

**LAND AT GRUG Y MYNYDD,
MAENCLOCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY 2014
(NGR SN 0821 2742)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Hayston Developments Ltd



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**LAND AT GRUG Y MYND, MAENCLOCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY 2014**

Gan / By

Charles Enright

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LAND AT GRUG Y MYND, MAENCLOCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

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LAND AT GRUG Y MYNDD, MAENCLOCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Hayston Developments to undertake a geophysical survey of land at Grug Y Myndd, Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire. The geophysical survey was recommended following consultation on the initial planning application for the proposed housing development.

The proposed development site lies close to the medieval centre and church at Maenclochog and therefore there was considered a high potential for archaeology to exist, particularly from the early – post medieval period but also the later Prehistoric period. The aim of the geophysical survey was to provide a better indication of any such archaeology and determine the need or otherwise, and targeting of any further archaeological mitigation requirements.

The area of land is approximately 0.5ha in size, comprising a fallow field and an area of hard standing on the eastern side of the development area adjacent to the street front.

The survey was conducted using a fluxgate gradiometer which detects variations in the earth's magnetic field. The site was surveyed on the 4th December 2014 and unfortunately appears to have suffered adversely from modern interference which has potentially masked subtle archaeological features that may exist. The former field boundaries dividing the field have been detected and other positively enhanced areas of magnetism have been detected in the north of the area which may reflect infilled cut features worthy of further investigation.

Although the results of the survey have proven largely inconclusive the close proximity of the site to the medieval centre of Maenclochog means that the potential for archaeology to exist still remains, but unfortunately modern interference may have masked its signature during this survey.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Hayston Developments to undertake a C.0.5ha geophysical survey at the site of the proposed housing development at Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 0872 2742; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The requirement for the geophysical survey was recommended by the archaeological advisors¹ to Pembrokeshire County Council following consultation on the initial planning application submitted by Hayston Developments for the proposed housing development.
- 1.2.3 The purpose of the geophysical survey is to provide a better indication of the archaeological potential of the site and enable targeting of any further archaeological mitigation requirements before or during the development. The results of the geophysical survey will be used to develop a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for any further archaeological mitigation requirements at the site, should they be required.

1.2 Scope of the project

- 1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of works. The WSI was drawn up following initial consultation with the archaeological advisors to Pembrokeshire County Council:
- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which the geophysical survey should be undertaken.
 - To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 - To establish, by geophysical survey, the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
 - To use the results of the geophysical survey to design a second WSI for future mitigation at the site which will enable any identified remains to be appropriately investigated and recorded where they will be affected by the proposed development;

1.3 Report outline

- 1.3.1 This report provides a summary and discussion of the geophysical survey and its results.

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Gradiometer readings are measured in nanoTesla (nT).

1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.

¹ *Dyfed Archaeological Trust Planning Services – Heritage Management.*

1.6 Timeline

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

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ² –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales.

