

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A WIND TURBINE ON
LAND NORTH OF BLAENPANT,
CWMBACH, WHITLAND, SA34 0DU**



Report by: Trysor

For: Stephan Thomas

July 2023



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FOR A WIND TURBINE ON
LAND NORTH OF BLAENPANT,
CWMBACH, WHITLAND, SA34 0DU**

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2023/896
DAT HER Event Record PRN 126567

For: Stephan Thomas

July 2023

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Cover photograph: Looking north from the location of the proposed turbine towards the northern boundary of the field. Crug Elwin round barrow lies 240 metres to the north on a improved fragment of common land.

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2023/896
EVENT RECORD HER PRN – DAT 126567

DYDDIAD 19^{eg} Mis Gorffennaf 2023 **DATE** 19th July 2023

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

JENNY HALL MCIfA

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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DAT	Dyfed Archaeological Trust
HER	Historic Environment Record
ID Number	A unique number used within this report to identify historic assets. Cross-references to other numbers such as PRNs, NPRNs and Designations are given in a site gazetteer in the Appendices.
NPRN	National Primary Record Number in National Monument Record held by the RCAHMW
PRN	Primary Record Number in regional HER held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 126567
Name	BLAENPANT, CWMBACH 2023 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SN2350228623
Easting	223502
Northing	228623
Summary (English)	In June and July 2021 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed single turbine at SN2350228623 on land at Blaenpant, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire, SA34 0DU. © Trysor 2023
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Ym mis Mehefin a mis Gorffennaf 2021 cynhaliodd Trysor asesiad desg ar gyfer tyrbin sengl arfaethedig yn SN2350228623 ar dir ym Mlaenpant, Cwm-bach, Sir Gaerfyrddin, SA34 0DU © Trysor 2023
Description	In June and July 2021 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed single turbine at SN2350228623 on land at Blaenpant, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire, SA34 0DU. © Trysor 2023
Sources	Trysor, 2023, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Wind Turbine on Land North of Blaenpant, Cwmbach, Whitland, SA34 0DU.</i>
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Historic Asset Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 126570
Name	BLAENPANT
Type	TRACKWAY
NGR	SN2355328612
Easting	223553
Northing	228612
Summary (English)	Three, roughly parallel, linear features can be seen running north-south on 1-metre resolution LiDAR. They run under the field boundaries and converge to the north on the remaining fragment of common land to become one feature. They could be erosion drainage features but they continue down slopes in two opposing directions which suggests they are a trackway, braided in places, that was in existence before the field system was created before 1810. © Trysor 2023
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Gellir gweld tair nodwedd linellol, sy'n fras gyfochrog, yn rhedeg o'r gogledd i'r de ar LiDAR cydraniad 1 metr. Maent yn rhedeg o dan ffiniau'r caeau ac yn cydgyfarfod i'r gogledd ar y darn o dir comin sy'n weddill i ddod yn un nodwedd. Gallent fod yn nodweddion draenio erydiad ond maent yn parhau i lawr llethrau i ddau gyfeiriad croes sy'n awgrymu eu bod yn llwybr, wedi'i blethu mewn mannau, a oedd yn bodoli cyn creu'r system gaeau cyn 1810. © Trysor 2023
Description	Three, roughly parallel, linear features can be seen running north-south on 1-metre resolution LiDAR. They run under the field boundaries and converge to the north on the remaining fragment of common land to become one feature. They could be erosion drainage features but they continue down slopes in two opposing directions which suggests they are a trackway, braided in places, that was in existence before the field system was created before 1810. © Trysor 2023
Sources	Trysor, 2023, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Wind Turbine on Land North of Blaenpant, Cwmbach, Whitland, SA34 0DU</i> .
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Contents

1. Summary	1
2. Copyright	1
3. Introduction	2
4. The Development	5
5. Methodology	5
6. The Development Site	7
7. Archaeological Overview	8
8. Historical Overview	10
9. Data Collation	12
10. Assessment of Significance	13
11. Assessment of Impact	17
12. Conclusion	23
13. Reporting	24
14. References	24
15. Reliability and limitations of sources	25
Appendix A: Gazetteer of historic assets within 1 kilometre	32
Appendix B: Photographs	103
Appendix C: Setting Assessment – Crug Elwin round barrow	113
Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation	124

1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine potential impacts on the historic environment from a proposed single turbine at approximately SN2350228623, at Blaenpant, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire, SA34 0DU.
- 1.2 A site visits was undertaken on 29th June 2023 by Trysor to examine the development site and its surroundings.
- 1.3 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2-kilometre in radius, focused on SN2350228623.
- 1.4 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record, HER Enquiry 1545, was consulted as well as data online from RCAHMW and Cadw. Historical mapping was consulted as well as aerial photographs, LiDAR, Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and landscape analysis from a previous planning application in the same location.
- 1.5 There are three Scheduled Monuments within a 2-kilometre metre radius of the development with the potential to be intervisible. One, Castell Bach, CM129, ID Number 129, lies within woodland and would have no possible view. Another, Maen Gwyn Hir standing stone, CM094, ID Number 1, lies within a garden on the edge of the ZTV view and buildings block the view to the turbine. The other site, Crug Elwin round barrow, CM130, ID Number 4, lies on improved common 240 metres to the north of the turbine. It would be visible in some views of the round barrow but the impact on key views is low. The overall impact on setting is assessed as Low. No mitigation is suggested as it would introduce yet more change in this case.
- 1.6 There are two Listed Buildings within a 2-kilometre radius of the development but tree cover blocks views to the turbine.
- 1.7 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, World Heritage Sites or Conservation Areas within the 2-kilometre radius of the development.
- 1.8 The only direct impact is on a possible former trackway, ID Number 69, predating the enclosure of the former common had been identified from LiDAR data. The access track would cut across this and a watching brief maybe considered.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

- 3.1 Stephan Thomas of Blaenpant, Cwmbach, Whitland, Carmarthen, SA34 0DU has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of designated historic assets, for a proposed wind turbine on land north of Blaenpant, Cwmbach, Whitland, SA34 0DU at SN2350228623, see Figure 1.
- 3.2 A previous planning application, W/32671 (Carmarthenshire), was approved on appeal in March 2017 but the timeframe for implementation of that permission has now passed. The client wishes to renew the planning permission and this report is part of the documentation for a new application.
- 3.2.1 A desk-based archaeological appraisal was submitted in 2015 with the previous application (Trysor, 2015) but a new desk-based assessment was required to take account of changes in legislation, guidance and HER data.
- 3.3 Cadw commented on the desk-based appraisal in 2015 and stated:

The historic environment appraisal identified that the turbine will be visible from the designated monuments above, but apart from CM094 there would be no impact on their setting. Cadw concur with this assessment.

In regard to CM094 Maen Gwyn Hir, which is a Bronze Age Round Barrow, the appraisal has identified that it is located on a false crest and the significant views to and from the monument are to the west and northwest, in particular to a group of, possibly contemporary, undesignated pond barrows. The turbine will not interfere in the significant views from the monument but will be in the periphery of views from the pond barrows to the designated monument. In the assessors opinion this will constitute a low impact on the setting of the monument. The assessors do not appear to have considered that in the view of the monument from the north, the turbine (at least the hub and blades) will be clearly visible in the background. Whilst there is currently no public access to this view this impact should still be considered in the assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the monument.

Consequently, in Cadw's opinion the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the monument will be higher than assessed in the historic environment appraisal and constitute a moderate adverse impact, but this will not be significant.
Cadw, 2015

- 3.3.1 There is a typing error in the Cadw response and the it is CM130 Crug Elwin round barrow they were commenting on not CM094 Maen Gwyn Hir standing stone. The response was written before the Cadw published guidance on setting in 2017.
- 3.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020). The WSI approved by the Archaeological Planning Manager at Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

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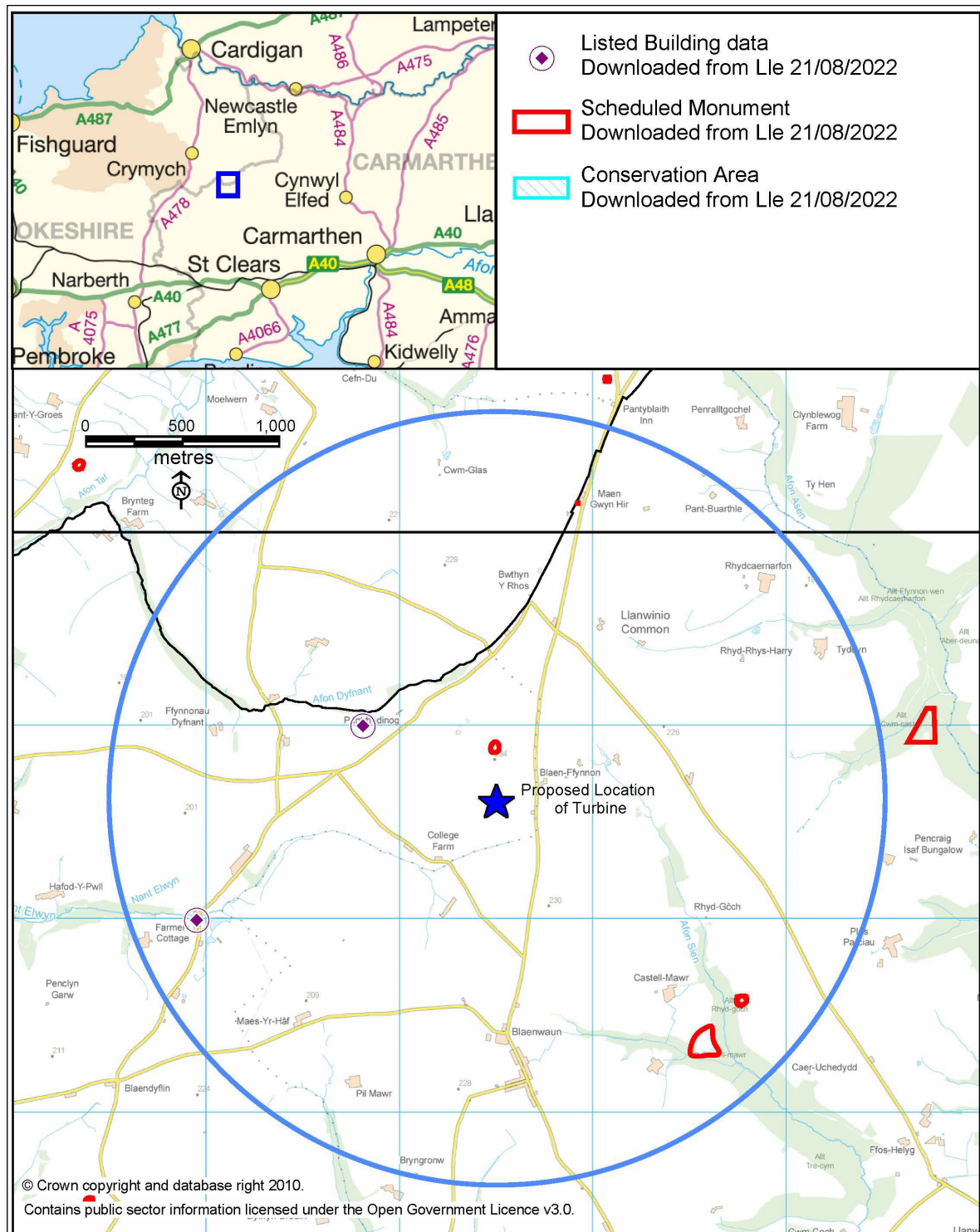


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the agreed 2-kilometre radius assessment area

4. The development

- 4.1 The planning application is for a single turbine centred at SN2350228623. The height of the proposed turbine has yet to be confirmed, but a maximum height of 63.5 metres was used to determine impacts. It will stand in a pasture field to the west of the road from Blaenwaun to Tegryn, Carmarthenshire. Access will be from this road, through an existing access to Blaenpant itself and a new track to the turbine created from there.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment has considered known historic assets within a 2-kilometre radius circle centred on SN2350228623. This was the area agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation, see Appendix D and Figure 1. The turbine height is likely to be under 50 metres high, but the assessment has considered the impact from a turbine of up to 63.5 metres.
- 5.1.1 Three Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) were used, one for a turbine 46 metres high and one for a turbine 63.5 metres high. There was little difference over most of the area between the two and the default ZTV used was the 63.5 metre one. Another ZTV for Crug Elwin round barrow, from a viewpoint 2 metres above ground level was also used.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment process has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area, and to assess any direct or indirect impacts. Historic assets have been given a project ID number for the purposes of this report; other reference numbers are cross referenced in Appendix A.
- 5.3 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 2-kilometre radius assessment area, DAT HER Enquiry Number 1545.
- 5.4 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19th century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and parish tithe maps.
- 5.5 Field visits were made by Trysor to the proposed location of the development, and the surrounding area, on 29th June, 2023. Visible archaeological features within the area that would be directly affected by the development were searched for, and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.6 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2005, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2018 and 2021, were used to inform the assessment. LiDAR data of 1 metre resolution was used, available from DataMapWales.

- 5.7 Public rights of way on the Carmarthenshire council website and Open Access data from DataMapWales was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2021 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.9 The final dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the historic assets within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 2-kilometre radius dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity, and Potential¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e., Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 6. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A.
- 5.10.1 Historic assets of minor importance were only assessed for direct impact. Records for historic assets where a physical presence on which there could be an impact was not identifiable were removed from the dataset.
- 5.11 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Levels of impact are recorded using the terms None, Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High. An impact can be negative or positive. Where impacts have approximately equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used.

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment, 2017, p. 34-35.

² Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The development site is centred on SN2350228623 on a moderate south-facing slope at approximately 227 metres above sea level, looking south over a dry valley at the head of the Nant Elwyn. The long-range views from ground level are to the southeast through to the southwest.
- 6.1.1 The Dyffryn Brodyn windfarm lies 2 kilometres to the southwest and there is a single 77 metres high turbine 775 metres to the southeast.
- 6.2 The geology of the development area comprises of sedimentary rocks of the Ordovician Period dating to between 449 million and 443.8 million years ago. The Nantmel Mudstones Formation formed in deep seas. No information is supplied about overlying superficial geology on the British Geological Survey website.
- 6.2.2 The soils here are categorised as *freely draining acid loamy soils over rock* on the LandIS soil map (Cranfield University, 2019). Soils of this type are of low fertility and characteristic of steep acid upland pastures dry heath and moorland, which are often areas of rough pasture.

7. Archaeological Overview

7.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC). There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded within a 2-kilometre radius of the proposed turbine site.

7.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4,000BC – 1,500BC). There is no evidence of Neolithic activity within a 2-kilometre radius of the proposed turbine site.

7.2.1 There are several sites recorded within a 2-kilometre radius of the development site which indicates Bronze Age activity in the area. They are all located along the high ground to the north of the turbine site, overlooking the Tâf valley to the west. The most prominent of these is the Crug Elwyn round barrow (CM130, ID number 4) which stands on common land to the north of the proposed turbine site. Round barrows are earthwork mounds which would have been created over a single cremation burial. The cremated remains are usually buried in a funerary urn, placed in a stone-lined cist beneath the mound. A short distance downslope to the west of the barrow is a group of three circular embanked hollows which are thought to be Bronze Age pond barrows (ID numbers 7, 8 and 9). A further two pond barrows lie to the north of Crug Elwyn (ID numbers 2 and 3). One of these has been excavated by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in recent times, but no evidence of burial or ritual activity was found. Just to the north of these is a scheduled standing stone at Maen Gwyn Hir (SM Number CM094, ID Number 1).

7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1,500 BC – AD43). There are no sites or finds of later Bronze Age date within a 2-kilometre radius of the turbine site. There is only one Iron Age site within the 2-kilometre radius of the proposed turbine, namely the Castell Mawr promontory fort (CM131), which lies in an area to the southeast which is not intervisible with the turbine.

7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410). There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Roman period within a 2-kilometre radius of the proposed turbine.

7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100). There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Early Medieval period within a 2-kilometre radius of the proposed turbine.

7.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539). There are a small number of important sites associated with the Medieval period within a 2-kilometre radius of the proposed turbine. These include the site of a holy well known as Ffynnon Frynach (ID number 6), which would seem to be

associated with the medieval cult of St. Brynach, focused on Llanfyrnach church. Two medieval mottes or castle mounds, both scheduled ancient monuments, are found to the southeast of the turbine site. Castell Bach (ID number 5) and Castell Mawr (CM131) stand on opposite sides of a deep valley and are reminders of the military campaigns of the 12th and 13th centuries when Welsh princes and Marcher Lords contested for control of southwest Wales.

7.7 Post Medieval & Industrial (AD1539 – present day). Most of the sites recorded within a 2-kilometre radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. They include a number of dwellings, cottages, wells and nonconformist chapels including two Listed Buildings Farmers, ID number 37, and Dandderwen, ID Number 38, both post-medieval cottages. These reflect the effect that agricultural and social change in the period had on the local landscape, which was significantly changed by the enclosure and settlement of large areas of traditional common land on Mynydd Llanfyrnach and Rhos Llanwinio from the late 18th century onwards, creating much of the landscape we see today.

