Land adjacent Dolcoed, Efailwen, Clynderwen, Carmarthenshire SA66 7UY.

Geo-Physical Survey

By

Richard Scott Jones *(BA, MA, MCIfA)*

August 2024

HRS Wales
Report No: 289

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEO-PHYSICAL SURVEY

Land adjacent Dolcoed, Efailwen, Clynderwen, Carmarthenshire SA66 7UY.

By

Richard Scott Jones *(BA Hons, MA, MCIfA)*

Prepared for:

Llyr Evans
Llyr Evans Planning Ltd.
Llantood Farm
Cardigan
SA43 3NU

On behalf of:

Eleri Morris
Carreg Las
Castell Malgwyn Farm
Llechrhyd
Cardigan
Pembrokeshire SA43 2QB

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Egwyl, Llwyn-y-groes, Tregaron, Ceredigion SY25 6QE

Tel: 01570 493759 Fax: 08712 428171 E-mail: richard@hrswales.co.uk

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Non Technical Summary

The following report presents the results of an Archaeological Geo-physical Survey undertaken on land adjacent to Dolcoed, Efailwen, Clynderwen, Carmarthenshire (NGR: SN 13578 25435), to help inform a planning application for a proposed small housing development. The Geo-physical survey forms the first phase of initial investigation, the results being used to inform a series of evaluation trenches.

The specific objective of this work was to undertake a Geo-physical survey using electrical resistivity in a field measuring approximately 80m x 50m (see Figure 6) in order to inform the presence or absence of sub surface archaeological remains.

Preliminary analysis of the readily available cartographic sources has shown that the field remains much the same as it is today, but with the added knowledge that modern housing construction has taken place on both the eastern and western boundaries. A preliminary walkover of the field revealed no obvious surface features other than the survival of early hedge-banks at the northern and southern ends of the site. Also noted was an apparent earth mound of spoil against the southern boundary that may represent modern dumping of soil and other materials.

The resistivity survey entailed the surveying of 5 x Grids, four 10m x 20m and one 20m x 9m. Although the resistivity did not reveal any obvious large structures within any of the grid squares, it did however reveal the positions of a number of small semi-circular features, each approximately 3-4m in diameter, present in all grids except Grid 5. The resistivity also managed to reveal the positions of a number of linear features, particularly one linear feature terminating in a square stone structure, some 3m square, which may or may not be the remains of a drainage pit with drain culvert of unknown age.

Given the results of the geo-physical survey, the position of seven evaluation trenches have been provisionally located within areas where the results of the resistivity survey have indicated possible sub-surface remains. The provisional position of each of these evaluation trenches are shown in Figure 16.

Crynodeb Annhechnegol

Mae'r adroddiad a ganlyn yn cyflwyno canlyniadau Arolwg Geoffisegol Archeolegol a gynhaliwyd ar dir gerllaw Dolcoed, Efailwen, Clunderwen, Sir Gaerfyrddin (NGR: SN 13578 25435), i helpu i lywio cais cynllunio ar gyfer datblygiad tai bach arfaethedig. Yr arolwg Geo-ffisegol yw cam cyntaf yr ymchwiliad cychwynnol, a defnyddir y canlyniadau i lywio cyfres o ffosydd gwerthuso.

Amcan penodol y gwaith hwn oedd cynnal arolwg Geo-ffisegol gan ddefnyddio gwrthedd trydanol mewn cae yn mesur tua 80m x 50m (gweler Ffigur 6) er mwyn hysbysu presenoldeb neu absenoldeb gweddillion archeolegol o dan yr wyneb.

Mae dadansoddiad rhagarweiniol o'r ffynonellau cartograffig sydd ar gael yn hawdd wedi dangos bod y cae yn parhau i fod yr un fath ag y mae heddiw, ond gyda'r wybodaeth ychwanegol bod adeiladu tai modern wedi digwydd ar y ffiniau dwyreiniol a gorllewinol. Wrth gerdded dros y cae rhagarweiniol ni ddatgelwyd unrhyw

nodweddion wyneb amlwg heblaw am y cloddiau cynnar sydd wedi goroesi ym mhen gogleddol a deheuol y safle. Alos a nodwyd oedd twmpath pridd ymddangosiadol o wastraff yn erbyn y ffin ddeheuol a allai gynrychioli dympio modern o bridd a deunyddiau eraill.

Roedd yr arolwg gwrthedd yn cynnwys arolygu 5 x Grid, pedwar 10m x 20m ac un 20m x 9m. Er na ddatgelodd y gwrthedd unrhyw strwythurau mawr amlwg o fewn unrhyw un o'r sgwariau grid, fodd bynnag, datgelodd leoliad nifer o nodweddion hanner cylch bach, pob un tua 3-4m mewn diamedr, yn bresennol ym mhob grid ac eithrio Grid 5. llwyddodd gwrthedd hefyd i ddatgelu lleoliadau nifer o nodweddion llinol, yn enwedig un nodwedd linellol yn terfynu mewn strwythur carreg sgwâr, rhyw 3m sgwâr, a all fod yn weddillion pwll draenio gyda chwlfert draen o oedran anhysbys neu beidio.

O ystyried canlyniadau'r arolwg geoffisegol, mae safle saith ffos werthuso wedi'u lleoli dros dro mewn ardaloedd lle mae canlyniadau'r arolwg gwrthedd wedi dangos olion posibl o dan yr wyneb. Dangosir sefyllfa dros dro pob un o'r ffosydd gwerthuso hyn yn Ffigur 16.

1 Introduction

1.1 The following report presents the results of an Archaeological Geo-physical Survey undertaken on land adjacent to Dolcoed, Efailwen, Clynderwen, Carmarthenshire (NGR: SN 13578 25435), to help inform a planning application for a proposed small housing development. The Geo-physical survey forms the first phase of initial investigation, the results being used to inform a series of evaluation trenches.

1.2 The specific objective of this work were to:

- Undertake a Geo-physical survey using electrical resistivity in a field measuring approximately 80m x 50m (see Figure 6) in order to inform the presence or absence of sub surface archaeological remains.

1.3 The Technical Appendices for this report contains the following information:

Appendix I: Figures;
Appendix II: Photographs
Appendix III: Archive Cover Sheet

Site Location & Description *(see Figures 1 - 5)*

1.4 The proposed development site is located within a field toward the northeast end of the village of Efailwen, approximately 1.5km southwest of the village of Glandy Cross in the county of Carmarthenshire, centred on NGR SN 13578 25435. .The field is flat and lies at a height of 211m AOD and is located within the Registered Historic Landscape of Preseli.

1.5 The village of Efailwen is a relatively modern creation and not named as such until very recent times, the name given to it from a farmstead positioned southwest of the village. Prior to this the area appears to have emerged as a stopping point or watering hole on the way from Cardigan to Narberth, the oldest buildings as shown on the early OS maps of the late 19th Century being the Rhos Inn and a Smithy.

1.6 However, although the village didn't become established until modern times, the area is surrounded by significant prehistoric remains in the form of Bronze Age standing stones, round barrows and a burial chamber. As such, there is a very high potential for the proposed development to have a negative impact on any buried archaeological remains.

Proposed development

1.7 The application is for residential development of circa. four dwellings (see Figure 6).

Historical & Archaeological Background *(see Figures 1 - 14)*

1.8 The proposed development area lies within the Registered Historic Landscape of Preseli. This RHL is divided into Historic Character Areas. The proposed development area falls within the Glandy Cross Historic Character Area, which covers an area of approximately 573 hectares.

Glandy Cross - Historic Background

A large character area in modern Carmarthenshire on the southeast edge of Mynydd Preseli. It lay within the medieval Cwmwd Amgoed, a commote of Cantref Gwarthaf which had been re-organised as the Anglo-Norman Lordship of St Clears by 1130. However, the area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure throughout and into the post-medieval period, and by the later middle ages was divided into three blocks of dispersed holdings called Trayn Morgan, Trayn Clinton, and Trayn March. Glandy Cross character area contains portions of the former two holdings. Much of the Glandy Cross character area belonged to Llwyn-yr-ebol, a grange of Whitland Abbey which was granted to the Cistercians by Maelgwn ap Rhys, son of Rhys ap Gruffudd, between 1197 and 1231. It is unlikely that the area was enclosed during the medieval or early post-medieval periods. Sixteenth-century leases of Whitland's Carmarthenshire estates make it clear that tenants were practising common pasturage and the survival of arian y mynydd or 'mountain silver', a payment for grazing rights, with a diversity of rents, in both cash, kind and service, suggests that they correspond with earlier villein obligations, when most of the tenants were also bound to do boon work for the monastery. The post-medieval landscape history of this area is complex. A late 17th-century description by Edward Lhuyd in the Gibson edition of Camden's Britannia of the Meini Gwyr stone circle at Glandy Cross indicates that the landscape was still open moorland. It would appear that the area was largely enclosed between the late 17th-century and the early 19th-century when farms and other buildings were established. However, enclosure was not completed in the northeastern part of the character area until after the tithe surveys of the 1840s; a 1751 estate map of Castell Garw shows a field pattern similar to that of today to the east of the A478 road, but suggests open land to the west. On tithe maps, fields close to Glandy Cross cross roads are shown much as today, but are not named as they are elsewhere in the parish, which is usually an indication that they were recent creations. In contrast, a study of the field system between Efailwen and Glandy Cross indicates that it pre-dates the long, straight section of the A478 road. The road is marked on the Rees map as a medieval route but achieved its present line between 1791 and 1809 when it was turnpiked under the Whitland Turnpike Trust. The present road line is shown on Ordnance Survey sketch maps of 1809, on which no settlements are shown between Efailwen and Glandy Cross, but by the tithe surveys of the 1840s Maen-Gwyn, Llain, Capel Nebo and several cottages had been constructed. Efailwen is celebrated in the annals of Welsh 'direct action' as it was here that the first assault on a turnpike toll gate occurred on the night of May 18 1839. Goodwin's Row cottages alongside the A478 were built in 1866 to house quarry workers. Following the construction of Goodwin's Row, very little new building occurred until the last quarter of the 20th century when piecemeal, linear housing and other development took place on the roads which meet at Glandy Cross and on the roads that meet at Efailwen. Development is continuing at these two locations.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Glandy Cross historic landscape character area lies across a low rounded ridge, the summit crest of which climbs from a height of approximately 200m at its southern end at Efailwen to over 250m at its northern end at Iet-y-Bwlch. Although the flanks of the ridge descend gently into the valley of the Eastern Cleddau to the west and the valley of the Afon Taf to the east, this area occupies the ridge top only, down to a low point of about 190m. The entire ridge is enclosed into small- and medium-sized regular fields. The smaller enclosures are concentrated towards the south with the larger enclosures confined to higher ground to the north. Boundaries consist of earth banks which have an increasing stony content towards the north. Hedges on these banks are in good condition alongside roads and tracks and in the southern portion of the area, but become increasingly more neglected and derelict towards higher ground. At the highest points hedges are no longer present. Wire fences on the boundary banks provide stock-proof boundaries. Apart from small trees that grow out of neglected hedges and a couple of small 20th century coniferous plantations, this landscape is not characterised by woodland. Agricultural land-use is predominately improved pasture with a little arable, though there are pockets of unimproved grazing and rushy ground. The old established settlement pattern is of dispersed farms, houses and cottages with a concentration towards the southern end of the area and on the ridge's flanks. Dwellings are almost entirely 19th century, in the vernacular style, and are generally stone-built with slate roofs, one, one-and-a-half or two storey, and three-bays, cement rendered and/or bare stone. Examples of stone and earth-built (clom) late 18th- or 19th-century single storey cottages are also present, as are late 19th-century two storey stone-built and rendered 'villa' houses in a more polite tradition. The chapel at Nebo is a substantial stone-built structure dating to 1860, and has a graveyard associated with it. The more recent - late 20th-century - settlement pattern is mostly linear development and loose

clustering at Efailwen and Glandy Cross. There is a modern school at Efailwen, and a public house and garage/shop at Glandy Cross, and at both locations are numerous late 20th-century houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials. Agricultural buildings are small, reflecting the size of the holdings. Most common styles are: a single small, stone-built 19th century range; small early 20th-century brick built ranges, corrugated-iron barns and other structures; and several small late 20th-century steel-, concrete- and asbestos-built structures. There are no listed buildings within the character area. The main transport element of the landscape is the A478 which runs along the crest of the ridge and along which modern development is concentrated. Other roads consist of straight and winding lanes and tracks enclosed by boundary banks.

