# THE MAENCLOCHOG COMMUNITY EXCAVATION

## Discovering the origins of Maenclochog

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## Discovering the origins of Maenclochog

By

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**SUMMARY**

A two-week archaeological excavation was undertaken at Maenclochog in Pembrokeshire, (NGR SN083272) during the second half of September 2007. The excavation was undertaken by Cambria Archaeology working with members of the local community recruited by PLANED, with support from Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, and funding from PLANED from the WAG and EU Leader+ transnational project "Experience Pembrokeshire". The need for the project had been identified from the community's Action Plan.

The excavation aimed to discover evidence of the 'castle site' long believed by local people to be located on the present day site of the village car park and amenity centre. The wall of a manorial pound, the remains of the castle wall, a defensive bank and ditch, and evidence of a pre-Norman settlement were all revealed.

The excavation has shown that before the castle was built, there was an early medieval defended settlement on the site which was surrounded by a defensive bank and ditch. An early medieval settlement is a very rare find in Wales and interestingly provides evidence that people lived in round houses here, right up until the Norman conquest of Pembrokeshire, when Maenclochog Castle was built. Roundhouses are usually associated with the Iron Age and Roman periods.

There was considerable media interest in the excavation with numerous radio, television, newspaper and internet coverage. The site was also popular with visitors from the locality, pupils from local schools and those on holiday in the region, with over 400 people visiting the site.

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## INTRODUCTION

### Project background

The excavation at Maenclochog was a community led project resulting from public interest in the history of Maenclochog expressed during community consultation with PLANED (Pembrokeshire Local Action Network for Enterprise and Development) over plans to enhance the car park and amenity area, as outlined in the Maenclochog Community Action Plan.

The focus of the project was to discover more about the origins of the 'castle site' long believed to have been located on the site of present day Maenclochog's car park. The excavation was carried out by volunteers from the local community and staff from Cambria Archaeology. The objectives were to involve the community in discovering the history of Maenclochog while learning about and experiencing the processes involved in archaeological excavation, through practical participation. It is hoped that the excavation will become a catalyst for further historical research and other related activities undertaken by community members.

The project was funded by PLANED from the WAG and EU Leader+ transnational project "Experience Pembrokeshire". (which aims to encourage communities to celebrate their heritage and culture); and with support from Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority.

This report describes what was discovered during the excavation, and what it can tell us about the history of Maenclochog. Words printed in blue are defined in a glossary of terms at the back of this report.

### Methodology

Heritage consultants 'Trysor' were commissioned by PLANED to undertake a topographical and documentary survey of the car park area in September 2006. From this report, an excavation project was developed by Cambria Archaeology.

Prior to the excavation, several meetings were held which were organised by PLANED in conjunction with Cymdeithas Clochog, the local community forum, to explain the aims and practicalities of the project to the community, and to encourage participation.

The excavation took place within the car park, where it was believed evidence of the castle was most likely to survive. Trenches were located where they would hopefully provide useful information and were easily accessible, without disrupting use of the car park.

Standard archaeological techniques and procedures used for an 'evaluation excavation' were employed. Trenches were initially cut using a JCB, down to a level where archaeological deposits and features could be discerned. Features were then excavated by hand. Community participants were involved in all aspects of excavation, planning and recording, under supervision from staff from Cambria Archaeology.

The site of Maenclochog Castle, is not a Scheduled Ancient Monument, so no consent for the excavation from Cadw was required. The car park is owned by the community council, who were happy for trenches to be dug. Permission was also given by the Dadswells who own the neighbouring field, to excavate on their land.

## SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Maenclochog is one of a chain of Anglo-Norman 'planted settlements' along the southern foothills of Mynyddoedd Preseli (along with other settlements such as New Moat, Henry's Moat and Hayscastle). The shape of the village, planned around the parish church, with a castle at one end, and a main street lined by housing plots is characteristic of such settlements. The long, narrow fields that surround the village are also a typical survival of the medieval 'open field' system.

The car park is located at the southern end of the village, on an oval shaped plot of land. This was formerly the site of a 'manorial pound' where livestock was temporarily housed when in transit through the village, for local markets and fairs, or when stray.

That this was also the site of Maenclochog castle is suggested by the place name Parc y Gaer recorded in the 1839 tithe schedule. Richard Fenton, who visited the site in his 1810 Historical Tour of Pembrokeshire, describes the remains of Maenclochog castle as 'very trifling', suggesting that it may have been an 'exploratory fort' built on the site of an 'old British earthwork'. The reference to an 'old earthwork' suggests that the site may formerly have been the site of an Iron Age defended enclosure.

On the southern edge of the car park is a rocky outcrop from the top of which clear views over land to the south of the village are provided. In recent times, this rock outcrop has been identified as the supposed site of a castle 'motte', while the car park area was thought to be the castle 'bailey'.

As a planned settlement Maenclochog could have been expected to grow and develop, although this does not seem to have happened. It never achieved borough status, nor was there a recorded market or fair in medieval times (although many fairs and markets were held at Maenclochog later in its history).

The lack of growth may be reflected in the layout of the village, which appears to lack the carefully measured smaller 'burgage plots' of towns like Newport. While such a layout may once have existed, it may have broken down over the years as population dwindled. Alternatively, the settlement pattern may have evolved more organically, without an original blueprint apart from the castle, church and main street.

## SITE HISTORY

Much has been written about the history of Maenclochog and its surrounding area, but the following review concentrates on the castle site and is largely based on the documentary research undertaken by 'Trysor' (Hall and Sambrook 2006).
The lordship or manor of Maenclochog, within the medieval Cantref of Cemaes was held under Anglo-Norman tenure by the Roche family of Llangwm during the 13th and 14th centuries. A castle had been founded by 1215 when Maenclochog is mentioned in the Welsh chronicles as one of several castles destroyed by Rhys Ieuanc and his uncle in that year. The castle was 'destroyed' again in 1257 by Mareddudd ap Rhys Gryg and Merydudd ap Owain (Jones 1941).

Despite these attacks, the castle may still have been in use when it was listed in an Inquisition of 1376 (HMSO). By the late 16th century the castle may have been abandoned, since it is not mentioned by the Elizabethan antiquarian George Owen (Pritchard 1906).

From at least the 19th century (and probably earlier), the castle site was used as a manorial pound. A map of Maenclochog dating to 1773, does not appear to indicate the presence of a manorial pound. Court Rolls of the Manor of Maenclochog from the 1830s-1850s record the use and maintenance of the pound. In 1870, the poundkeeper presented an estimate to the court for 'renewing the hedge round the pound of the Barony of Maenclochog…. Repairing the cirrounding wall-which is mostly to be renewed….' (PRO, D/RTP/PIC/71).

In the late 1960s, shale rock 1 meter or more in depth, was dumped inside the pound to level up the ground surface, and the site was turned into the village car park. A photograph taken in the early 20th century (see photo 2) shows how the site appeared before that time.

Today, the appearance of the car park does not look much like the site of a castle. Only by climbing on top of the rock outcrop does one get an impression of the defensive strengths of the site.

Fenton's description of the site also suggests that prior to the founding of the medieval settlement, there may have been an Iron Age 'defended enclosure' at the site.

The road running west from Maenclochog is marked as a 'supposed' Roman Road on the first and second edition Ordnance survey maps. This possible route for the Via Julia Maritima has now been discredited, as it was based on a document 'discovered' by 'professor' Charles Bertram in the 18th century. The document was later revealed as a forgery.

## EXCAVATION PROCEDURES

Archaeological sites are formed by the gradual build up of layers of soil or structures such as walls, built one on top of the other. These layers represent different events happening over time. As the layers build up, the ground level rises. When a ditch or other 'cut feature' is originally dug, it will cut into the layers buried below it. The ditch will itself eventually fill up with soil and be buried below later layers of soil.

When excavating, archaeologists systematically remove the different layers of soil or empty the soil from a buried ditch. Working from the top, the latest layers are removed first, to reveal earlier layers beneath. By excavating each layer separately, archaeologists can recover clues such as charcoal, bone and pottery, which can provide dating evidence and reveal details of daily life in the past.

In this way we can work out the sequence of events that have resulted in the build up of layers. By finding dating evidence, we can work out when the different events happened, and thus discover the history of a site.

Each different layer of soil, or cut feature containing soil, is given a unique reference or 'context' number. This number is used to cross reference written records, photographs and finds. Because of this, archaeologists call different layers of soil 'contexts'.

The word 'feature' is generally used by archaeologists to refer to archaeological remains that represent a man made structure (such as a wall) or the traces of a past event (such as the digging of a ditch or posthole). Generally a 'deposit' is a layer of soil that is present as a result of human activity, while a 'layer' is naturally formed, but either word may be used.

Some other terms used in this report are explained in the glossary section of this report (page 15).

Once all the archaeological features have been excavated and recorded, they can be divided into groups based on shared characteristics, relationships, or the patterns they form. These groups of features can be compared with the results from other excavated sites of a similar type and period to suggest an explanation of what the features represent (such as parts of buildings, other structures or activities). However, because the trench only reveals some or part of all the features in the area, it can be difficult to decide for certain which features to group together, and exactly what they may represent.

**EXCAVATION RESULTS**

The descriptions in the following section will be more easily understood by referring to the plans, drawings and photographs in this report. Each different layer and feature is given a 'context number' for easy reference.

Trench 1 (see figures 4 and 5)

On the assumption that there was indeed a castle at the site, Trench 1 was located within the part of the castle known as the 'bailey'. Here, there would have been domestic and agricultural buildings, and open areas in which a variety of daily activities were undertaken.

The trench was positioned where there was enough room to store the excavated soil, allow safe working, and make the site accessible for visitors to watch the progress of the excavation.

With a JCB mechanical excavator, we removed a series of different soil layers down to a level at which we could begin to see archaeological features cut into natural geological soils 004.

The first two layers removed were the modern topsoil and the shale (001) deposited when the car park was made. Below the shale was a brown silt layer (002) which was the ground surface topsoil before 001 was deposited. At this point we began to look out for any objects that might relate to the use of the site as a manorial pound, but found nothing. Underneath the silt layer was a layer of stone rubble (003). This could have been the remains of a collapsed wall or building, but to make the digging easier, this layer was also removed with the JCB. It was underneath stones 003 that we first began to see patches of different coloured soils in the top of natural silt 004. This suggested there were archaeological features in the trench 1.20m below the modern ground level.

Having cleaned loose soil from the sides and base of the trench, it was possible to define the edges of different shaped features. As we cleaned, several pieces of pottery were discovered in the top of some of the features. The pottery has been identified as 'Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware' (DGTW) which can range in date between the late 12th and early 16$^{th}$ centuries (see Appendix 1). A single fragment of 'Proto-Ham Green Ware' was, however, recovered from hearth feature 021. This can be dated to the 12$^{th}$ to early 13$^{th}$ centuries (see Appendix 1) and may suggest the DGTW pottery may also be of this date.

The first feature to be excavated (rectangular pit 012) was also the latest to have been created. Within this pit we discovered the articulated remains of two dog skeletons. We could see that the dog grave had been cut from immediately below the shale layer (001), but was cut through layers 002 and 003. We therefore know the dogs must have been buried before 1968 but after the medieval period (which is sealed beneath layer 003). The other features in Trench 2 are all either medieval or earlier in date.

Deposit 015 was a trampled surface of small pebbles, forming a half-circle (the other half lying beyond the trench edge). These may be associated with at least some of the features in group 016 (see fig 4). This was a group of 'stake-holes', originally formed by pushing wooden poles into the earth. The pattern they make suggests the stake holes may have formed a fence, running at an angle across the trench, possibly indicating a boundary between two properties or around an animal pen. Some of the stake-holes may also have defined the edge of surface 015, suggesting part of a circular animal pen or a small circular building with a floor (see photos 13 and 14).

Features 025, 045, 047, 049, 051 and 057 are probably all 'post-holes'. These were originally dug to hold a wooden post. Sometimes 'packing stones' were jammed in around the post to keep it firmly in place. Although the wooden posts had decayed away, some of these 'packing stones' were found in place in the postholes (see photos 9 and 12). Postholes 025, 047, 049 and 057 may form a row, or part of a large circle of post-holes that continues beyond the edge limits of the trench. Unfortunately we do not have enough evidence to say for certain what these features were part of.

To the south of the post-holes part of a long, thin, slightly curved feature (011) was cut across the trench. This was part of a larger circular ditch, only part of which lies within the trench. As this feature was excavated we noticed patches of darker earth and 'packing stones' which suggested that the trench was originally dug to hold a series of posts.

Together, these features represent the remains of the outside wall of a 'round house' constructed with wooden posts. Proof of this was found when we discovered an arc of small stake-holes (059) running around the inside edge of ditch 011. These are probably the remains of a 'wattle and daub' inner wall of the building. Stake-hole groups 061 and 063 form straight lines and may be the remains of wattle room divisions within the roundhouse.

The final clue that we had found a roundhouse was provided by an area of reddened earth in the southeast corner of the trench (feature 052). This feature was the remains of a fireplace, which would have been located in the middle of the roundhouse. Samples of the soil from this hearth (021) were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains and to obtain a Carbon $^{14}$ date (see discussion and Appendices 2 and 4).

Feature 066 appeared to be a rectangular cut, but once excavated, it was still not clear what this feature was. One possibility is that it was a worn area in the floor that became filled with silt when the roundhouse was abandoned.

Feature 020 is interesting because it marks the former location of a large boulder that was removed with the JCB at the start of the excavation before the roundhouse had been identified. This is unusual because it means the boulder must have been present when the roundhouse was in use. Whether it may have had a specific purpose or function is unclear. A second large rock with a flat top, apparently lying on the floor of the roundhouse, can be seen in the side of the trench to the left of the fireplace (see figure 5). This rock may have been associated with the fireplace, perhaps as somewhere to place cooking pots.

**Trench 2** (see figures 6 and 7)

Again, on the assumption that there was a castle on the site, Trench 2 was located so that it would provide a cross-section through the castle defences. The first layers were again removed with the JCB mechanical excavator. The layers of soil were very different to those revealed in Trench 1.

The first feature discovered was the stone wall of the manorial pound (008). This was constructed from flat pieces of shale laid on their edges. This is a drystone wall building technique distinctive to the region. The upper courses of the wall and its inside face (055) were less well constructed, and probably represent repairs to the wall at various times (see figures 7 and 8 and photo 17).

Digging down against the face of the wall on the inside of the car park, revealed the same shale deposit (007) as was found in Trench 1 (001), but beneath it pottery and glass including a French Burgundy type bottle dating to about 1820-

1900, and a small bottle of late 19th or early 20th century date were recovered from deposit 040.

