project, six volunteers with no previous experience of geophysical survey were trained to use the fluxgate gradiometer and each person completed two grids, some in the walled garden and some in the field. The grids were laid out in a different direction to the optimum direction used in the subsequent full survey. This is sometimes done in order to increase the chance of picking up more features and to create a more accurate dataset by repetition. The data used within this report was collected by an experienced geophysical surveyor, to ensure that the survey results were optimised. The data collected by the volunteers did show some of the larger features, but due to inexperience, the results were not as clear as those obtained by the experienced surveyor. Photos 14 and 15 show training underway.

4.1.3 In the greyscale images, positive magnetic anomalies are displayed as dark grey to black, while negative magnetic anomalies are displayed as light grey to white. In the geophysical interpretation images, dipolar features are represented in red, positive features are represented in green, and negative features appear in blue.

4.1.4 Regions of positive relative magnetic field strength may be associated with high magnetic susceptibility soil-filled structures such as pits and ditches. Regions of negative relative magnetic field strength may correspond to features of low magnetic susceptibility such as wall footings and other concentrations of sedimentary rock or voids. Paired positive-negative (dipolar) magnetic anomalies typically indicate ferrous or fired materials (including fences and service pipes) and/or fired structures such as kilns or hearths.

4.1.5 Numerous small dipolar features can be seen to cover the areas surveyed. These are likely to represent small ferrous objects such as horseshoes or nails, which are commonly found distributed across sites. Unless these features form a pattern or a part of a larger geophysical feature, they will not be discussed further.

4.1.6 Where a field boundary contains ferrous material such as wire-fencing, a dipolar effect can be seen where the survey encroaches near to it. This dipolar 'shadow' is visible in nearly all instances where the survey meets the field boundaries.

4.1.7 'De-striping' was required during processing of the walled garden data because the instrument could not be calibrated as accurately as is usually desirable. This was due to the high amount of interference from magnetic sources such as the rubbish dump in the northeast corner of the area. This has caused a slight loss of data and image resolution.

4.1.8 Data and image resolution has also been slightly reduced by application of the 'de-stagger' process to the data. This needed to be done due to a consistent pacing error by the operative, and also, in the Ruin and Walled Garden areas, because the uneven terrain made it difficult to walk at a consistent pace. The

processing has resulted in anomalous stripes in the images at the edges of grids, which should not be mistaken for features.

4.1.9 It is possible for some archaeological features to remain undetected due to their similarity in magnetic susceptibility to the surrounding natural geological deposits.

4.2 Geophysical Survey Methodology

4.2.1 A fluxgate gradiometer with a DL601 data logger that detects variations in the Earth's magnetic field was used to conduct the magnetometry survey. A sample interval of 0.25m (four readings per metre) was used with 0.5m wide traverses across 20m x 20m grids using the zigzag traverse method of collecting data. The fluxgate gradiometer's sensitivity was set to detect magnetic variations to the nearest 0.1 nT.

4.2.2 The survey grid was tied in to the local Ordnance Survey grid by measuring offsets to mapped walls of the standing farm buildings and building remains.

4.2.3 The data was processed using Terrasurveyor 3.0 and is presented with a minimum of processing. The presence of high values caused by ferrous objects, which tend to hide fine details and obscure archaeological features, have been 'clipped' to remove the extreme values allowing the finer details to show through.

4.2.4 The processed data has been presented as a greyscale plot, overlaid on local topographical features. The main magnetic anomalies have been identified and an interpretation of those results is given.

4.2.5 The resulting survey results and interpretation diagrams should not be seen as a definitive model of what lies beneath the ground surface; not all buried features will provide a magnetic response that can be identified by the fluxgate gradiometer. In interpreting those features that are recorded the shape is the principal diagnostic tool, along with comparison with known features from other surveys. The intensity of the magnetic response could provide further information, a strong response for example indicates burning, high ferric content or thermoremnancy in geology. The context may provide further clues but the interpretation of many of these features is still largely subjective.

4.2.6 All measurements given will be approximate as accurate measurements are difficult to determine from fluxgate gradiometer surveys. The width and length of identified features can be affected by their relative depth and magnetic strength.

4.2.7 Volunteers who took part in geophysical survey at the site did so under the supervision of experienced staff members of DAT Archaeological Services.

Photo 14: Volunteers from the Llangwm Project learning the basics of geophysical survey in the Walled Garden, whilst being filmed

Photo 15: A volunteer under instruction in the Field Survey Area, with the Walled Garden and Great Nash House behind

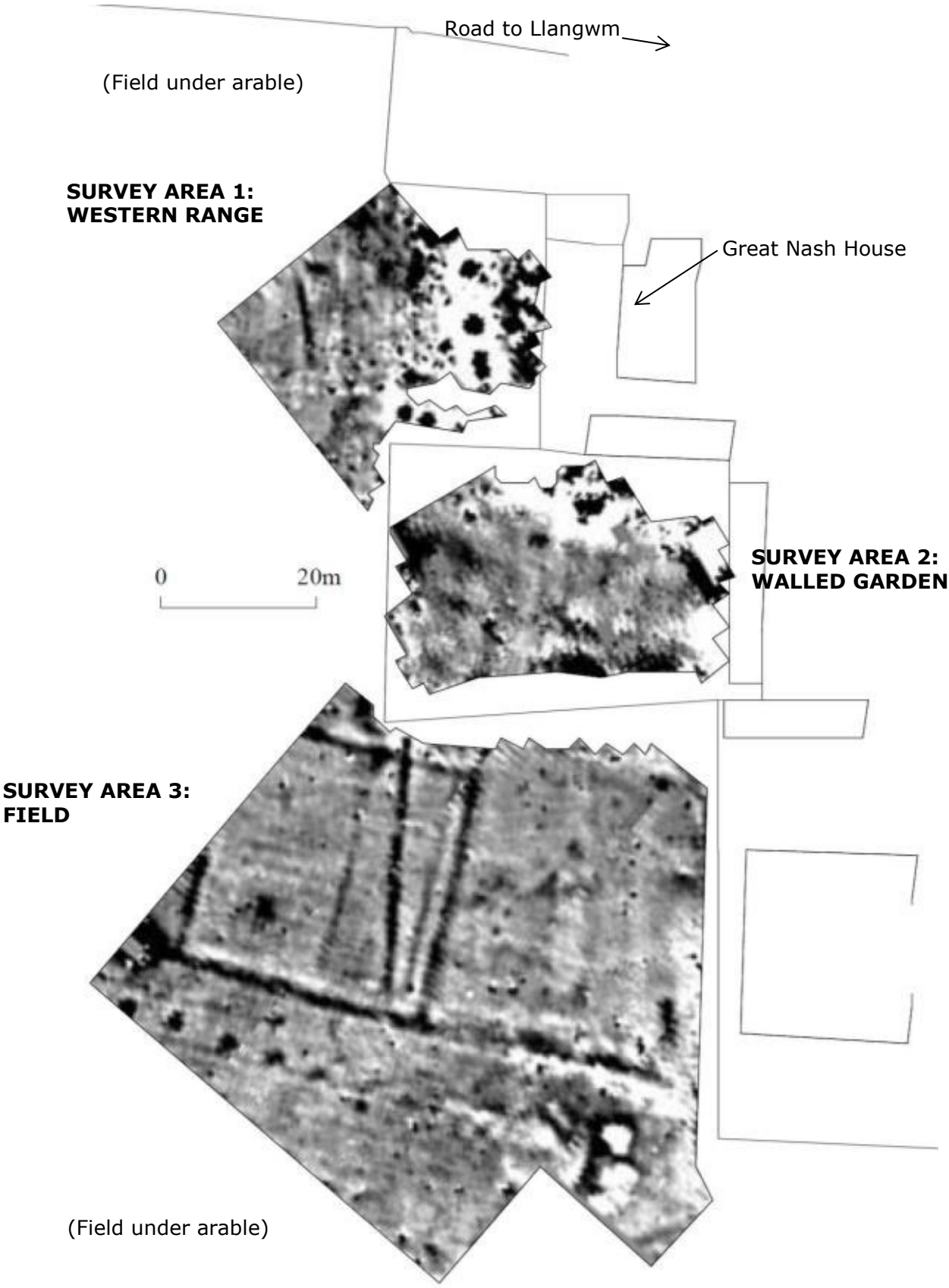

Figure 10: Greyscale Plots of the processed data for all three areas surveyed by magnetometry at Great Nash:
The Western Range, The Walled Garden and The Field

4.3 Results and Discussion for Survey Area 1, the Western Range

4.3.1 Area 1: The Western Range was located on the higher ground directly west of Great Nash House, beyond the remains of the wall line defining the rear of the house's levelled patio area. It was located to determine if further building remains associated with Great Nash House were located here, as well as any other associated archaeological remains.

4.3.2 Figure 11 shows a greyscale plot of the data collected in this survey area. It can be seen that in much of the eastern half of the area there are very strong positive and negative magnetic signals. Most of these are dipoles, as highlighted in Figure 12, which shows dipoles for the whole of the survey area. The strongest dipole is the feature running north-south through the eastern end of the image, seen as roughly circular black blobs on a white background, and this is probably due to an underground electricity cable. It has unfortunately masked any subtler magnetic responses that we could have hoped to see, as has a similar cable, running east-west along the southern edge of the eastern part of the image. As this area has been used as a garden at times, it is probable that some of the larger, amorphously-shaped dipoles are the result of bonfires. Alternatively, it is equally possible that the same signals are due to buried ferrous rubbish. Some such material was observed in the make-up of the bank along the northern edge of the eastern part of the survey area.

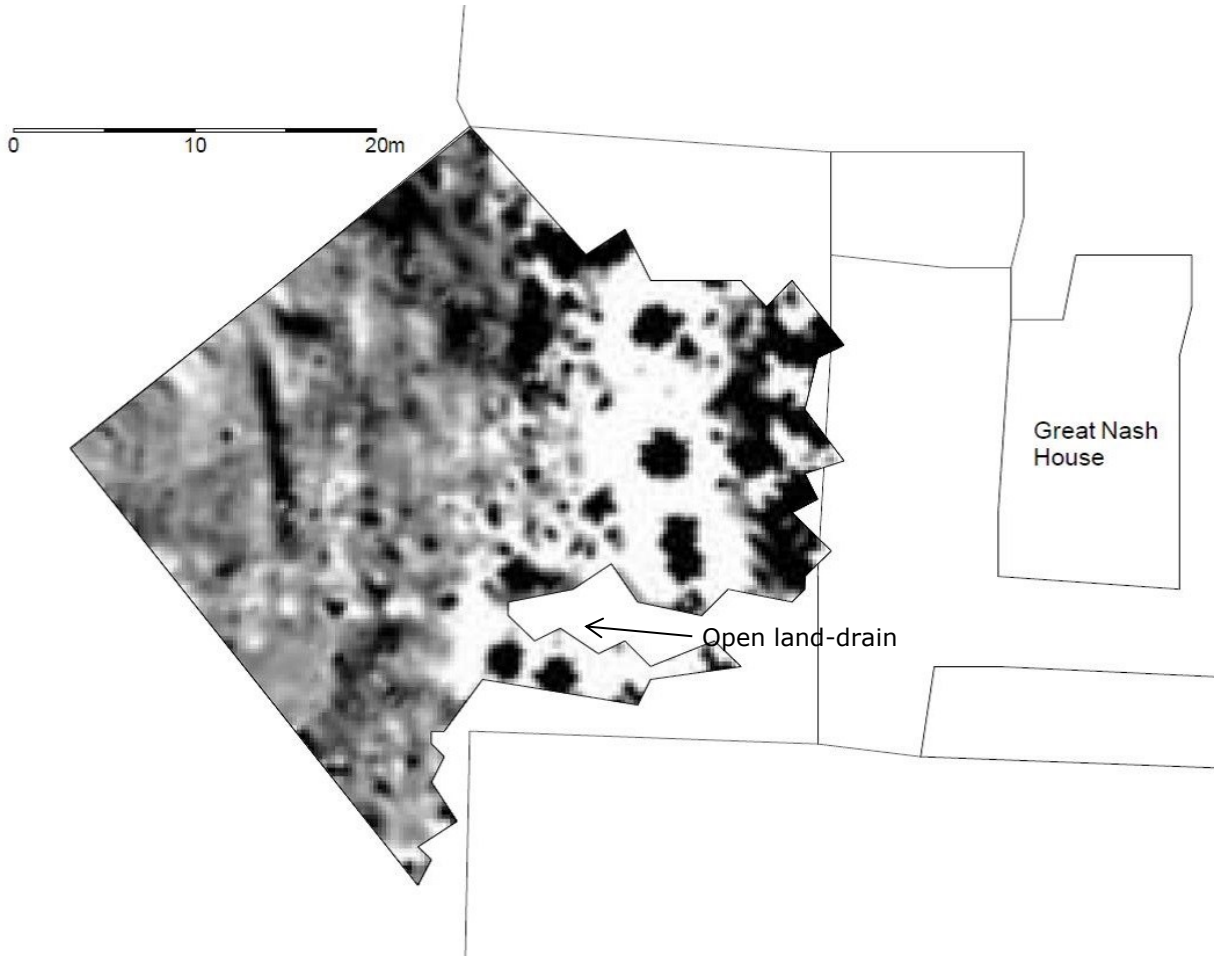

Figure 11: Processed data for the Western Range Survey Area, as a grey-scale plot, overlaid on local topographical features. The results are presented over a range of ±7nt around the local average value of magnetic field strength.

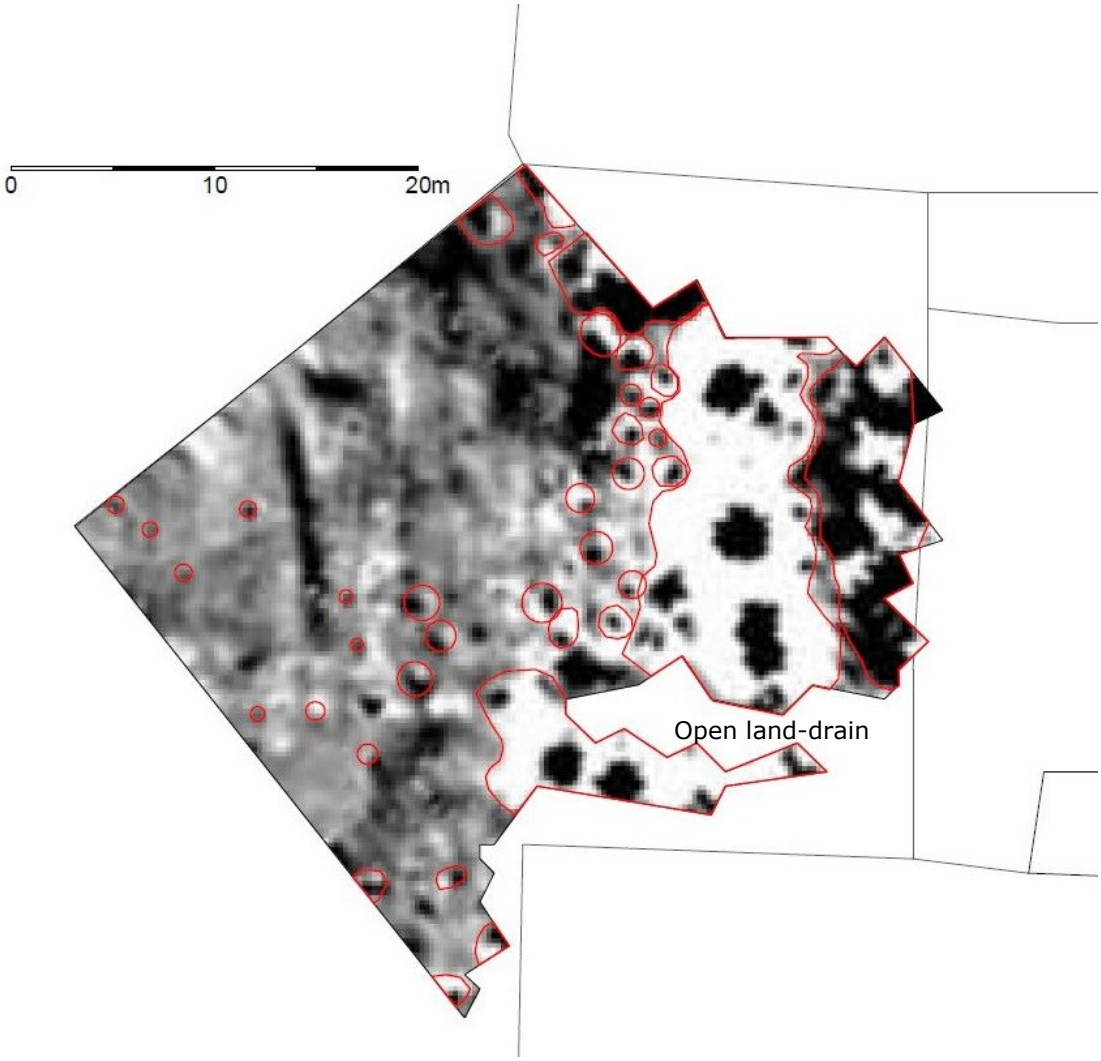

Figure 12: Features interpreted as dipoles (outlined in red), overlaid on the greyscale plot for the Western Range Survey Area

4.3.3 In the western part of the area, there are few dipoles, although they are small, enabling the lower magnetism of archaeological features around them to be seen. The image is not as sharp as could be hoped due to the amount of processing that was needed, but even so, many positive features and one negative feature can be seen, as shown in Figure 13.

4.3.4 Three linear positive features are outlined in Figure 13, which are highly likely to be soil-filled ditches. The one negative linear feature probably marks the location of a buried wall, and as it is on the same alignment as the medieval walling of the adjacent ruins, it is possible that it belongs to the same period of building.

4.3.5 All of the other features that have been interpreted from the results have positive magnetism and most are circular or sub-circular though they vary in size. All of these features are very likely to be soil-filled pits or post-holes, hinting at quite a concentration of past human activity and building. There are some possible alignments of postholes within this picture, the most convincing of which is the semi-circular arrangement of four in the western corner. It is possible that the wall line discussed above formed a rear boundary wall to the earlier courtyard mansion, and the anomalies could represent an area of rubbish pits, refuse disposal associated with the mansion.

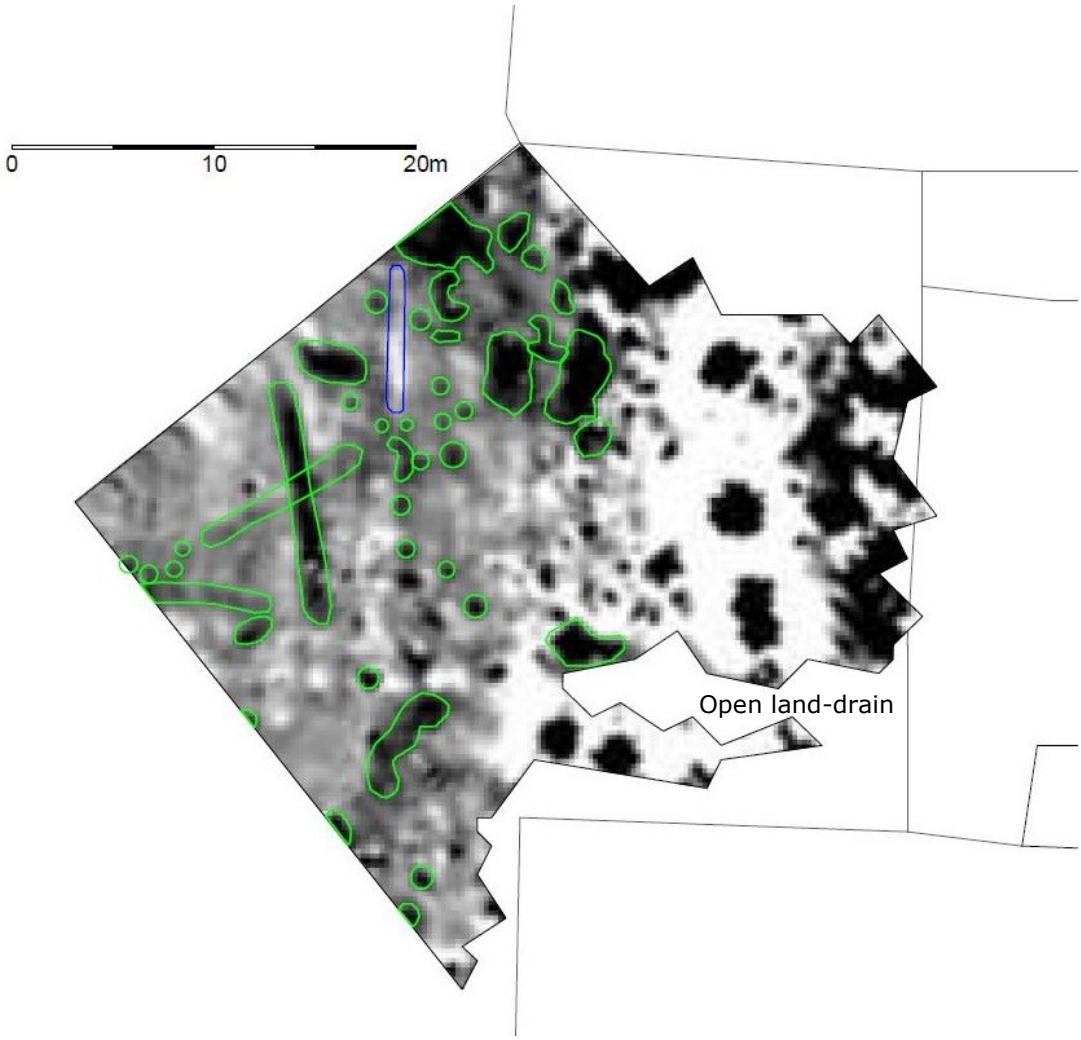

Figure 13: Features interpreted as negative (outlined in blue), and positive (outlined in green), overlaid on the greyscale plot for the Western Range Survey Area

4.4 Results and Discussion for Survey Area 2, the Walled Garden

4.4.1 Figure 14 shows a greyscale plot of the data collected in the Walled Garden Survey Area. This area had to have the most processing of data because of the very uneven ground being very difficult to walk over at an even pace (as required for this type of geophysical survey). As a result there is not much clarity to the image and many features may have been missed. However, a high number of probable features can still be interpreted, as shown in Figures 15 and 16.

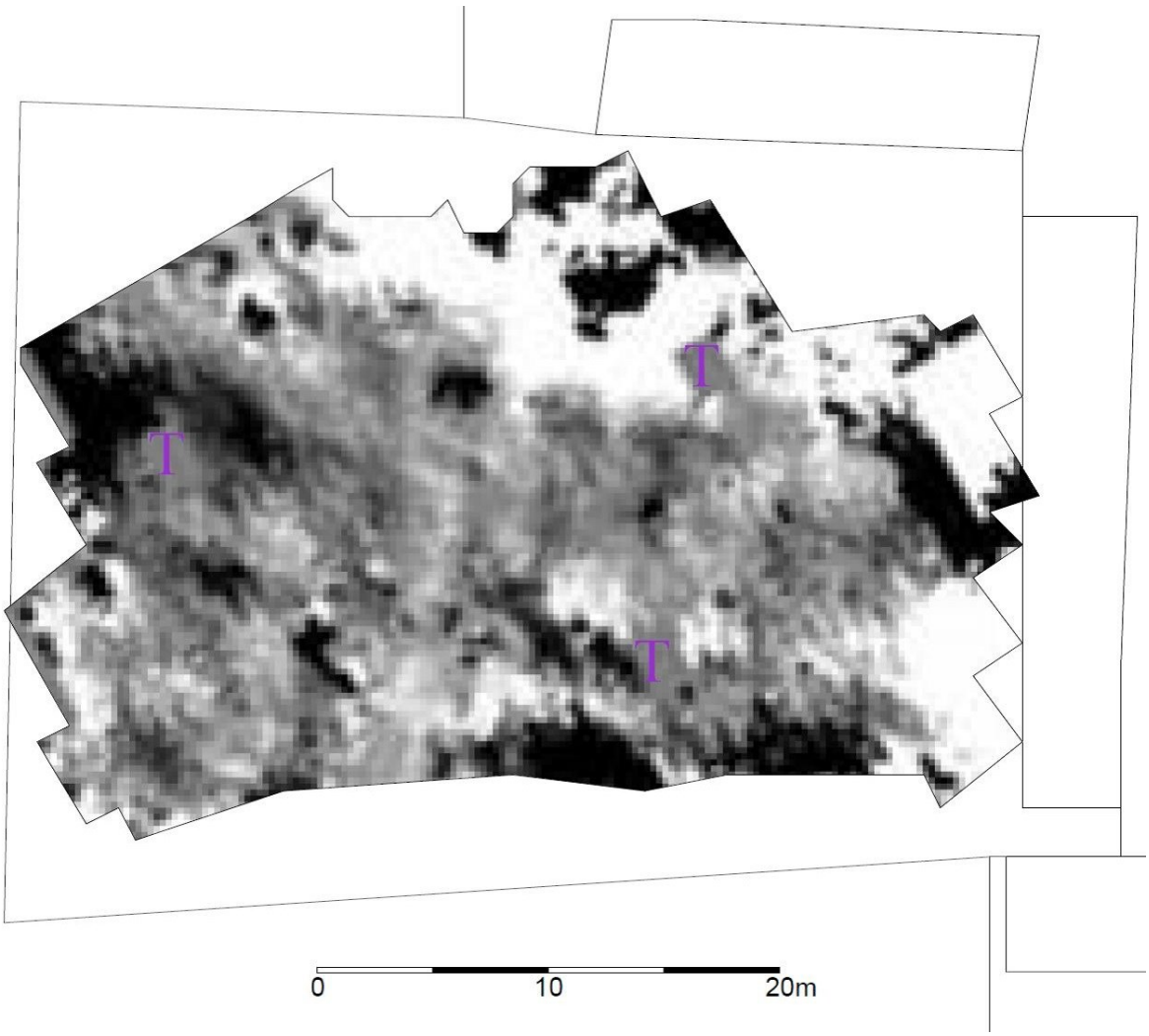

Figure 14: Processed Data for the Walled Garden Survey Area, as a grey-scale plot, overlaid on local topographical features. The results are presented over a range of ±10nT around the local average value of magnetic field strength. The purple 'T's indicate trees.

4.4.2 Figure 15 highlights the distribution of dipole features in the area. The features along the northern edge of the garden are known to be caused by ferrous rubbish that is visibly piled up there, and the readings along the eastern edge are extremely likely to be the result of magnetic materials in the building material of the adjacent shed. It is probable that some of the other, larger dipoles represent areas of burning, especially as this is a garden. A metal gate in use at the western end of the garden is the cause of the dipole signal to the left of the tree there.

