

MAENCLOCHOG CASTLE SURVEY



Report by

**Jenny Hall &
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for

**Cymdeithas
Clochog**

September 2006

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1. SUMMARY

During May 2006, Trysor undertook a topographical survey of the reputed site of Maenclochog Castle, which now serves as a public car park and amenity area. Historical research relating to the history of the castle and the site was also carried out.

The project was intended to explore the veracity of the tradition that a medieval castle occupied this site. However, placename evidence suggests that the site may have its origins in a much earlier period, possibly as an Iron Age defended enclosure or hillfort, dating to the period 700BC to 70AD. The field parcel to the south of the car park is named Parc y Gaer (Fort Field), which is certainly suggestive of this.

Although there is documentary evidence from the 13th and 14th centuries that an Anglo-Norman castle existed at Maenclochog, there is now no clear surface evidence to identify the village car park as the castle site.

During the past three centuries, the site has been used as a manorial pound, fair field, as part of a farm holding and as a public car park. Centuries of use, including changes to the hedges and walls that define the site, mean that traces of earlier activity would have either been removed or buried. Only in one area, in the field to the southwest of the car park, slight earthwork traces were noted for the first time that may represent the worn down defences of an Iron Age fortification.

On balance of probability, it is felt that the village car park remains the most likely site of Maenclochog Castle. The study of documentary, aerial photographic and map evidence offers no alternative site. The castle was possibly sited here to make use of the ancient Iron Age defensive enclosure and the adjacent natural rock outcrop as part of its fortifications.

Only archaeological investigation can offer a new insight into the true origins and use of the supposed castle site. This report identifies four areas which are considered to be potentially archaeologically sensitive, and recommends that intrusive groundworks in these areas should be avoided, unless subject to archaeological supervision. They may contain buried archaeological features, which could prove conclusively that there is indeed a fortification here. The four areas are shown in Fig 7. of the report. In brief summary, they are;

- A. an apparently undisturbed area, covered with grass and scrub vegetation, which lies between the hardstanding of the car park and the boundary bank of the adjacent Tabernacle burial ground
- B. an area of scrub which lies along the north-western side of the rock outcrop at the southern edge of the car park
- C. the boundary bank/fence in the southwestern corner of the car park, where it borders a field. It is at this point that slight earthworks can be seen in the field that may represent the most convincing remains of an ancient defensive enclosure
- D. a sheltered, overgrown area between the two rock outcrops at the southern side of the site.

2. INTRODUCTION

Trysor were contracted by Planed, on behalf of Cymdeithas Clochog, to produce a topographical survey of the reputed site of Maenclochog Castle, Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire during the spring of 2006 (see location map in Fig.1). The field survey was undertaken in late May 2006.

The community required a topographical and historical survey of the site in advance of an enhancement of the amenity area. The intention is to allow greater public access and improve the understanding of local heritage as outlined in the Maenclochog, Rosebush and Llan-y-Cefn Action Plan prepared by Maenclochog Community Council in conjunction with Planed in 2003.

Although many observers have visited the site, there has been no known archaeological study of the site, nor any previous assessment of its archaeological potential.

This report includes the results of both the field survey and supporting historical research undertaken by Trysor to throw light on the history of the castle.

2.1 Site Description

At the southern edge of the village of Maenclochog, a modern car park now occupies the site of the old manorial cattle pound, which takes the shape of a large, sub-circular enclosure. Adjacent to the southern edge of the car park is a prominent rock outcrop. The outcrop is situated in an overgrown land parcel, wedged between the car park and open pasture fields to the south.

This outcrop and the adjacent car park enclosure have for many years been believed, respectively, to be the site of the motte and bailey of Maenclochog's medieval castle. This tradition has been so strong that the 19th century Castle Inn (now the disused Castle Hotel), which stands at the entrance to the car park, was named to reflect its proximity to the site.

Some two centuries of antiquarian and archaeological interest in the history of Maenclochog Castle has failed to identify a stronger candidate for its location. This study, likewise, has concluded that the car park area remains the likeliest location for the castle.

Various sources have described the castle site in the past. The 19th century antiquarian Richard Fenton visited Maenclochog during his *Historical Tour of Pembrokeshire*, which was completed in 1810. He was the first reliable observer to make reference to a castle site at Maenclochog, and his brief note on the matter is of some significance;

"The village was formerly defended by a castle, of whose siege and demolition in general terms we read in the Welsh Chronicle; but from the very trifling remains, it appears to have been small, a mere outpost or exploratory fort, either raised by the Lord of Cemaes on the limits of his newly-acquired

*territory or the first grantee of the mean lordship on the site of an old British earthwork."*ⁱ

Fenton had the advantage of viewing archaeological sites during the early part of the 19th century, before major changes to agriculture, settlement and industry took place. It is possible therefore that some physical traces of the former castle were to be seen at the time of his visit. He does not specify exactly where these remains were, or what form they took, but in mentioning the possibility that the castle occupied the site of an "old British earthwork" he provides an important clue that will be returned to later.

In 1864, the journal *Archaeologia Cambrensis* recorded that a bronze pipkin (a type of cooking vessel) found at Maenclochog Castle was held in the collection of the "Temporary Museum" at Haverfordwest.ⁱⁱ The pipkin was owned by George Le Hunte, Artramont, Wexford, who held a considerable area of land within the Manor of Maenclochog. Clearly, the idea that there was a medieval castle site at Maenclochog was firmly fixed in the popular mind by this time.

By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891 (surveyed during the 1870s), the rock outcrop had become accepted as the castle site, and it is marked as "Castell" on that map (and on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps to the present day).

The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments visited the area in 1914 and made the following entry for Maenclochog Castle in their Pembrokeshire Inventory;

*"Castell: This site is a small green field on which is a striking natural outcrop of rock, almost circular in form, and having a flattened top, from 10-12 feet above the level. It shows no sign of human workmanship. No evidences appear that a building ever stood upon it."*ⁱⁱⁱ

Clearly the Royal Commission were guided by the identification of the outcrop by the Ordnance Survey. Similarly, in 1983, D.J. Cathcart-King noted that the castle;

"stood on a singular flat topped rock at SN083272. Destroyed by the Welsh in 1215 and 1257."^{iv}

A more recent observer Paul Davis, writes;

"All that remains of this important castle is the natural rock outcrop it stood upon. It was destroyed by Rhys Ieuanc in 1215 and again by Llywelyn in 1257, when the adjacent settlement was razed. The castle, which had stone defences according to tradition, was probably re-built..."^v

Although the tradition that the rock outcrop itself was the castle site is again repeated, it is not clear where the tradition of a stone built castle originates.

