

**Micro Hydro Scheme,  
Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant  
Carmarthenshire  
18/16877/FUL (BBNPA)  
Historic Environment  
Desk-based Assessment**



Report by: Trysor

For: TGVHydro Ltd

February 2019



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By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA  
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2019/656  
DAT HER Event Record PRN: 114814

For: TGVHydro Ltd

February 2019

38, New Road  
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen  
Ammanford  
Carmarthenshire  
SA18 1UN  
[www.trysor.net](http://www.trysor.net)  
[enquiries@trysor.net](mailto:enquiries@trysor.net)



*Cover photograph: The Nant Ffynnon Wen at the boundary between the open mountain land and the enclosed land of Pant y Turnor, looking west. The pipe to the turbine would run on the east side of the stream.*

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**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER:** Trysor 2019/656  
**DAT HER EVENT RECORD PRN – 114814**

**DYDDIAD** 11<sup>eg</sup> Mis Chwefror 2019      **DATE** 11<sup>th</sup> February 2019

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**

*Jenny Hall*

**PAUL SAMBROOK MCifA**

*Paul Sambrook*

***Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.***

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

38, New Road,  
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen  
Ammanford  
Carmarthenshire  
SA18 1UN  
01269 826397

82, Henfaes Road  
Tonna  
Neath  
SA11 3EX  
01639 412708

[www.trysor.net](http://www.trysor.net)

[enquiries@trysor.net](mailto:enquiries@trysor.net)

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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 an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

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 an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.



Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 114814
Name	Micro Hydro Scheme, Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant Carmarthenshire, 18/16877/FUL (BBNPA) Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment
Type	Desk based Assessment
NGR	SN7632422266
Easting	276324
Northing	222266
Summary (English)	In January 2019 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed Micro-Hydro Scheme at Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant, Carmarthenshire. The assessment included a field survey of the proposed development area. © Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Yn ystod Mis Ionawr 2019 roedd Trysor wedi cwblhau asesiad pen-fwrdd mewn cysylltiad â chais cynllunio ar gyfer cynllun trydan-dŵr ym Mhant y Turnor, Llanddeusant, Sir Gaerfyrddin. Roedd yr asesiad wedi cynnwys arolwg maes o ardal y cynllun arfaethedig. © Trysor 2019
Description	In January 2019 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed Micro-Hydro Scheme at Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant, Carmarthenshire. The assessment included a field survey of the proposed development area. © Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Micro Hydro Scheme, Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant Carmarthenshire, 18/16877/FUL (BBNPA) Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment
Copyright	© Trysor 2019

Site Record PRNs – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 114815
Name	NANT FFYNNON WEN
Type	SHEEP FOLD
NGR	SN7625022167
Easting	276250
Northing	222167
Summary (English)	The site of a sheep fold shown on the 1877 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map but destroyed by a modern trackway. © Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Safle lloc defaid sy'n ymddangos ar fap 1:2500 yr Arolwg Ordnans ym 1877 ond sydd wedi cael ei ddinistrio gan heol a gafodd ei adeiladu yma yn y cyfnod modern. © Trysor 2019
Description	A sheep fold is shown here on the 1877 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. The fold appears to have been lost when a modern trackway was constructed to the site in the later 20th century. No evidence of the fold was noted during fieldwork in 2019. It may have been associated with a sheep wash in the stream but not evidence of this has been noted. © Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Micro Hydro Scheme, Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant Carmarthenshire, 18/16877/FUL (BBNPA) Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment
Copyright	© Trysor 2019

PRN	DAT 114816
Name	PANT Y TURNOR
Type	BARN
NGR	SN7599122520
Easting	275991
Northing	222520
Summary (English)	A former barn on the farmyard at Pant y Turnor which has been converted for residential purposes. © Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Hen ysgubor ar glos fferm Pant y Turnor sydd wedi cael ei throi yn breswylfa. © Trysor 2019
Description	This former barn is part of the building complex set around the farmyard at Pant y Turnor. This building stands to the southwestern side of the farmhouse. In modern times it has been converted for residential purposes. © Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Micro Hydro Scheme, Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant Carmarthenshire, 18/16877/FUL (BBNPA) Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment
Copyright	© Trysor 2019

PRN	DAT 114817
Name	NANT FFYNNON WEN
Type	WALL
NGR	SN7597922180
Easting	275979
Northing	222180
Summary (English)	A ruinous drystone wall which is shown on the 1840 parish tithe map. © Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Wal gerrig sych dadfeiledig, sy'n ymddangos ar fap degwm y plwyf, 1840. © Trysor 2019
Description	This drystone wall appears to be shown on the 1840 Llanddeusant parish tithe map and the 1887 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It is not in good condition but has been supplanted by a post and wire fenceline, just to its northern side, and is therefore still a feature along the boundary between the parish commons and enclosed farmland. The wall is less than 1 metre high and it is often a revetment at the bottom of slope rather than a free standing wall. Sections of it have fallen. © Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Micro Hydro Scheme, Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant Carmarthenshire, 18/16877/FUL (BBNPA) Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment
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PRN	DAT 114818
Name	NANT FFYNNON WEN
Type	SHEEP FOLD
NGR	SN7639022150
Easting	276390
Northing	222150
Summary (English)	A large drystone sheepfold complex on the northern edge of the Llanddeusant parish upland commons. © Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Lloc defaid mawr, wedi'i adeiladau allan o gerrig sych, ar gyrion tir comin mynyddig plwyf Llanddeusant. © Trysor 2019
Description	A large, multi-celled sheepfold complex on the northern edge of the Llanddeusant parish commons. This sheepfold was in place by the late 19th century, as evidenced by historic mapping, but its origins are unclear. It has not been in use in modern times and is now in a state of decay. At the time of the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, a total of 17 cells of varying size can be identified within the fold. 16 of these are arranged around a large, square, central cell. Entry appears to have been possible through sheep crawls. © Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Micro Hydro Scheme, Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant Carmarthenshire, 18/16877/FUL (BBNPA) Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment
Copyright	© Trysor 2019



PRN	DAT 114819
Name	NANT FFYNNON WEN
Type	PLATFORM
NGR	SN7645722111
Easting	276457
Northing	222111
Summary (English)	A medieval or later earthwork platform on the open mountain pastures of the Mynydd Du. There appear to be traces of a stone foundation on the platform. © Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Llwyfan adeilad, sy'n dyddio i'r canoloesoedd neu'n ddiweddarach, ar borfeydd mynyddig, agored y Mynydd Du. Gwelir olion seiliau cerrig sych adeilad ar y llwyfan. © Trysor 2019
Description	A rectilinear earthwork platform, on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment on the open mountain pastures of the Mynydd Du common. Its measured 8 metres in length overall by 4 metres wide. The leveled area measures 6 metres long with a slight apron at the west-northwest end and a slight fan at the west-southeast end. The north-northeast side slightly cut into the slope. There is stone visible across the area of the platform, including a possible wall base along the south-southwest side, indicating that a hut with a stone foundation may once have stood on the platform. © Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Micro Hydro Scheme, Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant Carmarthenshire, 18/16877/FUL (BBNPA) Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment
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PRN	DAT 114820
Name	NANT FFYNNON WEN
Type	BOUNDARY BANK
NGR	SN7661722107
Easting	276617
Northing	222107
Summary (English)	A denuded earthwork bank, part of a wider intake (NPRN 84325) on the fringe of the Mynydd Du commons in the uplands of Llanddeusant parish, probably of post-medieval date. ©Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Hen glawdd pridd sydd yn rhedeg ar draws rhostir agored y Mynydd Du yma ac yn ffurfio rhan o sustem o gaeau sy'n cynrychioli ymgais i gau i mewn rhan o'r mynydd yn y gorffennol. Mae'r cloddiau hyn yn debyg o ddyddio i'r cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol. ©Trysor 2019
Description	A denuded earthwork bank, part of a wider intake (NPRN 84325) on the fringe of the Mynydd Du commons in the uplands of Llanddeusant parish, probably of post-medieval date. It runs west-southwest to east-northeast up the hillslope for some 410 metres from the Nant Ffynnonwen stream to one of its tributary rill. It appears to continue for some distance beyond this point along the northern side of the tributary rill. © Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Micro Hydro Scheme, Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant Carmarthenshire, 18/16877/FUL (BBNPA) Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment
Copyright	© Trysor 2019

PRN	DAT 114821
Name	NANT FFYNNON WEN
Type	BOUNDARY BANK
NGR	SN7656922045
Easting	276569
Northing	222045
Summary (English)	A denuded earthwork bank, part of a wider intake (NPRN 84325) on the fringe of the Mynydd Du commons in the uplands of Llanddeusant parish, probably of post-medieval date. © Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Hen glawdd pridd sydd yn rhedeg ar draws rhostir agored y Mynydd Du yma ac yn ffurfio rhan o sustem o gaeau sy'n cynrychioli ymgais i gau i mewn rhan o'r mynydd yn y gorffennol. Mae'r cloddiau hyn yn debyg o ddyddio i'r cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol. © Trysor 2019
Description	A denuded earthwork bank, part of a wider intake (NPRN 84325) on the fringe of the Mynydd Du commons in the uplands of Llanddeusant parish, probably of post-medieval date. It runs north-northeast to south-southwest for some 145 metres and crosses a mountain rill at its southern end, before terminating at a second rill. At its northern end it joins another boundary bank, which runs west-southwest to east-northeast up the hillslope. © Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Micro Hydro Scheme, Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant Carmarthenshire, 18/16877/FUL (BBNPA) Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment
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PRN	DAT 114822
Name	NANT FFYNNON WEN
Type	MOUND
NGR	SN7636921998
Easting	276369
Northing	221998
Summary (English)	A small, earthwork mound measuring 2.25 metres in diameter and about 0.3 metres high. Its purpose is not known but it may be a small burial cairn of Bronze Age date. ©Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Twmpath pridd bychan sy'n mesur tua 2.25 metr mewn diamedr a thua 0.3 metr o uchder. Nid yw ei bwrpas yn hysbys ond gall fod yn garnedd claddu fychan sy'n dyddio i Oes yr Efydd. ©Trysor 2019
Description	A small, earthwork mound measuring 2.25 metres in diameter and about 0.3 metres high. It is found on the open common. Its purpose is not known but it appears to be an earth mound, cut along its southwest side by a sheep track. It could be a Bronze Age funerary cairn, as mounds of similar size and context have been found to contain cremation burials. © Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Micro Hydro Scheme, Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant Carmarthenshire, 18/16877/FUL (BBNPA) Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment
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PRN	DAT 114823
Name	NANT FFYNNON WEN
Type	SHEEP FOLD
NGR	SN7605522092
Easting	276055
Northing	222092
Summary (English)	A large, modern sheepfold, of timber post and sheep-wire construction. ©Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Lloc defaid mawr, modern, wedi'i adeiladu allan o byst pren a ffens defaid. ©Trysor 2019
Description	This is a large, modern sheepfold, of timber post and sheep-wire construction. It appears to date to the late 20th or early 21st century and is first shown on the 2005 Google Earth satellite imagery. ©Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Micro Hydro Scheme, Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant Carmarthenshire, 18/16877/FUL (BBNPA) Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment
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## **1. Summary**

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a micro-hydro scheme on the Nant Ffynnon Wen, centred on SN7632422266, to the north of Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant, Carmarthenshire, SA19 9TN.
- 1.2 A walkover survey was undertaken by Trysor to examine the location of the development. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.3 The walk-over survey led to the recording of nine historic assets previously not included in the regional HER, amongst which are two new archaeological features; a platform and a mound.
- 1.4 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 500 metres in radius, focused on SN7632422266, a central point on the consented development. The Dyfed Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 1.5 There is one Scheduled Monument within a 500 metre radius of the development.
- 1.6 There are no Listed Buildings within a 500 metre radius of the development.
- 1.7 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 500 metre radius of the development.
- 1.8 Archaeological mitigations have been suggested. Some historic assets would experience some disturbance from pipe laying activity;
  - 1.8.1 The water pipe from the turbine house to the stream would pass through a collapsed section of Wall, ID number 13. The reinstatement of this short section of collapsed walling would help to preserve the integrity of the boundary after the laying of the pipe and prevent erosion along the base of slope at the common boundary.
  - 1.8.2 The pipe will also be laid across the line of two earthwork boundary banks, ID numbers 16 & 17, which are part of an undated, extensive enclosure field system. A watching brief on the pipeline when cut through the bank might be considered an appropriate response.
  - 1.8.3 Five historic assets may be exposed to indirect, physical impacts from construction activity, particularly erosion by vehicular activity. These historic assets should be identified to contractors in advance of the development and marked to ensure they are visible and damage can be avoided.