The Glandy Cross landscape is recognised as of considerable importance for its complex of neolithic and bronze age ritual and funerary monuments which include Meini Gwyr stone circle, standing stones, round barrows, ring cairns and other upstanding sites, many of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Also within this area is a neolithic axe factory, and at least two iron age hillforts.

Although Glandy Cross is a distinctive historic landscape character area, its boundaries are not easy to define as it is surrounded by enclosed farmland which superficially has similar characteristics. Therefore all the borders of this area should be considered as zones of change, rather than as hard-edge boundaries. *(From the Register of Historic Landscape – Preseli)*

Geology

1.9 The geology of the area consists of Undifferentiated Llanvrin Rocks which include mudstones, siltstones and sandstones.

2 Aims & Objectives

2.1 The archaeological geo-physical survey will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within the specific area using appropriate methods and practices.

2.2 These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct, and other relevant regulations of CIfA.

Definition of geophysical survey

2.3 Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.

Purpose of geophysical survey

2.4 The survey was undertaken to the Standard and, as far as possible, informed on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology, in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, which may lead to one or more of the following:

i) The formulation of a strategy to ensure further recording, preservation or management of the archaeological resource;

ii) The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource;

iii) The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

3 Methodology

3.1 The Geo-physical survey was undertaken using an RM Frobisher TAR-3 Resistance Meter using a standard twin probe array.

3.2 The survey entailed the creation of 5 x grids, four (4) grids measuring 20m x 20m and the fifth (5) grid measuring 20m x 9m. The first $20m^2$ grid (Grid 1) was positioned at the far southern corner of the field. This was followed by Grids 2 and 3 running NW. Attached to these first three grids at their eastern ends were positioned Grids 4 and 5.

3.3 All work was carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist (Richard Scott Jones *BA, MA, MICfA*) with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CI*f*A) and assisted by Debbie Richards. The survey followed the CI*f*A Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geo-physical Surveys (CI*f*A 2014).

3.4 All features identified were tied in to both the OS National Grid and all local site and ground plans.

3.5 Photographs were appropriated in digital format, using a 24 mega-pixel DSLR camera in RAW format, and later exported to TIFF format.

3.6 All measured data points from each survey were saved as a .txt file onto an installed micro SD memory card. The data from the card was then transferred to Snuffler software (V1.3) where the data for each survey was then analysed and interpreted. Within the software, the survey data first had all data spikes removed and then each was interpolated only once in order to enhance resolution. The results from each grid survey were then saved as grayscale (64) plots, colour plots and relief plots.

Limitations of Survey

3.7 As with all types of geo-physical survey equipment, each type has its limitations. Regarding electrical resistivity, this equipment is ideally suited for ground that has high water content in order for the electrical current to travel easily through the ground. The environment within the field at Efailwen was ideally suited to electrical resistivity due to its wet conditions.

3.8 The survey area was undertaken using a 0.50m wide array. As a general rule, a 0.50m wide array will penetrate to a maximum depth of around 0.25m, dependent on the moisture content of the soil.

4 Cartographic Sources

Tithe Map and Apportionment for Cilymaenllwyd (1837)

4.1 Unfortunately the tithe map for the Cilymaenllwyd parish held within the National Library of Wales is somewhat damaged with the areas of Efailwen sadly missing.

Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (1889) (Fig 7)

4.2 The OS first edition map of 1888 shows that the field in which the development is proposed is much the same as it is today, devoid of any buildings.

Ordnance Survey Second Edition (1907) (Fig 7)

4.3 The OS second edition map of 1907 shows that the field in which the development is proposed is much the same as it is today, devoid of any buildings.

OS 1947 Edition Map (Fig 7)

4.4 The OS second edition map of 1907 shows that the field in which the development is proposed is much the same as it is today, devoid of any buildings.

OS 1953Edition Map (Fig 7)

4.5 The OS second edition map of 1907 shows that the field in which the development is proposed is much the same as it is today, devoid of any buildings.

5 Results of Geo-physical Survey *(see Figures 8 - 16)*

5.1 At the time of the geo-physical survey, the ground was wet following light rain the previous day and night.

5.2 A walkover of the field showed that it was completely flat with hedgebanks to the north and south of the site, presumably the original hedgebanks following enclosure in the 18th Century. Both the east and western boundaries were brush covered with modern timber paneled fencing. Along the southern boundary of the site, the boundary fielding the entrance gate to the field, there was evidence of tipping, with an earthen mound running parallel with the earlier boundary, suggesting dumping of modern soil material.

GRID 1.

5.3 The resistivity results within Grid 1 show a number of potential small features marked by high resistivity suggesting stone features. The smaller of these features are found within squares C,D,E/11,12, 13 and F.F.H/8,9.10, 11. These squares appear to reveal two faint semi circular features measuring around 3m in diameter. There are also two linear features at the southern end of the grid and at the centre east. The first of these is represented within grid squares 1-4 and run all the way across the grid from E-W. The high resistance of these features is suggestive of dense stonework and given its liner character may be the remains of dumped building material or else the remains of an earlier field wall since collapsed.

The other linear feature runs at an angle across the grid fom the SE-NW and is represented by two faint parallel running lines which terminate in a square stone structure, suggestive of a stone lined drainage pit and culvert. Above this feature is a further undefined feature marked by a high resistance suggesting of a stone spread.

GRID 2

5.4 The resistivity results within Grid 2 are less well defined than the results in Grid 1, but nevertheless there are still areas of high resistance suggestive of areas of stone spread, with two areas possibly defining two possible semi circular remains in grid squares 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 / E,F,G, H. H, J, K, L. North of these two features are further possible stone features revealed as semi circular and circular, each approximately 3m in diameter.

GRID 3.

5.4 The resistivity results within Grid 3 are again less well defined than the results in Grid 1, However, there are a number of areas with moderate to high resistance suggestive of areas of stone spread that may be marking the remains of former structures, including two faint traces of possible semi-circular features, but these could just as well be the remains stone spreads.

GRID 4

5.5 The resistivity results within Grid 4 are better defined than the results in Grids 2 and 3, with areas of high resistance indicating areas of more dense stone, possibly fairly close to the surface. Prominent features appear in grid squares B-E/11-14, which may be semi circular stone features, with a further linear feature running east to west. An aerial photo of the site dated 2005, appears to show a roofed structure positioned against the northeast boundary of the field, close to Grid 5. This structure, which measured approximately 10m x 3m is noy present on any subsequent aerial photos, Not knowing the former fabric of this building, it is impossible to say whether this structure was a storage cabin removed as a whole unit, or whether it was constructed from stone and demolished and the material spread across the site. If the latter, then this could explain some of the material appearing in Grids 4 and 5, If not then the features appearing in the plots are earlier structures or else natural stone spread. However, given the form of a number of features, both linear and circular, then they could well have archaeological interest.

GRID 5

5.6 Grid 5 measured only 20m x 9m as storeed materials within the field including a modern trailer were blocking the opportunity to increase the side of the last grid. The resistivity results within Grid were much the same as within Grid 5, with obvious areas of moderate to high resistance, but no well defined features other than the possibility of a linear stone spread running E-W.

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6. Conclusion & Recommendations

6.1 Preliminary analysis of the readily available cartographic sources has shown that the field remains much the same as it is today, but with the added knowledge that modern housing construction has taken place on both the eastern and western boundaries. A preliminary walkover of the field revealed no obvious surface features other than the survival of early hedge-banks at the northern and southern ends of the site. Also noted was an apparent earth mound of spoil against the southern boundary that may represent modern dumping of soil and other materials.

6.2 The resistivity survey entailed the surveying of 5 x Grids, four 10m x 20m and one 20m x 9m. Although the resistivity did not reveal any obvious large structures within any of the grid squares, it did however reveal the positions of a number of small semi-circular features, each approximately 3-4m in diameter, present in all grids except Grid 5. The resistivity also managed to reveal the positions of a number of linear features, particularly one linear feature terminating in a square stone structure, some 3m square, which may or may not be the remains of a drainage pit with drain culvert of unknown age.

6.3 Given the results of the geo-physical survey, the position of seven evaluation trenches have been provisionally located within areas where the results of the resistivity survey have indicated possible sub-surface remains. The provisional position of each of these evaluation trenches are shown in Figure 16.

7 Acknowledgements

Thanks to; for the owner/s of the land adjacent to Dolcoed for allowing access to the site to undertake the survey.

8 Bibliography & References

Lewis, S. 1833. A Topographical Dictionary of Wales (London).

Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (1889)

Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map (1907)

Ordnance Survey 1947 Edition Map.

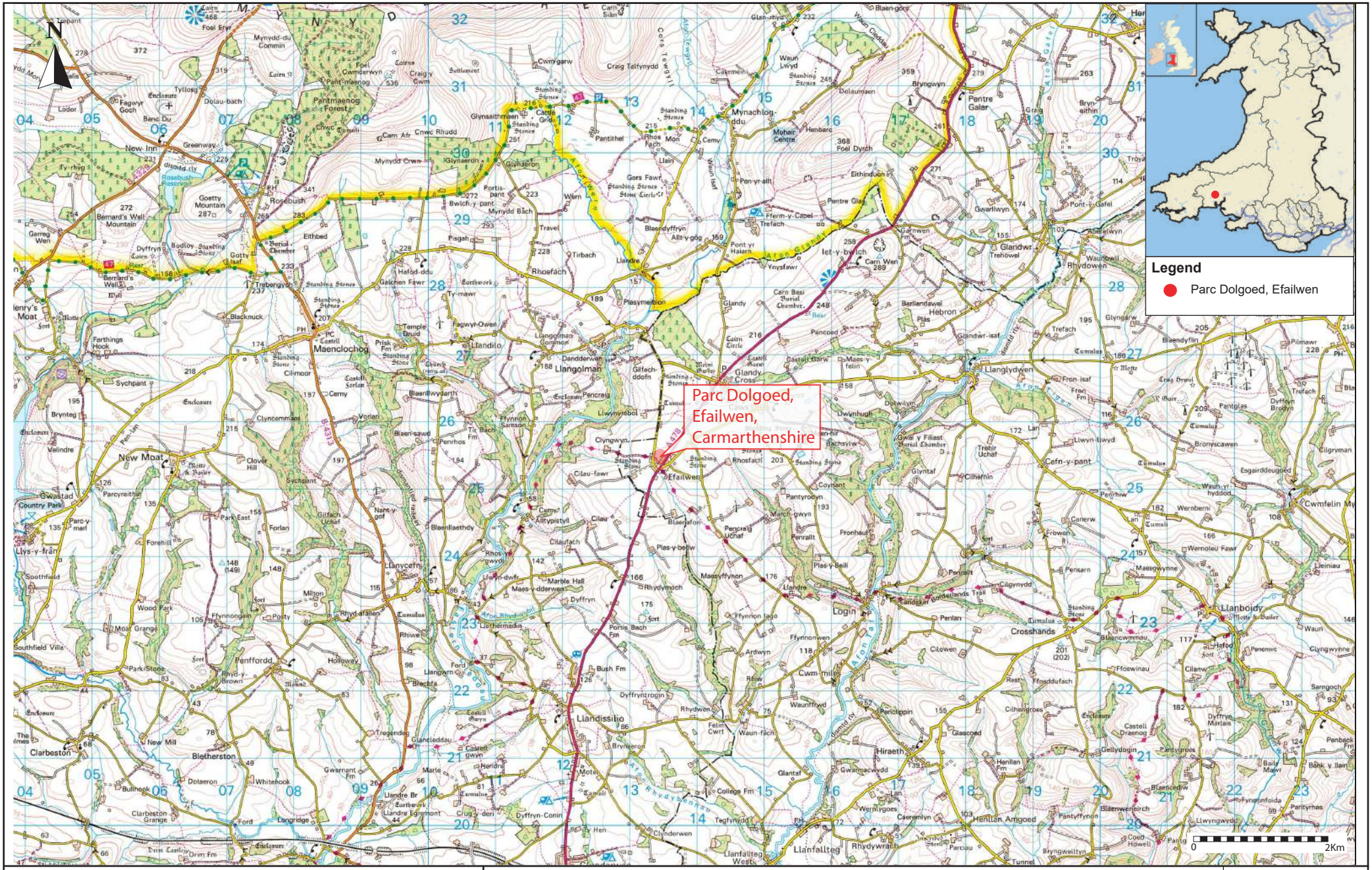
Ordnance Survey 1953 Edition Map.