As we dug down on the outside of the pound wall, it became clear that it was built directly on top of remains of an earlier wall. This wall was wider (about 2.20m) than the pound wall and was constructed differently, with an outer facing of horizontally laid stones (034), and a rubble core (009). Interestingly, this appears to be the same construction technique used in the wall around the churchyard.

Large foundation stones were jammed in along the base of the lower wall (034) which was built within a construction trench (035). A piece of 'DGTW' pottery was recovered from the fill of the construction trench, suggesting the castle wall was constructed no earlier than the late 12th century. We believe that this lower wall is the remains of the castle wall. At a later time the wall was demolished down to ground level, so that only the buried remains have survived. The stone from the castle wall was probably re-used to build the pound wall and other buildings in Maenclochog.

Two postholes were excavated in Trench 2. Posthole 047 was cut into the stones of the castle wall, and posthole 027 was cut through soils to the south of the wall. A third probable posthole (054) was also identified but not excavated. It appeared to be cut into the castle wall, but the pound wall is built over it (see photo 18 and fig 6 and 8). A $C^{14}$ date was recovered from the fill of posthole 027, which returned a date of 1440 to 1640 AD (2 sigma calibration), which may help suggest when the castle was demolished (see discussion and appendix 4).

Outside the walls, the layers of soil were very different in character to those found in Trench 1. Deposit 005 was very dark, crumbly and organic. Modern glass, and pottery from this deposit indicate that it was formed relatively recently, probably from decomposed domestic waste that was dumped over the pound wall. Deposit 005 and the deposit below (037), were removed with the JCB, until the yellow clay deposit 036 was revealed.

Deposit 036 is thought to be the remains of an earth bank, made from the earth dug out of a large ditch (cut 041). Together these features would have formed a defensive ditch and bank that ran around the castle. Because the castle wall was cut into the defensive bank, the bank must have been built first. Deposit 037, which was a grey colour, may also have been bank material, or could have been laid down after the bank was demolished. It seems likely that the bank would have been demolished when the castle wall was built. A shallow gully (feature 030) in the surface of deposit 036 may be the remains of a muddy path formed during the construction or demolition of the defensive bank.

At the south end of the trench, deposits 013 and 032 appeared to be the upper fills of ditch (041). Pottery found in these deposits suggests that they were deposited between the 16th and 19th centuries, but no evidence was found to suggest when the ditch was originally dug out.

In the sides of posthole 027 it was possible to see a band of dark grey clay (038) below the remains of the defensive bank (see photo 23). We thought this layer might be the ground level before the bank was constructed. We therefore removed the bank material to see if there were any archaeological features buried beneath the bank. Layer 038 was confirmed as a buried soil, lying on top of natural silty soil 039, but no features were revealed. A sample of the buried soil beneath the bank material was taken in the hope of obtaining charcoal for a $C^{14}$ date and it returned a date of AD880 to 1020 (2 sigma calibrated) (see discussion and appendix 4).

## DISCUSSION

Having completed the excavation and obtained the results of specialist analysis of the pottery charred plant remains and $C^{14}$ dates recovered from the site (see appendices), it is now possible to interpret the remains we discovered, compare them with evidence from other archaeological sites, and put them in an historical context.

### Trench 1

As was hoped, evidence of at least one building was found inside the castle area. The pottery from this trench suggested the features were of the right date to be associated with the medieval castle (i.e. 12th century). The shape of the building, however, suggested it might be of Iron Age origin.

Roundhouses in a range of forms have been excavated. At some sites the evidence may not be well enough preserved to show how a roundhouse was constructed. At Maenclochog, however, preservation was good, and the style of construction was clear.

Some roundhouses have circular 'drip gullies' around the outside of the house, formed by water running off the roof (absent at Maenclochog). For the house walls, some have individual postholes arranged in a circle, for others the posts arranged in a continuous posthole gully (both examples may be present in different buildings at Maenclochog). The 'inner wall' is not present in all cases. Where it is, it can again take the form either of a circular arrangement of post or stake holes (as is the case at Maenclochog), or of posts or stakes in a continuous gulley.

Roundhouses dating from the Neolithic period (4400-2300BC) have been excavated, but they are most frequently found in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. There is a small amount of evidence to suggest that roundhouses may have continued in use into the early medieval period (Johnston 2007).

There is some archaeological evidence from excavations at Drim Camp in Pembrokeshire (Williams and Mytum 1998), where a small group of features which have been dated to AD 613-871 (2 sigma calibration) have been interpreted as a possible double-walled wattle roundhouse. Other examples have been excavated elsewhere in Wales (Redknap 2004).

This apparent continuation of building style may suggest a native style used over several centuries. Double walling is also characteristic of early medieval round houses in Ireland (Edwards 1990, 22-5). No evidence has yet been found to suggest that the roundhouse building tradition continued into the Anglo-Norman medieval period.

Although the roundhouse at Maenclochog was thought most likely to be of Iron Age construction, the pottery found in the top of some of the features suggested a 12th century date. It was also curious that there was no build-up of soil between what appeared to be an Iron Age building, and the medieval pottery. Analysis of the charred plant remains also suggested a medieval date might be more likely. The final answer to this enigma was provided by the $C^{14}$ dates of charcoal fragments from the fill of the hearth (021) inside the building.

The date obtained from the hearth was AD980 to 1160 (2 sigma calibration). This date range suggests that the building and other features at Maenclochog are possibly of Early Medieval (pre-Anglo-Norman origin), but may also have been built in (or occupied into) the period of Anglo-Norman conquest of the region. The

dating evidence from the pottery recovered from the tops of the features in Trench 1, suggests a date towards the end of the $C^{14}$ date range.

The significance of these dates is that it strongly suggests that roundhouse buildings were present at the site before, and possibly even during the Anglo-Norman Medieval period.

**Trench 2**

In Trench 2 we found the remains of a 2.2m thick wall that is probably part of the medieval castle. We assume that the wall continues all around the car park, beneath the pound wall. Outside this wall were the remains of a bank and a ditch which we also assume forms a large circle around the castle wall.

During the excavation, although we could tell that the defensive bank and ditch were built before the castle wall, we were not sure whether the bank and ditch were the remains of an Iron Age defended enclosure (as suggested by Fenton in 1811) or not. It was equally possible that the bank and ditch were the remains of an earlier version of the medieval castle.

Following the Anglo-Norman conquest of Wales, many castles were built to announce the establishment of Norman political authority in an area. These were first built of earth and timber, and were only later re-built in stone. They may have used the existing seats of native Welsh lordships or 'llys'. Without good dating evidence, therefore, it is difficult to distinguish between wooden defences from either period.

There are a large number of defensive medieval period earthwork sites in west Wales, with a variety of different forms including motte and bailey castles. Another form of defensive medieval earthwork, the 'ringwork' is also common in south and west Wales. Ringworks are essentially baileys without a motte.

There are also a variety of Iron Age earthworks ranging in scale from large hillforts, to small defended farmsteads. There is growing evidence to suggest that Iron Age defences of whatever scale, were used well into the early medieval period, as shelter in a time of emergency, or as the seat of residence of powerful men. This re-use of politically and strategically significant sites from previous times may have continued during the Anglo-Norman conquest of the area. Both mottes and ringworks may be built within earlier earthworks. So few of these sites have been excavated that we do not know for certain what the significance of the differences between them is, or even how old they actually are.

The castle at Maenclochog is interesting because it has some attributes to suggest it is an Iron Age defended enclosure, while other characteristics suggest it is a 'ringwork' or a 'motte and bailey' castle. Figure 4 shows a plan of what the Maenclochog site may have looked like as an Iron Age defended settlement. It has a ditch and a bank, and presumably included the natural rock outcrop as an extra defensive feature. The shape and size of the site is based on the results of the excavation, evidence from maps, and guesswork! Next to it are the plans of two similar Iron Age enclosures that have been excavated near Llawhaden. All three sites are similar in size and capacity.

The pottery from the foundation trench for the castle wall suggests it was built some time between AD 1200 and 1600. The earlier of these dates ties in well with documentary references in the Welsh chronicles which suggest there was a castle at Maenclochog by at least 1215.

Figure 5 shows a plan of Maenclochog as a medieval castle. The plan of Maenclochog castle is compared to the motte and bailey castle at Wiston. The most obvious difference between the two sites is their size. If the defensive bank survived to any great height, it would need to have been removed when the stone perimeter wall was built. This may suggest that the bank and ditch were no longer defensive features by this time. The natural stone outcrop may have been incorporated into the defences as a motte. The bank and ditch may therefore be the remains of an early earthwork phase of the castle, built to establish a defended foothold, before the castle could be built more substantially in stone.

The $C^{14}$ date from posthole 027, suggests that the castle had been demolished by a date sometime between 1440 to 1640 AD (2 sigma calibration). This ties in well with the documentary evidence for the existence of the castle in 1376 (HMSO), as well as its apparent absence by the late 16$^{th}$ century (when the castle is not mentioned by the Elizabethan antiquarian George Owen).

Another possibility is that the ditch and bank may be a 'ringwork'. This type of defensive earthwork is common in south and west Wales, but few if any sites have been excavated or dated. The majority of these sites are believed to be of medieval date, although they may have earlier origins. 'Ringwork' and 'Motte and Bailey' castles were built by both Anglo-Normans and the Welsh, but what dictated the preference for either style is uncertain (Highham and Barker 2006, page 65).

The date obtained from beneath the bank material (038) was AD880 to 1020 (2 sigma calibrated). This date is very interesting for several reasons. Firstly, it suggests that the bank and ditch defences were not built during the Iron Age or Roman periods. This also supports the dating evidence from Trench 1, which suggested that the roundhouse may not be of Iron-Age origin.

The AD 880 to 1020 date range suggests that the defensive bank and ditch may have been constructed towards the end of the early Medieval period, prior to the Anglo-Norman conquest of Wales. The date does not, however, exclude the possibility that the defences were constructed later, possibly at the time of the Anglo-Norman conquest.

Assuming the three postholes are associated with each other, from the dating evidence recovered from posthole fill 026 we can say that the castle wall was demolished by, and the pound wall was built after AD 1440 to 1640.

So what has the community excavation told us about the history of Maenclochog? It is now clear that before the Anglo-Norman 'planted' settlement was established, there was already a defended enclosure at the site, that may date to 880 AD. Following the traditional Welsh tenurial system the enclosure at Maenclochog may have been the fortified stronghold of a Welsh Lord at the heart of a commote within the Cantref of Cemais.

During or following the Anglo-Norman conquest of Pembrokeshire the commote of Maenclochog may have been adopted as the seat of a new lordship under Anglo-Norman tenurial control. Although the presence of other pre-Norman medieval or even earlier settlement at Maenclochog was not found in the excavated locations, their presence elsewhere in the surrounding area cannot be dismissed.

The presence of a pre-existing defensive establishment (a ringwork?), and possibly the presence of an associated settlement may have been sufficient reason not to construct a large motte and bailey from scratch. Alternatively, there may have been no political need, or sufficient resources to make the statement of authority embodied in the construction of a large motte and bailey castle.

The presence of a roundhouse, possibly contained within an early medieval defended enclosure, in association with 12th century pottery, $C^{14}$ dated to AD 880-1020, and associated with charred plant remains more usually found in medieval contexts, would appear to be remarkable evidence for a native roundhouse building tradition that continued through the Romano-British period, into the early medieval period, and possibly even into the Anglo-Norman period.

The dating evidence is supported by an apparent lack of soil layers that might be expected to have accumulated over time if the building had had prehistoric origins. Caution must, however, be excercised since the limited area of excavation may not have revealed the complete picture of how the site changed through time. There may for example, be evidence of Anglo-Norman style medieval buildings associated with the later use of the castle in other parts of the site, or the association of the hearth with the roundhouse may somehow be erroneous. The interpretations offered here attempt to account for the evidence obtained, and include several assumptions about the interrelatedness of spatially separate features. Only further excavation could confirm or refute the results obtained.

## CONCLUSIONS

The excavation at Maenclochog was undoubtedly successful in a variety of ways. For the community it has confirmed the existence location and survival of the castle beneath the car park. It has also provided evidence taking the history of Maenclochog back to the early medieval period.

Although the scale of the excavation and the number of participants that could be accommodated was relatively small, the number of visitors, good media coverage, the 'dig diary' and site tours, all helped to make the excavation accessible to a wider audience.

The dig generated a lot of positive community interest and was enjoyed by all that took part. Participants were able to take part in most aspects of the excavation, meeting new people, learning new skills, and engaging with the interpretation and explanation of the site to visitors.

The excavation has stimulated desire to discover more of the history of Maenclochog, and will hopefully inspire a variety of community interests and activities in the future, especially in conjunction with the community history group that is being encouraged by PLANED. The discoveries of the excavation will be included on an 'information panel' to be placed in the car park explaining the history of the site, together with another panel to be located in the village centre. This may form part of wider improvements to the appearance of the site to increase appreciation of its history.

Archaeologically, the excavation has shown that well-preserved remains dating from the early medieval period survive at Maenclochog. The site makes an important contribution to our understanding of how settlements in Pembrokeshire have developed over time, perhaps suggesting that other settlements in the region may have earlier origins than has previously been suspected. It highlights the potential value that excavation opportunities such as this can have for further progressing our understanding of settlement development that is otherwise based on non-intrusive methods.

The clear evidence for a continuity of roundhouse building up to the Anglo-Norman conquest of west Wales is a significant discovery that will undoubtedly be of interest to research into early medieval Wales.

For Cambria Archaeology, the excavation has provided both excellent archaeology and a valuable opportunity to develop its ability to undertake such 'outreach' projects. It has shown that effective archaeology can be undertaken, and important discoveries can be made by joint working with other organisations and in collaboration with the general public.

Copies of this report will be distributed to participants in the project and the wider community. The report will also be made available as a downloadable 'PDF' on the Cambria Archaeology web-site.

**GLOSSARY**

**AMS**: Accelerator Mass Spectrometry radiocarbon dating is a method for obtaining Carbon 14 dates from very small charcoal samples.

**Bailey**: The defended courtyard of a castle, often containing domestic or other Buildings.

**Burgage plot**: A plot of land longer than it is wide, typically within a medieval settlement often includes a street front house or other structure.

**Cantref**: A medieval Welsh land division, itself divided into several 'commotes'. Each cantref had its own court, which was presided over by the king or his representative.

**$C^{14}$ dating**: Organic material can be dated by measuring the amount of carbon 14 it contains because the $C^{14}$ decays at a regular rate from the time it is created.

**2 sigma calibration**: This is a measure of the 'standard deviation' or accuracy of the $C^{14}$ date. 2 sigma calibrated dates are 85% accurate.

**Cemais**: One of the seven Cantrefs or 'sub-kingdoms' within the ancient Welsh kingdom of Dyfed.

**Commote**: A division of land in Wales, within a cantref. Larger than a township and smaller than a lordship.

**Defended enclosure**: An enclosure, often prehistoric, provided with one or more defensive banks, ramparts and ditches.

**Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware:** A type of pottery consisting mostly of unglazed cooking pots and storage jars. The date of this pottery ranges between the late 12$^{th}$ to early 16$^{th}$ centuries.

**Hillfort**: A hilltop defended enclosure bounded by one or more substantial banks, ramparts and ditches.

**Inquisition**: In this instance an enquiry or audit.

**Llys**: The regional court or administrative centre of a Welsh Prince.

**Manor**: An area of land consisting of the lord's demesne and of lands from whose holders he may exact certain fees, etc.

**Manorial pound**: A pen, often circular and stone-walled, for rounding up livestock, within the area of a manor.

**Motte**: An early form of castle consisting of an artificial flat-top, steep-sided earthen mound on, which is set the principal tower of a castle.

**Open field**: An area of arable land without internal divisions (hedges, walls or fences), with common rights after harvest or while fallow. The open fields were subdivided into long narrow strips.

**Planted settlements**: Settlements established to encourage colonisation of newly conquered areas under the protection of a castle.

**Proto-Ham Green Ware**: A Bristol Pottery type also known as proto-Ham Green ware, dated to the 12th to early 13th centuries. It was probably produced at Pill near to Ham Green on the Severn estuary.

**Ringwork**: A defensive bank and ditch, circular or oval in plan, surrounding one or more buildings.

**Roundhouse**: A circular structure, normally indicated by one or more rings of postholes and/or a circular gulley. Usually interpreted as being of domestic function.

**Wattle and daub:** A woven latticework of wooden stakes (wattles) is covered with a mixture of mud and straw (daub) to create a structure.

**DATE RANGES**

The following dates are attributed to the archaeological periods listed below:

**Neolithic:** 4400-2300BC

**Bronze Age:** 2300-700BC

**Iron Age:** 700BC-AD43

**Roman:** AD43-AD410

**Early Medieval** (pre-Norman conquest)**:** AD410-AD1066

(The **Anglo-Norman** invasion in 1066 marks the end of the early medieval period)

**Medieval** (post-Norman conquest)**:** AD1066-AD1485

**Post Medieval:** AD1486-1900

**Modern:** AD1900+

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

# APPENDICES

# PHOTOGRAPHS

# AND

# FIGURES

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**APPENDIX 1**

## ANALYSIS OF POTTERY FROM MAENCLOCHOG CARPARK

(By Paul Courtney 12/2007)

The pottery from trench 1 consisted of 10 broken pieces of unglazed medieval cooking pots made from Dyfed gravel-tempered pottery (DGTU). This pottery type mostly consists of unglazed cooking pots and storage jars. The clay contains quartz and sedimentary rock fragments. This type of pottery is difficult to date but ranges between the late 12th to early 16th centuries.

A single pottery fragment of Bristol Pottery Type 114 *(BPT114)* from a Hand-made Gloucestershire cooking pot, was recovered from hearth feature 021 and can be dated to the 12th to early 13th centuries. Suggesting the DGTU pottery may also be of this date. Bristol Pottery Type 114, which is also known as proto-Ham Green, was probably produced at Pill near to Ham Green on the Severn estuary. The main distinguishing characteristic of Ham Green cooking pots are the presence of coarser quartz and sandstone fragments in the clay.

Trench 2 produced a single piece of DGTU pottery (dating to between the late 12th and early 16th centuries) from the fill of the construction cut for the castle wall.

The upper fill of the ditch (031) produced two glazed Dyfed gravel-tempered *(DGTG)* jug fragments. This pottery type can be dated from the late 12th to early 16th centuries. However, the context also produced two pieces of North Devon *gravel tempered* pottery (NDGT)*. This pottery has* green to brown glaze and coarse, angular quartz inclusions in the clay and was produced at Barnstaple and Bideford in North Devon from the 16th to 19th centuries, though was most common in the 17th to 18th centuries. Two pottery fragments from a *Nottingham-type English Brown* stoneware mug (EBSW) and a grey clay stoneware with salt glaze over iron-oxide wash *(NTSW)* giving a dark-brown finished glaze can be dated from the end of the 17th century to the beginning of the 19th century. A clay-pipe mouth-piece indicates a final depositional date between the 1690s and the early 19th century.

### Fabric Series

*BPT114 Bristol Pottery type 114.*
Hand-made cooking pots in Bristol fabric BPT 114 also known as proto-Ham Green, probably produced at Pill near to Ham Green on the Severn estuary. The main distinguishing feature from Ham Green cooking pots are the presence of coarser quartz and sandstone grains (Papazian and Campbell 1992, 28 and fig. 29; Ponsford 1991). 12th – early 13th century. A single sherd from an oxidised cooking pot/jar in soft fabric with hard reduced inner surface
1 sh; 12g.

*DGTG Dyfed Gravel-Tempered Glazed Wares*
This fabric group contains the standard local/regional siltstone tempered fabric range used for jugs. Inclusions were rare to moderate rounded to sub-rounded, ill-sorted quartz up to 0.5 mm, and rare to moderate flattened fine sedimentary rock fragments up to 5mm.occur Similar wares across Dyfed and multiple kiln sites are likely. ?late 12th-early 16th century (Papazian and Campbell 1992, 56; O'Mahoney 1995, 9-11).
3 shs; 59g.

*DGTU Dyfed Gravel-Tempered un-glazed Wares*
This group comprises predominantly unglazed cooking pots/storage jars. The fabric is similar to the jugs include moderate rounded to sub-rounded and ill-sorted quartz under 0.5mm and moderate to abundant sub-rounded and flattened fine-sedimentary rock up to 5mm. ?late 12th-early 16th century (Papazian and Campbell 1992, 56; O'Mahoney 1995, 9-11) 10 shs; 89g

*NDGT North Devon gravel tempered ware.*
Post-medieval coarse-wares with green to brown glaze and coarse, angular quartz inclusions and biotite flakes Produced at Barnstaple and Bideford in North Devon, 16th century -19th centuries, though most common in 17th-18th centuries (Allan 1984, 129-32; Grant 2005). 2 shs; 52g.

*NTSW Nottingham-type English Brown Stoneware.*
Grey bodied stoneware with salt glaze over iron-oxide wash giving dark-brown finished glaze. End of 17th- beginning of 19th century (Hildyard 1985).
2 shs; 3g.

**Discussion**

The medieval pottery from trench 1 comprised 10 sherds of unglazed cooking pots in Dyfed gravel-tempered fabrics (DGTU). These are difficult to date but a single sherd of Bristol Pottery Type 114 from Gloucestershire cooking pot can be dated to the 12th to early 13th centuries. Trench 2 produced a single DGTU sherd from the fill of the construction cut for the castle wall. The the upper fill of the ditch (031) produced two glazed Dyfed gravel-tempered jug sherds. However, the context also produced two North Devon sherds (NDGT), two sherds from a brown stoneware mug (EBSW) and a clay-pipe mouth-piece indicating a final depositional date between the 1690s and the early 19th century.

**Trench 1**

**Context Tr.1 015**

| Fabric | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Form | Decoration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DGTU | 2 | 13 | c.pot/jar | 1 sh sooted ext. |
| | | | | |

**Context Tr.1 019**

| Fabric | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Form | Decoration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DGTU | 2 | 14 | c.pot/jar | 1 sh sooted ext. |
| | | | | |

**Context Tr.2 021**

| Fabric | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Form | Decoration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DGTU | 1 | 15 | c.pot/jar | |
| BPT114 | 1 | 12 | c.pot/jar | |

**Context Tr.1 022**

| Fabric | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Form | Decoration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DGTU | 4 | 40 | c.pot/jars | Bell shaped rim |
| ?burnt daub | 1 | 6 | | |

**Trench 2**

**Context Tr.2 028**

| Fabric | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Form | Decoration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DGTU | 1 | 7 | c.pot/jar | |
| | | | | |

Also corroded fragment of iron sheet or blade

**Context Tr.2 031** Latest finds: 18th-early 19th century

| Fabric | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Form | Decoration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DGTG | 3* | 59 | Glazed jugs | |
| NDGT | 2 | 52 | Handled bowl + ext. gl. shed | |
| EBSW | 2 | 3 | Mug | Engine turned |
| Clay Pipe | 1 | 1 | Mouthpiece of stem | + |

2 sherds join (old break)

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**APPENDIX 2**

## ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

by Wendy Carruthers (20.2.08)

### Introduction

A community excavation was carried out by Cambria Archaeology at Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire, in 2007. Evidence of a round house and a 12th century castle was found. In addition, a defensive bank was excavated revealing a buried soil beneath it (Duncan Schlee, pers. com.).

During the excavation soil samples were taken from the buried soil (context 38), the central hearth in the round house (context 21) and the fill of a post hole in Trench 2 (context 26) for the recovery of environmental information. Subsamples of these were sent to the author for processing and assessment. Following the assessment, the remaining soil from context 21 was processed by Cambria Archaeology staff and the flot was sent to the author for analysis.

### Methods

Standard methods of bucket floatation were used for the recovery of charred plant remains. The volume of soil was measured, and the soil from each sample was spread between several buckets, before being mixed with hand-hot water to help to disaggregate the lumps. The flots were poured through a 250 micron sieve, and the residues were left in the buckets and repeatedly mixed with clean water to see if any more charred material would float off. Once no more charred material was found to float, the residues were poured into a 1mm mesh sieve and rinsed through with clean water until all of the silt had been washed away. The flot sieve was also gently rinsed through with clean water. The flots and residues were tipped into seed trays lined with newspaper, and they were left to dry slowly in a warm cupboard. When dry, the flots were sorted under an Olympus SZX7 stereoscopic microscope. The residues were scanned by eye for finds and large fragments of charcoal that were too impregnated with minerals or silt to float. In fact, although many of the charred plant remains were stained with silt, very little charred material failed to float after repeated floatation, so mineral impregnation was not a great problem on this site. Large charcoal fragments (>2mm) from the flots were sent to Dana Challinor (see report, this volume) for analysis.

### Results

The results of the analysis are presented in Table 1. Nomenclature and much of the habitat information follow Stace (1997).

The sample from context 38, the buried soil beneath the bank, is not include in the table as the flot only contained a few small fragments of charcoal. A small fragment of diffuse porous (cf. Pomoideae) charcoal was radiocarbon dated to 880-1020 cal AD (Beta-240208), suggesting that the bank was Early Medieval or later in date. The following discussion concerns contexts 21 and 26 only.

### Discussion

***Context 21 – fill of the central hearth in the roundhouse, Trench 1***

The charred plant remains (including charcoal, see report by Dana Challinor) were frequent in this deposit (23 fragments per litre of soil processed), although the state of preservation was not particularly good. Silt impregnation, physical damage to the ends of grains and high temperature charring (causing vacuolation, or 'puffing up' of the grain, and grain distortion) had taken place,

resulting in a high percentage of the grain (70%) being unidentifiable. This is often the case in hearths, since burnt material in the ash may be repeatedly heated in a hearth that is not cleaned out regularly.

Of the identifiable grain recovered, 55% of grains were oats (*Avena* sp.), 41% were rye (*Secale cereale*) and 3% were bread-type wheat (*Triticum aestivum*-type). A single grain of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) provided slight evidence for a fourth arable crop that may have only occasionally been used for human consumption. If barley was used primarily for fodder it would have been less likely to have become charred. It is also less well suited to poor, acid soils such as occur in the Maenclochog area.

Only a small number of chaff fragments were recovered, all of which were rye rachis (the section of stem holding the grain) fragments. Weed seeds were also scarce, suggesting that the cereals had been fairly efficiently processed prior to being brought to the hearth. This type of charred waste (i.e. a grain-rich assemblage) is typical of food accidentally burnt during cooking. Some hearth deposits contain the larger weed seeds and chaff fragments that were picked out of the crop during cooking preparations and thrown into the fire as processing waste. However, in this case it is unlikely that the very small chaff fragments and small weed seeds would have been visible amongst the grain. They were more likely present as contaminants. The weeds include common weeds of arable fields and cultivated land such as corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), common hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis tetrahit*) and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). The first two of these taxa are indicative of fairly acidic, sandy soils, such as occur locally.

The only other evidence for food that was recovered from the hearth was a whole hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) that had probably been thrown onto the fire because it was too small to contain an edible nut. This suggests that native hedgerow fruits and nuts were still being gathered to add variety to what was probably a fairly monotonous a cereal-based diet.

Four rye grains from this assemblage were submitted for AMS dating. A date of 980-1160 cal AD (Beta-240209) was obtained, indicating that the roundhouse had been occupied around the time of the Norman Conquest.

It should be borne in mind that this was only a single sample, so it is impossible to know how representative it was of the diet of the occupants as a whole. However, comparisons with other sites in Wales suggest that it was fairly typical for Dark Age to Medieval rural and urban sites to be consuming predominantly oats. The lack of identifiable chaff from Maenclochog meant that the oats (*Avena* sp.) could not be identified to species level, or even be positively differentiated from wild oats. However, where good preservation has enabled identification to species level to be carried out, such as in the Dark Age samples from Capel Maelog (Caseldine, 1990, p.102) and in a C12th sample from Loughor Castle, West Glamorgan (Carruthers, 1994), both common cultivated oat (*A. sativa*) and bristle oat (*A. strigosa*) were present. The Loughor sample contained most of the weed taxa found in the Maenclochog sample, with corn marigold being by far the most frequent contaminant.

Oats are often grown on poor, acidic soils, and in areas of high rainfall and low summer temperatures. Bristle oat, in particular, was a useful crop in the past for the most infertile soils in Wales and Scotland (de Rougemont, 1989). Oats grow best on water-retentive soils such as loams and clays, and they are often spring-sown because they are not very frost-hardy. Rather than being ripened in the field, they should be harvested in an under-ripe state to avoid the ears shattering prematurely, and then dried indoors, in ovens or over hearths. They are valued

for the high energy fodder they provide to livestock, particularly draught animals. Oats may have been dried in small quantities over the fire to make the moisture content low enough for grinding into flour, or to help remove the outer chaff. Alternatively, they can be used whole in porridge, soups and stews.

Rye is also useful on poor, acid soils, and although it is common on sites of Dark Age to Medieval date, it is not often as frequent in British assemblages as it was in this sample. On the continent, however, it is often the major cereal during this period. The smaller frequency of bread-type wheat could be due to poorer preservation of this cereal, as vacuolation is more of a problem. However, this could also be due to the rural nature of the site and/or the lack of fertile soils in the area, as bread wheat is fairly demanding of nutrients and is often considered to be a higher status crop. Clearly, additional evidence is needed before any meaningful discussions of the relative important of crops can be made.