8. Historical Overview

8.1 The Ordnance Survey's 1810 Cardigan sheet of the Original Surveyors Drawings and the 1819 1" to 1 mile map both show that the land at the proposed location for the turbine had been enclosed by the early 19th century. Immediately to the north was Llanwinio Common, which still survived as open moorland at that time, most of which was enclosed and turned into productive farmland by the 19th century. Only a small parcel of common now remains at Rhos Elwyn, just to the northwest of the turbine site. The rectilinear field system within which the turbine would stand is clearly the product of post-medieval enclosure, but it had been undertaken by the time of the 1810 OS Surveyors' Drawings and is presumed to be late 18th or early 19th century in date.

8.2 On tithe survey of 1843, the land was again shown as being enclosed, see Figure 2. The proposed turbine would stand in land parcel 569, which was named *Park sgwar* 1850. It was part of the small holding of Blaenpant which was only 34 acres in extent, occupied by a John Thomas and owned by a John Beynon of Ffynnonwen.

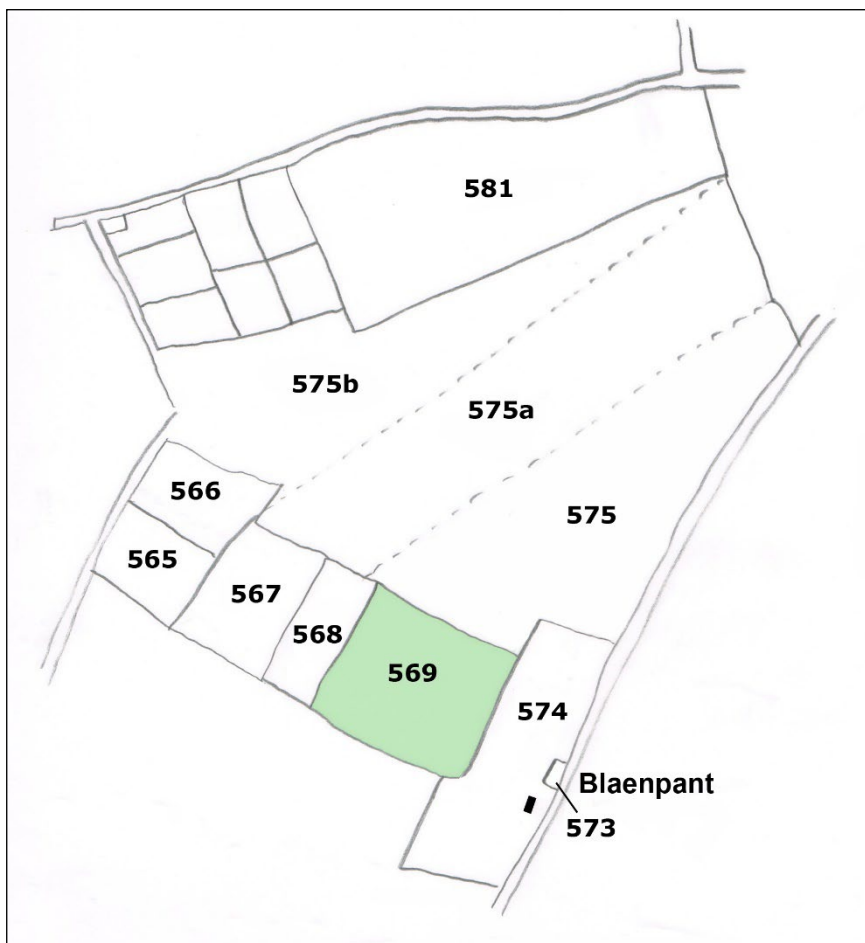


Figure 2: Land parcel 569 as shown on the tithe map for the Chapelry of Eglywsfair a Churig, part of Henllan Amgoed parish, 1843. Land parcel 575 was unenclosed common

- 8.3 The 1890 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows that the tithe parcel 569 had been sub-divided into four field parcels. These four fields are shown on OS maps until the early 21st century when the fields were combined.
- 8.4 By the early 21st century, aerial photographs show that the four fields which had created out of tithe parcel 569 had again been united into a single, large field. The field parcel numbered 568 on the tithe map (named then as *Llanfain*) has also been united into this large, modern field.
- 8.5 The 1 metre LiDAR data for Wales available from DataMapWales shows a possible former trackway predating the field enclosures running north to south to the east of the round barrow, ID Number 69, see Figure 3.

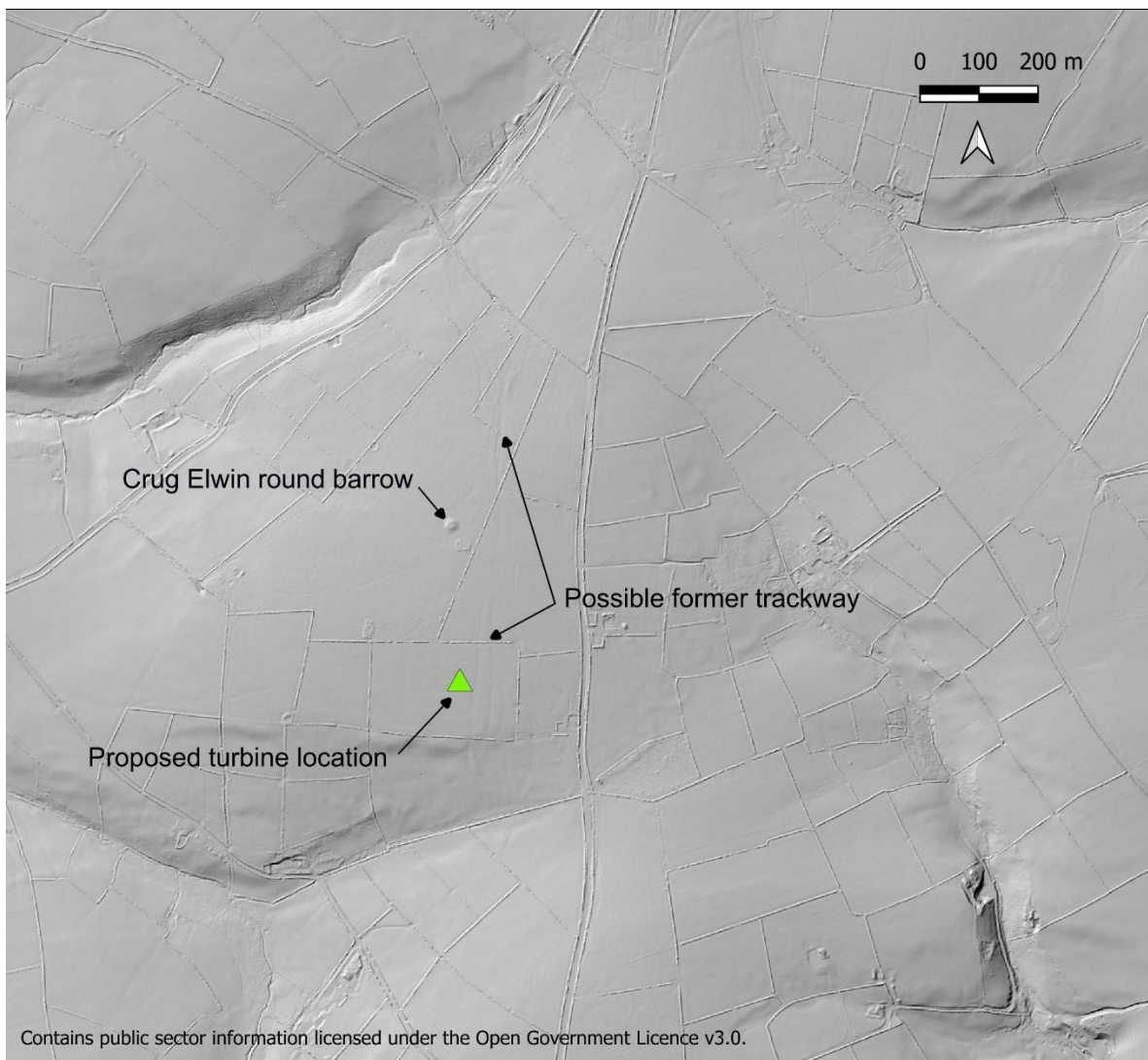


Figure 3: 1 metre LiDAR data which clearly shows the round barrow, ID Number 4, on the improved common and the linear lines of a possible former trackway, ID Number 69.

9. Data Collation

9.1 The HER enquiry for the 2-kilometre radius assessment area yielded 107 records for historic assets as a mixture of point data and polygons.

71 – point data

32 – polygon data

4 – line data

9.1.1 There were no recorded historic assets in the proposed development area.

9.2 After the walkover survey visit, the historic map search, and the assessment of all readily available data the final dataset for the 2-kilometre radius assessment area contained 69 records for historic assets of which one is in the development area.

9.2.1 In total 39 records were removed from the initial dataset; 33 from the point data, 5 from the polygon data and 1 from the line data. These were

- Thirteen records were not intervisible with a turbine of 63.5 metres.
- Ten records for place-names where no historic asset on which there could be an impact assessed.
- Seven records were considered under another historic asset, e.g., individual farm buildings considered the farmstead
- Three records were mislocated and either the location could not be ascertained or lay outside the assessment area
- Two records were duplicates of another record
- Two no longer exist and there was some confusion over what had been recorded
- One record was DELETED within the HER
- One was for Common Land

9.2.2 One new record was created, ID Number 69, for a possible former trackway predating the land enclosure identified from LiDAR data.

10. Assessment of Significance

10.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and its importance scored in accordance with the glossary for Importance (Significance) categories for Wales i.e., International, National, Regional, Local, Minor, Not Recorded and Site Requiring Further Investigation (Unknown)³. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A and Figure 4 but Table 1 below summarises the assessed significance.

10.2 Within the 69 records in the final dataset for the 2-kilometre assessment area there were three Scheduled Monuments, two Listed Buildings but no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. No other historic assets were assessed as being of National importance. Three potential pond barrows were of Unknown Importance. No historic assets were assessed as being Regionally Important.

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Importance	Designation Status
1	MAENGWYN-HIR	STANDING STONE	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
4	CRUGELWIN	ROUND BARROW	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
5	CASTELL BACH	MOTTE	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
37	FARMERS	HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
38	DANDDERWEN	COTTAGE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
12	CAPEL RHYD-PARC	CHAPEL	Locally Important	
14	MORIAH CHAPEL; RHYDYPARC CHAPEL	CHAPEL	Locally Important	
16	PANT Y MAEN	COTTAGE	Locally Important	
23	WHITE LION	PUBLIC HOUSE	Locally Important	
27	MAEN-GWYN-HIR VILLA	COTTAGE	Locally Important	
29	TYDDYN	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
39	CROSSROAD COTTAGES TO BLAEN-DYFNANT	TOLL ROAD	Locally Important	
40	BLAENPANT/BLAE NDYFLIN TO BWTHYN Y RHOS	TOLL ROAD	Locally Important	

³ The glossary gives letter codes but in order to improve readability, the definition of each level of importance is given not the code, <https://heritagedata.org/live/schemes/14/concepts/508305.html>

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Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Importance	Designation Status
41	EFAILWEN TO BLAENWAUN	TOLL ROAD	Locally Important	
42	LLANBOIDY TO BLAENWAUN	TOLL ROAD	Locally Important	
43	RHYD-RHYS-HARRY	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
44	RHYD-CARNARVON	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
46	BLAEN-PANT	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
47	GLAN-RHYD	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
49	ELWYN	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
50	FFYNNON-WEN	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
52	ANFODD	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
53	BLAEN WAUN	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
54	WAUN-FAWR FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
55	CASTELL-MAWR	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
56	RHYD-GOCH	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
57	BLAEN-FFYNNON	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
58	PWLL-Y-RHEDYN	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
59	RHYD-FAWR	COTTAGE	Locally Important	
60	PASS-BY	COTTAGE	Locally Important	
61	BLAEN-DYFNANT	COTTAGE	Locally Important	
62	FFYNNON-LAS	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
63	RHYD-Y-PARC	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
64	FFYNNON-LAS-ISAF	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
65	TY-NEWYDD	FARMSTEAD? ;COTTAGE?	Locally Important	
66	TREFAWR	HOLLOW WAY	Locally Important	
6	FFYNNON FYRNACH	HOLY WELL	Minor Importance	
10	BRYNGWYDDEL	QUARRY	Minor Importance	
11	BLAEN-FFYNNON	WELL	Minor Importance	
13	FFYNNON-LAS-ISAF	WELL	Minor Importance	
15	BLAENWAUN	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Minor Importance	
17	PANT Y BUGAIL	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
18	IET-WEN	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
19	PIL BACH	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
20	PLAS IET	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
21	PANT Y GOG	FARMSTEAD	Minor Importance	
22	CARREG WEN	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
24	FRON-HAUL	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
25	PANT-RHEDYNOG	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	

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Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Importance	Designation Status
26	LIGHT	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
28	MAEN-GWYN-HIR VILLA	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
30	RHOS PANT	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
31	WAUN FAWR	LEAT	Minor Importance	
32	WAUN FAWR	STILE	Minor Importance	
33	WAUN FAWR	DWELLING	Minor Importance	
34	WAUN FAWR	SPRING;WEL L?	Minor Importance	
35	PEN-FEIDR	DWELLING?	Minor Importance	
36	BRYNHYFRYD	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
45	LLAIN	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
48	WYRFIL-ISAF	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
51	MAES-YR-HAF	FARMSTEAD	Minor Importance	
67	TREFAWR	FIELD BOUNDARY	Minor Importance	
68	TREFAWR	FIELD BOUNDARY	Minor Importance	
2	BLAEN-GORS	POND BARROW	Unknown	
3	BLAEN GORS	POND BARROW	Unknown	
7	BLAEN FFYNNON	POND BARROW	Unknown	
8	BLAEN FFYNNON	POND BARROW	Unknown	
9	BLAEN FFYNNON	POND BARROW	Unknown	
69	LLANWINIO COMMON	TRACKWAY?	Unknown	

Table 1: Assessed importance of historic assets within the final dataset for the 2-kilometre assessment area

11. Assessment of Impact

11.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taking into account the significance and importance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. An impact could be Negative or Positive and where impacts have equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used. A full table is found in Appendix A but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
69	LLANWINIO COMMON	TRACKWAY?	Low	Low	Very Low	None
4	CRUGELWIN	ROUND BARROW	None	Low	Low	None
7	BLAEN FFYNNON	POND BARROW	None	Low	Low	None
8	BLAEN FFYNNON	POND BARROW	None	Low	Low	None
9	BLAEN FFYNNON	POND BARROW	None	Low	Low	None
46	BLAEN-PANT	FARMSTEAD	None	Low	Low	None
2	BLAEN-GORS	POND BARROW	None	Very Low	Very Low	None
3	BLAEN GORS	POND BARROW	None	Very Low	Very Low	None
14	MORIAH CHAPEL; RHYDYPARC CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None	Very Low	None	None
44	RHYD-CARNARVON	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None	None
52	ANFODD	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None	None
1	MAENGWYN-HIR	STANDING STONE	None	None	None	None
5	CASTELL BACH	MOTTE	None	None	None	None
6	FFYNNON FYRNACH	HOLY WELL	None	None	None	None
10	BRYNGWYDDEL	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
11	BLAEN-FFYNNON	WELL	None	None	None	None
12	CAPEL RHYD-PARC	CHAPEL	None	None	None	None
13	FFYNNON-LAS-ISAF	WELL	None	None	None	None
15	BLAENWAUN	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	None	None	None	None
16	PANT Y MAEN	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
17	PANT Y BUGAIL	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
18	IET-WEN	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
19	PIL BACH	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
20	PLAS IET	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
21	PANT Y GOG	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
22	CARREG WEN	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
23	WHITE LION	PUBLIC HOUSE	None	None	None	None
24	FRON-HAUL	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
25	PANT-RHEDYNOG	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
26	LIGHT	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
For a Wind Turbine on Land North of Blaenpant,
Cwmbach, Whitland, SA34 0DU*

27	MAEN-GWYN-HIR VILLA	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
28	MAEN-GWYN-HIR VILLA	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
29	TYDDYN	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
30	RHOS PANT	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
31	WAUN FAWR	LEAT	None	None	None	None
32	WAUN FAWR	STILE	None	None	None	None
33	WAUN FAWR	DWELLING	None	None	None	None
34	WAUN FAWR	SPRING;WELL?	None	None	None	None
35	PEN-FEIDR	DWELLING?	None	None	None	None
36	BRYNHYFRYD	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
37	FARMERS	HOUSE	None	None	None	None
38	DANDDERWEN	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
39	CROSSROAD COTTAGES TO BLAEN- DYFNANT	TOLL ROAD	None	None	None	None
40	BLAENPANT/BL AENDYFLIN TO BWTHYN Y RHOS	TOLL ROAD	None	None	None	None
41	EFAILWEN TO BLAENWAUN	TOLL ROAD	None	None	None	None
42	LLANBOIDY TO BLAENWAUN	TOLL ROAD	None	None	None	None
43	RHYD-RHYS- HARRY	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
45	LLAIN	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
47	GLAN-RHYD	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
48	WYRFIL-ISAF	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
49	ELWYN	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
50	FFYNNON-WEN	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
51	MAES-YR-HAF	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
53	BLAEN WAUN	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
54	WAUN-FAWR FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
55	CASTELL-MAWR	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
56	RHYD-GOCH	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
57	BLAEN- FFYNNON	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
58	PWLL-Y- RHEDYN	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
59	RHYD-FAWR	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
60	PASS-BY	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
61	BLAEN- DYFNANT	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
62	FFYNNON-LAS	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
63	RHYD-Y-PARC	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
64	FFYNNON-LAS- ISAF	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
65	TY-NEWYDD	FARMSTEAD?;COT TAGE?	None	None	None	None
66	TREFAWR	HOLLOW WAY	None	None	None	None
67	TREFAWR	FIELD BOUNDARY	None	None	None	None
68	TREFAWR	FIELD BOUNDARY	None	None	None	None

Table 2: Impact on historic assets within the final dataset for the 2-kilometre assessment area

11.2 As Table 2 shows, no recorded historic assets within the 2-kilometre assessment area would be exposed to significant impacts from the development.