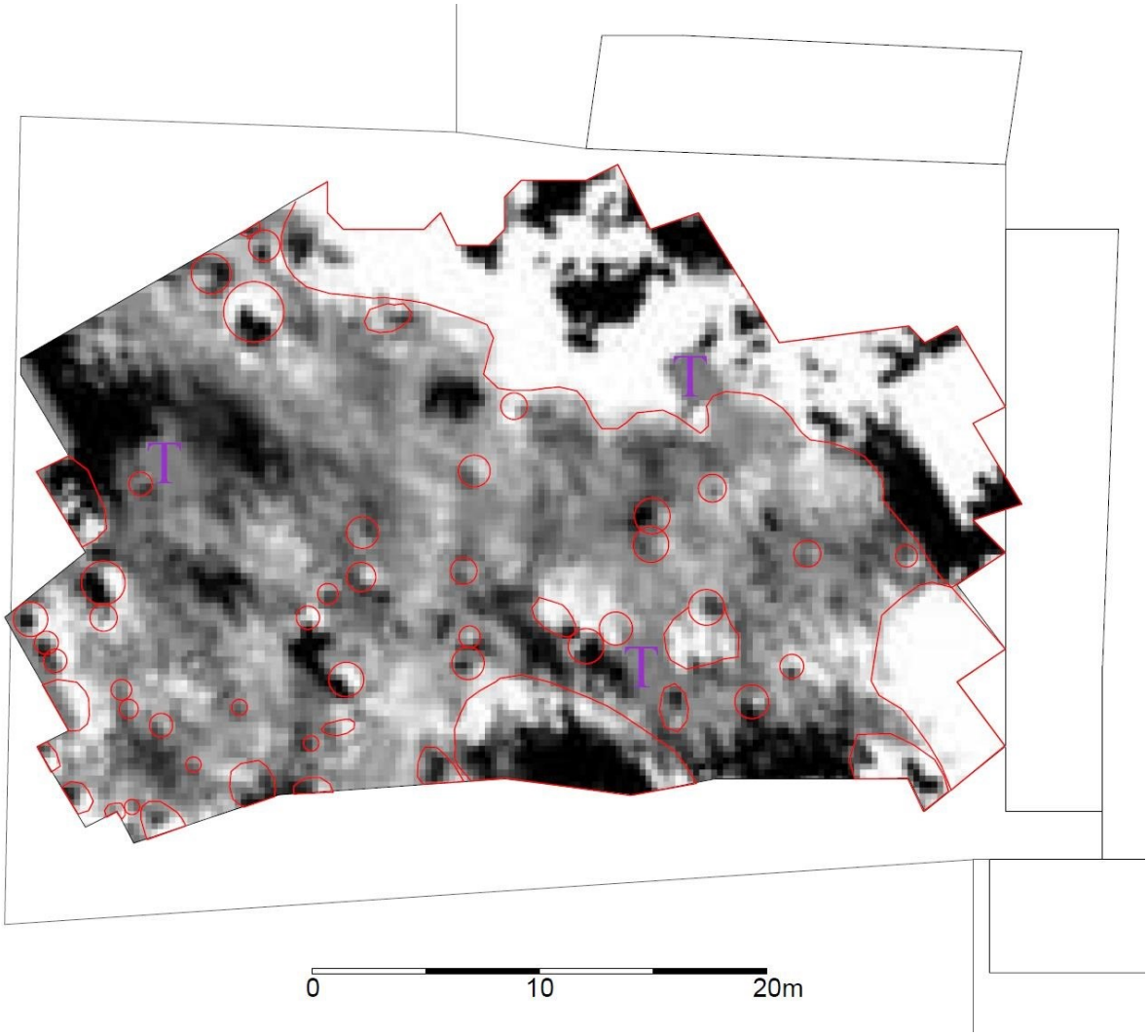

Figure 15: Features interpreted as dipoles (outlined in red), overlaid on the greyscale plot for the Walled Garden Survey Area. The purple 'T's indicate trees.

4.4.3 The negative features shown on the interpretation plot, Figure 16 comprise six linear and four large sub-circular anomalies. The linear outlines are very likely to represent buried walls. The two northernmost of these seem to respect each other in their perpendicular arrangement. The rest, one of which has a return, seem to be on a different alignment to the first two, but respect each other. None of these lines show the same orientation as the current walled garden. The four sub-circular negative features could show the position of voids beneath the ground, but given the setting they are most likely to be accumulations of stone.

4.4.4 All of the positive features shown in Figure 16 are likely to be soil-filled ditches, pits or post-holes. There is no discernible relationship between any of these anomalies and it is not possible to determine what they may represent. It is likely that some of these are in-filled tree-boles associated with the orchard, recorded on the 1875 map (Figure 6). Where they are linear and on the same alignment as and near to the negative features previously described, it is probable that they are robbed-out walls, drainage ditches next to walls, or eaves-drip gullies created by water run-off from roofs. It is also possible that the features all represent garden features from a formal walled garden associated with the rebuilding and development of the site by the Owen family in the 18th century. The collection of short lines parallel and at right-angles to each other towards the eastern end of the garden could be robbed-out walls of a small building, perhaps a privy.

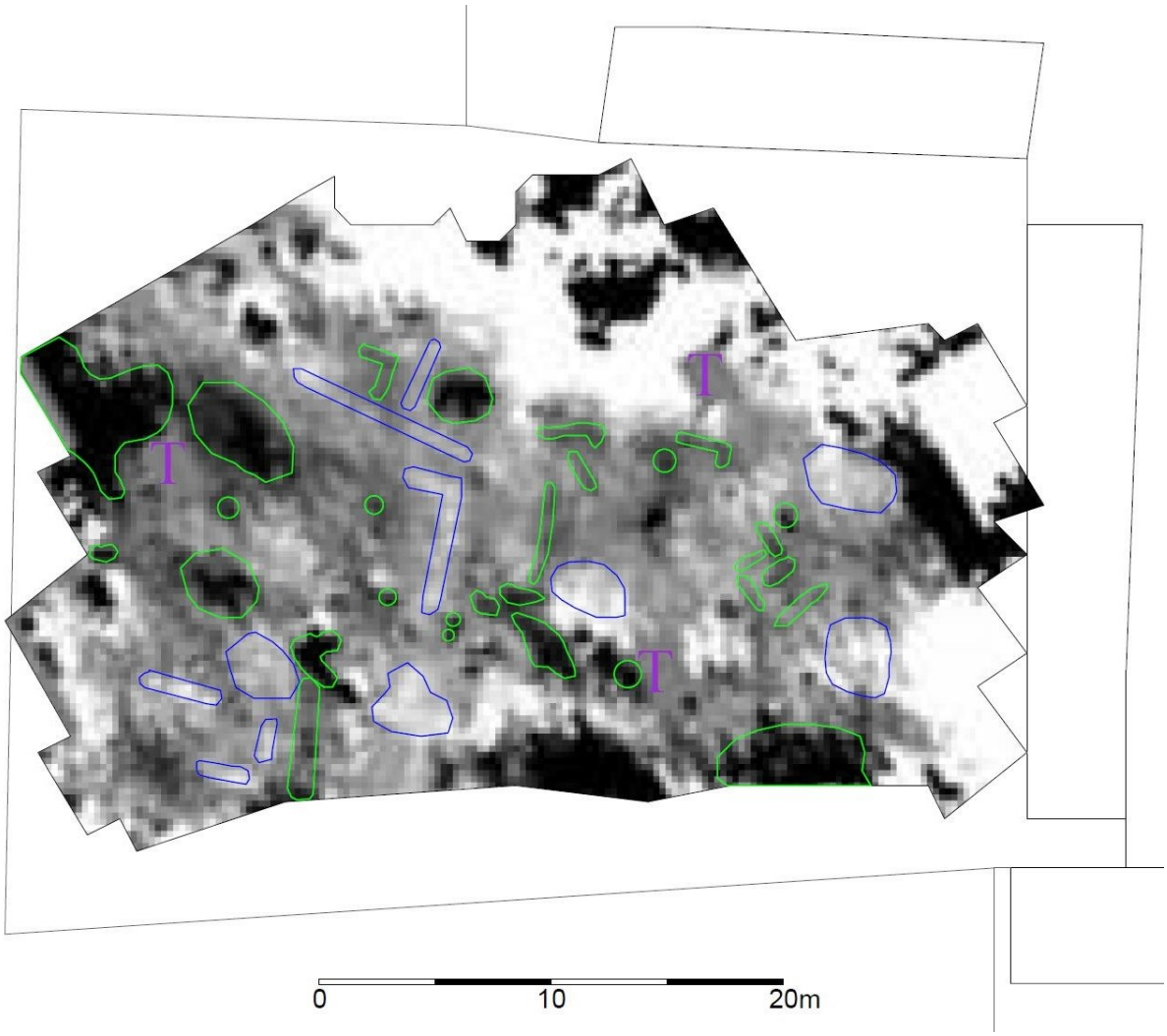

Figure 16: Features interpreted as negative (outlined in blue), and positive (outlined in green), overlaid on the greyscale plot for the Walled Garden Survey Area. The purple 'T's indicate trees.

4.5 Results and Discussion for Survey Area 3, the Field

4.5.1 The data collected in the Field Survey Area south of the walled garden is shown in Figure 17. Due to far more even terrain and far less large dipole signals in this area, a much clearer picture has been obtained than for either of the other two areas.

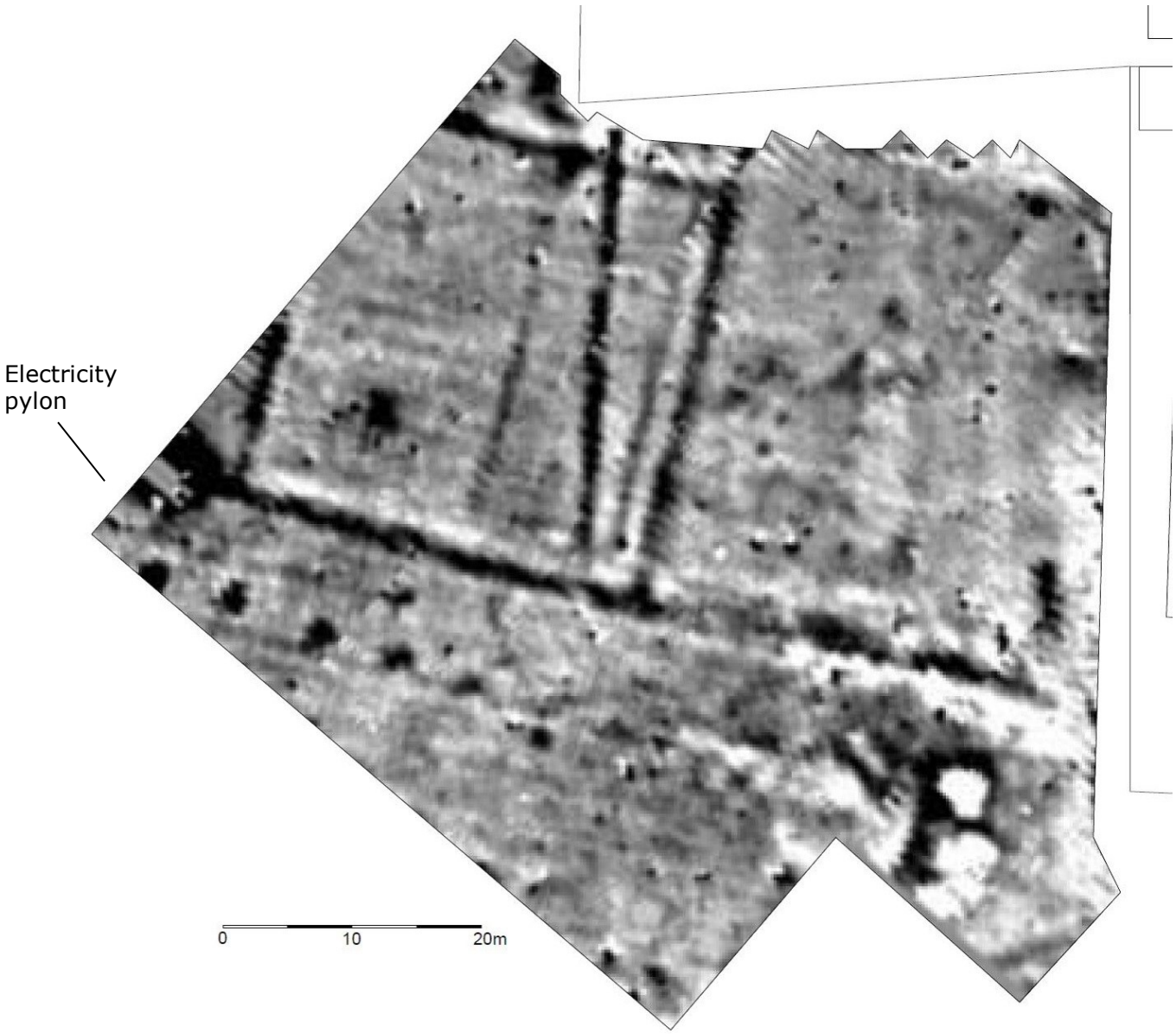

Figure 17: Processed data for the Field Survey Area, as a grey-scale plot, overlaid on local topographical features. The results are presented over a range of ±10nT around the local average value of magnetic field strength.

4.5.2 Some relatively large dipoles can be seen in the eastern half of the image, probably due to modern buried magnetic objects. A horseshoe and remains of farm machinery were collected in this area during informal field walking. An electricity pylon caused disturbance in the western corner of the image. Figure 18 highlights the areas of dipole activity across the whole area, showing the random distribution of small objects seen on most sites, and also some larger features. It is possible that the larger features in the southeast corner of the area are the sites of kilns, hearths or bonfires. The high readings along the eastern edge of the image are probably due to the building material of the sheds nearby.

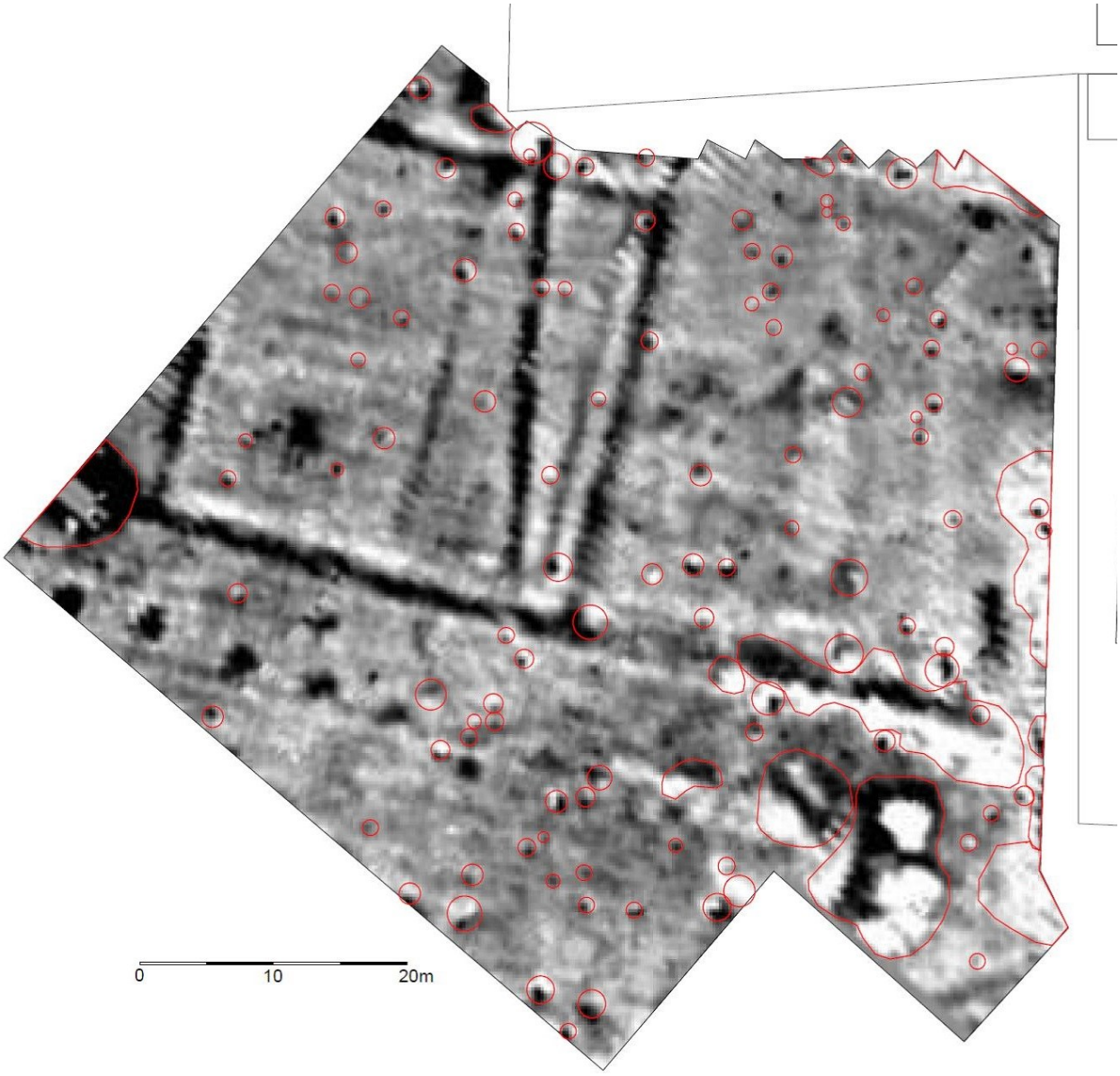

Figure 18: Features interpreted as dipoles (outlined in red), overlaid on the greyscale plot for the Field Survey Area

4.5.3 There is a circular arrangement of small dipoles near to the south corner of the image that could be a coincidental alignment of modern rubbish, but may possibly be something far older. Dipoles can represent burning, so there is a potential the anomalies could represent the remains of bunrt wooden posts of a

structure that had burnt down. From the Bronze Age through to Early Medieval times, circular structures and buildings of this size were common.

4.5.4 There are many very clear positive and negative magnetic features, and these are highlighted in Figures 19-21. The most striking of these are the positive and negative linear features in the northwest of the image forming an almost perfect square (indicated by the letter A in Figures 20 and 21). These could be the in-filled trenches left behind after boundary walls or a small enclosure had been 'robbed out.' Other lines within this square respect its orientation and are probably related to it, however the regularity and number of lines parallel to the east-northeast-to-west-southwest aligned wall are reminiscent of plough marks. The easternmost ditches appear to continue northwards into Survey Area 2 (see Figures 10 and 16). The square feature denoted 'A' is aligned with an old field boundary shown on historic maps (Figure 21) that used to mark the southern extent of the walled garden before it was truncated in the 1960s.

4.5.5 A strong positive line (letter 'B' on Figure 20), probably indicating another soil-filled ditch, runs through the aforementioned square but on a different alignment. Allowing for errors in the mapping, this is very probably the robbed-out wall that was seen on the first and second edition OS maps (Figure 6, 7 and 8), representing the former extent of the walled garden (Figure 21). It was hoped that the original southern end of the walled garden would also have been clearly visible on the survey data (also shown on Figure 21), but this does not seem to be the case. A linear arrangement of dipolar readings is present, which would correspond with this alignment, but the readings are not the sort that would be expected for a backfilled ditch or foundation trench, unless of course it had been backfilled with a number of metal objects causing the dipolar readings. It is noted that the alignment of the southern boundary of the walled garden does approximately align with the southern wall of the square enclosure as identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 21). A short positive linear feature near to the western edge of the field (letter 'C' on Figure 20) seems to be on the alignment of the southern boundary of the walled garden and may therefore be related to it.

4.5.6 In the northeast corner of the area, a negative and a positive linear feature appear to complement each other as a wall and ditch, but it should be noted that their appearance could be due to the distortion at grid edges mentioned in the methodology.

4.5.7 Other negative features not already described are small and amorphous in shape and probably indicate concentrations of stone below ground. This is especially likely along the northern edge of the field, where the farmer remembers much rubble from the field being moved to in order to make the current boundary bank.

4.5.8 Despite some of the remaining positive features having definite curvilinear shape, it is difficult to interpret what they represent. They are soil filled pits, ditches and post-holes. There is a vague alignment of features running southwest from the northeast corner of the field, but bearing in mind the high density of such feature throughout the field it seems likely that it is a coincidence.

4.5.10 The alignment of possible pits south of the square building and running almost parallel to its southern wall is far more convincing however, although their function in this setting can only be guessed at and only intrusive excavation could hope determine what they represent.

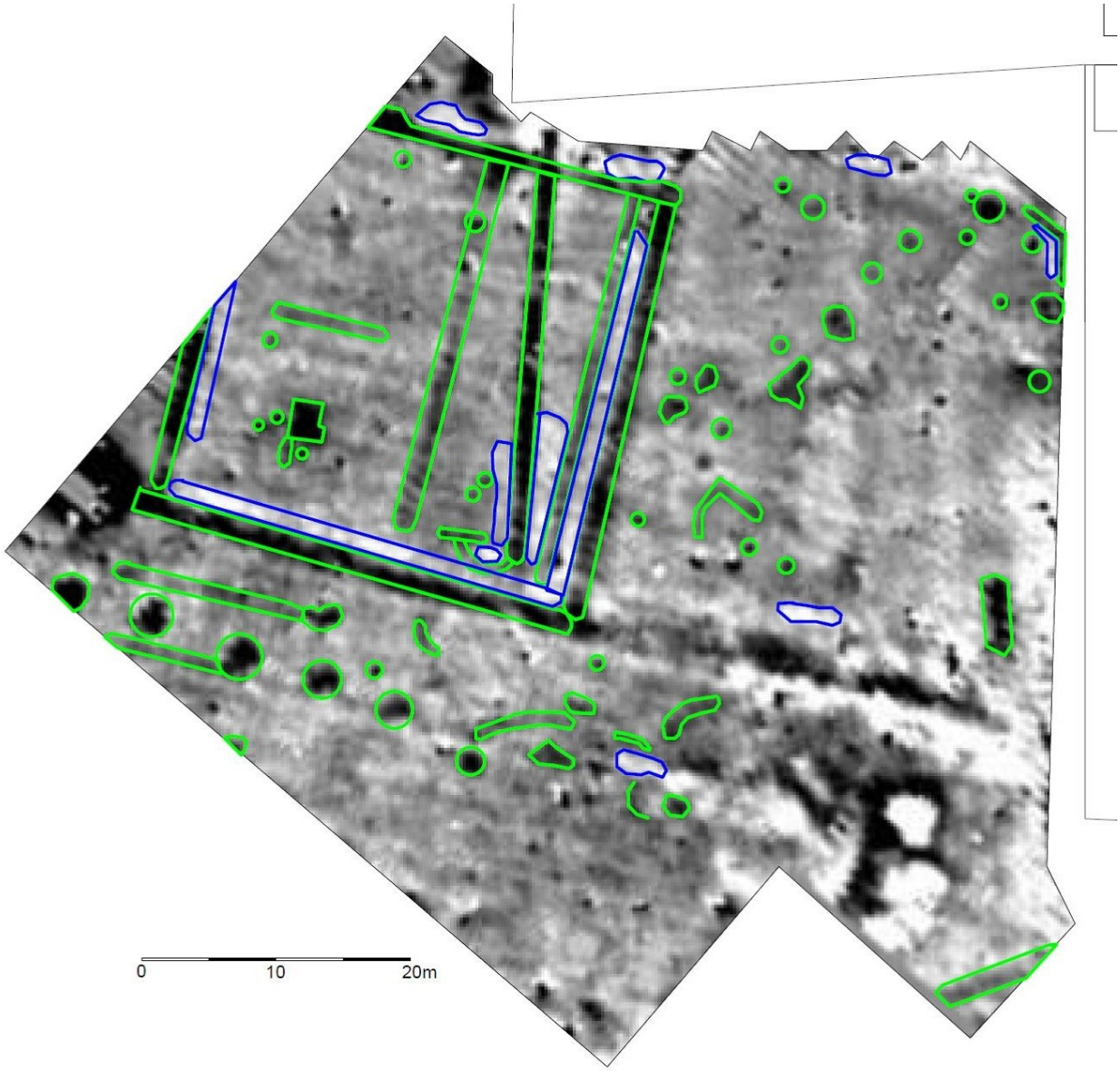

Figure 19: Features interpreted as negative (outlined in blue), and positive (outlined in green), overlaid on the greyscale plot for the Field Survey Area

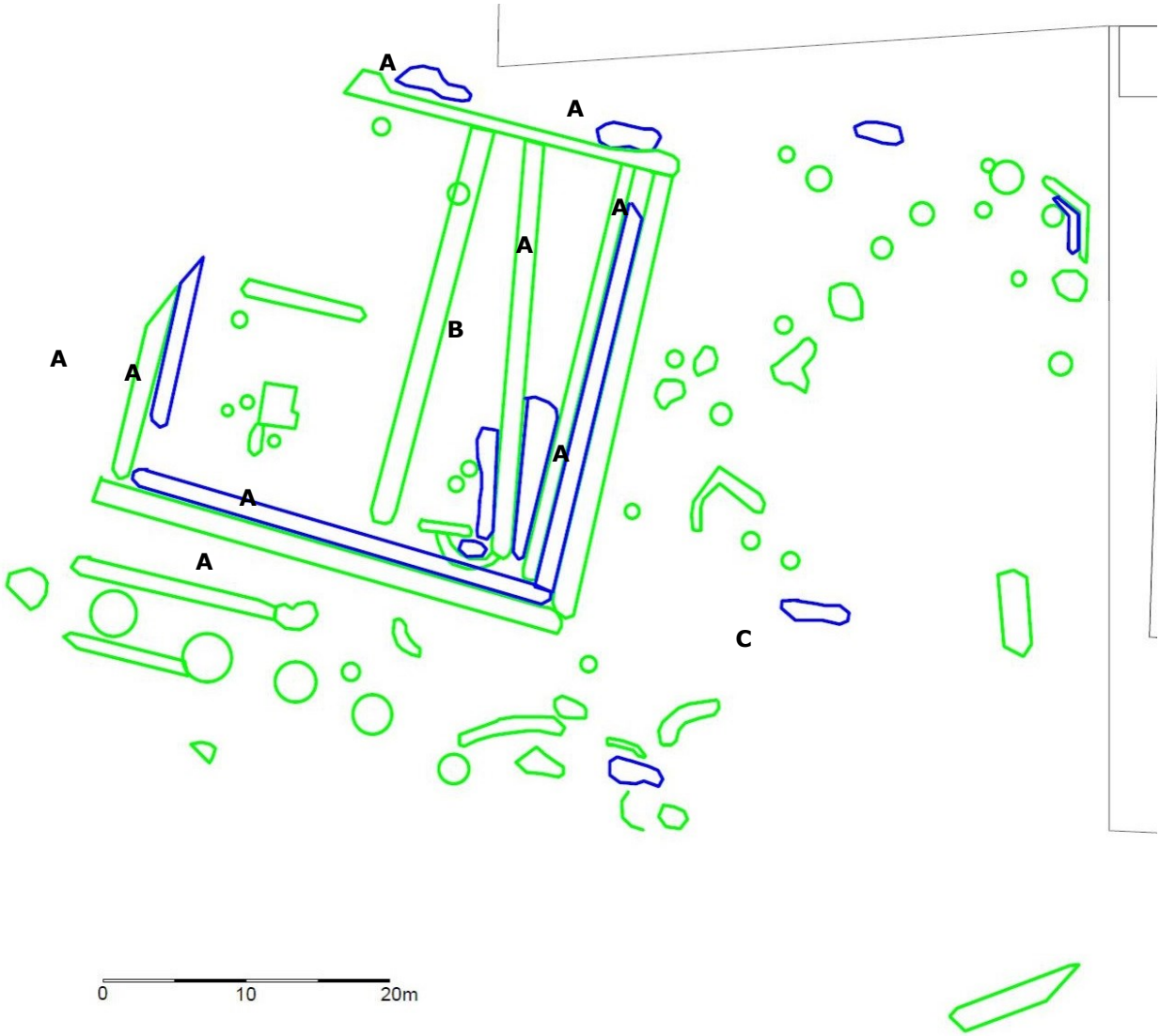

Figure 20: Features interpreted as negative (outlined in blue), and positive (outlined in green), overlaid on the topography for the Field Survey Area

The square feature denoted 'A' is aligned with an old field boundary shown on historic maps that used to mark the southern extent of the walled garden before it was truncated in the 1960s.