***Context 26 – fill of post hole in Trench 2***

A small number of charred plant remains were present in this sample, along with frequent burnt bone fragments and small amounts of charcoal. The few oat (*Avena* sp.) grains and weed seeds (corn marigold and grass (indeterminate Poaceae)) recovered suggested that similar soils were being cultivated at this time as in the earlier Medieval period. Two oat grains were submitted for AMS dating and a date of 1440-1640 cal AD (Beta-240210) was obtained. This corresponds with the abandonment of the castle (Duncan Schlee, pers. comm.). The burnt cereal remains and bone fragments probably represent a small amount of domestic waste that had been deposited in the post hole after the post had been removed, or had rotted away.

Very little can be said about such a small assemblage, although the presence of a single fragment of hazelnut shell suggests that, as in the earlier period, wild foods were still being gathered from the hedgerows.

**Conclusions**

Despite being limited to two samples, these remains add valuable information about cereal cultivation in the Early and later Medieval periods, in an area of Wales that is poorly understood.

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| **trench** | **1** | **2** |
|---|---|---|
| **context** | **21** | **26** |
| | **C10th-12th hearth** | **C15th-17th posthole** |
| **cereal grains** | | |
| *Triticum aestivum*-type (bread-type wheat grain) | 4 | |
| *Hordeum vulgare* L. emend.(hulled barley grain) | 1 | |
| *Avena* sp. (cultivated/wild oat grain) | 74 | 7 |
| *Secale cereale* L. (rye grain) | 56 | |
| Indeterminate cereals | 310 | |
| **cereal chaff** | | |
| *Secale cereale* L. (rye rachis fragment) | 6 | |
| **weeds etc.** | | |
| *Corylus avellana* L. *(*hazelnut shell frag.) HSW | 1 whole nut | 1 |
| *Rumex acetosella* L. (sheep's sorrel achene) EGCa | 1 | |
| *Brassica/Sinapis* sp. (mustard, charlock etc. seed) CD | 2 | |
| *Galeopsis tetrahit* L. (common hemp-nettle nutlet) ADWod | 1 | |
| *Plantago lanceolata* L.(ribwort plantain seed) Go | 1 | |
| *Chrysanthemum segetum* L. (corn marigold achene) Ada | 4 | 2 |
| Poaceae (small seeded grass caryopsis) CDG | | 1 |
| **TOTAL** | 461 | 11 |
| **volume of soil processed (litres)** | 20 | 10 |
| **charred frags per litre (fpl)** | 23.05 | 1.1 |

HABITAT KEY: A = arable; C = cultivated; D = disturbed; E = heath; G = grassland; H = hedgerow; S = scrub; W = woods; a = acidic, sandy soils; o = open habitats; d = dry soils

**Table 1:** Assessment of the charred plant remains from Maenclochog

**APPENDIX 3 LIST OF FINDS**

For descriptions of pottery type see Appendix 1

**Trench 1**

**001-** Re-deposited shale layer
**002-** Buried soil
**003-** Spread of stones
**004-** Natural silty clay
**010-** 'Cut' for 'fill' 020
**011-** Roundhouse gully cut
**012-** Cut of dog burial
**013-** Stake hole
**014-** Posthole cut, filled by 018
**015-** Pebble surface. Pottery: (DGTU) x 2
**016-** Stake hole
**017-** Fill of dog burial cut 012
**018-** Posthole fill. Pottery (DGTW) x 1
**019-** Fill of roundhouse gully cut 011. Pottery: (DGTU) x 2
**020-** 'Fill' of 'cut 010. 1988 2 pence coin, and Fe object (square-headed nail), both are intrusive.
**021-** Fill of hearth. Pottery: (DGTU) x 1, (BPT114) x 1
**022-** Pottery: (DGTU) x 4,?burnt daub x 1
**024-** Fill of posthole cut 025
**025-** Posthole cut, filled by 024
**044-** Fill of posthole cut 045
**045-** Posthole cut, filled by 044
**046-** Fill of posthole cut 047
**047-** Posthole cut, filled by 046
**048-** Fill of posthole cut 049
**049-** Posthole cut, filled by 048
**050-** Fill of posthole cut 051
**051-** Posthole cut, filled by 050
**052-** Cut for hearth fill 021
**056-** Fill of posthole cut 057
**057-** Posthole cut, filled by 056
**058-** Fill of posthole cut 059
**059-** Posthole cut, filled by 058
**060-** Fill of posthole cut 061
**061-** Posthole cut, filled by 060
**062-** Fill of posthole cut 063
**063-** Posthole cut, filled by 062
**064-** Fill of posthole cut 065
**065-** Posthole cut, filled by 064

**Trench 2**

**005-** Topsoil on south side of wall 008
**006-** Topsoil on north side of wall 008
**007-** Re-deposited shale layer on north side of wall 008
**008-** Wall of manorial pound
**009-** Stone rubble core of castle wall
**023-** Upper fill of wall construction trench
**026-** Fill of posthole cut 027. Burnt bone, burnt stone/coal/clinker fragments.
**027-** Posthole cut, filled by 026 and 033
**028-** Lower fill of wall construction trench 035. Pottery: (DGTU) x 1

**029-** Layer of muddy trampled soil within linear feature 030
**030-** 'Cut' containing Layer of muddy trampled soil 029
**031-** Upper fill of defensive ditch cut 041. Pottery: (DGTG) x 3, (NDGT) x 2, (ESBW) x 2 Clay pipe mouthpiece x 1,Burnt bone fragments x5
**032-** Lower fill of defensive ditch cut 041. Pottery (DGTW) x 1
**033-** Fill of 'post pipe' within fill 026 of posthole 027
**034-** Facing stones of castle wall (part of 009)
**035-** Cut of construction trench for castle wall 034/009
**036-** Re-deposited yellow clay bank material
**037-** Re-deposited grey clay ?bank material
**038-** Buried soil beneath bank 036
**039-** Natural clay below buried soil 038
**040-** Buried soil below shale 007
**041-** Cut of defensive ditch
**042-** Fill of post-hole cut 043
**043-** Posthole cut containing fill 042
**053-** Fill of posthole 054
**054-** Posthole cut filled by 053
**055-** Repair to pound wall 008

**APPENDIX 4 CARBON 14 DATING**

## CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-23.6:lab. mult=1)

**Laboratory number:** **Beta-240208**

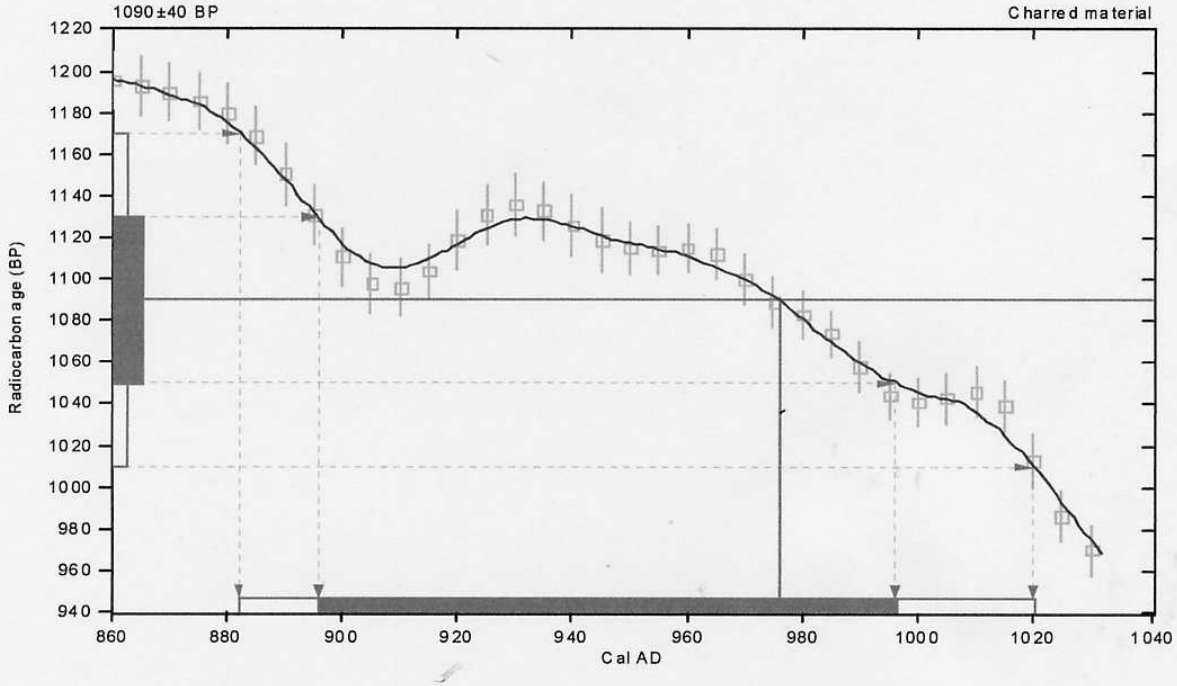
**Conventional radiocarbon age:** **1090±40 BP**

**2 Sigma calibrated result: (95% probability)** **Cal AD 880 to 1020 (Cal BP 1070 to 930)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal AD 980 (Cal BP 970)

1 Sigma calibrated result: (68% probability) Cal AD 900 to 1000 (Cal BP 1050 to 950)




References:

***Database used***
*INTCAL04*
***Calibration Database***
***INTCAL04 Radiocarbon Age Calibration***
*IntCal04: Calibration Issue of Radiocarbon (Volume 46, nr 3, 2004).*
***Mathematics***
***A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates***
*Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322*

**Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory**
*4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • E-Mail: beta@radiocarbon.com*

## CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-22.5:lab. mult=1)

**Laboratory number:** **Beta-240209**

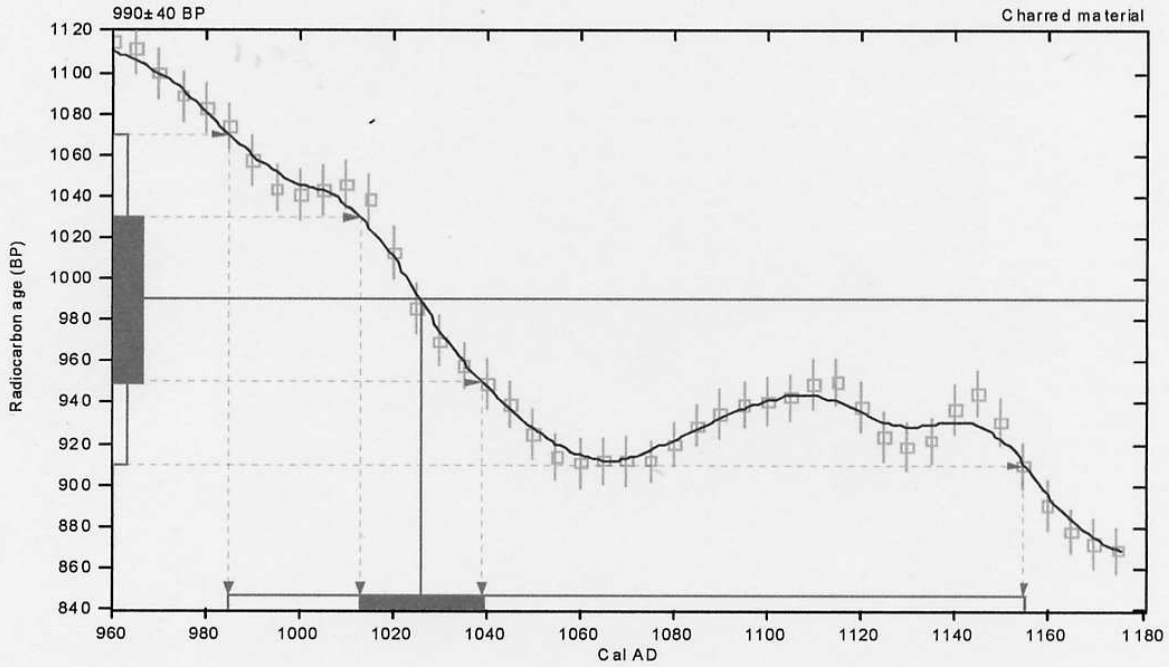
**Conventional radiocarbon age:** **990±40 BP**

**2 Sigma calibrated result: (95% probability)** **Cal AD 980 to 1160 (Cal BP 960 to 800)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal AD 1030 (Cal BP 920)

1 Sigma calibrated result: (68% probability) Cal AD 1010 to 1040 (Cal BP 940 to 910)




References:

***Database used***

*INTCAL04*

***Calibration Database***

***INTCAL04 Radiocarbon Age Calibration***

*IntCal04: Calibration Issue of Radiocarbon (Volume 46, nr 3, 2004).*

***Mathematics***

***A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates***

*Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322*

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## CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-25.7:lab. mult=1)

**Laboratory number:** **Beta-240210**

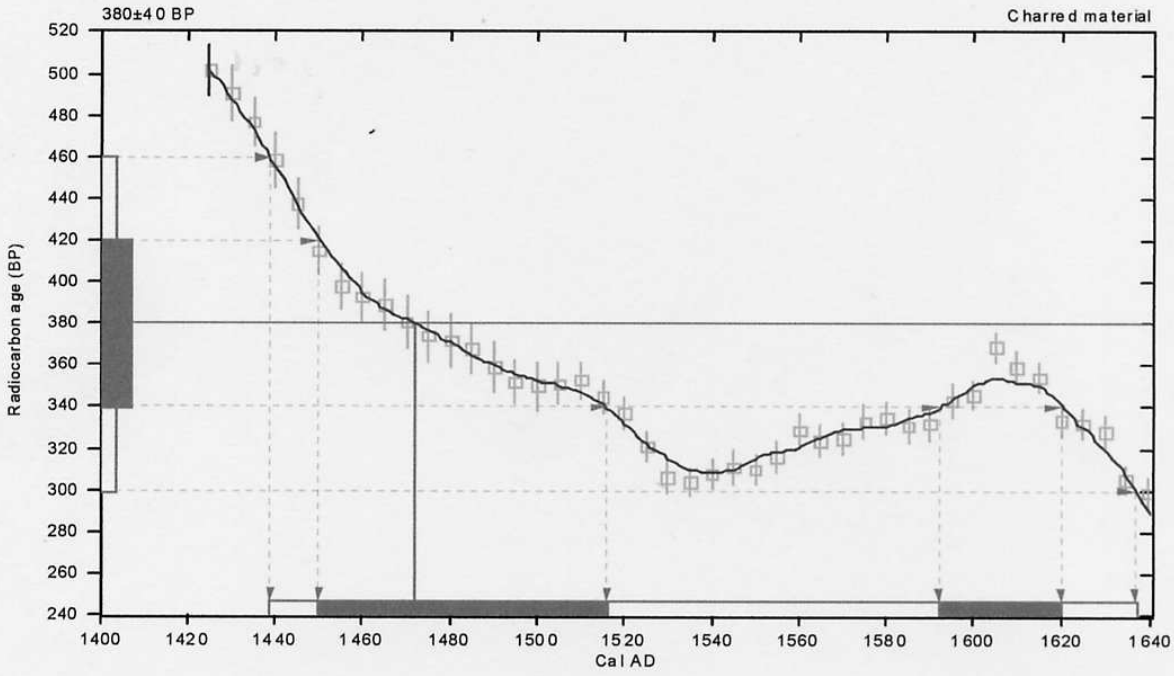
**Conventional radiocarbon age:** **380±40 BP**