² The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

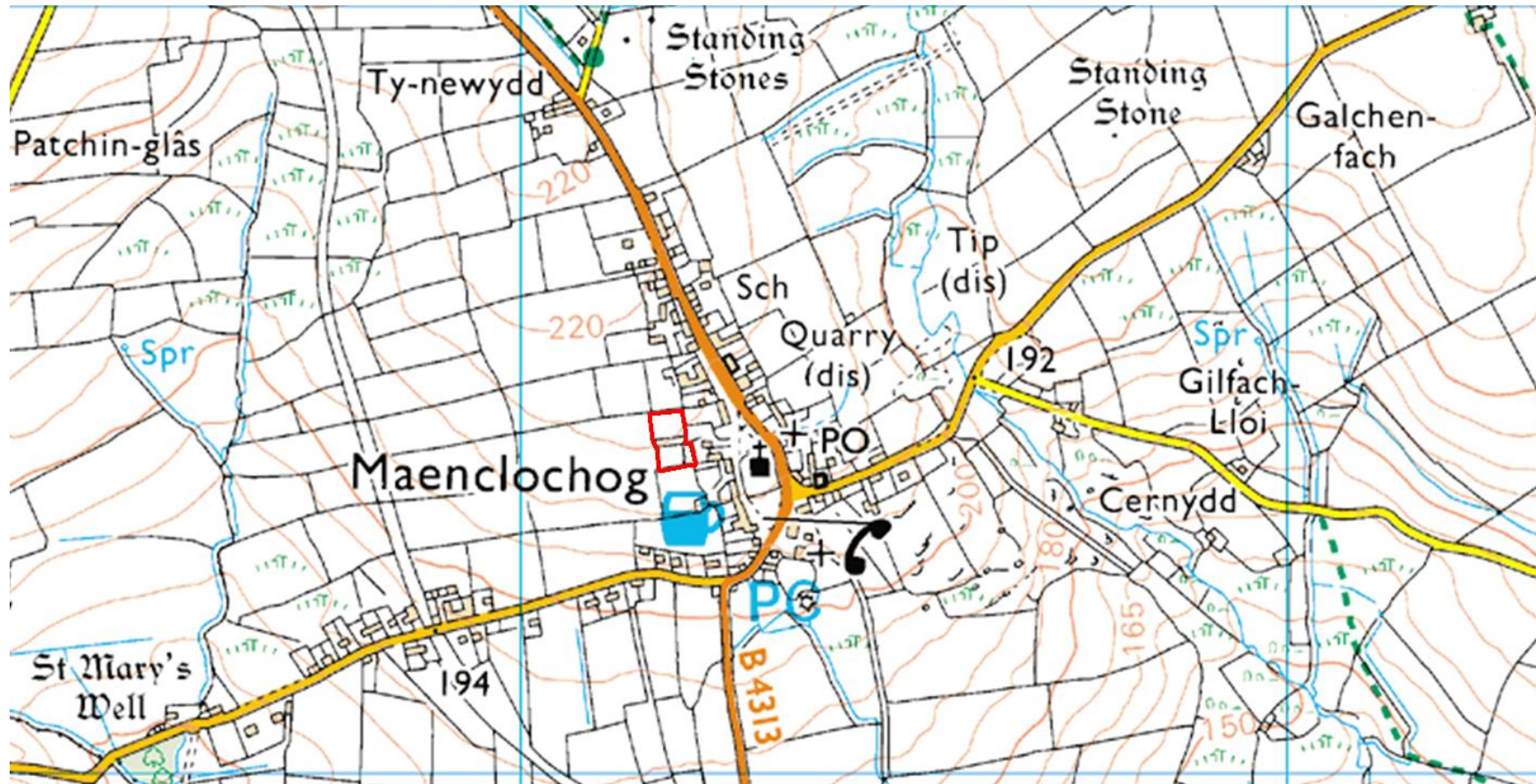


Figure 1: Survey area bounded in red on Ordnance Survey map.

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2. THE SITE

2.1 Location (Photo 1 and 2)

- 2.1.1 The land at Grug Y Myndd is located near the medieval centre of Maenclochog (Figure 1). St Marys Church is sited approximately 75m to the east of the development site.
- 2.1.2 The Ordnance Survey maps mark the site as divided fields, these boundaries have now been removed and the site is currently one open area C.0.5ha in size.
- 2.1.3 The site comprises an open green land area (that appears to have been fallow for some time) and an area of hard standing to the east.



Photo 1: The survey area viewing northwest.



Photo 2: The survey area viewing from southwestern corner to northeast.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

- 2.2.1 The following information has been extracted from the Historic environment Record (HER) held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust and the RCAHMW Coflein database.
- 2.2.2 The proposed site lies close to the medieval centre of Maenclochog, an area known to have a significant number of early medieval, medieval and post-medieval period sites nearby. Approximately 75m to the west of the proposed site is St Mary's Church (PRN 4454), a church with medieval origins. St Mary's is the centerpiece of a substantial village green which is unusual for this area.
- 2.2.3 The churchyard contains two important 5th – 6th century inscribed stones from Llandeilo Lwydiarth churchyard nearby. These stones appear to relate to Andagellus and Coimangus, two brothers. A third stone, probably from the same site, was moved from Bwlchyclawdd (Temple Druid) to Cenarth before 1743. These stones indicate early-medieval activity within the region pre-dating the church at Maenclochog.
- 2.2.4 The proposed development site also lies very close to the site of Maenclochog Castle (PRN 99,501), it has been identified as both a castle enclosure or bailey and as a later Prehistoric settlement enclosure. Excavations in 2007 revealed a large defensive ditch and medieval pottery was recovered. In the interior the remains of two roundhouses were encountered. These roundhouses are typical of settlement in that region from the later prehistoric through to the Roman period. This was probably adapted as a castle in the 12th century.
- 2.2.5 A review of the Tithe map from 1841(Figure 2), shows the area to comprise of an enclosed field system, presumably used for agricultural purposes and the medieval center of the village can be clearly seen.