11.2.1 Fifty-eight historic assets would be unaffected.

11.3 There are 3 Scheduled Monuments within the zone of theoretical visibility for 2-kilometre radius around the proposed turbine location area. There would be no impact on two of these as trees or buildings block view (ID Number 1 – CM094 and ID Number 5 – CM129). The third is the closest to the proposed turbine site (ID Number 4 – CM130 Crug Elwin Round Barrow) and there would be a Low Indirect impact and Low impact on setting.

11.3.1 This large round barrow is positioned just below the top of a west-facing slope. Based on the site visit it was clear the round barrow was not on the top of the ridge but slightly down to the west. The barrow faces the upper part of the Afon Dyfnant valley, which runs away to the main Tâf valley to the northwest. The barrow has been constructed in a "false-crest" position, just below the hill top, which make it more visible on the skyline when viewed from lower ground to the west and northwest. This is a relatively common setting for Bronze Age round barrows and cairns but in this case it does not lead to extensive views. It is also set back from the southern end of the broad ridge which means there are no views to and from the barrow beyond 150 metres from the east clockwise to the west. It would appear, therefore, that the essential setting of the barrow relates to the slopes to its western side and related features in that direction, which include three possible Bronze Age "pond barrows." The barrow is now located within a small parcel of common land, which is surrounded by improved pasture fields which were enclosed out of the common in the early 19th century. The proposed turbine would lie 240 metres to the south of the round barrow at 227 metres AOD, the barrow lies at 232 metres with a thick hedge in between the two. The upper parts of the proposed turbine would be visible to the south of the Crug Elwin round barrow. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of the barrow which relates to views to the west and northwest. It would also not impact on the relationship between the round barrow and the three "pond barrows" which lie downslope to the west.

11.4 There are two Listed Buildings within a 2-kilometre radius of the proposed development. There would not be any impacts on these as hedges, trees and scrub block views.

11.5 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 2-kilometre assessment area.

11.6 There are no World Heritage sites within the 2-kilometre assessment area.

11.7 The development would be within the TRELECH LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL42474), see Figure 10. This is an extensive area and is described as;

"Trelech is a very large area of hamlets and dispersed farms, including some large holdings, in a landscape of irregular fields. Fields become larger on higher ground to the north. Woodland on the steep, deeply incised valley sides is characteristic. There are a number of small wind farms and individual wind turbines within the aspect area. Most significant archaeological element(s): Extant buildings - churches, chapels, mills, etc, Iron Age forts, Small industrial sites"

11.8.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High, the justification for this is *"This area scores highly in most categories but its potential and rarity scores are moderate. It is a typical example of a Carmarthenshire agricultural landscape.* The development will not remove any defining features.

11.9 There are no Conservation Areas within the 2-kilometre study area.

11.10 No field boundaries will be removed as existing gaps will be used

11.11 There are no field names of archaeological significance at the development site. The site lies in a parcel called "Park scwar" on the parish tithe map.

11.12 The walkover survey did not record any evidence of unrecorded historic assets. Nothing can be seen on the aerial photographs consulted but on the LiDAR there are parallel lines running north to south across the eastern end of the field which could be natural erosion or the remains of former trackway, ID Number 69. The access track would cut across this and the turbine foundation might touch on its western side.

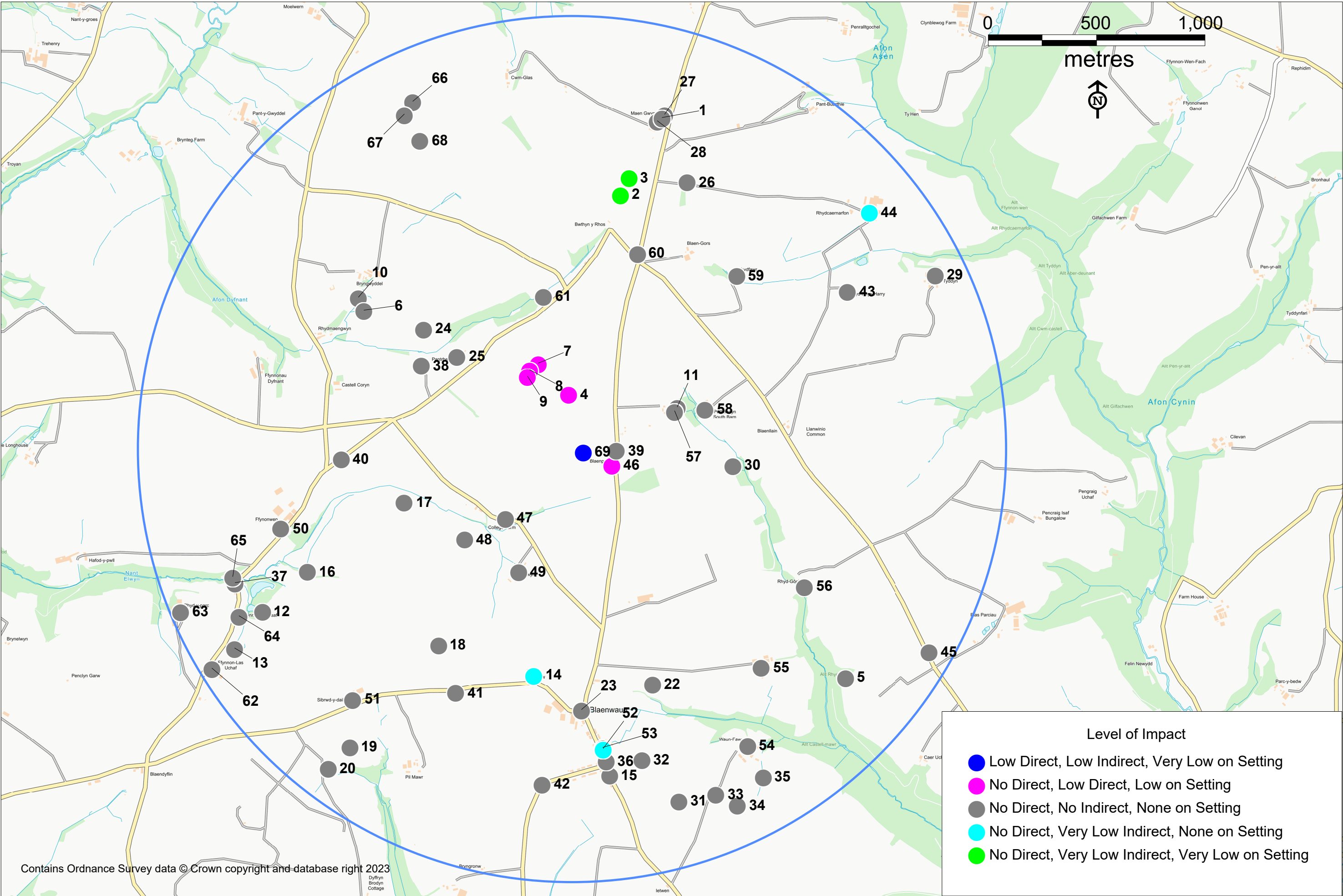


Figure 5: The 2-kilometre assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets, labelled with project ID number

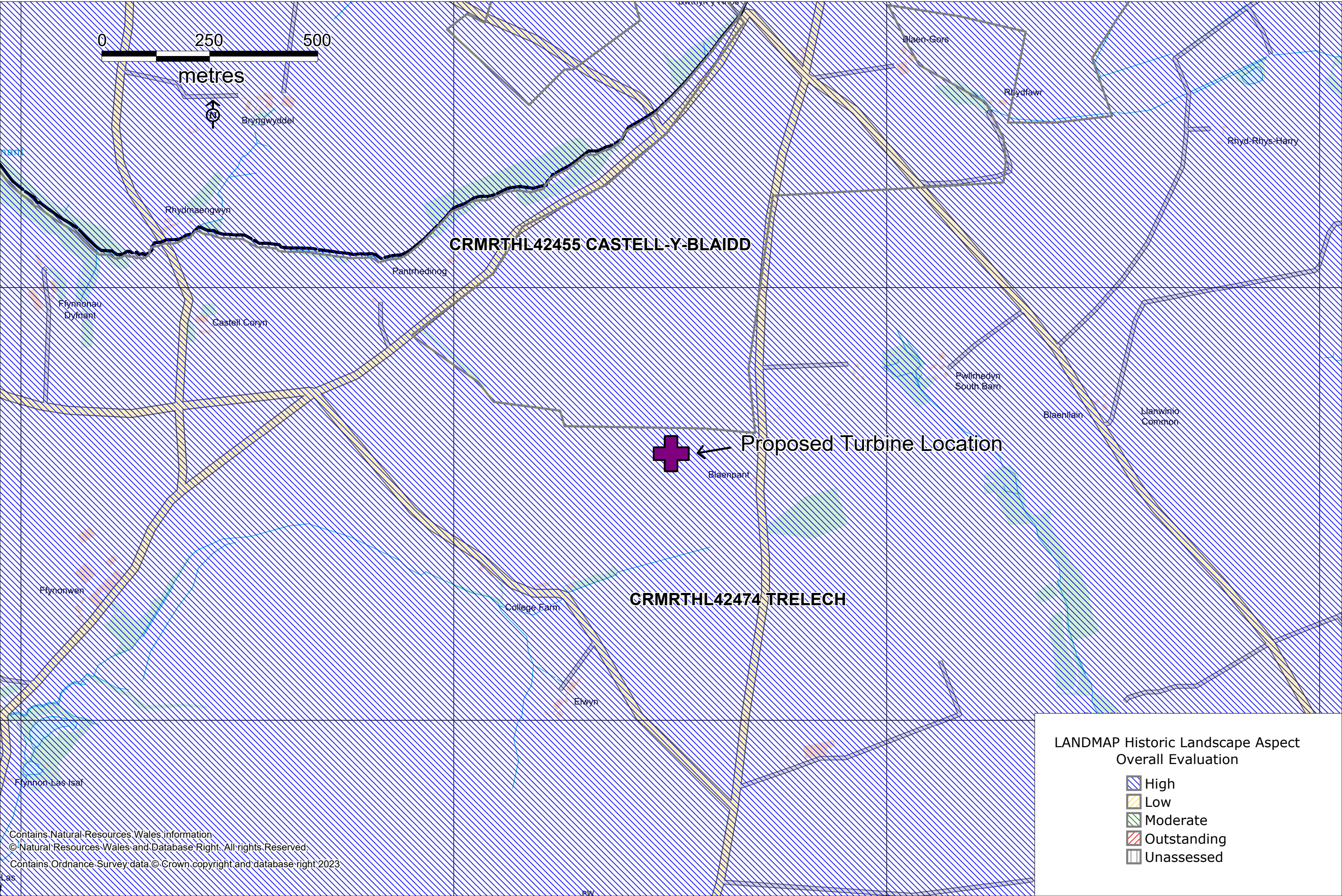


Figure 6: The 2-kilometre assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number and Name

12. Conclusion

12.1 This assessment shows that most of the recorded archaeology with the 2-kilometre assessment area relates to the later 18th/19th century when land was enclosed, farmsteads formed and sometimes grew and cottages for farmworkers were built. The only remaining portion of common land lies just to the north to the proposed turbine site. It has been improved in recent years and is now grassed pasture. The Bronze Age Crug Elwin round barrow, CM130, ID Number 4 lies on this remaining portion of common on the western edge of a broad ridge but set back from its southern edge.

12.1.1 There are Low impacts on the setting of the Crug Elwin round barrow from the development. It will be intervisible with the upper parts of the turbine. However, views to and from the round barrow from the east round clockwise to the west are no further than 150 metres. The turbine will appear as a new backdrop in more southerly views but will not impede understanding of the round barrow or block views to a particular location. Views from the round barrow to the west and northwest appear to be important from its false crest position, but these views are relatively limited and have no known focus. Views from the west and northwest are again limited and with trees in the landscape become fewer. The view from the northwest would see the round barrow against with the turbine in the backdrop, in front of the existing 77 metre turbine. Views to the north exist but not as far as the Maen Gwyn Hir standing stone. Northern views would include the turbine behind the round barrow, or to one side but at a distance. The significance of the round barrow would not be altered, the setting would include an additional element but the round barrow would still be understood in its location and possible relationship with other Bronze Age historic assets.

12.1.3 No mitigation is suggested. Planting would introduce another element into the landscape and alter the field pattern/boundaries and in this case would add to the impact not lessen it.

12.2 There are some Very Low- and Low-level indirect impacts on some historic assets of Local Importance but their significance is not altered and no mitigation is suggested.

12.3 LiDAR shows a possible former trackway, ID Number 69, predating the enclosure of the common. The access track and possibly the turbine foundations will directly impact on this potential feature. A watching brief on intrusive groundworks associated with the development may be considered as an appropriate mitigation.

13. Reporting

13.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client, National Monument Record and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

14. References

14.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1810, 2" to 1-mile Original Surveyors drawing, Cardigan, Carmarthenshire Sheet 185

Ordnance Survey, 1880, 1:10560, 1st edition

Parish tithe map, 1850, Llanwinio

Parish tithe map, 1843, Eglwys Fair a Churig

14.2 Web-based materials

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

14.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*

Cadw, 2017, *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

14.4 Unpublished sources

Cadw, 2015, *Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Planning Application No: W/32671, Proposed Development: Installation of 1 No 225kw Wind Turbine Location: Land at Blaenpant, Blaenwaun, Whitland, SA34 0DU*

Trysor, 2021, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Wind Turbine on Land North of Blaenpant, Cwmbach, Whitland, SA34 0DU*

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14.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 08/06/2023, DAT enquiry number 1545

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2022

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2022

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2022

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

15. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

15.1 In line with the requirements of the CifA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (CifA, 2020, Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.

15.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area.

15.2.1 The earliest map source was the 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum.

15.2.2 The Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850 and the Eglwys Fair a Churig parish tithe map of 1843 and their tithe apportionments a good resource, with field level mapping. The Eglwys Fair a Churig parish tithe map did not include land use.

15.3 The main source of existing data for the assessment was the Dyfed HER, supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Comments on the records are provided in Table 4 below but the inclusion of the farmsteads created several problems. Some of the farms identified were never more than cottages on larger holdings. The farm polygons didn't have correct NGRs – a default SV00000000 had been used and taken through to the online entries. One record was already recorded, one was incorrectly linked to a findspot record.

DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
1070	Maengwyn-hir	Standing Stone	Record created	
3923	Blaen-gors	Pond Barrow	Record created	
3924	Blaen Gors	Pond Barrow	Record created	
3928	Castell Mawr	Round Barrow	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine up to 63.5 metres high
3929	Castell Mawr	Round Barrow	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine up to 63.5 metres high
3931	Crugelwin	Round Barrow	Record created	
5072	Castell Mawr	Promontory Fort	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine up to 63.5 metres high
5074	Castell Bach	Motte	Record created	
5075	Ffynnon Fyrnach	Holy Well	Record created	
7720	White Stone	Earthwork;Unknown	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine up

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
For a Wind Turbine on Land North of Blaenpant,
Cwmbach, Whitland, SA34 0DU*

DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
				to 63.5 metres high
8049	Blaen Ffynnon	Pond Barrow	Record created	
8050	Blaen Ffynnon	Pond Barrow	Record created	
8051	Blaen Ffynnon	Pond Barrow	Record created	
10350	St Brynach Dedication	Deleted	No record created	A deleted record in HER
11702	Park Trench	Unknown	No record created	Place-name only
11703	Park Maen;rhyd- maen-gwyn	Standing Stone	No record created	Place-name only
11704	Park Carreg Wen	Standing Stone	No record created	Place-name only
11705	Park Berth Mawr	Unknown	No record created	Place-name only
11706	Park Crig R'adarn	Round Barrow	No record created	Place-name only
11712	Cwm Carreg Uchaf;cwm Carreg Isaf	Standing Stone	No record created	Place-name only
11953	Castell Mawr	Motte	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine up to 63.5 metres high
13782	Crug Glwyn	Common Land	No record created	Common land
15242		Quarry	Record created	
15249	Ffynnon-wen	Well	No record created	Place-name only
15250	Blaen-ffynnon	Well	Record created	
15255	Capel Rhyd-parc	Chapel	Record created	
15256	Ffynnon-las-isaf	Well	Record created	
15257	Moriah Chapel;rhydydd Chapel	Chapel	Record created	
15258		Blacksmiths Workshop	Record created	NGR may not be in the right place, the smithy was marked 100 metres north- northwest on 1st ed OS 1:10560
20904	Parke Melin	Mill	No record created	Place-name only
20909	Park Y Lan	Church Land	No record created	Place-name only
20910	Park Y Hendy	Cottage	No record created	Place-name only
22793	Pant Y Bugail	Cottage	Record created	
22794	Iet-wen	Cottage	Record created	
22795	Pil Bach	Cottage	Record created	
22796	Plas Iet	Cottage	Record created	
22800	White Lion	Public House	Record created	
22815	Clyn-fergam	Cottage	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine of up to 63.5 metres high
22818	Fron-haul	Cottage	Record created	
22820	Light	Cottage	Record created	
22821	Maen-gwyn-hir Villa	Cottage	Record created	

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
For a Wind Turbine on Land North of Blaenpant,
Cwmbach, Whitland, SA34 0DU*

DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
22822	Maen-gwyn-hir Villa	Cottage	Record created	
22851	Rhos Pant	Cottage	Record created	
42589	Castell Mawr	Round Barrow Pair	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine up to 63.5 metres high
44774	Waun Fawr	Farmhouse	No record created	Considered as part of farmstead 112244 Waun Fawr
44775	Waun Fawr	Pigsty	No record created	Considered as part of farmstead 112244 Waun Fawr
44776	Waun Fawr	Cow House	No record created	Considered as part of farmstead 11
44777	Waun Fawr	Dam	No record created	Considered as part of farmstead 112244 Waun Fawr
44778	Waun Fawr	Leat	Record created	
44779	Waun Fawr	Stile	Record created	
44800	Waun Fawr	Sand Pit	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine up to 63.5 metres high
44801	Waun Fawr	Track	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine up to 63.5 metres high
44802	Waun Fawr	Settlement	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine up to 63.5 metres high
44803	Waun Fawr	Spring;well?	No record created	Considered as part of farmstead 112244 Waun Fawr
44804	Waun Fawr	Mill?	No record created	Considered as part of farmstead 112244 Waun Fawr
44806	Waun Fawr	Dwelling	Record created	
44807	Waun Fawr	Spring;well?	Record created	
44808	Pen-feidr	Dwelling?	Record created	
44809	Parc Onnen	Dwelling	No record created	No longer extant
44815	Waun Fach	Farmstead	No record created	No longer extant
54293	Dan Yr Allt	FARMSTEAD	No record created	No farmstead at this location on tithe, historic OS

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
For a Wind Turbine on Land North of Blaenpant,
Cwmbach, Whitland, SA34 0DU*

DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
				mapping or modern APs
54361	Brynhyfryd	COTTAGE	Record created	
54362	Blaenwaun Farm	FARMSTEAD	No record created	Duplicated by HER PRN 112242
61405	Farmers	House	Record created	
61418	Dandderwen	Cottage	Record created	
104309		Cottage	No record created	NGR is not correct, no cottage at this location. The site of Cwm-cochel is shown at SN2463030940 on the 1948 edition OS map
109106		Toll Road	Record created	
112387	Ffynnon-las-isaf	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
114998	Trefawr	HOLLOW WAY	Record created	
114999	Trefawr	FIELD BOUNDARY	Record created	
115000	Trefawr	FIELD BOUNDARY	Record created	

Table 3: Comments on records supplied as point from the regional HER

DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
22792	Pant Y Maen	Cottage	Record created	
22797	Pant Y Gog	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
22799	Carreg Wen	FARMSTEAD	Record created	Cottage not a farmstead
22819	Pant-rhedynog	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
22823	Tyddyn	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
22824	Nant-bychan	FARMSTEAD	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine up to 63.5 metres high
112172	Rhyd-rhys-harry	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR needs to be corrected in the record as it currently is given as SV0000000000. A better NGR is SN2477829353
112173	Rhyd-carnarvon	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR needs to be corrected in the record as it currently is given as SV0000000000. A better NGR is SN2488029720

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
For a Wind Turbine on Land North of Blaenpant,
Cwmbach, Whitland, SA34 0DU*

112174	Pant-buathle	FARMSTEAD	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine up to 63.5 metres high
112179	Llain	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR needs to be corrected in the record as it currently is given as SV0000000000. A better NGR is SN2516027690. This was never a farmstead, it was a cottage on the Waun Llan holding
112229	Pil-mawr	FARMSTEAD	No record created	Not intervisible with a turbine up to 63.5 metres high
112235	Blaen-pant	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR is SN2369028550
112236	Glan-rhyd	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR is SN2319928306
112237	Wyrfil-isaf	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR is SN2301028210
112238	Elwyn	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR is SN2326028060
112239	Ffynnon-wen	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR should be SN2216028270
112240	Maes-yr-haf	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGE - SN2249227469
112241	Anfodd	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
112242	No Name on 1st or 2nd Os 1:2500 Maps	FARMSTEAD	Record created	Duplicated by 54362. NGR is not correct - better NGR - SN2365027240
112243	Waun-fawr Farmstead	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR needs to be corrected in the record as it currently is given as SV0000000000. A better NGR is SN2438027617
112244	Castell-mawr	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR needs to be corrected in the record as it currently is given as SV0000000000. A better NGR is SN2431827257
112245	Rhyd-goch	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR needs to be corrected in the record as it currently is given as SV0000000000. A better NGR is SN2458027990
112246	Blaen-ffynnon	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR is SN2398028800

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
For a Wind Turbine on Land North of Blaenpant,
Cwmbach, Whitland, SA34 0DU*

112247	Pwll-y-rhedyn	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR is SN2412028810
112248	Rhyd-fawr	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR needs to be corrected in the record as it currently is given as SV0000000000. A better NGR is SN2426829428. Change site type to COTTAGE
112249	Pass-by	FARMSTEAD	Record created	NGR needs to be corrected in the record as it currently is given as SV0000000000. A better NGR is SN2380929529. This started as an encroachment onto the common and is a Cottage not a farmstead
112250	Blaen-dyfnant		Record created	NGR needs to be corrected in the record as it currently is given as SV0000000000. A better NGR is SN2337429330
112251	Dan-y-dderwen	FARMSTEAD	No record created	This was part of a larger holding and was probably never a farm in its own right. The house is a listed building - PRN 61418
112378	Garn-ffrwd	FINDSPOT	No record created	This polygon is wrongly linked to a record for a findspot in Llanddarrog. The farm number here is 112387 and something may have been mistyped as this polygon is given as 112378
112385	Ffynnon-las	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
112386	Rhyd-y-parc	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
112388	Ty-newydd	FARMSTEAD	Record created	

Table 4: Comments on records supplied as polygons from the regional HER

DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Description	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor Comment
109048	Toll road from Crossroad Cottages to Blaen-	Toll Road	Record created	

	Dyfnant shown on the 1st edition O.S. mapping.			
109106	Toll road from Blaen-pant to Bwthyn y Rhos shown on the 1st edition O.S. mapping.	Toll Road	No record created	Record already supplied as point data
109107	Toll road from Efailwen to Blaenwaun.	Toll Road	Record created	
109137	Toll road from Blaenwaun to Llanboidy first shown on the 1st edition OS	Toll Road	Record created	

Table 5: Comments on records supplied as line data from the regional HER

- 15.4 The RCAHMW's National Monuments Record contained few records for this area.
- 15.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2005, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2018, 2020 and 2021, were used to inform the assessment. Most images were of reasonable quality and provided information on the recent history of the landscape and features in it.
- 15.6 Aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit were not requested.
- 15.7 LiDAR data of 1 metre resolution was available for the assessment area from DataMapWales. This provided clear images of the Bronze Age features and lead to the identification of a possible trackway in the development site.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
July, 2023

Appendix A: Gazetteer of Historic Assets

ID Number: 1

HER PRN: 1070 **NMR NPRN:** 275685

MAENGWYN-HIR

STANDING STONE

NGR: SN2392230155 **Feature Centred**

Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Restored

Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CM094

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A large white, tapering quartz stone, a former standing stone, later re-used as a boundary marker and moved. It was re-erected in its original position which was proven through excavation and now stands within a garden setting.

Rarity: Not Common in district

Distance from development: 1.6km to the north-northeast of the turbine

Group Value: One of several Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites on high ground to the east and southeast of Llanfyrnach.

Evidential Value: Standing stone still in situ

Historical Value: Bronze Age ritual and burial traditions

Aesthetic Value: Visual monument

Communal Value: none

Setting: This stone was originally erected on the high ridgeline between the upper Tâf valley to the west and the Asen valley to the east. From here there are likely to have been extensive views to the west, in the direction of the Preseli hills, as well as towards Frenni Fawr and southwest along the Tâf. The setting of the stone has been compromised since the 19th century when a cottage was built immediately to the north and it was enclosed within a garden plot. Today it still stands within the garden adjacent to the house, with a high, evergreen hedge blocking any view in the direction of the turbine.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A modern agricultural shed stands to the south of the stone and would block any view of the proposed turbine.

ID Number: 2

HER PRN: 3923 **NMR NPRN:** 304210

BLAEN-GORS

POND BARROW

NGR: SN23732980 **Feature Centred**
Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A possible Bronze Age pond barrow, one of a series of Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments built along the ridge of high ground which runs parallel to the Tâf valley to the west.		
Rarity:	Not Rare		
Distance from development:	1.2km to the north-northeast of the turbine		
Group Value:	One of several similar earthworks in the district which have been interpreted as possible Bronze Age pond barrows.		
Evidential Value:	Denuded earthwork, subject to geophysical survey in 2011		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This possible pond barrow is one of a series of Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments built along the ridge of high ground which runs parallel to the Tâf valley to the west. It seems to have been positioned here with the intention of having a westward view. It is not known what the original landscape was like, but in earlier post medieval times the area was part of an extensive open moorland, which was not enclosed until the early 19th century. It is now within an enclosed pasture field, close to the Tegryn to Blaenwaun road. The closest of these earthwork features lies in the field to the north.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Very Low		
Level of Impact on Setting:	Very Low		
Comment on Impact:	The proposed turbine would be visible to the south but would not impact on views of this monument or on its setting, including its relationship with other barrows along the ridge.		

ID Number: 3

HER PRN: 3924 **NMR NPRN:** 304210

BLAEN GORS

POND BARROW

NGR: SN23772988

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A possible Bronze Age pond barrow, one of a series of Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments built along the ridge of high ground which runs parallel to the Tâf valley to the west.		

Rarity: Not Rare

Distance from development: 1.3km to the north-northeast of the turbine

Group Value: One of several similar earthworks in the district which have been interpreted as possible Bronze Age pond barrows.

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork, subject to geophysical survey in 2011

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This possible pond barrow is one of a series of Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments built along the ridge of high ground which runs parallel to the Tâf valley to the west. It seems to have been positioned here with the intention of having a westward view. It is not known what the original landscape was like, but in earlier post medieval times the area was part of an extensive open moorland, which was not enclosed until the early 19th century. It is now within an enclosed pasture field, close to the Tegryn to Blaenwaun road.
The closest of these earthwork features lies in the field to the north.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low

Level of Impact on Setting: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible to the south but would not impact on views of this monument or on its setting, including its relationship with other barrows along the ridge.

ID Number: 4

HER PRN: 3931 **NMR NPRN:** 304208

CRUGELWIN

ROUND BARROW

NGR: SN23492888

Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status: Scheduled Monument

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A large round barrow over 25 metres in diameter and 2 metres high.		

Rarity: Not Common

Distance from development: 240m to the north of the turbine

Group Value: One of several Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites on high ground to the east of the Tâf valley.

Evidential Value: Earthwork mound

Historical Value: Mentioned in antiquarian and archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This large round barrow is positioned just below the top of a west-facing slope. The barrow faces the upper part of the Afon Dyfnant valley, which runs away to the main Tâf valley to the northwest. The barrow has been constructed in a "false-crest" position, just below the hill top, to make it more visible on the skyline when viewed from lower ground to the west. This is a relatively common setting for Bronze Age round barrows and cairns. It would appear, therefore, that the essential setting of the barrow relates to the slopes to its western side and related features in that direction, which include three possible Bronze Age "pond barrows." The barrow is now located within a small parcel of common land, which is surrounded by improved pasture fields which were enclosed out of the common in the early 19th century.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low

Level of Impact on Setting: Low

Comment on Impact: The top of the proposed turbine would be visible from the barrow, to the south. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of the barrow, however, which relates to views from and to the west. It would also not impact on the relationship between the round barrow and the three "pond barrows" which lie downslope to the west.

ID Number: 5

HER PRN: 5074 **NMR NPRN:** 304213

CASTELL BACH

MOTTE

NGR: SN24772757

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CM129

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not Rare

**Distance from
development:** 1.65km to the southeast of the turbine

Group Value: Castell Mawr, another motte, 300 metres away

Evidential Value: Earthwork motte

Historical Value: 12th century defence

Aesthetic Value: Unknown

Communal Value: Unknown

Setting: This motte is situated at the top of the steep valley slope to the eastern side of the Afon Sien. It was presumably constructed in the 12th century to defend a territorial boundary but its context is now lost. Some 300m to the south-southwest is another motte, Castell Mawr, but the relationship between the two sites is not known. Today, Castell Bach stands, overgrown, in an area of deciduous woodland.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This site is hidden in mature, deciduous woodland which would block views towards the turbine. The development would not affect views of the motte or its setting. Another turbine stand between it and the proposed turbine

ID Number: 6

HER PRN: 5075 **NMR NPRN:** 32476

FFYNNON FYRNACH

HOLY WELL

NGR: SN2254429265

Period: Medieval
Supply and Drainage

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary; Water

Form: Landform

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A spring, said to be have healing properties and now enclosed in a plastic container.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.15 kilometres to the northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Spring

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this spring is determined by local hydrology. It is found in a pasture field, close to a hedgerow.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The turbine is likely to be intervisible to some extent but it won't impact pon the stting of this small spring.

ID Number: 7

HER PRN: 8049 **NMR NPRN:** 304209

BLAEN FFYNNON

POND BARROW

NGR: SN23352902

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A possible pond barrow		
Rarity:	Unknown		
Distance from development:	420m to the north-northwest of the turbine		
Group Value:	One of several similar earthworks in the district which have been interpreted as possible Bronze Age pond barrows.		
Evidential Value:	Denuded earthwork		
Historical Value:	Mentioned in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This is northernmost of three putative pond barrows near Blaenffynnon which have been positioned close together on a west-facing slope, looking towards the upper Afon Dyfnant valley and towards the Tâf valley beyond. Upslope to the east-southeast is the large round barrow of Crug Elwyn, which may be associated with the pond barrow group. The essential setting of the pond barrows therefore appears to relate to the valley to the west and the slope up to Crug Elwyn. The pond barrows are not highly visible in the landscape as they are hollows, rather than upstanding mounds. The group has been damaged by early 19th land enclosure, with a field boundary bank cutting through two of the pond barrows and the third, central barrow, being left in an improved pasture field, where it has been ploughed down during the past 200 years. Another two similar monuments are found some 850m to the north-northeast.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Low		
Level of Impact on Setting:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	The top of the proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of this monument, including views from and to the west, its relationship with the other two "pond barrows" to its southwestern side, the Crug Elwyn round barrow to the east-southeast, or the two "pond barrows" 850m to the north-northeast.		

ID Number: 8

HER PRN: 8050 **NMR NPRN:** 304209

BLAEN FFYNNON

POND BARROW

NGR: SN23312899

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A possible pond barrow		
Rarity:	Unknown		
Distance from development:	410m to the north-northwest of the turbine		
Group Value:	One of several similar earthworks in the district which have been interpreted as possible Bronze Age pond barrows.		
Evidential Value:	Denuded earthwork		
Historical Value:	Mentioned in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This is central of three putative pond barrows near Blaenffynnon which have been positioned close together on a west-facing slope, looking towards the upper Afon Dyfnant valley and towards the Tâf valley beyond. Upslope to the east-southeast is the large round barrow of Crug Elwyn, which may be associated with the pond barrow group. The essential setting of the pond barrows therefore appears to relate to the valley to the west and the slope up to Crug Elwyn. The pond barrows are not highly visible in the landscape as they are hollows, rather than upstanding mounds. The group has been damaged by early 19th land enclosure, with a field boundary bank cutting through two of the pond barrows and the this, the central barrow, being left in an improved pasture field, where it has been ploughed down during the past 200 years. Another two similar monuments are found some 860m to the north-northeast.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Low		
Level of Impact on Setting:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	The top of the proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of this monument, including views from and to the west, its relationship with the other two "pond barrows" to its either side, the Crug Elwyn round barrow to the east-southeast, or the two "pond barrows" 860m to the north-northeast.		