A strong positive line denoted 'B', probably indicates another soil-filled ditch, which runs on a different alignment to the square feature 'A'.

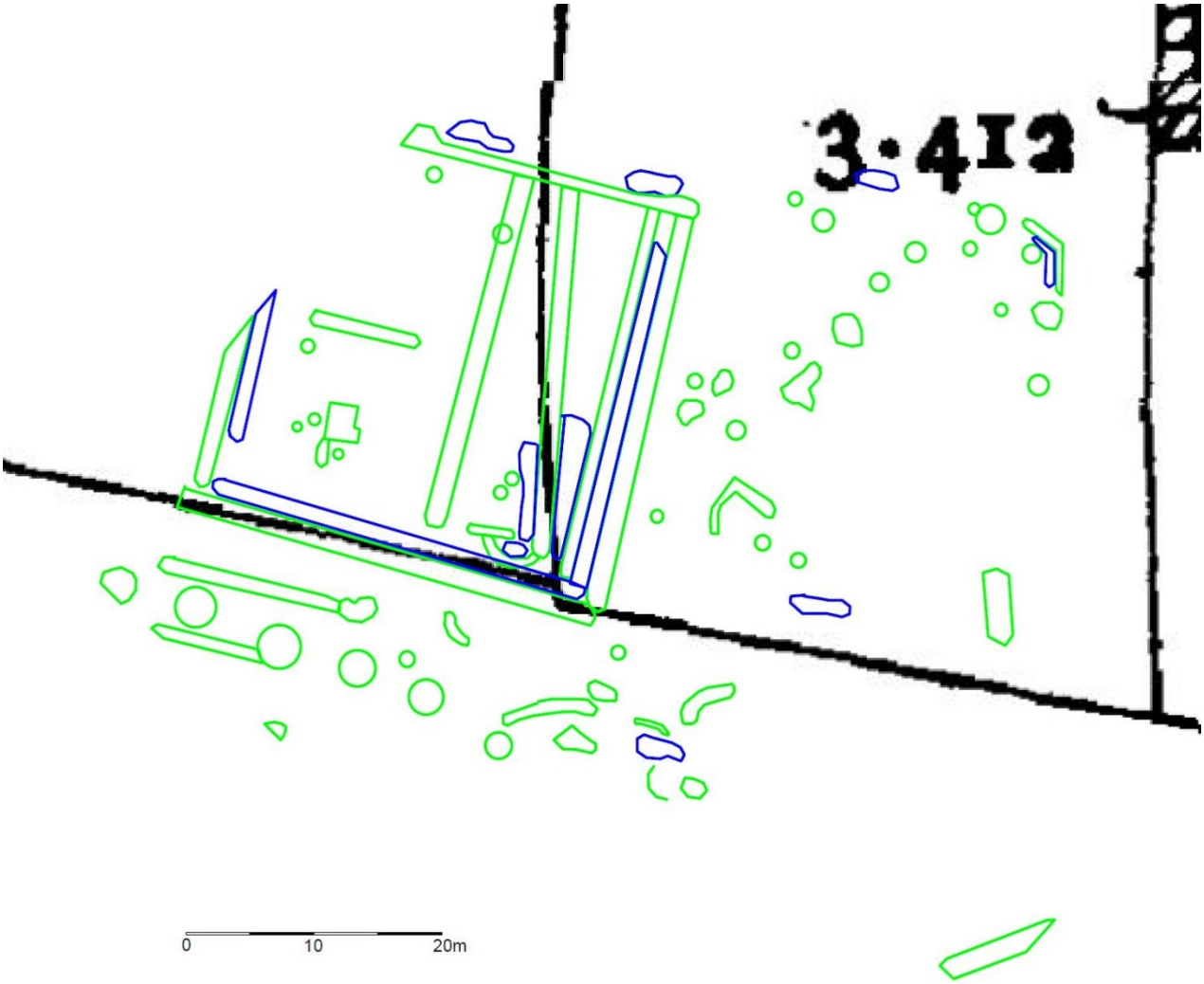

Figure 21: Features interpreted as negative (outlined in blue), and positive (outlined in green), overlaid on the 1908 2nd Edition 1:2500 OS map for the Field Survey Area (approximate location)

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

5.1 Introduction to the Archaeological Excavation

5.1.1 Based on the geophysical survey results, three areas of the walled garden were chosen for intrusive excavation. Three trenches were opened as shown in Figure 22 and Photo 16. All trenches were selected to be away from trees so as to avoid tree roots. Trench 1 was chosen to investigate a feature resembling a large pit and various linear features around it. Trench 2 was positioned to target a probable ditch, the one thought to be an extension of a long ditch revealed by geophysics in the field to the south, and other negative features near to it. Trench 3 was excavated to find out more about a set of positive linear features that seemed to potentially form the robbed out walls of a square building.

5.1.2 The archaeological excavation was undertaken between 18th and 29th April 2016.

5.1.3 The purpose of the excavation was to clarify the results of the geophysical survey, identify the presence or absence of archaeology, and determine the state of preservation of any identified remains, their date, significance and extent.

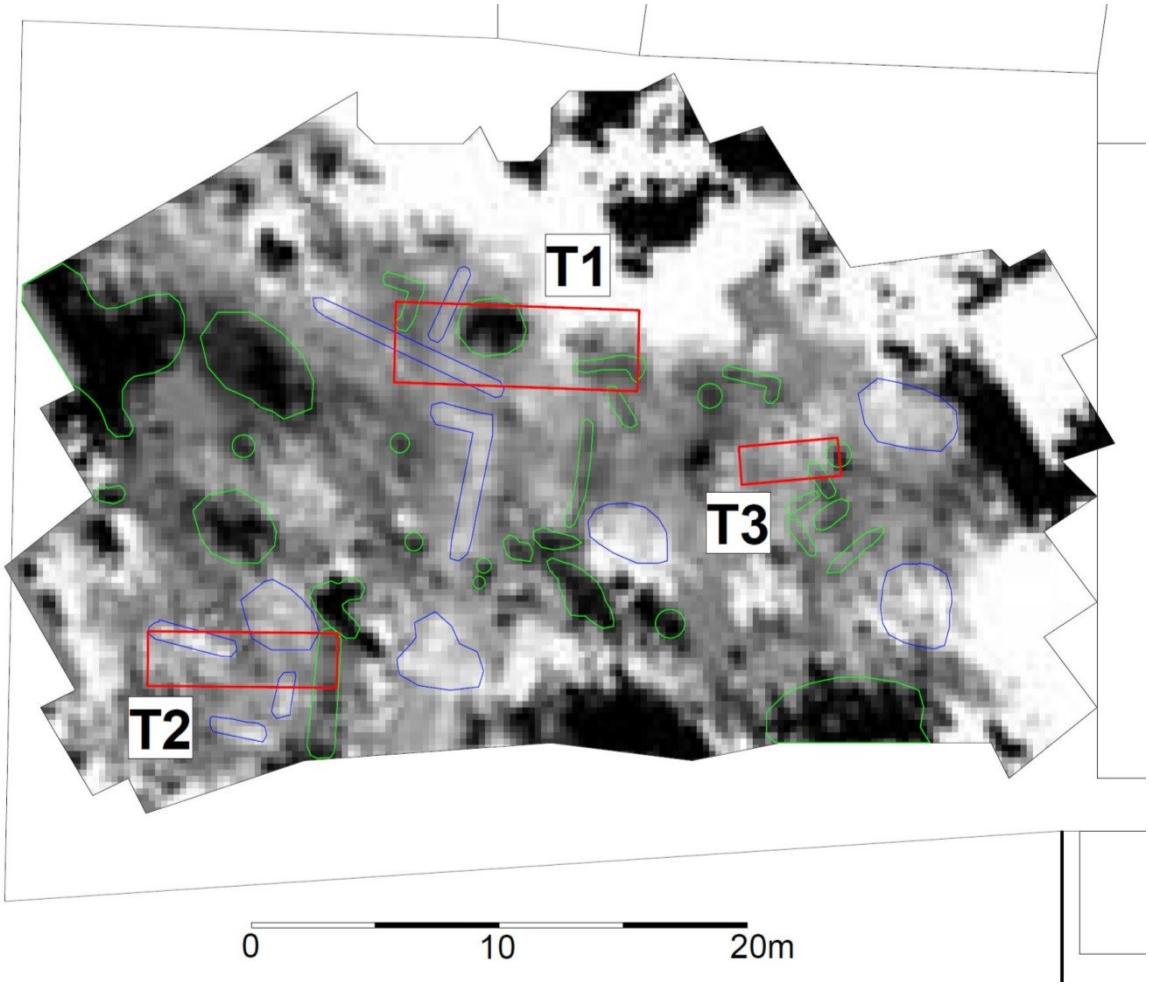

Figure 22: Location map for the three excavation trenches (outlined in red) in the Walled Garden at Great Nash. They are overlaid on the greyscale geophysics results and the interpretation of features with positive and negative magnetism (positive in green, negative in blue).

Photo 16: Great Nash from overhead in August 2016, showing the positions of the still-open trenches in the Walled Garden, Looking north-northeast (Credit: Alice Day)

5.2 Archaeological Excavation Methodology

Fieldwork

5.2.1 The position of each trench was marked out using tape measures. The topsoil was removed using spades, and all subsequent digging was by hand using hand tools.

5.2.2 All archaeological deposits encountered were recorded by archaeological context record sheets, scale drawings and photography. Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to the best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual[2] used by DAT Archaeological Services.

5.2.3 Volunteers who excavated at the site did so under the supervision of experienced staff members of DAT Archaeological Services.

5.2.4 Informal field walking was carried in the large field to the south of the walled garden where geophysical survey had taken place, roughly in an arc around the walled garden up to 90m away from it. DAT staff and volunteers carried out sporadic searches, but the pupils of Cleddau Reach (Llangwm) and Hook primary schools spread out in lines and carried out more systematic survey. They collected a range of artefacts ranging in date from the medieval to modern,

[2] DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology.

and some small unworked flint nodules were also found. A summary of these finds is given in Table 3 in section 5.5. The field-walking exercise with the pupils and the subsequent discussion proved invaluable in preparing them for their later excavation of the topsoil in Trench 3.

Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

5.2.4 All data recovered during the fieldwork has been collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. The *National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives* produced by the Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales has also been adhered to.

5.2.5 Features containing deposits of environmental significance were sampled and have been processed, assessed and analysed. Pottery and flint found at the site has been analysed by specialists and their findings are contained in this report. Animal bone that was discovered has been identified in house by a member of staff with sufficient training for this level of the specialism and this is also described in this report.

5.2.6 A short summary of the project results has already been included in Archaeology in Wales. This final report will be provided to the Heritage Llangwm Project for dissemination. A copy will also be included in the Dyfed Historic Environment Record.

5.2.7 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. The finds and environmental material will be deposited with Pembrokeshire Museum although some material will hopefully be displayed at the Heritage Llangwm visitor centre at St Jerome's Church in Llangwm. All materials included in the archive are listed in section 5.6 of this report.

5.3 Results of the Archaeological Excavation – Trench 1

5.3.1 After topsoil removal and initial trowelling, no obvious features could be discerned yet there were variations in soil type, colour and stone inclusions across the trench, which potentially looked like different dumped layers of material / garden waste. Because of this, and because it would facilitate the organisation of the volunteers, it was decided to continue the excavation using a box-grid method. The trench was divided into eight similarly sized quadrants with areas left between them for baulks, as illustrated in Figure 23 (Photo 17).

Photo 17: Volunteers take a quadrant each for trowelling in Trench 1, looking east

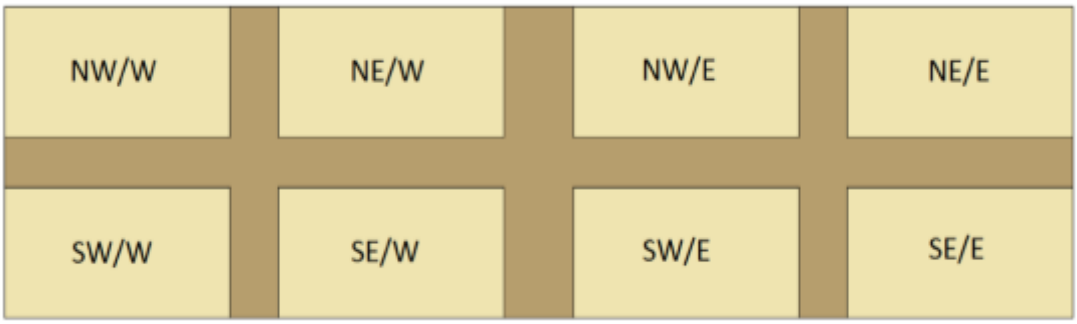

Figure 23: The layout of quadrants in Trench 1 and their labels (not to scale)

5.3.2 At the east end of the trench the turf layer (136), was relatively thin and covered a layer of re-deposited natural, brownish yellow sandy clay and bedrock, layer (103) (Photo 18). It is likely this material derived from the excavation of a modern cesspit a few metres to the north. This layer extended beyond the trench edges to the north and east and had a maximum depth of 0.25m. It projected into the trench by about 1.6m southwards, as seen in its west-facing section (Figure 24), and about 2.7m westwards, as seen in the south-facing section of that half of the trench (Figure 25).

Photo 18: South-facing section at eastern end of Trench 1, showing layers of redeposited material: yellow natural (103), on brown soil (130), and the patch of whitish crushed stone (104) on top of buried soil (102).

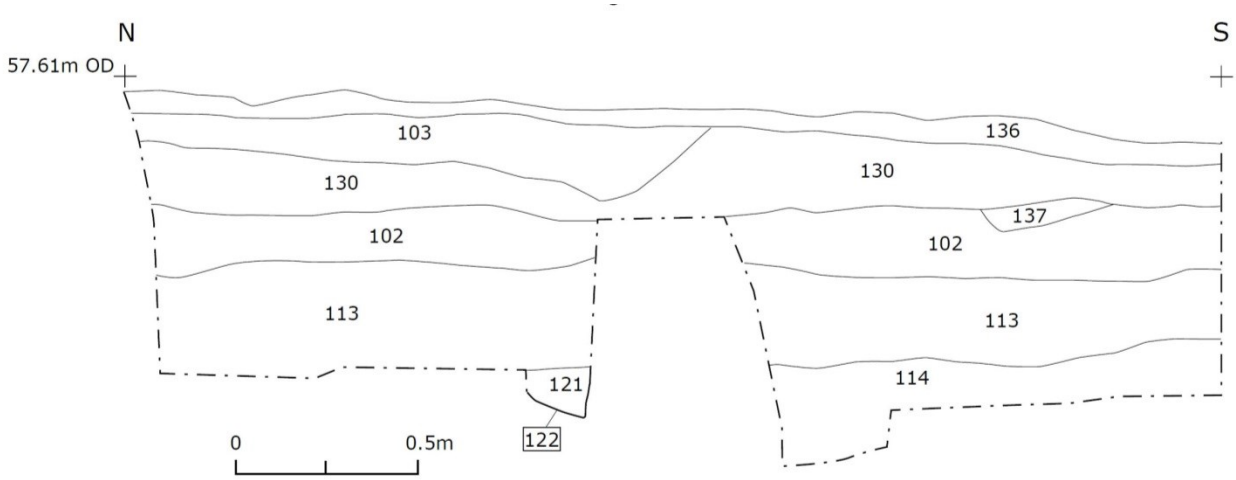

Figure 24: West-facing section of Trench 1 (at its east end)

5.3.3 Beneath deposit (103) at the east end of the trench there was another layer of redeposited material (130), which comprised a very dark brown friable

loam (Photo 18) interpreted as topsoil excavated and dumped directly on the former ground surface during the creation of the previously described modern cess pit. It is likely that it merged to some extent with the topsoil layer (101) seen in the western end of the trench. It overlay the subsoil (102) to a relatively even thickness of about 0.20m. As shown in the section drawings in Figures 24, 25 and 26, deposit (130) extended beyond the trench edges to the north, east and south. It also extended beyond this half of the trench to the west, but its western edge was hidden within one of the baulks.

5.3.4 The subsoil layer (102) was found throughout Trench 1, averaging 0.25m in depth. It would appear to have been slightly darker and humus-rich at the eastern end of the trench, in comparison to the western half, perhaps due to it being sealed beneath the dumped material derived from the cess pit. Topsoil (101) covered the western half of the trench.

5.3.5 Small finds for all areas of the excavation are summarised at the end of section 5 in Table 4. Medieval, Post-Medieval and modern pottery sherds were found throughout layers (101) and (102). Only a few medieval pottery sherds were present in topsoil layers (101) and (102). Other artefacts from these layers included fragments of clay pipe, glass, metal, ceramic drainpipe, roofing slate, brick, lime, coal, charcoal and animal bone, all of Post-Medieval and modern date. Modern plastic was also present. One fragment of flint debitage was found in buried top soil (102). In the topsoil (101), two attractive glass bottles were found, both clear and about 10cm tall, one squat with '89' on its base, and the other narrow with 'poisonous' on its side (Photo 19). The large number of finds in the topsoil is thought to be due to the walled garden being a convenient place for rubbish disposal over the years, with this part of it being particularly near to the house.

Photo 19: The two glass bottles recovered from the topsoil (101) of Trench 1

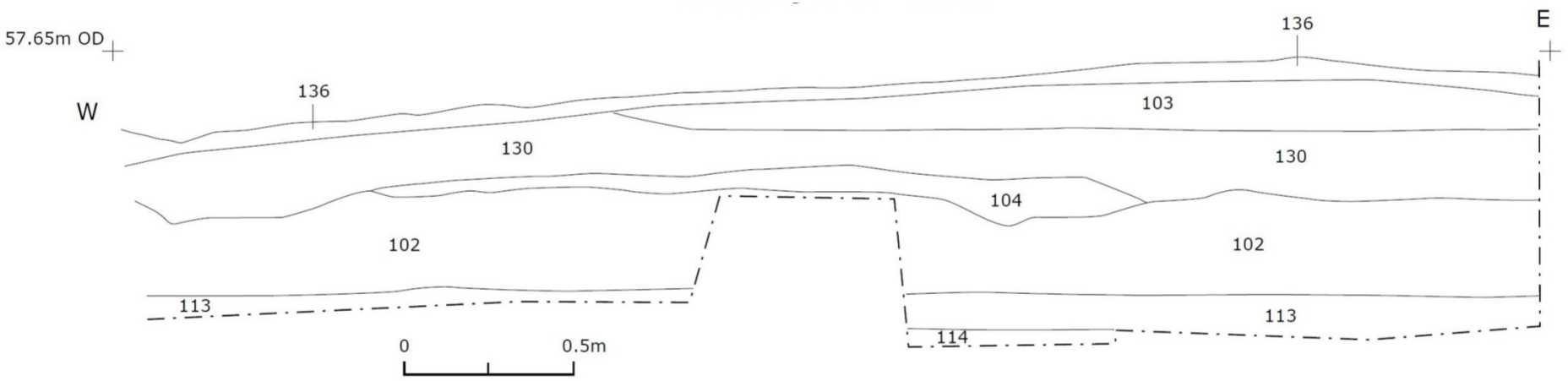

Figure 25: South facing section of eastern half of Trench 1

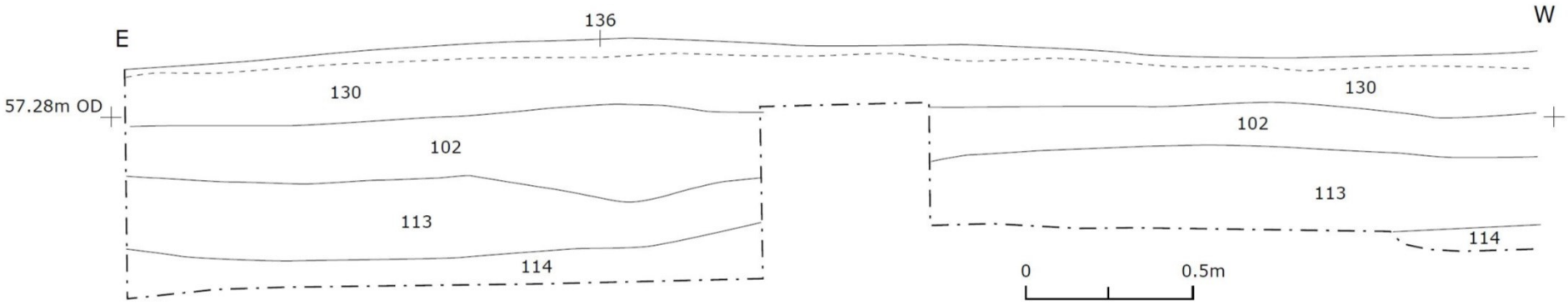

Figure 26: North facing section of eastern half of Trench 1

5.3.6 Layer (104), shown in the south-facing section of the east end of the trench (Photo 7; Figure 25), was a small patch of very compacted, crushed, light greyish brown and yellowish white stone. It extended into the trench by about 0.30m. At the trench edge, its east-west extent was approximately 2.3m in length. It was interpreted as a dump of building material, including lime mortar which may also have derived from the excavation of the cess pit.

5.3.7 Across the whole of the eastern half of the trench, under the buried subsoil (102), was layer (113), thought to have been a cultivation horizon (Figures 24-28). It was a dark orangey brown silty clay, with occasional small stones and small amounts of coal and charcoal. It had an average depth of about 0.30m, but its full depth was not excavated in every quadrant in which it was recorded. Medieval pottery was found throughout this layer. Post-Medieval and modern finds were also present, including pottery and glass. Un-dateable pieces of roof slate and iron nails were also present.

5.3.8 At the interface between layers (102) and (113), the partial skeleton of a collie-sized dog was discovered, still partially articulated (Photos 20-22). Limited study of the remains concluded that the dog had been elderly, probably female, and had suffered from a painful and debilitating condition resulting from the fusion of two of its lumbar (lower) vertebrae. No pit or grave could be seen for the animal burial. The number of bones missing and the partial disarticulation were consistent with scavenging of the animal's remains after it died or was laid here. The date of the dog burial is not known.

Photo 20: Remains of a dog at the interface between deposits (102) and (113): Part of the skull, some of the vertebrae and three longbone fragments

Photo 21: The right lower hindleg and foot belonging to the partial dog skeleton found at the interface between deposits (102) and (113)

Photo 22: The partial dog skeleton after cleaning, with a 0.5m scale

5.3.9 In quadrant SE/E excavation continued into the layer beneath deposit (113), which was firm mid brownish-orange silty-clay with very few inclusions, layer (114). A sherd of Bellarmine pottery of early Post-Medieval date was found within this deposit, but no other finds were recovered. Deposit (114), or one very like it, was also encountered when five small sondages were sunk into the quadrants at the eastern end of Trench 1 (see trench plans, Figures 29 and 30, and section drawings, Figures 24 and 27). It was thought that layer (114) could be a colluvial (hill-wash) deposit.

5.3.10 Two features were visible in the east end of Trench 1 during excavation of layer (113). One of these, cut [122] and fill (121), was found in the southeast corner of quadrant NE/E. Only part of the feature was visible within this quadrant, however it was not found on the other side of the baulk in quadrant SE/E implying a long narrow feature projecting to the east beyond the trench edge, measuring *c.*1.4m by 0.3m (Photo 23, Figures 24 and 27). The only finds recovered from this pit were two medieval pottery sherds, one of which was decorated (Appendix III).

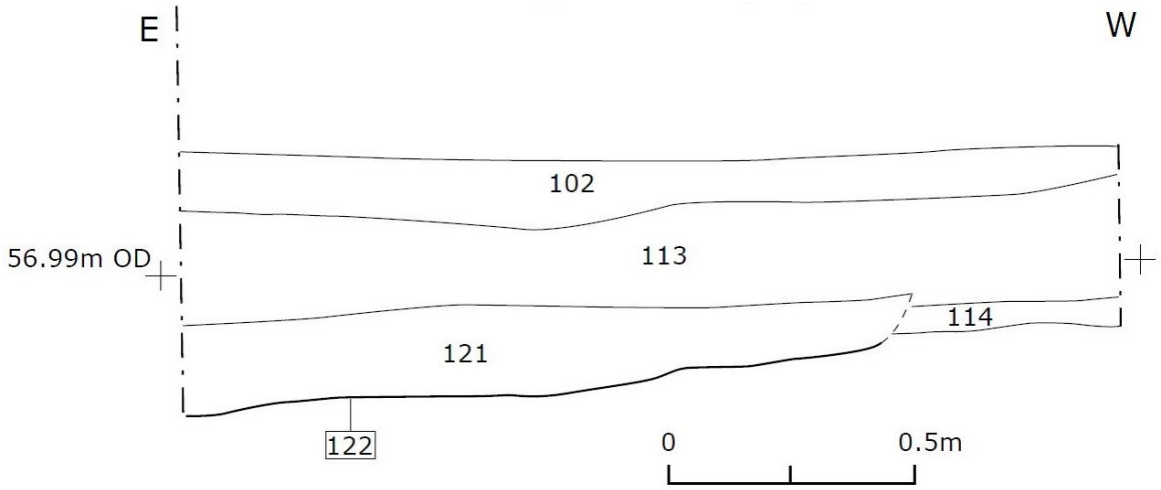

Figure 27: North-facing section of Quadrant NE/E in Trench 1

Photo 23: Excavated pit [122] in quadrant NE/E in Trench 1, with 0.5m and 1m scales

5.3.11 The other feature was at the east end of Trench 1 was discovered in quadrant SW/E, and appeared roughly teardrop shaped in plan, cut [120] and fill (119). It did not extend into quadrants SE/E or NW/E. Its visible size within the trench was *c.*0.6m x 0.7m (Photo 24, Figures 28 & 29). One medieval pottery sherd was recovered from this presumed shallow pit.