- 2.2.6 In total there are 28 Historic Environment Records for sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development site. These include five Scheduled Ancient Monuments (all standing stones of probable Bronze Age date) and two Grade II Listed Buildings (the medieval St Marys Church and Castle Hotel, a Post medieval building). A summary of the HER records can be found in Appendix 1 along with a distribution map of sites.
- 2.2.7 Most of the records held refer to medieval structures associated with the settlement. Overall the archaeological potential of the site is greatest for early – post medieval remains, but there may also be potential for later prehistoric activity.



Figure 2: 1842 Tithe map of Maenclochog, showing survey area.

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 A fluxgate gradiometer with a DL601 data logger was used to conduct the detailed survey, which detects variations in the earth's magnetic field. A sample interval of 0.25m (four readings per metre) was used with 1m wide traverses across 30m x 30m grids using the zigzag traverse method of collecting data. The gradiometers sensitivity was set to detect a magnetic variation in the order of 0.1 nanoTesla.
- 3.2 The survey grid was tied in to the local Ordnance Survey grid using measuring tapes and existing field boundaries.
- 3.3 The area comprises of a series of small fields (although the separating field boundaries had been removed by the time of the survey) and an area of hard standing on the east side of the development. Areas of hard standing are not suitable conditions for gradiometer surveys and any archaeological features would almost certainly be masked by the enhanced magnetic responses caused by modern disturbances. For this reason only the fields to the west were surveyed.
- 3.4 The data was processed using *Terrasurveyor 3.0* and presented with a minimum of processing. The presence of high values caused by ferrous objects, which tend to hide fine details and obscure archaeological features, have been 'clipped' to remove the extreme values allowing the finer details to show through.
- 3.5 The processed data has been presented as a grey-scale plot, Figure 4, overlaid on local topographical features. The main magnetic anomalies have been identified and an interpretation of those results is also given Figure 5.
- 3.6 The resulting survey results and interpretation diagrams should not be seen as a definitive model of what lies beneath the ground surface, not all buried features will provide a magnetic response that can be identified by the gradiometer. In interpreting those features that are recorded the shape is the principal diagnostic tool, along with comparison with known features from other surveys. The intensity of the magnetic response could provide further information, a strong response for example indicates burning, high ferric content or thermoremnancy in geology. The context may provide further clues but the interpretation of many of these features is still largely subjective.
- 3.7 All measurements given will be approximate as accurate measurements are difficult to determine from fluxgate gradiometer surveys. The width and length of identified features can be affected by its relative depth and magnetic strength.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

- 4.1 The site was surveyed on the 4th December, 2014. The area is shown on the OS map as two fields with a narrow strip of land in between (possibly a former track). The dividing boundaries had been removed by the time of the survey and the area is currently one open area. The area of the geophysical survey is illustrated in Figure 3. The survey could not be conducted any further east because of the area of hard standing. Only the green field area has been surveyed.
- 4.2 The results of the geophysical survey are shown on Figure 4 – basic greyscale plot and Figure 5 – survey plot with interpretation, it may be useful to refer to these figures along with the following description of the results.
- 4.3 During the survey it was noted that there was a large number of factors present on the surface that have had an adverse effect on the survey. This included at least three large patches of intense modern burning and small metallic debris scattered throughout the survey area. Generally this has resulted in a swathe of dipole anomalies (Figure 5; red hatchings) seen throughout the survey area. These reflect areas of modern disturbances such as ferrous objects which have a very high potential of being able to mask subtle archaeological features that may exist beneath.
- 4.4 As can be seen in Figures 4 and 5, two parallel linear features can be seen in the midsection of the survey area (Figure 5; green). These features appear to be orientated east/west and exhibit a positive (in polarity) response. Such a response is usually caused by an infilled cut feature where the fill material is more magnetically enhanced than its surroundings; this can be caused by ditches, field ploughing and former boundaries. When comparing the results of this geophysical survey to the OS maps the linear features seen in Figures 4 and 5 correspond to the location of the former marked field boundaries (Figure 1).
- 4.5 The most northern boundary appears to be flanked by a negative linear feature (Figure 5; blue). This is probably caused by an earthen bank associated with the former field boundaries where material with a relatively low magnetic response builds up.
- 4.6 In the north of the survey area a number of positively enhanced areas of magnetism have been identified (Figure 5; green). The signature of these is very subtle making them very difficult to discern. These may represent an infilled cut feature but their character and extent is difficult to delineate. They may resolve to have a natural origin rather than anything of archaeological interest.