## **2. Copyright**

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## **3. Introduction**

- 3.1 TGVHydro Ltd, c/o CRiC, Beaufort Street, Crickhowell, NP8 1BN, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants, on behalf of their client, to undertake a desk based assessment, including walkover survey for a proposed micro-hydro scheme at Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant, Carmarthenshire SA19 9TN, see Figure 1.
- 3.2 A planning application has been submitted, planning application 18/16877/FUL (Brecon Beacons).
- 3.3 The Application was commented on by the Heritage Officer (Archaeology) at Brecon Beacons National Park Authority who recommended a walkover survey be carried out before the application is determined.

*"Insufficient evidence and information has been provided to date in relation to the potential archaeological impact of the scheme.*

*It is recommended that an archaeological walkover survey is conducted to map, and assess any potential for impact to, known heritage sites and to prospect for any further unrecorded heritage assets. The walkover survey should be undertaken by a qualified archaeological contractor, and in accordance with an agreed archaeological written scheme of investigation approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist and which must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.*

*Following approval, the report will inform further works necessary: determination of the application/ or whether further archaeological work is required."*

Heritage Officer (Archaeology) Internal Memorandum dated 10/01/2019

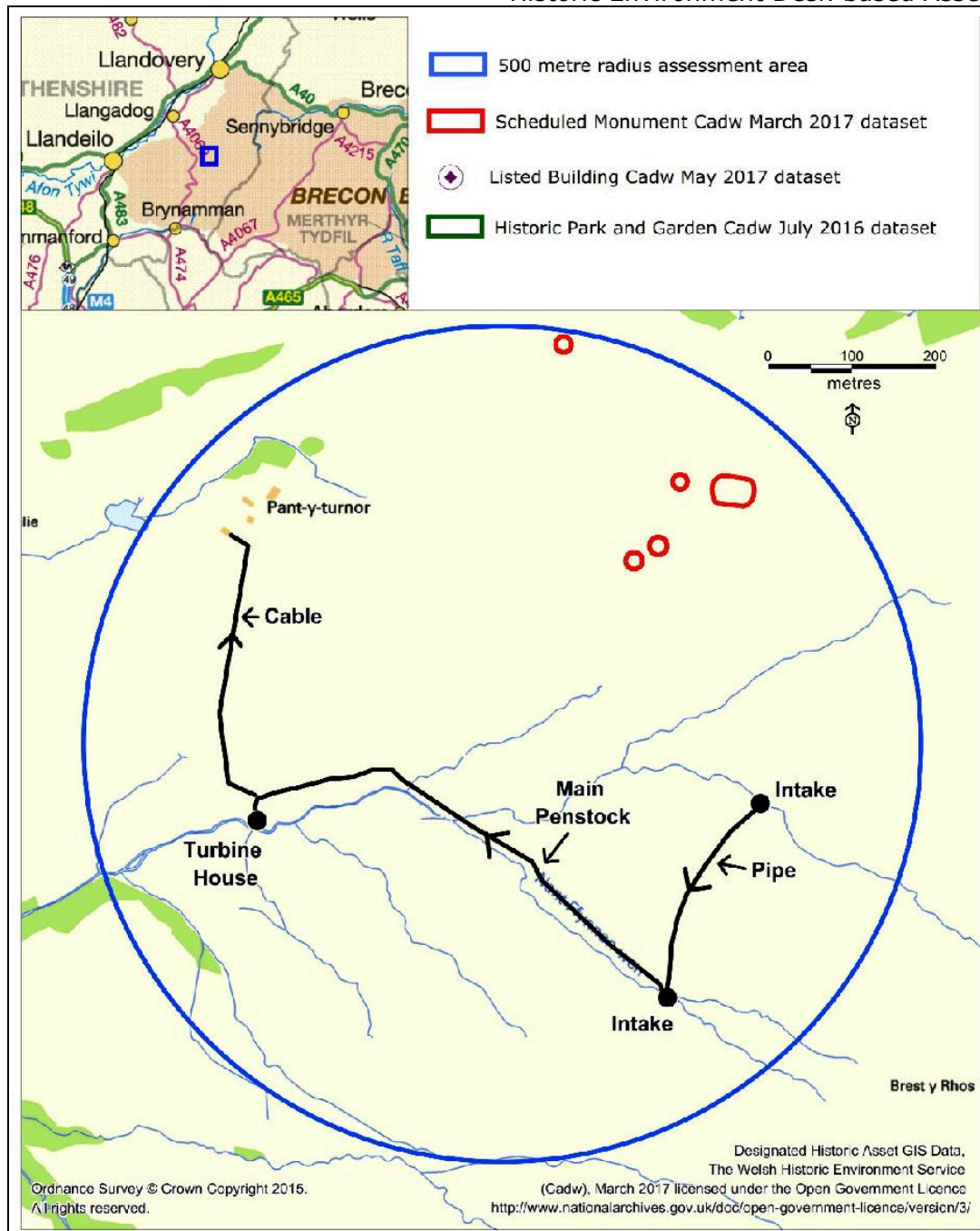


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the 500 metre radius assessment area.

#### **4. The development**

- 4.1 It is proposed that a high head micro hydro scheme, centred on SN7632422266, is installed at Pant y Turnor on the north side of the Mynydd Du, Carmarthenshire.
- 4.2 The scheme will consist of two intake weirs on two tributaries of the Nant Ffynnonwen. The northern weir at approximately SN7663122199 will feed the southern weir at approximately SN7651221969 via a feeding pipe. From the southern weir, water will be piped to the turbine house at SN7601922195. The water will be returned to the stream at SN7600922177 via a short outflow pipe, and electricity exported by cable back to a building at approximately SN7599622520 at Pant y Turnor, see Figure 1.

#### **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment considered known historic assets within a 500 metre radius circle centred on SN7632422266, the centre of the proposed development (see Figure 1). This has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area as well as assess any direct or indirect impacts. Historic assets have been given an ID number for the purposes of this report; other reference numbers are cross referenced in Appendix B.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 500 metre radius assessment area.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the parish tithe map.
- 5.4 A walkover survey was made by Trysor to the development site, and the surrounding area, on 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2019. 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.
- 5.4.1 In places ground conditions made it impossible to follow the line of the proposed water pipe due to terrain and thick gorse vegetation.
- 5.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2005, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2013, 2015 and 2016, were used to inform the assessment. LiDAR data of 1 metre and 2 metre resolution was available for the assessment area.
- 5.6 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.



- 5.7 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 Each of the records in the final assessment 500 metre radius dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value<sup>1</sup>, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value<sup>2</sup>. 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 4. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.
- 5.10 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, taken into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact.

## **6. The Development Site**

- 6.1 The linear development area is found along an approximately 580 metre long stretch of the upper course of the Nant Ffynnonwen stream and one of its tributary streams on the northern fringe of the extensive Mynydd Du commons, near Llanddeusant. The streams flow southeast to northwest initially, through narrow and steep-sided rills, before uniting in the main Nant Ffynnonwen valley at the edge of the common, where the stream flows westwards through a larger but equally steep-sided valley, which is difficult to access in parts due to ground vegetation, trees, and rocks. The turbine house will be located within this valley, to the north of the stream, and then a connection will be made from the turbine house to an outbuilding at Pant y Turnor farm, some 350 metres to the north.
- 6.2 This section of the common has never been permanently settled in the past and its character is that of upland pasture dedicated to grazing sheep. Permanent settlement appears to have been restricted to area of enclosed farmland to the north of the Nant Ffynnonwen stream, where scattered cottages and farmsteads are still occupied within the farmed landscape. This area has not seen significant industrial

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<sup>1</sup> Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

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

development and therefore has remained a quiet, rural corner to the present day.

- 6.3 The vegetation of the common here is typical of the wet, acidic moorland of the wider Mynydd Du area. Grassland pasture is present, but heather, gorse and some *Molina* (purple-moor grass) cover much of the landscape and obscure the surface in parts of this treeless area. Trees, shrubs and ground vegetation, including some bracken, are present along the generally steep slopes of the Nant Ffynnonwen valley outside the common boundary, making access difficult in places.
- 6.4 Immediately to the north of the Nant Ffynnonwen valley, lies the holding of Pant y Turnor. The fields of the enclosed landscape immediately to the north of the stream valley are now dominated by *Molina*. North of these fields the land is still maintained as clean, improved pasture.
- 6.5 Access to the development area is gained by a minor, single track, public road which runs from the public road at Beili farm down to a gate on the northern side of Nant Ffynnonwen. This gate gives access to the mountain pastures via a ford across the stream. Historically this trackway has been used to take flocks to the mountain and this tradition remains to the present day.
- 6.6 The area of the proposed development is underlain by rocks of the Devonian Period. The common is underlain by Sandstones of the Senni Formation, while the farmed landscape to the north is underlain by argillaceous rocks of the Maughans Formation. This bedrock was laid down approximately 393 to 419 million years ago in an environment dominated by the channels and floodplains of a large river system. The bedrock is masked by superficial deposits of glacial tills belonging to the Quaternary Period and mainly deposited at the end of the last Ice Age.

## **7. Archaeological and Historical Overview**

- 7.1 The archaeological record for an area within a 500 metre radius of the proposed development includes evidence of prehistoric and medieval or later activity.
- 7.2 As is typical of the uplands of the region, there is ample evidence of Bronze Age activity around Nant Ffynnonwen. To the north of the stream there is the fine Tyle Pengam Standing stone (ID number 3) and up to five associated round barrows or cairns (ID numbers 1, 2, 4, 6 & 7) which form a cemetery group. These monuments are scheduled together as funerary complex (CM181).
- 7.2.1 Equally typical of the Bronze Age archaeology of the region is an absence of evidence for the settlement sites of the community which erected these funerary monuments. This monument group is found on a locally prominent ridge which is likely to have been best viewed from lower ground to the north and it may be surmised that a Bronze Age community settled and farmed the landscape in that direction at an unrecognised location.
- 7.2.2 A possible hut circle (ID number 5) of prehistoric date was noted by the Ordnance Survey close to Nant Ffynnonwen in the 1970s. This appears to have been a circular stone foundation set on a platform or hollow. Land improvements in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century removed all evidence of this feature however and it cannot therefore be verified as a prehistoric settlement site.
- 7.3 Also typical of the regional uplands is the preponderance of deserted settlement sites of medieval or later date on the mountain pastures. These are commonly recorded as platforms, longhouses and long huts in the upland environment and are usually interpreted as the seasonal settlement sites of pastoral farmers who lived on the uplands during the summer grazing season with their stock animals, in medieval or early post-medieval times.
- 7.3.1 Examples of such deserted settlement sites are well known across the Mynydd Du upland block, but the area around the proposed development has not been subject to an intensive field survey and prior to this study no examples have been specifically recorded in the assessment area. The field survey for this assessment has identified one earthwork platform (ID number 15), which bears some evidence of being the base for a rectilinear building with a stone foundation.
- 7.4 The RCAHMW's National Monuments Record (NMR) includes a record for an extensive area of enclosure or intake across the lower slopes of the common across Brest y Rhos. The earthwork banks of the enclosures extend into the area of the proposed development (ID numbers 16 & 17). The date of this attempt to enclose the common is not known, but

the RCAHMW record and the evidence of recent Google Earth satellite imagery indicate that possible huts or folds, which remain unrecorded, exist within the enclosure area higher up the slopes and outside the assessment area. The enclosure is likely to be of earlier post-medieval date as the boundary banks seen on the common are not shown on any existing historic mapping, including the earliest Ordnance Survey map of 1811, which suggests that they predate those maps and had fallen out of use by the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- 7.4.1 The survival of some 10 hectares of ridge and furrow cultivation (ID number 9) in a group of field parcel around the Tyle Pengam standing stone, to the northern side of the Nant Ffynnonwen valley, is more evidence of how land use has changed in recent centuries. Ridge and furrow is evidence of the land being ploughed by oxen or horses in the past. Although this example has been recorded as medieval, it could equally date to the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries as ploughing was still undertaken by both oxen and horses into the relatively recent past. The use of what is now marginal pastureland at over 300 metres above sea level to grow crops in the past, probably oats, is evidence of a very different farming system to that which has dominated the landscape here in modern times.
- 7.5 Most of the historic assets found within the assessment area are of post-medieval or modern date. These include the large multi-celled sheepfold on the common edge (ID number 14) and its modern successor 300 metres to the west-southwest.
- 7.6 A number of post-medieval historic assets no longer survive. A smaller sheep fold (ID number 11), shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps above the southern side of the Nant Ffynnonwen valley appears to have been destroyed by the construction of a modern trackway to the site. The 1811 Ordnance Survey map also appears to show a cottage (ID number 10) above the northern side of the Nant Ffynnonwen valley, see Figure 2. The 1840 tithe map for this precise area is damaged and the detail lost, but a small parcel of land alongside the possible cottage site is named as "Garden" on the accompanying tithe schedule, see Figure 3. A rectilinear structure is shown at this point on late 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps, but no evidence now survives of such a structure.
- 7.7 The development is focused on the farmstead of Pant y Turnor. This post-medieval farmstead is typical of settlements close to the common edge. The 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse (now under renovation) and its modest outbuildings stood at the heart of a holding which had good access to the mountain pastures and was in an ideal location for pastoral farming. Pant y Turnor is no longer a traditional farmstead and its outbuildings have been converted for other uses in modern times, although the holding still amounts to over 60 acres of pastureland.