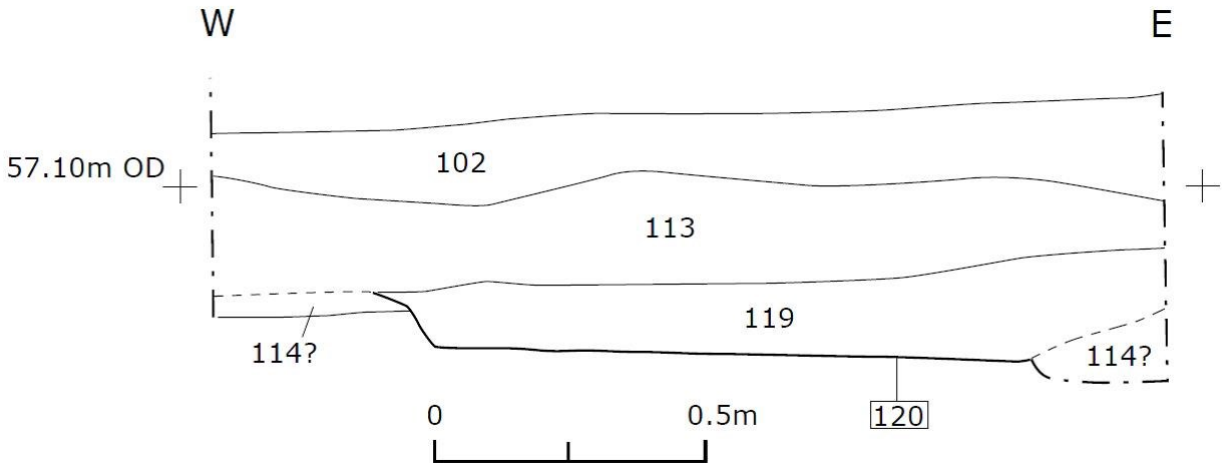

Figure 28: South-facing section of quadrant SW/E in Trench 1

Photo 24: Excavated Pit [120] in quadrant SW/E in Trench 1, with 0.5m and 1m scales

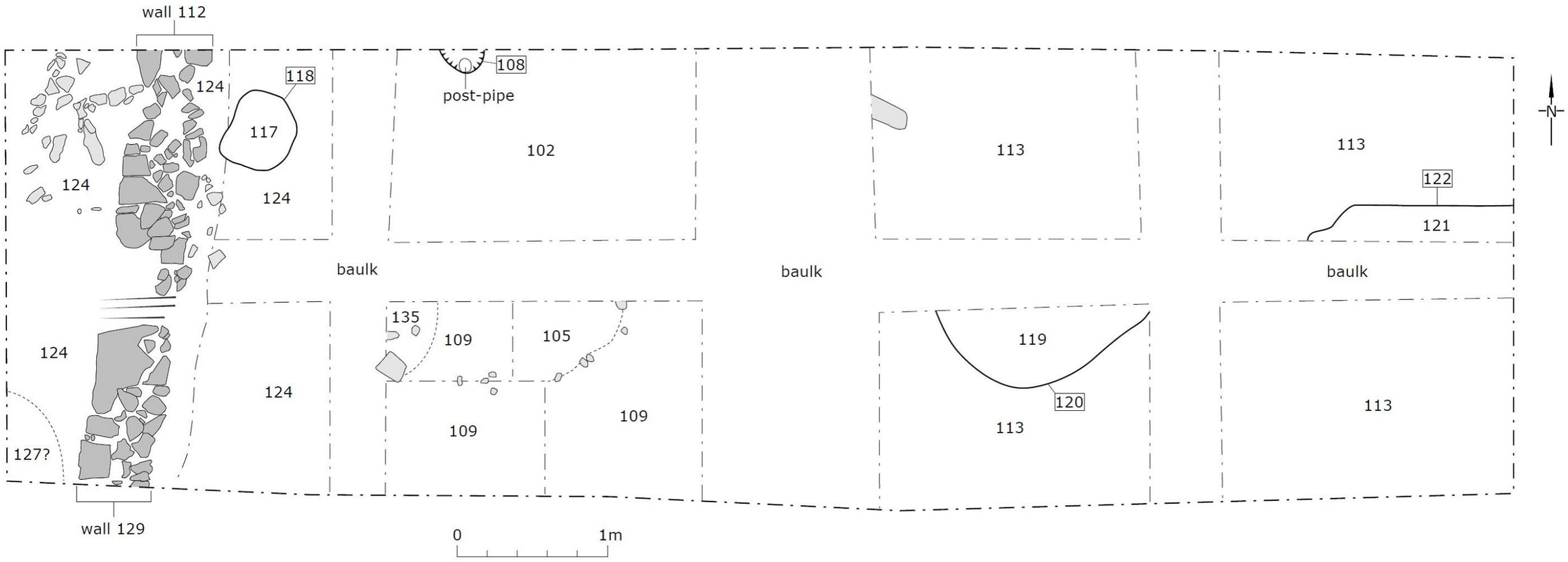

Figure 29: Plan of Trench 1, midway through the excavation

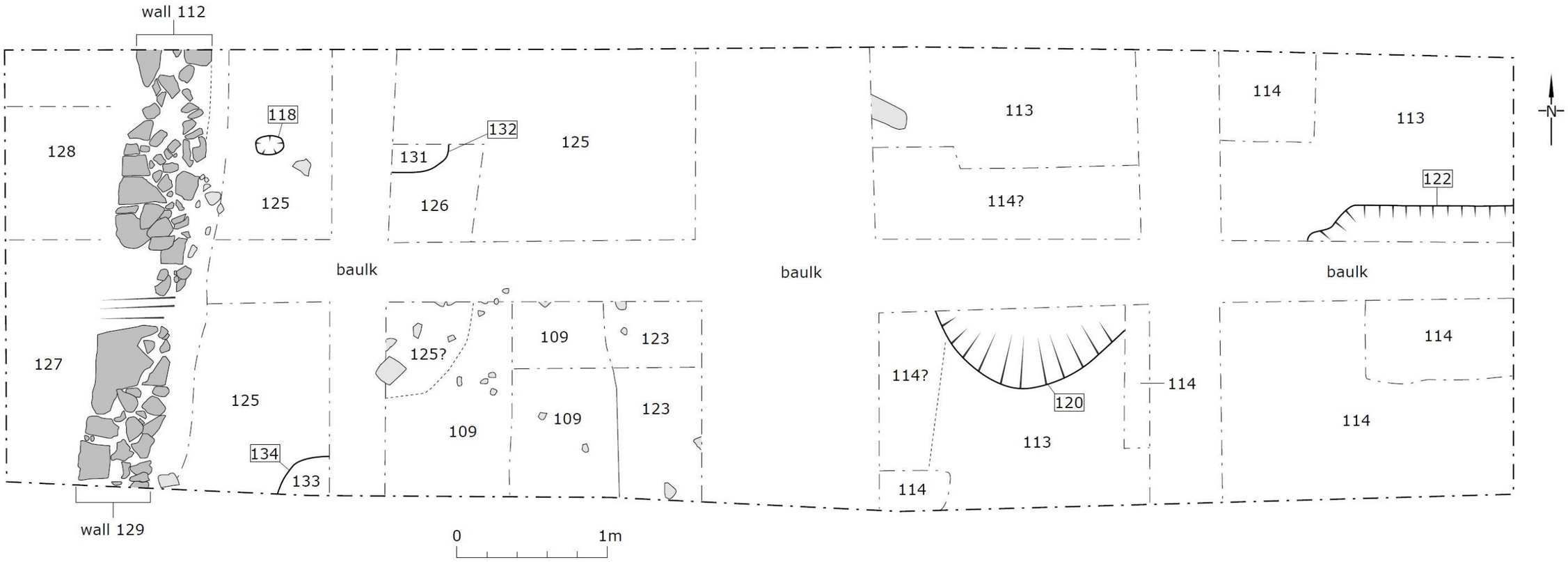

Figure 30: Plan of Trench 1, end of excavation

5.3.12 More features were present in the western end of Trench 1 compared to the east. Underneath the subsoil layer (102) that covered the whole trench, three extensive layers were encountered: (125) in the northeast, (124) in the west and (109) in the southwest (Figures 29 and 30). Layer (125) was a friable dark brownish-orange sandy silty-clay with occasional small stones. It contained medieval pottery, roofing slate, a piece of prehistoric flint debitage and a large lump of iron slag of unknown date. A large part of a 12th – 13th century cooking pot of Ham Green Fabric B was recovered from this layer, and is shown is Photo 25. Although it originally looked like a large substantial piece, it had cracked into numerous smaller pieces and was block lifted.

5.3.13 The western extent of (125) was not clearly defined and appeared to dip under layer (124) (Figure 31). To the south the layer may have dipped beneath layer (109). It was not evident in the eastern end of the trench, although it is possible it represents a similar layer to (113). A roughly circular post hole [108], fill (107), had been cut into the top of layer (125), measuring about 0.30m in diameter. It projected from the northern trench edge so its total size is not known. A possible off centre post-pipe was discerned within it (Figure 29; Photo 26).

Photo 25: Rob carefully excavating a cracked piece of a large medieval cooking pot in quadrant NE/W in Trench 1

Photo 26: Posthole [108] with its off-centre post-pipe, cut through Layer (125) at the northern edge of the Trench 1, with 0.25m and 0.5m scales

5.3.14 Deposit (109) was encountered below (102) in most of quadrant SE/W (Figure 29). It was not identified within the adjacent quadrants. It was a very firm layer of mid brown silty clay mottled with orange and containing occasional medieval pottery sherds and animal bone, and a few small fragments of modern glass and china. It was very compacted and difficult to trowel and it was at first thought to represent a rough beaten earth/clay floor. In the eastern part of the quadrant it was only about 0.05 – 0.07m deep, whereas elsewhere it was at least 0.10m in depth, and was not bottomed.

5.3.15 Adjacent to the northern baulk in quadrant SE/W was a patch of looser material (105) that was only *c.*0.07m deep and did not have a discernible cut and so was interpreted as a floor-levelling repair patch within (109). It consisted of compacted friable a mid orange-brown sandy-clayey-silt, with occasional charcoal and frequent rounded stones and medieval pottery. It was not present beyond the baulk in quadrant NE/W. Within quadrant SE/W its plan-form was a quarter-circle, with a radius of *c.*0.5m (Photo 27). Another possible floor-levelling repair (135) was excavated in the northwest corner of the same quadrant (Photo 28; Figure 29).

5.3.15 In quadrant SE/W a further deposit (123) emerged under (109) along its eastern edge, 0.6om in width (Figure 30). Similar in colour to (109), it was friable, more orange and siltier in comparison, containing occasional small stones, and occasional small fragments of coal and charcoal. Medieval pottery was found within this layer along with a highly corroded unidentifiable ferrous item. As deposit (123) was quite dissimilar to both (113) on the other side of the baulk to the east and (125) on the other side of the baulk to the north, it was thought most likely to be a lower part of the possible flooring material (109).

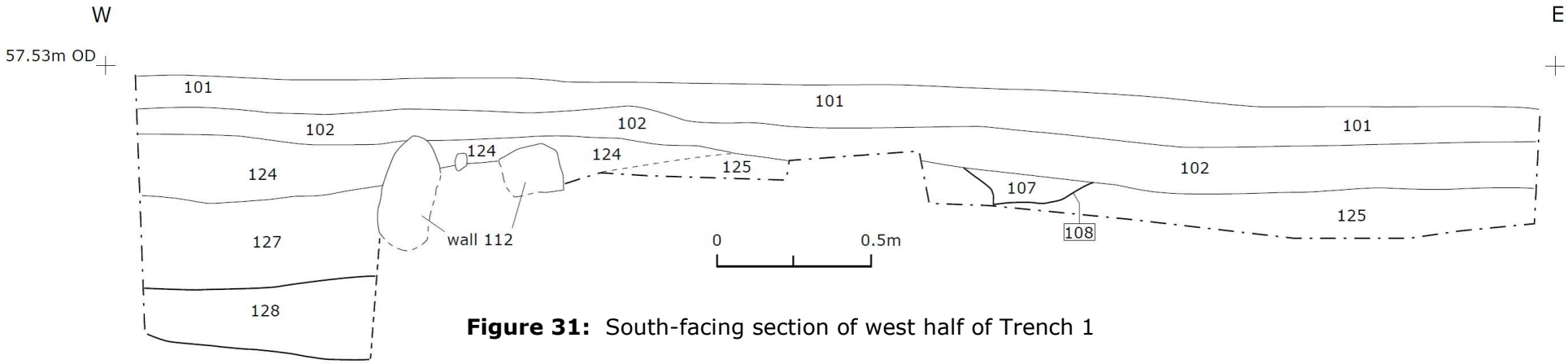

Figure 31: South-facing section of west half of Trench 1

Photo 27: Looking south at possible floor patching (105) in possible floor (109) in quadrant SE/W, Trench 1, with 0.25m scale

Photo 28: Looking north at another possible floor patch (135) in floor (109) in quadrant SE/W, Trench 1, with 0.25m and 0.5m scales

5.3.16 Context number (124) was a firm light greyish brown deposit of silty clay that sat below (102) in quadrants NW/W and SW/W (Figure 29). It contained occasional small-medium stones, medieval pottery sherds and animal bone fragments. It just covered a wall (112) which ran roughly north-south through the trench. It had a maximum depth of 0.17m (Figure 31). On the west of the wall it had a more consistent depth averaging 0.20m.

5.3.17 A pit [118] was observed cut into layer (124), sub-circular in plan with a diameter of *c.*0.25m (Figure 29). The fill (117) was compact but loose when trowelled and a dark greyish-brown colour with a texture of clay-silt and loam. It contained numerous animal bones (Photo 29). Excavation revealed the articulated skeletons of two small mammals, a young ferret and a young cat, and also the partial disarticulated remains of a young lamb/goat kid. The cat had been laid on its right side with its head to the west, and the ferret beside it, to its north, on its left side with its head to the east. Upon closer inspection it could be seen that a very small kitten was present and its position in relation to the skeleton of the young cat suggested that it was pre-natal. The position of the lamb/goat bones suggested that it had been laid on top of the other mammals on its right side with its head to the west. The missing parts of its skeleton could have been scavenged, or removed during gardening activities. All four skeletons can be seen *in situ* in Photo 30, and Photo 31 shows the pit after excavation with a depth of about 20cm. Photos 32-34 show the bones after cleaning, and, where possible, rearrangement of the skeletons.

Photo 29: Small lamb/goat bones showing in the top of fill (117) in pit [118] in quadrant NW/W in Trench 1, with 0.25m and 0.5m scales, looking north

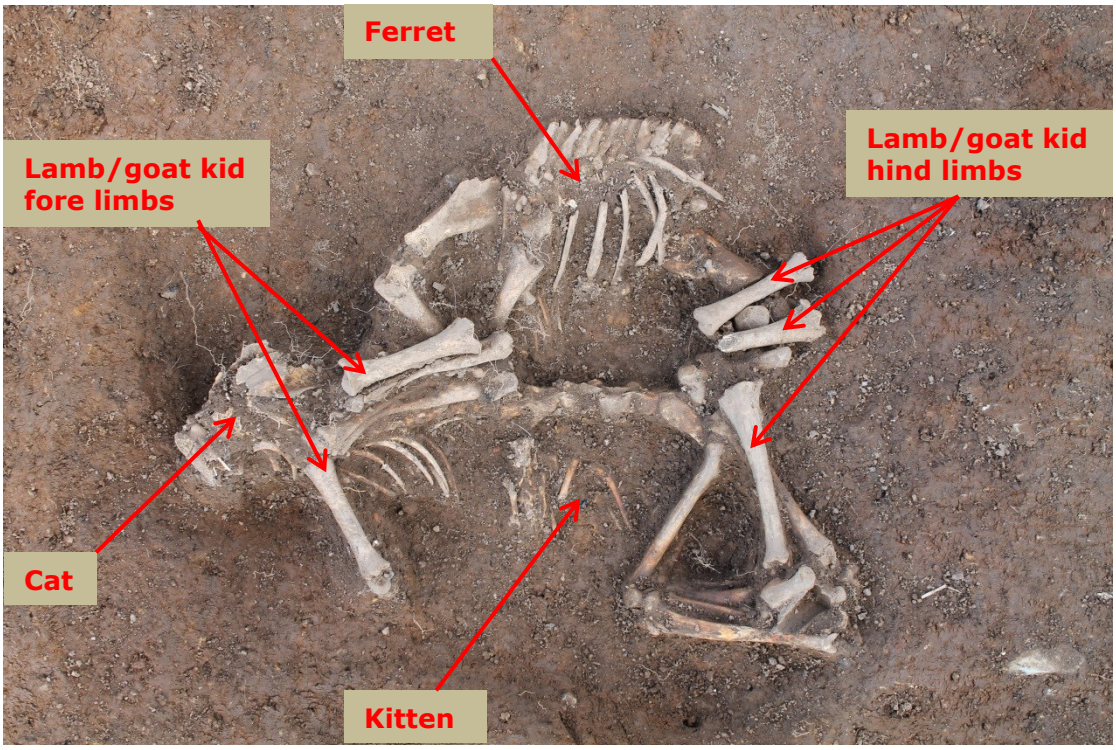

Photo 30: The small mammal skeletons discovered in the fill (117) of pit [118], looking north. The lower hind limb of the lamb/goat kid is 0.07m long.

Photo 31: Pit [118] in quadrant NW/W after excavation of the faunal remains, looking north, with 0.25m and 0.5m scales

Photo 32: The skeleton of the young cat found in pit [118], with the long bones of its unborn kitten at centre-bottom. The scale is in centimetres.

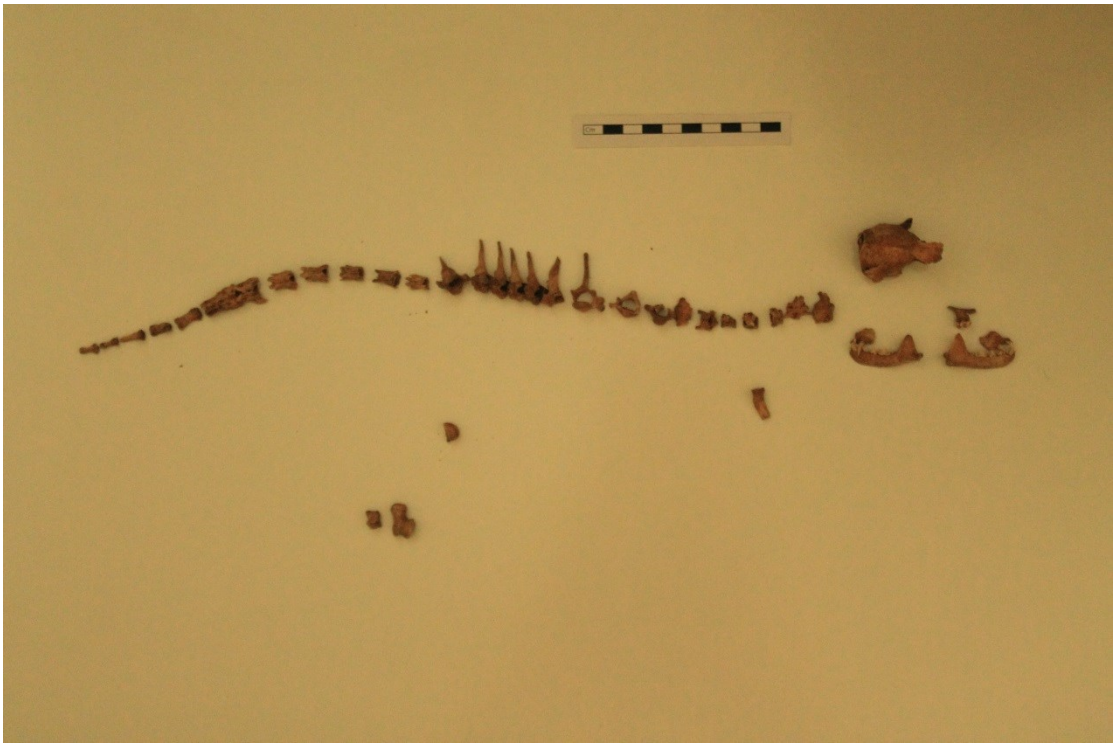

Photo 33: The skeleton of the young ferret found in Pit [118], with scale is in centimetres

Photo 34: The bones belonging to a young lamb/goat kid, found in pit [118], with a scale in centimetres

5.3.18 As noted above, layer (124) covered the remains of a wall. Photo 35 shows wall (112) beginning to emerge in quadrant NW/W. A probable continuation of the wall (129) was revealed at a slightly lower level in quadrant SW/W (Photo 36). The baulk between the two walls was removed and this revealed a gap in the wall. It was not obvious whether this gap was for a former doorway opening or whether it was a section that had been robbed of its stone. The two stretches of wall, (112) and (129) did seem to be constructed differently, with the northern (112) looking better built. This may have just been due to the fact that wall (129) did not survive to the height that (112) had.

5.3.19 Both sections of the wall were about 0.55m in width and following excavation on their western side, were revealed to survive to a depth of *c.*0.8m deep in section for wall (112) and *c.*0.6m deep in section for wall (129). The western elevation of the wall is shown in Figure 32 and its profile in Figure 31. Further oblique views along the walls are shown in Photos 35 and 36. The wall was roughly coursed with clay bonding in some places. Quite large stones make up the west face making it neater in appearance than the east face, probably suggesting that the western face was outside of the structure, which would tally with surface (109) if its interpretation as an internal floor is correct.

5.3.20 The walls appeared to be built into a layer (127) of friable light-brown clayey-silt that extended beyond all of the trench edges. This must have been the infill for either a feature such as a ditch or terracing in the ground surface. The wall had been built on the top of the eastern edge of this cut/terrace. This deposit contained occasional small stones, small fragments of charcoal and coal, and medieval pottery. A sondage was excavated in the northern part of this context to determine its depth and the nature of any deposits below it. It was found to be approximately 0.3m deep (Figures 31 and 32) and the deposit below, layer (128), was excavated to a depth of 0.27m but not bottomed. This deposit was greyer than (127) and contained hardly any inclusions save for very

occasional small stones and coal flecks. Layer (128) was the lower fill associated with the feature or backfilled terrace containing (127).

Photo 35: Wall (112) being revealed under Deposit (124) in NW/W quadrant, Trench 1

Photo 36: Looking north at the Wall running north-south through the western end of Trench 1, with wall (129) in the foreground and (112) beyond the gap

Photo 37: Looking south at walls (112) and (129) beyond it, western end of Trench 1

Photo 38: Looking north at walls (129) and (112) in the western end of Trench 1, with the overgrown medieval ruins beyond

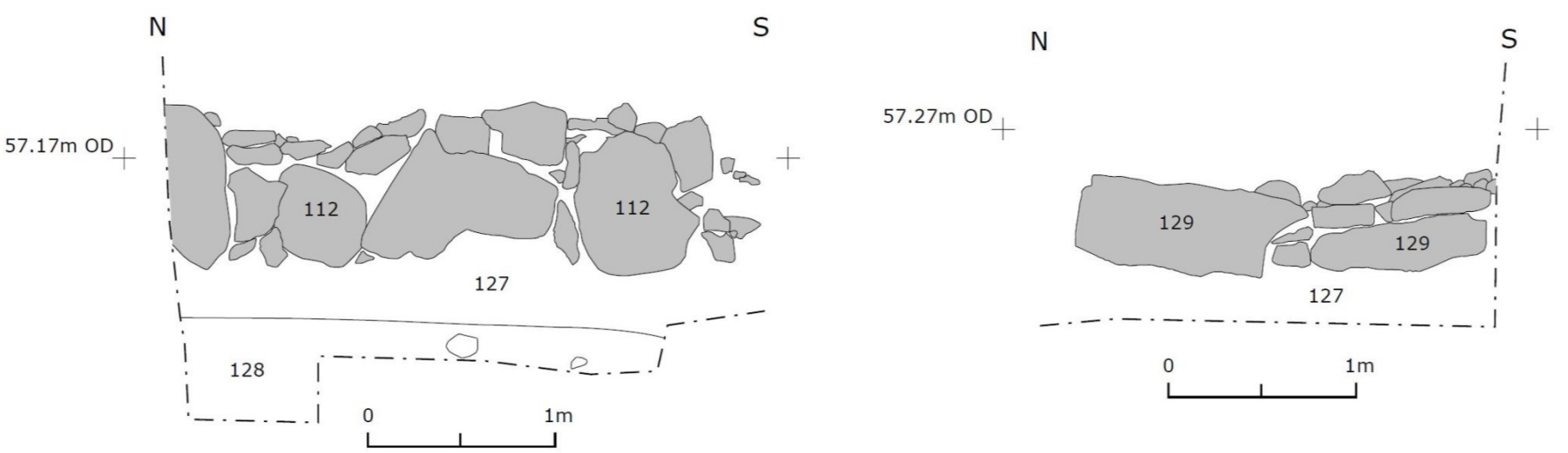

Figure 32: Western elevations of wall sections (112) and (129) at the western end of Trench 1
(Note that this is drawn in two sections and does not constitute a full elevation across the western face of the wall)

5.3.21 In the southeast corner of quadrant SE/W a probable pit [134] containing fill (133) was observed on the last day of the dig after the surface had weathered (Figure 30). There was no time excavate it. The pit extended beyond the quadrant edges to the east and south but looked to be circular in plan, with a radius of about 0.3m. The deposit was mid-brown friable clayey silt, and seemed to have hardly any inclusions

5.3.22 A test pit was excavated in the southwest corner of quadrant NE/W in order to check the depth of context (125), and almost immediately a different context (126) was encountered. This was a firm, brownish-orange, sandy silty clay, with occasional small-medium stones. The test pit was dug approximately 0.6m square and 0.25m deep. At about 0.2m down a different colour layer (131) was seen its northwest corner (Figures 30, 33 and 34; Photo 39). From the small volume of only *c.*0.09m^3 of earth, seventy nine late Mesolithic struck flints were recovered from the sondage (only one of them from definitely from layer (131)) through hand collection and sieving of soils (Photo 40). Layer (131) continued beyond the pit and baulk edges and was similar in character to (126) but was darker mid-brown. It was only excavated to a depth of 0.05m as there was no time for further investigation, but it might be that it represented a feature of uncertain dimensions, cut [132]. At the time of excavation it was considered likely that layers (126) and (131) were colluvial (hill wash) deposits. Further assessment of the flint recovered from the sondage and the fact that a possible feature, cut [132], may have been present makes it more likely that this level was in fact *in situ.* Samples were taken of (126) and (131) for environmental analysis and for the recovery of smaller flint fragments (Appendix III, section 5.3.25 below). A small quantity of charred hazelnut shell was also found within layer (126).

Photo 39: Sondage in the southwest corner of quadrant NE/W, showing Mesolithic contexts (126), and (131) in its top-right corner. Facing west with 0.25m and 0.5m scales.