Figure 3: Approximate boundaries of site development (red) and area of geophysical survey (orange)

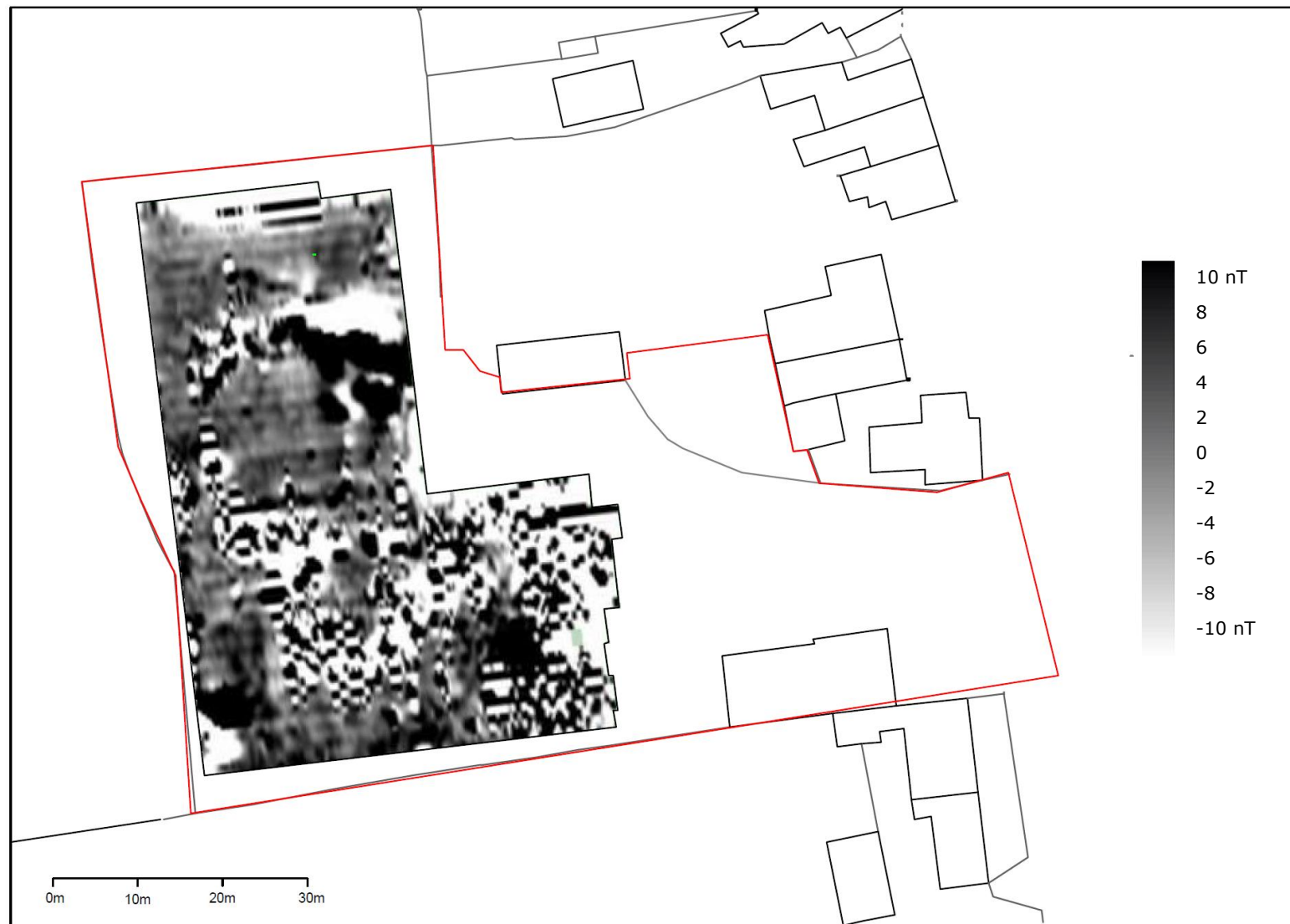


Figure 4: Processed gradiometer survey data, greyscale, overlaid on local geographical features.