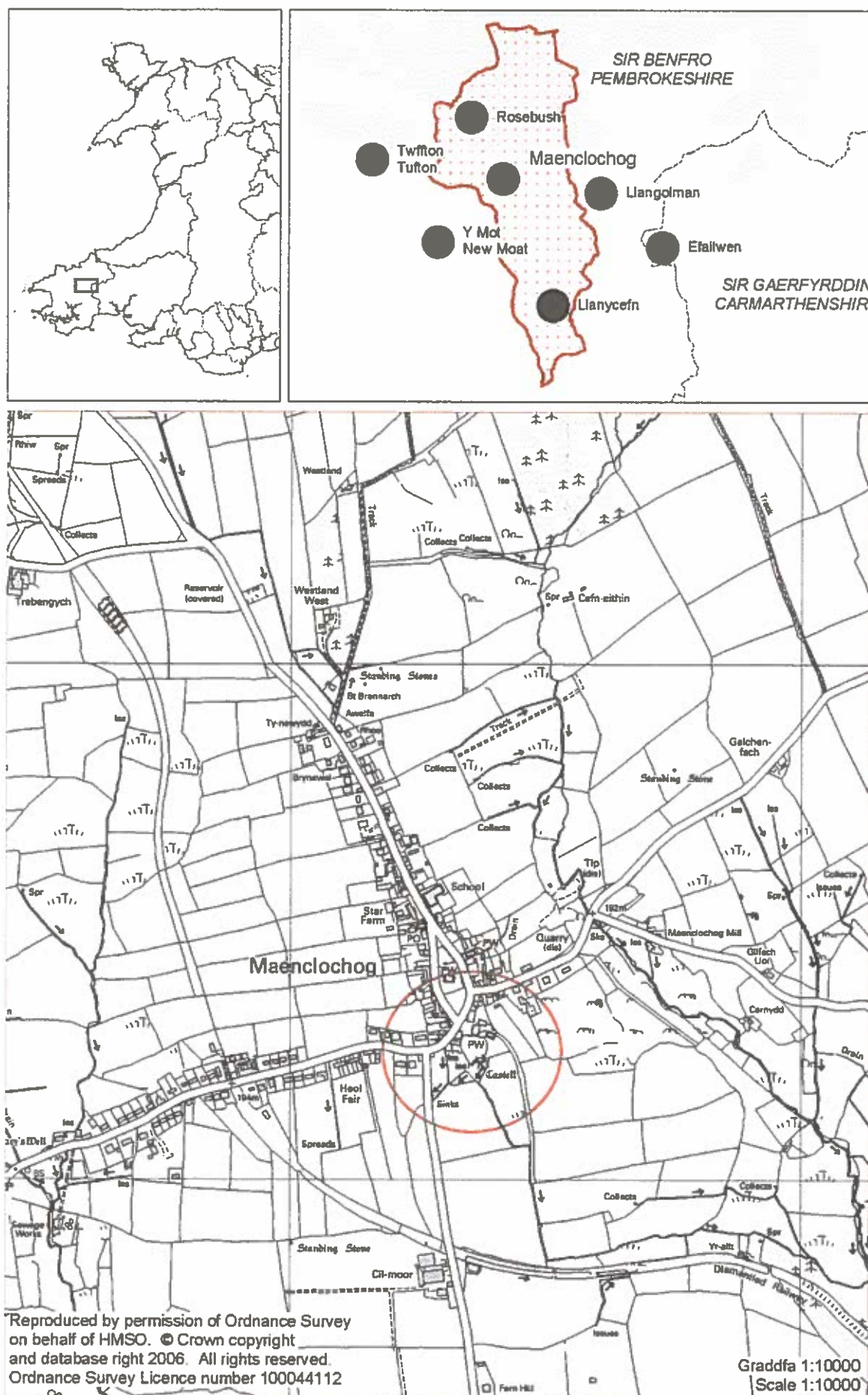


Fig.1: Location map

3. THE HISTORICAL SURVEY

A survey of available documentary and map sources relating to the history of the car park at Maenclochog, suggests that it is potentially a site of great archaeological and historical interest which is by no means limited to the existence or otherwise of the reputed medieval castle.

3.1 An Iron Age hillfort?

To the south of the reputed castle site lies a field known as Parc y Gaer. It is referred to by the name *Park Gaer* on the 1839 Maenclochog parish tithe schedule, parcel number 408, kept at the National Library of Wales (see Fig.2). The use of the term "Gaer" in Welsh placenames almost always refers to either an Iron Age hillfort or defended enclosure, or a Roman fort. Rarely is it applied to a medieval castle. The field name alone, therefore, strongly suggests that an Iron Age (700BC – 70AD) defended enclosure lies close to Parc y Gaer.

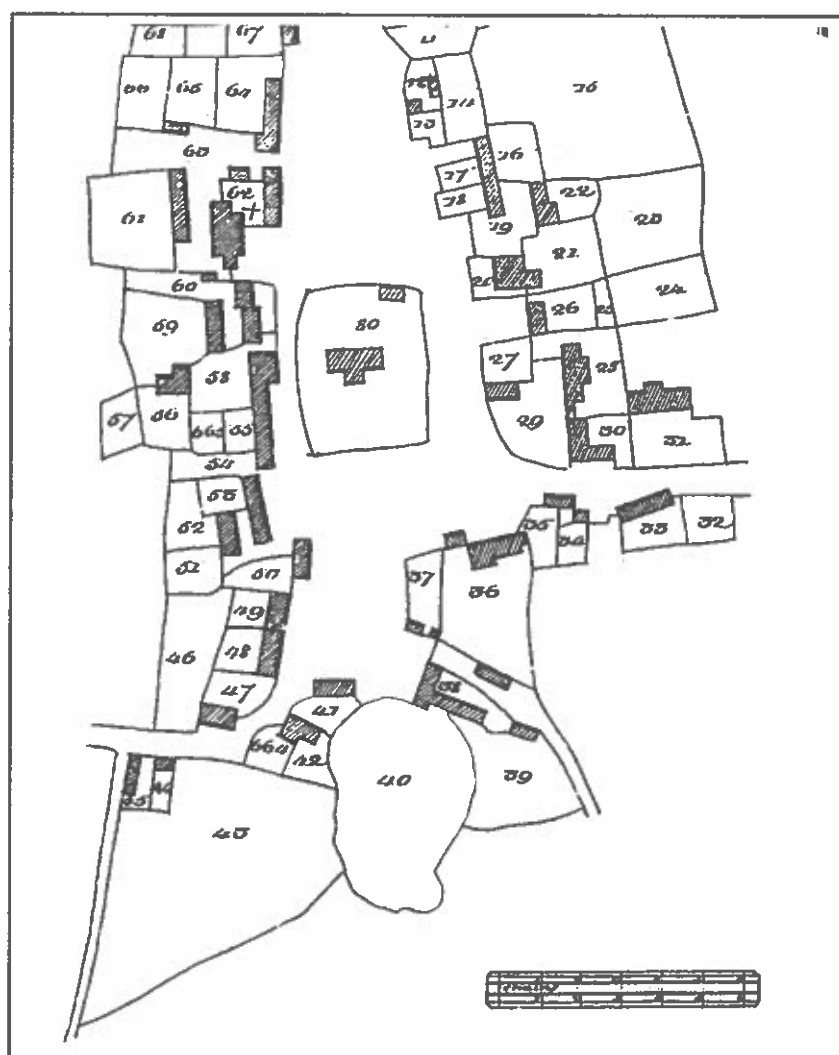


Fig.2: Maenclochog village on the parish tithe map of 1839. Parcel 40 is the Manorial Pound. Parc y Gaer lay immediately below the pound (not named here).

It seems probable that Richard Fenton was aware of the “Parc y Gaer” placename, and the significance of the sub-circular form of the land parcel that is now occupied by the car park, when he visited the site, hence his reference to the castle being;

“a mere outpost or exploratory fort... raised... on the site of an old British earthwork.”^{vi}

In its shape and size (0.22 hectares), it bears a striking resemblance to many of the Iron Age defended enclosures of Pembrokeshire. Over 20 such sites are known within a 5km radius of Maenclochog village (Fig. 3). The nearest of these is at Castell Forlan, c.1km to the southeast of Maenclochog village. It would, therefore, not be surprising to find another Iron Age defended site at Maenclochog.