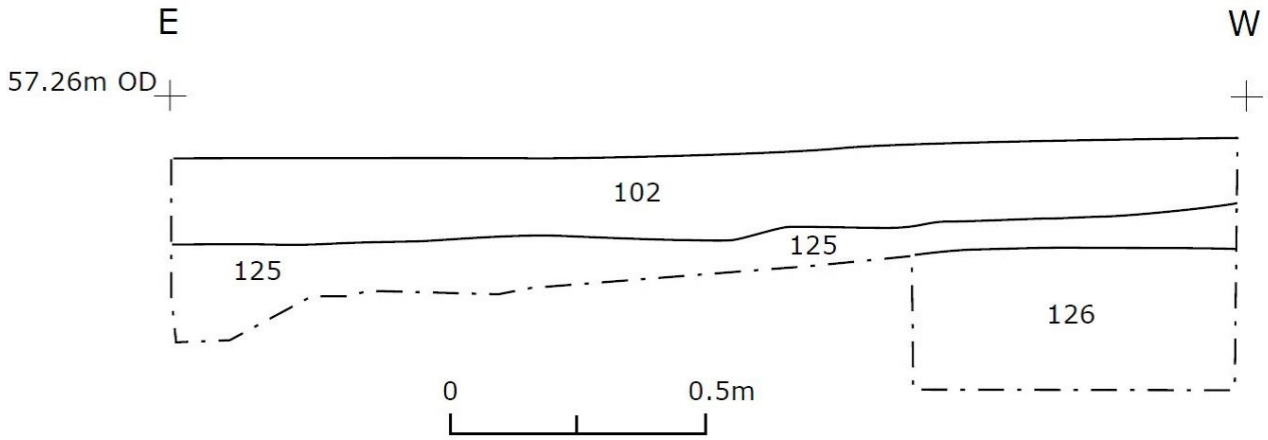

Figure 33: North-facing section of quadrant NE/W in Trench 1

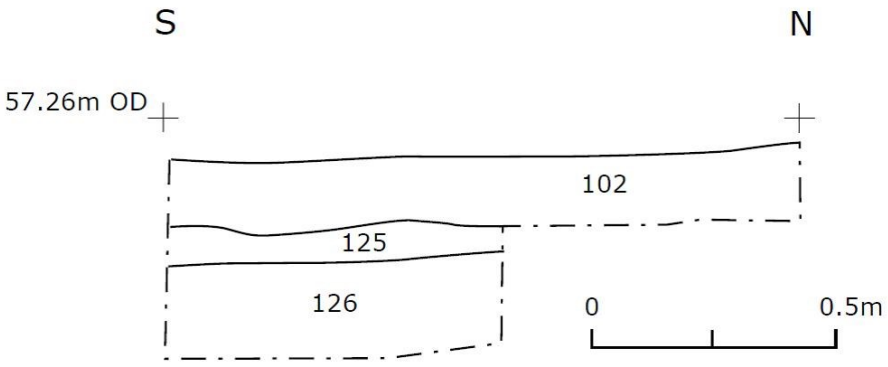

Figure 34: East-facing section of quadrant NE/W in Trench 1

5.3.23 Table 5 gives the number of flints found by context across the whole site, and Table 6 gives flint specialist, Andrew David's breakdown of the types of flint artefact represented by a large part of the collection. This table also includes two pebble tools that were discovered (Photo 41), one in context (125) and the other in context (126). These pebbles tools were bevelled and had mineralised deposits on their surfaces which Andrew David thought might protect evidence of their use histories. Neither of these tools or the flint finds has yet been examined further, but Andrew David was able to give the following summary of their significance:

The test pit seems to have landed in the middle of a late Mesolithic site very similar to that which was excavated at The Nab Head Site II - with small geometric microliths and bevelled pebbles, and at similar densities. The site location (away from the immediate coastline) is also of interest, especially in the light of recent fieldwork further up the Cleddau valleys, and of course at that other, probably earlier, Llangwm site (as mentioned above in section 3.6).

5.3.24 The Nab Head Site II he refers to is a site near St. Brides on the west coast of Pembrokeshire, about 20km away from Great Nash (David 2007). The earlier Llangwm site is that already referred to in the 'known archaeology' section of this report (David *at al* 2015). Photo 42 shows the late Mesolithic flints from context (126) at Great Nash.

Context Number	Unstratified	102	113	114	119	123	125	126	127	201	*TOTAL*
Number of flints	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	63	1	1	**79**

Table 5: Number of Flints found at Great Nash, by Context Number

Artefact type (flints)	**No. of this type**	**Comments**
Flakes	33	1 possible rhyolite-type (probably flint?)
Blades	7	
Bladelets	9	1 possible non-flint
Spalls	5	
Fragments	14	
Platform core	1	Undeveloped on a large beach pebble, 43mm
Microliths	2	1 scalene triangle; I broken OBP (obliquely blunted point)
End-tool	1	
Utilised blade	1	
Utilised flakes	2	
Other		
Pebble tools	2	1 certain BP (blunted point); one probable, both ends missing

Table 6: Andrew David's analysis of seventy five of the flints and the two pebble tools found at Great Nash, all dating from the Late Mesolithic Period

Flint flake	-	2	-
Flint frags	38	1	-

5.3.25 Soil samples were also taken from layers (126) and (131) which were processed and assessed by Catherine Griffiths of University of Wales Trinity St David to assess the remains for palaeo-environmental and to assess the presence of smaller flint fragments and debitage (Appendix III). A further 34 fragments of flint (debitage) were recovered from the sample taken from layer (126) and two flint flakes and one piece of debitage from layer (131).

Photo 40: Trench 1 after excavation, looking east, with sieving of Mesolithic deposits being carried out

Photo 41: Two pebble tools discovered at Great Nash. The one on the left in each picture is from context (125) and the one on the right is from context (126)

Photo 42: The Late Mesolithic struck flints found in context (126)

5.4 Results of the Archaeological Excavation – Trench 2

5.4.1 After turf removal and removal of the remaining topsoil (201), subsoil layer (202), was revealed, a mid-dark orangey-brown sandy silty clay. The sand and small-medium stones were derived from the local bedrock, which seemed to be a light brownish yellow sandstone. Modern finds in these two top layers included fragments of iron nails, pottery, brick, bottle glass, animal bone and oyster shell. There were a few sherds of Post-Medieval and medieval pottery. These layers differed from their equivalent layers in Trench 1, in that large quantities of modern terracotta pottery were present, rather than large quantities of modern glazed china. The trench was spilt into two areas with a baulk in between, running north-south (Photo 43; Figure 35).

Photo 43: Looking east-southeast over Trench 2 during trowelling of subsoil (102) by our volunteers, in two areas separated by a baulk

5.4.2 Below (202), covering the eastern half of the trench but not seen in the western half, was a layer (209) of friable dark brown sandy-clayey-silt. A large part of which was very stony, and seemed to have two parallel edges indicating the line of a possible ditch, and coinciding with a linear feature identified in the geophysics results. Layer (209) was *c.*0.10m thick and found at about 0.15-0.20m below the ground surface (Photo 44). The potential ditch was half-sectioned and upon excavation two ditches were revealed, running parallel to each other in a roughly north to south direction. It would seem that layer (209) was a levelling layer used to consolidate the backfilled ditches. There were no finds in this layer.

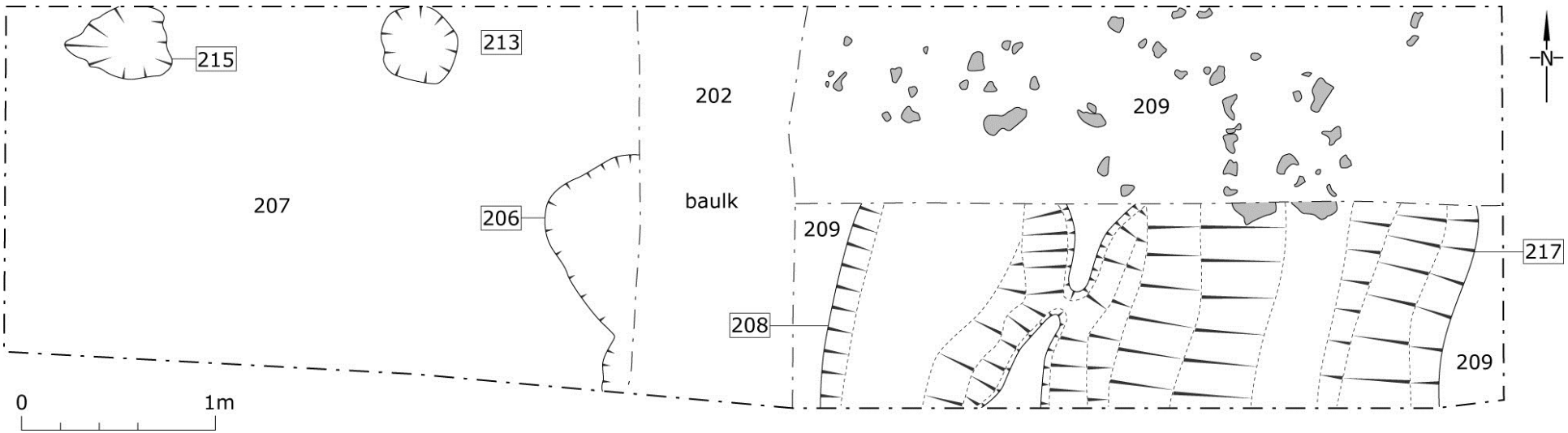

Figure 35: Plan of Trench 2 after excavation

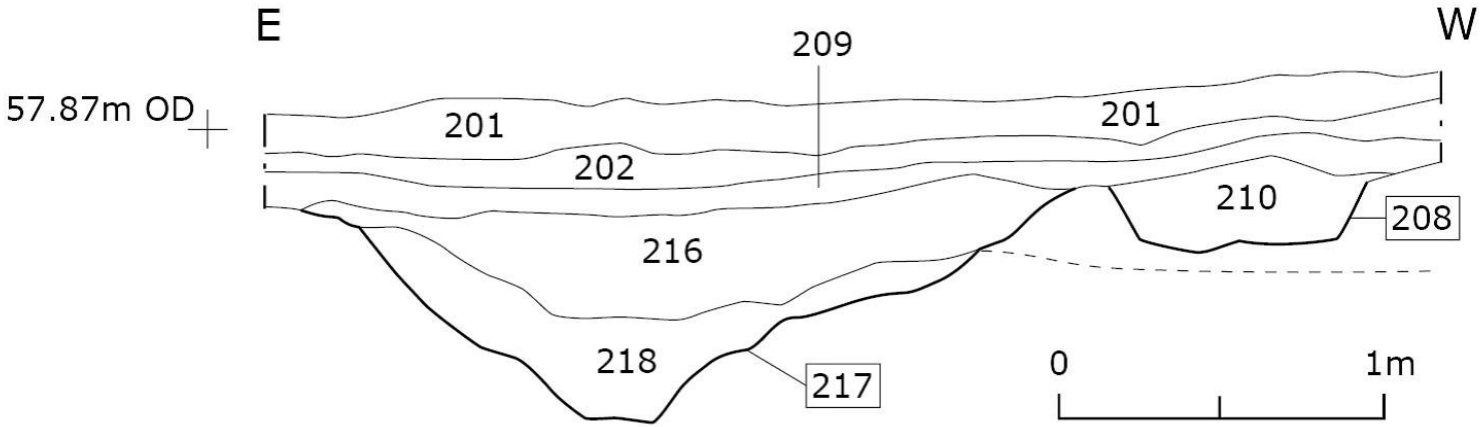

Figure 36: North-facing section of the eastern half of Trench 2, showing ditches [217] and [208]

Photo 44: Stony layer (209), the upper fill of ditches [208] and [217], at the eastern end of Trench 2, with 1m scales, looking south

5.4.3 The southern-most of the ditches [217] was V-shaped in profile and much the biggest of the two, having a width of nearly 2m and a depth of 0.63m (Figures 35 and 36; Photos 45 and 46). The primary fill (218) was about 0.3m deep and 1.8m wide, and consisted of light yellowish-brown clayey-sandy silt, and some small-medium stones and small bits of coal. There were no finds. The middle fill (216) of this ditch was dark brown clayey-sandy-silt, with occasional stones and small bits of charcoal, and frequent small fragments of coal. Many sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the fill as well as fragments of undated roofing slate. Several of the pottery fragments were from the same late-medieval glazed Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware jug. The base of this jug is shown in Photo 47 just after it was found. Also within the fill were numerous pieces of a fired clay mixture, perhaps a daub, which was extensively used in the construction of traditional buildings. This could not be dated.

5.4.4 The smaller ditch to the west, cut [208], was U-shaped and had width 0.8m and depth 0.25m (Figures 35 and 36; Photos 45 and 46). The smaller ditch [208] had one other fill (210) of friable brown clayey-sandy-silt, with occasional stones and small bits of charcoal. Three medieval pottery sherds were found within the ditch.

Photo 45: Excavated ditches [217] (left) and [208] (right) in the eastern half of Trench 2, with 0.5m and 1m scales, looking south

Photo 46: Excavated ditches [208] (left) and [217] (right) in the eastern half of Trench 2, with 0.5m and 1m scales, looking north

Photo 47: Base of a late-medieval glazed Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware jug discovered in ditch fill (216) by Graham in the eastern end of Trench 2

5.4.5 In the western half of Trench 2, trowelling of subsoil (202) revealed a deposit (207) beneath it that covered the whole of that half of the trench. This deposit was firm light orangey-brown silty-clay, with patches of pure clay and very few small stones. Fragments of modern china, roofing slate and medieval pottery were found within it, and it was on average 0.07m thick and with a maximum thickness of 0.10m thick in the western part of the area. It was not present in the very southeast corner of this half of the trench, and not present in the eastern half of the trench at all.

5.4.6 Two probable post-holes, cuts [213] and [215], were found in this half of the trench. They were both roughly circular and approaching 0.5m in diameter, and both extended slightly beyond the northern edge of the trench. They had very similar U-shaped profiles except that the westernmost of the two cut [215] had a somewhat convex bottom and had been disrupted by tree roots (Figure 37, and Photos 48 and 49). The distance between the two postholes was around 1.1m. Neither posthole contained finds. Post-hole [213] contained fill (212), a friable dark orangey-brown sandy-silty-clay with occasional small stones. Post-hole [215] contained a fill (214) of very similar makeup.

Photo 48: Post-hole [215] at the northern edge of Trench 2 near to its west end, with 0.25m and 0.5m scales

Photo 49: Post-hole [213] at the northern edge of the western half of Trench 2, with 0.25m and 0.5m scales

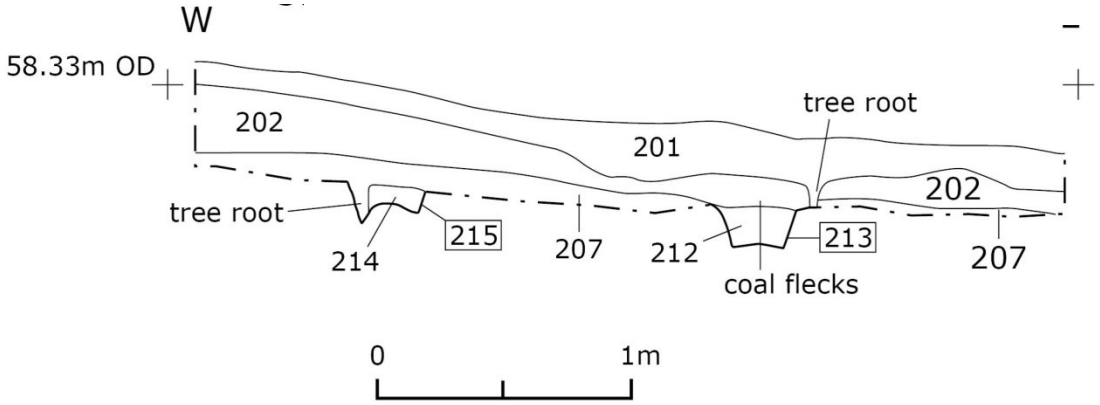

Figure 37: South-facing section of the western half of Trench 2

5.4.7 A pit was also recorded in Trench 2, cut [206], which was revealed projecting west from the central baulk of the trench, but not present on the eastern side of the baulk (Photo 50; Figure 38). It was 0.3m deep and extended 0.46m from the baulk. It looked to be roughly rectangular in plan and had a U-shaped profile. Its primary fill (211) was firm re-deposited natural material with loose patches and no finds. The upper fill (205) was friable dark orangey-brown sandy-silty-clay, with some orange mottles due to patches of clay. It contained occasional small bits of coal, and a few medieval pottery sherds. A few sherds of modern and post-medieval pottery were also present, as well as a fragment of roof slate, clay pipe and iron (probably from a cooking vessel).

Photo 50: Pit [206] after excavation, western half of Trench 2, with 0.5m and 1m scales, looking east

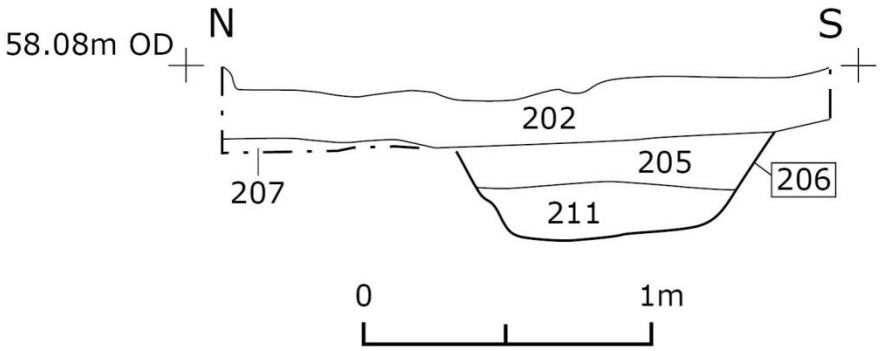

Figure 38: West-facing section of the western half of Trench 2

5.5 Results of the Archaeological Excavation – Trench 3

5.5.1 Trench 3 was de-turfed by DAT and the majority of the topsoil removed (Photo 51), although it appeared to be considerably deeper than in the other two trenches. Due to time constraints the excavation of Trench 3 was not continued further in order that more work could be concentrated on the other two trenches.

5.5.2 During the school visits by Llangwm and Hook primary schools, the trench provided an opportunity for visiting pupils from the primary schools to experience trowelling and search for finds. Modern finds recovered from the trench consisted of ceramics and green bottle glass. One post-medieval and one medieval pottery sherd were also recovered. The pupils also had fun trowelling through the spoil heaps for all the trenches and added to our collection of un-stratified small finds for the walled garden area (Table 7).

Photo 51: Looking west-northwest at Trench 3 at the end of the excavation after partial removal of the topsoil, with a 1m scale. Trenches 1 and 2 can be seen beyond.

5.6 Finds

5.6.1 Table 7 gives a summary of all finds recovered during the excavations at Great Nash 2016. The medieval and post-medieval ceramics are discussed further in Appendix I below.

Context Number	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Prehistoric / Modern / Unknown dates
Unstratified			
Walled Garden	9 pottery sherds	One tile sherd impressed with 'V.R,' 'Water,' and Queen Victoria's head. One ridge tile sherd.	Modern: Many fragments of china. Fragments of roof slate, blue and green bottle glass and clear window glass. One large horseshoe and several corroded iron nails and bolts. One complete DENBY saucer. One aluminium cylindrical medicine container. One red plastic 'Beefeater Gin' logo. One brown glass bottle *c.*12cm tall, octagonal, with 'Milton,' FCC and '5' on base.
Field	9 pottery sherds	10 pottery sherds, 2 ridge tile sherds and one fragment of brick	Modern: Horseshoe, and tine (?) from a piece of farm machinery. Fragments of china, terracotta pottery, animal bone, corroded iron, brick and blue and green bottle glass
Trench 1			
101	8 pottery sherds	2 pottery sherds and glass.	Modern: Clear, yellow, green and pale blue fragments of bottles and drinking vessels. One clear squat glass bottle *c.* 10cm tall with '89' on bottom. One clear thin glass bottle *c.*10cm tall with 'POISONOUS' written on side. Unknown: Fragment of animal bone, corroded nail and dark blue roofing slate.
102	47 pottery sherds	4 pottery sherds, brick, clay pipe, thick ceramic drainpipe and a blob of dark blue/black glass. One fragment of ridge tile.	Prehistoric: One piece of flint debitage Modern: About 79 fragments of china, and some fragments of terracotta pottery. One plastic coated metal bottle top 'Heinz.' One belt buckle? Fragments of clear window and bottle glass
105	13 pottery sherds	-	-
109	16 pottery sherds	-	Modern: Fragments of clear bottle glass and china. Unknown:6 fragments of animal bone
110 (125)	4 pottery sherds	-	-
111 (124)	14 pottery sherds	-	-
113	33 pottery sherds	Two sherds of pottery. One partial dog skeleton, partially articulated. Three ridge tile sherds. One fragment of green bottle glass	Modern: Fragments of window glass, china and corroded iron. One clear glass bottle *c.*12cm tall Unknown: One fragment of fired clay, square headed iron nail, dark blue roofing slate

114	-	1 Bellarmine pottery sherd	-
115	9 pottery sherds	-	-
117	-	Partial skeletons of four small mammals (could be modern)	
119	1 pottery sherd	-	-
121	2 pottery sherds	-	-
123	4 pottery sherds	-	Unknown: Corroded ferrous object *c.* 60cm^3
124	5 pottery sherds	-	Unknown: Approx. 30 fragments of small mammal bone
125	4 pottery sherds, and 23 fragments of a pot fitting together	Fragment of dark blue roof slate	Late Mesolithic: One stone tool, one fragment of a nodule of flint and 2 fragments of flint debitage Unknown: One 40cm^3 lump of iron slag
126 and 131	-	-	Late Mesolithic: One stone tool, over 80 struck flints and hazelnut shells
127	11 pottery sherds	-	-
Trench 2			
201	2 pottery sherds	3 pottery sherds	Modern: Fragments of iron nails, terracotta pottery, brick and oyster shell
202	6 pottery sherds	3 fragments of ridge tile	Modern: Fragments of china, terracotta pottery, stoneware, animal bone and green and clear bottle glass
205	6 pottery sherds	1 fragment of tile, 1 fragment of clay pipe, and 1 fragment of iron (possibly of cooking vessel)	Modern: Fragments of terracotta pottery
207	2 pottery sherds	2 fragments of tile	Modern: Fragments of china
210	2 pottery sherds	-	-
216	9 pottery sherds		Unknown: More than 40 fragments of fired clay – daub? Two fragments of stone that may have been part of a vessel and fragments of dark blue roofing slate.
Trench 3			
Topsoil	2 pottery sherds	1 pottery sherd	Modern: Fragments of china and green bottle glass

Table 7: Summary of finds excavated at Great Nash in 2016, in order of context

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The following discussion describes the results of the excavations in chronological order for Trench 1.

Late Mesolithic

6.2 The excavation of a small test excavation slot through the layer (126) in Trench 1 led to the discovery of 63 struck flints and 38 fragments of flint debitage (small chips of flint presumably derived from working). A second layer of material was identified in the excavated sondage, (131), from which only two struck flints and one piece of debitage were recovered. Many fragments of hazlenut shell were recovered from both layers. A further 16 struck flints were recovered from Trench 1 in layers above these deposits.

6.3 Layer (126) was originally considered to be a colluvial layer (hillwash) originating from a site on higher ground to the west, with the flint material gradually moving downslope through general soil movement and exacerbated through ploughing. From the quantity of flint recovered and the size of some of the pieces, including the stone tool and pebble flint core, and the fact that a second layer (131) was also present which represents a possible fill of a feature containing similar material, makes it more likely the material lies *in-situ*. The two pebble tools recovered from layers (125) and (126) had mineralised deposits on their surfaces which might protect evidence of their use histories.

6.4 The assemblage of flints and stone tools is considered to be late Mesolithic in date following assessment by Andrew David, of which he notes that inland Mesolithic sites are of considerable interest as they are more often located nearer to the existing coastline. He also looked at the densities of flint recovered from the site resulting in the following statement:

Artefact densities have been compared with The Nab Head Site II, the closest analogy to the Great Nash site on the limited evidence we have. The average density at The Nab Head Site II was 160 flint objects per square metre (ranging between 2 per sq m and 768 per sq m). The theoretical density at Great Nash, multiplied up, is about 208 flint objects per square metre - confirming a similar order of magnitude (70% of the excavated squares, 140 out of 198, at The Nab Head Site 2 had fewer flints). Whilst this certainly looks promising, we should still acknowledge that the test pit at Great Nash may be an anomaly and we can't possibly know what else there may be nearby at this stage.

6.5 The extents of the flint scatter were not recorded, although it did not extend as far as Trench 2 located 12m to the southwest. The flint scatter would have been significantly truncated or destroyed by the Southern Range of Great Nash house to the north and also by the cess pit and its associated drainage. To the south, the ground level has been terraced for the later 19th century/early 20th century model farm courtyard and the construction of the brick building which forms the eastern edge of the Walled Garden itself. This would mean that the surviving flint scatter is unlikely to extend more than 18m to the east. The landowner is fairly sure that the ground directly west of the red brick building had also been significantly disturbed in the past, which seems highly likely due to the amount of waste material that could be seen sticking out of the soil in the area. The lack of vegetation in this part of the walled garden also indicates redeposited material.

6.6 Layer (114) in the eastern half of Trench 1 may be similar or equivalent to layer (126) and also of Late Mesolithic date. The find of a single post-medieval pottery sherd from layer (114) would appear to counter this suggestion, although it is considered highly likely that the sherd was actually located at the interface between layer (113) and (114).

Medieval – late 12th to 13th century

6.6 The development of a house at Great Nash is thought to have originated with the de la Roche family in the mid-14th century. The recovery of imported Ham Green pottery of late 12th to 13th century date indicates that earlier medieval activity occurred at Great Nash.

6.7 It is thought unlikely that the material was derived from manuring scatters associated with agricultural practices, where the material may have originated from the settlement of Llangwm. Material from manuring scatters normally displays abrasion from repeated ploughing of arable fields, and only one of the sherds recovered shows sign of abrasion. The Ham Green pottery was recovered from layers (109), (110), (111) and (113) in Trench 1. Layer (109) was a possible floor surface, comprising a very compact clay; layers (110) and (111) (same as layers (125) and (124) respectively) overlay the wall seen at the western end of the trench; and layer 113 was one of the lower layers recorded at the eastern end of the trench. None of these contexts were within plough soils, but all contained later pottery indicating that the Ham Green ware sherds were residual (had been moved from their original context). A further single sherd was recovered from the disturbed garden soil in Trench 3.

6.8 The majority of the pottery recovered were locally made Dyfed Gravel Tempered and Llansteffan wares. Llansteffan wares were typically jugs and date from the mid 13th through to the 15th centuries. The Dyfed Gravel Tempered wares can date from the 12th century through to the early post-medieval period; the majority of the material recovered from Great Nash was represented by cooking pots, some of 13th century date, but the majority being later at the transitional period between the medieval and post-medieval periods (15th – 16th century). These dates would fit in with the recorded establishment of Great Nash by the de la Roche family and later occupants, to the period before the Owen Family. The majority of the vessels recovered would appear to be cooking pots and jars, perhaps indicating the kitchens of Great Nash were located close by.