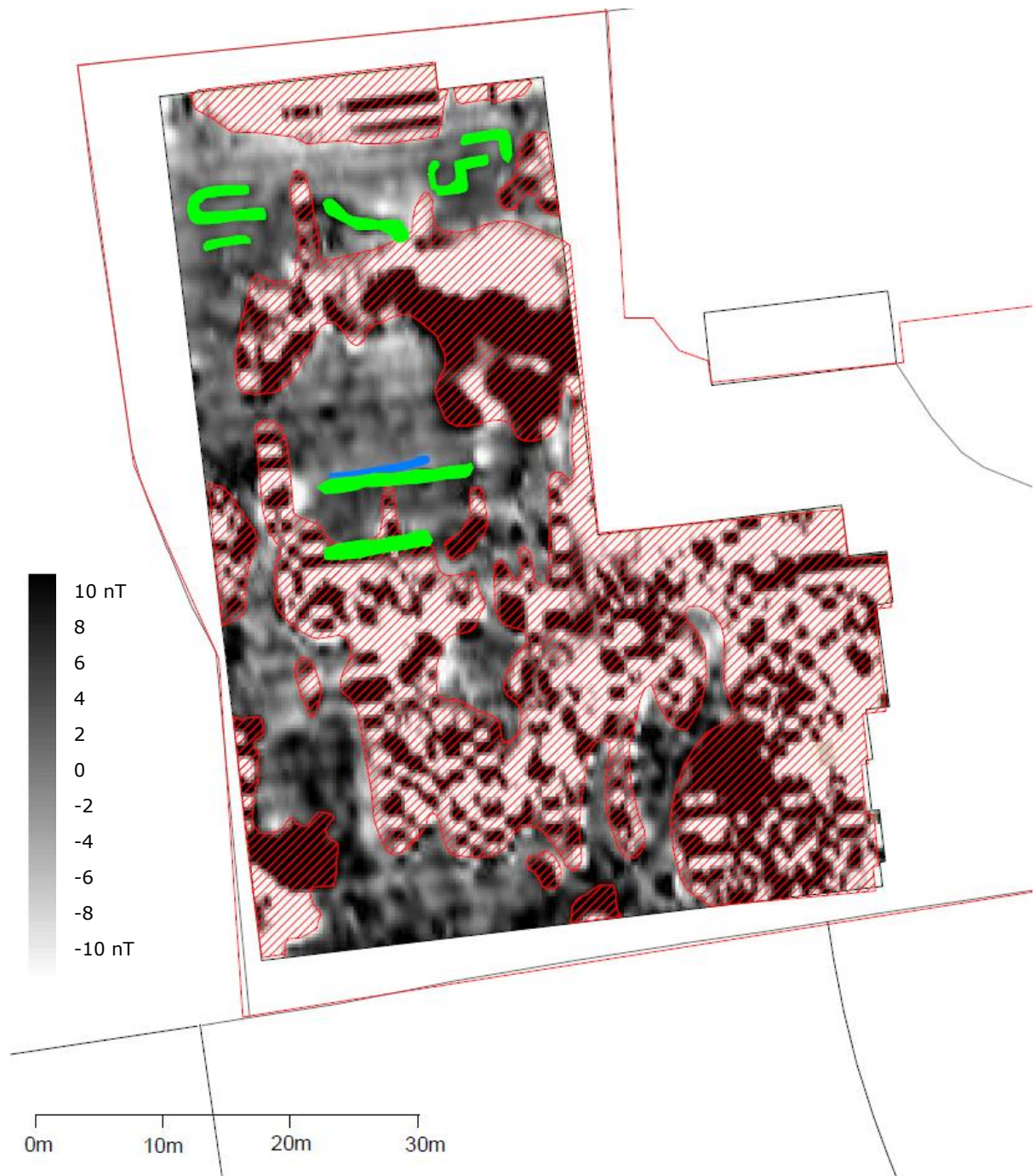


Figure 5: Processed gradiometer survey data, greyscale, with interpretation. Red hatchings highlight areas of strong dipole anomalies, green highlights the main positive anomalies and blue highlights the main negative anomalies.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 Unfortunately the geophysical survey has proven largely inconclusive, having suffered adversely from modern interference which has virtually obliterated the survey results in the southern and eastern most areas of the survey. The strong dipole response resulting from modern interference could well mask any underlying archaeological features that may exist in the area.
- 5.2 The modern material scattered across the site may well have been as a result of the removal of the hedgerows or alternatively associated with modern dumping or spreading of waste material.
- 5.3 The geophysical survey appears to have detected the former field boundaries that once divided the area and possibly even an associated earth bank. This would be a fairly typical layout for a field boundary in this area.
- 5.4 In addition to the former field boundaries, a number of very subtle features have been detected in the north of the area. These are very difficult to discern but their response would suggest an infilled cut feature. This does not necessarily mean they are archaeological and they may resolve to have a natural origin, however their potential to be of archaeological interest cannot be ruled out at this stage. They may well be worthy of further investigation.
- 5.5 Although the geophysical results are largely inconclusive this does not negate the possibility for archaeology to exist in the area. The close proximity of the site to the medieval centre of Maenclochog certainly raises the potential for archaeology to exist within this development area. Unfortunately as large swathes of the survey area have been affected by modern interference from metal debris etc, any archaeology surviving below these areas may not have been detected during the course of this survey.
- 5.6 The area on the eastern side of the site was not suitable for survey and it is possible that archaeological remains could be present in this area, especially as this lies closest to the street front and nearest the church. It is considered likely that further archaeological works may be required at the site either before or during development. This could be in the form of trial trench evaluation, watching brief or even archaeological excavation in the event that significant remains are revealed.

