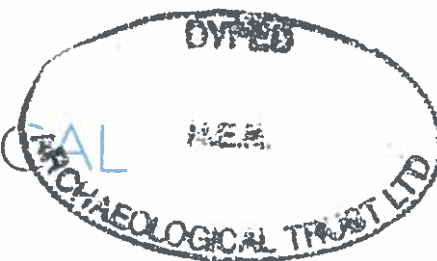




CAMBRIAN  
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## New Moat, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Evaluation & Desk Based Assessment



By  
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Report No. 632

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## New Moat, Pembrokeshire

### Archaeological Evaluation & Desk Based Assessment

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Awel y Coed

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Date:

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## CONTENTS

1	Introduction .....	1
1.1	Location and scope of work .....	1
1.2	Geology and topography .....	1
1.3	Desk-based Assessment .....	2
2	Aims and Objectives .....	8
2.1	Field Evaluation .....	8
3	Methodology .....	8
3.1	Evaluation .....	8
3.2	Finds .....	9
3.3	Palaeo-environmental evidence .....	9
4	Evaluation Results .....	9
4.1	Soils and ground conditions .....	9
4.2	Distribution of deposits .....	9
4.3	Description .....	9
4.3.1	Trench 1 .....	9
5	Finds .....	11
6	Discussion and Interpretation .....	11
6.1	Reliability of field investigation .....	11
6.2	Overall interpretation .....	11
6.3	Significance .....	12
7	Acknowledgements .....	13
8	Bibliography and references .....	14

## **List of Figures**

Figure 1	Location map
Figure 2	Trench Location Map
Figure 3	Tithe Map of 1839
Figure 4	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map of 1891
Figure 5	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map of 1908
Figure 6	Trench plan and sections

## **List of Plates**

Plate 1	1955 Aerial Photograph
Plate 2	Trench 1 General View
Plate 3	Trench 1 General View
Plate 4	Trench 1 General View
Plate 5	Trench 1 General View
Plate 6	Ditch [104]
Plate 7	Ditch [120]
Plate 8	Silt spread (108)
Plate 9	Quartzite Wall
Plate 10	Rammed earth floor
Plate 11	View of possible Cist
Plate 12	View of possible Cist
Plate 13	View of possible Cist
Plate 14	View of possible Cist

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# Non Technical Summary

*This report results from work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd (CAP) for Robin Sheldrake on behalf of Mr. A Phillips of New Moat, Pembrokeshire. It draws upon the results gained by the excavation of an evaluation trench immediately to the south of the church of St. Nicholas within the historic core of the medieval borough of New Moat. Evidence of medieval domestic occupation was located and a possible cist.*

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

In May 2010 Cambrian Archaeological Projects (CAP) carried out a pre-determinate archaeological evaluation of a proposed development site on land south of St. Nicholas' Church at New Moat, Pembrokeshire (Fig 1).

A brief was supplied by Charles Hill (Cambria Archaeology – Heritage Management) against which a specification of works was drawn up by Mark Houlston (Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd).

The assessment area is located within an area of rough pasture south of St. Nicholas Church and adjacent to the road (Fig 2), centred on national grid ref: SN 06183 25219, approximately 158m above sea level.

Work has previously been carried out by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd on land to the north of St. Nicholas's church on behalf of the Church Trustees (Smith & Jones 2006). The work was comprised of a desk based assessment and field evaluation which identified large amounts of evidence for medieval and seventeenth century activity.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the New Moat area is primarily made up of Llanverin and Arenig deposits of the Ordovician series with areas of Basalt, Dolerite, Camptonite and other allied types (British Geological Survey, 2001).

The assessment area is located in a landscape of small villages set amongst gently undulating hills. Small areas of woodland exist to the south and east of the village of New Moat with the large Llys-y-fran reservoir being located two kilometres to the west. New Moat is laid out at a 'T' Junction of two roads with a linear pattern of settlement visible fronting against them.

### 1.3 Desk-based Assessment

The desk based assessment carried out in 2006 by Richard Scott Jones (CAP) is incorporated into this report as the assessment area is largely the same. The historical background, cartographic and photographic data gathered in 2006 for the site on the north of the church is reproduced here. The regional HER in Llandeilo, the online Archaeology Data Service as well as Cadw's Scheduled Monument and Listed Buildings database were also consulted for sites added to the record since 2006. The desk based assessment thus gathered material on historical and archaeological sites and features within 0.5km of the centre of the evaluation site within New Moat village.

Both the National Monuments Record (NMR) and the HER had very few sites within the bounds of the study area, other than reference to the Norman motte near the centre of the village, from which the village takes its name, and the church of St. Nicholas, the village church. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cambria Archaeology, then Dyfed Archaeological Trust, in 1994, during the instatement of a new water main that skirted the bailey of the Norman motte on the west side. No evidence of a bailey was found nor were any finds recorded. However, during a preliminary field survey, a series of house platforms and enclosures were noted on the west side of the road. This is the area which was subject to investigation in 2006.

Apart from the expected cartographic material (OS maps etc, from 1814) The National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Pembrokeshire Records Office, had very little else pertaining to the immediate and surrounding landscape. The Records office documents concentrated on the sales and title deeds of the ancient Scourfield family, who claim 13<sup>th</sup> /14<sup>th</sup> century origins to the Moat mansion and surrounding estate.

#### *Historical introduction*

Samuel Lewis, in his Topographical Dictionary of Wales (1833), states that:

"NEW MOTE, or NEW MOAT, a parish in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (N.E.) from Haverfordwest, containing 331 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an artificial mount, which is within a short distance of the church, and is entirely surrounded by a deep moat, which may be easily filled with water. . . The parish is pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Cleddy, and comprises a considerable portion of meadow, arable, and pasture land, which is all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding country is pleasingly diversified, and displays some interesting

features of mountain scenery.....The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient and venerable structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and one aisle, with a square embattled tower at the west end: the chancel appears to have been very richly embellished at no very distant period, but has of late been very much neglected; it contains several handsome monuments to the Scourfield family, of which some are of great antiquity”.

#### *Prehistoric Period*

There are no records of any prehistoric sites within the bounds of the study area. However, there are numerous recorded prehistoric sites further to the north. These include Bronze Age standing stones and Iron Age enclosures, the closest being an Iron Age camp or circular enclosure, approximately 800 meters to the north near Parc Roberts farm.