Website Sources

https://archwilio.org.uk/

https://coflein.gov.uk/

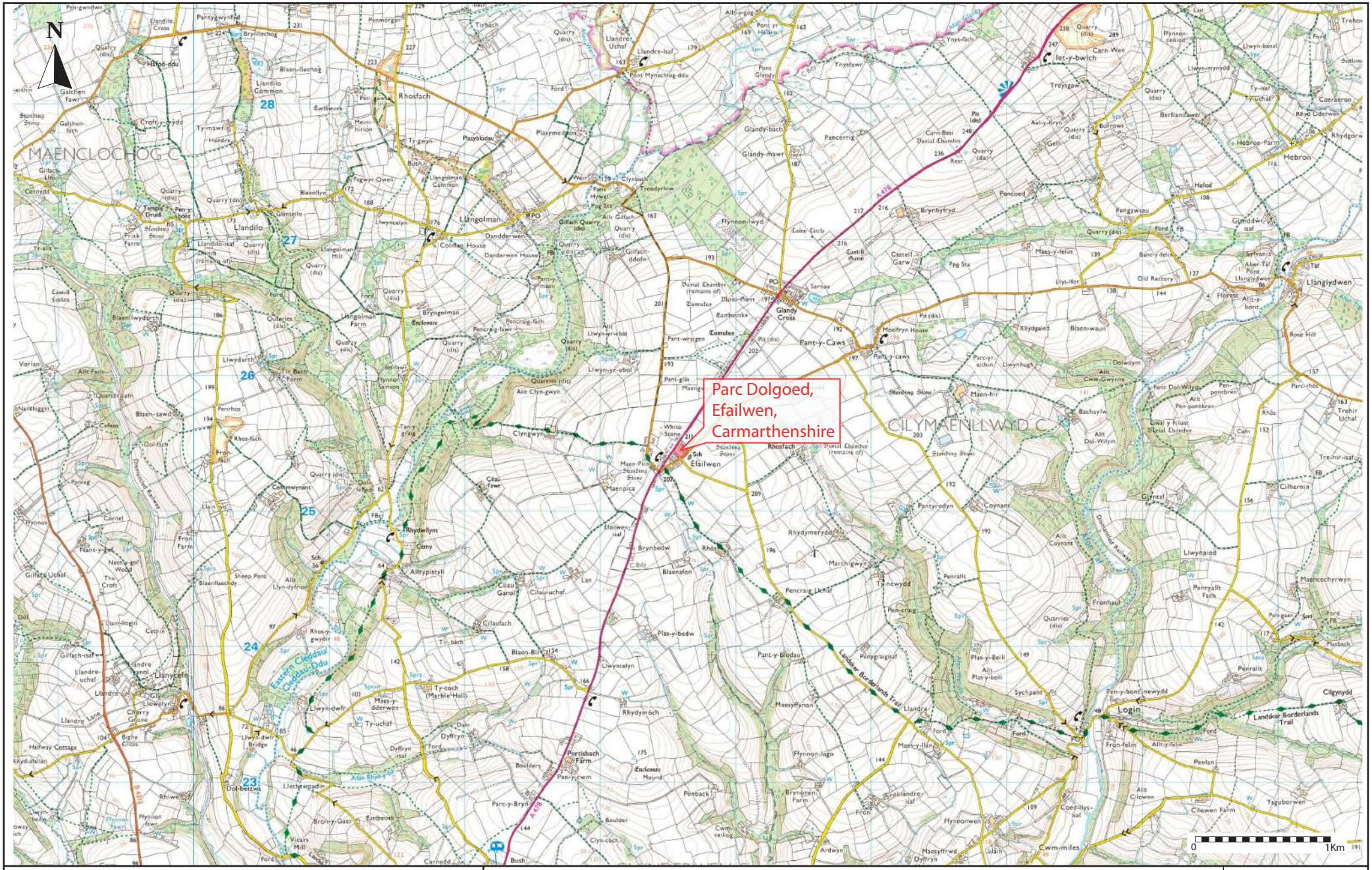
APPENDIX I:
Figures



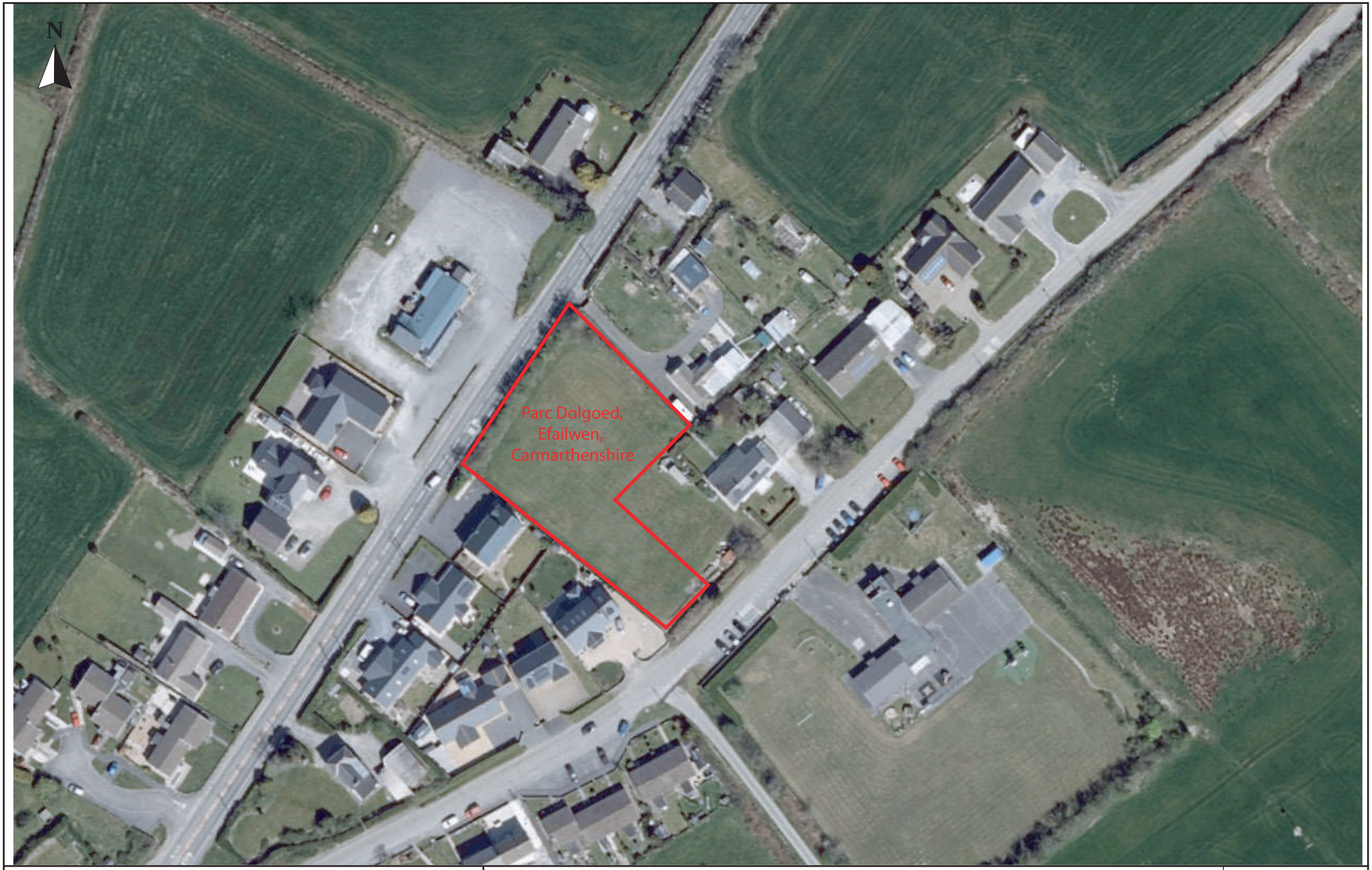
Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire	
Date: July 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

Figure 1.

Location Map (OS Landranger 1:50,000)



Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire		**Figure 2.** Location Map (OS Explorer 1:25,000)
Date: July 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

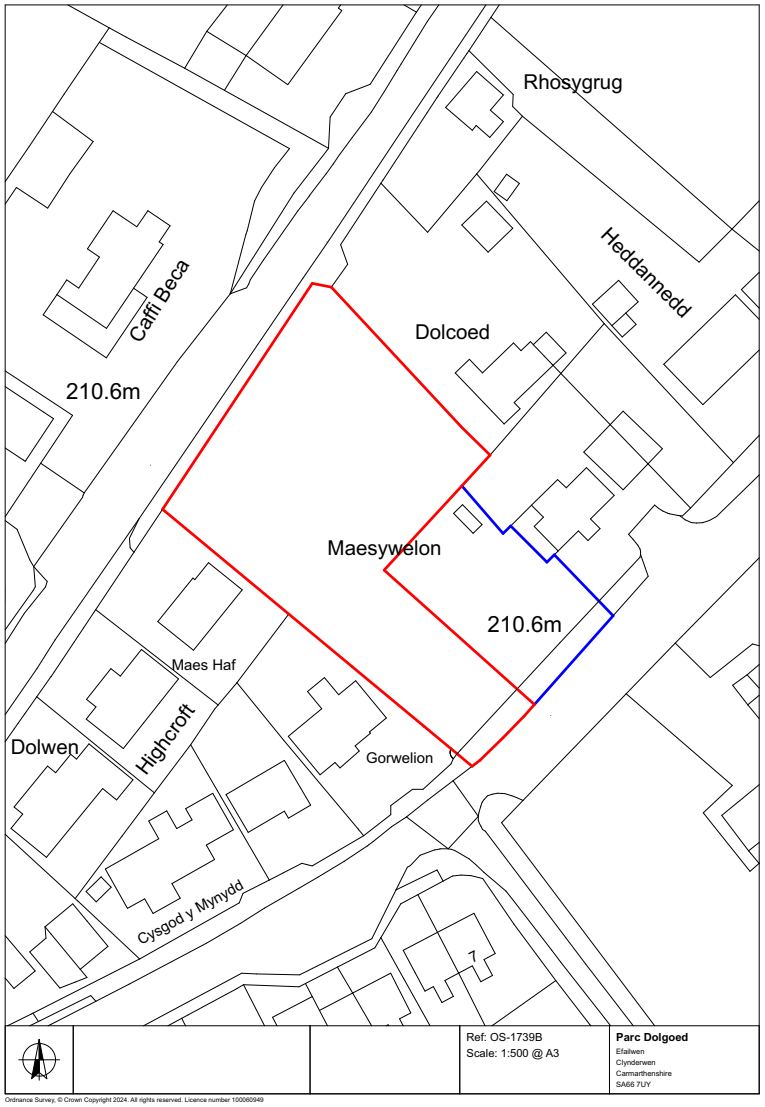


Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire	
Date: August 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

Figure 3.