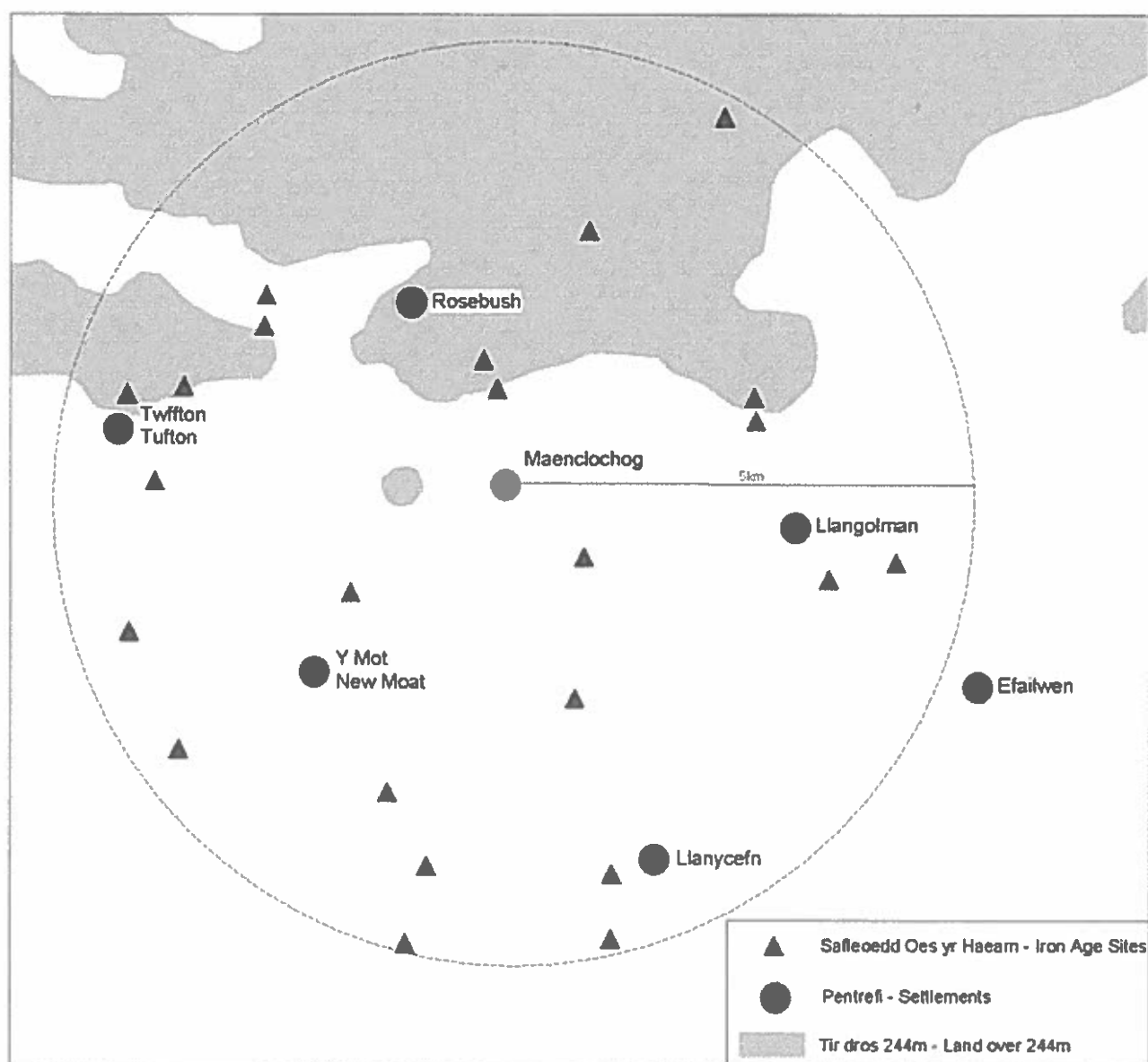


Fig.3: Iron Age enclosures in the Maenclochog area.

3.2 The Medieval Castle

Maenclochog Castle is thought to have been built by the Anglo-Normans who first conquered Pembrokeshire in the early years of the 12th century. Its purpose was apparently to defend the settlement at Maenclochog, which was reputedly a planted Anglo-Norman settlement founded within the Lordship of Cemaes during the 12th century;

"All are classic features of Anglo-Norman planted settlement in Pembrokeshire and Maenclochog forms part of a chain of such plantations along the southern foothills of Mynydd Preseli (cf. New Moat, Henry's Moat, Hayscastle etc.)."^{vii}

By the 13th century, Maenclochog was apparently the main settlement within the Manor of Maenclochog, a *Knight's Fee* held from the Lord of Cemaes by the influential de la Roche family of Llangwm.

In 1215, according to the chronicle *Brut y Tywysogion*, Maenclochog Castle was one of a series of Anglo-Norman fortifications destroyed by the forces of Rhys Ieuanc and his uncle Maelgwn ap Rhys, the grandson and son of the Lord Rhys, the powerful leader of the Welsh kingdom of Deheubarth (which was focussed on Dinefwr in the Tywi valley in modern Carmarthenshire).

"Rys yeuag vab gruffudd ab yr arglwyd rys a maelgwn vab rys y ewythr a gymodassant ac yngyt yr aethant am ben dyued a darystwg a wnaethant vdunt holl gymry dyuet eithyr kemeis. kastell arberth. a chastell maen clochawc. a llogassant a chemeis a anrheithassant."^{viii}

"Rhys Ieuanc son of Gruffudd son on the Lord Rhys and Maelgwn son of Rhys, his uncle, rose up and together went into Dyfed and subjugated all of the Welsh of Dyfed, apart from Cemaes. Narberth Castle and Maenclochog Castle they burned, and Cemaes they despoiled."

Brut y Tywysogion also records that Maenclochog was again attacked in 1257, by the forces of Maredudd ap Rhys Gryg (of Dinefwr) and Maredudd ab Owain. This attack was carried out against the background of a successful campaign by Llywelyn Fawr of Gwynedd against the English crown in Wales;

"...yr aeth y tywyssogyon y dyuet ac y llogassant kastell abercozram a llan ystyphant ac arberth. a maenclochawc. ar trefid a oed wrthunt oll."^{ix}

"... the princes went to Dyfed and burned Abercoram Castle and Llansteffan and Narberth and Maenclochog, and their towns."

Whether the settlement ever recovered fully from these attacks is not known, although it seems to have survived. The church of St Mary, which is thought to have been founded along with the settlement, appears in a later evaluation of church property known as the *Taxatio*, drawn up in 1291 AD at the behest of Pope Nicholas IV. The *Taxatio* lists *Ecclesia de Meincloth Ad^f*. This medieval church probably stood on the site of the present parish church^{xi}.

By the early 14th century, it is known that David de la Roche had granted control of St Mary's church to the abbey of St Dogmaels. An exchange of correspondence between the Abbot of St Dogmaels and King Edward II has survived that relates directly to this grant.^{xiii} The monks took possession of the church, and lands granted with it "comprising an acre of ground, garden, and a parcel of land in Maenclochog", before they had received royal approval. In 1320, the Abbot was obliged to write to the king, in the hope that he would be forgiven and allowed to keep the gift.

"To our lord the king pray his poor chaplains, the Abbot, and the Convent of St Dogmaels for love of God if it pleases him to confirm by his charter the church of Maenclochog in Cemaes in the lordship of Monsieur William Martin in the county of Pembroke which David de la Roche has given them to their own use for love of God and because they have been often laid waste by war in Wales."^{xiii}

The reference to the effects of war in Wales on the properties of St Dogmaels Abbey is an interesting and relevant one.