Analysis of aerial photographs of the 1950's, however, show the existence of a further potential Iron Age enclosure only approximately 500m to the north-north-west, cut through by later post medieval field boundaries. The feature appears as a negative cropmark, implying a sub-circular enclosure with bank and ditch approximately 100 meters in diameter. This feature may be indicative of a former Iron Age settlement enclosure (SN 0621 2585).

#### *Iron Age Period*

Within the 500 meter bounds of the study area there are no known Iron Age sites. However, immediately beyond this distance Iron Age sites abound. The most significant of these is an enclosure or camp to the north near Parc Robert as mentioned above.

As already mentioned in the prehistoric period, analysis of an aerial photograph from the HER showed the presence of a cropmark indicative of a large sub-circular ditch and bank enclosure. This feature is located approximately 500-600 meters to the north of New Moat village.

#### *Roman Period*

The NMR and HER records show no Roman sites or features within the bounds of the study area, although the early OS map series of 1880 and 1901 has a Roman Camp marked as existing within the centre of the village of New Moat itself. This is a mistaken record as the reference is for the rectangular bailey that surrounds the Norman Motte in the village, which itself has been marked as being a tumuli.

To the north the early OS series also shows the line of a Roman Road running from Henry's Moat to Maenclochog.

### *Medieval Period*

Documentary and archaeological records for the medieval period of New Moat begin with the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM – Pe 241) 12<sup>th</sup> century Norman Motte (PRN: 1320) itself. The motte is described as an approximately five metre high mound with a 17.0m top diameter, surrounded by a four metre wide ditch which holds water. A counter scarp bank exists on the west, south and east side, but is best preserved at the southern end. In shape and form the surrounding bailey can be best described as a parallelogram with the western side alongside and beneath the present north-south road. The low earthworks of the bailey bank can be seen running parallel to the field bank along the road-side, and are less well preserved, but still visible, on the two short sides where the bank turns to join the motte on the south and, in the garden, on the north. There is no sign of any ditch. The bailey bank encloses an area of some 125m x 80m, and the entrance was probably on the south-west. The land to the east of the motte is marshy, and it would have acted as an extra defence.

Walker (2002) describes the motte thus;

"This monument of antiquity is described on the Ordnance map as a "Tumulus," and a fairly rectangular piece of ground on one side of it is termed a "Roman Camp," whereas the former is a good example of a Norman mound castle, and the latter represents the enclosure which accompanied the mottes of the Norman barons. The mound is now about 35 feet high. There are no indications of a stone keep, and it is probable that the defences consisted only of wood. The moat may originally have been dry; the present watercourse having been formed (or, perhaps, only deepened) by a recent owner. The bailey is placed on the northern side of the mound, it is a fairly regular parallelogram 250 feet by 120 feet, and is surrounded by a ditch.—Visited, 80th September, 1914.

NOTE.—New Moat is an excellent example of a Norman mound-castle, as well in its general lay-out as in its particular features. It is withdrawn a few yards from the village to which it gives its name, and from the church, which may be contemporary with the manor of its proprietor. Four or five roads radiated from the village to various points of the manor. The bailey lay nearest to the village, and the residence of the manorial lord occupied a position of dignified seclusion. The name



New Moat implies an earlier structure intended to serve a similar purpose, and in the absence of indications of a second motte it may be suggested that the earlier defensive position to which the name bears witness is the strong camp of Rhyd y brwyn (No. 804). On the other hand, it is possible that the neighbouring motte castle known as Henry's Moat (No. 317) may have been constructed sufficiently in advance of that of New Moat to give it the senior place. The motte passed through the usual course of transformation into a domestic habitation. Some time in the Middle Ages it was deserted in favour of a larger and more convenient residence on the flat ground near by, and in quite recent years this again gave place to a modern mansion, which continues the name of The Moat. As one of the most instructive of the historical monuments of the county the New Moat should be a subject of constant solicitude, to the Pembrokeshire Society for their preservation.'

The church of St. Nicholas (PRN: 1318) is located east of the Norman motte and immediately north of the proposed development area. Despite its Norman foundation, and like many churches in the county, it was solidly built and enlarged during the medieval period and extensively restored during the Victorian era. The church serves as a handsome monument to the Scourfield family who dominated the area for many centuries. The Scourfield family crypt can still be found under the village church, where their fine lead coffins can be seen to bear the family crest.

The church is listed in the Taxatio documents of 1291 as a chapelry and was granted to Pill Priory in c.1200 (Soulsby, 1983). Once the chapelry was in place, New Moat formed part of the estates of the bishops of St. Davids. Bishop Bek is known to have laid out a small town around it in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. The medieval manor of the parish of New Moat is marked on the W. Rees 14<sup>th</sup> century map.

According to the Pembrokeshire County History Vol II, in the 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century...

'In his barony, the Bishop held the Manor and borough of New Moat. Here there were 46 tenants holding 88 burgages as well as 16 other tenants. Each burgage had 8 acres of land and the Bishop had 118 acres of demesne arable, four acres of meadow and 50 of woodland. There were two annual fairs, at Michaelmas and St. Nickolas, both among the many concessions of Edward I to Bishop Bek' (*Pembrokeshire County History Vol II 2002*).

The early OS maps of the area show an area just south of the village church marked as 'Mote (*site of*). This implies that the original manor house fell into ruin and eventually

moved eastward at some time possibly in the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century, as a new 'Mote Manor' exists to the east with a laid out landscape park. This is the manor that was occupied by the later Scourfield family.

The origin of the Scourfield family is one shrouded in mystery and colourful local legend. One of the most popular stories told is the visit of King John to the area in 1210, when he came to stay with the Bishop of Llawhaden. The Scourfields, who were then the Bishop's foresters, presented the King with a greyhound for the purpose of racing it against the king's own hound. When the Scourfield's hound beat the King's the name 'scour the field' was given to the forester and his family. After the reformation and the dissolution of the monasteries, the Scourfields went on to accumulate land in and around New Moat. Their estate stretched far and wide, with properties in Nevern, in the North, and Tenby, in the South. The Scourfields abandoned New Moat in the 18th Century and from the late 19th Century resided in Williamston, near Burton.