6 SOURCES

Databases

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with
Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire,
SA19 6AF

Cartographic

1842 Tithe Map of Maenclochog

Historic Ordnance Survey Maps

Ordnance Survey, 2003, 1:25 000, Pembrokeshire.

APPENDIX 1

Summary of Historic Environment Records Held within a 1km radius of the proposed development site:

PRN No.	Name	Description	National Grid Ref	Site Type	Period
1,311	Andagelli Stone	Group I ECM (Latin- and Ogam-inscribed stone) from Llandeilo Llwydarth parish church (PRNs 1275 & 1310), of 5th- mid 6th century date, with an incised cross probably added in the 7th-9th century. First recorded in c.1698 when it was standing at the E end of Llandeilo Llwydarth church, where it may have been more-or-less in situ. Associated with ECM PRN 2880, also from Llandeilo Llwydarth. Both were moved into Maenclochog Church (PRN 4454) in 1959. NDL 2003, from N Edwards forthcoming	SN08312739	Inscribed Stone	Early Medieval
1,312	St Mary's Well	The site was visited during the Cadw Holy Wells project of 2011. It is located within an area of scrub and woodland at the side of the road at the western edge of Maenclochog. Water gushes through a pipe, set in a redbrick wall capped with concrete, and is collected in an approximately rectangular basin defined by stone walls to east and west, the brick wall to the north and rounded boulders to the south. These also line the overflow channel to the south (M.Ings, 2011) J.Trier (1998) records that the brick wall and spout at Ffynnon Fair were constructed during the 1930s to make it easier to collect the spring water, which rises in the adjoining marshland.	SN0752727057	Holy Well	Medieval
1,326	Gaer Y;Manor Pound	No description.	SN08372722	Motte	Medieval
1,327	Parc Y Tywod Maenhir;Galchen Fach Stone	A fine standing stone, 2.25m high, surrounded by a small cairn 5m in diameter and 0.2m high. NC 2004. Scheduled Ancient Monument PE287.	SN08752779	Standing Stone	Bronze Age
1,332	Cornel Bach Stone	One of two standing stones 40m apart in a pasture field. This is the southwest stone, and stands 1.8m high x 1.4m x 0.7m. NC 2004. Scheduled Ancient Monument PE286.	SN0814427967	Standing Stone	Bronze Age
1,333	Cornel Bach Stone	One of a pair of standing stones, this one the most northerly of the two and located just slightly downslope from PRN 1332, which stands 40m away. This stone measures 1.9m in height x 1.3m x0.8m and has two other stones cleared to its west/NW edge. NC	SN0817427996	Standing Stone	Bronze Age