Figure 2; The 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing of the development area shown Pant y Turnor. There are no features shown on the adjacent common, but this should not be interpreted as meaning that features such as sheep folds were not present at the time. Note the location of the possible cottage ID number 10 above the "t" in Cwmnant.

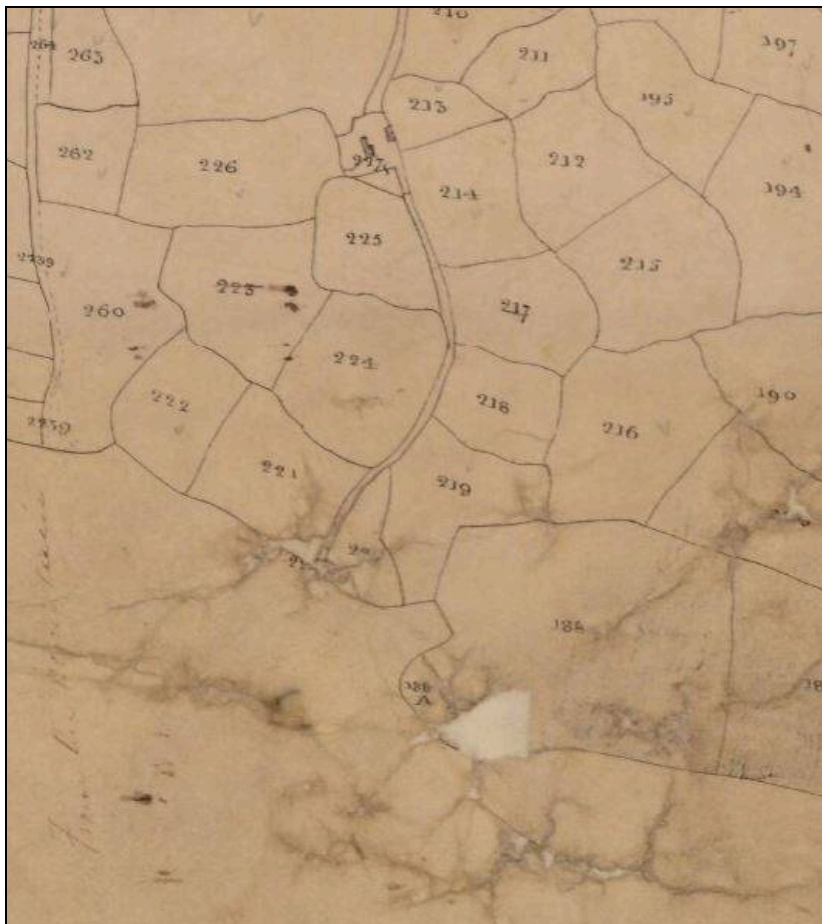


Figure 3; The 1840 parish tithe map shows Pant y Turnor (parcel 227) and its field system. No details were surveyed on the adjacent common. Parcel 188A is recorded as "Garden" on the tithe schedule and may originally have been associated with a lost cottage. The rip in the map has occurred where the possible cottage would have stood. The tithe schedule does not name a cottage however.

## **8. Data Collation**

- 8.1 The HER enquiry for the 500 metre radius assessment area yielded 15 records for historic assets.
- 8.2 After the walkover survey visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 500 metre radius assessment area contained 19 records for historic assets.
  - 8.2.1 Five HER records were deleted. Four were for overall records for prehistoric funerary monuments not required for this assessment as the individual historic assets were assessed. One was for a post medieval settlement with insufficient information to locate the historic asset. Further details are given in section 14.
  - 8.2.2 Nine new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for historic assets on or near the proposed development and included records for three sheepfolds (ID numbers 11, 14, & 19), two earthwork banks (ID number 16 & 17), an earthwork platform (ID number 15), earthwork mound (ID number 18) a former barn (ID number 12), and a wall (ID number 13).

## 9. Assessment of Significance

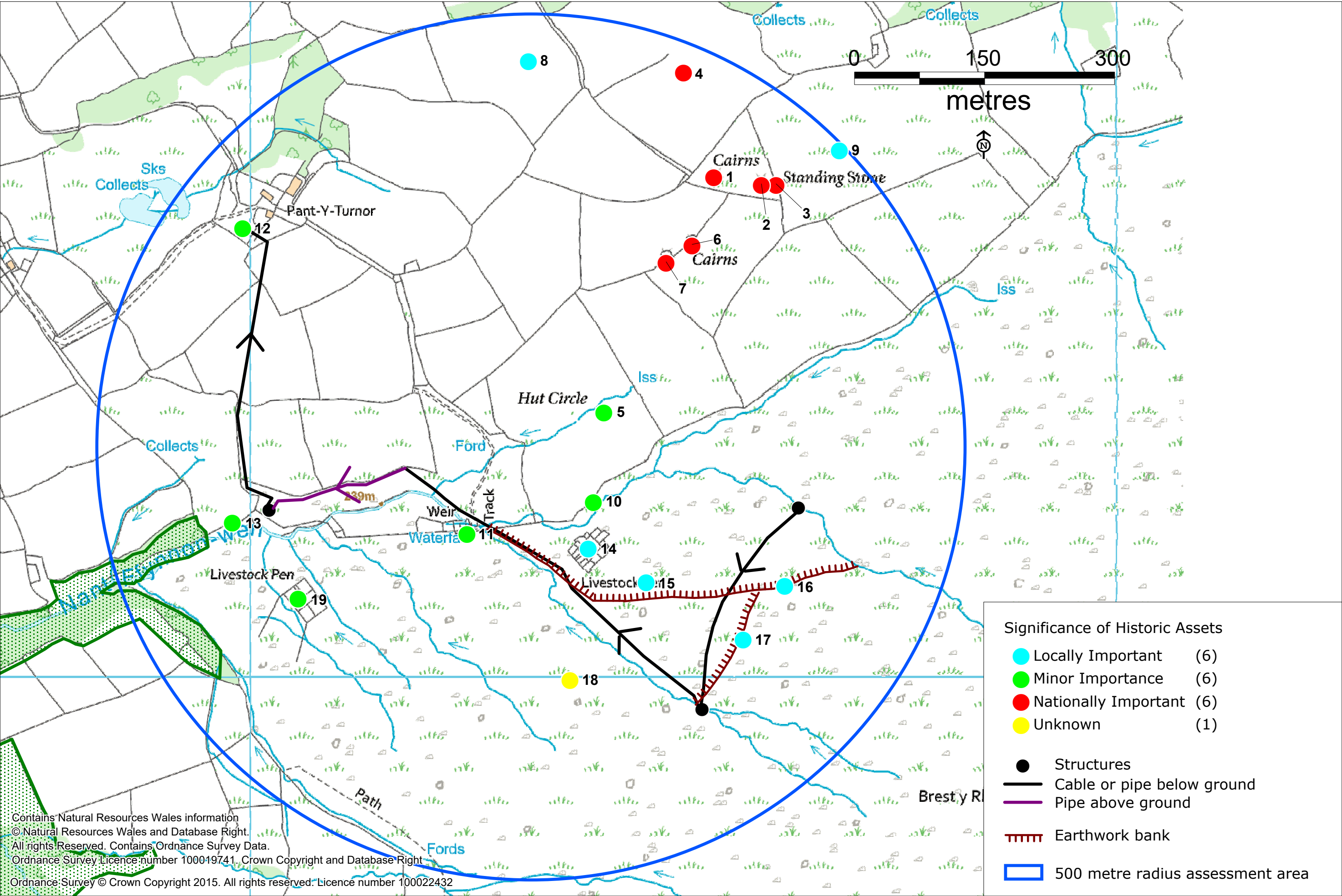
9.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 4. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

9.2 Within the 19 records there was one Scheduled Monument consisting of several individual historic assets. There were no Listed Buildings or Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.

<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Historic Asset Status</b>
7	NANT FFYNNON-WEN	Round Barrow	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
6	NANT FFYNNON-WEN	Round Barrow	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
4	TY-UCHAF	Round Barrow	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
3	SYTHFAEN; TYLE PENGAM	Standing Stone	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
1	TWYN SWND; TYLE PENGAM	Round Barrow	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
2	TWYN SWND; TYLE PENGAM	Round Barrow	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
14	NANT FFYNNON WEN	Sheep Fold	Locally Important	
15	NANT FFYNNON WEN	Platform	Locally Important	
16	NANT FFYNNON WEN	Boundary Bank	Locally Important	
17	NANT FFYNNON WEN	Boundary Bank	Locally Important	
8	TY UCHAF	Cairnfield	Locally Important	
9	TYLE PENGAM	Ridge and Furrow	Locally Important	
19	NANT FFYNNON WEN	Sheep Fold	Minor Importance	
12	PANT Y TURNOR	Barn	Minor Importance	
13	NANT FFYNNON WEN	Wall	Minor Importance	
10	NANT FFYNNON WEN	Structure	Minor Importance	
11	NANT FFYNNON WEN	Sheep Fold	Minor Importance	
5	NANT FFYNNON-WEN	Hut Circle	Minor Importance	
18	NANT FFYNNON WEN	Mound	Unknown	

*Table 1: Assessed significance of historic assets*





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Figure 4: The 500 metre assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID Number



## 10. Assessment of Impact

10.1 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, taken into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Level of Direct Impact</b>	<b>Level of Indirect Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Significance</b>
13	NANT FFYNNON WEN	WALL	Moderate	Moderate	None	None
17	NANT FFYNNON WEN	BOUNDARY BANK	Low	Low	None	None
16	NANT FFYNNON WEN	BOUNDARY BANK	Low	Low	None	None
12	PANT Y TURNOR	BARN	Very Low	None	None	None
18	NANT FFYNNON WEN	MOUND	None	Moderate	None	None
15	NANT FFYNNON WEN	PLATFORM	None	Low	None	None
14	NANT FFYNNON WEN	SHEEP FOLD	None	Low	None	None
1	TWYN SWND; TYLE PENGAM	ROUND BARROW	None	Very Low	None	None
7	NANT FFYNNON-WEN	ROUND BARROW	None	Very Low	None	None
6	NANT FFYNNON-WEN	ROUND BARROW	None	Very Low	None	None
9	TYLE PENGAM	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	Very Low	None	None
3	SYTHFAEN; TYLE PENGAM	STANDING STONE	None	Very Low	None	None
2	TWYN SWND; TYLE PENGAM	ROUND BARROW	None	Very Low	None	None
11	NANT FFYNNON WEN	SHEEP FOLD	None	None	None	None
8	TY UCHAF	CAIRNFIELD	None	None	None	None

4	TY-UCHAF	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None	None
5	NANT FFYNNON-WEN	HUT CIRCLE	None	None	None	None
10	NANT FFYNNON WEN	STRUCTURE	None	None	None	None
19	NANT FFYNNON WEN	SHEEP FOLD	None	None	None	None

*Table 2: Impact on historic assets within the 500 metre assessment area*

10.2 As Table 2 shows, no recorded historic assets within the 500 metre assessment area would be exposed to any significant impact from the development. Full details of the assessment of direct and indirect impact for each of the historic assets in Table 2 can be found in Appendix B.

10.2.1 One historic asset, Wall ID number 13, would experience a Moderate, direct impact, though only on a small section where a water pipe would pass through its line and some repair would be necessary. Two undated boundary banks (ID numbers 16 & 17) will have a Low, direct impact as a water pipe will pass through them. The former barn at Pant y Turnor will experience a Very Low, direct impact due to the electricity cables being connected to the building. None of these features are of more than Local importance and none have statutory protection.

10.2.2 There would be potential Low indirect impacts on a number of historic assets. Those of particular concern could potentially be damaged by construction vehicles moving through the landscape and inadvertently causing erosion damage to the features. This is an issue for several historic assets located on the common land, including the boundary banks (ID numbers 16 & 17), the mound (ID number 18), the platform (ID number 15) and sheepfold (ID number 15). Several other historic assets, notably the group of prehistoric funerary monuments and ridge and furrow on Tyle Pengam (ID number s 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 9) which would experience only a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

10.3 There is one Scheduled Monument within 500m of the development area, which is the group of funerary monuments on Tyle Pengam (CM 181) which includes a standing stone and five funerary cairns scheduled as a group.