A later reference also suggests that Maenclochog Castle may have survived the wars of the 13th century. An inquisition held in 1376, after the death of John de la Roche of Llangwm, makes reference to "Castrum de Maincloughoke" or the "Castle of Maenclochog."^{xiv} The property is listed amongst his land holdings in an abstract of the Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem from the reign of Edward III;

"Mayncloughok. The castle... held of Nicholas de Audele, knight (lord) of Kemeys, by service of doing suit at his court every fortnight."^{xv}

If there was still a castle at Maenclochog in 1376, it may have been used as a chief residence for the lord of the manor. It is also possible, however, that the term only applied to lands associated with a disused castle.

Even if the castle had ceased to be used, the reference from 1376 disproves the assertion of the Pembrokeshire County History^{xvi} that Maenclochog Castle disappeared from history after its destruction of 1257. Clearly its existence, whatever its condition, was still acknowledged almost 120 years later.

However, knowledge of the castle seems to have been lost within the following 200 years. Writing in the late 16th century, the Elizabethan antiquarian George Owen, who keenly guarded his rights as the Lord of Cemaes, makes no mention of a castle at Maenclochog, even in a list of Welsh castles he made as a part of his researches.^{xvii} Had there been any vestiges of the castle remaining or any status associated with its former lands, it is surprising that George Owen failed to draw attention to his interests in relation to them.

3.3 The Manorial Pound

The firmest historical evidence we have for the land use of the parcel now occupied by the car park comes from the second quarter of the 19th century. The land was used as a cattle pound for the Manor of Maenclochog by the early 19th century.

It is not known when the pound was created, but its origins may be associated with the increase in cattle and sheep trading in the area from Elizabethan times onwards. By the late 19th century the pound and the adjacent village green was used the venue for annual cattle fairs held in the village.

The earliest available map^{xviii} of Maenclochog, dating to 1773 and part of the Picton Estate Collection at the National Library of Wales, does not show the pound. A later hand has pencilled in the rough shape of the pound, but it is not known if the pound existed or not when the map was first drawn in 1773. A tracing of the relevant part of this map is included on the next page, Fig 4.

A later map dating to 1819,^{xix} shows the manorial pound as it existed before Tabernacle chapel was built to its northeastern side in 1847. This map, Fig 5, shows that the area of the pound may have extended further northwards than the line of the stone wall that presently divides the car park from the parcel of land in front of the chapel. Potentially, therefore, archaeological features associated with the earlier use of the site also extend into the area now enclosed within the chapel's curtilage.

Surviving Court Rolls of the Manor of Maenclochog dating to the 1830s-1850s, kept at the Pembrokeshire Record Office, are of great interest. The Court Rolls form part of the Picton Castle Estate collection and show very clearly that the manorial pound played an important part in local livestock management. The pound was used to hold stray cattle, sheep and horses found in the area.

The minutes of the manorial court show that the court was responsible for ensuring that pound was kept in good repair. A poundkeeper was employed to look after any animals kept here and also for maintaining the fabric of the pound. This included the maintenance of the gate and its lock as well as the hedge or wall that enclosed the pound.

In 1850, it was agreed that *"the Pond [sic] fence to be repaired by the Lords of the Manor of Maenclochog."*^{xx} In 1854, it was decided that *"the pound hedge is to be replaced and we estimate the costs of such at the sum of £2-10-0."*^{xxi} In October 1870, William Davies, Carpenter and Poundkeeper presented an estimate for the sum of £4 for *"renewing the hedge round the Pound of the Barony of Maenclochog"* that includes *"repairing the cirrounding [sic] wall – which is mostly to be renewed..."*^{xxii}

These references show us that the manorial pound was subject to periodic repairs and refurbishments. It is very clear therefore that the existing walls and banks that define the car park area are not of ancient origin, but date to the relatively recent past. During the topographical survey, it was noted that a small number of 19th century tiles were built into the base of the now ruined enclosing boundary bank at the southwestern corner of the car park area. This is physical proof that the sort of maintenance work described in the 19th century manorial records was in fact carried out.

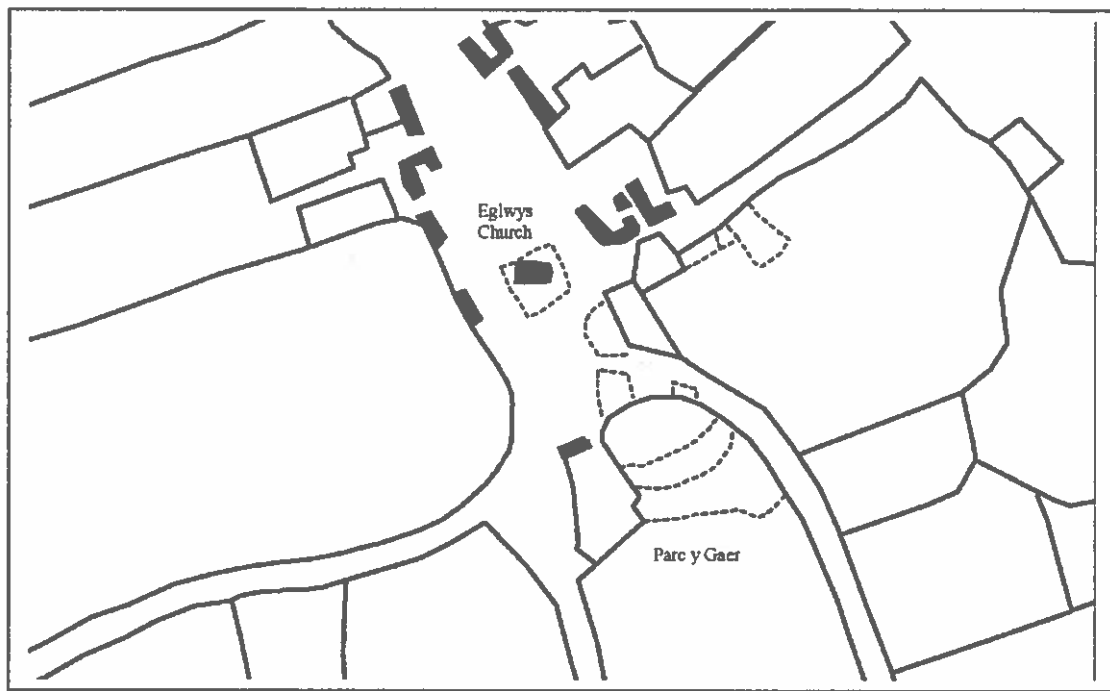


Fig 4: Picton Castle Estate map of 1773. The dotted lines denote details added in pencil sometime after 1773 and appear to roughly mark the manorial pound.

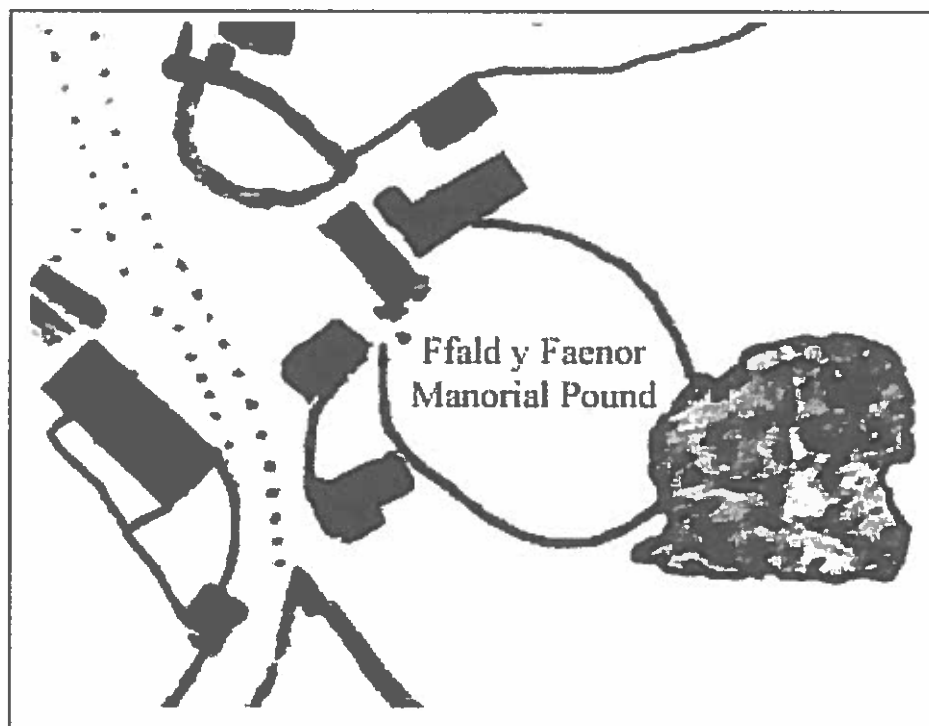


Fig 5: Part of "A Reduced Plan of Maenclochog Commons and Allotments", 1819, Le Hunte Papers, Pembrokeshire Record Office.