#### *Post Medieval*

In the 19th Century, the parish was vibrant with activity. Farms were generally larger than today and employed a much larger workforce. At one time the village was known as Pentreffos, thus emphasising its duality regarding the so-called lansker language divide. Within the village communities the various occupations included blacksmiths, wood turners, carpenters and gamekeepers. Religion was a strong focal point and in the 1800s different denominations of religion began to emerge, the majority of which were Baptists and Congregationalists. However, the only two chapels within the parish are both Methodist.

A public house 'The Ivy Bush' once existed in the parish, today the building had been demolished and the site redeveloped. For educational and entertainment purposes, traditional 'penny readings' were held at the local school in Penffordd. Local community members would pay the entry fee of one penny to hear recitations and singing (usually in Welsh).

#### *Cartographic sources*

Tithe Map of the Parish of New Moat 1839: The tithe map (Fig 3) and schedule is a copy of an 1814 New Moat estate map. All of the land surrounding New Moat was owned by William Henry Scourfield esq. The area of the evaluation is marked down in the apportionment schedule as being 'plantation', presumably for trees. It is worth

noting that the irregular shaped field containing the assessment area, and surrounding the church, is undivided at this point.

Ordnance Survey First Edition Map 1891: The early OS map of 1891 shows the Norman motte at New Moat as being a 'tumulus' and the surrounding bailey is marked as a 'Roman Camp' (Fig 4). This is evidently not the case with either of the sites. The area of the evaluation, just south of the church is marked as being the site of 'The Mote'. This is likely to refer to the motte adjacent to the site rather than to the site itself.

Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1908: No difference from the first edition 1891 map (Fig 5).

#### *Aerial Photographs*

Analysis of the RAF aerial photos (APs), dating from 1946, onwards show no unrecorded features present within or immediately surrounding the village. The area of the evaluation is shown as being partly tree covered.

However, analysis of the 1955 Meridian APs show a series of very faint circular crop marks in the field to the west of the study area (Plate 1). A further, much larger, crop-mark appears to be a sub-circular ditch and bank enclosure some 90m-100m in diameter. This is located approximately 500m to the north-north-west (SN 0621 2585) and may be the remains of an Iron Age settlement enclosure.

#### *Summary of Desk Based Assessment*

The desk based assessment of the land immediately south of the New Moat church has revealed that the area is within the core of a medieval village settlement. A series of house platforms and enclosures was noted in the area in 1994 during a watching brief by DAT for a new water main. These were further confirmed by CAP in 2006.

The village of New Moat has a comparatively old history that stretches back to the Norman period, with the construction of the Norman Motte in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and a later chapelry in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. Documentary records tell of a medieval town at this time with 46 tenants and 88 burgage plots.

Analysis of aerial photographs has identified the existence of a possible Iron Age settlement enclosure 500 metres to the north of the village. A further series of smaller circular crop marks was also noted in a field only 150 metres west of the study area.

The work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd in 2006 highlighted the presence of very well preserved medieval house platforms, with possible seventeenth century re-occupation, as well as several associated features to the immediate north of the church. This area has since been, or is intended to be, protected via scheduling by Cadw (C Hill, Pers comm.).

## **2 Aims and Objectives**

### **2.1 Field Evaluation**

The field evaluation was undertaken to:

- establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area;
- determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present;
- establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features;
- To appraise the likely impact of the development proposal on any surviving archaeological deposits and if appropriate to make suggestions for a mitigation strategy or, where areas contain archaeology of national importance, for preservation *in situ*;
- To produce a record of the features

## **3 Methodology**

### **3.1 Evaluation**

The evaluation consisted of a machine-excavated trench measuring, in total, 40 metres by 2 metres (Figs 2&6). A JCB 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket removed the overburden under close archaeological supervision.

Project Manager Chris E Smith (MIFA) and Project Assistant Hywel Keen undertook the evaluation. The trench was cleaned by hand with plans and sections being recorded and drawn at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All trenches were photographed using high resolution digital photography.

The trench was located so as to gain the maximum amount of information for the area most likely to be impacted upon by the proposed development. The trench was located so as to investigate possible structural evidence adjacent to the road with 'T' shaped projection designed to identify any extramural activity to the rear of possible structures.

All works were undertaken in accordance with the IFA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological evaluation* and current Health and Safety legislation.

### **3.2 Finds**

Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

### **3.3 Palaeo-environmental evidence**

All samples taken were stored in 15 litre sample tubs for later analysis.

## **4 Evaluation Results**

### **4.1 Soils and ground conditions**

Generally the site and weather conditions were dry, hot and very bright throughout the course of the evaluation. Ground conditions thus remained generally good and well drained.

### **4.2 Distribution of deposits**

The topsoil was of a uniform distribution over the surface of the trench, varying little in depth. The topsoil was mainly composed of a mid brown silt.

### **4.3 Description**

#### **4.3.1 Trench 1**

Trench 1 (Fig 6, Plates 2-5) was roughly cross shaped with the longest axis running parallel (roughly north – south) to the road. In total the trench measured 40m in length by 2m in width. The trench was located immediately to the south of the church of St. Nicholas. Overburden was removed by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. The topsoil deposit (101) was found to be approximately 0.2 to 0.3m deep across the site and was composed of mid to dark brown silt. Beneath the topsoil (101) was a reasonably thin layer (0.2m) of mid brown subsoil (102). The subsoil had medieval pottery throughout its makeup. The subsoil (102) was removed by mechanical excavator

revealing a very firmly compacted orange-yellow clay deposit with frequent stone inclusions (103). This was taken to be the undisturbed natural horizon and was located at 0.5m below the current ground surface across the whole of the trench.

Observed cut into the natural were several features. Two ditches, [104] & [120] (Plates 6&7), were half sectioned with 50% of the exposed feature being excavated. Both were found to be shallow (only up to 0.2m deep) and contain medieval ceramics and slate roof tile fragments.

A large area of mid brown silt (108) (Plate 8) was found to be cut [109] into the natural (103). The area appears to be a thin (0.1m deep) spread yet is cut into the natural. The spread of silt (108) also contained medieval ceramics.

A pit [110] was noted though was partially obscured by the section edge. Excavation of this feature proved it to also be shallow (0.1m) and to also contain medieval ceramics.