ID Number: 9

HER PRN: 8051 **NMR NPRN:** 304209

BLAEN FFYNNON

POND BARROW

NGR: SN23302896

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This is southernmost of three putative pond barrows near Blaenffynnon which have been positioned close together on a west-facing slope, looking towards the upper Afon Dyfnant valley and towards the Tâf valley beyond.		
Rarity:	Unknown		
Distance from development:	385m to the northwest of the turbine		
Group Value:	One of several similar earthworks in the district which have been interpreted as possible Bronze Age pond barrows.		
Evidential Value:	Denuded earthwork		
Historical Value:	Mentioned in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This is southernmost of three putative pond barrows near Blaenffynnon which have been positioned close together on a west-facing slope, looking towards the upper Afon Dyfnant valley and towards the Tâf valley beyond. Upslope to the east-southeast is the large round barrow of Crug Elwyn, which may be associated with the pond barrow group. The essential setting of the pond barrows therefore appears to relate to the valley to the west and the slope up to Crug Elwyn. The pond barrows are not highly visible in the landscape as they are hollows, rather than upstanding mounds. The group has been damaged by early 19th land enclosure, with a field boundary bank cutting through two of the pond barrows and the third, central barrow, being left in an improved pasture field, where it has been ploughed down during the past 200 years. Another two similar monuments are found some 875m to the north-northeast.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Low		
Level of Impact on Setting:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	The top of the proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of this monument, including views from and to the west, its relationship with the other two "pond barrows" to its northeastern side, the Crug Elwyn round barrow to the east-southeast, or the two "pond barrows" 875m to the north-northeast.		

ID Number: 10

HER PRN: 15242 **NMR NPRN:**

BRYNGWYDDEL

QUARRY

NGR: SN2251929325

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: This minor quarry was worked within a pasture field close to Ffynnon Deg farm. Traces of the hollow still survive.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.2 kilometres to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused minor quarry working

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 11

HER PRN: 15250 **NMR NPRN:**

BLAEN-FFYNNON

WELL

NGR: SN2399228818

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Other Structure

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The location of this spring was determined by local hydrology. It was connected to Blaenffynnon farm by a footpath. The land is now improved pasture and the spring does not appear to survive.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	530 metres west-southwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The location of this spring was determined by local hydrology. It was connected to Blaenffynnon farm by a footpath. The land is now improved pasture and the spring does not appear to survive.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The spring does not survive		

ID Number: 12

HER PRN: 15255 **NMR NPRN:**

CAPEL RHYD-PARC

CHAPEL

NGR: SN2207627876

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Ruined Building

Condition:

Survival: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This chapel was established in the late 19th century on an irregular plot of available land which also served as a burial ground. The chapel is now a roofless ruin in a wooded area and its burial ground is overgrown.		
Rarity:	Not Common		
Distance from development:	1.6km to the west-southwest of the turbine		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Ruined building; historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	Former place of worship		
Setting:			
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	his ruined chapel is located in a wooded area and the surrounding trees would block views of the proposed turbine, which would have no impact on views of the ruin or its setting.		

ID Number: 13

HER PRN: 15256 **NMR NPRN:**

FFYNNON-LAS-ISAF

WELL

NGR: SN2194727704

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Other Structure

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A well shown on historic mapping

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.8 kilometres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 14

HER PRN: 15257 **NMR NPRN:** 6593

MORIAH CHAPEL; RHYDYPARC CHAPEL

CHAPEL

NGR: SN2332927580

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This rural chapel stands within its burial ground off a minor country road just to the north of Blaenwaun village.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	1km to the south-southwest of the turbine		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing building		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	Place of worship		
Setting:	This rural chapel stands within its burial ground off a minor country road just to the north of Blaenwaun village.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Very Low Intervisibility and some impact possible on views of the chapel.		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The proposed turbine may be visible in some views of the chapel from the south, although it is unlikely to be visible in views of the façade close to the building and the chapel itself will block the view. Trees along the hedgeline to the north would also screen views of the turbine. The chapel stands in a landscape which already has a number of turbines in it. A 77m turbine already stands 1km to the northeast and the Dyffryn Brodin windfarm lies c.1km to the southwest.		

ID Number: 15

HER PRN: 15258 **NMR NPRN:**

BLAENWAUN

BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

NGR: SN23682712

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Building

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: This smithy stood at the roadside, close to a junction and the Lamb Inn public house. It was shown on late 19th and early 20th century maps but had been removed by the late 20th century and modern buildings now occupy the site.

Rarity: Not Common

Distance from development: 1.5 kilometres to the south of the proposed development

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 16

HER PRN: 22792 **NMR NPRN:**

PANT Y MAEN

COTTAGE

NGR: SN2228328061 **Feature Centred**

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A possible farmstead created out of the Hafodypwll holding, now in ruins		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.35 kilometres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping, aerial photographs

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The site is surrounded by dense trees and shrubs and there would be no view of the turbine.

ID Number: 17

HER PRN: 22793 **NMR NPRN:**

PANT Y BUGAIL

COTTAGE

NGR: SN22732838

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Ruined Building

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This post-medieval cottage is shown on late 19th and early 20th century OS maps. It had been abandoned and fallen into ruin by the 1970s and there is now little evidence of the building.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	810m to the west-southwest of the turbine		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historical mapping, cottage now reduced to foundations		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:			
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This cottage has been reduced to foundations. A mature hedgerow stands to the east of the site and would block views of the turbine. The development would have no impact upon the site.		

ID Number: 18

HER PRN: 22794 **NMR NPRN:**

IET-WEN

COTTAGE

NGR: SN22892772

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This post-medieval cottage is shown on late 19th and early 20th century OS maps. It had been abandoned and fallen into ruin by the 1970s and there is now no evidence of the building.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.1km to the southwest of the turbine

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 19

HER PRN: 22,795 **NMR NPRN:**

PIL BACH

COTTAGE

NGR: SN22482725

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This post-medieval cottage is shown on late 19th and early 20th century OS maps. It had been abandoned and fallen into ruin by the 1970s and there is now no evidence of the building		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.7km to the southwest of the turbine

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This cottage does not survive and the development would have no impact upon it.

ID Number: 20

HER PRN: 22796 **NMR NPRN:**

PLAS IET

COTTAGE

NGR: SN22382715

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This post-medieval cottage is shown on late 19th and early 20th century OS maps. It had been abandoned and fallen into ruin by the 1970s and there is now no evidence of the building.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.85km to the southwest of the turbine

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This cottage does not survive and the development would have no impact upon it.

ID Number: 21

HER PRN: 22797 **NMR NPRN:**

PANT Y GOG

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2255227060 Group or Complex Centred

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This post-medieval cottage is shown on late 19th and early 20th century OS maps. It had been abandoned and fallen into ruin by the 1970s and there is now no evidence of the building. It may or may not have been a small farmstead		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.85km to the south-southwest of the turbine

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This cottage does not survive and the development would have no impact upon it.

ID Number: 22

HER PRN: 22799 **NMR NPRN:**

CARREG WEN

COTTAGE

NGR: SN2387927540

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A small cottage on the holding of Castell Mawr as shown on the Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850. On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 the cottage is still shown and called Careg-Wen as it is on the 1907 map but it had gone by the map of 1953 (revised in 1948). There is no trace of the building now.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.1 kilometres to the south-southwest of the development

Group Value: Part of Castell Mawr holding

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This cottage no longer exists

ID Number: 23

HER PRN: 22800 **NMR NPRN:**

WHITE LION

PUBLIC HOUSE

NGR: SN23552742

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Commercial;Recreational

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This former public house stands at a road junction to the north of Blaenwaun village. It is now a house.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.2km to the south of the turbine

Group Value: Part of Blaenwaun settlement

Evidential Value: Historic mapping, building stands but converted

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Within Blaenwaun settlement

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Agricultural sheds stand immediately north of the house and would block views towards the turbine. The development would not affect views of the house or its setting.

ID Number: 24

HER PRN: 22818 **NMR NPRN:**

FRON-HAUL

COTTAGE

NGR: SN22822918

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

This cottage is shown on the Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850 as a cottage on holding of Pantygwyddel. It stood within the post-medieval field system. The house was occupied into the early 20th century but by the mid-20th century had been abandoned. It has been demolished and no standing structure remains.

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

880 metres to the northwest

Group Value:

None

Evidential Value:

Historic mapping

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?:

No
None

Any Indirect Impact?:

No
None

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

This cottage has been demolished and no trace seems to remain

ID Number: 25

HER PRN: 22819 **NMR NPRN:**

PANT-RHEDYNOG

COTTAGE

NGR: SN2297429054

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A house is shown on the Eglwysfairacherig parish tithe map of 1843 but appears to be part of a wider holding. Buildings were not added during the later 19th and early 20th century and by the time of the revision of the 1953 map in 1948 the building was shown as roofless		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 680 metres to the northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The building no longer survives.

ID Number: 26

HER PRN: 22820 **NMR NPRN:**

LIGHT

COTTAGE

NGR: SN2403829860

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This cottage was built in the 19th century in the corner of an enclosed field. It stood within a small garden plot. The house was occupied into the early 20th century but by the mid-20th century had been abandoned. It has been demolished and no standing structure remains.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	1.35km to the north-northeast of the turbine		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The cottage stood in a small garden plot in the corner of an enclosed field. The cottage has been demolished.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This cottage has been demolished and no trace seems to remain.		

ID Number: 27

HER PRN: 22821 **NMR NPRN:**

MAEN-GWYN-HIR VILLA

COTTAGE

NGR: SN2393430170

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.6km to the north-northeast of the turbine

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing Building;historic maps

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This house was built in an isolated, upland position, alongside a minor rural road in the late 19th century. It is shown on the 1890 1:2500 OS map, when it was known as Tynewydd. Today it is the dwelling of a smallholding, with outbuildings to the south.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. A modern agricultural shed stands to the south of the house and a high hedge also blocks the view from within the garden. The turbine would not affect views of the house or its setting.

ID Number: 28

HER PRN: 22822 **NMR NPRN:**

MAEN-GWYN-HIR VILLA

COTTAGE

NGR: SN23903014

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This 19th century cottage was built in a fork in a minor road, on what was probably considered to be marginal or waste land at the time. It is shown on the 1890 1:2500 OS map, though not named. By the time of the 1907 edition of the map, it is labelled as Maengwyn Hir. It no longer survives and the land is now part of the gardens of the nearby house known today as Maengwyn Hir.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.6km to the north-northeast of the turbine

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic Mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This cottage has been demolished and no trace seems to remain.

ID Number: 29

HER PRN: 22823 **NMR NPRN:**

TYDDYN

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2518529429

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This farmhouse is shown on late 19th and early 20th century maps as part of Tyddyn farmstead. By the late 20th century Tyddyn had grown to be a large, modern farmstead complex. It is not known if the original house survives but large agricultural buildings now surround the farmyard area.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	1.85 metres to the east-northeast of the development		
Group Value:	Part of the fieldscape		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping, older buildings may still remain		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Tyddyn lies on the east-northeast facing slope down to the Afon Asen, with a small tributary to the north of the farm		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Modern farm buildings would block any view from the farmyard or farmhouse area towards the proposed turbine.		

ID Number: 30

HER PRN: 22851 **NMR NPRN:**

RHOS PANT

COTTAGE

NGR: SN24252855

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

This cottage was built in the 19th century. It stood within a garden plot, within the post-medieval field system. The house was occupied into the early 20th century but by the mid-20th century had been abandoned. It has been demolished and no standing structure remains.

Rarity:

Common

**Distance from
development:**

750m to the east of the turbine

Group Value:

Part of fieldscape

Evidential Value:

Historic mapping. Cottage now ruined and overgrown.

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

Significance:

Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

The cottage no longer exists

ID Number: 31

HER PRN: 44778 **NMR NPRN:**

WAUN FAWR

LEAT

NGR: SN2400027000

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A leat recorded in 2003 previously servicing the farm, but now dry.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.7 kilometres to the south-southwest of the proposed development

Group Value: With farm

Evidential Value: Documentary record

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 32

HER PRN: 44779 **NMR NPRN:**

WAUN FAWR

STILE

NGR: SN23832719

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A stile on a field boundary		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.47 kilometres to the south-southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary record

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 33

HER PRN: 44806 **NMR NPRN:**

WAUN FAWR

DWELLING

NGR: SN24172703

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Destroyed

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The remains of a structure recorded in 2003 but not shown on historical mapping		

Rarity: Unknown

Distance from development: 1.72 metres to the south-southeast of the proposed development

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary record

Historical Value: Unknown

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 34

HER PRN: 44807 **NMR NPRN:**

WAUN FAWR

SPRING;WELL?

NGR: SN24272698

Period: Modern?

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Other Structure

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A modern concrete water cover in a boggy area, not shown on historic mapping		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.8 kilometres to the south-southeast of the proposed development

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Concrete cover

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 35

HER PRN: 44808 **NMR NPRN:**

PEN-FEIDR

DWELLING?

NGR: SN24392711

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Destroyed **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A stone building not shown on historical mapping but said to partially survive in 2003		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.75 kilometres to the south-southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary records

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: If any of the walls remain they are hidden in trees.

ID Number: 36

HER PRN: 54361 **NMR NPRN:**

BRYNHYFRYD

COTTAGE

NGR: SN2366427185

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A roadside cottage shown on historic mapping in Blaenwaun.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.45 kilometres to the south

Group Value: Part of hamlet

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Other part sof the settlement lie between the site of the cottage and the proposed development

ID Number: 37

HER PRN: 61405 **NMR NPRN:**

FARMERS

HOUSE

NGR: SN2194928006 **Feature Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 25623 **grade:** II
Trysor Description: This early-19th century house was built alongside a minor rural road, said to have been a shop and ale-house at one time in its early history. By the early 21st century it stood derelict.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.65km to the west-southwest of the turbine
Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, unoccupied Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Good example of an early 19th century vernacular house

Communal Value: None

Setting: Alongside the road in the base of the Nant Elwyn.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees block views towards the turbine. The development would not affect views of the house or its setting. Which is best viewed looking west.

ID Number: 38

HER PRN: 61418 **NMR NPRN:**

DANDDERWEN

COTTAGE

NGR: SN2281029013

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number:

grade: II

Trysor

Description:

This cottage is shown on the Eglwysfairacherig tithe map of 1843 on the holding of Aberdyfnant and although three buildings are shown was probably not a farmstead in its own right. The house is now a listed building but had been extended and modernised.

Rarity:

Not Common

**Distance from
development:**

790m to the northwest of the turbine

Group Value:

None

Evidential Value:

Standing building

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

A cob-walled cottage

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This early-19th century cottage was built inside its own garden enclosure. It is still occupied although it has been modernised and extended.

Significance:

Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

It seems unlikely that the turbine would be visible from this location as rising ground and mature hedgerows to the southeast of the cottage would block the view. The turbine would not impact on views of the cottage or its setting.

ID Number: 39

HER PRN: 109048 **NMR NPRN:**

CROSSROAD COTTAGES TO BLAEN-DYFNANT

TOLL ROAD

NGR: SN2371028620

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A former toll road from Crossroad Cottages to Blaen-Dyfnant.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 200 metres to the east of the development

Group Value: With other toll roads

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Connected with the toll roads of 19th century and the Rebecca Riots

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Social history

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The turbine will be visible from parts of the road that are not shielded by trees, but the key views are along the road itself.

ID Number: 40

HER PRN: 109106 **NMR NPRN:**

BLAENPANT/BLAENDYFLIN TO BWTHYN Y RHOS

TOLL ROAD

NGR: SN22442858

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A former toll road from Blaenpant/Blaendyflin to Bwthyn y Rhos		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 590 metres to the northwest of the development

Group Value: With other toll roads

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Connected with the toll roads of 19th century and the Rebecca Riots

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Social history

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The turbine will be visible from parts of the road that are not shielded by trees, but the key views are along the road itself.

ID Number: 41

HER PRN: 109107 **NMR NPRN:**

EFAILWEN TO BLAENWAUN

TOLL ROAD

NGR: SN2296827501

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A former toll road from Efailwen to Blaenwaun.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.1 kilometres to the south of the development

Group Value: With other toll roads

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Connected with the toll roads of 19th century and the Rebecca Riots

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Social history

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The turbine will be visible from parts of the road that are not shielded by trees, but the key views are along the road itself.