10.4 There are no Listed Buildings within the 500m assessment area

10.5 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 500m assessment area.

10.6 There are no World Heritage sites within the 500m assessment area.

- 10.7 The development site lies within the Black Mountain and Mynydd Myddfai Historic Landscape. The part of the development site located on the common land falls within the Black Mountain Historic Character Area. The area located within the enclosed farmland lies within the Llanddeusant-Capel Gwynfe Historic Character Area.
- 10.8 The southern part of the proposed development would be within the The Black Mountain-Y Mynydd Ddu LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL40294), which is described as;
- "Most significant archaeological element(s): 18th 19th century quarrying, bronze age summit cairns,?medieval and postmed deserted settlements"*
- 10.8.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Outstanding "It is a good example of an upland landscape with nationally important components." This landscape would not be affected by the development.
- 10.8.2 The northern part of the proposed development would be within the Llanddeusant-Capel-Gwynfe LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL40287), but it is not described.
- 10.8.3 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High It is a typical example of a Carmarthenshire agricultural landscape." This landscape would not be affected by the development.
- 10.9 There are no Conservation Areas within the 500m study area.
- 10.10 The development area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park.
- 10.11 During the field visit, two new historic assets were identified – a medieval or later platform (ID number 15) and an undated mound (ID number 18). These were recorded, along with seven other historic assets which were not previously recorded in the regional HER; three sheepfolds (ID numbers 11, 14, & 19), two earthwork banks (ID number 16 & 17), a former barn (ID number 12) and a wall (ID number13).
- 10.12 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified. There is no evidence that the development would damage sites if palaeoenvironmental importance.
- 10.13 The boundary banks within the development area are thought to be all earthwork banks or drystone walls of post-medieval date.
- 10.14 There are no field names of archaeological significance at the development site.

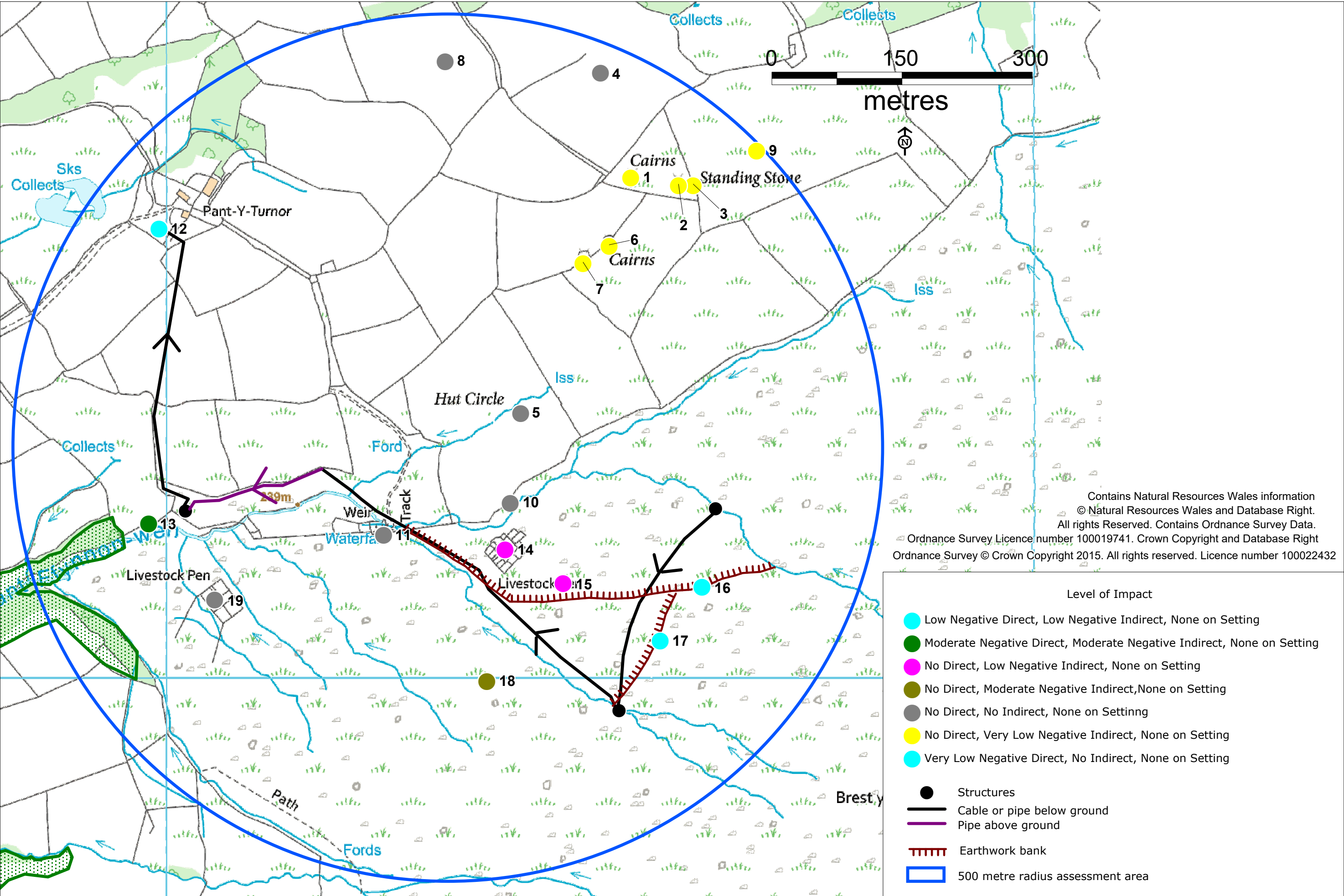


Figure 5: The 500 metre assessment area showing the impact on historic assets, labelled with Project ID Number

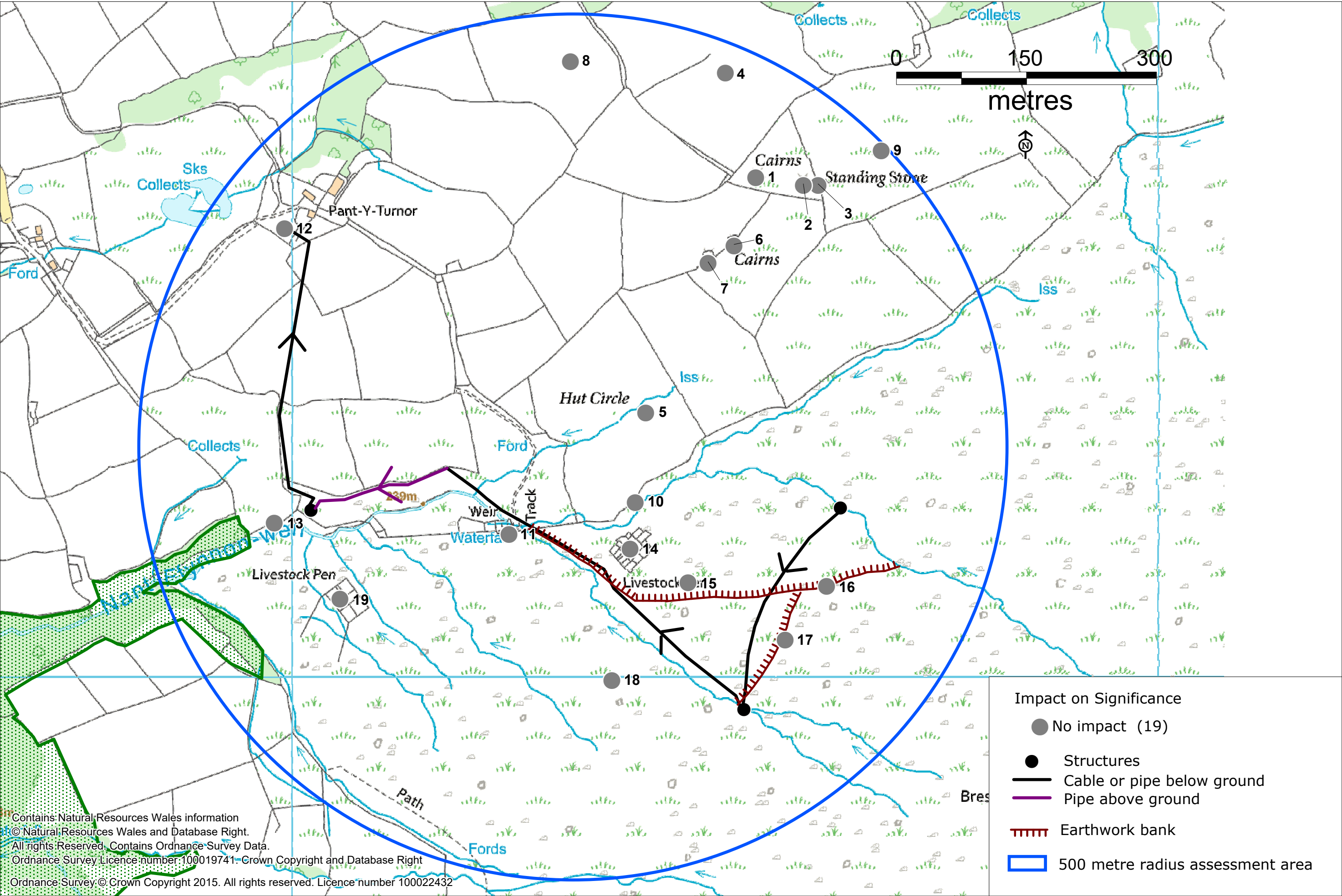


Figure 6: The 500 metre assessment area showing the impact on significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID Number

## **11. Conclusion**

11.1 No historic assets would experience significant impact from the proposed development.

11.1.1 Four features of local or minor importance would experience a Moderate, Low or Very Low, direct, physical impact.

11.1.2 Twelve historic assets would be subject to indirect impacts, including five historic assets which could be affected by vehicular erosion.

11.2 No statutorily protected historic assets would be affected by the development.

11.3 No Conservation Areas or Registered Historic Parks or Gardens would be affected by the development. Although the development area is located within the Brecon Beacons National Park, its small scale means that it will not cause a significant visual or physical impact on the historic landscape.

11.5 In terms of archaeological mitigations, several historic assets would experience some disturbance from pipe laying activity;

11.5.1 The water pipe from the turbine house to the stream would pass through a collapsed section of Wall, ID number 13. The laying of the pipe through this section is not problematic, but the reinstatement of this short section of collapsed walling would help to preserve the integrity of the boundary afterwards and prevent erosion along the base of slope at the common boundary.

11.5.2 The pipe will also be laid across the line of two earthwork boundary banks, ID numbers 16 & 17. These banks are part of an extensive enclosure field system which remains undated. A watching brief on the pipeline when cut through the bank might be considered an appropriate archaeological response.

11.5.3 Five historic assets may be exposed to indirect, physical impacts from construction activity, particularly erosion by vehicular activity. These are the mound (ID number 18), the platform (ID number 15), boundary banks (ID numbers 16 & 17) and the sheep fold (ID number 14). These historic assets should be identified to contractors in advance of the development and marked to ensure they are visible and damage can be avoided.



## **12. Reporting**

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

## **13. References**

### **13.1 Map sources**

Ordnance Survey, 1811, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Towy Valley

Ordnance Survey, 1831, 1" to 1 Mile Sheet 75

Ordnance Survey, 1887, 1:2500, 1<sup>st</sup> edition

Parish tithe map, 1840, Llanddeusant

### **13.2 Web-based materials**

CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

Historic England, 2015, *The Setting of Historic assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3*

### **13.3 Published sources**

Cadw, 2010, *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*

Historic England, 2008, *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*

### **13.4 Unpublished sources**

Trysor, 2019, *Specification for an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment including Walkover Survey for a Micro Hydro Scheme at Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant, Carmarthenshire, 18/16877/FUL*

### **13.5 Data Sources**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 05/02/2019

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded March 2017

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2015

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded March 2017

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

NRW, LiDAR data, accessed online during January 2019

<http://lle.gov.wales/Catalogue/Item/LidarCompositeDataset/?lang=en>

## **14. Reliability & Limitations of Sources**

14.1 In line with the requirements of the CifA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (CifA, 2014, Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.

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

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

14.2.2 The parish tithe map of 1840 is of use and records field names and ownership details for the enclosed farmland but does not give land use information. The map and schedule do not cover the parish commons.

14.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Dyfed Archaeological Trust HER. The HER data supplied by the Dyfed HER was generally of reasonable quality although some records had poor locational detail, see Table 3 below.