In the section of the trench closest to the road a rough wall (112) (Plate 9) composed of unfaced and unbonded quartzite blocks was located running parallel with the road. The wall appeared to have been slightly damaged by a modern service cut for a steel water pipe. On the side of the wall closest to the road, removal of top and subsoil deposits revealed the remains of a rammed/stamped earth floor (113) (Plate 10). The floor (113) appeared to butt against the wall (112). Areas of the floor showed evidence of baking/scorching. Although the floor was only partially exposed owing to the keyhole nature of the trenching, the scorch marks appeared random with no discernible pattern. A small posthole [114] and a small pit [116] were both observed cutting into the earthen floor. Both bore more evidence of burning/scorching within their fills.

A gully [106] was noted some five metres to the west of the wall. The gully was observed running across the trench so was thus only partially exposed. This feature also proved to be shallow (0.1m) and also contained medieval ceramic. The alignment of the gully mirrors perfectly the alignment of the wall (112).

Located in the north eastern end of the trench, cut into the natural, was a possible cist (118) (Plates 11-14). The feature was made up flat slate slabs forming a box like feature. The 'lid' appeared to have fallen into the possible cist. Removal of the 'lid' showed that the cist was filled with a mid brown silt material containing charcoal flecks (119). A 15 litre bulk sample of the fill was taken for possible future analysis. The box was rectangular in shape though appeared to have no signs of slate slabs making up the shorter end walls. Only the longer side walls were present. A slate/stone base was also

not present. A single piece of medieval ceramic was recovered from above the 'lid' of the cist.

## **5 Finds**

A moderate amount of finds were recovered during the course of the evaluation, primarily made up of pottery and Pembrokeshire slate roof tile fragments.

The pottery assemblage was relatively large given the small area sampled within the evaluation. The assemblage was largely composed of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century lead glazed earthenwares.

The slate roof tiles formed only a small part of the finds assemblage as only four pieces were retained. Although large amounts of slate were encountered throughout the evaluation, only the four pieces retained can be positively identified as roof tiles owing to the holes pierced through them. The slate used in the roofing would appear to be local Pembrokeshire origin.

The ceramics recovered from the New Moat evaluation are to be sent to Paul Courtenay for specialist analysis. His findings will form an addendum to this report.

## **6 Discussion and Interpretation**

### **6.1 Reliability of field investigation**

The evaluation was unhampered by any modern buildings or agricultural activity. A single defunct steel water pipe was located which had slightly damaged the wall (112) though this did little to hamper proceedings.

The overall findings of the evaluation were consistent with what one would expect to find on a site located within the core of a medieval village, where occupation is not recorded during the post-medieval or modern periods. This is especially true given the location of the site alongside the medieval road and close to both the medieval castle and church.

### **6.2 Overall interpretation**

The overall interpretation gained from the desk based study and evaluation is that the assessment area is located within the historic core of the medieval settlement of New Moat and that intact deposits do survive *in situ*.

All of the features located during the evaluation appear medieval in date, apart from a possible cist, which is likely to be earlier. No occupation appears to have taken place on the site after the medieval period. This is in contrast to the evidence from the site excavated to the north of the church, where post-medieval activity was identified. The fact that the area to the south of the church only had evidence of medieval occupation, suggests that the village of New Moat shrank at some point, most likely the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century with the onset of the Black Death. The village population appears to have recovered by the early post-medieval period, however, as signified by the reoccupation of the 2006 site. No reoccupation is evident within this assessment area.

The features located within the assessment area can be interpreted as being associated with a medieval house, with associated ancillary features to the rear. The house, which is evidenced by the wall and floor, appears to be largely located towards the road, mostly, but not completely, outside of the development area. However, the wall of the house is exposed less than 0.2m below the current ground surface, so may be impacted upon by the development.

The ditches and other negative features to the rear of the likely house/structure are all likely to be associated with ancillary activities taking place to the rear of the structure. Some contained medieval ceramics. The activities are likely to have involved growing foodstuffs, demarcating property boundaries, erecting temporary divisions of space etc.

The discovery of the possible cist was unexpected. Whilst no material was located within the feature, its shape was distinctive, so the interpretation seems sound. The fact that it was empty means either it had been emptied or that it had never been used.

### **6.3 Significance**

The archaeology encountered within the assessment area varies in its state of preservation. It is hard to envisage the ditches and pit ever having been intentionally dug so shallow, which suggests a certain level of truncation on the site. The wall, however, despite being less than 0.2m from the current ground surface, appears to be in a good condition, particularly since the area has been ploughed (Phillips, Pers Comm.). The floor area is similarly well preserved, as is the possible cist.

It may be significant that, whilst every structure identified in the 2006 evaluation to the north was demonstrably made of timber, the medieval structure within the assessment area is, at least partially, made of stone.



The fact that New Moat was noted as having 89 burgage plots in 1326 would make it a large medieval settlement. It seems likely that the remainder of the assessment area will contain similar intact archaeological remains which may be impacted upon during any possible development.

The possible cist is interesting, as it may point to a funerary use of the area earlier than that suggested by the medieval church and graveyard. Cists are not usually found in isolation.

Given both the quality and quantity of the archaeological remains present it is recommended that a mitigation strategy be agreed prior to any development so as to limit any impact upon the archaeological resource.

## **7 Acknowledgements**

Thanks are due to Hywel Keen (CAP) for his on site assistance as well as to Charles Hill of Cambria Archaeology – Heritage Management for his monitoring of the project.

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### *Photographic sources*

FORMAT	PHOTOGRAPHIC ANGLE	SORTIE	FRA ME	DATE
B/W	Vertical	106G/UK/1625	3063	07/07/1946
"	"	"	3064	11/07/46
"	"	"	3065	16/05/72
"	"	"	3066	16/05/72
"	"	106G/UK/1472	4054	04/05/1946
"	"	106G/UK/1472	4055	04/05/1946
"	"	Meridian 200/220	27166	1955
"	"	"	27167	1955

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## New Moat, Pembrokeshire

Site Name:	New Moat, Pembrokeshire
Site Code:	NMC/10/EVA
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	SN 06183 25219
Site Type:	Medieval Occupation
Project Type:	Field Evaluation
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	May 2010
Categories Present:	Medieval – Bronze Age?
Location of Original Archive:	CAP Ltd
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	1
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	CAP Ltd
Restrictions to access:	None