		2004. Scheduled Ancient Monument PE286.			
1,334	Cilmoor Stone; Parc Maen Bach	A standing stone in the northwest corner of a pasture field, 1.6m high, 1.3m wide at its base and tapering to a point at its top. NC 2004. Scheduled Ancient Monument PE251	SN0800426877	Standing Stone	Bronze Age
2,880	Coimagni Stone	Group I ECM (Latin -inscribed stone) from Llandeilo Llwydarth parish churchyard (PRNs 1275 & 1310), of 6th century date. First recorded in 1889 when it was built into a stile at the E end of Llandeilo Llwydarth churchyard, where it may have been more-or-less in situ. Associated with ECM PRN 1311, also from Llandeilo Llwydarth. Both were moved into Maenclochog Church (PRN 4454) in 1959. NDL 2003 from N Edwards forthcoming. Scheduled Ancient Monument	SN08312739	Inscribed Stone	Early Medieval
4,453	Maenclochog	No Description.	SN0827	Findspot	Medieval
4,454	Maenclochog Parish Church; St Mary's	Medieval parish church, listed in the Taxatio of 1291. Entirely rebuilt in 1790. Square, regular churchyard, at centre of green that is nuclear to main street of planted, post-Conquest vill, and Anglo-Norman field system. NDL 2003. Listed Building grade II.	SN08312739	Church	Post Medieval, Medieval
9,764	Cernydd	A record of a possible chambered tomb, which has been discounted. It is probably a natural feature. RPS Trysor, August 2004.	SN09002743	Chambered Tomb	Neolithic
10,507	Ringing Stone(s)	Number refers to "ringing stone(s)", said to have given the parish its name - Fenton refers to "two large stones that lay near the road side, about a bow shot from the church to the south west, whilst Lewis mentioned a "large stone, several tons in weight, so nicely poised upon three small upright stones, as to . . . being struck, to sound like a bell" The only point of agreement is that the stone(s) had been destroyed at some earlier time. Fenton quotes some source of Edward Lloyd's (not Britannia). Hist. Tow. 1907 Ed, p.192. Topog. Dict, Mary's (St) otherwise Maenclochog.	SN0827	Stone Setting	Neolithic, Bronze Age
12,572	Maenclochog	What appears as a small moat, partly overlain by gardens can be seen in photographs taken 20-2-89.(T.A.J.19-2-89)	SN083275	Fortified House	Medieval
12,573	Gilfach-Lloi	Site of a water mill shown on Rees' (1932) map of Wales in the 14th century. The location is now uncertain, possibly it stood on the site of the post-medieval Maenclochog Mill (PRN 20859) (M.Ings,	SN088275	Water Mill	Medieval

		2012)			
14,010	Maenclochog Village Pound	No Description.	SN084273	Common Land	Post Medieval, Medieval
18,033	Hen Gapel	No Description.	SN08332743	Chapel	Post Medieval
20,857	School	Post medieval school.	SN08282753	School	Post Medieval
20,858	Quarry	Post medieval quarry.	SN08652755	Quarry	Post Medieval
20,859	Maenclochog Mill	<p>The site was visited as part of the Cadw Mills Project of 2012-14. The mill building still stands, now converted to a commercial property. It is a gable-ended, building of rubble stone set against a bank above the stream. The overshot wheel (now gone) would have been affixed to the northwest-facing gable - some pitched stones towards the base of this wall, now masked by the raising of the wheel-pit floor, are likely to be part of the axle aperture. The interior of the building was not seen. There is a plaque bearing the date 1886 above the main doorways. The mill house stands on the opposite side of the road to the mill. The mill-race is preserved as a distinctive earthwork, still carrying water from the river to the wheel-pit, where it drained off along the tail-race. Part of the race is hidden beneath a grassed-over culvert, but on the long stretch that is visible there is a sluice gate still in position. The mill pond survives, at least partially, as a dry, vegetated earthwork (M.Ings, 2013).</p> <p>It is possible that an earlier, medieval mill Gilfach-lloi (PRN 12573) originally stood on the site. It is only recorded by Rees on his 1932 map, purportedly showing South Wales & Border in the 14th century, and its location is now uncertain (M.Ings, 2012)</p>	SN08732746	Mill, Corn Mill	Post-Medieval
20,860	Vicarage	Post medieval vicarage.	SN085275	Vicarage	Post Medieval
28,764	Maenclochog	1939-45, Military Camp now demolished. Six hut bases and one hut, protected by earth banks to the west. Ranged against the field boundary. RJC.Thomas, 01.04.94.	SN08952728	Military Camp	Modern
60,547	The Castle	Post medieval hotel.	SN0835427317	Hotel	Post

	Hotel	Listed Building grade II.			Medieval
99,501	Maenclochog	A defended settlement enclosed by a bank and outer ditch containing a stake-and-wattle round house with a hearth. A radiocarbon sample from underneath the bank provided a date of cal. AD 880-1020 and another of AD 980-1160 (2 sigma), as well as twelfth-century pottery, suggesting that the settlement may span the early and later medieval periods.	SN083272	Settlement	Medieval, Early Medieval
103,874	Building	Two buildings of unknown function recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps.	SN08902685	Building	Post Medieval
103,876	Maenclochog Mill	Mill race and mill pond associated with Maenclochog corn mill (PRN 20859)	SN08562755	Mill Race	Post Medieval
103,877	Building	Building recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps.	SN08972706	Building	Post Medieval
105,999	Maenclochog Mill	Mill race powering Maenclochog corn mill (PRN 20859) recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps. Possibly has medieval origins as a watermill (PRN 12573) is recorded in the vicinity on Rees' (1932) map of South Wales & Border in the 14th century (M.In	SN08632748	Mill Race	Post Medieval

Archaeological and historical sites recorded on the Dyfed HER within c.1km of the proposed development.