Proposed Development Area overlying OS Aerial Photo (2022)

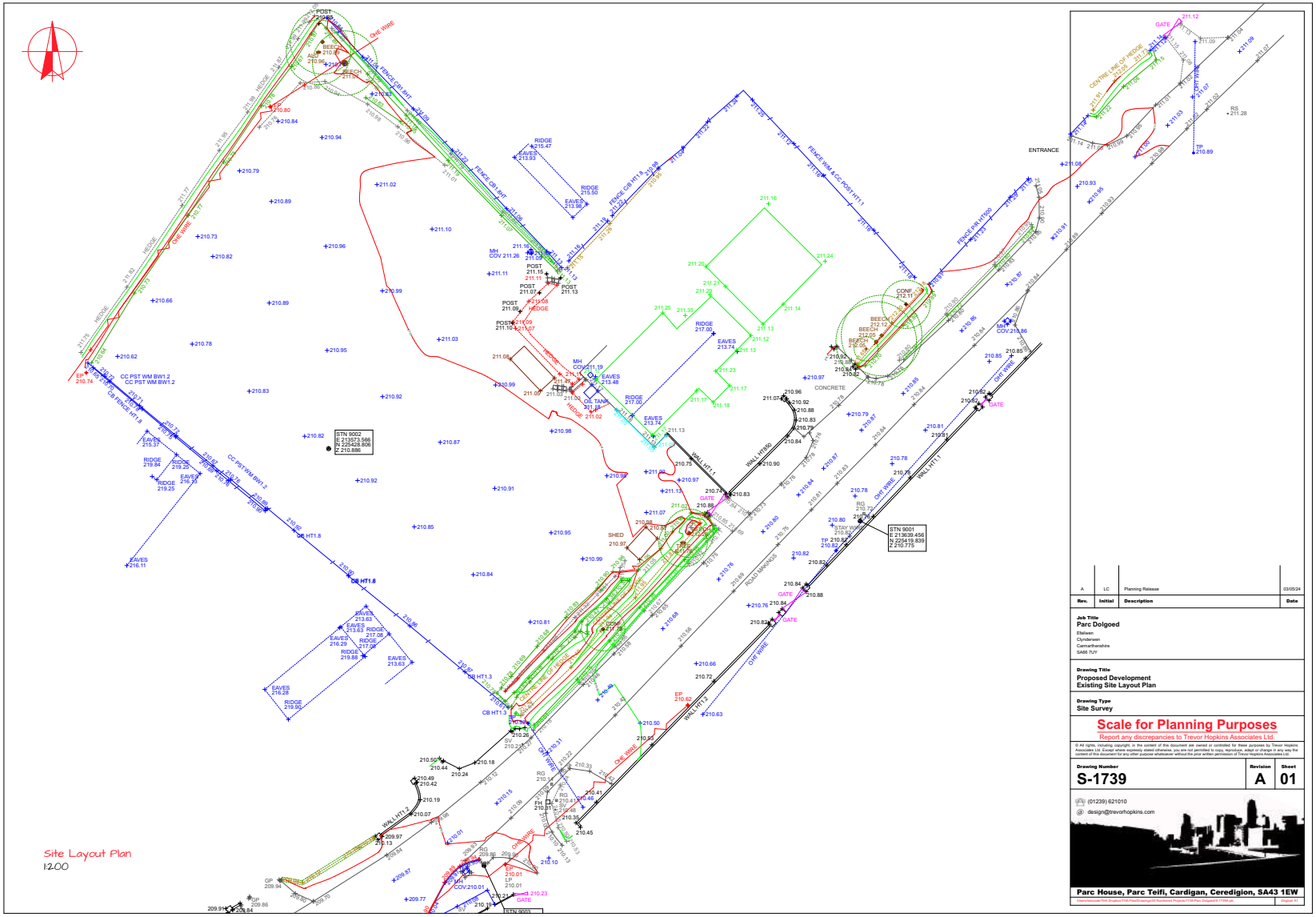
N



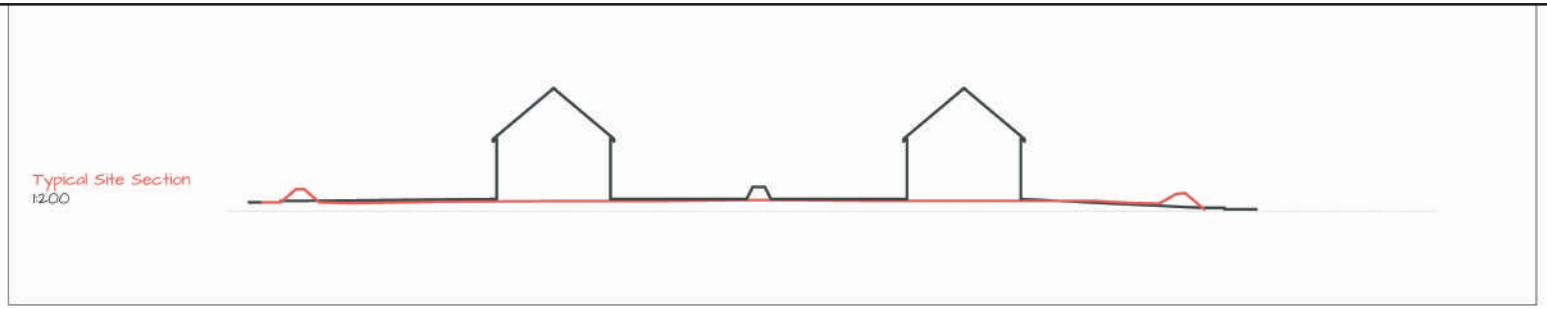
Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire	
Date: July 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

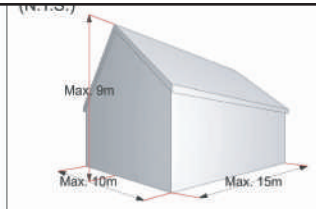
Figure 4.

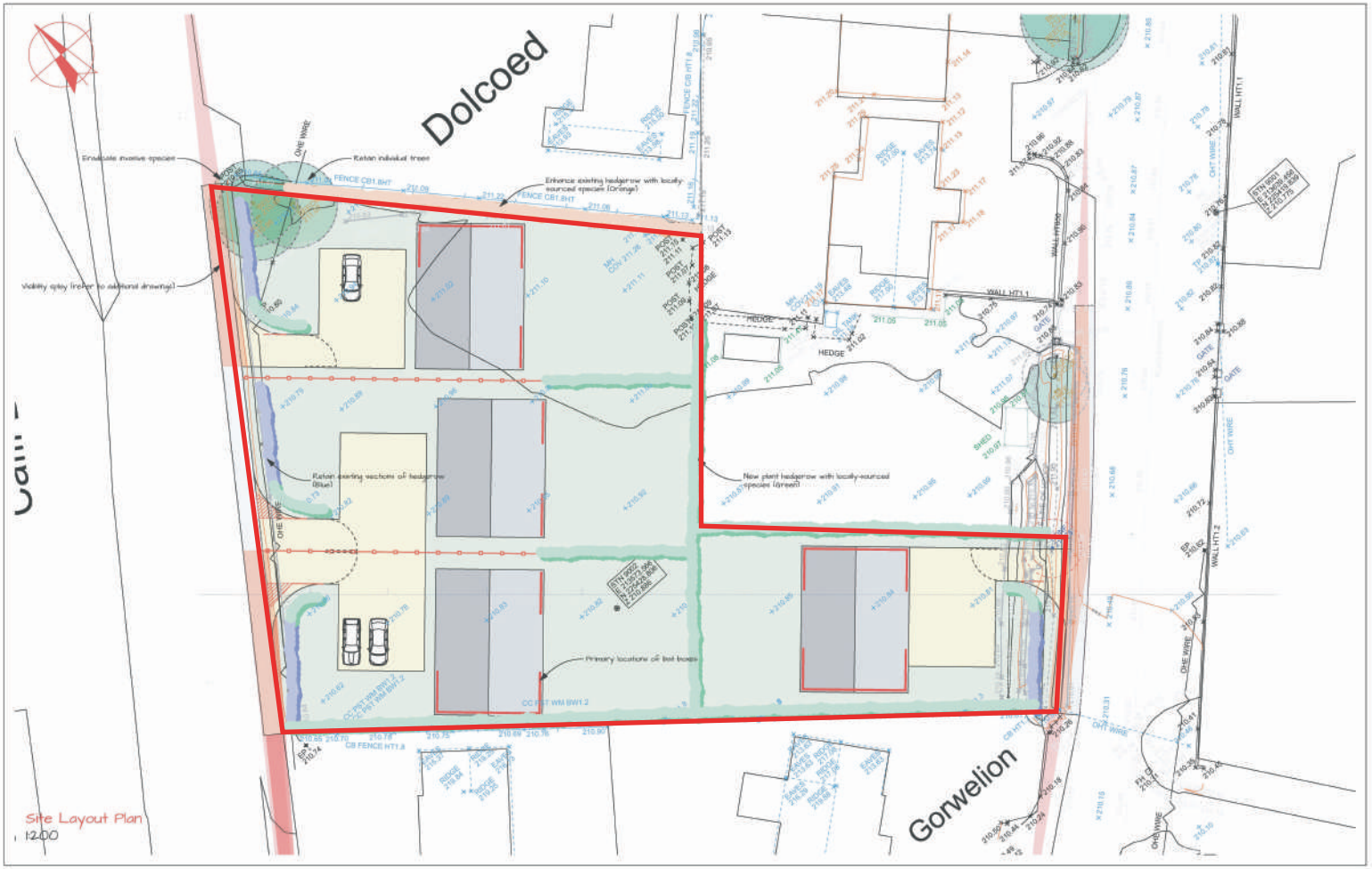
Site Block Plan showing proposed development area marked by red line boundary



Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire		**Figure 5.** Site Survey Plan
Date: July 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	







A	Planning Release

Rev. | Initial | Description | Date

Job Title
Parc Dolgoed
Efailwen
Clynderwen
Carmarthenshire
SA66 7UY

Drawing Title
Proposed Development (Outline Application)
Site Layout Plan & Typical Site Section

Drawing Type
Scheme Proposal

Scale for Planning Purposes
Report any discrepancies to Trevor Hopkins Associates Ltd.

Drawing Number	Revision	Sheet
P-1739	A	01

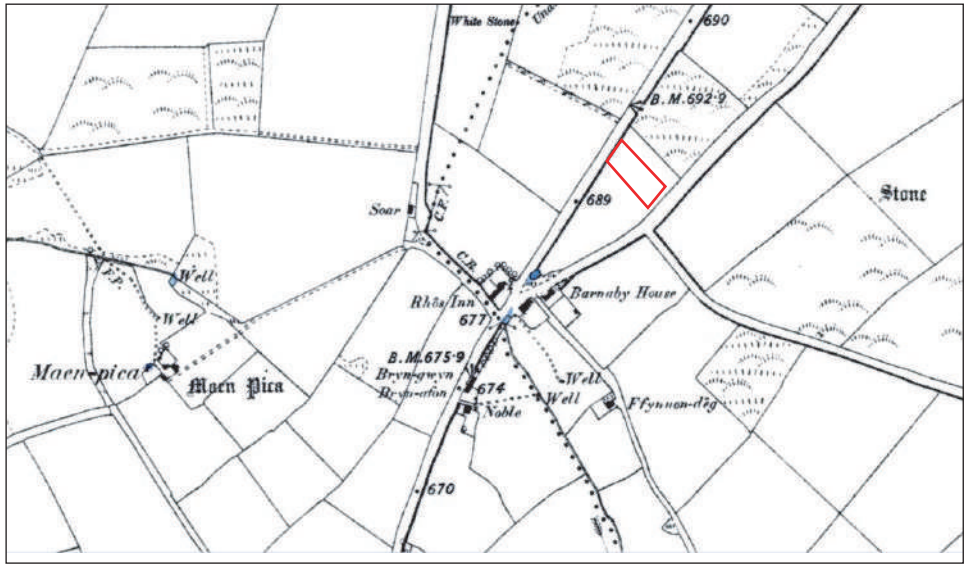
(01239) 621010
design@trevorhopkins.com
Parc House, Parc Teifi, Cardigan, Ceredigion, SA43 1EW

Project Title:	Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire
Date: July 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

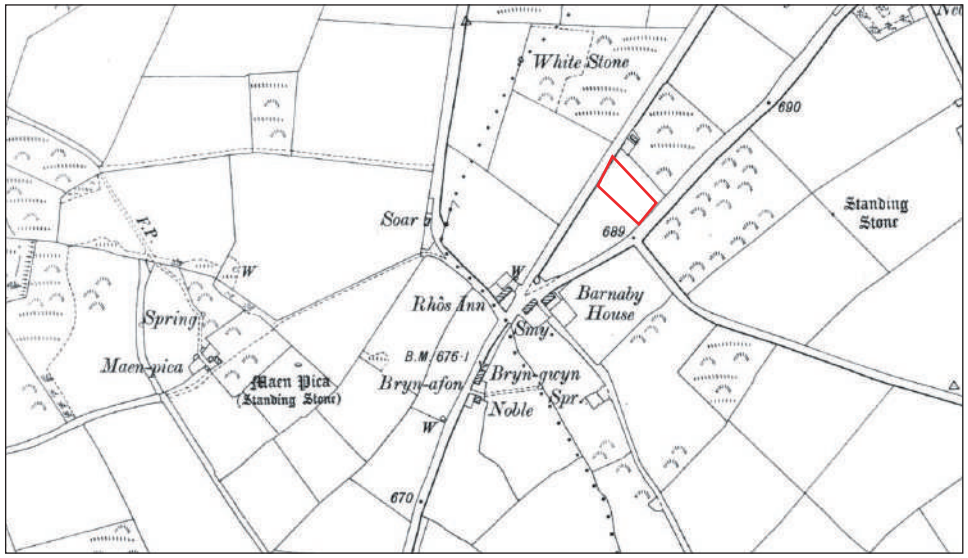
Figure 6.