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## **APPENDIX I:**

### **Figures**

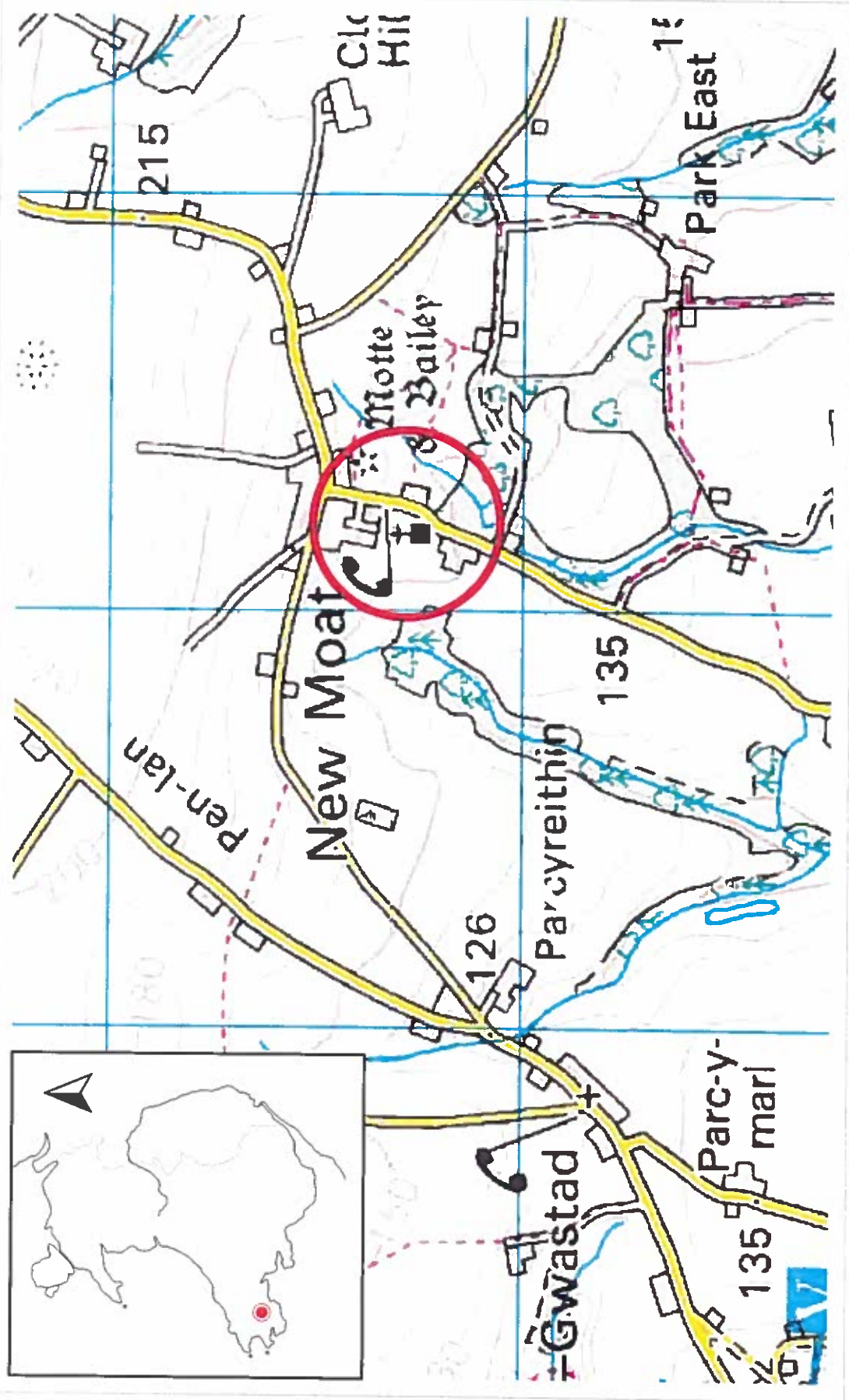


Fig 01: Map showing location of assessment area

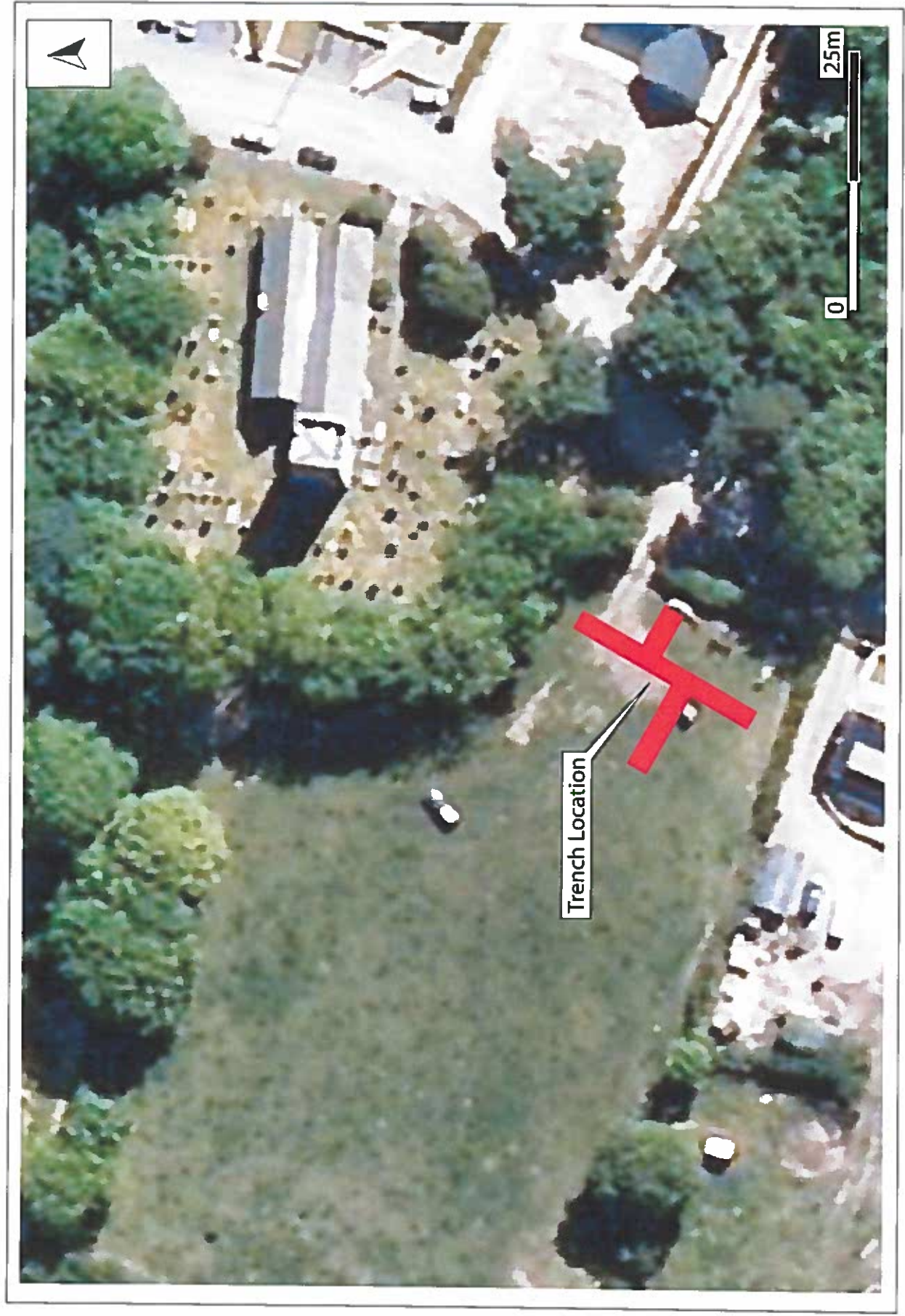


Fig 2: Plan showing location of evaluation trench to south of church within New Moat