3.4 The Car Park

During the 1930s, the manorial pound was sold into private hands by the Picton Estate. The new owner also owned the neighbouring Castle Hotel. An aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1946^{xxiii} shows the land parcel as a grassy field, as described by the Royal Commission in 1914. The photograph also shows the rock outcrops at the southern end of the car park to have been relatively free of vegetation, with a small shed occupying the flat ground between the outcrops. Oral evidence^{xxiv} suggests that chicken and pigs were kept within the pound during the middle part of the 20th century.

The pound was resold in 1953-54. The new landowner later made the land available for the use of the community. A car park and public amenity area, including a public toilet and bottle bank, were later created within the pound enclosure, and much of its surface area covered with a gravel and tarmac hardstanding. This work was probably carried out around 1967-68. This was the condition of the car park at the time of the topographical survey undertaken during 2006.

4. THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

4.1 Purpose of the survey

Trysor undertook a topographical survey of the car park and the surrounding area during May of 2006. The survey was focused on the car park and the adjacent rock outcrops to the south. The purpose of the survey was;

- to produce a detailed plan of the site suitable for informing later site enhancement proposals
- to assess whether any surface evidence could be identified that might give a better understanding of the site
- identify possible areas of archaeological interest that might justify future investigation
- identify possible areas of archaeological interest in order to mitigate against the effects of any future groundworks

The survey produced a detailed digital plan of the car park area and the adjacent rock outcrops. The site maps used in this report are derived from the survey. The digital plan has been supplied to the client in dwg format for future use as well as in hard copy format at 1:200 scale (reproduced in Fig. 6).

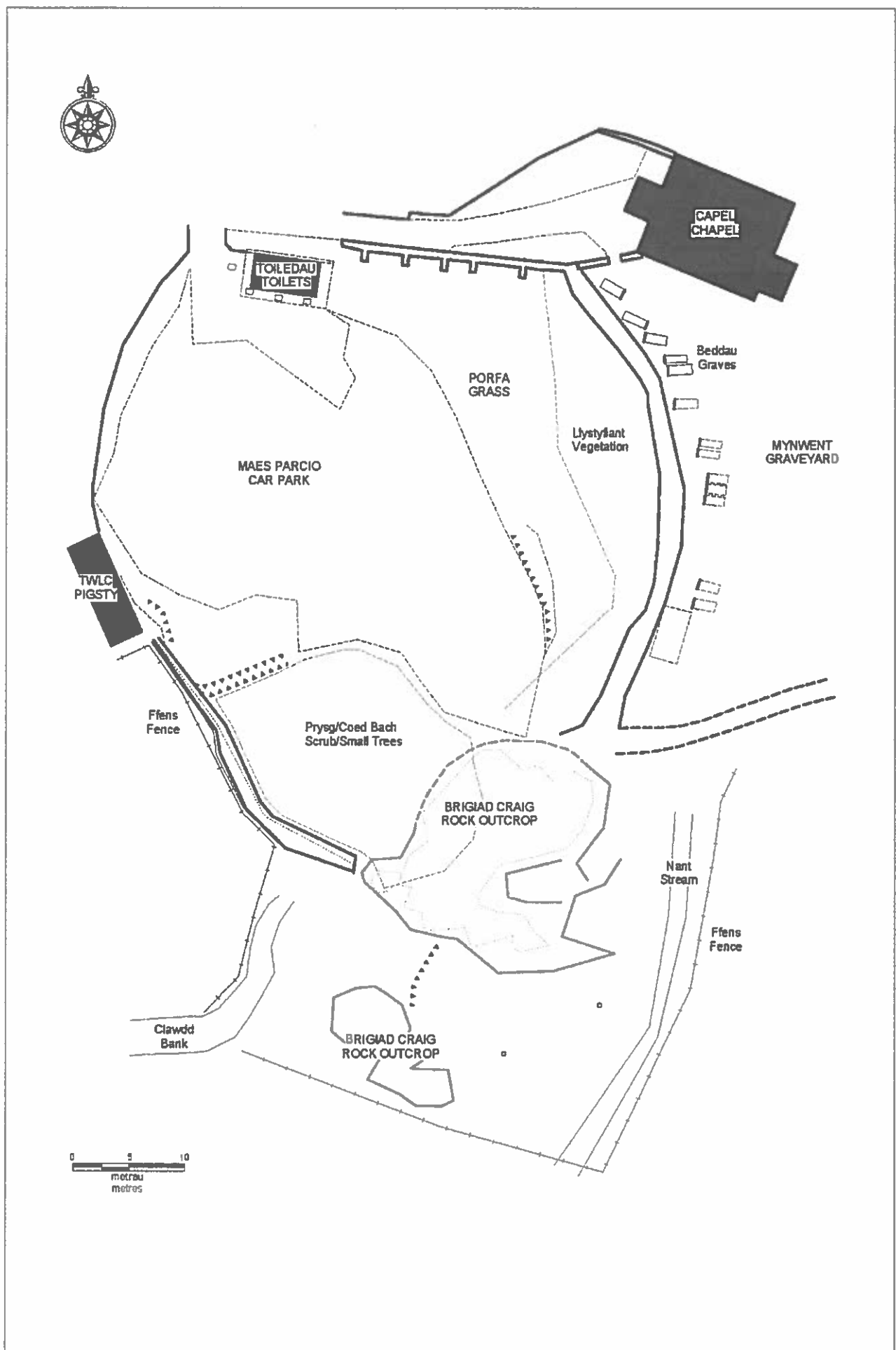


Fig.6: Topographical survey plan of May 2006.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

There are clear grounds to suspect that the present car park site corresponds with an Iron Age defended enclosure. The site was possibly later reused as a castle of unknown size and form and certainly used as a manorial pound in recent centuries. During the past century it has been used as a fairground and as part of a farm holding. The site must be considered to have considerable archaeological potential, especially if Iron Age fortifications are present.

With the exception of service trenches cut in association with the public toilet, it seems unlikely that the most recent phase of use has seen much intrusive work within the land parcel. It seems highly probable that the present hardstanding of the car park has sealed in the old land surface. For these reasons, it is likely that any archaeological features lie protected beneath the surface within and immediately outside the car park area.

The following four areas within the site are highlighted as it is thought that they appear to offer the most promising areas for archaeological exploration. They are also shown in Fig.7, below.

5.1 Area A

This appears from surface evidence to comprise of a relatively undisturbed flat area, covered with grass and scrub vegetation. It lies between the hardstanding of the car park and the boundary bank that runs between the main enclosure and the adjacent Tabernacle burial ground.