Proposed Development Plan.

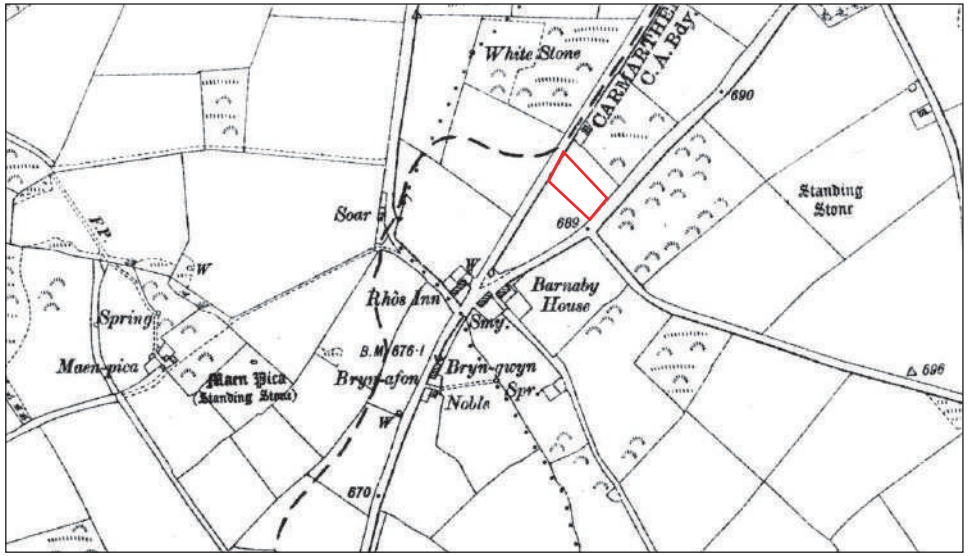
HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR



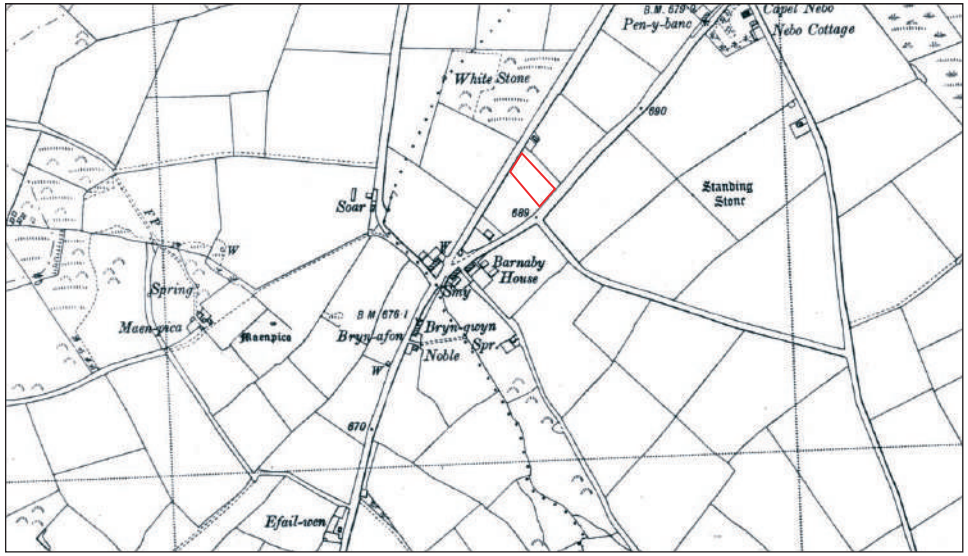
i) OS First Edition Map (1889)



ii) OS Second Edition Map (1907)

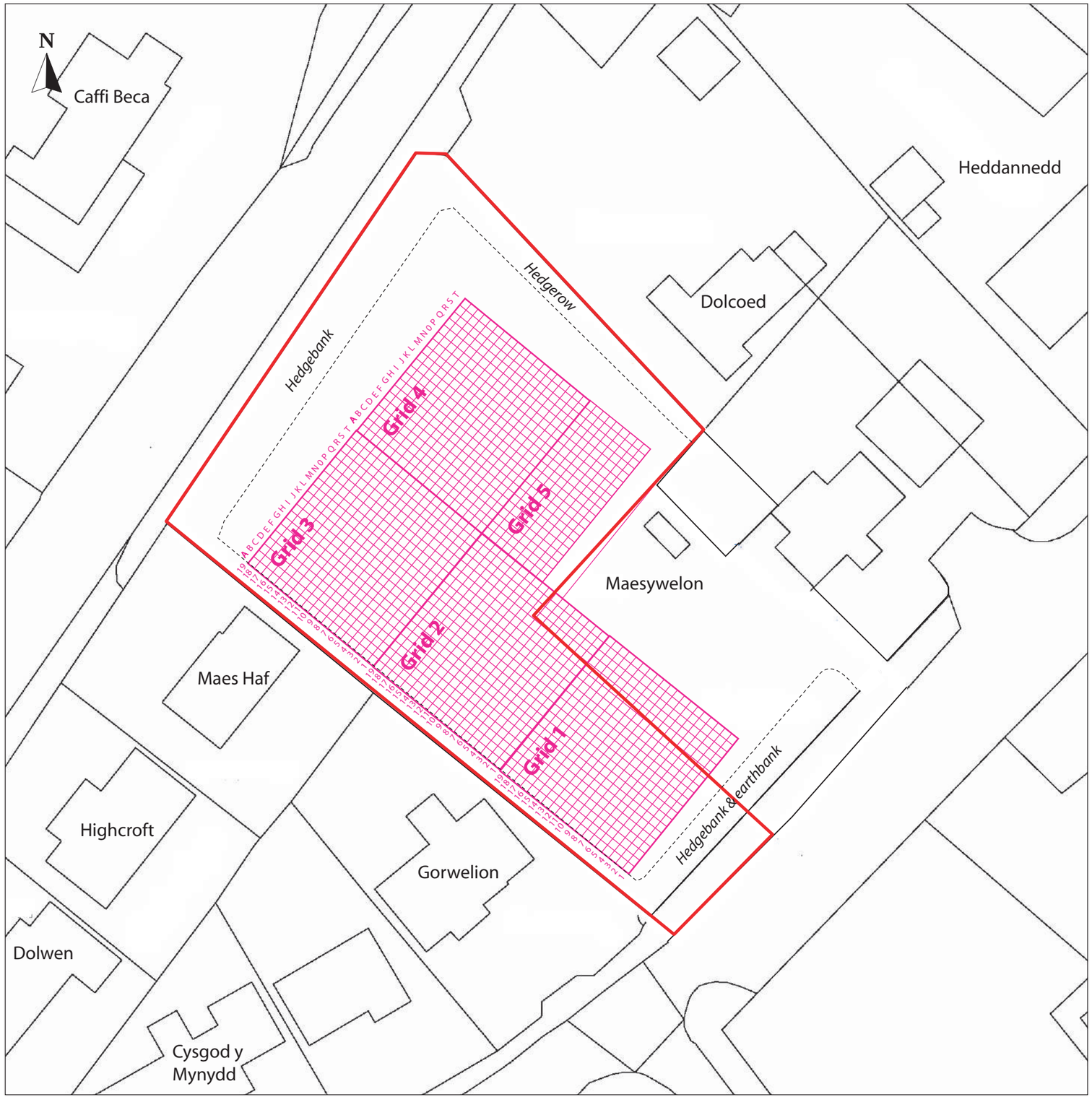


iii) OS 1947 Map



iv) OS 1953 Map

Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire		**Figure 7.** Early Ordnance Survey Map 1889 - 1953
Date: July 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	



Legend

Boundary of Proposed Develoment

Interpretation

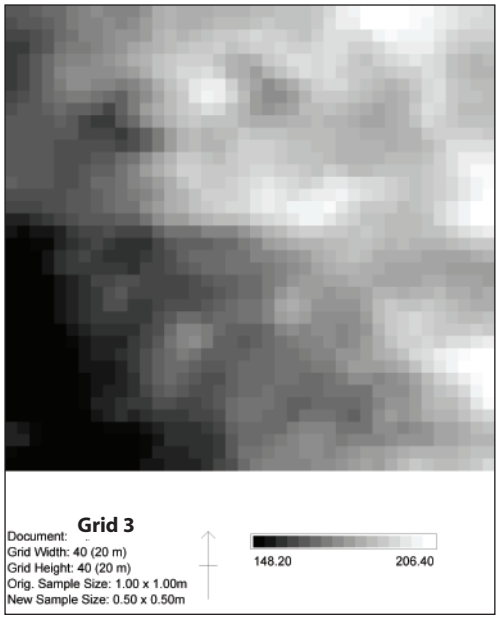
Scale

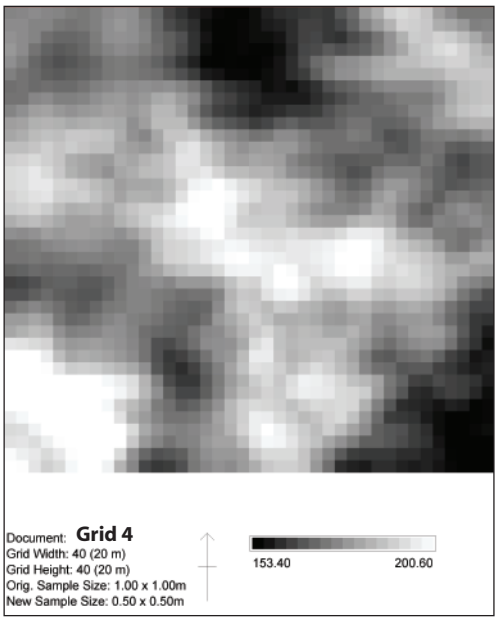
0 1 10 Meter

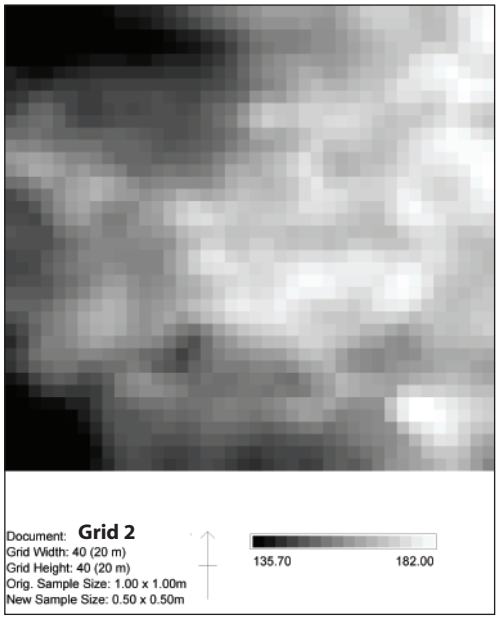
Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire.	
Date: 15th August 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3): 1:100
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**

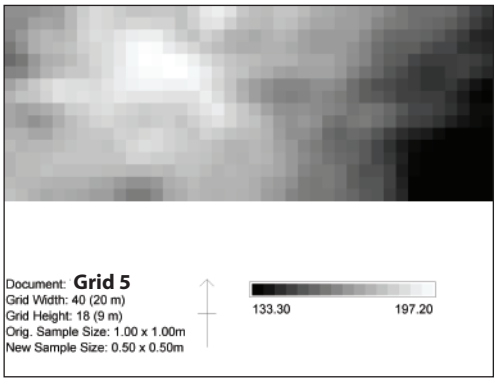
Figure 8.