**2 Sigma calibrated result: (95% probability)** **Cal AD 1440 to 1640 (Cal BP 510 to 310)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal AD 1470 (Cal BP 480)

1 Sigma calibrated results: (68% probability) Cal AD 1450 to 1520 (Cal BP 500 to 430) and Cal AD 1590 to 1620 (Cal BP 360 to 330)




References:

***Database used***
*INTCAL04*
***Calibration Database***
***INTCAL04 Radiocarbon Age Calibration***
*IntCal04: Calibration Issue of Radiocarbon (Volume 46, nr 3, 2004).*
***Mathematics***
***A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates***
*Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322*

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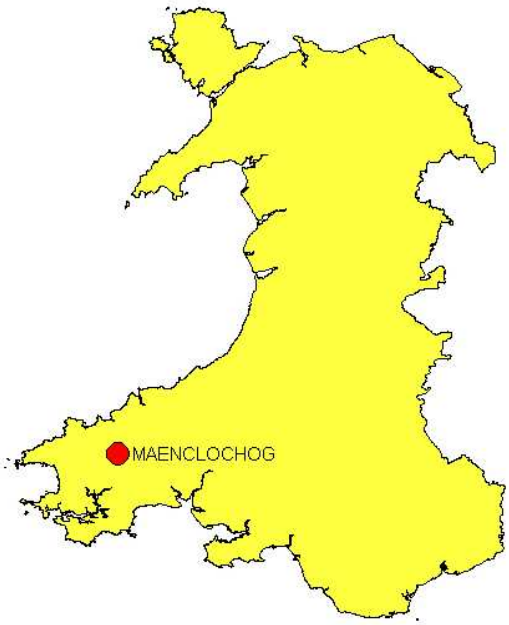


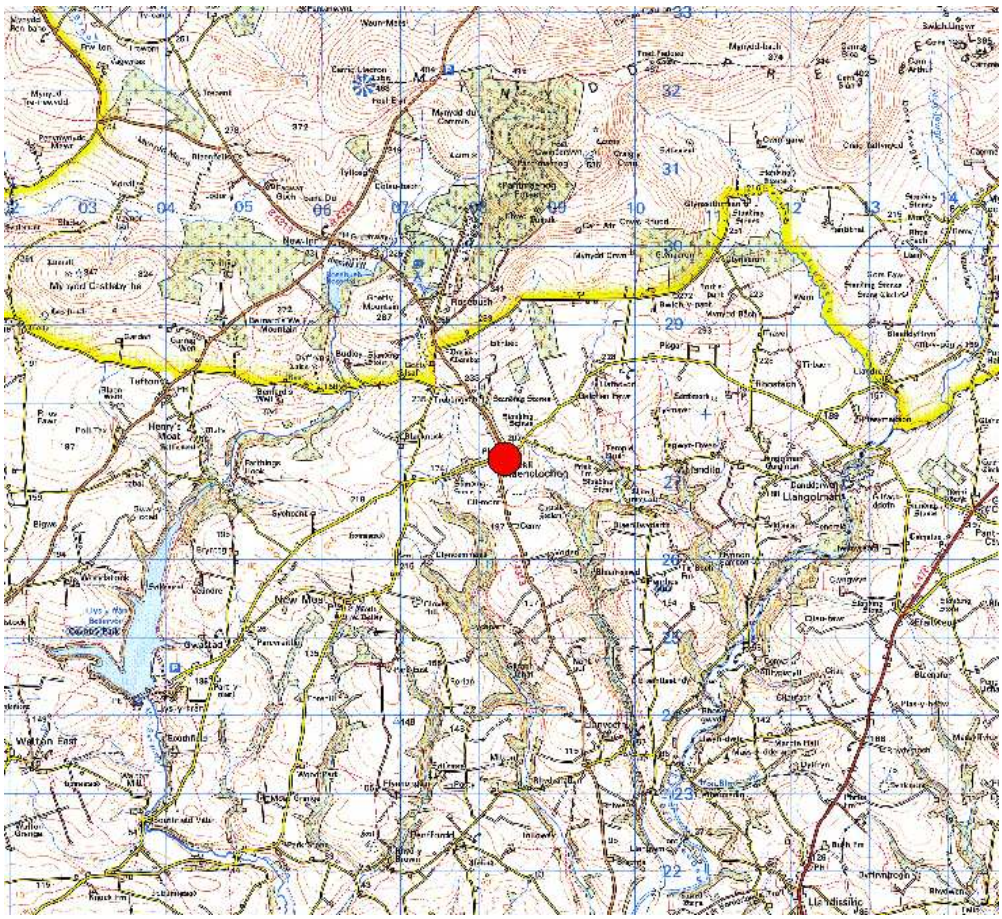





**Figure 1:** Location map, based on the Ordnance Survey.

**Ffigur 1:** Map o'r lleoliad, yn seiliedig ar yr Arolwg Ordnans.

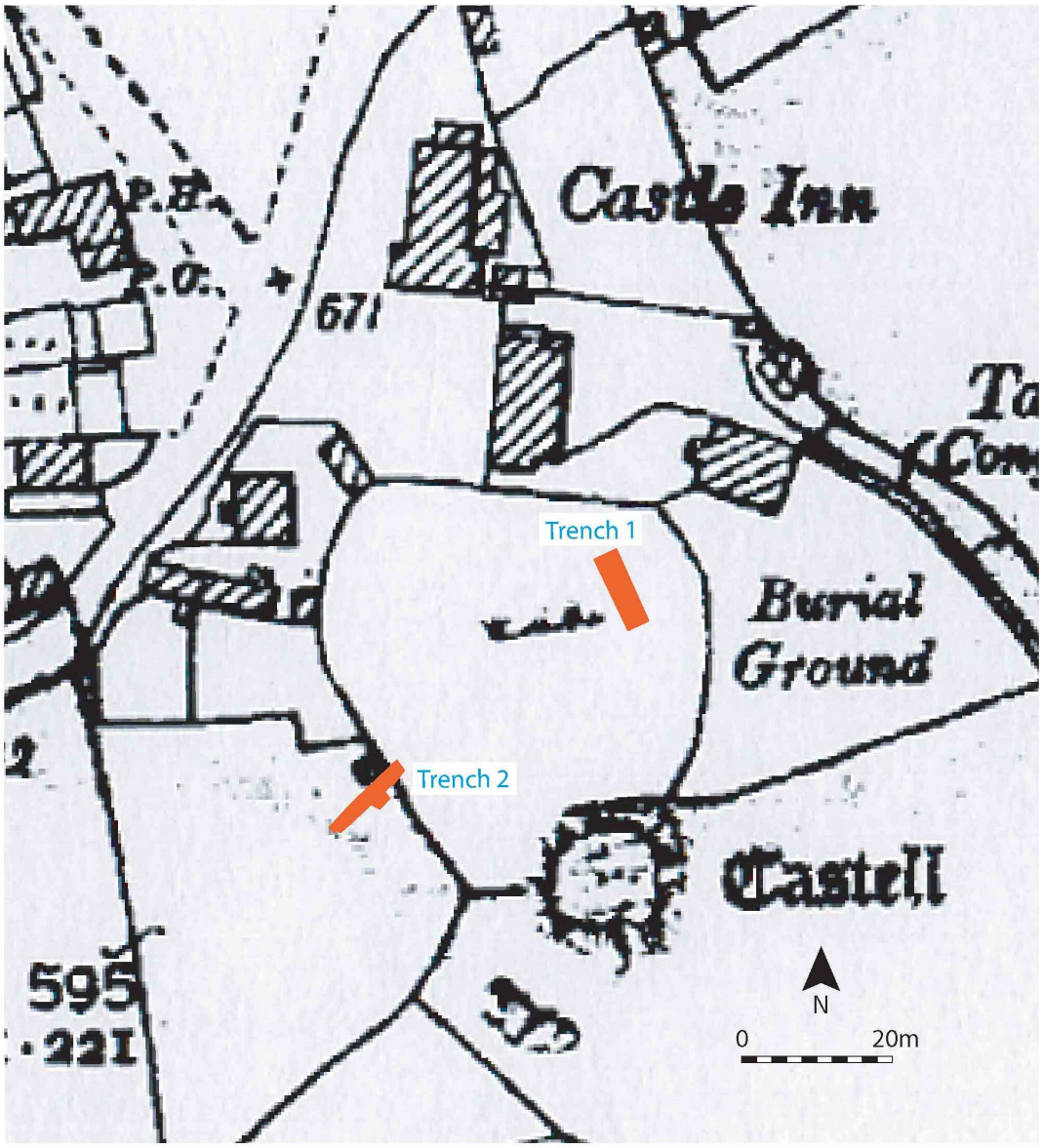



**Figure 2:** Location of trenches within Car park area.

**Ffigur 2:** Lleoliad y ffosydd yn ardal y maes parcio.

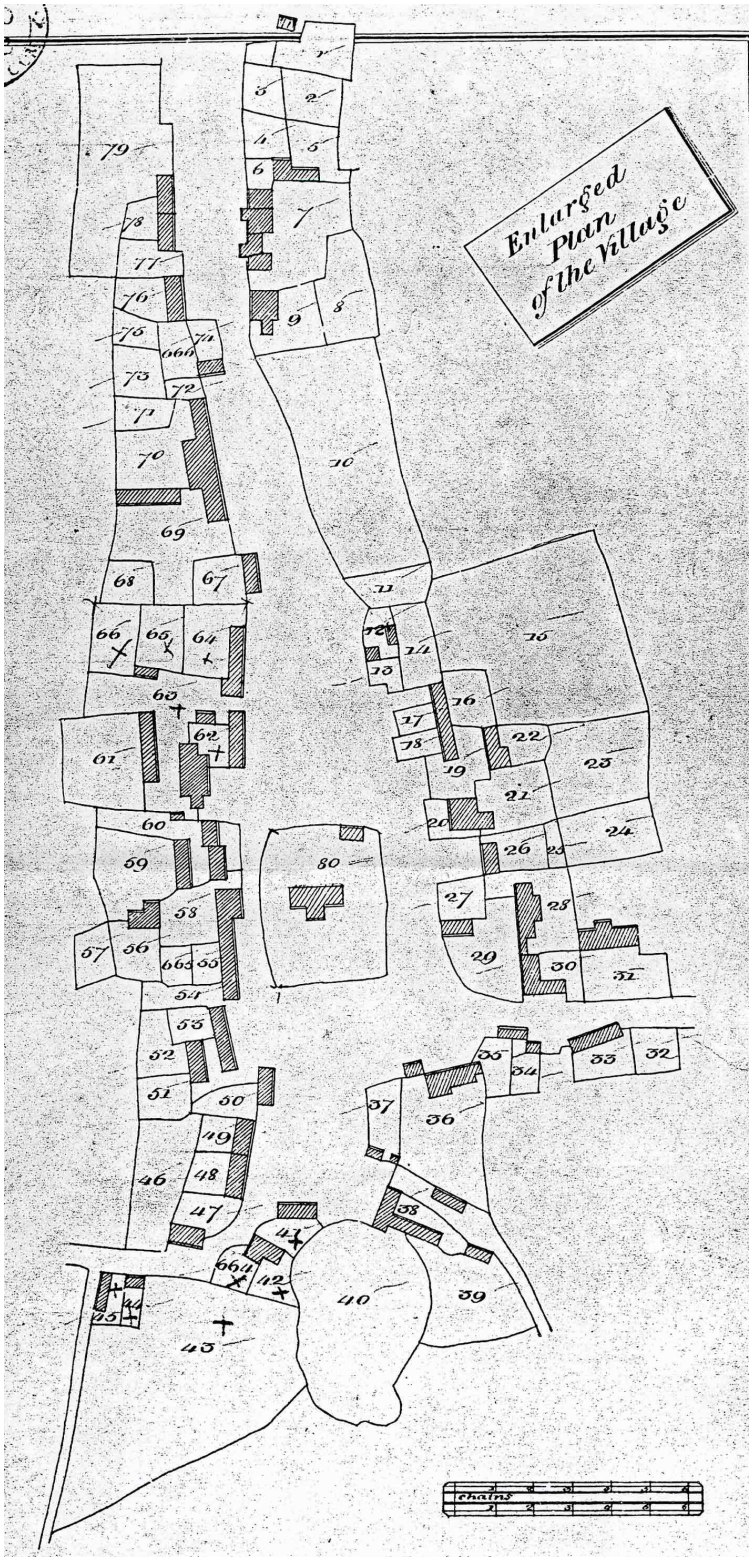



**Figure 3:** Tithe map of Maenclochog village showing the castle site (plot 40), church (80) and the layout of the village in 1839.

**Ffigur 3:** Map degwm o bentref Maenclochog yn dangos safle'r castell (llain 40), eglwys (80) a chynllun y pentref ym 1839.