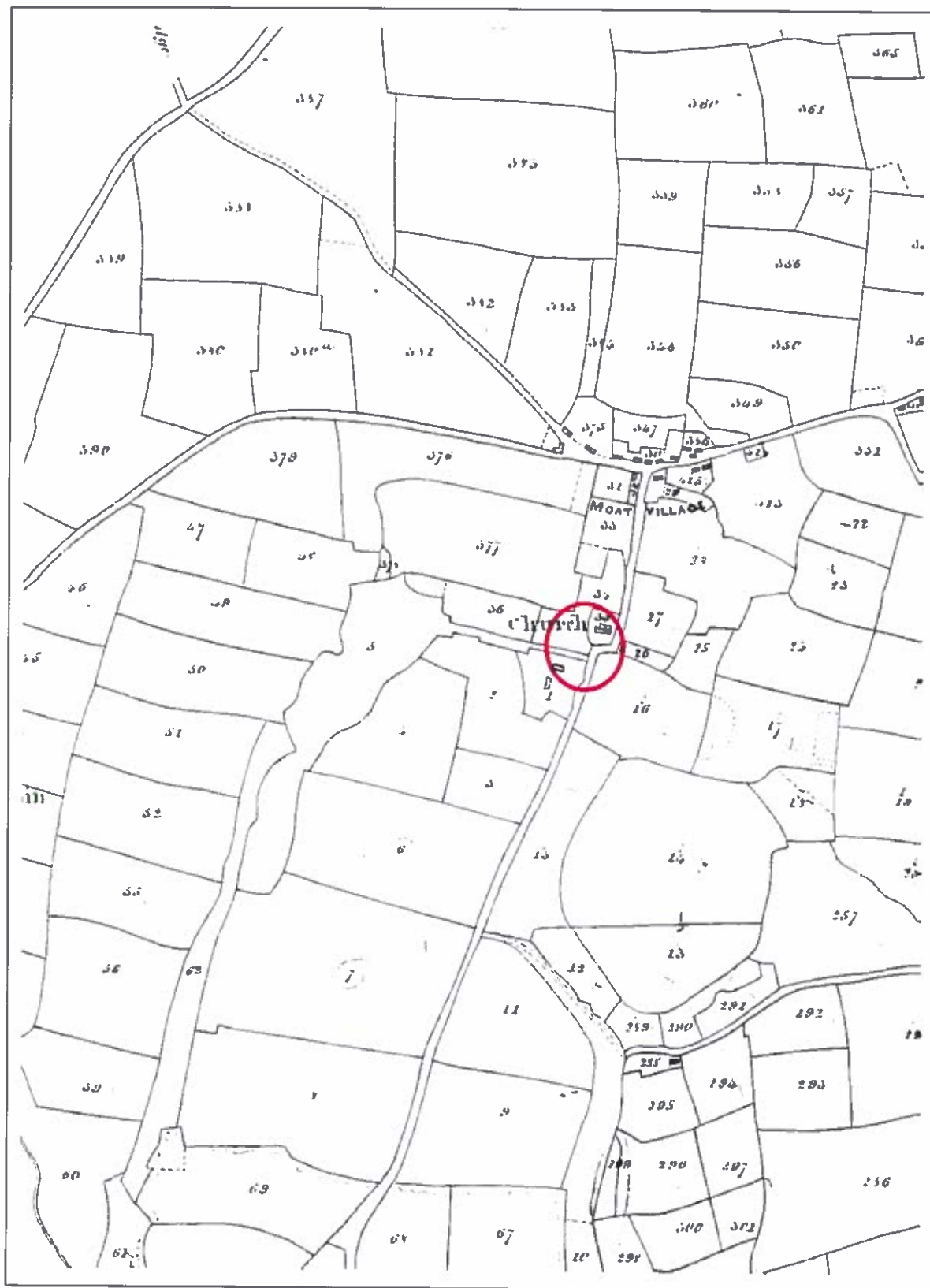


Fig 3: 1839 Tithe Map showing assessment area





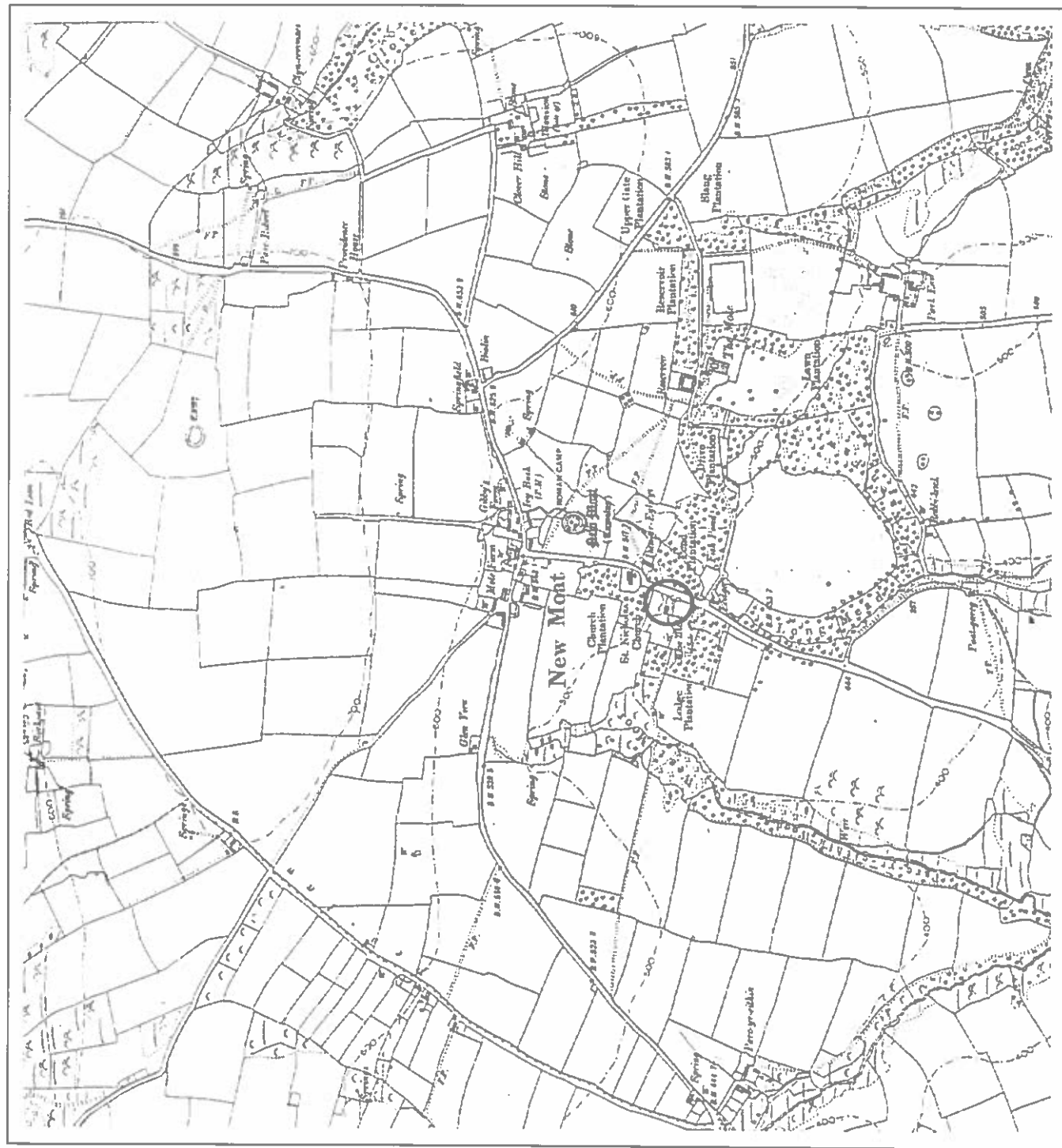


Fig 5: 1908 2nd Edition Six Inch OS Map showing assessment area



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## **APPENDIX II:**

### **Plates**



Plate 1: 1955 Aerial photograph showing assessment area





Plate 2: View along trench, Scale 1x2m



Plate 3: view along trench,  
Scale 1x2m





Plate 4: View along trench, Scale 1x2m



Plate 5: View along trench, Scale 1x2m





Plate 6: View of shallow ditch [104], Scale 1x2m



Plate 7: View of shallow ditch [120], Scale 1x2m





Plate 8: View of silt spread (108), Scale 1x2m



Plate 9: View of wall (112), Scale 1x2m





Plate 10: View of rammed earth floor, Scale 1x2m



Plate 11: View of possible cist, Scale 1x2m





Plate 12: View of possible cist



Plate 13: View of possible cist, Scale 1x2m





Plate 14: View of possible cist, Scale 1x2m

# **New Moat, Pembrokeshire**

**CAP Report No. 632**

**Addendum A**

**Specialist Report on Ceramics**

**By**

**Paul Courtney**

## New Moat: Medieval Pottery

Paul Courtney

### *DGTU Dyfed Gravel Tempered Glazed*

Jugs and a possible (handled) pipkin in a soft, oxidised or less commonly reduced fabric with siltstone inclusions up to 3mm and some fine quartz. Some vessels are clearly wheel-made and thus likely to be late 13<sup>th</sup> century-15<sup>th</sup> century. It is probably from a single source somewhere in Dyfed (probably fairly local) along with the unglazed wares. The fabric is quite distinct from the much harder gravel tempered wares at Haverfordwest but this general ware-type was probably made at a number of centres in Dyfed. 45 shs; 550g.