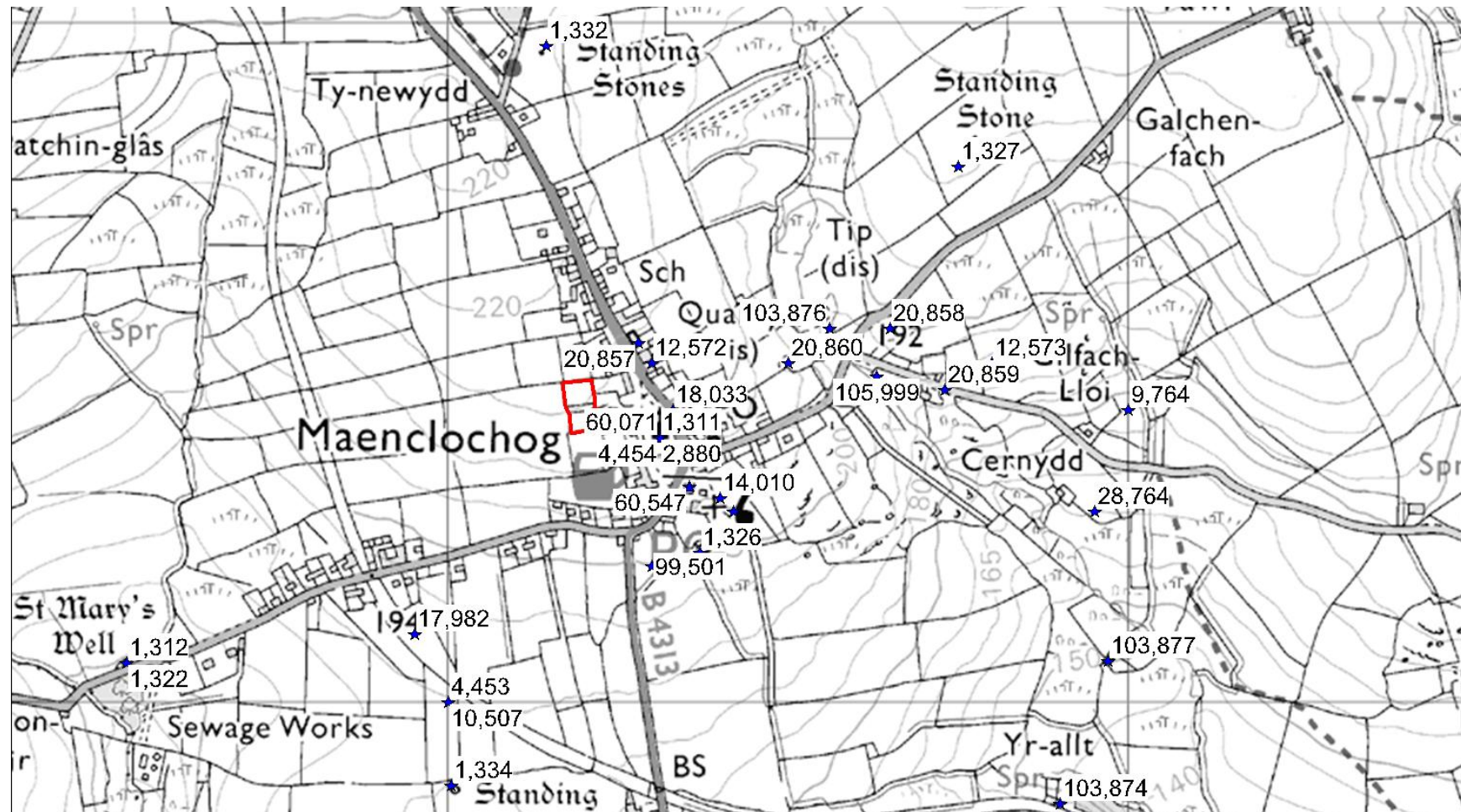


Figure 6: Plan showing the archaeological and historical sites listed in Appendix 1. Development areas outlined in red.

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

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on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 19/12/14

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

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may have on the content or presentation of this report