Within this area, the northern edge of the car park enclosure is partly defined by a stone wall that defines the access pathway to Tabernacle Chapel. The wall is mid-19th century at the earliest, but it is notable that the ground surface within the car park rises gently up to the wall line, and then falls away equally gently to the north, outside the wall. It is possible that this slight rise in the ground surface represents an older bank that once defined an Iron Age or medieval fortification.

If the car park is in fact located within the area of a prehistoric or defensive site, the apparently undisturbed nature of this part of the site may mean that archaeological features survive. This may include evidence of structures and the interior of a defensive circuit. Artefactual evidence may also survive here.

5.2 Area B

This area lies along the northwestern side of the main rock outcrop at the southern edge of the main enclosure. It is now partly obscured by scrub and tree growth, and there is evidence that some earth and stone material has been dumped over parts of the surface in recent time. It is possible that the northwestern edge of the rock outcrop has been subjected to some quarrying in the past, therefore an indeterminate amount of stone may have been removed from this area.

It appears that Area B has otherwise not been disturbed and therefore any archaeological features buried here may survive. As it lies within the main enclosure,

it would therefore be possible that evidence of structures could survive here, as well as possible artefactual evidence.

5.3 Area C

Around the whole circuit of the car park boundary, there are walls or banks that are evidently of fairly recent origin, probably dating to the 19th century maintenance of the manorial pound. Outside the bank, most of the land is taken up by the garden of the adjacent property known as Spring Villa, the access path and burial ground of Tabernacle Congregational Chapel, or the rock outcrop at the southern side of the car park. Only one part of the boundary borders onto a field parcel that makes it possible to examine the characteristics of the ground beneath the 19th century boundary, namely at the southwestern corner of the car park. Here, the enclosure borders a field, and it is at this point that slight earthworks can be seen that may represent the most convincing remains of either an Iron Age defensive enclosure, or possibly a medieval castle. From the interior of the car park enclosure, the land falls away south-westwards with a 1m step down onto a flat terrace c.3m wide. The land falls by another further 0.5 metre along the edge of this terrace, down to a gentle slope. It is possible that these two drops in the ground surface and the short length of terracing represent the denuded remains of an old rampart or bank and ditch. The 1946 RAF aerial photograph^{xxv} appears to show a dark line just outside the car park enclosure boundary that runs along the same line as the terrace. This apparent crop mark would seem to add to the evidence that a bank and ditch existed here. Archaeological evidence of such features may therefore survive here. At the time of the topographical survey, Japanese Knotweed and other vegetation obscured this area to a large degree.

5.4 Area D

The natural rock outcrop at the southern side of the site is marked as the "Castell" on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. The outcrop itself, however, is a natural feature that has been partly quarried away. It also comprises two upstanding outcrops of bedrock, which enclose a sheltered area, 145m², identified as Area D. The thick ground cover of brambles makes access and the interpretation of ground evidence within Area D very difficult, but the topographical survey suggests that there may be some archaeological potential here.

Area D has a flat area in its western half, with a sudden break of slope at the top of a steep slope that falls away to the east. From here the ground falls away quite steeply towards the southeast down an apparently rocky slope

The break of slope also forms a line between the two rock outcrops and it is possible that it represents evidence of an attempt to create a defensive wall or bank at this point. It is possible that structural evidence of such a wall or bank survives here.

There may have been features visible here during the later 19th century that led the Ordnance Survey to conclude that it was in fact the castle site, possibly the "weak outpost" that Richard Fenton spoke of in 1810. The 1946 RAF aerial photograph^{xxvi} shows this area to be clear of vegetation and used for as the site of a small farm shed.

APPENDIX 1: PRIORITIES FOR FUTURE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

If the community wish to further investigate or enhance the car park area, the following archaeological priorities should be considered.

This Appendix should not however be taken as a definitive statement on archaeological management interest at the site, which would be informed by development control procedures implemented by the regional archaeological trust as part of the normal planning process.

Trysor believe that each of these areas have archaeological potential, but that the archaeological potential of the site is not confined to these alone. Any future invasive operations, including tree-planting, fence erection, the installation of interpretative panels or landscaping in the car park or around the rock outcrops will have the potential to damage unrecorded sub-surface features. We would strongly recommend that further advice, as appropriate, be sought before engaging in any such work.

Priority 1. Area C would appear to be the priority area for future archaeological investigation. The significance of the apparent terracing outside and beneath the boundary bank of the main enclosure is that this is the only part of the enclosure circuit that is adjacent to undisturbed ground. It is also the only place where it is possible to excavate through the enclosure boundary, providing permission can be gained to enter the neighbouring field.

An excavation trench placed at right angles across the main enclosure boundary bank, and running south westwards from behind the boundary bank into the adjacent field would be required. This would be able to prove or disprove the existence of buried defensive features such as a bank and ditch. A 12m x 2m trench should suffice in order to assess whether a bank and ditch is in fact present.

Priority 2. Area D also offers the potential to identify defensive features associated with an Iron Age enclosure or castle. Further assessment of this area would have to include a general clearance of the thick bramble growth that now obscures the surface.

This clearance should include stripping vegetation and debris from an area c.5m either side of the break of slope to determine the nature of the obscured ground surface. Once cleared, a trench measuring 10m x 1.5m, running at right angles to the break of slope could be excavated to ascertain whether or not there are any buried archaeological features here, including evidence for a defensive wall or bank between the two rock outcrops.

Priority 3. Area A is the largest area of apparently undisturbed ground within the main enclosure and, if archaeological features survive below the surface, would warrant further investigation, particularly if evidence of defensive structures were to be identified within Area C.

As this is a relatively large area, an excavation of c.5m² would perhaps be an appropriate level of investigation in order to maximise the chances of finding archaeological remains. Such remains could relate to prehistoric or later activity at the site, and to the use of the main enclosure as a manorial pound. It might be advisable to select an area that is close to the eastern boundary bank. This would keep a safe distance between the excavation and the car park, but it would also be more likely to identify the sites of possible former buildings. In both Iron Age and later defensive sites, it may be expected that buildings would tend to be arranged closer to the enclosure sides, away from an open central area.

Priority 4. Area B offers similar opportunities for future investigation as Area A, but has apparently been subject to more disturbance from modern tipping and possible quarrying activity. It would also potentially require the clearance of scrub or tree growth, which may have caused some root damage to any archaeological features.

Should a trench in Area C identify defensive earthworks, it would potentially be worthwhile to extend the excavation into the main enclosure within Area B. A trench measuring c.3m x 1.5m, dug at right angles to the boundary bank of the main enclosure would allow a rapid assessment of the subsurface character of this area.