Medieval – Post-Medieval; 13th century to 18th century

6.9 In terms of the archaeological layers identified, layers (113) and (125) were located directly above the probable Late Mesolithic layers (114) and (126). Layer (113) was a deep layer in the eastern end of Trench 1 which contained a mix of pottery fabrics dating from 12th century through to the modern period. The depth of the layer and the mix of pottery suggests that it had been previously disturbed or turned over, perhaps representing gardening activity. Two features were recorded at the base of layer (113), feature cuts [122] and [120]. It is possible these were originally cut from higher up, but were truncated by later disturbances to layer (113) (although there was no distinction between the material they were cut through and layer (113) itself).

6.10 Layer (125) (equivalent to layer (110)), was present in the western half of the trench. This was a less deep layer, although of similar character to layer (113). The base of layers (113) and (125) were at a very similar level. Layer (110), which was the same as (125), contained only medieval pottery perhaps suggesting it had been less disturbed than layer (113).

6.11 Layer (109) discussed above, may represent a beaten earth floor surface as it was very compact and contained a lot of clay. Other layers within this were thought at the time to represent small patches or repairs to the floor, layers (105) and (135). Although wall (112) / (129) lay to the west of this possible floor surface, no physical relationship between the two could be discerned. No wall to the east was revealed within the trench. A single posthole, cut [108], was seen to the north, which could conceivably be associated with a simple post construction building with internal beaten earth floor, such as a medieval ancillary

building to Great Nash house. It is possible that layer (109) is merely a well compacted layer of clay rich material and is not a floor surface. A small patch of layer (125) became visible in the northwestern part of the excavated area of (109), suggesting this possible floor surface overlay it. A number of smaller fragments of glass and china were also recovered from layer (109) although it is highly likely that these were recovered during cleaning of the surface of the layer at the interface with the subsoil.

6.12 Wall (112) / (129) was located on the western side of Trench 1 sealed by layer (124), which could be the same as layer (109) and which definitely overlay layer (125). The wall was in two halves, (112) to the north and (129) to the south with possibly slightly different forms of construction and apparently with a small break between the two. As so little of the wall height survived, and only a small length exposed in the trench, it is not possible to determine if this wall formed part of a structure or was a small boundary or divining wall within the gardens adjacent to Great Nash. It was clear that the wall had been constructed inside of a small cut or terrace, truncating layer (125). Below the wall were two further dark soil layers, (127) above and (128) below, with layer (127) containing medieval Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware pottery. Both walls appear to have been constructed into the eastern edge of layer (127). No construction cut was visible for the wall, and as the wall was left in-situ, it was not possible to see the relationship between the eastern side of the wall and the probable cut for the feature or terrace. It is possible the wall demarcated the edge of the terrace or cut containing layer (127). The lack of foundations for the wall and its location on the edge of a cut or terrace may indicate that this was a small boundary wall or perhaps the low wall of a garden feature or insubstantial garden structure. Conceivably the possible terrace containing layers (127) and (128) and wall (112) / (129) could be associated with formal gardens laid out by the Owen family in the early 18th century

Late Post-Medieval to Modern

6.13 The multiple animal burial seen in Quadrant NW/W, cut [118], truncated the deposit that sealed wall (112). This was cut from below the subsoil (102). The juxtaposition of a cat (with foetus kitten) and a ferret may indicate the two were pets and either died or were killed at the same time to allow burial together. Although both cats and ferrets are predators, it is possible for them to get along within a domestic environment. Why sheep or goat bones were also placed into the burial is not known. It is unlikely that the burial was of great age.

6.14 The partial skeleton of a dog was recovered from the interface between the subsoil and the underlying levels of medieval archaeology. No cut could be discerned, or difference in the soil containing the skeleton from layer (102). It is assumed that it represents a relatively recent deposition that was either left on the ground surface or buried in a very shallow grave.

6.15 Redeposited material from the excavation of the modern septic tank for Great Nash house was visible at the eastern end of Trench 1. The location of the manhole cover for the tank located to the north of the trench. The sections of the trench in its northeastern corner demonstrated that the material excavated for the septic tank had been dumped directly on the former ground surface, layers (103), (130) and (104). Over time a new thin layer of turf had grown (136).

Trench 2

6.16 The western end of Trench 2 comprised a topsoil and subsoil overlying a patchy compacted clay layer (207) which sat directly upon the natural clay substrata. Two small sherds of medieval Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware were recovered from the layer, as well as fragments of modern glazed pottery and post-medieval ridge tiles.

6.17 Three features were recorded in this side of the trench: two postholes, cuts [215] and [213]; and pit cut [217]. No finds were recovered from the postholes. It is presumed that they could represent medieval features, although the exact date is not known indicating the presence a timber structure. The size of the possible building and function is not known, but could potentially be another ancillary building to Great Nash house. Medieval Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware was recovered from layer (205) in pit cut [206], but post-medieval finds were also recovered including ridge tile, a fragment of clay pipe, an iron object and post-medieval pottery. It is possible the pit represents a hole dug out for tree or shrub planting in the post-medieval period due to its size and rather irregular base.

6.18 The eastern end of the trench contained two ditches: the smaller ditch cut [208] to the west and ditch cut [217] to the east.

6.19 The eastern ditch cut [208] contained a single fill (210) with Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware and Llansteffan pottery of probable medieval date. The eastern ditch cut [217] contained two fills, the upper fill (216) which contained substantial quantities of later medieval /transition period Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware. No finds were recovered from the lower fill (218). The dates of pottery from the fills of the ditches indicate that they were backfilled sometime after the end of the medieval period, but do not give us a clear indication of when they were originally cut or for what purpose. It should be noted that the geophysical survey results indicate that the ditches (or at least ditch cut [217]) continues to the south into the Field Survey Area. The ditch is mis-aligned with the existing walled garden boundary, and so it is logical that it forms an earlier boundary backfilled by the time that the walled garden was laid out. This is thought to have been in the early 18th century when Great Nash was owned by the Owen family.

6.20 Covering both ditches was a stony layer (209) which contained later post-medieval and modern pottery and is thought to represent a consolidation layer, presumably to counteract any slumping into the backfilled ditches.

Trench 3

6.21 A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 3 (301), otherwise post-medieval and modern finds were recovered. Due to time constraints and the large depth of topsoil encountered, no further work was undertaken in Trench 3.

6.22 The depth of topsoil encountered in Trench 3 at its western end (the only part excavated to any depth) was notably deeper than in the other trenches and could indicate the excavated area lay in a former tree throw or other more recent garden feature, the date of which could be from at any time between the 18th century and modern times.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The excavations at Great Nash undertaken as part of Heritage Llangwm has demonstrated that significant archaeological remains exist at the site. These include structural remains of the former Great Nash house; remains of formal gardens associated with the house; medieval activity dating from the 12th century predating the anticipated earliest date of Great Nash; and a totally unexpected Late Mesolithic flint scatter underlying part of the walled garden.

7.2 The Late Mesolithic flint scatter would appear to be of high archaeological significance, being associated with an inland site and potentially containing a significant number of *in-situ* flintwork and even possible associated features. The density of the flint artefacts recovered from a small sondage suggest the scatter could be of national significance, although further work would be needed to determine if this density of artefacts is present beyond the limits of the excavated area. Further work on the flint scatter would provide an ideal opportunity to again engage members of the local community in its excavation and recording.

7.3 Although no artefacts were recovered which would indicate direct Flemish connections associated with the de la Roche family at Great Nash house, the excavations have recovered pottery of 12th century date, predating the recorded de la Roche occupation of Great Nash house. The early pottery is represented by Ham Green ware, imported from Bristol, demonstrating trade links with Norman England. Although importation of Ham Green ware is not uncommon, it is most often found in Flemish or Norman controlled areas of this region. The earlier date assigned to the dovecote following assessment by Rob Scourfield is also of interest, potentially being erected by the de la Roche family.

7.4 Although a few postholes were recorded, the limits of the excavations do not enable us to say more about what the structures represented or what phase of occupation at Great Nash they were associated with. It is likely they were ancillary structures to Great Nash house, but this could include anything from timber outbuildings to fence lines. Features that could be clearly dated to the medieval period were few, and the function of these is not known.

7.5 Features of likely later medieval date include the two ditches in Trench 2 which project into the field to the south of the walled garden, as seen on the geophysical survey. The ditches are not aligned with any of the current standing remains of the walled garden or medieval ruins. They would appear to correspond with linear geophysical anomalies picked up in the field to the south which continue on this alignment only 10m away on the other side of the present southern boundary of the walled garden. It should be noted that as this southern boundary was created in the latter part of the 20th century, it makes it almost certain that the ditches in Trench 2 and the anomalies represent the same features.

7.6 There is a broad alignment between these ditches in Trench 2 and wall (112) / (129) seen in Trench 1. It is possible that the layers (127) and (128) which lie beneath the wall form part of the continuation of the same ditch, but this cannot be confirmed.

7.7 Referring to Figure 19 in Section 5.1, it can be seen that none of the potential features identified by geophysical survey in the western half of Trench 1 have been verified by excavation. In the eastern half of the trench, allowing for the inaccuracies in the method of location the geophysics image, the linear positive feature looks like it corresponds to pit [122]. However, it seems equally likely that the geophysics results were too disrupted by the large dipole signals in the area, and the high quantity of data processing required, to give meaningful results. Another probable reason for the poor geophysics results is that pottery gives off its own magnetic signal, and the high level of pottery found throughout

the topsoil and subsoil might well have been enough to cause masking of subtler features.

7.8 Overall the majority of the archaeological levels excavated in Trenches 1 and 2 below the topsoil and subsoil were relatively compacted. They did not appear to represent the sort of soils that would have been continually turned over through horticultural practices as one would expect if they had been a kitchen garden or similar associated with Great Nash house. From the site visit undertaken by Robert Scourfield, he is quite convinced that the walled garden is a remnant of formal gardens laid out by the Owen family in the early 18th century. The juxtaposition of the Southern Range of Great Nash house with a room of probable high status looking out over this part of the garden reinforces his view. If the area was a formal garden at this time, with water features and trees and shrubs, there would not have been much tilling of the soil and explain the lack of a substantial depth of garden soils. The fact that the area is shown as an orchard on the first edition maps would also suggest that it had not been tilled at that time after planting. The more recent topsoil was of course a more typical tilled garden soil.

7.9 The presence of animal burial [118] in the western end of Trench 1, containing a ferret and a pregnant cat along with sheep or goat bones is interesting. Presumably these were pets of former owners of Great Nash, the stratigraphic location of the burials indicating they are of post-medieval or modern date. The partial dog skeleton seen in the eastern end of Trench 1 could not be seen to lie in a cut indicating a distinct burial, suggesting it had been left on the ground surface and was eventually covered over with vegetation and soils and at a much later date by up-cast derived from the excavation of the cess pit to the north of Trench 1. This might indicate that the dog died or was dumped in the walled garden during a period when it was not being maintained, such as around the turn of the 19th century when Fenton visited the site.

7.10 All modern finds recorded in the topsoil and subsoil are thought to be the result of dumping of refuse in the walled garden area, or of the deliberate addition of ceramics, ash, coal and charcoal to the garden soil for its improvement.

7.11 The assessment of the dates of the ruins and the standing buildings at Great Nash by Rob Scourfield has enabled a better idea of the phasing of the development of the farm. The dovecote at Great Nash has been dated on typological characteristics to being most likely of 13th or 14th century following access to the structure for the first time by a noted Pembrokeshire buildings historian. This date is earlier than previously thought. The mansion ruins probably include medieval fabric, as does the eastern façade of the existing Great Nash house. The medieval mansion appears to have been remodelled in a number of phases most notably during the ownership of the Owen family in *c*.1700 when typical Georgian features, such as niches, were added to the building. The existing Great Nash house may date from around 1770, with later additions in the 19th century.

7.12 It was found through cartographic analysis and discussions with the landowner that the area of the walled garden at Great Nash was reduced by over a half in the 1960s, with the southern boundary being moved closer to Great Nash house. The size of the garden prior to this may be associated with formal gardens laid out by the Owen family, who were great formal garden enthusiasts. The geophysical survey was able to cover this former walled garden area, demonstrating the former extents of the western and southern boundaries, as well as other features indicating even earlier activity.

7.13 Overall the excavations have not only found significant archaeological remains telling us more about archaeological activity at the Great Nash site from

early prehistoric to modern times, but has also provided an excellent opportunity for members of the local community to become directly engaged in the discovery and recording of this archaeology. The object of the Trust is to 'advance the education of the public in archaeology' which was carried out very successfully at the site. Feedback from many volunteers was very positive and we hope that all who were engaged enjoyed the experience and learnt more about the history of the region and archaeological practice.

7.14 The archaeological excavations formed one part of the wider Heritage Llangwm project. Archaeological recording works were also undertaken at St Jerome's Church in Llangwm, the results of which are reported in a separate document.

8 SOURCES

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Llangwm Parish Tithe Map Apportionment	1841
Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560 Pembrokeshire	1869
Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500 Pembrokeshire	1875
Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560 Pembrokeshire	1908
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APPENDIX I: POTTERY REPORT BY DEE BRENNEN

GREAT NASH, LLANGWM, PEMBROKESHIRE
FINDS FROM THE 2016 EXCAVATIONS

THE POTTERY

The pottery assemblage from the 2016 excavation at Great Nash consists of 209 sherds weighing 3106 grams. The greatest numbers of sherds were recovered from Trench 1 (176 sherds weighing 1949 grams) with lesser quantities from Trench 2 (30 sherds weighing 1065 grams) and Trench 3 (3 sherds weighing 92 grams). The material recovered from the excavation represents a limited range of fabrics. The data are summarised in Table 1.

The earliest pottery recovered is from late twelfth**-** to thirteenth**-**century cooking pots and jugs imported from the Ham Green kilns, near Bristol. Other identifiable vessels comprise thirteenth**-** to fifteenth-century ceramics produced in West Wales and some possibly from North Devon. A number of sherds in the 'local' fabric lack diagnostic features but in visual terms are probably late medieval or transitional. Absent from the assemblage are medieval imports from France, namely thirteenth/fourteenth century Saintonge wares. A single sherd from a late sixteenth**/**seventeenth-century vessel is from the Frechen potteries in Germany, and is the only continental import found at the site. The remainder are a small sample of non-local post-medieval wares dating from the seventeenth century through to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

1: LOCAL POTTERY

Dyfed Gravel-tempered ware

Pottery from this group comprises sherds in a gravel-tempered fabric: unglazed jars/cooking pots (168 sherds, weighing 1594g), and glazed jugs (7 sherds, weighing 793g). Their combined sherd count outnumbers all other fabric types recovered from the excavation.

Vessels made in this distinctly coarse gritty fabric were produced during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. This West Wales pottery tradition is known overall as Dyfed gravel-tempered ware and was first defined by Kathy O'Mahoney (1985a, 20-24). In her study of the ware, O'Mahoney observed a number of variants based on slight differences in the fabric and in the methods of manufacture, suggesting that more than one production centre was likely.

The local variants are termed:

Gwbert ware (Benson et al. 1978, 26-39)

Cardigan Castle Types 1 and 6 (O'Mahoney 1985b, 205-6, 211-12)

Carmarthen Greyfriars fabrics A2 to A6 (O'Mahoney 1995, 9-11).

Dyfed gravel-tempered wares consistently form the bulk of pottery sherds in ceramic assemblages from urban and rural sites across West Wales. Until recently it was suggested that production of these wares began in the twelfth century, but new evidence from grain-drying ovens at Heol Y Myny, near Beulah, South Ceredigion (J. Hall and P. Sambrook, pers. comm.), suggests a possible start date at some time during the eleventh century. Charred material from the site (sample HYM2014-005) found in association with an unglazed jar rim, was given a radiocarbon date AD 1025 to 1190 (CAL BP 925 to 760).

The suggested terminal date for Dyfed gravel-tempered wares is in the sixteenth or seventeenth century (Papazian and Campbell 1992, 56-59), after which similar wares were imported into Wales from the long-established North Devon potteries.

There is still very little information about the workings of this local industry: to date, only two kilns from the medieval and early post-medieval periods have been identified in West Wales. The earlier of the two is at Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, close to the centre of the medieval town. There, a small sample of pottery found in association with kiln material (Early and Morgan 2004, 97-100), is thought to be thirteenth century in date (ibid., 98 and Fig. 2). The other kiln site, at Newport, Pembrokeshire (Talbot 1968), excavated in the 1920's by Sir Mortimer Wheeler, is understood to be later and products are more typical of late fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century transitional date (O'Mahoney 1995, 11). There are on-going plans for further investigation and conservation of the Newport kiln which may present evidence for earlier production at the site (Newport Memorial Hall committee – a registered charity).

Unglazed Dyfed gravel-tempered ware

The jars/cooking pots sherds recovered from the Great Nash excavations are typically coarse, with variations observable in the colour and hardness of the fabric, and in the size and density of inclusions. Surfaces are pale buff through to red, often with a reduced grey core. Some of the later material is very hard-fired with reduced grey surfaces. Inclusions common to all sherds are reddish-brown or grey platey gravels (red in oxidised areas and grey in reduced areas), mudstones and lesser quantities of usually white quartz; finer sands are also visible in varying quantities.

Hand-made and wheel-thrown jars are both present and often occur in the same deposits. The hand-made pots (whose rims may have been finished on the wheel) are heavily tempered with inclusions, and surfaces are often lumpy and rough. The wheel-thrown jars were fired at a higher temperature and surfaces are frequently smoothed in an attempt to conceal the coarse grits.

Jars functioned both as storage vessels and as cooking pots: exterior surfaces are frequently fire-blackened and sooted. There are no complete jar profiles but surviving base sherds suggest that the earlier forms have slightly sagging base angles.

The variety of rim shapes and the different methods of manufacture represent some of the changes that came about as a result of advanced potting techniques. Some of these differences may represent the products of different potters from one or more production centres. A minimum of thirteen vessels were identified based on different rim forms. The simplest and probably the earliest rim type is rather heavy and upright; one example, from (109) in Trench 1, has this profile. Comparable jars are found at Gwbert (Benson et al. 1978, 26-39).

Other familiar rim types are wedge-shaped, with a flattened top that is either inward sloping or outward-projecting. Nine examples were recovered from (102), (105), (109), (113) and (207). These types have been found at Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney 1985b, Figs. X.11 and X.12), where a thirteenth-century date is suggested, based on an association with non-local Ham Green wares.

At least three wheel-thrown jars have everted rims. These were found in Trench 1 (contexts (102), (109), (111)[3] and (113)) and parts of two of them, with some joining sherds, were deposited across contexts. All three jars are well potted in hard-fired fabrics, and are probably late medieval or transitional in date.

Surviving decoration on jars/cooking pots is minimal. A small body sherd from (121), the fill of pit (122), has two closely spaced horizontal incised wavy lines, a decorative scheme not normally found on locally made jars. It is possible that the

[3] Context (111) is equivalent to context (124)

potter was copying combed decoration found on cooking pots imported from the Bristol Ham Green kilns. A few other body sherds have one or two horizontal grooves, a typical feature of local hand-made jars.

Glazed Dyfed gravel-tempered ware

At Great Nash there is a low incidence of glazed vessels in Dyfed gravel-tempered ware. A handful of body and base sherds were recovered, from both hand-made and later wheel-thrown jugs, all of them glazed externally in a light green or a darker greenish-brown glaze which is often thin and patchy. Horizontal grooving is the only form of decoration found on body sherds, and there is one example of a thumb-pressed base from (113). The bottom half of a high-fired wheel-thrown jug, from (216) in Trench 2, has a plain flat base above which is the lower attachment of a strap handle; a transitional date seems likely.

Llansteffan-type calcareous ware

A small sample of sherds recovered from Trenches 1 and 2 are from thin-walled wheel-thrown jugs, in a fabric that has small chalky white inclusions and some small local gravels. The Great Nash sherds are glazed externally but are heavily abraded, with numerous small surface voids where calcareous inclusions have been lost in the firing process or have subsequently leached out.

Jugs and other vessel forms in this fabric were first recognised at Llansteffan Castle (hence the name Llansteffan-type ware), and have been identified at other medieval sites along the south-west coast of Dyfed and Pembrokeshire. Llansteffan-type wares (fabrics B9-B12) were found in large numbers at Carmarthen Greyfriars (O'Mahoney 1995, 17-19) and parts of jugs were also recovered from the town's castle (Courtney and Williams 2014, 278, 290). There are no known kilns, but it has been suggested that production was probably somewhere within the Carmarthen Bay area. A mid/late thirteenth-century date is the suggested start date with its demise sometime in the fifteenth century.

The one surviving rim sherd (context (210), Trench 2), with characteristic cordon below the rim, is comparable with examples found at Carmarthen Greyfriars (O'Mahoney 1995, Fig 2, Type fabric: B9). A thumbed base sherd was recovered from (127), Trench 1.

2. NON-LOCAL (ENGLISH)

North Devon medieval

One jar from (111) has a tall incurved rim with a narrow inward sloping top. A narrow strip of clay forms a collar at the base of the rim. An abraded base sherd from the same context may be associated. The jar is fully oxidised and is in a fabric that is very similar to the local gravel-tempered ware, but has more quartz grits and fewer smaller red-brown gravel inclusions.

It is possibly a North Devon product but a local source cannot be ruled out. A Dyfed gravel-tempered ware jar found at Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney 1985b, Fig. X.11, no. 18) has a similar profile but lacks the external collar. The fabric and the rim shape (without external collar) can be compared with medieval North Devon cooking pots (Type fabric B6) found at Carmarthen Greyfriars (O'Mahoney 1995, Fig. 1, B6 1).

Ham Green ware (Bristol)

Also present at Great Nash is late twelfth/thirteenth-century pottery imported from the Bristol area. Sherds recovered from four deposits in Trench 1 represent at least one jar/cooking pot (contexts (109), (110)[4], (111) and (113)), and one glazed jug (a featureless body sherd from (109)). A single unglazed jar sherd was recovered from the topsoil (301) in Trench 3.

Jar/cooking pots in this fabric were produced, along with glazed wares, at Ham Green near Bristol. They have been defined, and subdivided into Fabrics 'A' and 'B' based on small differences in form and fabric (Barton 1963; Ponsford 1991; Vince 1983); a useful summary of these subdivisions, in which they are allocated Bristol Pottery Type Series numbers, is provided by Good and Russett (1987, 36-7). Both types are known from a number of sites in South and West Wales, particularly on the coast, and are usually found along with glazed wares from the same kilns (Papazian and Campbell 1992, 28-35). The suggested date range in west Wales is late twelfth/thirteenth century.

All but one of the Ham Green cooking pots sherds found at Great Nash belong to category 'B' (also known as BPT 32). Their smooth surfaces are reddish-brown in colour and cores are often reduced. All sherds are hard-fired, and abundant fine sands give the fabric a granular texture. The most complete profile from context (110) is very typical of the ware (*cf*. Barton 1963, 112, Fig. 7, nos. 1 & 2). The vertical rim has a thumbed (pie-crust) edge. Decoration on the body is simple and consists of horizontal grooves. There were no base sherds recovered from the excavation but a sagging base-profile is typical of this type of cooking pot.

A single abraded body sherd from context (111) is similar but grittier and may possibly be part of an earlier jar (fabric BPT 114) from the same kilns. This slightly coarser fabric is considered to have evolved a little earlier in the twelfth century (Good and Russett 1987, 36).

3. CONTINENTAL IMPORTS

German Stoneware (Frechen)

A single body sherd from a late sixteenth/seventeenth-century stoneware bottle or jug from layer (114)[5] in the SE/E quadrant of Trench 1, is a product of the Frechen potteries, situated south-west of Cologne (see: Hurst *et al.* 1986, 214-221). This vessel represents the only continental import found at the site.

4. POST-MEDIEVAL NON LOCAL WARES

Post-medieval non-local wares were recovered from topsoil deposits in all three Trenches, and parts of two vessels were recovered from (113) in Trench 1. This later material comprises domestic kitchen wares from North Devon and black-glazed wares of Buckley-type (North Wales). There is a small selection of late seventeenth- to mid-eighteenth-century finewares comprising sherds from brown iron-glazed vessels, and hollow wares with slip-trailed and combed decoration. Possible sources are Bristol or Staffordshire, or any of the many other potteries producing these wares.

[4] Context (110) is equivalent to context (125)

[5] Context (114) represented the lowest layer excavated in the eastern end of Trench 1 and the location of the post-medieval find within it may suggest it had been incorrectly assigned to layer (114) and would be more likely to have come from (113) above

CERAMIC RIDGE TILE

A very small quantity of ceramic building material was recovered, mostly from unstratified deposits.

Fourteen fragments of ridge tile represent products from three different sources. These compare with the type-series established for the excavations at Carmarthen Greyfriars (O'Mahoney 1995, 71-75). The Great Nash fragments lack diagnostic features and none of the recovered fragments had measurable dimensions.

Two of the fragments (contexts (102) and (202) are in a gravel-tempered fabric (O'Mahoney, Types A and B) similar to the locally-made medieval pottery. These types are medieval (possibly thirteenth century) to post-medieval in date.

Small fragments from Malvernian ridge tiles (O'Mahoney, Type F/G) were recovered from Trench 2. These are in a fully oxidised red sandy fabric. Surviving upper surfaces are unglazed and the undersides of tiles are sanded. They can be dated to the fifteenth/sixteenth century.

A small quantity of North Devon gravel-tempered, green-glazed ridge tiles (O'Mahoney, Type C/P), were recovered (Trench 1, context (113) for which a sixteenth/seventeenth-century date is likely.

LOW-FIRED CLAY

Amorphous lumps of burnt clay weighing 624 grams were recovered from (216) the fill of a ditch in Trench 2. Some of the fragments appear to have an impression on one surface. This oxidised material may represent the remains of a kiln/oven/hearth lining.

CLAY PIPES

Five clay pipe fragments were recovered from Great Nash. The earliest of these (from (205), Trench 2), is a small but incomplete Broseley style bowl with milled rim, and has a three-line relief stamp on the tailed heel. The very faint stamp reads 'WILL/WILK/---'. A comparable pipe was found at the Priory Street excavations, Carmarthen (Evans in Brennan et al, 1996, 94-7, and Fig.34, no. 242). The maker is identified as William Wilkinson of Much Wenlock, Shropshire. A date of *c*.1728 is given to the Carmarthen pipe.

A nineteenth-century stem fragment from Trench 1 (102) is stamped with the pattern number '174'. The number was used by the factory to identify the individual design. This particular bowl design with leaf-decorated mould-seams, and one relief dot on the right-hand side, was made by a number of firms and was popular in South Wales and the Welsh borders (David Higgins pers. comm.). The type was made by Bristol pipemakers, and also at the pottery and pipe works at Nantgarw, mid Glamorgan. Compare an unmarked example from there (Murphy, Ramsey and Higgins, 1997, 241, 246 and Fig. 7, no. 12), dated *c*.1840-70.