<b>DAT HER PRN</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Record created?</b>	<b>Trysor comments</b>
4058	TWYN SWND	Round Barrow	Record created	The name Twyn Swnd is given to part of the open mountain, c. 2km to the SSE
4059	TWYN SWND	Round Barrow	Record created	The name Twyn Swnd is given to part of the open mountain, c. 2km to the SSE
4060	SYTHFAEN	Standing Stone	Record created	Better NGR is SN7660722570
8879	TY-UCHAF	Round Barrow	Record created	The NGR is incorrect, the cairn should be at SN7639722741
8889	NANT FFYNNON-WEN	Hut Circle	Record created	
8890	NANT FFYNNON-WEN	Round Barrow	Record created	Lots of typos in the description
8891	NANT FFYNNON-WEN	Round Barrow	Record created	Some typos in description
13001	TY UCHAF	Cairnfield	Record created	No records for PRNs 45158 and 45157 which are mentioned in this record, there may be other records



				missing.
32337		Settlement	No record created	Not sure what this relates to, unclear what post med settlement, could be a DRS on common somewhere
45571	TWYN SWND	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	No record created	Overall number, not required for this assessment
45572	TWYN SWND	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	No record created	Overall number, not required for this assessment
45573	TWYN SWND	ROUND BARROW PAIR	No record created	Overall number, not required for this assessment
45574	TWYN SWND	ROUND BARROW PAIR	No record created	Overall number, not required for this assessment
55456		RIDGE AND FURROW	Record created	This record not visible on Archwilio online map, although can be found by putting the PRN into the Archwilio url. No sources or event given
110685		BUILDING	Record created	

*Table 3: Comments on records from the regional HER*

- 14.3 The RCAHMW's National Monuments Record had a several recorded historic assets within the assessment area which were not included in the regional HER, such as sheep fold ID number 14. It proved to be an useful additional source, especially in relation to the enclosure boundaries ID number 16 and 17 as a RCAHMW fieldworker had described the area in a record created for the abandoned "intake" of common land (NPRN 84325)
- 14.4 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2005, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2013, 2015 and 2016 and provide good coverage for the whole assessment area.
- 14.5 LiDAR imagery of 2 metre and 1 metres resolution was available from the Lle website. It was of good quality for this area, and helped identify the location and condition of some historic assets.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
 Trysor,  
 February, 2019

## **Appendix A: Specification**

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT INCLUDING WALKOVER SURVEY FOR A  
MICRO HYDRO SCHEME AT  
PANT Y TURNOR, LLANDDEUSANT CARMARTHENSHIRE  
18/16877/FUL**

**1. Introduction**

1.1 Gemma Samuels of TGVHydro Ltd CRIC Beaufort Street Crickhowell NP8 1BN has commissioned Trysor on behalf of their clients to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment with a walkover survey for a proposed micro hydro scheme at Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, SA19 9TN, centred on SN7632422266, planning application 18/16877/FUL.

**2. The proposed development**

2.1 It is proposed that a high head micro hydro scheme, centred on SN7632422266, is installed at Pant y Turnor on the north side of the Mynydd Du, Carmarthenshire.

2.2 The scheme will consist of two intake weirs on two tributaries of the Nant Ffynnonwen. The northern weir at approximately SN7663122199 will feed the southern weir at approximately SN7651221969 via a feeding pipe. From the southern weir, water will be piped to the turbine house at SN7601922195. The water will be returned to the stream at SN 7600922177 via a short outflow pipe, and electricity exported by cable back to a building at approximately SN7599622520 at Pant y Turnor.

**3. Planning context of the proposed development**

3.1 A planning application has been submitted, planning application 18/16877/FUL (Brecon Beacons).

3.2 The Application was commented on by the Heritage Officer (Archaeology) at Brecon Beacons National Park Authority who recommended a walkover survey be carried out before the application is determined.

*“Insufficient evidence and information has been provided to date in relation to the potential archaeological impact of the scheme.*

*It is recommended that an archaeological walkover survey is conducted to map, and assess any potential for impact to, known heritage sites and to prospect for any further unrecorded heritage assets. The walkover survey should be undertaken by a qualified archaeological contractor, and in accordance with an agreed archaeological written scheme of investigation approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist and which must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.*

*Following approval, the report will inform further works necessary: determination of the application/ or whether further archaeological work is required.”*

Heritage Officer (Archaeology) Internal Memorandum dated 10/01/2019

#### 4. Objective of the Specification

4.1 The objective of this specification is to specify the method to be used for a desk-based assessment and walk over survey in order to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect on the historic environment and historic assets, from the proposed development and future management recommendations.

4.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2017) and Cadw's Setting of Historic Assets (Cadw, 2017) were used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation as well as requirements from Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (Brecon Beacons National Park, Undated).

#### 5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The development site lies on the north side of Mynydd Du, approximately 2.5 kilometres south of Twynllanan, Carmarthenshire.

5.1.1 The geology in the area comprises sedimentary rocks of the Devonian Period dating to between 393 million and 419 million years ago. These include interbedded argillaceous rocks and sandstones of the St Maughans Formation in the northern part of the study area, with argillaceous rocks of the Senni Formation across the southern part of the study area. The bedrock is overlain by glacial till deposited by ice and meltwater during the last Ice Age.

5.2 The Heritage Officer (Archaeology) outlined the archaeological resource as *"The application site is located within a rich archaeological context, within the Black Mountain and Mynydd Myddfai Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. The landscape surrounding the application site contains rich and diverse evidence of land use from the prehistoric period to the recent past, exemplifying the dynamic interrelationship between upland and lowland zones.*

*The application boundary primarily follows the route of the Nant Ffynnon Wen, one of many streams flowing north from Brest Y Rhos to the Sawdde Fechan. Streams flowing from the Black Mountain are often a focus for prehistoric and later activity. A number of prehistoric burnt mounds, typically located next to streams, are known within the area, and include the scheduled remains of the Llwyn Y Wennol burnt mound to the south-west (CM 288). Other, undesignated examples are recorded in the vicinity (DAT 4061, 3513). The scheduled remains of the standing stone & round cairns of Tyle-Pengam are located some 350m to the north and east of the application boundary (CM181).*

*In addition, these water sources often represent the focus of medieval or later, permanent or seasonal transhumance settlement. Recorded examples include DAT 32337, located on an adjacent stream, and several sites within the wider vicinity (DAT 32340, DAT 105478, DAT 32339). An unrecorded enclosure bank is located within the vicinity of the proposed route, testimony to a historic phase of ?Medieval/ Post medieval upland enclosure.*

*Heritage assets testifying to post-medieval pastoral systems include the Nant Ffynnon Wen sheepfold (BBNPA 5106) and sheep wash (BBNPA 5107), both located in close proximity to the stream and proposed pipeline route."*

Heritage Officer (Archaeology) BBNPA Internal Memorandum dated 10/01/2019

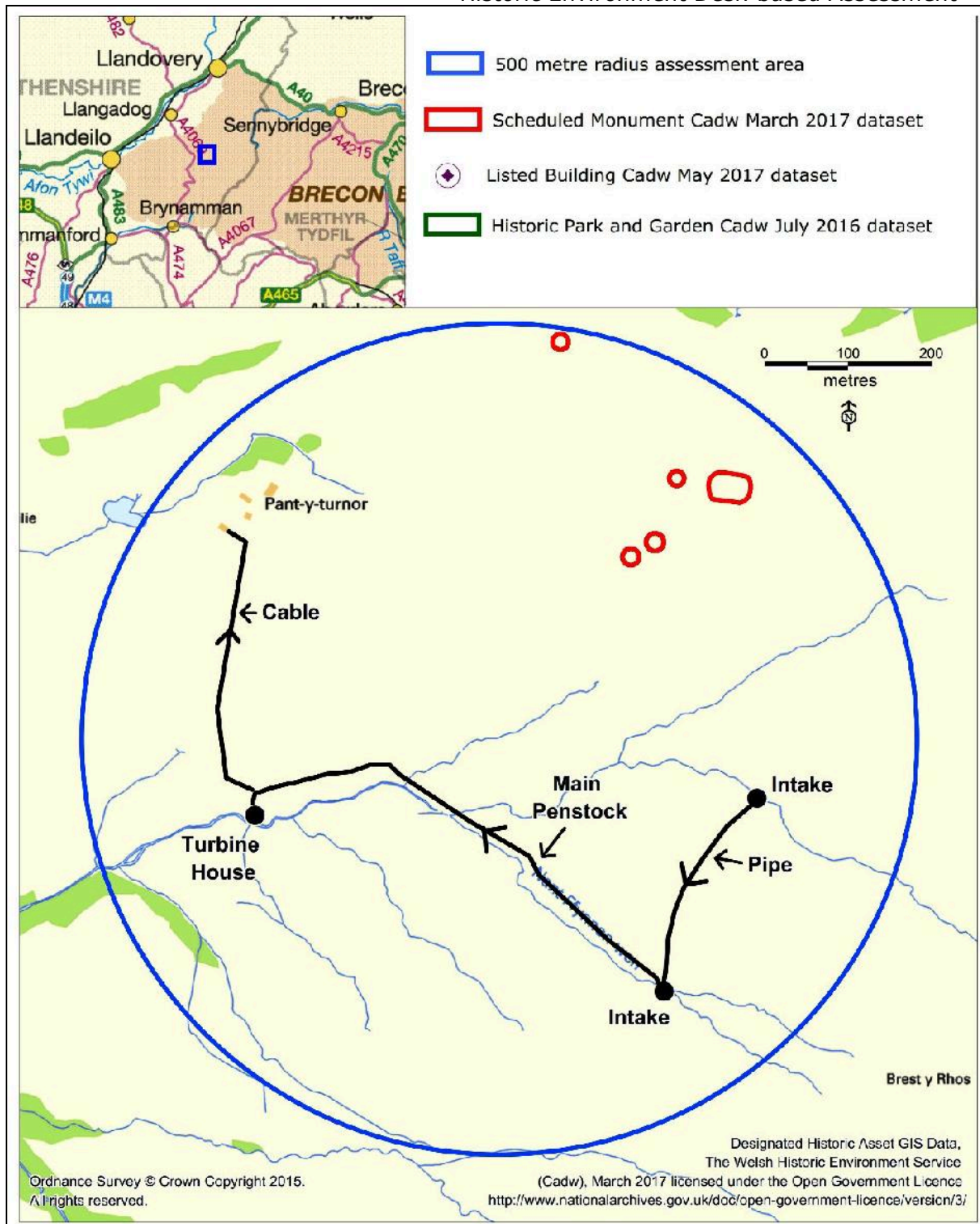


Figure 1: The approximate location of the components of the development and the proposed 500 metre radius assessment area.

## **6. Scope of Work**

6.1 All currently recorded historic assets within a 500 metre radius circle centred on SN7632422266 will be included in the project database, see Figure 1.

6.2 A walkover survey along the route of the development will be undertaken to record any previously unrecorded historic assets, see Figure 1. The walkover survey will be informed by documentary searches, including map regression and consultation of aerial photographs and LiDAR where available.

6.3 The significance of the historic assets recorded in the project database from stages 6.1 and 6.2 will be assessed according to Cadw guidelines (Cadw, 2010 & Cadw 2017).

6.4 The potential impact on the historic assets recorded in the project database will be assessed.

6.5 Utilising the understanding of the historic environment gained during the project the potential for unknown buried features in the development area will be assessed.

## **7. Methodology**

7.1 The work will be undertaken as soon as possible dependant on timely agreement of the specification, and delivery of HER data when requested.

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

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

7.3 The following data sources will be consulted as a minimum:

- Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Record
- Cadw
- RCAHMW
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Other historic maps including parish tithe map
- Aerial photographs
- Documentary sources
- Published journals

- LiDAR if available

7.4 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, 2017). The site visit will consist of a walkover survey to identify and record any previously unrecorded features in the vicinity of the proposed development, including any field boundaries. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets.

7.4.1 A rapid record of all historic assets will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets. A handheld GPS will be used to record locations and to record linear features and the perimeter of extensive historic assets.

7.4.2 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken, including direction and locations. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

7.5 All data will be entered into a project database, conforming to MIDAS heritage standards. Once the dataset of existing and new data has been created, the significance of all identified historic assets will be assessed, considering their evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values (Cadw, 2010) and their setting (Cadw, 2017). This will include current condition and existing impacts.

7.6 An assessment will be made of the potential impact of the development on all historic assets, looking at direct physical, indirect physical, and visual impacts. This will include impact on the setting of the historic assets in line with Cadw guidance and the resulting impact on significance (Cadw, 2017) where appropriate.

7.7 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting where appropriate.

## **8. Reporting**

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

- a. bilingual event summary for submission to the HER
- b. contents list
- b. a non-technical summary
- c. an introduction
- d. aims and objectives of the assessment
- e. methodology
- f. a site location plan
- g. details of the proposed development
- g. a bibliography
- h. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- j. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset taking into account their condition and existing impacts
- k. an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect and will include the impact on the setting of nationally important historic assets.
- l. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- m. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.
- n. potential for buried archaeological features within the development plot
- o. mitigation statements to minimise or mitigate negative impacts, or to enhance significance.
- p. management recommendations for incorporation into a Management Plan (not part of this project) to promote the management of the historic environment.