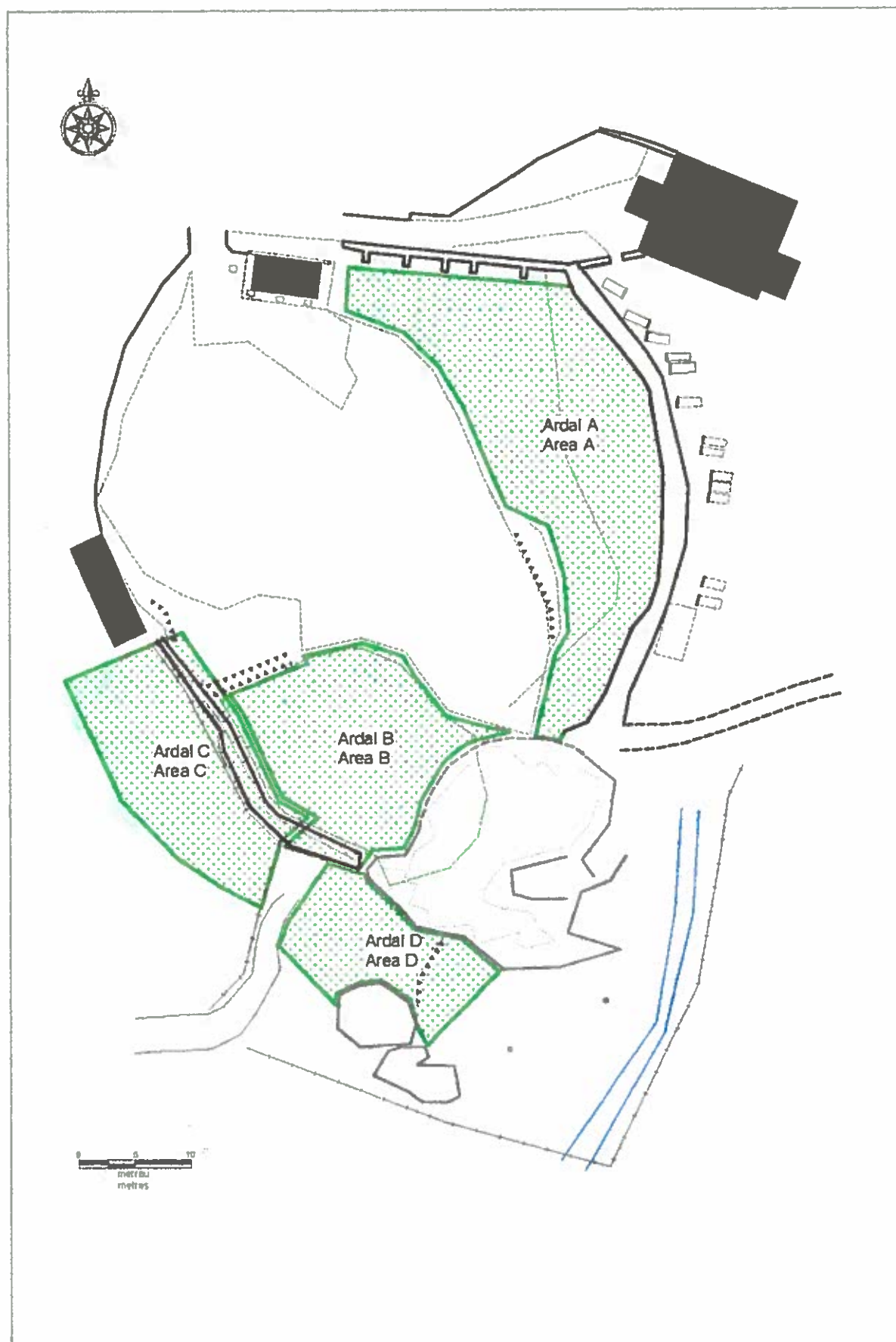
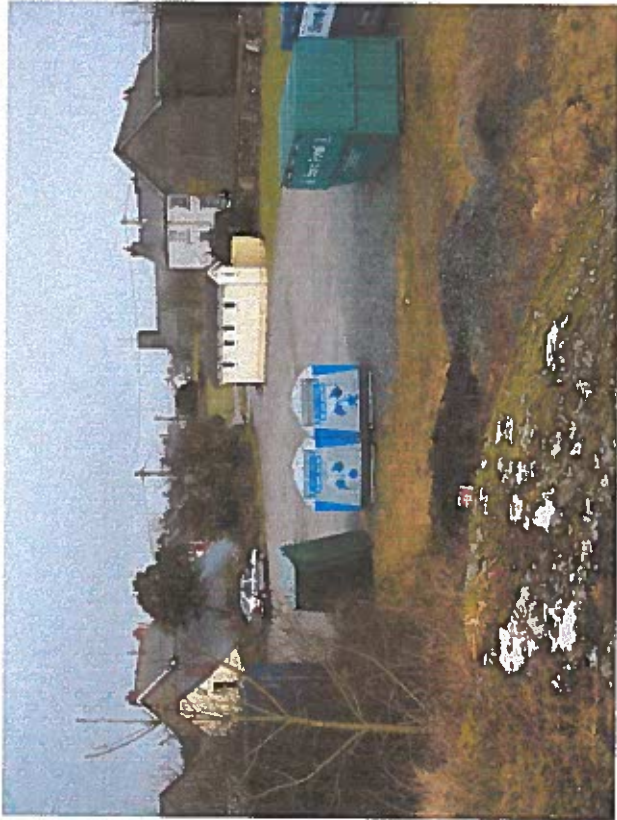


Fig. 7: Areas of archaeological interest at Maenclochog car park.

SOURCES

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- ^{xx} Pembrokeshire Record Office, D/RTP/PIC/33
- ^{xxi} Pembrokeshire Record Office, D/RTP/PIC/33
- ^{xxii} Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/PIC/71
- ^{xxiii} The photograph is held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales at Aberystwyth, photograph number RAF 106G/UK1424/4378-9
- ^{xxiv} Mr Tyssul Jenkins, Maenclochog, pers comm. May 2006.
- ^{xxv} RAF 106G/UK1424/4378-9
- ^{xxvi} RAF 106G/UK1424/4378-9
- ^{xxvii} Longleat House, North Muniment Room 11055. Maenclochog Court Roll dated 17 July 1360. North Muniment Room 11056 Maenclochog Court Roll 29 October 1366.

PHOTOGRAPH SECTION



Llun 1: Yr olygfa i'r gogledd, ar draws y maes parcio, gan edrych oddi ar y brigiad craig. Mis Mawrth 2006

Photograph 1: A view northwards across the car park, looking from the top of the rock outcrop. March 2006.



Llun 2: Yr olygfa ar draws y maes parcio i'r de orllewin. Mae'r prysgoed ar y brigiad craig ar y chwith a'r hen dwlc moch ychydig i'r de o'r canol. Mis Mawrth 2006.

Photograph 2: A view southwest across the car park. The scrub at the rock outcrop is to the left and the old pigsty is right of centre. March 2006.





Llun 5: Ochr ddwyreiniol y maes parcio. Mae'r ardal o borfa a llystyfiant yn ffurfio rhan o Ardal A, fel y'i dangosir yn Ffigur 7. Mis Mawrth 2006.

Photograph 5: The eastern side of the car park showing the area of grass and vegetation identified in Figure 7 as Area A. March 2006.



Llun 6: Ochr orllewinol y maes parcio. Mae'r ardal o borfa a llystyfiant yma yn ffurfio Ardal B, fel y'i dangosir yn Ffigur 7. Mis Mawrth 2006.

Photograph 6: The western side of the car park showing the area of grass and vegetation identified in Figure 7 as Area B. March 2006





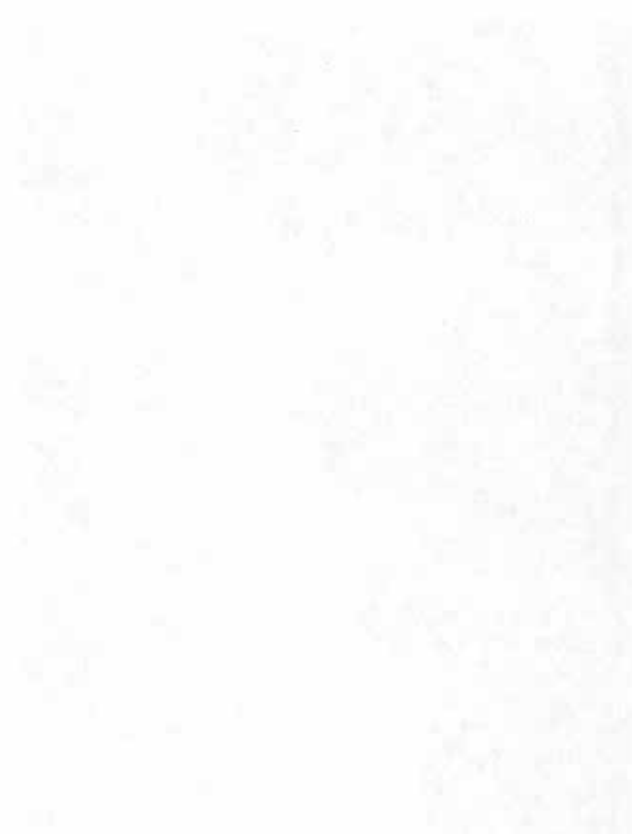
Llun 9: Yr olygfa wrth edrych i'r gogledd o fynedfa'r maes parcio. Gwelir Eglwys y Santes Fair yn y pellter a hen Westy'r Castell ar y dde. Mis Mawrth 2006.