ID Number: 42

HER PRN: 109137 **NMR NPRN:**

LLANBOIDY TO BLAENWAUN

TOLL ROAD

NGR: SN2336827078

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A former toll road from Llanboidy to Blaenwaun.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.5 kilometres to the south of the development

Group Value: With other toll roads

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Connected with the toll roads of 19th century and the Rebecca Riots

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Social history

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The turbine will be visible from parts of the road that are not shielded by trees, but the key views are along the road itself.

ID Number: 43

HER PRN: 112172 **NMR NPRN:**

RHYD-RHYS-HARRY

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2477829353 **Feature Centred**

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	The farm is shown on the 1850 Llanwinio tithe map with six buildings of various sizes. On the 1889 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map shows five buildings but most in different locations and sizes to those on the tithe map. From aerial photographs it appears the farm has been converted and no longer in use as a farm		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.45 kilometres to the east-northeast

Group Value: Part of the fieldscape

Evidential Value: Historic mapping, standing complex

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: On the higher slopes looking east-northeast above the Afon Asen

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 44

HER PRN: 112173 **NMR NPRN:**

RHYD-CARNARVON

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2488029720 **Feature Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A farmstead shown on the Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850 with three buildings shown. By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 there are six buildings shown set around the sides of a central open area with a pond on the south. The farm is still a working farm but the previous farm layout is not easily recognisable from aerial photographs. New houses have been built away from the farmyard and the complex had been expanded to the north. Older buildings may exist below modern extended roofing but may have been cleared away.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	1.7 kilometres to the northeast of the development		
Group Value:	Part of the fieldscape		
Evidential Value:	Historic Mapping, Extant Farm		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The farm lies on the east-north facing slope down to the Afon Asen		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Very Low		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The farm is only just intervisibe with the very top fo the turbine.		

ID Number: 45

HER PRN: 112179 **NMR NPRN:**

LLAIN

COTTAGE

NGR: SN2515627689

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This cottage is shown as a cottage on the holding of Wainllan to the southeast on the 1850 Llanwinio parish tithe map. The cottage was removed at least 20 years ago as shown on aerial photographs.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	1.9 kilometres to the east-southeast		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	On the roadside, cottage on a larger holding.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This cottage has been removed		

ID Number: 46

HER PRN: 112235 **NMR NPRN:** 424119

BLAEN-PANT

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2369028550 Group or Complex Centred
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This small farmstead is shown on the Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850 when two structures are shown. The farmstead never grew and the two structures still remain.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	195 metres to the west-northwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping, standing structures		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The house and outbuilding lie on the west side of the road from Blaenwaun to Tegryn. The house faces south with the outbuilding to its southwest facing east. Trees stand to the north of the house and scrub to the west of the outbuilding.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Low		
Level of Impact on Setting:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	The turbine will stand two field away to the west. The western end gable wall and back of the outbuilding would face the turbine but views of the farmyard would not be affected.		

ID Number: 47

HER PRN: 112236 **NMR NPRN:**

GLAN-RHYD

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2319928306 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Glan rhyd or Lan-rhyd is shown as a small farmstead on the Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850. It never expanded into a larger farm and its current status is no clear from aerial photographs.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	440 metres to the northeast.		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing complex, historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Alongside a minor road with land rising to its north, northeast and east.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The house and outbuildings are surrounded by trees which would shield them from the proposed turbine.		

ID Number: 48

HER PRN: 112237 **NMR NPRN:**

WYRFIL-ISAF

COTTAGE

NGR: SN2301028210 **Feature Centred**

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This post-medieval cottage is shown on the Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850 when it was a cottage on the holding of Blaentrafle Grange. It is also shown on late 19th and early 20th century OS maps. It was roofless by the time of the 1953 Ordnance Survey map and there is now little evidence of the building.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 630 metres to the southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historical mapping, cottage now destroyed

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This cottage has been destroyed. The development would have no impact upon the site.

ID Number: 49

HER PRN: 112238 **NMR NPRN:**

ELWYN

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2326028060 **Feature Centred**

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Complex **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Elwyn is shown as a farmstead on the 1850 Llanwinio parish tithe map and has grown since then to the northeast and the southwest.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 625 metres to the south=southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing complex, although it is not known which of the older buildings survive, historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The farmstead lies on a gentle north-northwest facing slope.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The older buildings, if they still exist, are sheltered from views of the turbine by the newer buildings to northeast. Views of the buildings would be looking southeast and the turbine would not be in that view

ID Number: 50

HER PRN: 112239 **NMR NPRN:**

FFYNNON-WEN

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2216028260 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A farmstead shown on the 1850 Llanwinio parish tithe map and remained the same through the 19th century. By the early 21st century the farm had started to expand and is still a working farm		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	1.4 kilometres to the west-southwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping; Standing buildings		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	On the roadside		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The older elements of the farm are to the southwest of the complex and views towards the proposed turbine are blocked by later farm buildings		

ID Number: 51

HER PRN: 112240 **NMR NPRN:**

MAES-YR-HAF

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2249227469 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval?; Modern? **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: A farmstead that was created on a green field site between 1888 and 1907

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.5 kilometres to the southwest of the development

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing complex, historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Along the roadside

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 52

HER PRN: 112241 **NMR NPRN:**

ANFODD

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2365027240

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A cottage on the Anfodd holding as shown on the Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850. It may have developed into a smallholding and had outbuildings in the early 21st century. These have now been converted into holiday accommodation.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.1 kilometres to the south-southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping, extant buildings

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: On the roadside

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The turbine will be visible through tree cover but won't affect the setting and significance of this historic asset.

ID Number: 53

HER PRN: 112242 **NMR NPRN:**

BLAEN WAUN

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2364827245

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Small farmstead shown on the parish tithe map of 1850. The farm still exists and its name has given the settlement its name		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.4 kilometres to the south of the development

Group Value: With the village

Evidential Value: Existing farm

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Within the small settlement of Blaenwaun and on the roadside

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Other buildings and trees mask the view

ID Number: 54

HER PRN: 112243 **NMR NPRN:**

WAUN-FAWR FARMSTEAD

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2431827257 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This farmstead is shown on the 1850 Llanwinio parish tithe map with three buildings shown. It is still a working farm, and the older buildings appear to have been incorporated into the expanded farm.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	1.6 kilometres to the southeast		
Group Value:	Part of the fieldscape		
Evidential Value:	Historic Mapping, Standing buildings		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The farm lies on the north facing side of tributary valley to the Afon Asen.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	A large turbine is already located to the north of it and more distant views to the proposed turbine would be blocked by trees and topography.		

ID Number: 55

HER PRN: 112244 **NMR NPRN:**

CASTELL-MAWR

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2438027617 **Feature Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: This farmstead is shown on the 1850 Llanwinio parish tithe map with three buildings shown. It is still a working farm, and the older buildings appear to have been incorporated into the expanded farm.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.35 kilometres to the southeast

Group Value: Part of fieldscape

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The turbine may be visible from parts of the farm but a larger turbine stands between it and the proposed turbine.

ID Number: 56

HER PRN: 112245 **NMR NPRN:**

RHYD-GOCH

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2458027990 **Feature Centred**

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Complex **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A farmstead shown on the 1850 Llanwinio tithe map but now appears to not be worked as a farm		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.25 kilometres to the southeast

Group Value: Part of the fieldscape

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: An existing turbine stands in between the historic asset and the proposed turbine.

ID Number: 57

HER PRN: 112246 **NMR NPRN:**

BLAEN-FFYNNON

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2398028800 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This farmstead is shown on the Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850 and stayed the same size though the 19th and 20th centuries. It is not clear what older buildings remain		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 460 metres to the east-northeast of the development

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping;complex

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: It lies on a east facing slope with trees around the farmyard.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The farmstead lies on an east facing slope facing away from the turbine. It is surrounded by trees and any views will be partial and not impact on its setting.

ID Number: 58

HER PRN: 112247 **NMR NPRN:**

PWLL-Y-RHEDYN

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2412028810 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This farmstead is shown on the Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850 and it remained the same size into the 21st century. It may not be a farm now		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	650 metres to the west-southwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping, standing complex		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The farmstead is surrounded by mature trees and the main views of the house and farmyard are looking north		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Trees will block views to the turbine to the west-southwest and won't appear in views to the north		

ID Number: 59

HER PRN: 112248 **NMR NPRN:**

RHYD-FAWR

COTTAGE

NGR: SN2426829428 **Feature Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Although recorded as a farmstead in the Historic Environment Record, the building at Rhyd-fawr was two cottages on the holdings of Rhydcarnarvon on the 1850 parish tithe map of Llanwinio and not a separate farmstead. What appears to be the same building is shown on the 1st edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1889, with no other buildings. The building still exists and has not developed into a farmstead.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	1 kilometre to the northeast of the development		
Group Value:	Part of the fieldscape		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping and standing building		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Within the Rhydcarnarvon holding, but at the edge of the enclosed landscape adjacent to the former open common of Llanwinio Common.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Trees block views towards the proposed turbine		

ID Number: 60

HER PRN: 112249 **NMR NPRN:**

PASS-BY

COTTAGE

NGR: SN2380929529 **Feature Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This cottage started as an encroachment onto Llanwinio Common, and never developed a farmstead as currently recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record. The Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850 shows a single building and names it as an encroachment and it remains a single building till at least 1948, as shown on the published Ordnance Survey map of 1953. It has now been modernised or replaced.		
Rarity:	Not Common		
Distance from development:	950 metres to the north-northeast of the development		
Group Value:	One of several cottages that developed as encroachments around the northern end of Llanwinio Common		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping, possible extant building		
Historical Value:	Part of encroachment onto commons		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	At a road junction on the northern end of Llanwinio Common.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The cottage faces east and has trees/scrub to its south. The turbine would not appear in meaningful views of the cottage		

ID Number: 61

HER PRN: 112250 **NMR NPRN:**

BLAEN-DYFNANT

COTTAGE

NGR: SN2337429330 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	On the Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850 the building is shown as a cottage on the holding of Pwllyrhedin. Based on historic mapping it never developed into a farmstead but from the road it can be seen that there was a stone and brick pigsty and at least one other stone building apart from the cottage itself. The cottage has been modernised or replaced.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	850 metres to the north		
Group Value:	Part of the fieldscape		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping, probable standing building but modernised		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Alongside a minor road adjacent to the former Llanwinio common		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Theoretically the upper part of the turbine is visible from the comment but trees obscure that view and the turbine does not appear in views of the cottage		

ID Number: 62

HER PRN: 112385 **NMR NPRN:**

FFYNNON-LAS

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2184227611 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: A farmstead shown on the 1850 Llanwinio parish tithe map, which expanded in the 20th century but now appears to be disused.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.95 kilometres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: historic mapping, standing complex

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Along road side

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The turbine may be intervisible but at a distance of nearly 2 kilometres

ID Number: 63

HER PRN: 112386 **NMR NPRN:**

RHYD-Y-PARC

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2169727875 **Group or Complex Centred**

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Rhyd y Parc farmstead is shown on the 1850 Llanwinio parish tithe map and on later Ordnance Survey maps, although the arrangement and location of the farm buildings changed. The farm still exists		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	1.95 kilometres to the west-southwest of the development		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing complex, historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The valley of the Nant Elwyn to its north and its fieldscape.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The turbine may be visible from the open fields around the farm but a distance of nearly 2 kilometres and the setting will not be affected		

ID Number: 64

HER PRN: 112387 **NMR NPRN:**

FFYNNON-LAS-ISAF

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN2196727853

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Converted or
Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The farmstead of Fynnonlas-isaf is shown on the Llanwinio parish tithe map of 1850. The homestead is spread across two enclosures and a linear parcel, possibly a trackway. The farmstead is no longer a farm.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.73 kilometres to the west-southwest of the proposed turbine

Group Value: Connection with the chapel

Evidential Value: Historic mapping; converted building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Trees to the east and north around the ponds here and the former chapel will shield views of the proposed turbine

ID Number: 65

HER PRN: 112388 **NMR NPRN:**

TY-NEWYDD

FARMSTEAD?;COTTAGE?

NGR: SN2193828034 **Feature Centred**
Period: POST **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence;Domestic
MEDIEVAL?;MODERN?
Form: Complex **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: There was no farmstead at this site at the time of the tithe map of 1850, just three cottages and gardens along the roadside on the holding of Hafodypwll. Ty Newydd is shown by the time of the tithe map but may be a new house replacing one of the cottages rather than a farmstead.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.65 kilometres to the west-southwest of the proposed development

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Trees block all views in the direction of the proposed turbine

ID Number: 66

HER PRN: 114998 **NMR NPRN:**

TREFAWR

HOLLOW WAY

NGR: SN2277030230 **Linear**
Period: UNKNOWN **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This hollow way was in use as a road on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing. It ran southeast from SN2256030600, to the south of Llanfyrnach village, between the fields and up onto the higher unenclosed ground of Llanwinio Common. The Ordnance Survey have continued to show the hollow way up to the present day although it is now blocked in places and partially overgrown. It is up to 5 metres broad and at its western end sunk up to 2 metres. Either side is defined by overgrown hedges/trees.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	Closest at 1 kilometre to the north of the turbine		
Group Value:	With the surrounding field system		
Evidential Value:	Historical mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The setting of this hollow way is within the fieldscape around it running from Llanfyrnach to the former unenclosed ground of Llanwinio Common.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:			

ID Number: 67

HER PRN: 114999 **NMR NPRN:**

TREFAWR

FIELD BOUNDARY

NGR: SN2273130171

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This field boundary consists of an earthen bank, topped by an outgrown hedge and post and wire fencing. It is eroded in places. The boundary does not appear to be shown on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing, but to be in place on the tithe map of 1844, so probably dates to the first half of the 19th century.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.7 kilometres to the north-northwest

Group Value: Part of the fieldscape

Evidential Value: Extant hedge, historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Historic Asset of Minor Importance

ID Number: 68

HER PRN: 115000 **NMR NPRN:**

TREFAWR

FIELD BOUNDARY

NGR: SN2280330053

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This field boundary consists of an earthen bank, topped by an outgrown hedge and post and wire fencing. It is eroded in places and does not form a impervious barrier between the two field parcels. The boundary does not appear to be shown on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing, but to be in place on the tithe map of 1844, so probably dates to the first half of the 19th century.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 1.6 kilometres t the north-northwest

Group Value: Part of the fieldscape

Evidential Value: Extant boundary, historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 69

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

LLANWINIO COMMON

TRACKWAY?

NGR: SN2355328612 Linear

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:** Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	On LiDAR of 1 metre resolution three, roughly parallel, linear features can be seen running north-south through the development field. They run under the field boundaries to the north and south. In the field to the north the western one tails off and the eastern one is weaker, but the central one continues to the northwest corner of the field, under the boundary and then becomes a more defined feature on the common. To the south of the turbine site the linear features continue. They could be erosion drainage features but because they continue down slopes in two opposing directions this suggests they are a trackway, braided in places, that was in existence before the field system was created before 1810.		