8.2 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* (CIfA, 2017). Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Local Planning Authority. A copy will be sent to the Regional Historic Environment Record when approved by the BBNPA Heritage Officer (Archaeology)

## **9. Health & Safety**

9.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of any field visit in accordance with their health and safety policy.

## **10. Dissemination**

10.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, if appropriate. A pdf copy of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) in line with current guidance, as well as with the archive to the National Monuments Record (NMR).

## **11. Archive**

11.1 The 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, 2014b) 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).

## **12. Public Benefit and Outreach**

12.1 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 by the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales), if appropriate.

12.2 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 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018).

12.3 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.

## **13. Resources to be used**

13.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the desk-based assessment and field walking. During the field visit and field walking they 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.

## **14. Qualification of personnel**

14.1 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](http://www.archaeologists.net)

14.2 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 as heritage interpretation and community-based projects.

14.3 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.

## **15. Insurance & Professional indemnity**

15.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

## **16. Project identification**

16.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2019/656. The Event Record PRN is DAT HER PRN 114814.

## 17. Sources

- Brecon Beacons National Park, Undated, *General Requirements for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments in the Brecon Beacons National Park*, issued to client on 22 August 2018
- Cadw, 2010, *Conservation Principles*
- Cadw, 2017, *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), updated January 2017, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.
- Heritage Officer (Archaeology), 2019, Internal Memorandum dated 10/01/2019
- RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives*
- The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*
- <http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/heritagemanagement/submissionofdatatohers.pdf>

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor,  
January 2019

## **Appendix B: Gazetteer of historic assets**

**ID number:** 1 TWYN SWND; TYLE PENGAM  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 4058

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7653522579

Feature Centred

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Good

**Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CM181

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

This Bronze Age round barrow stands up to 0.4 metres high and is 8 metres in diameter. The centre of the cairn has been disturbed in the past and the burial cist is exposed. Some kerb stones are also exposed at the edge of the barrow. It is one of five cairns or barrows within a cemetery group and is also located just to the west of the Tyle Pengam Standing Stone, which is also scheduled. The barrow is shown on the Ordnance Survey's 1:63360 scale map of 1831, along with the standing stone (named as Sythfaen) and a second round barrow immediately to the east.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 390 metres to the north

**Group Value:** Part of a cairn group associated with a standing stone

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork mound

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This round barrow is situated on top of a low but locally prominent ridge, and is associated with a group of five cairns. It stands just to the west of another barrow and the Tyle Pengam/Sythfaen standing stone.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The low-impact nature of the proposed development would mean that although the area of the development would be intervisible with this monument, the elements of the development would themselves not be intervisible with the barrow. The weirs will be hidden in mountain rills and the connecting water pipe will be buried.

**ID number:** 2 TWYN SWND; TYLE PENGAM  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 4059 **NMR NPRN:** 84286  
**NGR:** SN76592257 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CM181 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor Description:** This Bronze Age round barrow stands up to 1.5 metres high and is 15 metres in diameter. The centre of the cairn has been disturbed in the past and the burial cist is exposed. It is one of five cairns or barrows within a cemetery group and is also located within 10 metres to the west of the Tyle Pengam Standing Stone, which is also scheduled. The barrow is shown on the Ordnance Survey's 1:63360 scale map of 1831, along with the standing stone (named as Sythfaen) and a second round barrow immediately to the west.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 380 metres to the north

**Group Value:** Part of a cairn group associated with a standing stone

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork mound

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This round barrow is situated on top of a low but locally prominent ridge, and is associated with a group of five cairns. It stands within 10 metres to the west of the Tyle Pengam/Sythfaen standing stone.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The low-impact nature of the proposed development would mean that although the area of the development would be intervisible with this monument, the elements of the development would themselves not be intervisible with the barrow. The weirs will be hidden in mountain rills and the connecting water pipe will be buried.

**ID number:** 3 SYTHFAEN; TYLE PENGAM  
STANDING STONE

**HER PRN:** 4060 **NMR NPRN:** 84287  
**NGR:** SN7660722570 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CM181 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor Description:** This Bronze Age Standing Stone stands up to 2 metres high and is 1.3 metres wide and 0.4 metres deep. It stands on a post-medieval field boundary bank on the end of a low but locally prominent ridge. It is associated with five cairns or barrows within a cemetery group. The stone is shown on the Ordnance Survey's 1:63360 scale map of 1831, which names it as "Sythfaen", with two round barrows also shown immediately to the west, which also survive today.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from development:** 380 metres to the north

**Group Value:** Associated with five cairns

**Evidential Value:** Standing stone in situ

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This large standing stone is situated on top of a low but locally prominent ridge, and is associated with a group of cairns. One relatively large cairn stands within 10 metres to the west of the standing stone.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The low-impact nature of the proposed development would mean that although the area of the development would be intervisible with this monument, the elements of the development would themselves not be intervisible with the stone. The weirs will be hidden in mountain rills and the connecting water pipe will be buried.

**ID number:** 4 TY-UCHAF  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 8879

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN765227

Feature Centred

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Good

**Survival:** Near Intact

**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CM181

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

A Bronze Age cairn, measuring 6 metres in diameter and up to 1 metre high. It is located in a pasture field. It is scheduled as one of a group of five cairns, along with the Tyle Pengam Standing Stone, although this cairn lies 270 metres to the north-northwest of the standing stone. A group of at least six clearance cairns (PRN 13001) are recorded in the fields to the west of this cairn and it is possible that this is actually a clearance cairn rather than a ritual cairn. The HER also refers to two further PRNs relevant to clearance cairns in this area (PRNs 45157 & 45158), neither of which appear to exist in the public record and have not been supplied with the data provided by DAT.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 550 metres north-northeast

**Group Value:** Part of a cairn group associated with a standing stone

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork mound

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small cairn is located in a pasture field on a northwest-facing slope. To the southeast the land rises to a low ridge where the Tyle Pengam Standing Stone and four other cairns are found. To the northwest the land slopes down into a shallow minor stream valley.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Intervening high ground means that this monument would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

**ID number:** 5 NANT FFYNNON-WEN  
HUT CIRCLE

**HER PRN:** 8889

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7640822307

Feature Centred

**Period:** Prehistoric

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Documentary Evidence

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Survival:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	Reported as a possible hut circle by the Ordnance Survey in 1977, this feature had been removed during land improvement by the early 21st century and no trace of it now survives, apart from a possible hollow marking its former position.		

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from development:** 185 metres to the northeast

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Documentary

**Historical Value:** Shown on modern OS maps

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This possible hut circle was on a northwest facing slope just to the south of the Nant Ffynnon Wen stream when noted in the 1970s. The land has been improved and the feature has been lost.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This feature has been destroyed



**ID number:** 6 NANT FFYNNON-WEN  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 8890

**NMR NPRN:** 84296

**NGR:** SN76512250

Feature Centred

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Fair

**Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CM181

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

This Bronze Age round barrow stands up to 0.4 metres high and is 11 metres in diameter. The centre of the cairn has been disturbed in the past and there is a large hollow in the body of the cairn. A field boundary fence crosses the cairn from northeast to southwest. It is one of a pair of round barrows, being 30 metres to the northeast of round barrow PRN 8891. These barrows are part of a larger group of five scheduled cairns associated with the Tyle Pengam Standing Stone.

**Rarity:**

Not rare

**Distance from development:**

330 metres north-northwest

**Group Value:**

Part of a cairn group associated with a standing stone

**Evidential Value:**

Earthwork mound

**Historical Value:**

Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:**

None

**Communal Value:**

None

**Setting:**

This round barrow is one of a pair situated on top of a low gnoll overlooking a southeast facing slope which descends to the Nant Ffynnon Wen stream. Some 100 metres to the northeast is the Tyle Pengam Standing Stone and two other round barrows, on a low but locally prominent ridge.

**Significance:**

Nationally Important

**Any Direct**

No

**Impact?:**

None

**Any Indirect**

Yes

**Impact?:**

Very Low  
Possible intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:**

None

**Comment on Impact:**

The low-impact nature of the proposed development would mean that although the area of the development would be intervisible with this monument, the elements of the development would themselves not be intervisible with the stone. The weirs will be hidden in mountain rills and the connecting water pipe will be buried.

**ID number:** 7      NANT FFYNNON-WEN  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 8891      **NMR NPRN:** 84297  
**NGR:** SN76482248      Feature Centred  
**Period:** Bronze Age      **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Earthwork      **Condition:** Good      **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CM181      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Trysor Description:** This Bronze Age round barrow stands up to 0.5 metres high and is 11 metres in diameter. The cairn is denuded but there is no evidence that it has been disturbed in the past. It is one of a pair of round barrows, being 30 metres to the southwest of round barrow PRN 8890. These barrows are part of a larger group of five scheduled cairns associated with the Tyle Pengam Standing Stone.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 320 metres north-northwest

**Group Value:** Part of a cairn group associated with a standing stone

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork mound

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This round barrow is one of a pair situated on top of a low gnoll overlooking a southeast facing slope which descends to the Nant Ffynnon Wen stream. Some 125 metres to the northeast is the Tyle Pengam Standing Stone and two other round barrows, on a low but locally prominent ridge.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Possible intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The low-impact nature of the proposed development would mean that although the area of the development would be intervisible with this monument, the elements of the development would themselves not be intervisible with the stone. The weirs will be hidden in mountain rills and the connecting water pipe will be buried.

**ID number:** 8 TY UCHAF  
CAIRNFIELD

**HER PRN:** 13001

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7632122713

Group or Complex Centred

**Period:** Bronze Age  
and Subsistence

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary; Agriculture

**Form:** Complex

**Condition:** Good

**Survival:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

A group of up to 9 stone cairns recorded by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2002-2003. Some were said to be clearance cairns and others to be funerary cairns. The HER also refers to two further PRNs relevant to these cairns (PRNs 45157 & 45158), neither of which appear to exist in the public record and have not been supplied with the data provided by DAT.

**Rarity:**

Not rare

**Distance from  
development:**

365 metres east-northeast

**Group Value:**

A group of up to 9 cairns

**Evidential Value:**

Stone cairns

**Historical Value:**

Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:**

None

**Communal Value:**

None

**Setting:**

This cairn group is located in pasture fields on a northwest-facing slope. To the southeast the land rises to a low ridge where the Tyle Pengam Standing Stone and four funerary cairns are found. To the northwest the land slopes down into a shallow minor stream valley.

**Significance:**

Locally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:**

No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:**

No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on  
Impact:**

Intervening high ground means that this monument would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

**ID number:** 9      **TYLE PENGAM  
RIDGE AND FURROW**

**HER PRN:** 55456      **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN76682261      Area centred  
**Period:** Medieval      **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Earthwork      **Condition:** Good      **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	An area of ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs within four field parcels along a low ridge to the southeast of Tyle Pengam. It extends over an area of approximately 10 hectares. The cultivation may be of medieval or post-medieval date.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	150 metres to the north		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Earthwork evidence of historic cultivation		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	These cultivation ridges are seen within four adjacent field parcels in an area which is now pastureland.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Very Low Intervisibility		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The low-impact nature of the proposed development would mean that although the area of the development would be intervisible with these cultivation ridges, the elements of the development would themselves not be intervisible with the earthworks. The weirs will be hidden in mountain rills and the connecting water pipe will be buried.		

**ID number:** 10 NANT FFYNNON WEN  
STRUCTURE

**HER PRN:** 110685 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7639622204 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A rectilinear structure is shown on the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map at this point. It appears to have been a fold or pen built onto the northwest side of the field boundary bank. The field was named as Col on the parish tithe map, which does not show a structure here, although the map is damaged at this point and the field is known as "Garden". The 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings appear to show a building here, possibly a cottage. No remains of a structure are visible at this location on modern aerial photographs and no structure was noted during fieldwork in January 2019.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	90 metres to the east-northeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Shown on an historic map		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This structure stood within a pasture field, built against a field boundary bank.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This structure does not appear to survive		

**ID number:** 11 NANT FFYNNON WEN  
SHEEP FOLD

**HER PRN:** 114815

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7625022167

Feature Centred

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Documentary Evidence

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Survival:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A sheep fold is shown here on the 1877 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. The fold appears to have been lost when a modern trackway was constructed to the site in the later 20th century. No evidence of the fold was noted during fieldwork in 2019. It may have been associated with a sheep wash in the stream but not evidence of this has been noted.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	10 metres to the southwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This small sheep fold stood on the southern side of the Nant Ffynnonwen. The area has been disturbed by the extension of a trackway across the area of the fold in the later 20th century and the fold now appears to have been lost.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This structure no longer survives.		