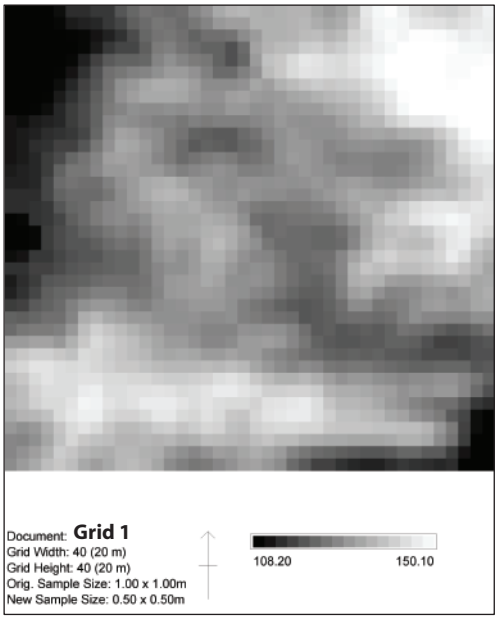
Site Plan showing position of Resistivity Grids 1 - 5



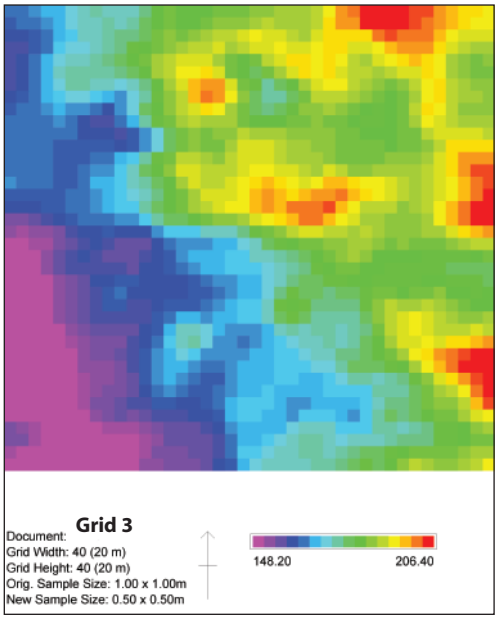


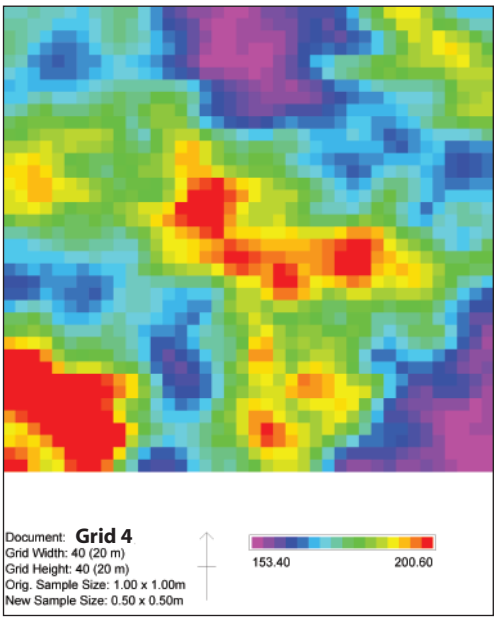


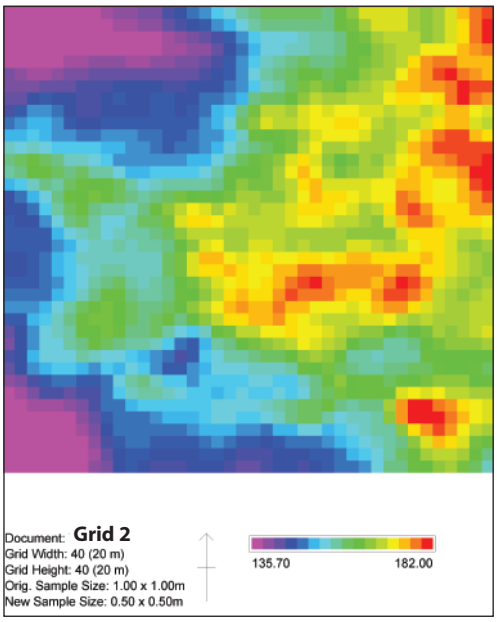


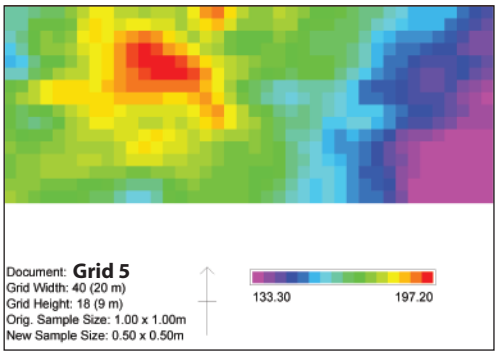


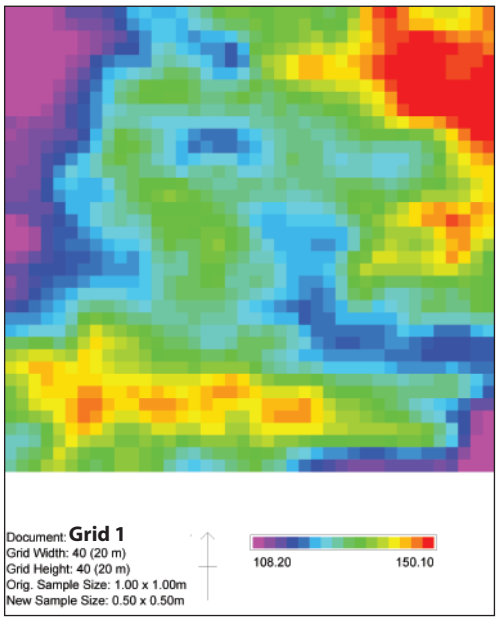
Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire.		**Figure 9.** Results of Resistivity Survey - Greyscale 64	HRS
Date: 15th August 2024	**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**		
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**		



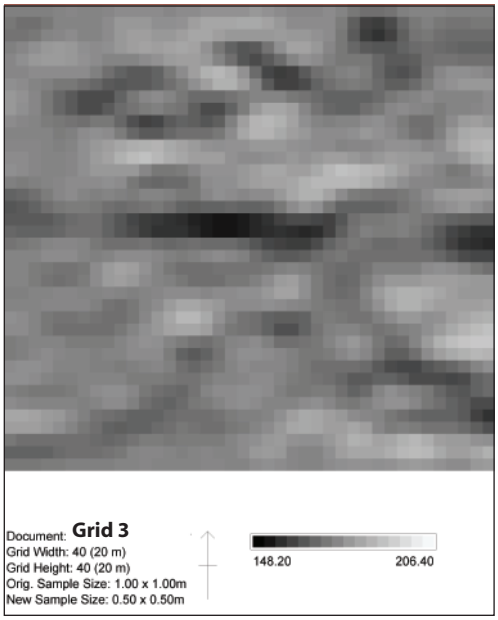


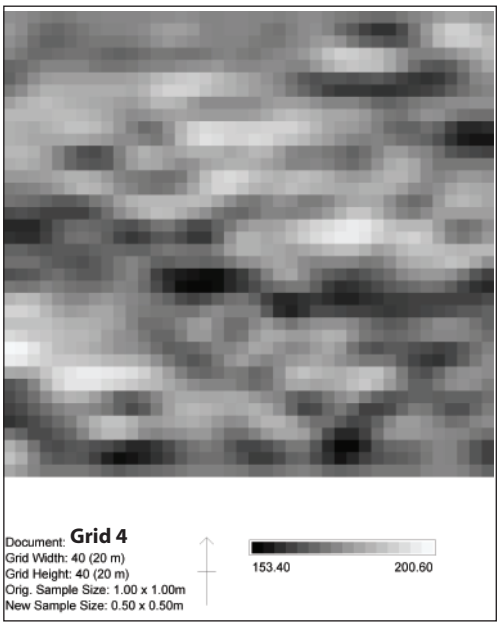


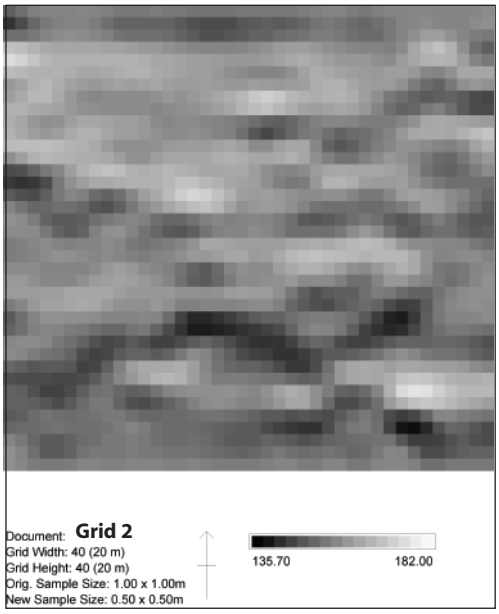


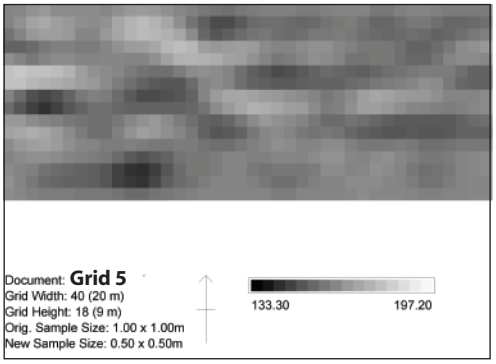


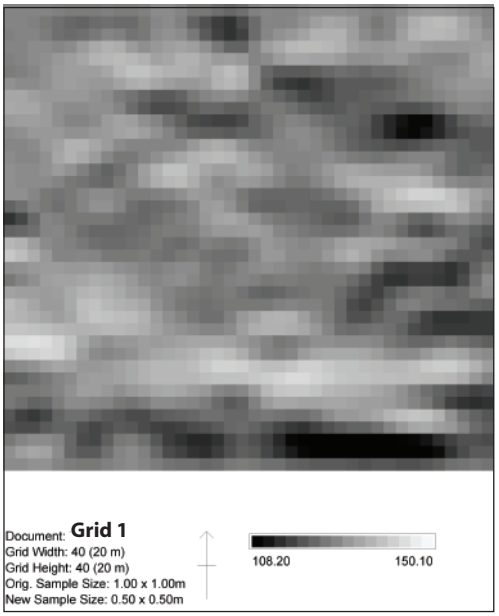
Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire.		**Figure 10.** Results of Resistivity Survey - Colour
Date: 15th August 2024	**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	