Rarity: Not Rare

Distance from development: Within the development site

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Linear earthworks on LIDAR

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Across the one of the high parts of the former Llanwinio Common

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
Low

Any Indirect Impact?: No
Low

Level of Impact on Setting: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The turbine will be visible from this feature, and the turbine base and access track will cut through very small sections. Its significance is unknown but the direct impact may require mitigation and provide evidence to understand its significance

Appendix B: Photographs

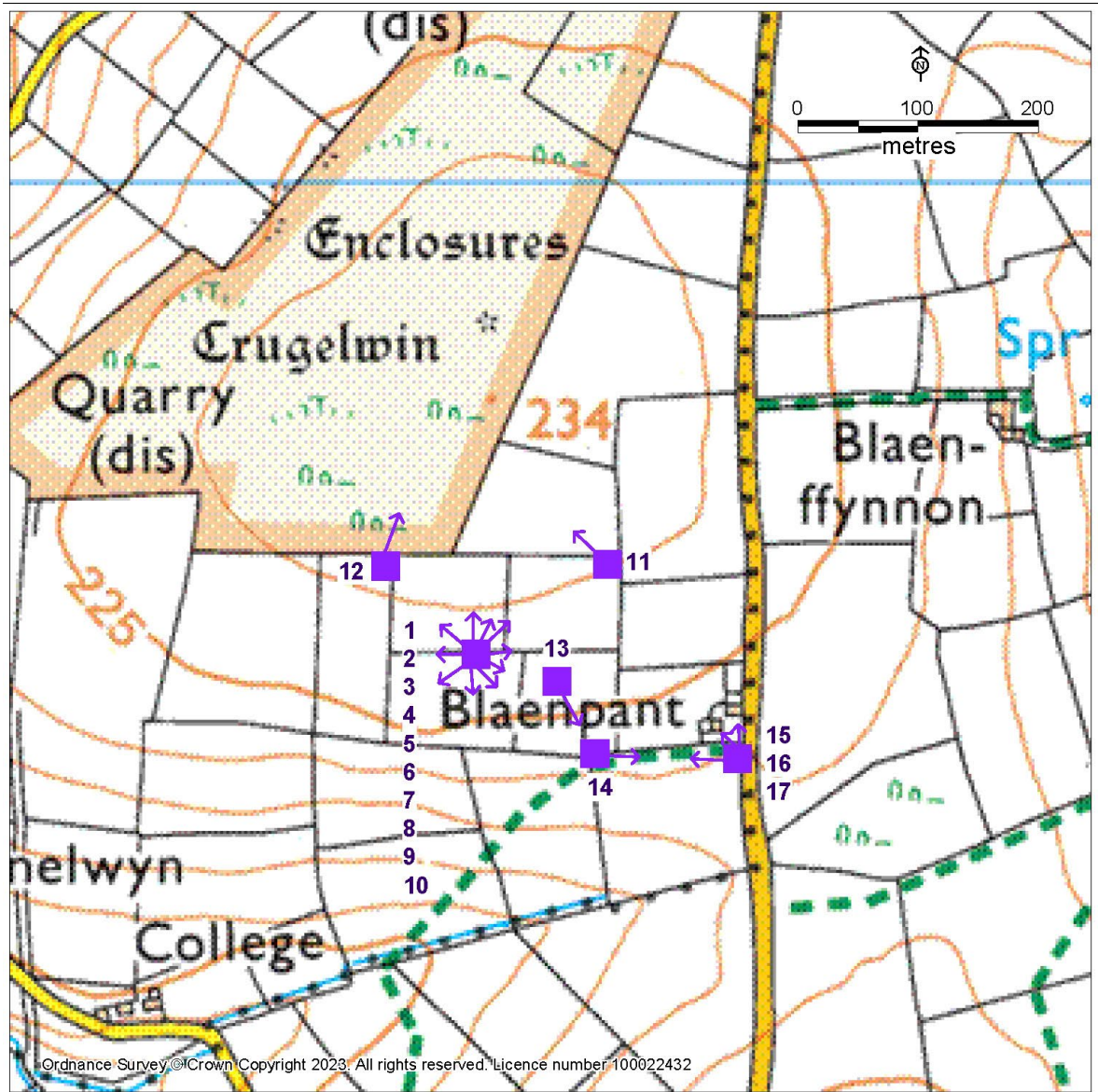


Figure 7: Location and direction of photographs



Plate 1: BLP2023_101: A view from the approximate location of the proposed turbine looking north. Crug Elwin round barrow, ID Number 4, CM130 lies beyond the hedge on higher ground.



Plate 2: BLP2023_102: A view from the approximate location of the proposed turbine looking north-northeast. Crug Elwin round barrow, ID Number 4, CM130 lies beyond the hedge in the centre and left on higher ground.



Plate 3: BLP2023_103: A view from the approximate location of the proposed turbine looking northeast. Crug Elwin round barrow, ID Number 4, CM130 lies beyond the hedge on the left on higher ground.



Plate 4: BLP2023_104: A view from the approximate location of the proposed turbine looking east. The roofs of the Blaenpant farm, can be seen above the hedge right of centre.



Plate 5: LP2023_105: A view from the approximate location of the proposed turbine looking east-southeast. The roofs of the Blaenpant farm, can be seen above the hedge in the centre.



Plate 6: BLP2023_106: A view from the approximate location of the proposed turbine looking southeast. The roofs of the Blaenpant farm can be seen above the hedge on the far left of the photo.



Plate 7: BLP2023_107: A view from the approximate location of the proposed turbine looking south. The Dyffryn Brodyn windfarm can be seen on the horizon to the right.



Plate 8: BLP2023_108: A view from the approximate location of the proposed turbine looking southwest. The Dyffryn Brodyn windfarm can be seen on the horizon in the centre.



Plate 9: BLP2023_109: A view from the approximate location of the proposed turbine looking west.



Plate 10: BLP2023_110: A view from the approximate location of the proposed turbine looking northwest.



Plate 11: BLP2023_111: Looking from the gate at the upper, northeast corner of the field in which the turbine would stand, looking northwest. Crug Elwin round barrow, ID Number 4, CM130 is not visible.



Plate 12: BLP2023_112: The view from the top hedge of the field in which the turbine would stand, looking north-northeast. The arrow points to Crug Elwin round barrow ID Number 4, CM130 with trees on top of it and vegetation around it. The barrow itself is not visible in this view, it is the vegetation that can be seen.



Plate 13: BLP2023_113: A view from the approximate location of the proposed turbine, looking southeast towards the gateway through which the new access track would come.



Plate 14: BLP2023_114: Looking from the gateway through which the access track would come looking east along the proposed line of the access track back towards the existing road access.



Plate 15: BLP2023_115: The outbuilding at Blaenpant, looking northwest, ID Number 46



Plate 16: BLP2023_116: Looking west back along the line of the proposed access track



Plate 17: BLP2023_117: Looking north at the farmhouse and outbuilding at Blaenpant, The turbine would be to the west and not visible in this view.

APPENDIX C

SETTING ASSESSMENT NOTES STAGE 2

CRUG ELWIN ROUND BARROW

Scheduled Monument Number CM130

ID Number 4

CRUG ELWIN ROUND BARROW (CM130) Stage 2: How do the present surroundings contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the historic asset today?	
• Thinking about when the historic asset was first built and developed:	
What were its physical, functional and visual relationships with other structures/historic assets and natural features?	<p>Crug Elwin round barrow is a Bronze Age burial site. It has not been excavated so a precise date is not known but it is likely to have been the grave of one, possibly more, individuals between 2300 BC and 800 BC. There are three potential pond barrows downslope from it to the west and a Standing stone at Maen Gwyn Hir to its north. Whether these are contemporary, or referenced each other in any way cannot be known. A ZTV for 2 metres above the current height of the round barrow shows that Maen Gwyn Gir is at the very limit of intervisibility which suggests that views may have not been important between the two. The potential pond barrows are also shown as beyond the limit of the intervisibility as the barrow is not visible in the valley to the northwest.</p>
What topographic or earlier features influenced its location?	<p>This large round barrow is positioned just below the top of a west to west to northwest-facing slope. The barrow faces the upper part of the Afon Dyfnant valley, which runs away to the main Tâf valley to the northwest. The barrow has been constructed in a "false-crest" position, just below the hill top, to make it more visible on the skyline when viewed from lower ground to the west. This false crest position is a relatively common setting for Bronze Age round barrows and cairns. It would appear, therefore, that the essential setting of the barrow relates to the slopes to its western side and possible related features in that direction</p> <p>The barrow is now located within a small parcel of common land, which is surrounded by improved pasture fields which were enclosed out of the common in the early 19th century. The proposed turbine would lie 240 metres to the south of the round barrow at 227 metres AOD, the barrow lies at 232</p>

	metres with a thick hedge in between the two. The upper parts of the proposed turbine would be visible to the south of the Crugelwin round barrow. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of the barrow which relates to views from and to the west and northwest. It would also not impact on the relationship, if any other than purely locational between the round barrow and the three "pond barrows" which lie downslope to the west.
What was its relationship to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?	The round barrow sits in a false crest position on the western side of the southern end of a broad ridge which extends to the northeast for just under 2 kilometres. The known Bronze Age monuments
Was it constructed to take advantage of significant views or to be a part of a significant view? Although there may be a 360 degree view, some areas of the view may be more significant than others.	There are very short-range theoretical views all around the round barrow, generally 160 metres or less with a longer view of over 300 metres to the west. In its false crest position on the western side of the ridge implies it was built to take advantage of views to the west and northwest. The potential pond barrows may not intervisible with the round barrow and certainly represent a different form of burial so may be separated from the round barrow by time or tradition.
Has its function or use changed?	It is now no longer recognisable as a funerary monument to the casual eye although may still contain a burial. It is now covered by vegetation and at least two trees.
What changes have happened to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?	The surrounding landscape was transformed into an enclosed, farmed, post-medieval landscape with scattered farms and cottages dotted across the area in the late 18 th century. The round barrow lies in a small area of common, hedged on all sides and improved since 2015 with the gorse removed to create a pasture field.
Have changes happened because of changes to the historic asset or to its historical setting?	The changes have happened to the historical setting of the monument, which has become subsumed within the farmed landscape.

Has the presence of the historic asset influenced changes to the landscape, for example, where a monument has been used as a marker in the layout of a field enclosure?	The round barrow does not appear to have influenced changes to the landscape. It was not incorporated into a field boundary and nothing has obviously avoided it.
Has the presence of the historic asset influenced the character of the surrounding landscape /streetscape?	Its presence may have led to this small area remaining as common land when the land around it was enclosed although that is conjecture.
Have historic and designed views to and from the historic asset changed?	The enclosure of the landscape and the creation of hedged field parcels across the surrounding area means that views the west and northwest to and from the round barrows have changed.

• Thinking about the original layout of the historic asset and its relationship to its associated landscape:	
<p>Were these relationships designed or accidental?</p> <p>How did these relationships change over time?</p>	<p>The site of this round barrow appears to have been selected so that the barrow is more visible from the west and northwest. The round barrow is a mound on the western side of a broad ridge. It lies back from the southern edge which makes it invisible from the south.</p>
<p>How do these relationships appear in the current landscape; are they visual or buried features?</p>	
<p>• Are there other significant factors, such as historical, artistic, literary, place name or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. a theory, plan or design), or other non-visual factors such as sounds or smells that can be vital to understand the historic asset and its setting?</p>	<p>No.</p>

Stage 2 should also identify the viewpoints from which the impact of the proposed change or development should be assessed, taking into account, for example:	
• views to, from and across the historic asset that were designed and developed when the historic asset was first created – for example, in the case of a defensive or ritual structure	Views to the west and northwest seem to have been important. Very few recorded and verified Bronze Age sites lie within that area so it may have been mainly views from the round barrow that were important, but we do not know the complete Bronze Age landscape over 12 centuries or so.
• views to, from and across the historic asset which are linked with a time in its history – for example, a historic artistic depiction of the site	None known
• important modern views to, from and across the historic asset – for example, popular visitor viewing points.	The round barrow is within surrounded by hedged fields on all sides. There are no public rights of way across the common. The common is a registered common with open access rights, but with no public right of way to it, so public access to the round barrow is not possible without permission. Within the wider landscape the feature is not readily visible as the vegetation cover on it, the hedges around the fields and its location and limited ZTV mean that it is not seen from many locations. A search on the internet appears to confirm this as the only photographs found are from official sources

Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of change or development.			
POSSIBLE IMPACT	COMMENT	IMPACT ON SETTING	IMPACT ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC ASSET
The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale of the historic asset and its setting	The proposed development site is in the field to the south of the round barrow. The turbine would be between 46 metres to 63.5 metres tall.	None	None
The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the location of the historic asset	The turbine is 240 metres to the south and on 6 metres lower than the round barrow in a separate field. The distance between the two is only 240 metres. The top of the turbine will be higher than the round barrow and will be visible in views of the round barrow from some angles	Low	Lw
Whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it — for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding	The turbine is not on the common on the higher ground on which the round barrow stands. It lies downslope beyond the hedge of an enclosed field. Views of the round barrow are hard to find other than from the common and at the hedgeline in the field to the east. It	Low	Low

landscape and associated structures and/ or buried remains	<p>appears to have been located so that it took advantage of views to the west and northwest but without any known focus. The views to the west and northwest would not be interrupted by the turbine. The turbine would be visible in views to the round barrow from the west as a peripheral object, from the northwest but behind the round barrow where the 77 metre turbine to the southeast is already visible. Views from the north would have the turbine behind the round barrow but these views are very limited, and not identified as significant. Views from the east to west clockwise do not include the round barrow</p> <p>There is a Bronze Age standing stone (Re-erected) to the north and the turbine would not be between this and the round barrow. It also is not between the round barrow and potential pond barrows.</p>		
The presence, extent, character	The enclosed landscape consists	Low	Low

and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this	of hedged field systems scattered with small to large farmstead and cottages, many of which have become derelict or destroyed. There are few earthwork sites of antiquity other than Castell Bach and Castell Mawr nearly 2 kilometres to the southeast. The turbine will have a footprint consisting of an access track along a hedgeline and a concrete foundation partially recovered and crane pad. The main visual element will be vertical. There are existing vertical elements in the other turbines		
The lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible	The development would be expected to last at least 25 years. It could be removed at the end of its life and visual impacts would be removed.	None	None
The extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity	The tree cover in the area is in the form of small copses and mature trees growing in the hedgelines of the field systems. Two trees are growing on the round barrow itself. tree	None	None

	cover in the area adds to the ZTV to reduce views of the rond barrow from outside of the common area.		
The impact of artificial lighting – for example, on night-time views	Night time lighting not necessary	None	None
The capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics	The turbine will not remove any of the key characteristics of the landscape. There is a 77-metre-high turbine 950 metres to the southeast of the round barrow and the Dyffryn Brodyn windfarm is 2 kilometres to the southwest.	None	None
The impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses	The turbine is not on the improved common with the round barrow, and there are already turbines visible	Low	Low
The impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or	The turbine will have no impacts on smells, neither removing or adding them. There will be some noise from the turbine but only	Very Low	Very Low

addition of noises and smell	when there is a breeze anyway. On still days there will be no additional noise		
Cumulative effect of the proposed change or development — sometimes relatively small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to understand, appreciate and experience a historic asset.	There is a 77 metre to turbine just under a kilometre to the southeast and the Dyffryn Brodyn windfarm 2 kilometres to the southwest. There are no near turbines from the west clockwise round to the east.	Low	Low

Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A WIND TURBINE ON LAND NORTH OF BLAENPANT,
CWMBACH, WHITLAND, SA34 0DU**

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2.	The Development	1
3.	Planning Context	1
4.	Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation	2
5.	Nature of the Archaeological Resource	4
6.	Scope of Work & Methodology	6
7.	Reporting	8
8.	Health & Safety	8
9.	Public Benefit and Outreach	8
10.	Archive	9
11.	Resources to be used	9
12.	Qualification of personnel	9
13.	Insurance & Professional indemnity	10
14.	Project identification	10
15.	Sources	10
	Appendix 1: Selection Strategy	11
	Appendix 2: Data Management Plan	19

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A WIND TURBINE ON LAND NORTH OF BLAENPANT,
CWMBACH, WHITLAND, SA34 0DU**

1. Introduction

1.1 Stephan Thomas of Blaenpant, Cwmbach, Whitland, Carmarthen, SA34 0DU has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of designated historic assets, for a proposed wind turbine on land north of Blaenpant, Cwmbach, Whitland, SA34 0DU at SN2350228623.

2. The development

2.1 The planning application is for a single turbine centred at SN2350228623.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A previous application in 2015 for a single 225KW turbine was approved on appeal in on 10th March 2017 (Planning application W/32671, appeal PINS ref APP/M6825/A/16/3159353).

3.2 Conditions on the development included Condition 1: The development shall begin no later than five years from the date of this decision.

3.3 The five-year period ended in March 2022 without the construction of the wind turbine commencing. The client wants to revisit the project with a similar turbine in a similar position.

3.4 Trysor undertook a desk-based appraisal for the planning application in 2015 (Trysor, 2015) considering all recorded historic assets within 2 kilometres of the proposed development site and in addition designated historic assets within 2 to 5 kilometres.

3.4.1 Trysor assessed that one Scheduled Monument (ID number 4) within the 2km radius would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbine at distance, with a Low impact on its setting. The impacts were measured against those from the erection of a larger wind turbine close to Blaenpant in 2013.

3.4.2 Trysor assessed also assessed that no Listed Building within a 2-kilometre radius would experience any impact from the development.

3.4.3 The assessment of all designated historic assets within a radius of 2 to 5km assessed that there was a Very Low indirect visual impact on 6 Scheduled Monuments and 2 Listed Buildings but with no impact on their settings.

3.4.4 Cadw's response to the planning application and the desk-based assessment was:

The historic environment appraisal identified that the turbine will be visible from the designated monuments above, but apart from CM094 there would be no impact on their setting. Cadw concur with this assessment.

In regard to CM094 Maen Gwyn Hir, which is a Bronze Age Round Barrow, the appraisal has identified that it is located on a false crest and the significant views to and from the monument are to the west and northwest, in particular to a group of, possibly contemporary, undesignated pond barrows. The turbine will not interfere in the significant views from the monument but will be in the periphery of views from the pond barrows to the designated monument. In the assessors opinion this will constitute a low impact on the setting of the monument. The assessors do not appear to have considered that in the view of the monument from the north, the turbine (at least the hub and blades) will be clearly visible in the background. Whilst there is currently no public access to this view this impact should still be considered in the assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the monument.

Consequently, in Cadw's opinion the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the monument will be higher than assessed in the historic environment appraisal and constitute a moderate adverse impact, but this will not be significant.
Cadw, 2015

4. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

4.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a new desk-based assessment in order to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect, on the historic environment and historic assets. This includes the impact on setting of designated historic assets and impact on the Registered Historic Landscape.