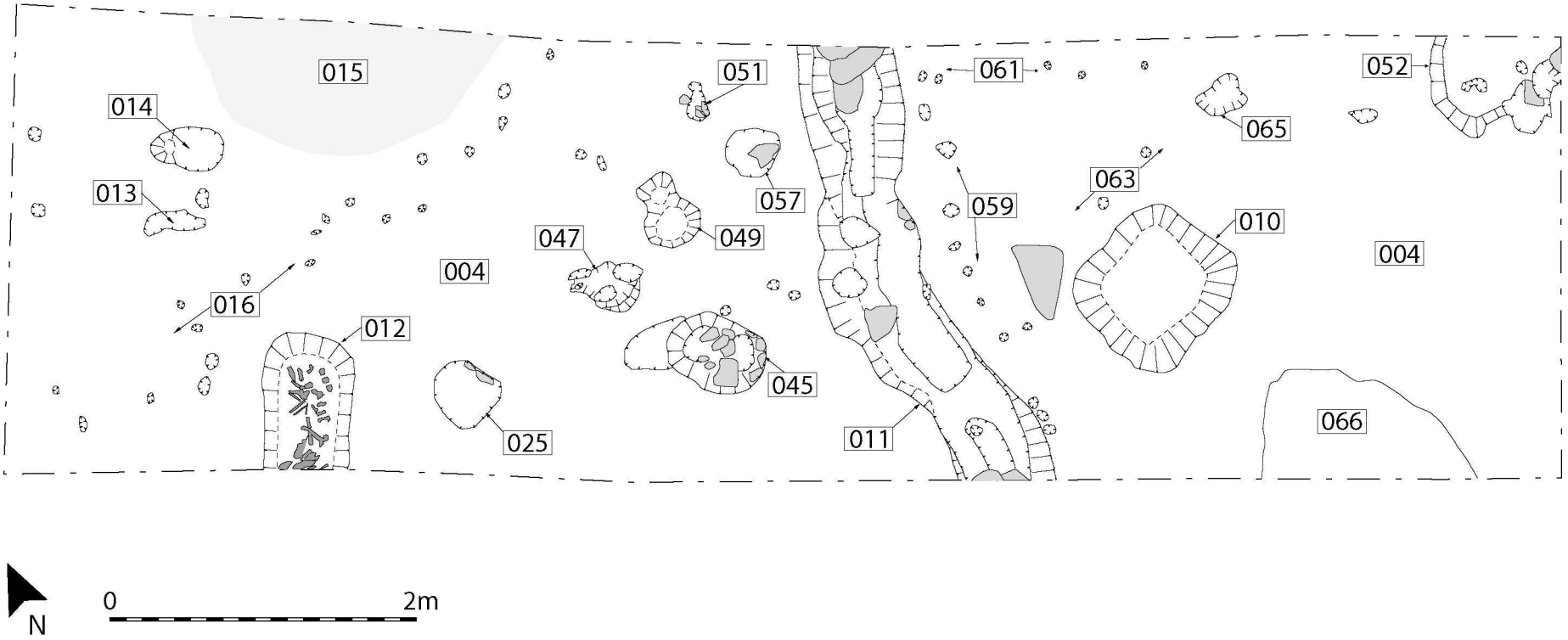



**Figure 4:** Plan of Trench 1 after excavation.

**Ffigur 4:** Cynllun o Ffos 1 ar ôl y cloddio.

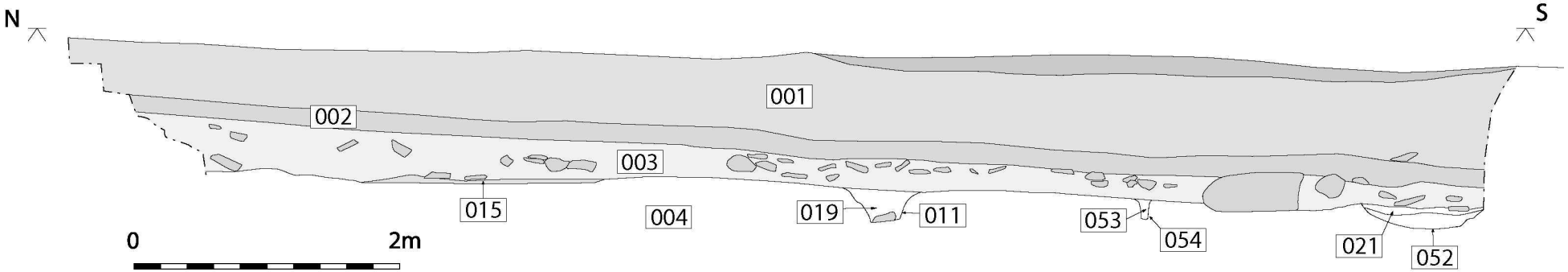



**Figure 5:** Section through layers in Trench 1.

**Ffigur 5:** Toriad trwy haenau yn Ffos 1.

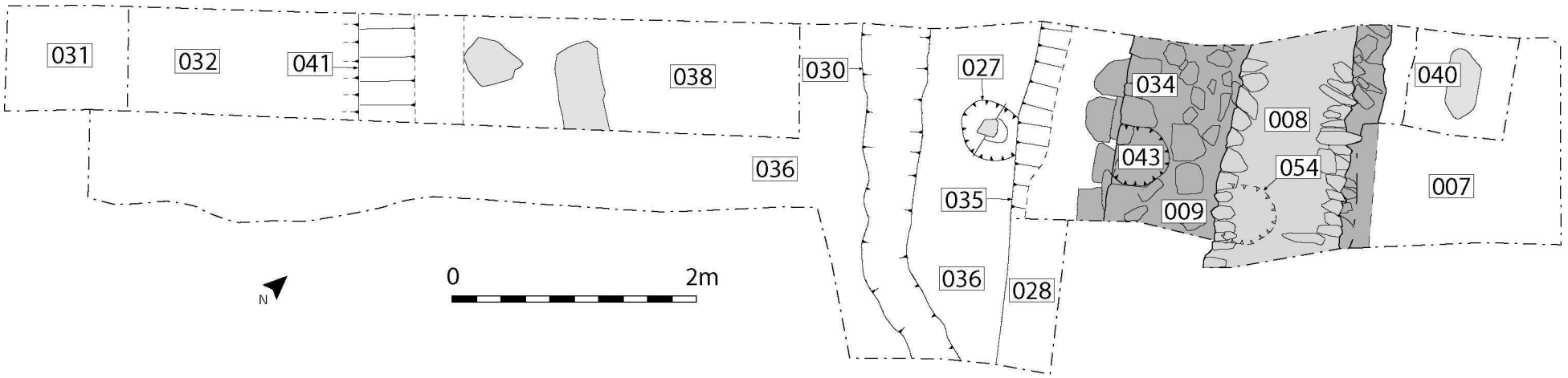



**Figure 6:** Plan of features in Trench 2. Pound wall 008 is built on top of castle wall 034/009. 041 is the edge of the defensive ditch. 036 is the defensive bank and 038 is the buried soil beneath the bank. Other features are discussed in the text.

**Ffigur 6:** Cynllun o'r nodweddion yn Ffos 2. Mae wal ffald 008 wedi'i hadeiladu ar ben wal y castell 034/009. Ymyl y ffos amddiffynnol yw 041. Y banc amddiffynnol yw 036 a'r pridd sydd wedi'i gladdu o dan y clawdd yw 038. Trafodir nodweddion eraill yn y testun.

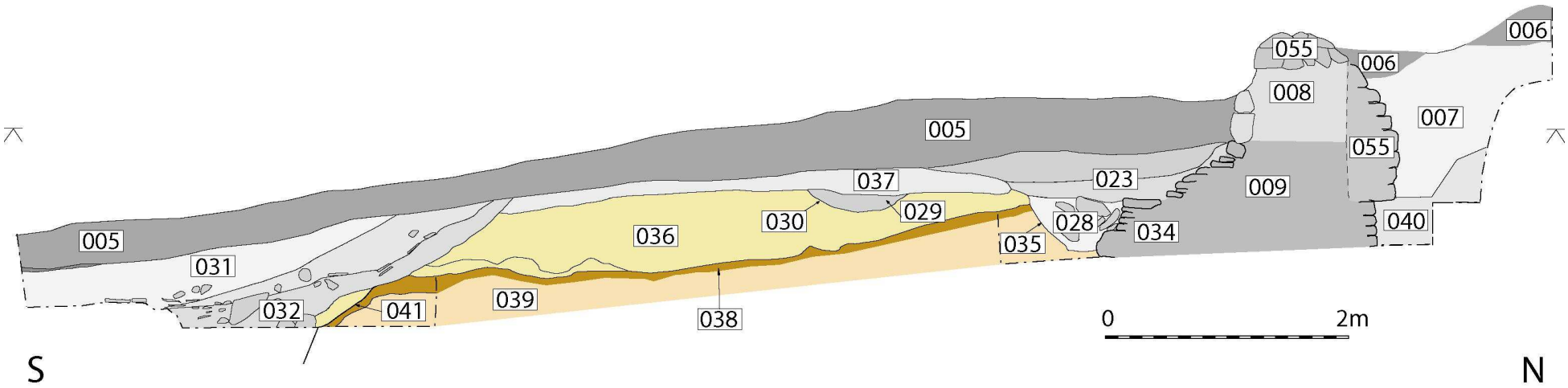
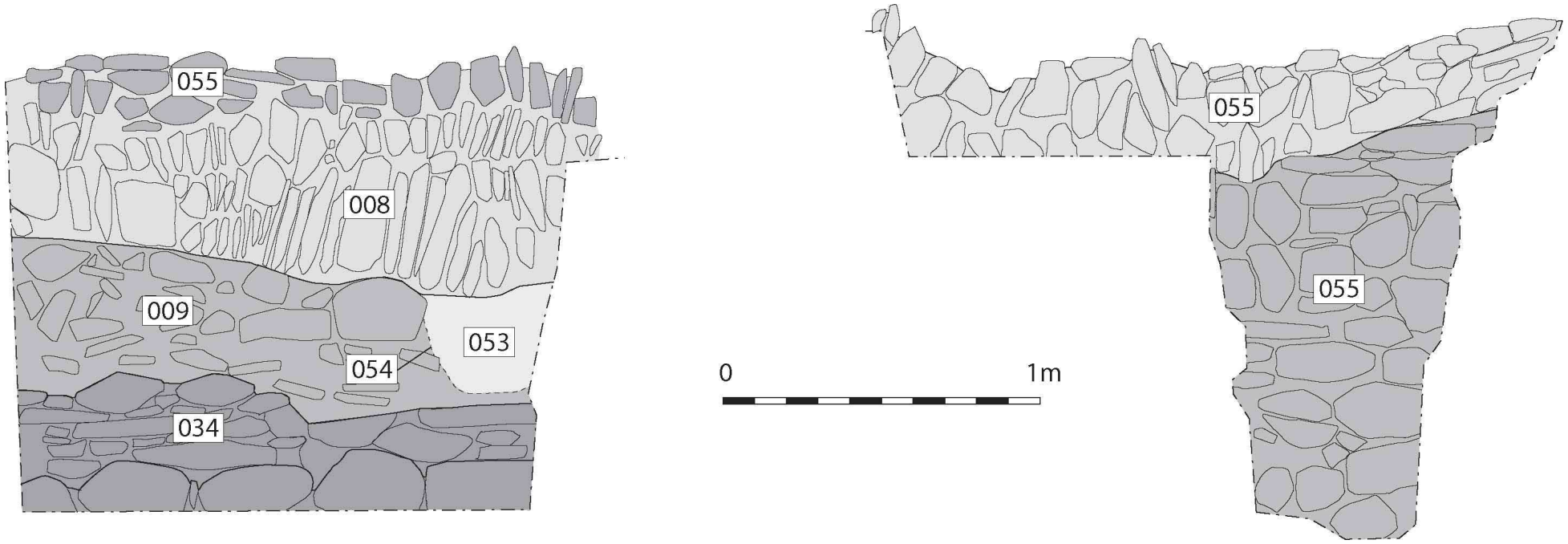



**Figure 7:** South facing section through Trench 2, showing how the different excavated layers are related to each other. The defensive bank 036, buried soil 038 and natural silt 039, have been coloured to make the drawing clearer.

**Ffigur 7:** Toriad yn wynebu'r de trwy Ffos 2, sy'n dangos y modd y mae'r gwahanol haenau a gloddiwyd wedi cysylltu â'i gilydd. Mae clawdd amddiffynnol 036, pridd claddedig 038 a llaid naturiol 039, wedi cael eu lliwio i wneud y llun yn gliriach.




South face of castle and pound wall

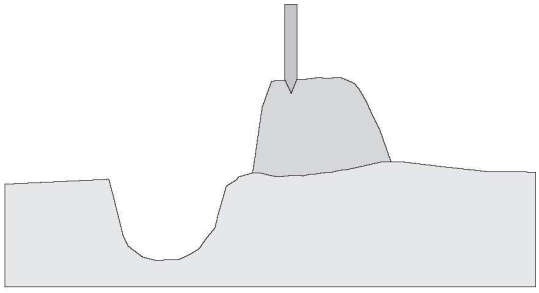
Ymyl deheuol wal y castell a'r ffald

North face of castle and pound wall

Ymyl gogledd wal y castell a'r ffald

**Figure 8:** Drawing showing the different stonework in the pound wall and castle wall

**Ffigur 8:** Llun yn dangos y gwaith carreg gwahanol yn wal y ffald a wal y castell

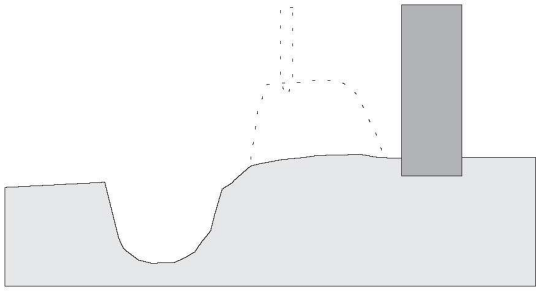


**Phase 1**

An earthen bank and ditch (probably with a wooden palisade), surrounds the settlement.

**Cyfnod 1**

Mae clawdd a ffos pridd (yn ôl pob tebyg gyda phalisâd pren), yn amgylchynu'r anheddiad.

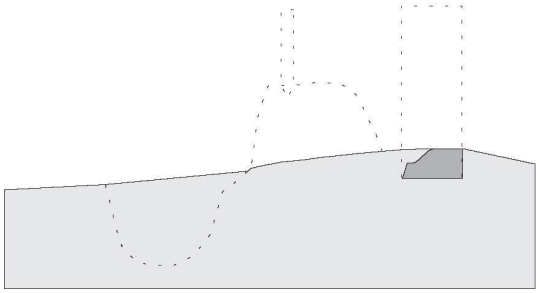


**Phase 2**

The bailey wall is built in stone. The bank is demolished because it is no longer needed. The ditch may have been kept, or even enlarged.

**Cyfnod 2**

Mae wal y beili wedi'i hadeiladu â charreg. Mae'r clawdd wedi cael ei ddymchwel gan nad oes ei angen mwyach. Efallai nad yw'r ffos wedi cael ei chadw, na hyd yn oed ei hehangu.

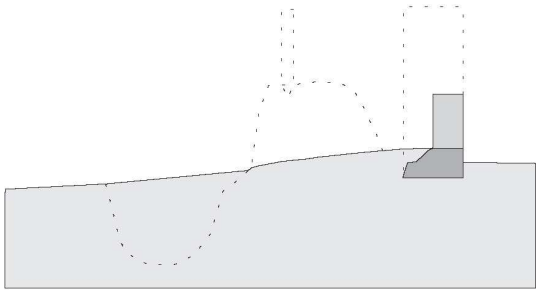


**Phase 3**

The castle is abandoned and the walls emolished or re-used for buildings in the village.

**Cyfnod 3**

Mae'r castell yn cael ei adael a'r waliau'n cael eu dymchwel neu eu hailddefnyddio ar gyfer adeiladau yn y pentref.