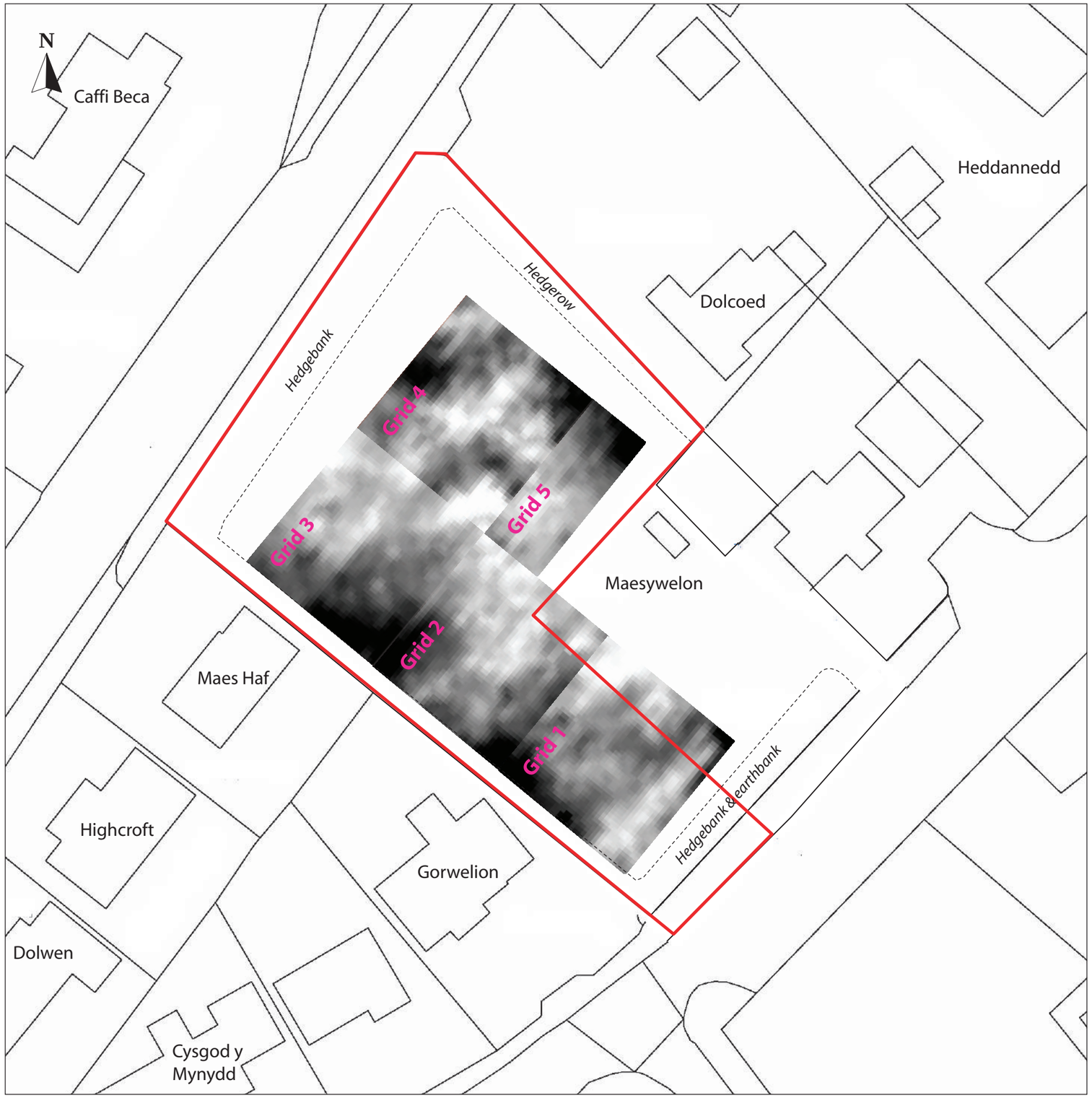








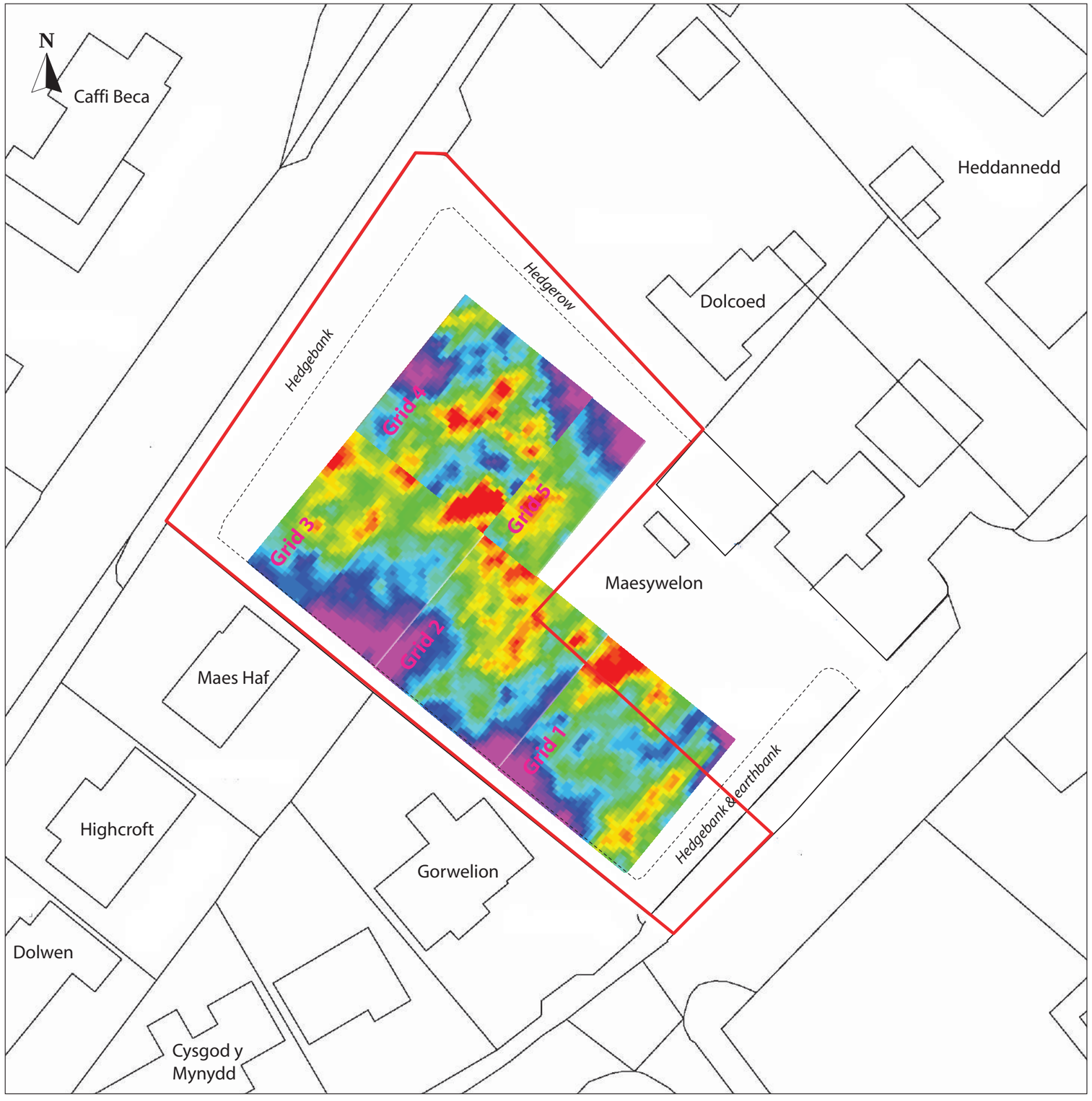
Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire.		**Figure 11.** Results of Resistivity Survey - Relief Plot	HRS
Date: 15th August 2024	**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**		
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**		



Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire.		
Date: 15th August 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3): 1:100	
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 12.

Site Plan showing Resistivity Results - Greyscale 64



Legend

Boundary of Proposed Develoment

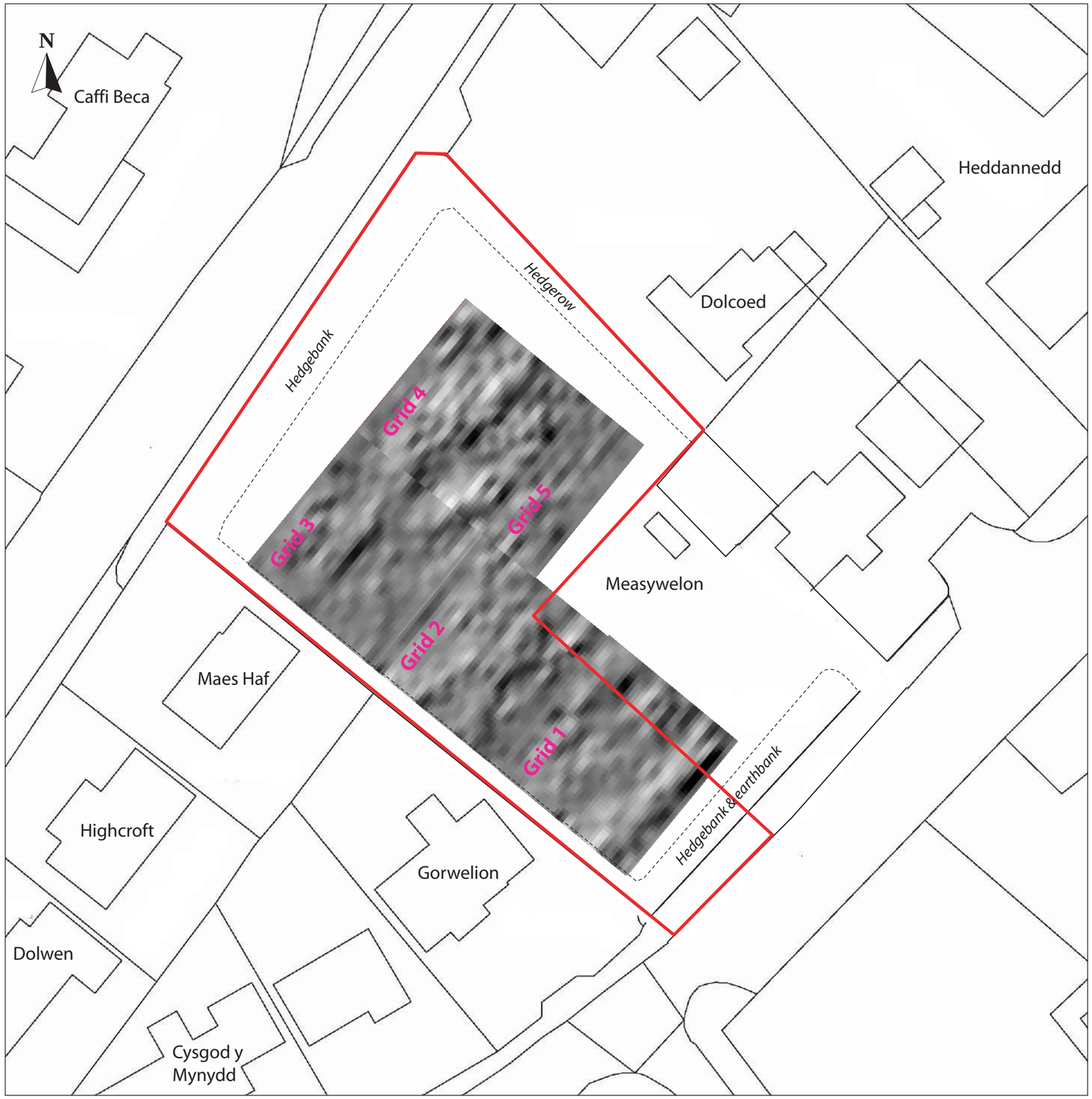
Scale

0 1 10 Meter

Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire.	
Date: 15th August 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3): 1:100
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**

Figure 13.

Site Plan showing Resistivity Results - Colour



Legend

Boundary of Proposed Develoment

Scale

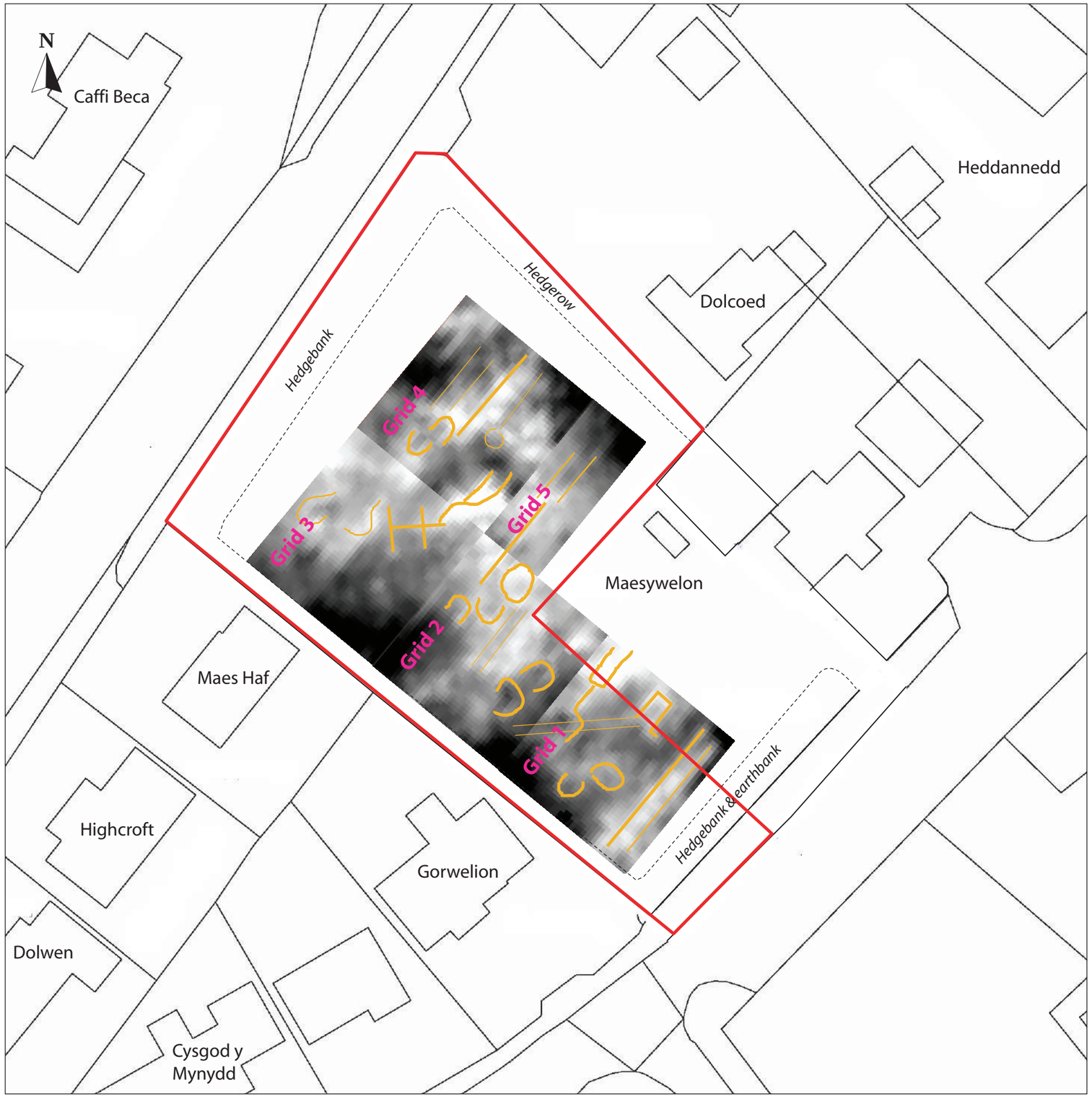
0 1 10 Meter

Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire.	
Date: 15th August 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3): 1:100
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**

Figure 14.