4.2 A new desk-based assessment is required as the HER data is older than 1 year, the maximum time for which it is considered to be current, and relevant legislation and guidance has changed since 2015.

4.3 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation.

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
For a Wind Turbine on Land North of Blaenpant,
Cwmbach, Whitland, SA34 0DU*

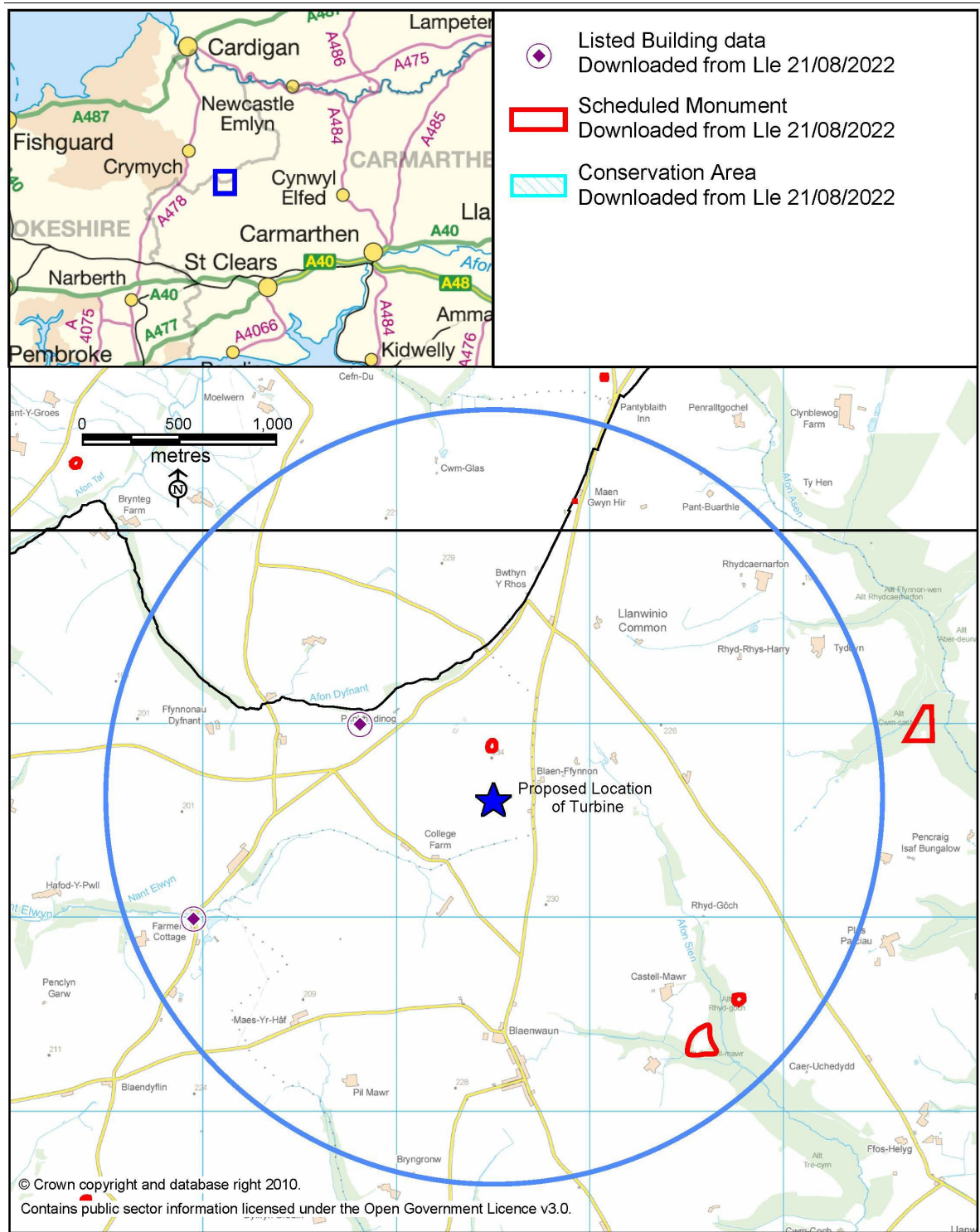


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed 2 kilometre radius recorded historic assets and designated assessment area centred on SN2350228623.

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The Ordnance Survey's 1810 Cardigan sheet of the Original Surveyors Drawings and the 1819 1" to 1 mile map both show that the land at the proposed location for the turbine had been enclosed by the early 19th century. Immediately to the north was Llanwinio Common, which still survived as open moorland at that time, most of which was enclosed and turned into productive farmland during the 19th century. Only a small parcel of common now remains at Rhos Elwyn, just to the northwest of the turbine site. The rectilinear field system within which the turbine would stand is clearly the product of post-medieval enclosure, but it had been undertaken by the time of the 1810 OS Surveyors' Drawings and is presumed to be late 18th or early 19th century in date.

5.2 On tithe survey of 1843, the land was again shown as being enclosed, see Figure 4. The proposed turbine would stand in land parcel 569, which was named *Gnol Ucha* and managed as an arable field in 1843. At that time it was part of Rhydgoch farm, which was 158 acres in extent and owned by Elizabeth Williams and occupied by Thomas Thomas.

5.3 The 1890 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows that the tithe parcel 569 had been subdivided into four field parcels. These four fields are shown on OS maps until the late 20th century.

5.4 By the early 21st century, aerial photographs show that the four fields which had created out of tithe parcel 569 had again been united into a single, large field. The field parcel numbered 568 on the tithe map (named then as *Gnol isha*) has also been united into this large, modern field.

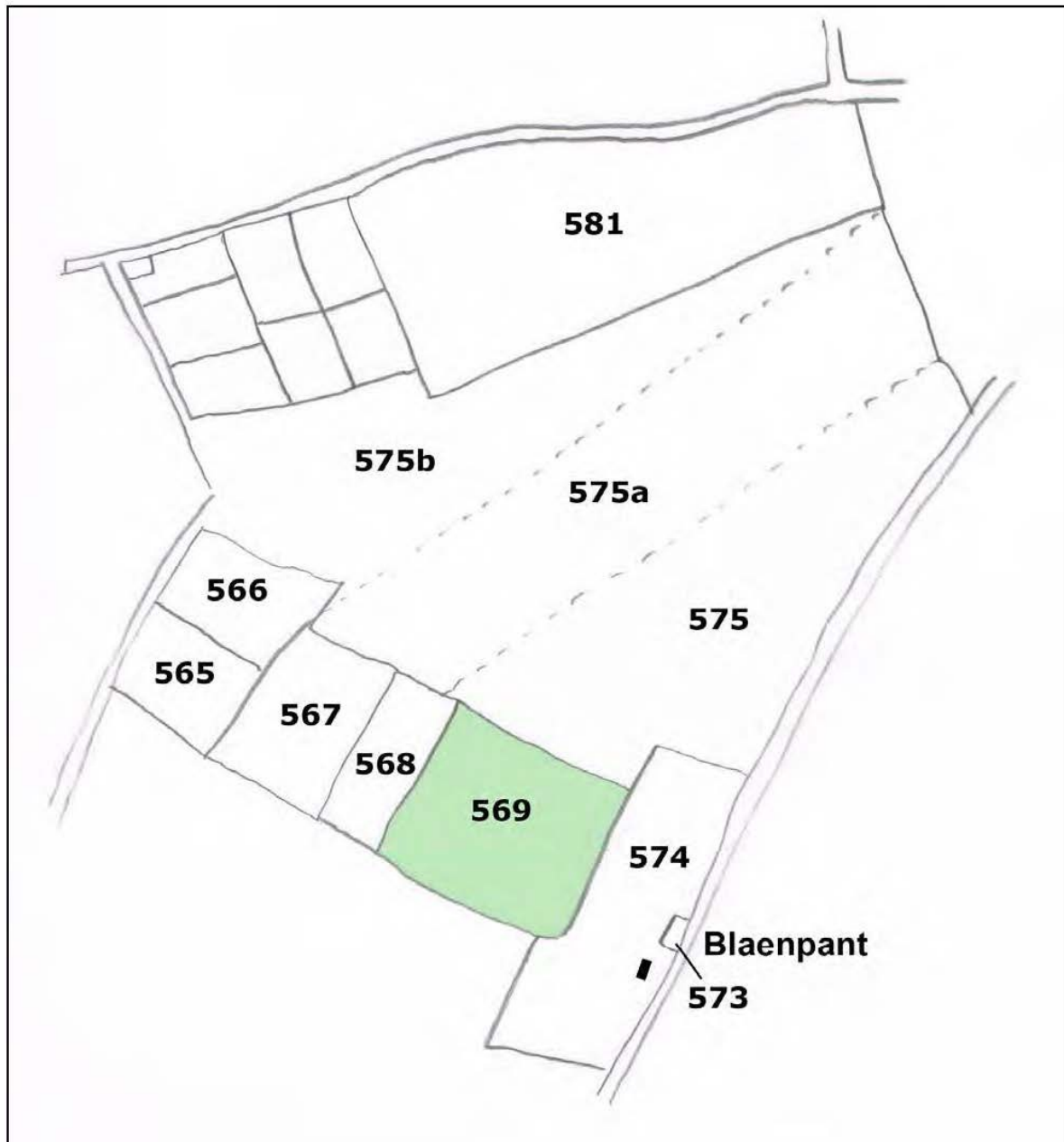


Figure 4: Land parcel 569 as shown on the tithe map for the Chapelry, of Eglywsfair a Churig, part of Henllan Amgoed parish, 1843.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 The assessment will consider the known historic assets within a 2-kilometre area centred on SN3588534529.

6.1.1 The Cadw guidance on the setting of historic assets recommends a 2-kilometre radius assessment area for assessing the impact on the setting of historic assets of national importance where the development is greater than 50 metres in height but less than 75 metres (Cadw, 2017, p.11). The exact height of the proposed turbine is still to be decided and therefore the 2-kilometre assessment area will include enough information for a turbine up to 75 metres in height although the turbine proposal is likely to be under 50 metres.

6.2 The following components of the historic environment will be considered, where relevant;

- a. Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and their settings.
- b. Listed buildings and their settings.
- c. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- d. Registered Historic Landscape
- e. World Heritage Sites
- f. Conservation Areas
- g. Previously recorded non-designated historic assets, and their settings
- h. Buildings identified as of Local Importance where such buildings have been identified
- i. Newly identified historic assets and their settings
- j. Historic Landscapes and their characterisation
- k. Hedgerows and field patterns
- l. Ancient woodland
- m. Place-name evidence
- n. Cumulative impacts
- o. Any agri-environmental interests or requirements
- p. Potential for buried archaeological
- q. Potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence

6.3 The following data sources will be consulted:

- Dyfed Historic Environment Record
- Cadw
- RCAHMW
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Other historic maps including tithe map
- Aerial photographs
- LiDAR data if available
- Registered Historic Landscape and Character Area data if applicable
- LANDMAP
- Documentary sources
- Published journals

6.4 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020)*. The site visit will record any significant unknown historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination of the impact of development on them. It will be used to assess

the setting of historic assets and whether any impact on that setting impacts on the significance of the historic asset in line with Cadw guidance (Cadw, 2017).

6.5 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 24M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

6.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting. ZTV and photomontages from the client will be used if available. If a ZTV is not available Trysor will create one.

6.7 Once the dataset of existing and new data has been created, the significance of all identified historic assets will be reviewed considering their evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values (Cadw, 2011) and their setting (Cadw, 2017) and their importance will be assessed.

6.8 An assessment will be made of the development's potential impact on all historic assets, including direct physical, indirect physical, and indirect visual impacts. This will include impact on the significance of all nationally important historic assets whether designated or not.

6.9 The potential for buried archaeology will also be assessed, drawing on data within the 2-kilometre assessment area, and the wider landscape.

7. Reporting

7.1 A written report will be submitted to the client to inform the current planning application. The report will include;

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset including setting
- f. an assessment of the impact of the development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative, positive or neutral, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- h. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.
- i. potential for buried archaeological features within the development plot

7.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

8. Health & Safety

8.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. This will take into account current Covid 19 regulations and guidance

9. Public Benefit and Outreach

9.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales), if appropriate.

9.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR making it publicly accessible. The report will also be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) making it publicly accessible. This will be in line with recent guidance from The Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT, 2022).

9.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client and others in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

10. Archive

10.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2020) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A selection strategy and a data management plan are included in Appendices 1 and 2.

10.2 Any artefacts will be returned to the landowner after recording and reporting. If they are considered to be regionally or nationally important discussions about depositing the artefacts in a recognised museum archive will be held with the client.

11. Resources to be used

11.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the desk-based assessment. During the field visit will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kit. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

12. Qualification of personnel

12.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

12.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland field survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well heritage interpretation and community-based projects.

12.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland field survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well as community-based, non-intrusive projects and community heritage interpretation.

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

13.1 Trysor has Public Liability, Employers Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2023/767. The site code will be BLP2023, and it will be recorded in the regional HER under PRN 126567.

15. Sources

Cadw, 2011, Conservation Principles

Cadw, 2015, *Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Planning Application No: W/32671*

Proposed Development: Installation of 1 No 225kw Wind Turbine Location: Land At Blaenpant, Blaenwaun, Whitland, SA34 0DU, letter dated 5th October 2015

Cadw, 2017, *Guidance on the Setting of Historic Assets*

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment.*

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*

Trysor, 2015, *Blaenpant 2015, near Blaenwaun, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal*, DAT HER Event PRN 111412

WAT, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

June 2023

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

BLAENPANT, CWMBACH, 2023 DBA

02/06/2023 v.1

Archive Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Organisation	Trysor

Stakeholders

		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s) <i>A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment</i>	Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish. Artefacts not expected during a DBA	Not contacted
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	

Resources

Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required.

Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;

- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

- The aims and objectives of the project are to record and protect the historic environment in order to inform decisions by the planning authority and Cadw.
- The methodology to be used and its context is given in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales identifies areas of past, current and future archaeological research in Wales <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>
No specific themes are connected with this project at present although those relating to the Neolithic, Bronze age and 20th century may be relevant.
- As this is a DBA there should be no artefacts. If necessary, a suitable artefact archive will be identified using *National Standards for the Collecting and Depositing of Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*, Part 6. Museums in Wales Collecting Archaeology

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

Appendix B of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include
c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
d) Drawings as .pdf files
e) Scanned site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

See Appendix 2 in this WSI

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here. The Selection Strategy will be reviewed after fieldwork is complete when the digital data created will be clearer

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).

2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.

2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed. This is the version sent to client and approved by third parties. Specialist reports will be contained within that report

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

c) Vector GIS files as .shp files

d) Drawings as .pdf files

e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017

RCAHMW, 2015, RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives, Version 1

WAT, 2022, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Digital	Section 3.1	
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Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Not applicable

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor backups

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
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3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Paper	Section 3.2	
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Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 4.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 4.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 4.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 4.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

Field notes– bound and presented as paper archive

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor archive folders

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

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APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

BLAENPANT, CWMBACH, 2023 DBA

02/06/2023 v.1.0

Data Management Plan

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

Section 1: Project Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts <p>See main part of WSI</p>
Section 2: Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What data will you collect or create? How will the data be collected or created? <p>See main part of WSI and Appendix 1</p>
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <p>Photo catalogue in report, appropriate metadata</p>
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? <p>A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.</p>
Section 5: Storage and Backup
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? <p>Through online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives</p>
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? Have you contacted the data repository? Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? <p>Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs. The database will be sent to the Her in order to inform updating the HER Costs of archiving have been considered – None</p>
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you share the data and make it accessible? Are any restrictions on data sharing required? <p>Through archiving in NMR and in the regional HER – no restrictions other than acknowledgement</p>
Section 8: Responsibilities

- Who will be responsible for data management?
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – DAT 126567
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
2 nd June 2023
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i>
RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives</i> , Version 1
WAT, 2022, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i>

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
Site notes Photographs and catalogue Access database GIS data for use during project – MapInfo Report – Word doc and pdf
How will the data be collected or created?
Site notes on paper written on site Photographs taken and listed on site, selected and catalogued in the office. Tiff files Report written in Word, GIS components in MapInfo, database elements in Microsoft Access. Report drawn together as a pdf from separate elements.

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
The report will accompany any data. Relevant metadata will be created in line with guidance.

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. All agreements with others will be adhered to, in particular the agreement regarding HER data. HER descriptions will not be included in the report – Trysor will write a description for each historic asset from a project perspective.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
Shared Dropbox with facility to retrieve earlier versions. Locally backed up on partners' external hard drive

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
Report, Catalogued Photographs, Access database
What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
Digital/paper deposition with RCAHMW – Report and Access database to the HER for them to update records
Have you contacted the data repository?
No – not necessary
Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
Deposit in RCAHMW, with an additional copy to the regional HER
Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
No, other than our copyright should be respected.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
Trysor partners