Photograph 9: View northwards from the car park entrance. St Mary's parish church is in the distance and the old Castle Hotel to the right. March 2006.



Llun 10: Mynwent Tabernacl, gan ddangos ochr allanol y clawdd sy'n diffinio ochr ddwyreiniol y maes parcio. Mis Mawrth 2006.

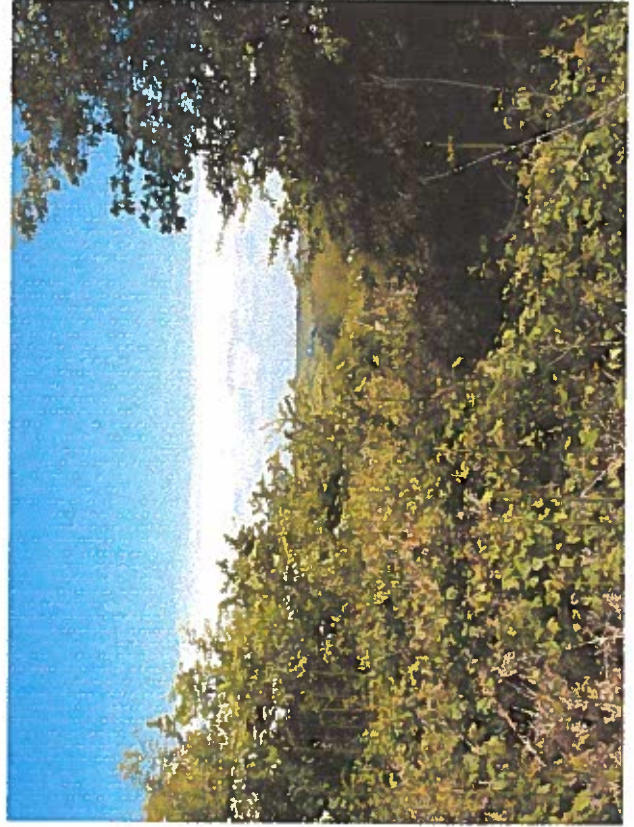
Photograph 10: Tabernacle burial ground, looking towards the outside of the car park boundary bank. March 2006.





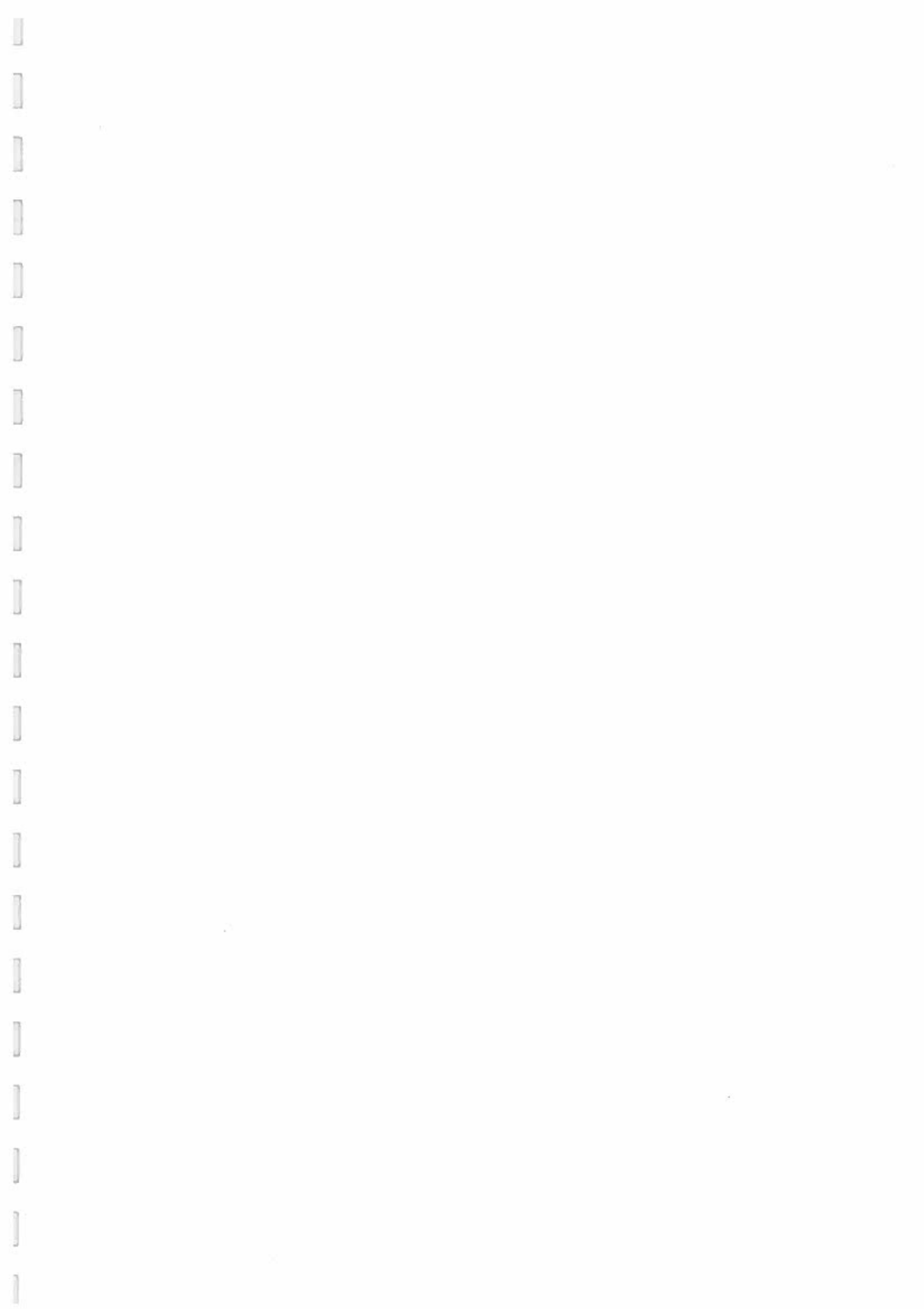
Llun 13: Golygfa o'r brigiad craig o'r ochr ddeheuol. Sylwch ar y prism tîrfesur yn sefyll o flaen wyneb y graig. Mis Mai 2006.

Photograph 13: The rock outcrop viewed from below, from the southern side. Note the surveying prism alongside the rock face. May 2006.



Llun 14: Y llystyfiant sy'n gorchuddio Ardial D, fel y'i dangosir yn Ffigur 7. Roedd y drysi trwchus yn gwneud y gwaith o arolygu'n anodd iawn yn ystod misoedd yr haf. Mis Mai 2006.

Photograph 14: The vegetation obscuring Area D, identified in Figure 7. Thick brambles made surveying difficult during the summer months. May 2006.



















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