**ID number:** 12 PANT Y TURNOR  
BARN

**HER PRN:** 114816

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7599122520

Feature Centred

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Good

**Survival:** Converted or

Re-Used

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This former barn is part of the building complex set around the farmyard at Pant y Turnor. This building stands to the southwestern side of the farmhouse. In modern times it has been converted for residential purposes.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	Within		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of the farmstead complex at Pant y Turnor		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing building, converted		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A former farm building		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	Yes Very Low The hydro-electric system will be connected to this building.		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The hydro-electric system will be connected to this already modernised and converted building by electric cables which will have no impact on the character of the building		

**ID number:** 13 NANT FFYNNON WEN  
WALL

**HER PRN:** 114817

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7597922180

Linear

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Poor

**Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

This drystone wall appears to be shown on the 1840 Llanddeusant parish tithe map and the 1887 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It is not in good condition but has been supplanted by a post and wire fenceline, just to its northern side, and is therefore still a feature along the boundary between the parish commons and enclosed farmland. The wall is less than 1 metre high and it is often a revetment at the bottom of slope rather than a free standing wall. Sections of it have fallen.

**Rarity:**

Common

**Distance from development:**

Within

**Group Value:**

Part of a wider field system

**Evidential Value:**

Ruinous drystone wall

**Historical Value:**

None

**Aesthetic Value:**

None

**Communal Value:**

None

**Setting:**

A boundary feature within the valley of the Nant Ffynnon Wen where the open mountain land gives way to the enclosed fields to the north.

**Significance:**

Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:**

Yes

Moderate

A water outlet pipe will cross the wall line to return water from the turbine house to the Nant Ffynnon Wen stream

**Any Indirect Impact?:**

Yes

Moderate

The turbine house will stand just to the north of the wall line and groundworks associated with the construction of the building could impact on the wall.

**Level of Impact on Setting:**

None

**Comment on Impact:**

The retention of the wall line as a historic landscape feature (as the common boundary) is important to maintain a stock-proof boundary at this point. It defines the base of slope, above which a modern fence now acts as the boundary. The loss of the walling could undermine the fence.



**ID number:** 14 NANT FFYNNON WEN  
SHEEP FOLD

**HER PRN:** 114818 **NMR NPRN:** 421605  
**NGR:** SN7639022150 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A large, multi-celled sheepfold complex on the northern edge of the Llanddeusant parish commons. This sheepfold was in place by the late 19th century, as evidenced by historic mapping, but its origins are unclear. It has not been in use in modern times and is now in a state of decay. At the time of the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, a total of 17 cells of varying size can be identified within the fold. 16 of these are arranged around a large, square, central cell. Entry appears to have been possible through sheep crawls.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	20 metres to the northeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Drystone structure		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Shown on historic mapping		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This disused structure was built close to an access point onto the parish commons, just to the south of the Nant Ffynnon-wen valley. This would have been a convenient point to gather sheep together and separate the flocks, with each cell being for the use of a different farm. Sheep sorting and shearing would have been a communal activity when the fold was in use.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Low Vehicular erosion is possible here		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	Although the proposed development would not directly impact on the sheep fold, the proximity of pipe-laying activity means that some vehicular activity may occur close to the fold. It is important that this activity does not unintentionally damage the fold, which is presently in good condition but could be easily damaged by contact with vehicles.		

**ID number:** 15 NANT FFYNNON WEN  
PLATFORM

**HER PRN:** 114819

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7645722111

Feature Centred

**Period:** Medieval

**Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Good

**Survival:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

A rectilinear earthwork platform, on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment on the open mountain pastures of the Mynydd Du common. Its measured 8 metres in length overall by 4 metres wide. The leveled area measures 6 metres long with a slight apron at the west-northwest end and a slight fan at the west-southeast end. The north-northeast side slightly cut into the slope. There is stone visible across the area of the platform, including a possible wall base along the south-southwest side, indicating that a hut with a stone foundation may once have stood on the platform.

**Rarity:**

Not rare

**Distance from development:**

60 metres to the northeast

**Group Value:**

Not known. The platform lies 50 metres east-southeast from a large drystone sheepfold and may have been associated with it.

**Evidential Value:**

Earthwork

**Historical Value:**

None

**Aesthetic Value:**

None

**Communal Value:**

None

**Setting:**

This platform is found on relatively level ground, on a northwest facing slope on the open mountain pastures of the Mynydd Du common. The platform lies 50 metres east-southeast from a large drystone sheepfold and may have been associated with it.

**Significance:**

Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:**

No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:**

Yes  
Low  
Vehicular activity could inadvertently damage this feature

**Level of Impact on Setting:**

None

**Comment on Impact:**

The development would not have a direct impact on the feature but activity associated with construction could cause indirect damage.

**ID number:** 16 NANT FFYNNON WEN  
BOUNDARY BANK

**HER PRN:** 114820 **NMR NPRN:** 84325  
**NGR:** SN7661722107 **Linear**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A denuded earthwork bank, part of a wider intake (NPRN 84325) on the fringe of the Mynydd Du commons in the uplands of Llanddeusant parish, probably of post-medieval date. It runs west-southwest to east-northeast up the hillslope for some 410 metres from the Nant Ffynnonwen stream to one of its tributary rill. It appears to continue for some distance beyond this point along the northern side of the tributary rill.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	Within		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of a wider field system		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Linear earthwork		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A denuded and disused boundary bank on the fringes of Llanddeusant parish commons		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	Yes Low The water pipe will pass through this bank		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Low Construction activity could further denude the bank		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	A very small section of the bank would be cut through to bury the water pipe laid to connect the two intakes associated with the proposed development. Vehicles used in connection with the development could further erode the bank unless steps are taken to protect it.		

**ID number:** 17      NANT FFYNNON WEN  
BOUNDARY BANK

**HER PRN:** 114821      **NMR NPRN:** 84325  
**NGR:** SN7656922045      Linear  
**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Earthwork      **Condition:** Good      **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A denuded earthwork bank, part of a wider intake (NPRN 84325) on the fringe of the Mynydd Du commons in the uplands of Llanddeusant parish, probably of post-medieval date. It runs north-northeast to south-southwest for some 145 metres and crosses a mountain rill at its southern end, before terminating at a second rill. At its northern end it joins another boundary bank, which runs west-southwest to east-northeast up the hillslope.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	Within		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of a wider field system		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Linear earthwork		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A denuded and disused boundary bank on the fringes of Llanddeusant parish commons		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	Yes Low The water pipe will pass through this bank		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Low Construction activity could further denude the bank		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	A very small section of the bank would be cut through to bury the water pipe laid to connect the two intakes associated with the proposed development. Vehicles used in connection with the development could further erode the bank unless steps are take to protect it.		

**ID number:** 18 NANT FFYNNON WEN  
MOUND

**HER PRN:** 114822 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7636921998 Feature Centred  
**Period:** Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A small, earthwork mound measuring 2.25 metres in diameter and about 0.3 metres high. It is found on the open common. Its purpose is not known but it appears to be an earth mound, cut along its southwest side by a sheep track. It could be a Bronze Age funerary cairn, as mounds of similar size and context have been found to contain cremation burials.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	80 metres to the southwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Earthwork mound		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This small mound is located close to the northern edge of the Mynydd Du commons, on relatively level ground which falls away gently to the Nant Ffynnonwen stream valley to the northwest.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Moderate The proposed development would not be visible from this point and would not directly threaten the mound. Any vehicles accessing the common via the trackway from the gate to the north would pass relatively close to this mound however and could accidentally damage it. It should be marked during construction work to ensure it is avoided.		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The proposed development would not be visible from this point and would not directly threaten the mound. Any vehicles accessing the common via the trackway from the gate to the north would pass relatively close to this mound however and could accidentally damage it. It should be marked during construction work to ensure it is avoided.		

**ID number:** 19 NANT FFYNNON WEN  
SHEEP FOLD

**HER PRN:** 114823

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7605522092

Feature Centred

**Period:** Modern

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Very Good

**Survival:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

This is a modern sheepfold, of timber post and sheep-wire construction. It appears to date to the late 20th or early 21st century and is first shown on the 2005 Google Earth satellite imagery.

**Rarity:**

Not rare

**Distance from  
development:**

70 metres to the south-southeast.

**Group Value:**

None

**Evidential Value:**

Modern structure

**Historical Value:**

None

**Aesthetic Value:**

None

**Communal Value:**

Probably shared by several farms

**Setting:**

The sheep fold is located at the northern edge of the mountain pasture, close to the gate and track which farmers use to take animals to and from the mountain pastures.

**Significance:**

Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:**

No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:**

No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on  
Impact:**

This is a minor, modern feature

## **Appendix C: Management Recommendations**

**ID number:** 1 TWYN SWND; TYLE PENGAM  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 4,058

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7653522579

Feature Centred

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Good

**Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CM181

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**ID number:** 2 TWYN SWND; TYLE PENGAM  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 4,059

**NMR NPRN:** 84286

**NGR:** SN76592257

Feature Centred

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Good

**Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CM181

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**ID number:** 3 SYTHFAEN; TYLE PENGAM  
STANDING STONE

**HER PRN:** 4,060

**NMR NPRN:** 84287

**NGR:** SN7660722570

Feature Centred

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Good

**Survival:** Intact

**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CM181

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development



**ID number:** 4 TY-UCHAF  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 8,879 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN765227 Feature Centred  
**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument  
**SAM number:** CM181 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**ID number:** 5 NANT FFYNNON-WEN  
HUT CIRCLE

**HER PRN:** 8,889 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7640822307 Feature Centred  
**Period:** Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:**  
**SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**ID number:** 6 NANT FFYNNON-WEN  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 8,890 **NMR NPRN:** 84296  
**NGR:** SN76512250 Feature Centred  
**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument  
**SAM number:** CM181 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**ID number:** 7 NANT FFYNNON-WEN  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 8,891 **NMR NPRN:** 84297  
**NGR:** SN76482248 Feature Centred  
**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CM181 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**ID number:** 8 TY UCHAF  
CAIRNFIELD

**HER PRN:** 13,001 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7632122713 Group or Complex Centred  
**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary; Agriculture  
and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

**SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**ID number:** 9 TYLE PENGAM  
RIDGE AND FURROW

**HER PRN:** 55,456 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN76682261 Area centred  
**Period:** Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

**SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**ID number:** 10      NANT FFYNNON WEN  
STRUCTURE

**HER PRN:** 110,685      **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7639622204      Feature Centred  
**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence      **Condition:** Not Known      **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**ID number:** 11      NANT FFYNNON WEN  
SHEEP FOLD

**HER PRN:** 114,815      **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7625022167      Feature Centred  
**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence      **Condition:** Destroyed      **Survival:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**ID number:** 12      PANT Y TURNOR  
BARN

**HER PRN:** 114,816      **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7599122520      Feature Centred  
**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Building      **Condition:** Good      **Survival:** Converted or  
Re-Used

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**ID number:** 13      NANT FFYNNON WEN  
WALL

**HER PRN:** 114,817

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7597922180

Linear

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Poor

**Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Management Observations:**

The retention of the wall line as a historic landscape feature (as the common boundary) is important to maintain a stock-proof boundary at this point. It defines the base of slope, above which a modern fence now acts as the boundary. The loss of the walling could undermine the fence.

**Management Recommendations:**

Care should be taken not to further erode or remove the surviving walling during the construction of the turbine house here. A section of collapsed wall offers a convenient point through which to run the water pipe back to the stream below, and the subsequent restoration of this section of walling would both improve the boundary at this point and help secure the foundation of the turbine house above.

**ID number:** 14      NANT FFYNNON WEN  
SHEEP FOLD

**HER PRN:** 114,818

**NMR NPRN:** 421605

**NGR:** SN7639022150

Feature Centred

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Good

**Survival:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Although the proposed development would not directly impact on the sheep fold, the proximity of pipe-laying activity means that some vehicular activity may occur close to the fold. It is important that this activity does not unintentionally damage the fold, which is presently in good condition but could be easily damaged by contact with vehicles.

**Management Recommendations:**

Ensure contractors are aware that the sheep fold must not be disturbed by their activity.

**ID number:** 15      NANT FFYNNON WEN  
PLATFORM

**HER PRN:** 114,819

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7645722111

Feature Centred

**Period:** Medieval

**Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Good

**Survival:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Management Observations:**

The development would not have a direct impact on the feature but activity associated with construction could cause indirect damage.

**Management Recommendations:**

The mound should be marked during construction work to ensure it is avoided.