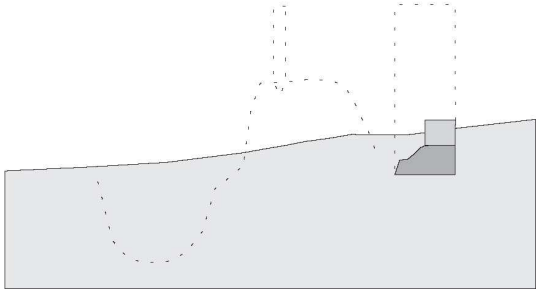


**Phase 4**

The surviving foundations of the castle wall are re-used as the base for the pound wall.

**Cyfnod 4**

Ailddefnyddir sylfeini'r castell sydd wedi goroesi yn sylfaen ar gyfer wal y ffald.



**Phase 5**

The pound wall falls out of use.

**Cyfnod 5**

Rhoddir y gorau i ddefnyddio wal y ffald.

**Figure 9:** The different building phases discovered in Trench 2

**Ffigur 9:** Y gwahanol gyfnodau adeiladu a ddarganfuwyd yn Ffos 2

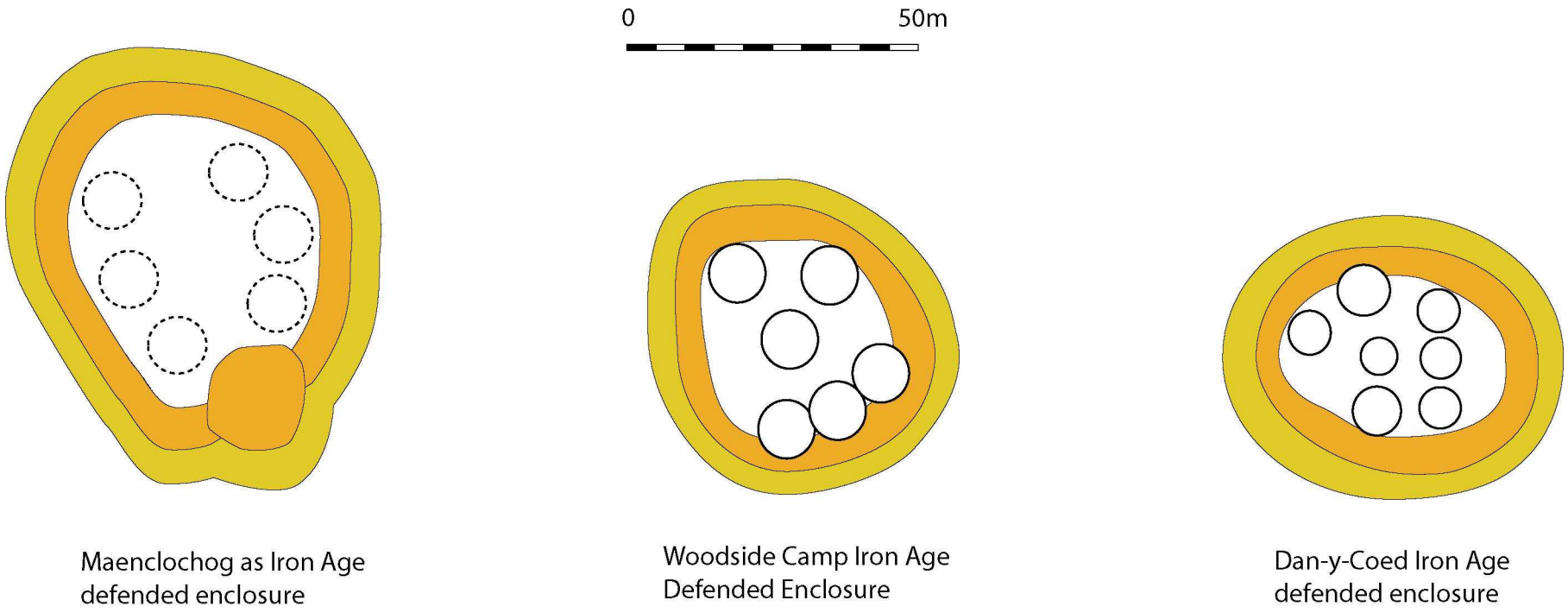



**Figure 10:** Comparison of the probable size of Maenclochog defended enclosure compared to two others excavated at Llawhaden

**Ffigur 10:** Cymharu maint tebygol lloc amddiffynnol Maenclochog â dau loc arall a gloddiwyd yn Llanhuadain.

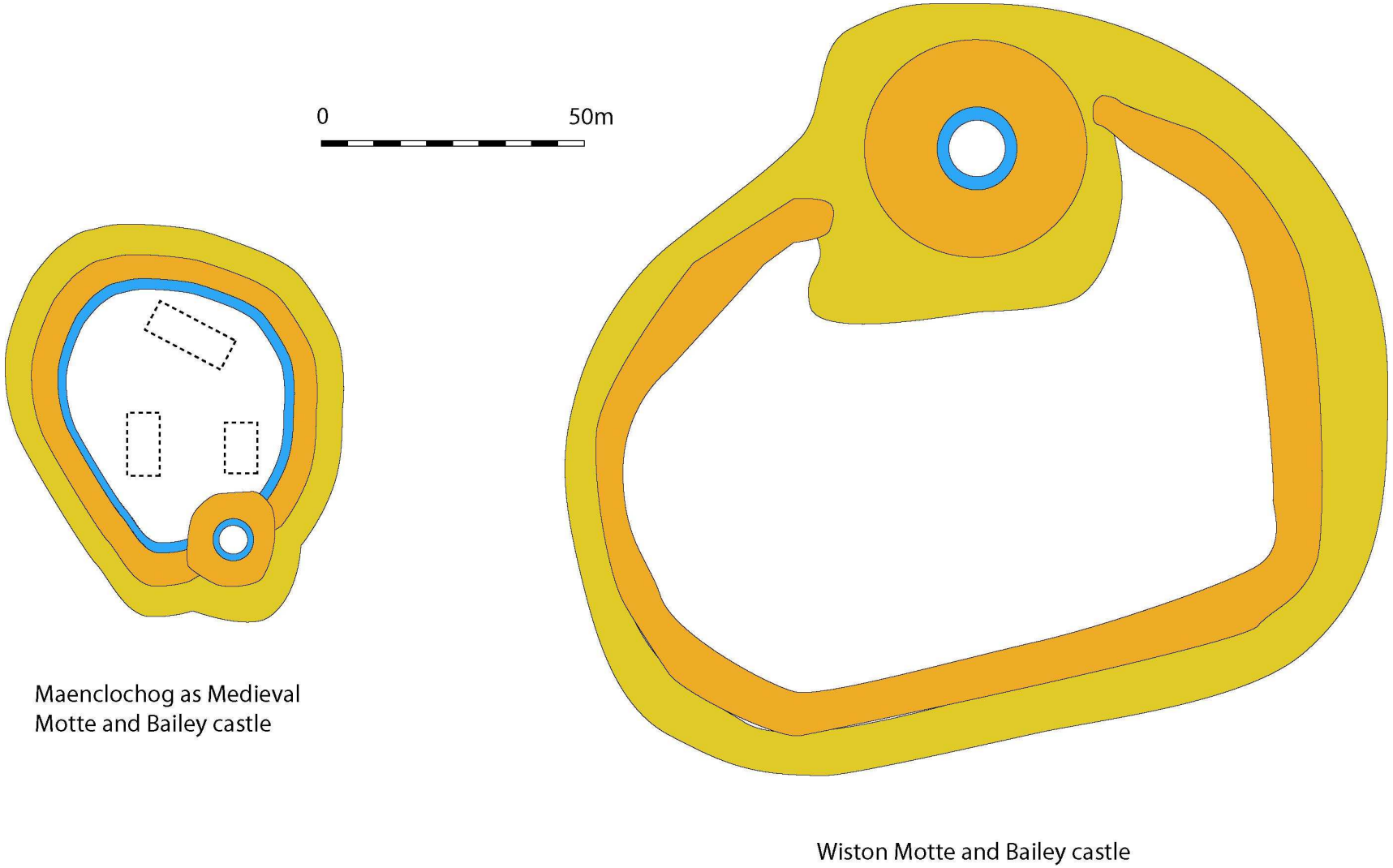



**Figure 11:** Comparison of Maenclochog as a motte and bailey castle compared with the castle at Wiston

**Ffigur 11:** Cymharu Maenclochog fel castell mwnt a beili â'r castell yng Nghas-wis

**Photo 1:** Maenclochog from the air. Looking northwest. The castle site is in the bottom left quarter. Note the straight linear medieval field boundaries

**Llun 1:** Maenclochog o'r awyr. Yn edrych i'r gogledd orllewin. Mae safle'r castell yn y chwarter chwith ar y gwaelod. Sylwer ar ffiniau llinell syth caeau'r Canol Oesoedd

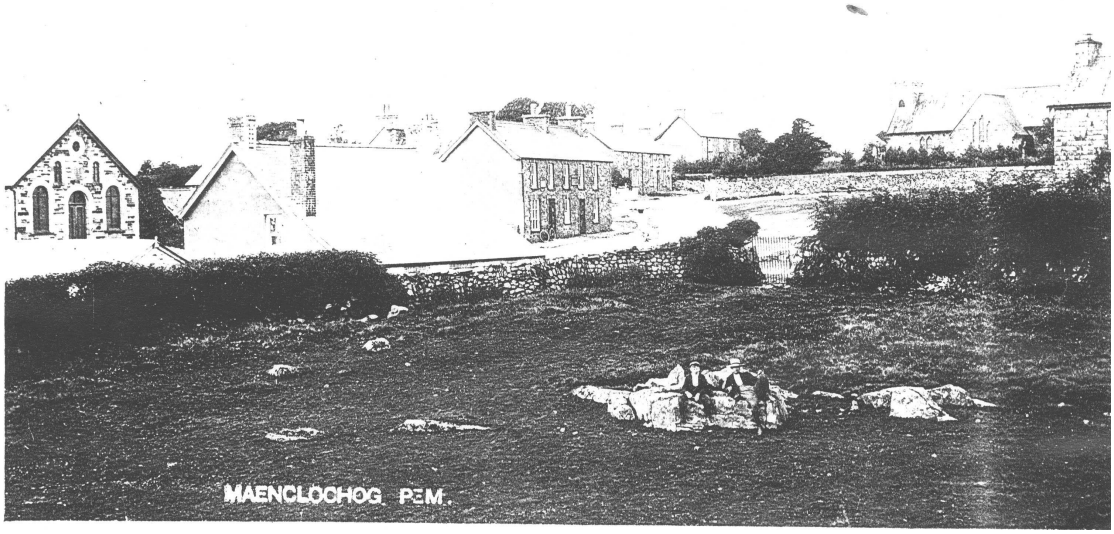



**Photo 2:** A photo of the pound in the early 20th century. Note the large rock, buried when the ground was leveled up to make the car park.

**Llun 2:** Llun o'r ffald ar ddechrau'r 20fed ganrif. Sylwer ar y graig fawr, a gladdwyd pan wnaed y tir yn wastad i wneud y maes parcio.

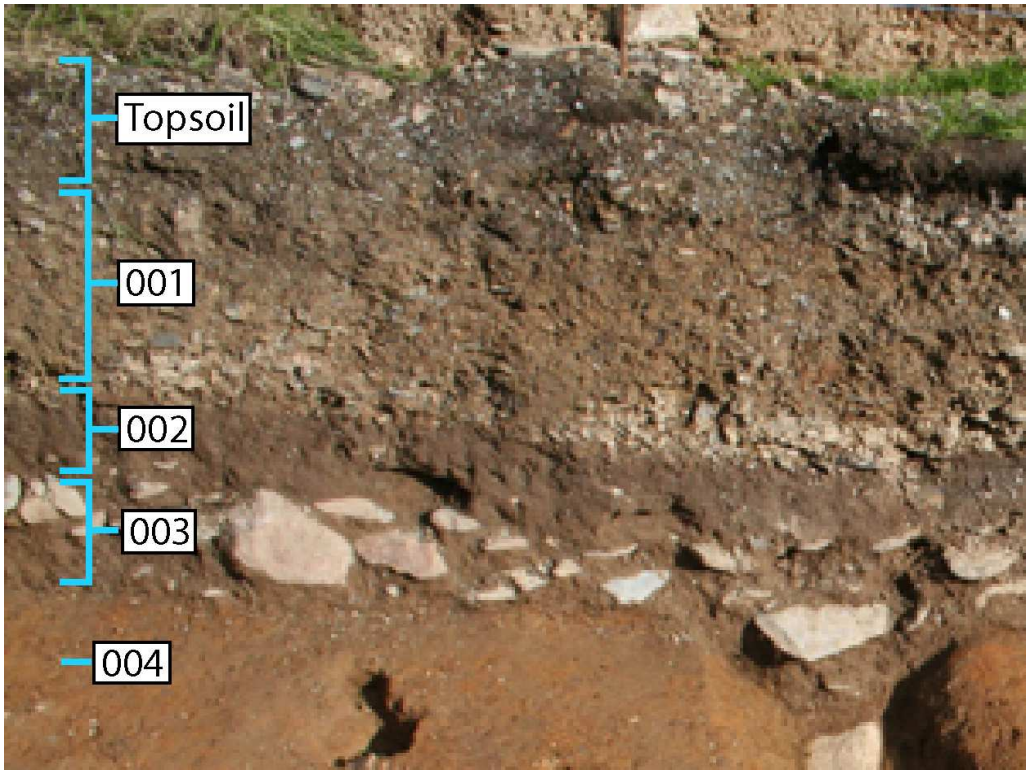



**Photo 3:** The different layers of soil in Trench 1 (see Figure 5)

**Llun 3:** Y gwahanol haenau o bridd yn Ffos 1 (gweler Ffigur 5)

**Photo 4:** Cleaning up to find features in Trench 1.

**Llun 4:** Glanhau i ddod o hyd i nodweddion yn Ffos 1.

**Photo 5:** Excavating features in Trench 1.

**Llun 5:** Cloddio nodweddion yn Ffos 1.

**Photo 6:** The double dog burial 012 in Trench 1.

**Llun 6:** Claddedigaeth dau gi 012 yn Ffos 1.

**Photo 7:** Hearth 052 in Trench 1 before excavation. Looking east. Note the burnt soil around the edge of the feature.

**Llun 7:** Aelwyd 052 yn Ffos 1 cyn cloddio. Yn edrych i'r dwyrain. Sylwer ar y pridd wedi llosgi o amgylch ymyl y nodwedd.

**Photo 8:** Hearth 052 in Trench 1 after excavation. Looking east. Note the burnt soil around the edge of the feature.

**Llun 8:** Aelwyd 052 yn Ffos 1 ar ôl cloddio. Yn edrych i'r dwyrain. Sylwer ar y pridd wedi llosgi o amgylch ymyl y nodwedd.