Site Plan showing Resistivity Results - Relief Plot

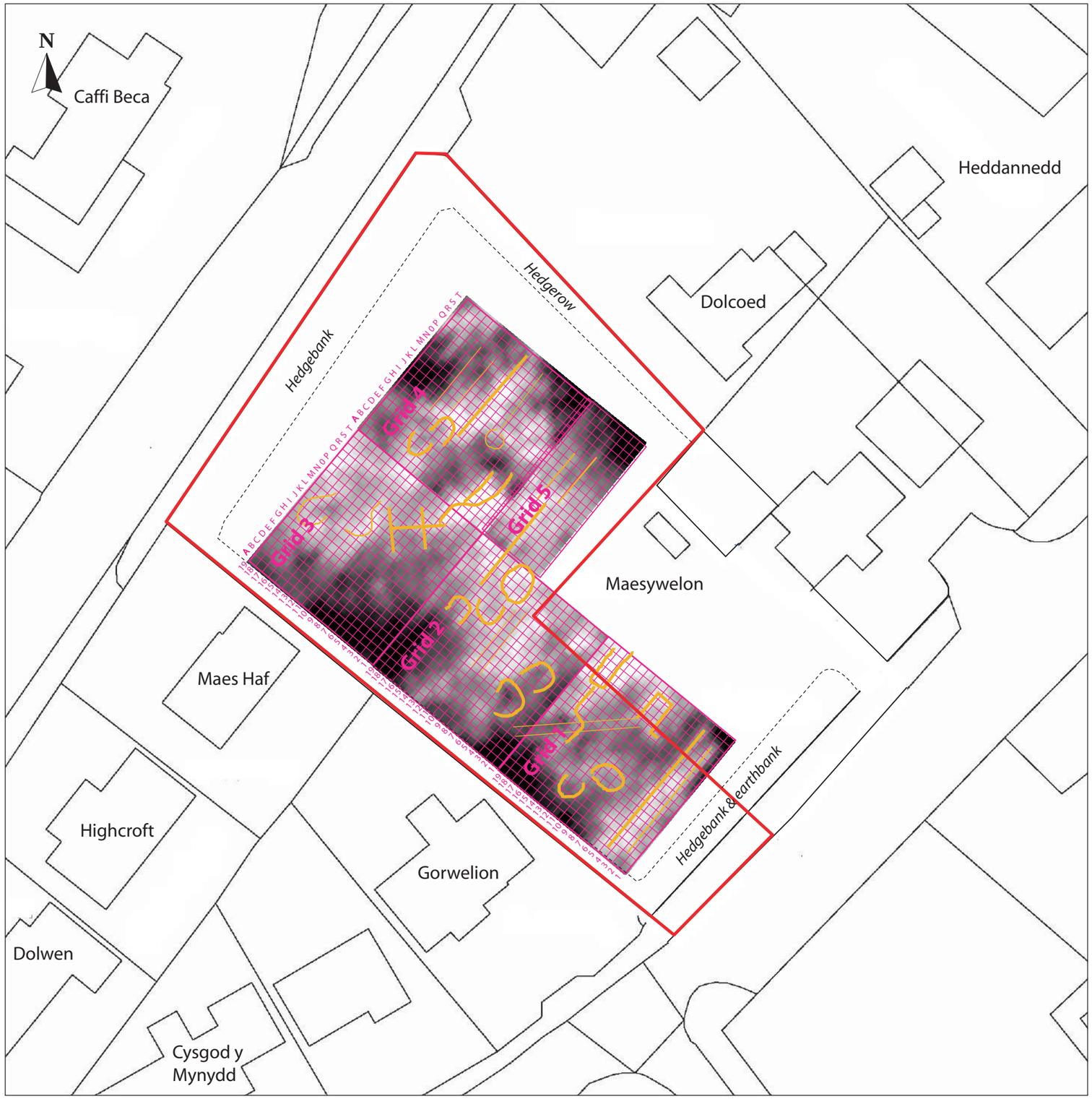
HRS



Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire.	
Date: 15th August 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3)**:** 1:100
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**

Figure 15.

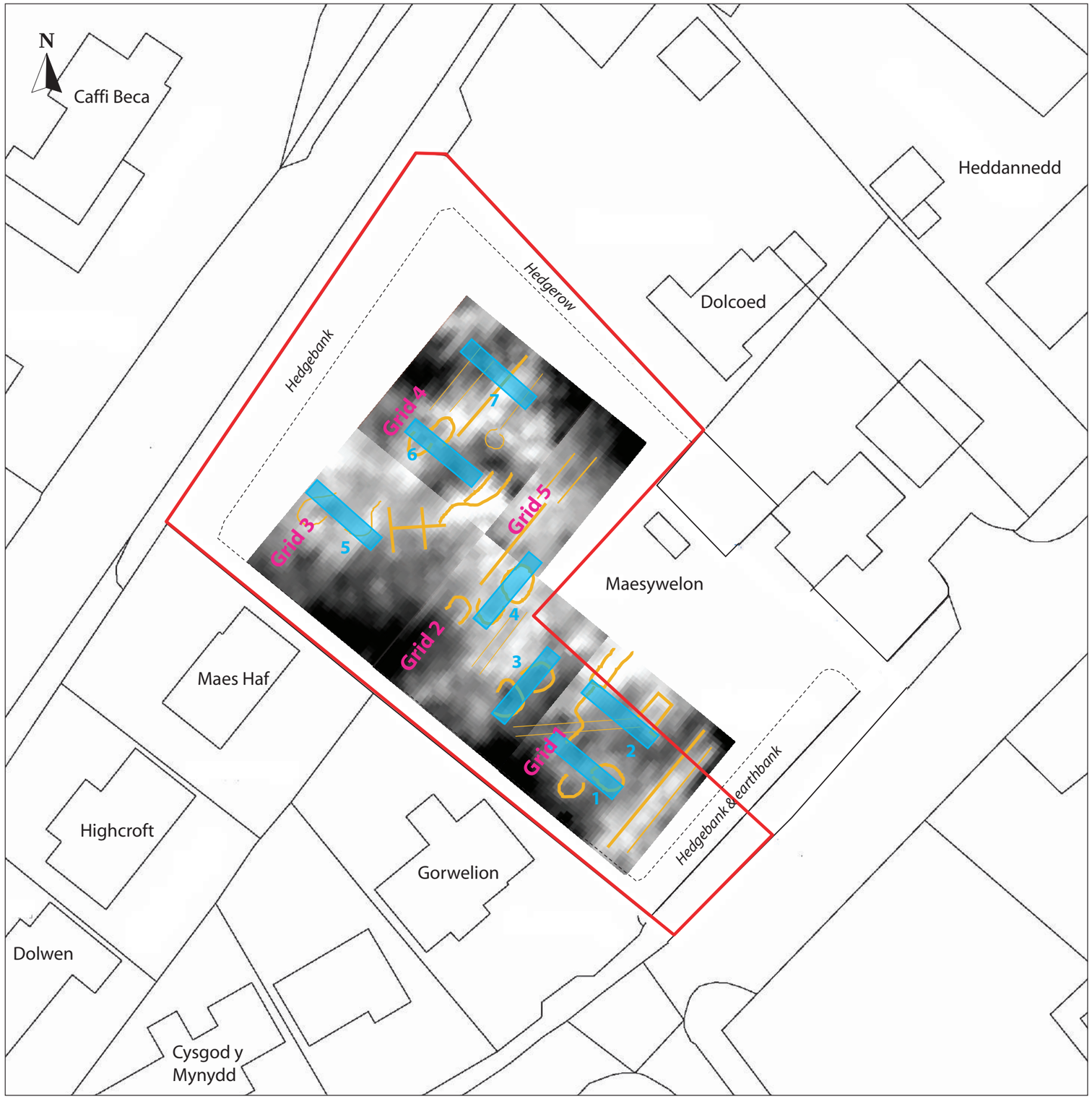
Site Plan showing Interpretation of Resistivity Results overlying Greyscale plot.



Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire.		
Date: 15th August 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3): 1:100	
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 15 (ii).

Site Plan showing Interpretation of Resistivity Results overlying Greyscale plot and Index Grid.



Project Title: Parc Dolgoed, Efailwen, Carmarthenshire.		
Date: 15th August 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3)**:** 1:100	
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 16.

Proposed position of Evaluation Trenches overlying interpreted resistivity results,

APPENDIX II:
Photo plates

Plate 01. Land adjacent to Parc Dolcoed, Efailwen - View of proposed development area from public road. Looking NW. (Google Street View)

Plate 02. Land adjacent to Parc Dolcoed, Efailwen - View of proposed development area. Looking NW.

Project Title: Land adjacent to Parc Dolcoed, Efailwen		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 9th August 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	01 - 02	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		

Plate 03. Land adjacent to Parc Dolcoed, Efailwen - View of proposed development area. Looking NW from field entrance gate.

Plate 04. Land adjacent to Parc Dolcoed, Efailwen - View of proposed development area. Looking S.

Project Title: Land adjacent to Parc Dolcoed, Efailwen		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 9th August 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	03 - 04	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		

Plate 05. Land adjacent to Parc Dolcoed, Efailwen - View of proposed development area. Looking SE.

Plate 06. Land adjacent to Parc Dolcoed, Efailwen - View of proposed development area. Looking ESE.

Project Title: Land adjacent to Parc Dolcoed, Efailwen		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 9th August 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	05 - 06	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		

Plate 07. Land adjacent to Parc Dolcoed, Efailwen - Working shot during laying out of survey grid. Looking NE.

Plate 08. Land adjacent to Parc Dolcoed, Efailwen - Working shot during laying out of survey grid. Looking NE.

Project Title: Land adjacent to Parc Dolcoed, Efailwen		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 9th August 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	07 - 08	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		

APPENDIX III:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Land adjacent to Dolcoed, Efailwen, Clyderwen, Carmarthenshire

ARCHIVE DESTINATION - RCAHMW

Site Name:	Land adjacent to Dolcoed, Efailwen, Clyderwen, Carmarthenshire
Site Code:	Ef/2024/GeoPhys
NPRN:	-
PRN:	
SAM No.	-
Listed Builing:	-
Other Ref No.	HRSW Rpt No. 289
NGR:	SN 13578 25435
Site Type:	Unknown
Project Type:	Geo-Physical Survey
Project Manager:	Richard Scott Jones
Project Date(s):	August 2024
Categories Present:	None
Location of Original Archive:	RCAHMW
Location of Duplicate Archive:	Heneb (Dyfed Archaeology)
Number of Find Boxes:	N/A
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Ref:	N/A
Copyright:	HRS Wales
Restrictions to Access:	None

Egwyl, Llwyn-y-groes, Tregaron, Ceredigion SY25 6QE

Tel: 01570 493759 Fax: 08712 428171 E-mail: richard@hrswales.co.uk