Acknowledgements

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Context	Dyfed GTW Unglazed Medieval		Dyfed GTW Glazed Medieval		Llansteffan type calcareous Medieval		North Devon? Medieval		Ham Green Ware Medieval		German Stoneware Post-medieval		North Devon GTW Post-medieval		Misc. slipware & brown mottled wares Post-		Black-glazed utility ware Post-medieval		Unclassified Post-medieval			
	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Total count	Total wght
TRENCH 1																						
(101)	8	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	**10**	**42**
(102)	45	369	2	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	8	1	27	0	0	**51**	**445**
(105)	12	128	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**13**	**136**
(109)	14	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**16**	**266**
(110)	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	**256**
(111)	10	80	0	0	0	0	3	50	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**14**	**134**
(113)	29	286	2	16	0	0	0	0	2	19	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	**35**	**327**
(114)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**29**
(115)	9	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9**	**94**
(119)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**
(121)	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	**9**
(123)	4	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	**35**
(124)	5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**	**25**
(127)	8	98	0	0	3	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**11**	**150**
TRENCH 2																						
(201)	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	105	0	0	0	0	1	5	**5**	**135**
(202)	2	6	0	0	4	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**	**31**
(205)	5	60	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**	**68**
(207)	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	**14**
(210)	1	5	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	**23**
(216)	6	49	3	745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9**	**794**
TRENCH 3																						
(301)	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	76	0	0	**3**	**92**
TOTALS	**168**	**1594g**	**7**	**793g**	**10**	**111g**	**3**	**50g**	**8**	**289g**	**1**	**29g**	**5**	**120g**	**4**	**12g**	**2**	**103g**	**1**	**5g**	**209**	**3106g**

Appendix I Table 1: Great Nash: Total number of pottery sherds and weight

Context	Dyfed GTW Unglazed Medieval		Dyfed GTW Glazed Medieval		Llansteffan-type calcareous Medieval		North Devon? Medieval		Ham Green Ware Medieval		German Stoneware Post-medieval		North Devon GTW Post-medieval		Miscellaneous slipware & brown mottled wares Post-medieval		Black-glazed utility ware Post-medieval		Unclassified Post-medieval			
	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	Count	grams	**Total count**	**Total weight**
UNSTRATIFIED	9	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	185	0	0	4	395	1	57	**19**	**699**
ASSEMBLAGE TOTAL	177	1656g	7	793g	10	111g	3	50g	8	289g	1	29g	10	305g	4	12g	6	498g	2	62g	**228**	**3805g**

Appendix I Table 2: Great Nash: Unstratified pottery sherds and weight

APPENDIX I: GREAT NASH 2016: CERAMICS & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FINDS CATALOGUE

TRENCH 1 (101) Topsoil
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 8 body (38g).
Forms: Probable cooking pots.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: Pale buff or red, with reduced grey core. There is some variation in size and quantity of inclusions (grey & red gravels, some small rounded sands, occasional white quartz grits). One sherd is noticeably harder than the rest and has fewer inclusions, possibly a later vessel.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Decoration: One sherd has single horizontal groove.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 1 body (2g).
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: North Devon Gravel-free: contains sparse quartz grits and some very fine mica.
Surface treatment: Olive green internal glaze, unglazed exterior.
Source: North Devon.
Date: Post-medieval, 17th-18th century is main period of importation into Wales.
(c) No. sherds: 1 body (2g).
Form: Indeterminate hollow form. Possible forms are porringer or posset pot.
Fabric: Fully oxidised red fabric with sparse small sand inclusions.
Surface treatment: A dark brown glaze covers both surfaces.
Decoration: Pale yellow slip-trailed decoration in the form of loop motifs beneath glaze (white slip is quite thickly applied and appears yellow beneath glaze).
Source: Possible sources include Staffordshire and Bristol. There were many potteries producing very similar wares using similar clays.
Date: Post-medieval, c.1680-1760.
OTHER FINDS
CBM
No. frags: 1 (2g)
Type: Tile?
Description: A small fragment with only one original surface extant, a fully oxidised red sandy fabric. Part of maker's mark lightly impressed – surviving letters are 'WA'
Source: Unknown.
Date: Post-medieval, modern.

TRENCH 1 (102) Layer below topsoil
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 45 (4 rim, 39 body, 2 base).
Forms: Jars/cooking pots.
(i) Simple flat-topped rim – cf. Gwbert types (Benson et al 1978, Fig.8) and Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney 1985b, Fig X.II, no.5).
(ii) Flat-topped, similar to (i) but with slightly projecting rolled edge – cf.Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney 1985b, Fig X.II, no.15).
(iii) Incomplete profile and therefore not closely dateable. Sherd has rolled edge.
(iv) Wheel-thrown jar with everted, slightly hooked rim. This appears to be well potted in a hard fabric that has a pale buff surface, pink margins and a dark grey core. Six body sherds are possibly from the same vessel. This is probably of later medieval, transitional date. **Joins (109) rim (i).** **Appendix I Pottery Illustrations No. 2**

Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: Pale buff or red, some with reduced grey core. There is some variation in the fabric – colour, hardness, size and quantity of inclusions (grey & red gravels, some small rounded sands, occasional white quartz grits).
Surface treatment: Unglazed, some sherds are sooted/fire-blackened externally.
Source: West Wales.
Date: 13th century-late medieval/transitional.
(b) No. sherds: 2 body (32g).
Form: Jugs.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW glazed: Buff-red with grey core. Grey and reddish-brown gravels, occasional quartz inclusions and some fine sand.
Surface treatment: Thinly applied and partial cover of green glaze on exterior surfaces, interiors are unglazed.
Decoration: One sherd has two horizontal incised grooves.
Source: West Wales, Newport is a possible source.
Date: Medieval.
(c) No. sherds: 1 body (9g).
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: North Devon GTW.
Surface treatment: Unglazed exterior, dull weathered greenish-brown internal glaze.
Source: Post-medieval, 17th-18th century.
(d) No. sherds: 1 rim (3g).
Form: Hollow form.
Fabric: Buff with sparse small red and black inclusions. Cf. Greyfriars Type fabric: B58 (O'Mahoney 1995, 32).
Surface treatment: White slip appearing yellow through the glaze.
Decoration: Vertical slip-trailed lines on the interior surface are probably confined to the rim.
Source: Staffordshire/Bristol-type slipware.
Date: c.1680-1760.
(e) No. sherds: 1 neck (5g).
Form: Uncertain hollow form.
Fabric: Same as (d).
Surface treatment: Treacle brown glaze covers both surfaces.
Source: Staffordshire/Bristol type mottled brown ware.
Date: Post-medieval. Mottled brown wares (notably tankards/ale mugs) are normally dated c.1680-1760. It is possible that this may be a later vessel.
(f) No. sherds: 1 body (27g).
Form: Jar.
Fabric: Hard red earthenware, granular texture with occasional dark reddish-brown and black inclusions.
Surface treatment: Black glaze covering both surfaces.
Source: Buckley-type ware.
NOTE: Black-glazed wares similar to those found at Great Nash were in production at a number of potteries from the mid 17th until the mid 20th centuries. All of the potteries used similar red-firing (coal measures) clays making certain identification almost impossible.
Date: 18TH-20 cent.

OTHER FINDS

CBM

No. frags: 1 (27g)
Type: Ridge tile.

Description: The fragment lacks diagnostic features and has no measurable dimensions. The fabric is Dyfed GTW: buff inner surface and grey core, missing upper exterior surface, tempered with numerous small rounded sands and occasional gravels.
Surface finish: Under surface is sanded, the exterior surface (usually glazed) does not survive.
Source: West Wales. Newport is the likely source. cf. Type R/M from Carmarthen Greyfriars (O'Mahoney 1995, 71).
Date: This type is thought to be 15th-16th century.

CLAY PIPES

No. frags: 3 (8g)
Description: One small bowl fragment and two stem fragments. One fragment has a small oval heel and is stamped with the pattern number '174' along the length of the stem.
The following information was very kindly given by David Higgins via The Society for Clay Pipe Research:
'It is the pattern number used in the factory to identify this individual design. I don't know which factory made this particular example but the design was made by a number of firms and was popular in South Wales and the Welsh borders.....This style of pipe was certainly made at Nantgarw – there is a fragment illustrated in my report on pipes from that site (but without any pattern number – they did not seem to use these at Nantgarw). See: Murphy K, Ramsey, R, and Higgins, D.A., 1997, 'The dismantling of kiln II, Nantgarw china, pottery and pipe works, Mid Glamorgan, 1995', Post- Medieval Archaeology, 31, 231-247. Other pipemakers in Bristol also made this design' (David Higgins pers. comm.).
See: pp. 241, 246 & Fig.7, no.12 – the bowl would have had leaf-decorated mould seams and one relief dot on the right hand side of the bowl.
Date: 18th -19th century. The bowl fragment is from a small bowl - indicative of an early date. The marked stem fragment is 19th century, c.1840-70 (Higgins, 1997).

GLASS

No. frags: 1 (0.8g)
Description: Small blob of 'black' molten glass.
Date: A post-medieval date is likely.

TRENCH 1 (105) Pit fill

POTTERY

(a) No. sherds: 12 (2 rim, 9 body, 1 base) (128g).
Forms: Jars/cooking pots.
(i) Small projecting rim, variation on Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney 1985b, Fig X.11, no.15).
(ii) Simple upright flat-topped rim. cf. Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney 1985b, Fig X.11, nos. 2, 5 and17).
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: variation in fabric observed.
Surface treatment: Unglazed. Some sherds are fire-blackened/sooted externally.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 1 body (8g).
Form: Jug.
Fabric: Unclassified medieval: Hard blue-grey fabric that is partly oxidised beneath the exterior glaze and contains sparse white (calcareous?) inclusions and some quartz. The smoothed grey interior disguises possible grey gravels.
Surface treatment: A thin pitted green glaze covers the exterior surface.
Source: Llansteffan-type ware?
Date: Medieval, possibly later med.

TRENCH 1 (109) Layer above (105)

POTTERY

(a) No. sherds: 14 (4 rims, 9 body, 1 base) (251g).
Form: Jars/cooking pots.
(i) Jar with everted, slightly hooked rim. This wheel-thrown jar appears to be well potted in a hard fabric that has pale buff surfaces, pink margins and a dark grey core. **Joins (102) rim (iv).**This is probably of later medieval, transitional date. **Appendix I Pottery Illustrations No. 2**
(ii) Jar with short flat-topped projecting rim, internal diameter 130mm.This is a variation on rim profile from Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney 1985b, Fig.X.11, no.1). Hand-made with wheel-finished rim. Sooted externally. **Appendix I Pottery Illustrations No. 5**
(iii) Short everted flat-topped rim, wheel-finished. Hard grey fabric with thin buff interior surface and grey exterior. Contains the usual gravels, a little quartz and some opaque white inclusions. **Joins (111) rim (i). Appendix I Pottery Illustrations No. 9**
(iv) Upright rim with rounded edge. This is rather crudely potted and is comparable to Gwbert types.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: Varying in colour, hardness, size & quantity of inclusions.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval, 13th century and later.
(b) No. sherds: 1 body (3g).
Form: Jar/cooking pot (hand-made).
Fabric: Ham Green Fabric B: Hard reddish-brown fabric with numerous small fine sands giving it a granular texture. It is worth noting that there is another earlier Ham Green cooking pot fabric (BPT 114) that is similar but a little coarser. These earlier proto-Ham Green pots and the later fabric B pots are both quite common on sites on the south Wales coast, notably from castle sites (Papazian & Campbell 1992, 32).
Surface treatment: Unglazed and partially sooted externally.
Decoration: Single horizontal groove.
Source: Bristol. Sherds from these hand-made were found at Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney 1985b, 208: Type 3). A few sherds were recovered from Carmarthen Greyfriars (O'Mahoney 1995, 16: Type B4) with at least one sherd occurring in Phase I (mid to late 13th cent.) or II (late 13th to early 14th cent.)
Date: 12th to end of 13th century.
(c) No. sherds: 1 body (2 joining), (12g).
Form: Jug (hand-made).
Fabric: Ham Green Fabric B: A hard granular fabric that has dark grey surfaces, thin red margins and a dark grey core. The inclusions are numerous small sands and occasional small red or reddish-brown clay pellets.
Surface treatment: Traces of thin pitted (probably green) glaze on exterior surface, interior is unglazed.
Source: Bristol.
Date: 12th to end of 13th century.

TRENCH 1 (110) Layer NE/W
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 2 (14 joining and 9 joining), (240g).
Form: Jar/cooking pot (hand-made). Rim diameter 180-200mm range.
A high-shouldered hand-made jar with an upstanding thumbed rim, that is grooved externally just below the edge. For form see a decorated example illustrated in an article describing the common types of earthenware found in the Bristol area (Good & Russett 1987, 36, Fig.2, no.5).
Fabric: Ham Green Fabric B: Hard reddish-brown fabric with numerous small fine sands giving it a granular texture. It is worth noting that there is another earlier Ham Green cooking pot fabric (BPT 114) that is similar but a little coarser. These earlier proto-Ham Green pots and the later fabric B pots are both quite common on sites on the south Wales coast, notably from castle sites (Papazian & Campbell 1992, 32).
Surface treatment: Unglazed and partially sooted externally.
Decoration: Single horizontal groove on the body.

Source: Bristol. See (109) b.
Date: 12th to end of 13th century. **Appendix I Pottery Illustrations No. 1**
(b) No. sherds: 2 (1 body, 1 base), (16g).
Form: Jars/cooking pots (hand-made)
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: Inclusions are red and reddish-brown gravels, white quartz grits and smaller rounded sands.
Surface treatment: Unglazed. The base sherd is fire-blackened externally.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.

TRENCH 1 (111) Layer around wall in NW/W
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 10 (2 rim, 6 body), (80g).
Form: Jars/cooking pots.
Short everted flat-topped rim, wheel-finished. The internal rim diameter c.120-130mm. 2 rim sherds **join rim (iii) from (109).** This short-necked type jar is probably late medieval. **Appendix I Pottery Illustrations No. 4.**
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed. There is some variation in hardness, colour and amounts of inclusions.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Source: West Wales (though could be Devon).
Date: Medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 3 (2 associated rim, 1 base), (50g)
Form: Jars/cooking pots.
2 rim sherds from jar/cooking pot with tall bell-shaped rim (i.e. slightly incurved rim) that has an inward sloping top. A narrow strip of clay is applied at the base of the rim on the exterior. The fabric is fairly hard and red throughout, contains white quartz grits, fine sands and lesser quantities of red-brown gravel inclusions.
A jar from Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney 1995b, Fig.X. 11, no.18) has a similar rim profile but lacks the external collar that is found on the Great Nash vessel. A body sherd from (115) may be from the same vessel.
Fabric: Fully oxidised with frequent white and colourless quartz grits and fewer small gravel inclusions. The one abraded base sherd is extremely gritty and is tempered with numerous quartz grits.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Source: This is possibly a North Devon product but a West Wales source cannot be ruled out.
Date: Medieval (not closely dateable as rim form is used over a long period of time).
(c) No. sherds: 1 body (4g).
Form: Jar/cooking pot (hand-made).
Fabric: This is a Ham Green vessel, possibly type fabric BPT 114: The abraded sherd is in a hard reddish-brown fabric with numerous small quartz grits giving it a coarser granular texture than the other Ham Green cooking pots found at Great Nash. Both the earlier proto-Ham Green pots and the later fabric B pots are quite common on sites on the south Wales coast, notably from castle sites (Papazian & Campbell 1992, 32).
Surface treatment: Unglazed brown exterior.
Source: Bristol.
Date: First half of 12th century.

TRENCH 1 (113) NW/E quadrant, layer over eastern part of trench.
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 6 (2 rim, 4 body) (53g).

Form: Jars/cooking pots.
(i) Wheel-thrown jar with everted, slightly hooked rim. Well potted in a hard fabric that has a pale buff surface, pink margins and a dark grey core. This is probably of later medieval, transitional date. **Probably the same vessel as (102) rim (iv) and (109) rim (i).** **Appendix I Pottery Illustrations No. 7**
(ii) Incomplete profile, simple upright rim with flat top. Comparable examples from Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney 1995b, Fig X. 11).
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval and late medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 1 body (13g).
Form: Jug?
Fabric: Dyfed GTW glazed: Abraded body sherd in a reduced blue-grey fabric with thin buff-pink surfaces. Small red and red-brown gravels and a few small quartz grits. There is also a little fine mica seen on interior surface.
Surface treatment: A thin light green glaze on interior surface.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.
(c) No. sherds: 1 body (2g).
Form: Jar/cooking pot (hand-made)
Fabric: Ham Green Fabric B: Hard granular fabric, reddish-brown with grey core and darker brown exterior surface.
Surface treatment: The unglazed brown exterior is partially sooted.
Source: Bristol. A few undecorated sherds from these hand-made jars are found at Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney 1985b, 208: Type 3). A few sherds were recovered from Carmarthen Greyfriars (O'Mahoney 1995, 16: Type B4) with at least one sherd occurring in Phase I (mid to late 13th cent.) or II (late 13th to early 14th cent.)
Date: Mid 12th to end of 13th century.
(d) No. sherds: 1 base (2g).
Form: Indeterminate hollow form, not enough of profile survives.
Fabric: Hard pale buff Staffs/Bristol type.
Surface treatment: Dark brown interior glaze, Traces of brown glaze on exterior but external basal angle and underside of base are unglazed.
Source: Staffordshire and Bristol are both possible sources.
Date: 17th-18th century, c.1680-1760.

OTHER FINDS
CBM
No. frags: 1 (2g)
Type: Ridge tile – very small edge fragment.
Fabric: North Devon GTW glazed: fully oxidised with frequent quartz inclusions.
Surface treatment: A green glaze survives on the upper surface and edge, the under surface is sanded.
Source: North Devon.
Date: 16th-17th century.
FIRED CLAY: HEARTH/OVEN MATERIAL
No. frags: 1(3g)
Type: Amorphous fragment, fairly hard poorly mixed red granular fabric with some quartz inclusions. See (216) Trench 2 for the same.
Date: Not known.
TRENCH 1 (113) NE/E quadrant, layer over eastern part of trench.
POTTERY

(a) No. sherds 7 (1 rim, 6 body), (33g).
Form: Jars/cooking pots.
(i) Jar with slightly projecting flat-topped rim that has a slight groove. Internal diameter c.140mm. The rim type is a variation on examples from Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney, 1995b). Medieval, 13th century. **Appendix I Pottery Illustrations No. 10**
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: the usual variation is observed.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Decoration: 1 body sherd has two horizontal grooves spaced at 11mm apart.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 1 body (3g).
Form: Jug – hand-made, sherd is thumb-pressed.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW glazed: Hard-fired with buff surfaces and a grey core, small gravels and quartz inclusions.
Surface treatment: A thin pitted brown exterior glaze and unglazed interior.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.
(c) No. sherds: 1 body (17g).
Form: Jar/cooking pot (hand-made).
Fabric: Ham Green Fabric B: Hard granular fabric, reddish-brown with darker exterior surface.
Surface treatment: The unglazed brown exterior is partially sooted.
Decoration: Three evenly spaced horizontal grooves.
Source: Bristol. A few undecorated sherds from these hand-made jars are found at Cardigan Castle (O'Mahoney 1985b, 208: Type 3). A few sherds were recovered from Carmarthen Greyfriars (O'Mahoney 1995, 16: Type B4) with at least one sherd occurring in Phase I (mid to late 13th cent.) or II (late 13th to early 14th cent.)
Date: 12th to end of 13th century.
(d) No. sherds: 1 body (4g).
Form: Indeterminate wheel-thrown vessel.
Fabric: GTW glazed: Angular white and colourless quartz grits and some black mica inclusions.
Surface treatment: Unglazed exterior, olive green interior glaze.
Source: North Devon is likely.
Date: Post-medieval, 17th/18th century.

OTHER FINDS

CBM

No. frags: 1 (3g)
Type: Ridge tile.
Description: Small flake only with no measurable dimensions. The surviving under-surface is sanded.
Fabric: North Devon GTW: quartz tempered.
Source: North Devon.
Date: 16th-17th century.

TRENCH 1 (113) SW/E layer over eastern part of trench

POTTERY

No. sherds: 16 (2 rim, 14 body), (200g).
Form: Jars/cooking pots (Hand-made and wheel-thrown).

(i) Wheel-thrown jar with everted rim. Hard-fired, patchy buff-red surfaces and a grey core, **Cf. Trench 1: rim (iv) from (102), rim (i) from (109) and rim (i) from (113) NW quadrant.** This is probably of later medieval, transitional date. **Appendix I Pottery Illustrations No. 3**
(ii) Wheel-thrown jar with large everted rim in a hard-fired fabric, grey with buff interior below the rim. The exterior and rim interior appear to have a dull grey slip applied to the surface. A parallel is not found for this jar but a late medieval/transitional date seems likely.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: Includes sherds from hand-made jars. Fabrics are varying in colour, hardness etc.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval and later medieval.

OTHER FINDS

CBM

No. frags: 1 (4g)
Type: Ridge tile.
Description: Small flake only with no measurable dimensions. The surviving under-surface is sanded.
Fabric: North Devon GTW: quartz tempered.
Source: North Devon.
Date: 16th-17th century.

CLAY PIPES

No. frags: 1 (2g)
Description: Plain stem fragment.
Date: 17th or 18th century.

GLASS

No. frags: 1 base (25g)
Type: Bottle glass.
Description: Fragment from base of free-blown wine bottle in olive green glass, pontil scar on underside of base.
Source: English.
Date: An 18th century date is likely.

TRENCH 1 (115) Small pit SW/W quadrant

POTTERY

No. sherds: 9 body and base (94g).
Forms: Jars/cooking pots (hand-made)
One shoulder sherd may be from the same vessel as rim (ii) from (111).
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed. The fabrics are varying in colour, hardness etc.
Surface treatment: unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.

TRENCH 1 (114) SE/E

POTTERY

No. sherds: 1 body (29g).
Form: Jug or Bottle (wheel-thrown). See :'Bartmann' or Bellarmine' jugs and bottles.
Fabric: Grey stoneware with a mottled (salt-glazed) dark brown exterior and a thin matt brown wash on the interior.

Frechen and other German stonewares are not uncommon on Welsh sites but they are never found in great numbers. Frechen wares at Carmarthen Greyfriars (O'Mahoney 1995, 43: Type fabric C12) are from 17th/18th century phase V deposits, the period of abandonment and demolition.
Source: A German import from the Frechen potteries, southwest of Cologne.
Date: late 16th-17th centuries.

TRENCH 1 (119) Pit in SW/E quadrant
POTTERY
No. sherds: 1 body (1g).
Form: Jar/cooking pot.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.

TRENCH 1 (121) Fill of pit (122) in NE/E
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 1 body (3g).
Form: Jar or jug (probably wheel-made)
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: Buff with grey core, frequent small reddish-brown gravels and sparse white quartz grits.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Decoration: Two horizontal combed wavy (zig-gag) lines. Decoration on locally produced jars usually consists of simple scored horizontal grooves so this piece is quite unusual. It is possible that the potter was copying decoration found on Ham Green cooking pots.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval. **Appendix I Pottery Illustrations No. 11**
(b) No. sherds: 1 body (6g).
Form: Jar/cooking pot (Wheel-thrown)
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: Hard-fired with buff-red surfaces and a blue-grey core. Cf. jar with everted hooked rim in contexts (102), (109) & (113).
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Probably late medieval.

TRENCH 1 (123) Layer around (105) SE/W
POTTERY
No. sherds 4 body (35g).
Form: Jars/cooking pots (hand-made and wheel-thrown).
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: Varying in colour, hardness, quantity and size of inclusions.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval and later medieval.

TRENCH 1 (124) Layer over wall (112) SW/W
POTTERY

No. sherds: 5 body (25g).
Form: Jars/cooking pots and one possible jug (hand-made and wheel-thrown).
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed. Varying in colour, hardness etc. One abraded sherd is possibly from a jug – the piece is reduced with an oxidised red interior, and is heavily tempered with grey and reddish-brown gravels and a little quartz.
Surface treatment: Unglazed. The one possible jug sherd is heavily abraded with no trace of surface glaze.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval

TRENCH 1 (127) to west of wall
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 8 (7 body, 1 base), (98g).
Form: Jars/cooking pots (hand-made and wheel-thrown).
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: Varying in colour, hardness etc.
Surface treatment: Unglazed. Some sherds are partially fire-blackened & sooted.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval-late medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 2 (1 body, 1 base) (36g).
Form: Jug(s) (wheel-thrown).
Fabric: A West Wales calcareous fabric: Hard-fired, buff with a reduced grey exterior. The base has a reduced core. Small surface voids and a few visible white inclusions are indicative of a calcareous fabric that also contains sparse rounded quartz sands.
Surface treatment: The abraded exterior surface shows traces of green glaze.
Decoration: The jug has a thumb-pressed base that is slightly sagging in profile. The body sherd has two faint closely spaced horizontal grooves.
Source: Llansteffan-type ware.
Date: Medieval. A 13th century date is likely. **Appendix I Pottery Illustrations No. 8**
(c) No. sherds: 1 body (16g).
Form: Jug (hand-made).
Fabric: A very hard reduced grey fabric that has slightly lighter grey-buff surfaces. Both surfaces have numerous small surface voids where inclusions (calcareous? or sands) have leached or fired out. Sparse small red inclusions are visible on the inner surface.
Surface treatment: Traces of green glaze are visible on the exterior surface.
Decoration: Bands of two horizontal scored grooves evenly spaced.
Source: Llansteffan-type ware.
Date: Medieval. A 13th century date seems likely.

TRENCH 2 (201) Topsoil
POTTERY
(a) No. body sherds: 2 (25g).
Form: Jar/cooking pot (Hand-made).
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 2 rim (105g).

Form: Bowls/basins.
(i) Pancheon - Similar to Grant (1980) Type 3B.
(ii) Bowl - A variation on Grant (1980) Type 3C.
Grant, A. *North Devon Pottery: The Seventeenth Century,* Exeter.
Fabric: North Devon GTW.
Surface treatment: Both are glazed olive green below the rim on the interior surface.
Source: North Devon.
Date: 17th – 18th cent.
(c) No. sherds: 1 body (5g).
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: Hard fully oxidised red fabric with fewer quartz grits than (a). Sparse red gravels and a little black material.
Surface treatment: A good cover of brown glaze on the internal surface, exterior is unglazed.
Source: West Wales?
Date: Post-medieval, probably 17th-18th century.