**Photo 9:** Post hole 045 in Trench 1, looking east. Note packing stones.

**Llun 9:** Twll postyn 045 yn Ffos 1, yn edrych i'r dwyrain. Sylwer ar y Cerrig pacio.

**Photo 10:** Roundhouse wall foundation ditch in Trench 1 (looking east) during excavation. Note packing stones for a post in the ditch.

**Llun 10:** Ffos sylfaen wal tŷ crwn yn Ffos 1 (yn edrych i'r dwyrain) yn ystod y cloddio. Sylwer ar y cerrig pacio ar gyfer postyn yn y ffos.

**Photo 11:** Trench 1, looking east. Roundhouse ditch 011, with inner ring of stakeholes 059 and stakehole rows 061 and 063.

**Llun 11:** Ffos 1, yn edrych i'r dwyrain. Ffos tŷ crwn 011, gyda chylch mewnol o dyllau stanc 059 a rhesi tyllau stanc 061 a 063.

**Photo 12:** Trench 1 looking west, showing post holes 025, 047, 049, 057 and 051, with stakeholes 061 and surface 015 in bottom right hand corner.

**Llun 12:** Ffos 1 yn edrych i'r gorllewin, yn dangos tyllau pyst 025, 047, 049, 057 a 051, gyda thyllau stanc 061 ac arwyneb 015 yn y gornel waelod ar yr ochr dde.

**Photo 13:** Trench 1 looking southeast showing pebble surface 015 and stakeholes 061 in relation to other features.

**Llun 13:** Ffos 1 yn edrych i'r de ddwyrain yn dangos arwyneb cerrig mân 015 a thyllau stanc 061 mewn perthynas â nodweddion eraill.

**Photo 14:** Trench 1 looking northwest, showing pebble and stakeholes 061.

**Llun 14:** Ffos 1 yn edrych i'r gogledd orllewin, yn dangos arwyneb cerrig mân 015 a thyllau stanc 061.

**Photo 15:** Trench 1 looking east, showing line of possible fence

**Llun 15:** Ffos 1 yn edrych i'r dwyrain, yn dangos llinell o ffens posibl.

**Photo 16:** Trench 1 looking northwest, showing interior of roundhouse

**Llun 16:** Ffos 1 yn edrych i'r gogledd orllewin, yn dangos y tu mewn i'r tŷ crwn

**Photo 17:** Trench 2, looking southwest, showing north face of the castle/pound wall.

**Llun 17:** Ffos 2, yn edrych i'r de orllewin, yn dangos ochr ogleddol wal y castell/ffald.

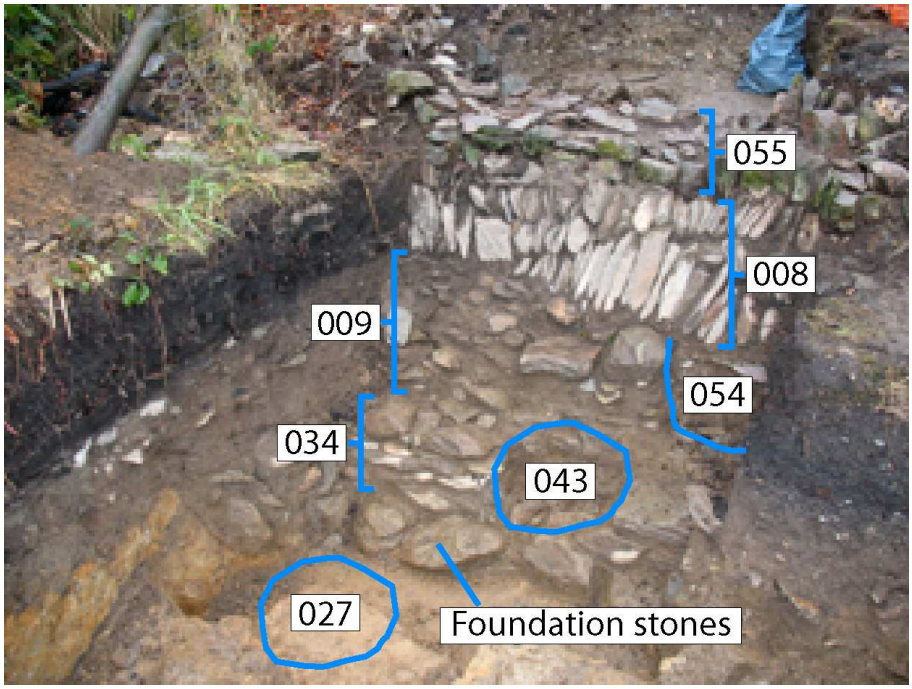



**Photo 18:** Trench 2 facing north showing the components of the castle and pound walls and locations of post holes 027, 043 and 054.

**Llun 18:** Ffos 2 yn wynebu'r gogledd yn dangos cydrannau waliau'r castell a'r ffald a lleoliadau tyllau tyllai pyst 027, 043 a 054.

**Photo 19:** Trench 2. Showing face and core of castle wall, with pound wall to right.

**Llun 19:** Ffos 2. Golygfa yn dangos ochr a chraidd wal y castell, gyda wal y ffald ar y dde.

**Photo 20:** Trench 2 looking north, showing dark soil 005 and yellow bank soil 036. Note layers dropping down to left into ditch 041.

**Llun 20:** Ffos 2 yn edrych i'r gogledd, yn dangos pridd tywyll 005 a phridd clawdd melyn 036. Sylwer ar yr haenau sy'n cwympo i lawr i'r chwith I mewn i'r ffos 041.

**Photo 21:** Trench 2, looking north, showing possible trampled pathway 030.

**Llun 21:** Ffos 2, yn edrych i'r gogledd, yn dangos llwybr sathredig posibl 030.

**Photo 22:** Trench 2 looking northeast, showing post hole 027 during excavation.

**Llun 22:** Ffos 2 yn edrych i'r gogledd ddwyrain, yn dangos twll postyn 027 yn ystod y cloddio.

**Photo 23:** Trench 2 looking southwest, showing post hole 027 empty. Note dark band of buried soil 038 in side of post hole.

**Llun 23:** Ffos 2 yn edrych i'r de orllewin, yn dangos twll postyn 027 yn wag. Sylwer ar y band tywyll o bridd claddedig 038 yn ochr y twll postyn.

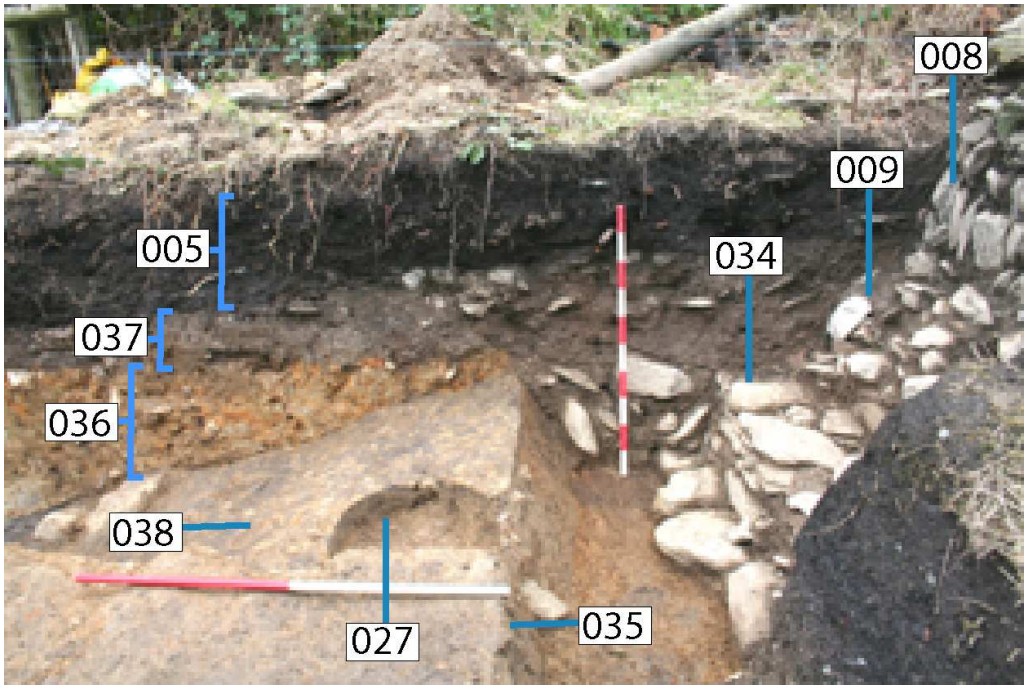



**Photo 24:** Photo of the north end of Trench 2, looking north, showing main features and deposits.

**Llun 24:** Llun o ochr ogleddol Ffos 2, yn edrych i'r gogledd, yn dangos prif nodweddion a dyddodion.

**Photo 25:** Trench 2 looking southwest during removal of bank 036.

**Llun 25:** Ffos 2 yn edrych i'r de orllewin yn ystod y broses o symud y clawdd 036.

**Photo 26:** Trench 2 looking northeast, showing dark buried soil 038 after removal of yellow bank soil 036.

**Llun 26:** Ffos 2 yn edrych i'r gogledd ddwyrain, yn dangos pridd claddedig tywyll 038 ar ôl tynnu pridd clawdd melyn 036.

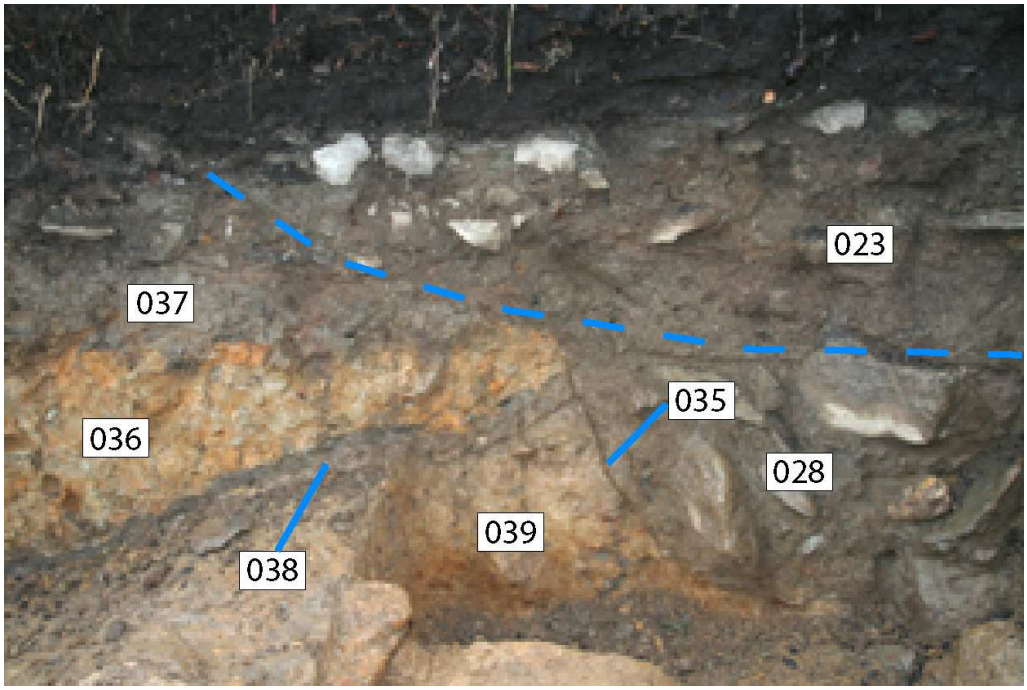



**Photo 27:** Trench 2 showing deposits at the north end.

**Llun 27:** Ffos 2 yn dangos dyddodion ar yr ochr ogleddol.

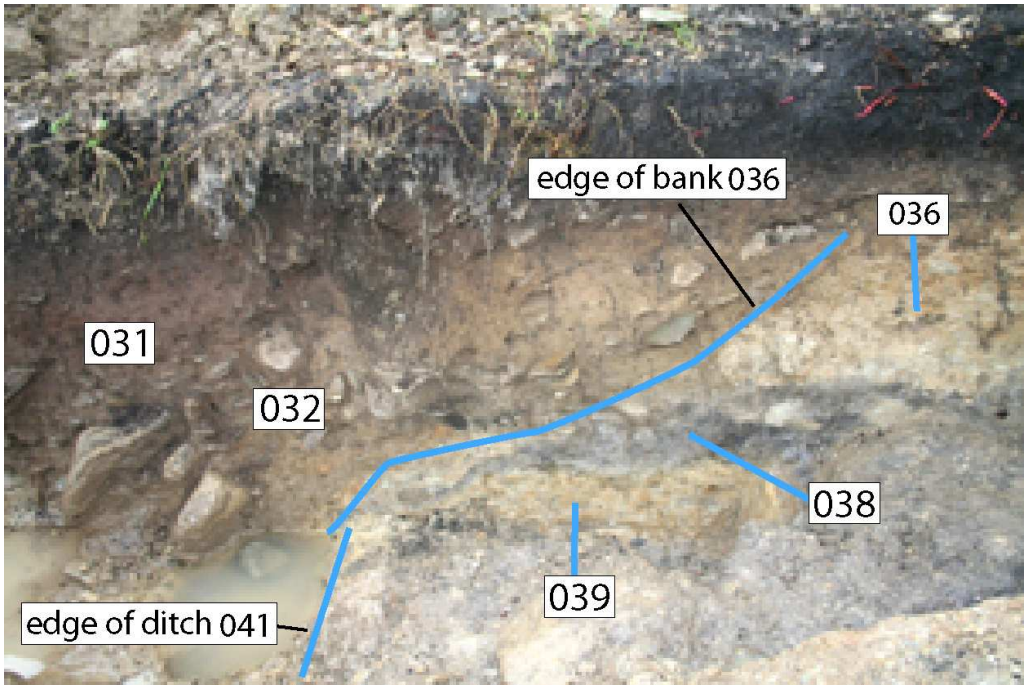



**Photo 28:** Trench 2 showing deposits at the north end.

**Llun 28:** Ffos 2 yn dangos dyddodion ar yr ochr ogleddol.

**Photo 29:** Busy work cleaning Trench 2 for a photograph.

**Llun 29:** Gweithio'n brysur yn glanhau Ffos 2 ar gyfer llun.

**Photo 30:** Community volunteers learning how to draw an archaeological plan.

**Llun 30:** Gwirfoddolwyr y gymuned yn dysgu sut i wneud cynllun archaeolegol.

**Photo 31:** Explaining the archaeology in Trench 1 to the local school children.

**Llun 31:** Esbonio'r archaeoleg yn Ffos 1 i blant yr ysgol leol.

**Photo 32:** Introducing volunteers to archaeological building recording.

**Llun 32:** Cyflwyno gwirfoddolwyr i gofnodion adeiladu archaeolegol.

# LLYFRYDDIAETH,

# ATODIADAU,

# LLUNIAU

# A

# FFIGURAU