### *DGTU Dyfed Gravel Tempered Unglazed.*

Cooking pots in a soft oxidised or reduced fabric with siltstone inclusions up to 3mm and some fine quartz. Almost certainly from the same source as the glazed wares. Potentially late 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century in date. 11 shs; 124g.

### *DGTR Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ridge Tile*

Two joining sherds in a similar fabric to the DGTG and DGTU fabrics with slight traces of having been glazed. It appears to be part of the crest from a ridge tile. 2 shs; 42g.

### *LGRE Lead Glazed Red Earthenware (Post-Med)*

A singlesherd from the base of a flared cup or tyg with a moulded and knife-finished base-ring. It has a fine orange fabric with a few red iron mineral inclusions and a few, fine mica flakes. The pot has a brown lead glaze on both the exterior and interior but the exterior base appears to be unglazed. Probably 17<sup>th</sup> century on form. The source is uncertain, possibly S. E. Wales or the Herefordshire area. 1 sh; 8g.

### *MWWJ Miscellaneous White Ware Jug*

A single sherd from a thin walled and glazed, wheel-made jug with horizontal combing. The fabric is off-white to pale grey and only faint traces of the glaze remain due to spalling of the ceramic surface. Inclusions (using a x10 hand lens) appear to comprise a few red iron mineral particles and abundant fine quartz sand. It is probably late 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century but the source is uncertain. 1 sh; 7g.