TRENCH 2 (202) Layer below topsoil
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 2 body (6g).
Form: Jars/cooking pots.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: heavily abraded.
Surface treatment: unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 3 body (16g).
Form: Jugs (wheel-thrown)
Fabric: A West Wales calcareous fabric: Hard and very hard-fired, grey with a buff interior. Small surface voids and a few visible white inclusions are indicative of a calcareous fabric that also contains sparse rounded quartz sands.
Surface treatment: The abraded exterior surfaces shows traces of green glaze.
Decoration: One body sherd has two faint closely spaced horizontal grooves.
Source: Llansteffan-type ware.
Date: Medieval.
(c) No. sherds: 1 (9g).
Form: Uncertain vessel – part rim or possibly part of strap handle.
Fabric: Hard and fully oxidised buff-red, some quartz inclusions but also many surface voids.
Surface treatment: The abraded exterior surface has traces of brown glaze and one speck of glaze survives on the interior.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Late medievall/transitional.
OTHER FINDS
CBM
(i) No. frags: 2 joining (13g)
Type: Ridge tile?
Description: A hard-fired fully oxidised gritty fabric with numerous quartz grits and only sparse red-brown gravels.

Surface treatment: Unglazed, exterior is heavily abraded.
Source: Uncertain North Devon or local.
Date: Post-medieval.
(ii) No. frags: 1 (1g)
Type: Ridge tile? small flake only.
Fabric: A fully oxidised red sandy fabric. Cf. Malvern tile fabric.
Surface treatment: unglazed.
Source: Possibly Malvern.
Date: A 15th/16th century date is likely.

UNCLASSIFIED MATERIAL

No. frags: 4 joining (71g)
Type: Unknown industrial material.
Description: A very hard off-white material fired at a very high temperature (stoneware). A flat-sectioned angled (corner) fragment is of uneven thickness; at its thinnest point the angle has a straight edge.
Surface treatment: unglazed.
Source: Industrial.
Date: Modern.

TRENCH 2 (205) Fill of small pit near centre

POTTERY

(a) No. sherds: 5 (60g).
Form: Jar(s)/cooking pot(s), hand-made and probably finished on a wheel (see largest body sherd).
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed. All are heavily gritted.
Surface treatment: Unglazed, 2 sherds are fire-blackened/sooted externally.
Source: West Wales.
Date: medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 1 base (8g).
Form: Jug (wheel-thrown), floor of jug only.
Fabric: A fine hard fabric with smooth surfaces, grey with an oxidised red exterior surface. Numerous very small surface voids are where calcareous inclusions have leached or fired out, some very small white inclusions are still visible.
Surface treatment: A few small specks of brownish-purple glaze on underside of base, interior surface is unglazed.
Source: A West Wales origin is likely.
Date: Medieval.

OTHER FINDS

CBM

No. frags: 4 (9g)
Type: Tile - Small flakes only, no measurable dimensions.
Description: A hard fully oxidised red sandy fabric. The surviving under surface is sanded. Looks remarkably like Malvern ridge tile/floor tile fabric.
Source: Malvernian
Date: 15th-16th century.

CLAY PIPES

No. frags: 1 (11g)

Description: Near complete Broseley 5 style bowl, milled and burnished. A 3-line relief stamp on the tailed heel is very faint but legible and reads 'WILL/WILK/---, Well smoked.
A comparable pipe was found at the Priory Street excavations, Carmarthen (Evans 1996, 94-7, & Fig.34, no.242). The maker, William Wilkinson, was from Much Wenlock, Shropshire.
Ref: Brennan, D., Evans, G., James, H. and Dale-Jones, E., 1996 'Excavations in Carmarthen, Dyfed, 1976-1990. Finds from the Seventeenth to the Nineteenth Centuries', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales,* 14, 15-108.
Date: Early 18th century. A date of c.1728 is given to the Carmarthen pipe.

IRON

No. frags: 1 (107g)
Description: Curved sheet metal fragment, possibly part of a cooking vessel? Corrosive products obscuring surface detail.
Date: A post-medieval date is likely.

TRENCH 2 (207) Layer

POTTERY

(a) No. sherds: 2 (1 rim, 1 body), (14g).
Form: Jar/cooking pot -Indeterminate incomplete rim profile.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.

OTHER FINDS

CBM

No. frags: 2 (5g)
Type: Tile - Small flakes only, no measurable dimensions.
Description: A hard fully oxidised red sandy fabric. The surviving under surface is sanded. Looks remarkably like Malvern ridge tile/floor tile fabric.
Source: Malvernian
Date: 15th-16th century.

TRENCH 2 (210) Fill of ditch (208)

POTTERY

(a) No. sherds: 1 rim comprising 2 joining (18g).
Form: Jug. Wheel-finished rim with external cordon just below the top.
The profile of this jug is very similar to the Llansteffan-type jugs (Type fabric B9) found at Carmarthen Greyfriars (O'Mahoney 1995, 17-18, and 84, Fig.2). This type of rim appears to copy jugs from the Bristol Ham Green kiln.
Fabric: West Wales calcareous: Buff-red with reduced surface beneath the rim. There are numerous small surface voids indicative of calcareous inclusions. Other inclusions are sparse red and red-brown gravels and occasional small quartz grits.
Surface treatment: Abraded thin light olive green external glaze on neck below rim, specks of glaze only on interior.
Decoration: Horizontal grooves on neck.
Source: Llansteffan-type ware, Carmarthen Bay area.
Date: Medieval, a 13th century date is fitting here. **Appendix I Pottery Illustrations No. 6**
(b) No. sherds: 1 body (5g).
Form: jar/cooking pot.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: buff with light grey core.

Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.

TRENCH 2 (216) Second ditch fill to east
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 6 (5 body, 1 base), (49g).
Form: Jars/cooking pots, 1 possible jug sherd.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed/none surviving. Sherds vary in colour, hardness, size & quantity of inclusions.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 1 body (16g)
Form: Jug or jar (wheel-thrown).
Fabric: Dyfed GTW: Hard-fired with a pale buff exterior, a thin light grey core and a buff-orange interior. Inclusions are frequent grey and red-brown platey gravels, sparse small quartz sands and very fine background sands.
Surface treatment: The interior has a few specks of light green glaze (possibly accidental), the exterior is unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.
(c) No. sherds: 1 body (3 joining), (88g).
Form: Jug, lower body (wheel-thrown).
Fabric: Dyfed GTW glazed: Hard-fired, reduced with red surfaces. Inclusions are grey and red-brown platey gravels and sparse quartz.
Surface treatment: A patchy light olive green glaze covers the exterior surface. A flake of fired clay fused to the exterior surface is evidence for vessels touching in the kiln.
Decoration: A broad zone of horizontal grooves.
Source: West Wales.
Date: medieval.
(d) No. sherds: 1 body/base comprising 9 joining sherds (641g).
Form: Jug (wheel-thrown). Lower portion of jug with remains of strap handle attachment. The heavy base is flat and has a plain (unthumbed) angle.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW glazed: A very hard-fired fabric with buff interior, grey core and patchy buff-red exterior. Inclusions are frequent small platey gravels (red in oxidised areas, grey in reduced areas) and sparse white quartz grits.
Surface treatment: A thin greenish-brown external glaze does not completely cover the exterior surface. The interior is unglazed.
Source: West Wales, possibly a Newport product.
Date: Transitional, 16th century or later.
OTHER FINDS
STONE
No. frags: 2 (23g)
Type: A (non-local?) layered micaceous stone.
Source: Consult a specialist for geology.
FIRED CLAY
No. frags: 47 (624g)
Type: Fired clay.
Description: Amorphous lumps of burnt (hard-fired) clay, oxidised red with white streaks. Some of the fragments have an impression on one surface.

Interpretation: Possibilities are kiln or oven/hearth lining?
Date: Uncertain.

TRENCH 3 (301) Topsoil
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 1 (5g)
Form: Jug?: Small flat fragment that has one rolled edge. Not a rim but possibly part of a strap handle.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed. Buff with grey core, grey and red-brown platey gravels and sparse white quartz grits.
Surface treatment: unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 1 base (11g)
Form: Jar/cooking pot (hand-made)
Fabric: Ham Green fabric: A hard granular fabric with reddish-brown exterior, a reduced grey core and red interior. Inclusions are numerous small white and colourless quartz sands and sparse red (grog?) material.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Source: Bristol.
Date: 12th to end of 13th century.
(c) No. sherds: 1 body (76g).
Form: Large storage jar.
Fabric: Fully oxidised red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Double black (dipped) glaze leaving lower external body unglazed.
Source: Buckley-type ware.
NOTE: Black-glazed wares similar to those found at Great Nash were in production at a number of potteries from the mid 17th until the mid 20th centuries. All of the potteries used similar red-firing (coal measures) clays making certain identification almost impossible.
Date: 18TH-20 cent.

BAGS MARKED UNSTRATIFIED ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUMMARY REPORT.
UNSTRATIFIED
Bag marked U/S
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 1 (7 joining plus 1 associated), (74g).
Form: Jar/cooking pot or jug.
Fabric: Hard and fully oxidised red sandy fabric with frequent larger white and colourless quartz grits and only sparse platey gravels. Also contains some flecks of black mica.
Surface treatment: A speck of brown coloured glaze on the exterior is probably accidental.
Source: Uncertain but possibly North Devon?
Date: Medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 1 body (1g).
Form: Indeterminate, probably jug.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW.
Surface treatment: This abraded sherd is likely to have lost exterior surface glaze.

Source: West Wales.
Date: Medieval.
OTHER FINDS
CBM
No. frags: 1 (2 joining), (39g).
Type: Ridge tile.
Description: GTW: Hard fired and packed with quartz inclusions.
Surface treatment: A thin brown glaze covers upper surface, under-surface is unglazed.
Source: North Devon.
Date: 16th-17th century.
Bag marked U/S Field: Medieval
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 7 (1 rim, 5 body, 1 base) (43g).
Form: Jars/cooking pots.
The heavily abraded rim sherd is a simple upright type.
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed: The usual variation in colour, hardness, quantity and size of inclusions.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Source: West Wales.
Date: medieval.
(b) No. sherds: 1 handle, (8g).
Form: Jug?
Small fragment - plain narrow strap handle.
Fabric: GTW unglazed/none surviving: Buff with a grey core, contains white and colourless quartz grits with fewer red and grey gravel inclusions.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Source: West Wales or Devon?
Date: Medieval.
(c) No. sherds: 1 rim (11g).
Form: Jar/cooking pot or jug.
A simple upright rim with an inward sloping top. Comparable examples are found at Cardigan Castle. See for example (O'Mahoney 1985b, Fig. X. 12, no.31).
Fabric: Dyfed GTW unglazed/none surviving: Reduced with patchy buff-coloured surfaces. The inclusions are numerous small grey gravels, occasional red gravels and sparse white quartz grits.
Surface treatment: Unglazed/none surviving.
Source: West Wales.
Date: medieval.

Bag marked U/S Field: Post-medieval
POTTERY
(a) No. sherds: 4 (2 rim, 1 body, 1 base), (169g).
Form: Includes at least one bowl and one jug (wheel-thrown)
Fabric: North Devon GTW.
Surface treatment: Internally glazed vessels.
Source: North Devon.

Date: 17th-early 18th century is the main period of importation into Wales.
(b) No. sherds: 1 rim (16g).
Form: Wheel-thrown dish or shallow bowl with small projecting ledged rim.
See Grant (1983) type series 1B.
Fabric: North Devon GTW:
Surface treatment: Internal glaze appearing yellow over a white slip.
Source: North Devon.
Date: 17th-18th century.
(c) No. sherds: 4 (3 body, and 1 lower body/base), (395g).
Form: Large storage jars.
Fabric: Red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Variously glazed black.
Source: Buckley-type ware.
NOTE: Black-glazed wares similar to those found at Great Nash were in production at a number of potteries from the mid 17th until the mid 20th centuries. All of the potteries used similar red-firing (coal measures) clays making certain identification almost impossible.
Date: 18TH-20 cent.
(d) No. sherds: 1 base (57g).
Form: Jar.
Fabric: A hard sandy fabric that is pink with off-white streaks.
Surface treatment: Both surfaces have a brown glaze (clear glaze over red slip), the lowest portion and underside of base are left unglazed.
Source: Not determined. See note for (c).
Date: 18th-20th cent.

OTHER FINDS

CBM

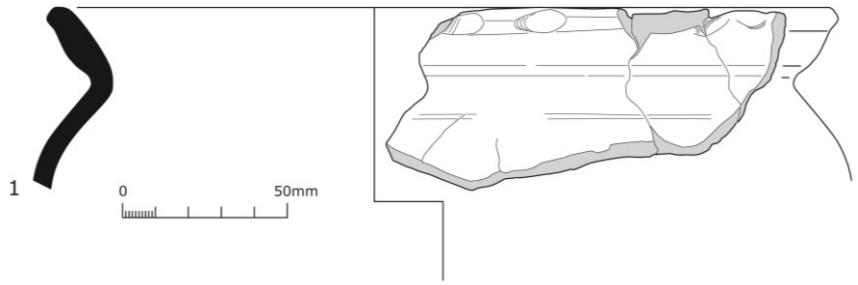
(i) No. frags: 1 (28g)
Type: Ridge tile?
Fabric: Fully oxidised red sandy fabric.
Surface treatment: unglazed.
Source: Possibly Malvern.
Date: A 15th/16th century date is likely.
(ii) No. frags: 1 (8g).
Type: Brick?
Description: Small abraded fragment with no measurable dimensions.
Fabric: Fully oxidised red fabric, streaked white.
Surface treatment: Abraded.
Source: Not known.
Date: A post-medieval date is likely.
(iii) No. frags: 1 (1g).
Type: Ridge tile?
Description: One very small fragment with no diagnostic features. It may equally be pottery.
Fabric: GTW: heavily tempered with quartz grits.
Surface treatment: No surviving surfaces.

Source: North Devon.
Date: Post-medieval.

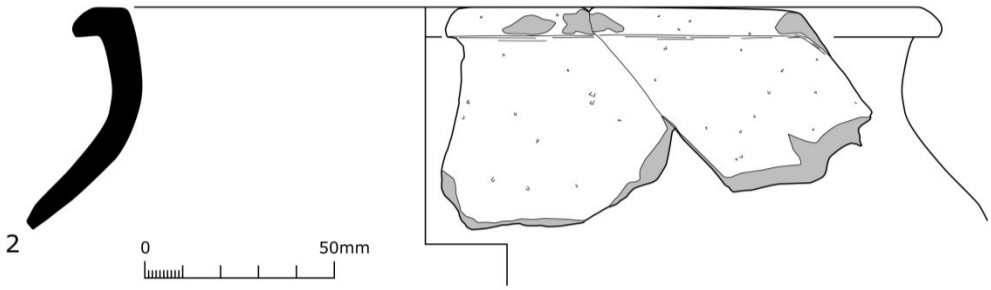
UNCLASSIFIED MATERIAL
No. frags: 1 (12g).
Type: fragment with extruded curved profile, 6.5mm thick.
Fabric: Hard-fired fine-grained white clay, cf. pipe clay. The exterior surface is smooth and the inner surface slightly rough.
Source: Not known.
Date: A modern date is likely.

Appendix I: Pottery Illustrations

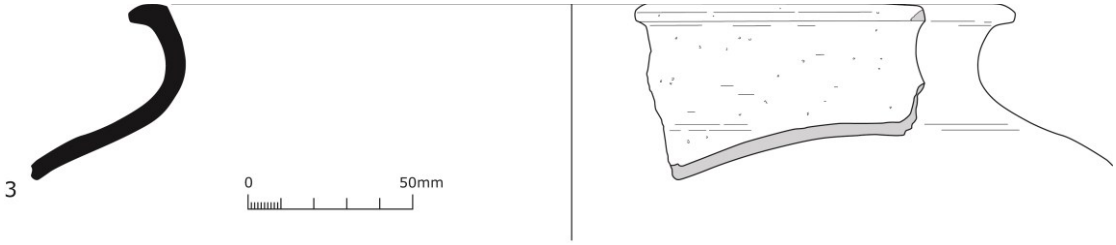
(numbers are referred to in material catalogue above)



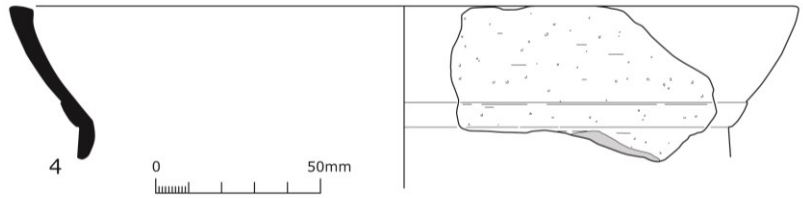
1 – Ham Green Fabric B (110), Quadrant NE/W, Trench 1



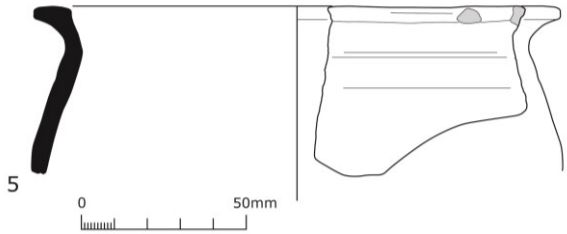
2 – Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware left hand sherd from (102), right from (109), Quadrant SE/W Trench 1



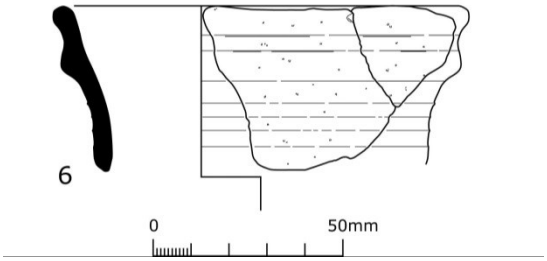
3 – Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware Unglazed (113) Quadrant SW/E, Trench 1



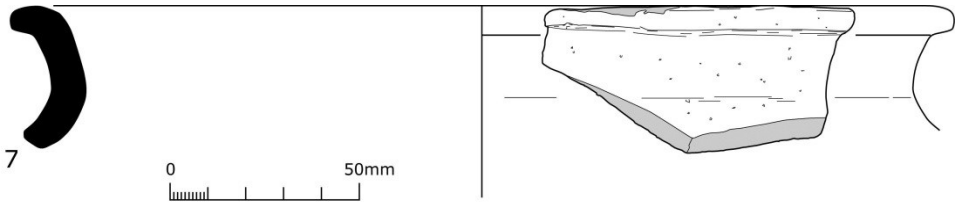
4 –Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware (possibly North Devon) (111), Quadrant NW/W, Trench 1



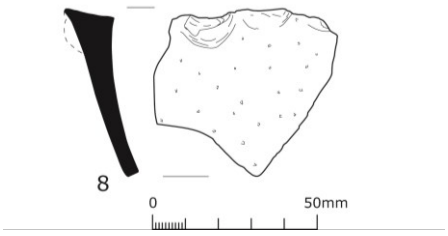
5 – Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware, (109), Quadrant SE/W, Trench 1



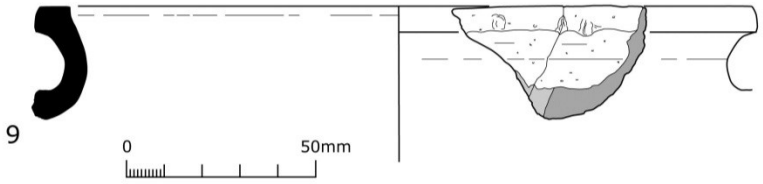
6 – Llansteffan-type Ware (210), Trench 2



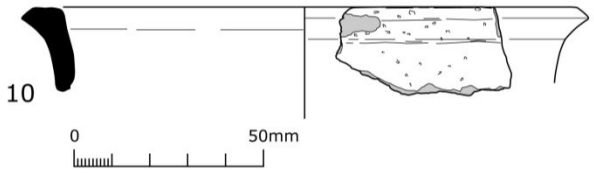
7 – Unglazed Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware (113) Quadrant NW/E, Trench 1



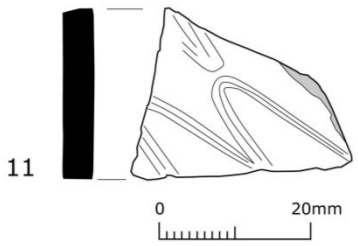
8 – Llansteffan-type ware (127), Quadrant NW/W Trench 1



9 – Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware (109), Quadrant SE/W, Trench 1



10 – Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware Unglazed (113), Quadrant NE/E, Trench 1



11 – Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware Unglazed (121), Quadrant NE/E, Trench 1

APPENDIX II: ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE BY C J GRIFFITHS

ENVIRONMENTAL AND LITHICS EVIDENCE FROM LLANGWM, PEMBROKESHIRE

C. J. Griffths (University of Wales Trinity St David)

Three samples were received for analysis following excavations at Llangwm, Pembrokeshire for the retrieval of environmental and lithic evidence.

Method

The samples were processed in the environmental archaeology laboratories at UWTSD, Lampeter Campus, using a simple wash over technique to separate the charred remains from the residue, both the flot and the residues were sieved through a stack of 2mm, 1mm, 500µm and 250µm sieves. The samples were recorded using the information as shown on the bags, as a result sample 131 was kept as 131a and 131b.The samples were sorted using a Wild Mk5 stereomicroscope. Material was identified using modern reference material and standard reference books, including Beijerinck (1947), Berggren (1969, 1981), Schoch et al (1988). Nomenclature follows Stace (1991).

Results

The results are summarised in Table 1.

The three samples all produced *Corylus avellana* L. (Hazel) nut shell fragments, the fragments were well preserved but generally small in size, between a quarter and an eighth of a whole nut shell.

Other plant remains included a Poaceae (grass) seed from sample 131a and a *Plantago* sp. (Plantain) seed from 131b.

All the samples contained charred monocotyledonous (grass) stem/root fragments and fragments of wood charcoal. Charred organic material of an indeterminate nature was present in sample 126. A small fragment of burnt bone was present in sample 126.

Non organic remains comprised of flint fragments in samples 126 and 131a and burnt inorganic material of an indeterminate nature from samples 131a and 131b.

Discussion

All the samples produced hazel nut fragments, these are generally small in size and other identifiable plant remains were sparse, with a grass seed in sample present 131a and a plantain type seed in sample 131b. Other organic remains included the stem or rhizome fragments of monocotyledonous plants (grass) and small quantities of wood charcoal.

The evidence from the plant remains indicate that hazel nuts were probably being processed and/or consumed on the site and were not accidentally collected with wood for fuel, as the quantity of nut shell fragments is higher than that of wood charcoal in all the samples. The presence of the grass seed, plantain, charred monocotyledonous root/stems and possible burnt earth fragments may indicate that the ground was exposed to burning possibly due to a localised fire, for example a hearth in the area.

Samples 126 and 131a both produced evidence of flint working, sample 126 contained small fragments of flint and sample 131a also produced small fragments and two larger fragments which appear to be blade like, however these flakes may be associated with flint working at the site.

Conclusion

The environmental and lithic remains from Llangwm are important for increasing the knowledge of Mesolithic sites in Pembrokeshire and Wales. The presence of both hazel nuts, microliths and possible deboutage from the site have the potential to give an understanding of the nature of the Mesolithic activity at the site.

Appendix II Table 1: Environmental remains and flint material

Sample	**126**	**131a***	**131b****
Context			
Volume/ml	**900**	**700**	**600**
Corylus avellana L. (Hazel) Nut shell fragments	234	96	120
Plantago sp. (Plantains)	-	-	1
Poaceae (Grass)	-	1	-
Cf. Fruit/Capsule frag. indet.	1	-	-
Monocotyledonous stem/root frags.	23	15	16
Wood charcoal – twig	-	1	-
Wood charcoal	+++	++	++
Charred organic indet.	10	-	-
Burnt bone frag	1	-	-
Charred inorganic material	-	6	13
Flint flake	-	2	-
Flint frags	38	1	-
?Coal frags	11	37	44

*'Slightly darker soil in NW corner' **'More clayey with more charcoal. NW corner of test hole'

+ = 1-25, ++ = 25-50, +++ -= 50-75, ++++ = 75-100, +++++ = 100+

Appendix II Bibliography

Schoch W.H; Pawlik B. & Schweingruber F.H. 1988. *Botanical macro remains.* Berne and Stuttgart: Paul Haupt.

Stace C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: University Press

APPENDIX III: ARCHIVE

The following records were created during the 2016 project at Great Nash for the Geophysical Survey, ERN 109356:

- Site archive index;
- Digital drawing files
- Archive photo list (1 sheet)
- Seventeen digital photographs; and
- Digital geophysical data in raw format and TerraSurveyor formats

The following records were created during the 2016 project at Great Nash for the Archaeological Excavation, ERN 109357:

- Site archive index;
- 2 context index forms;
- 55 context sheets;
- 9 photo record forms;
- 189 digital photographs;
- Archive photo list (11 sheets);
- 10 abbreviated small finds forms;
- 1 sample index form;
- 1 drawing sheet index form
- 1 drawing record form
- 9 A2 permatrace sheets - fourteen section drawings and three plan drawings;
- Digital drawing files – including section drawings, plan drawings and pottery illustrations;
- Digital topographic survey data; including raw data, georeferenced data and CAD compatible plans;
- Pottery Report by Dee Brennen (four Word files and one Excel file)
- Environmental and Lithics Evidence by C.J. Griffths
- Flint analysis by Andrew David
- Press cuttings

APPENDIX IV: EXTRA PHOTOS OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Photo 52: Clearing vegetation and a mound of earth in the walled garden in advance of geophysical survey

Photo 53: Starting to de-turf Trench 2

Photo 54: Learning how to trowel in Trench 1

Photo 55: A tour of the site given to the Llangwm Local History Society

Photo 56: Well-earned Lunch Break

Photo 57: A younger member of the volunteer team hunting for medieval pottery

Photo 58: Section Drawing in Trench 2

Photo 59: Section Drawing in Trench 1

Photo 60: A Visit by MP Stephen Crabb

Many thanks to the following volunteers for their hard work and interest during the Great Nash and commitment to the project:

Barbara Alderman, David Ash, David Mills, David Stroud, David Scoble, Dilys Ash, Dorothy Cox, Dylan Rowles, Eileen Horton, Emma Wooton, Fiona Cutting, Fiona Hanbury, Gail Kelly, Geoff Hanbury, Graham Brace, Heather Payton, Jacqui Wordsworth, Jane Mills, Jen Scoble, John James, Jon Rowles, Jude Walter, Kim Hancock, Kim Sandford, Lesley James, Liz Beresford, Llinos Martin, Margaret Brace, Maureen John, Mike Matthews, Oscar Meek, Patrick Wordsworth, Richard Horton, Rob Leigh, Rob Walter, Sian Rowles and Tony Reed (apologies if I have missed anyone).

A big thank you to Liz Rawlings and Pam Hunt of Heritage Llangwm for organising the project and allowing us to be involved, and special thanks to Will Scale and his family for allowing us to undertake the work at Great Nash.

GREAT NASH, LLANGWM, PEMBROKESHIRE: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATION 2016

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2016/46
RHIFAU Y DIGWYLLIAD / EVENT RECORD NUMBERS
109356 (Geophysical Survey) and 109357 (Excavation)

Medi 2016
September 2016

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan
/ This report has been prepared by

Alice Day

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

Llofnod / Signature .  Dyddiad / Date: 18/Aug/2016

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
/ This report has been checked and approved by

James Meek

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
/ on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date: 18/Aug/2016

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report

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