## Discussion

The bulk of the pottery is of local production with siltstone-gravel tempering and dates to the 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> centuries or possibly a little later given the lack of dateable 15<sup>th</sup> century contexts in the region (Papazian and Campbell 1992, 56; O'Mahoney 1985). However, no Newport-type ware, a late-medieval (?15<sup>th</sup> century) siltstone-gravel tempered variant characterised by its thick-walled construction and distinctive forms, was present. Context 102 produced 37 sherds from an internally glazed vessel with external sooting showing it had been used for cooking, probably a pipkin minus its handle. The same context produced two joining sherds identified as a crest from a ridge tile, perhaps from a manorial or ecclesiastic building. The only sherd from Context 105 was a base from a post-medieval flared cup or tyg, dateable to about the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

## References

O'Mahoney, C. 1985, 'West Wales fabrics – an interim note, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 8, 20-4.

Papazian, C. and Campbell, E. 1992, *Medieval Pottery and Roof Tiles in Wales AD 1100-1600. Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 13 (special issue).

## CATALOGUE by Context

102

Fabric	Sherds	Wt g	Form	Other
DGTG	37 (one vessel)	405	Internally splashed green glazed: c.pot or handled pipkin	Rim, body and base.wheel-thrown Ext sooting
DGTG	1	6	Jug, yellowish glaze	Soft fabric
DGTU	3	91	c.pots	Ext. sooted; also rim

DGTR	2 (join)	42	Crest from ridge tile	Worn, soft fabric but patch of dull greenish glaze
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105

Fabric	Sherds	Wt g	Form	Other
LGRE	1	8	Base, 17 <sup>th</sup> century tyg	Brown glaze int & ext

107

Fabric	Sherds	Wt g	Form	Other
MWWJ	1	7	Shoulder of glazed jug	Horizontal combing, slight traces of ext. glaze.

108

Fabric	Sherds	Wt g	Form	Other
DGTG	4 (one vessel)	96	Glazed jug- dark pitted dull green glaze	Incised horizontal lines in bands on ext. wheel-thrown
DGTU	2	14	c.pot or ridge tile	

111

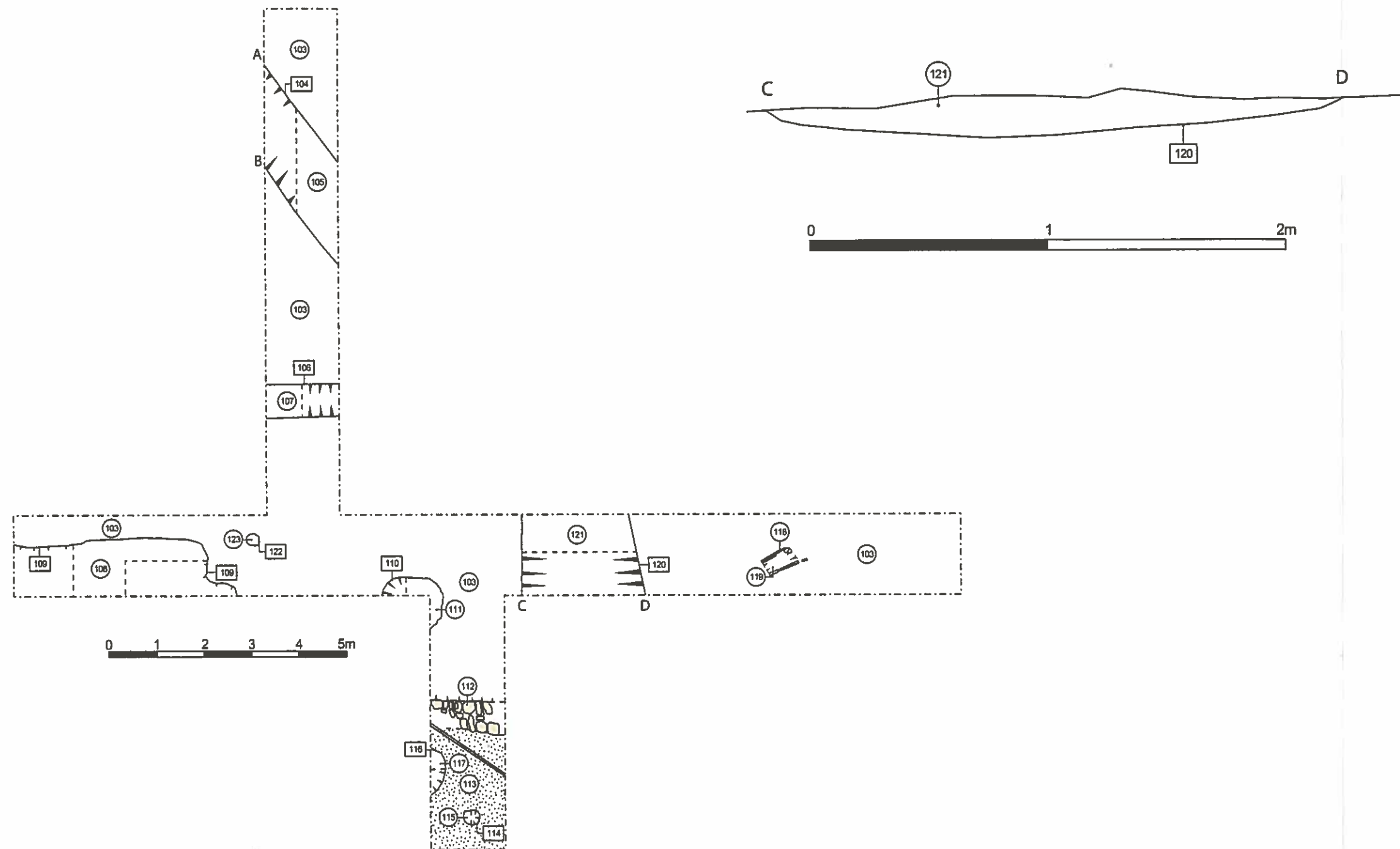
Fabric	Sherds	Wt g	Form	Other
DGTU	1	2	c.pot	sooted

118

Fabric	Sherds	Wt g	Form	Other
DGTU	1	3	c.pot	

121

Fabric	Sherds	Wt g	Form	Other
DGTU	4	14	c.pot	
DGTG	3(2 join)	33	Jugs	Wheel-thrown



Job Title:	New Moat
Drawing Title:	Trench Illustrations
Date:	27/5/2010
Drawn By:	CES
Scale:	Plan 1:100 & Sections 1:20
Figure 06:	