**ID number:** 16      NANT FFYNNON WEN  
BOUNDARY BANK

**HER PRN:** 114,820

**NMR NPRN:** 84325

**NGR:** SN7661722107

Linear

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Good

**Survival:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Management Observations:**

A very small section of the bank would be cut through to bury the water pipe laid to connect the two intakes associated with the proposed development. Vehicles used in connection with the development could further erode the bank unless steps are taken to protect it.

**Management Recommendations:**

Where the water pipe is laid through the bank, ensure the bank is disturbed as little as possible and reinstated after the pipe is laid. An archaeological watching brief may be considered on this element of the work. Any vehicles used in association with the development should use existing gaps in the bank to pass from one side to the other and should not drive over the earthwork itself.

**ID number:** 17      NANT FFYNNON WEN  
BOUNDARY BANK

**HER PRN:** 114,821      **NMR NPRN:** 84325  
**NGR:** SN7656922045      Linear  
**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Earthwork      **Condition:** Good      **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Management Observations:**

A very small section of the bank would be cut through to bury the water pipe laid to connect the two intakes associated with the proposed development. Vehicles used in connection with the development could further erode the bank unless steps are taken to protect it.

**Management Recommendations:**

Where the water pipe is laid through the bank, ensure the bank is disturbed as little as possible and reinstated after the pipe is laid. An archaeological watching brief may be considered on this element of the work. Any vehicles used in association with the development should use existing gaps in the bank to pass from one side to the other and should not drive over the earthwork itself.

**ID number:** 18      NANT FFYNNON WEN  
MOUND

**HER PRN:** 114,822      **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7636921998      Feature Centred  
**Period:** Unknown      **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Earthwork      **Condition:** Good      **Survival:** Intact  
**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Management Observations:**

The proposed development would not be visible from this point and would not directly threaten the mound. Any vehicles accessing the common via the trackway from the gate to the north would pass relatively close to this mound however and could accidentally damage it.

**Management Recommendations:**

The mound should be marked during construction work to ensure it is avoided.

**ID number:** 19      NANT FFYNNON WEN  
SHEEP FOLD

**HER PRN:** 114,823

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7605522092

Feature Centred

**Period:** Modern

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Very Good

**Survival:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Management Observations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

**Management Recommendations:**

Not threatened by proposed development

## **Appendix D: Photographs**



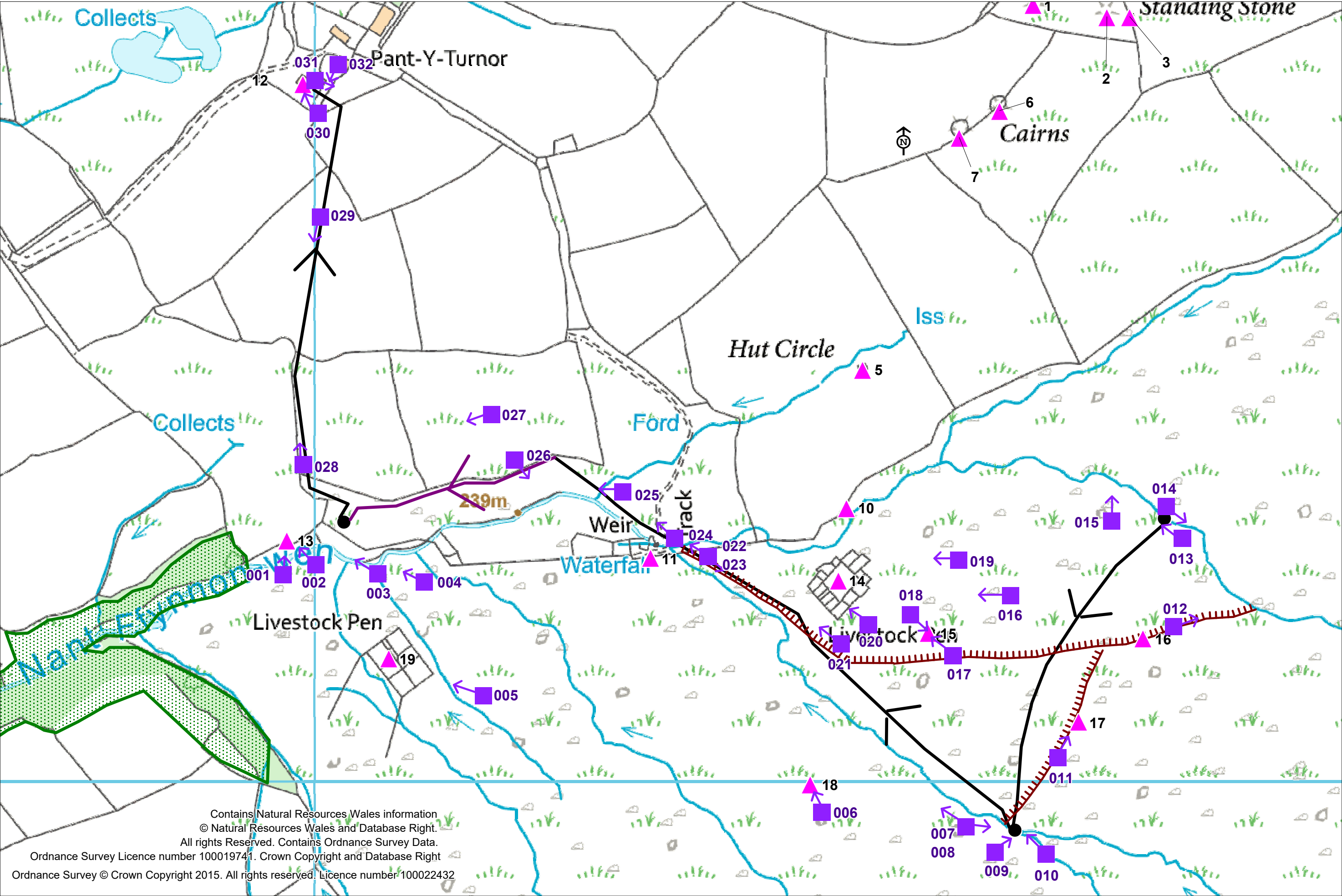


Figure 7: Locations of Photographs PYT2019\_101 to PYT2019\_031





*Plate 1: PYT2019\_001 – a view of the ruinous wall ID number 13 at the gate which gives access to the common. The turbine house would be position on the slope above the wall left of centre here. Note the tumble-down section of the wall to the left of the ranging rod used for scale. Looking north.*



*Plate 2: PYT2019\_002 – wall ID number 13 viewed again. The tumble down section of walling seen to the left of the ranging rod would be a suitable point through which to pass the pipe returning water to the stream from the turbine house. The repair of this section of wall once the pipe has been laid would help prevent further erosion here. Looking northeast.*





*Plate 3: PYT2019\_003 – a view across the ford on the Nant Ffynnonwen, toward the gate and wall ID number 13. Looking northwest.*



*Plate 4: PYT2019\_004 – a view of the Nant Ffynnonwen valley from the common to the southeast, looking towards the area where the turbine house would be located, on the opposite side of the valley. Looking west-northwest.*





*Plate 5:PYT2019\_005 – a view of the modern timber and sheep-wire fold ID number 19 on the open common. Looking west-northwest.*



*Plate 6: PYT2019\_006 – a small earth mound ID number 18, difficult to photograph under snow cover, but hiding the feet of the figure in the image. Looking north-northwest.*





*Plate 7: PYT2019\_007 – a view of the upper reaches of the main Nant Ffynnonwen valley where the tank for the main pipeline will be located shows that the valley surface is heavily obscured by ground vegetation, including gorse along the steep sides. Looking southeast, up the slope.*



*Plate 8: PYT2019\_008 – a view down the upper reaches of the Nant Ffynnonwen again shows this mountain rill to be heavily vegetated, with large gorse bushes dominant along the northeastern side of the valley. Looking northwest.*





Plate 9: PYT2019\_009– a view into the upper part of the valley to the location of the dam where the main pipeline would begin. The valley floor is narrow and rough and the valley sides are steep. There are no archaeological features visible along the valley and it would not be suited to typical upland monument types such as long huts and burnt mounds due to its narrowness and steepness of the valley sides. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 10: PYT2019\_010 – a return view from the location of the dam where the main pipeline would begin. Looking northwest.





*Plate 11: PYT2019\_011 – a view of the denuded field boundary bank ID number 17, looking north-northeast.*



*Plate 12: PYT2019\_012 – a view of the denuded field boundary bank ID number 16. Both this bank and bank ID number 17 are part of a much more extensive enclosure of the mountain which extends up onto Brest y Rhos beyond the tree seen in the middle distance here. Looking east-northeast*





Plate 13: PYT2019\_013 – a view of the tributary rill of the Nant Ffynnonwen, to the north of the main valley, where a second tank and feeding pipe would be located. Again this rill has steep sides and a narrow floor and ground vegetation, especially gorse, obscures much of the surface. Looking northwest.



Plate 14: PYT2019\_014 –. Looking southeast.





*Plate 15: PYT2019\_015 – a view towards the Tyle Pengam Standing Stone (ID number 3) seen on the horizon in the centre of this photograph. A slight mound on the horizon to its left in this image is the scheduled round barrow ID number 2). The proposed development would have no impact on these monuments. Looking north.*



*Plate 16: PYT2019\_016 – a view of the drystone sheep fold ID number 14 which stands close to the edge of the common. Looking west.*





*Plate 17: PYT2019\_017 – a view of the newly identified platform ID number 15, with the sheep fold ID number 14 in the background. Looking west-northwest.*



*Plate 18: PYT2019\_018 – a view of platform ID number 15. Looking east-southeast.*





*Plate 19: PYT2019\_019 – a view of sheep fold ID number 14. Looking west.*



*Plate 20: PYT2019\_020 – a closer view of the southeast side of sheep fold ID number 14, showing a sheep creep which gave access into one of the cells of the fold complex. Looking northwest.*





Plate 21: PYT2019\_021 – a view of the lower part of the main rill of the Nant Ffynnonwen stream as it approaches the common boundary to the west of sheep fold ID number 14. Looking northwest.



Plate 22: PYT2019\_022 – a view of the lower part of the main rill of the Nant Ffynnonwen stream as it approaches the common boundary. The walls of sheep fold ID number 14 can be seen top left. The stone wall left of centre is a continuation of boundary bank ID number 14. Looking southeast.





Plate 23: PYT2019\_023 – a view of the point where the main rill of the Nant Ffynnonwen crosses the common boundary. The valley beyond the common boundary is both steep-sided and heavily obscured by trees and ground vegetation. Looking northwest.



Plate 24: PYT2019\_024 – following the line of the proposed pipe along the Nant Ffynnonwen valley is difficult due to the ground vegetation and tree cover. No features of archaeological interest could be discerned. Looking northwest.





*Plate 25: PYT2019\_025 – a view into the Nant Ffynnonwen valley shows how narrow and steep-sided much of the valley is. The main pipeline will run along the valley side below this point. Looking west.*



*Plate 26: PYT2019\_026 – another view into the main part of the Nant Ffynnonwen valley. The rill where the main pipeline would begin is visible left of centre at the top of the image. Looking southeast.*





Plate 27: PYT2019\_027 – a view of the fields immediately above the northern side of the Nant Ffynnonwen valley. Despite being enclosed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, this part of the holding has been allowed to remain as, or return to, rough pasture and Molina (purple-moor grass) now dominates the fields. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 28: PYT2019\_028 – a view of a boundary bank within the area of Molina. The boundary bank is double-fenced suggesting that it has been protected from grazing animals in modern times. The electricity cable to Pant y Turnor from the turbine house will run along the opposite side of this bank, buried beneath the surface. Looking north-northwest.





*Plate 29: PYT2019\_029 – proceeding from the area of Molina grazing, the electricity cable would be buried beneath clean pasture fields en route to Pant y Turnor. No features of archaeological interest were seen in the fields here. Looking south-southwest.*



*Plate 30: PYT2019\_030 – the electricity cable would end at this former barn, now converted for residential use, on the farmyard at Pant y Turnor. Looking north-northwest.*





Plate 31: PYT2019\_031 – the electricity cable would pass through a low earth bank and modern post and wire fence before descending a steep slope to the former barn at Pant y Turnor. The post-medieval field boundary here is not of historical significance. Looking southeast.



Plate 32: PYT2019\_032 – another view of the steep slope down which the electricity cable would run approaching the former barn. It would then cross this modern track before reaching the barn. Looking south-southwest.

*Table 4: Photograph table*

<b>Site Code:</b>	<b>Site Name:</b>		<b>NGR:</b>	
<b>PYT2019</b>	<b>Pant y Turnor, Llanddeusant</b>			
<b>Photo Number</b>	<b>Contexts/ Description</b>	<b>Direction Looking</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Taken by</b>
PYT2019_001	A view of the ruinous wall ID number 13 at the gate which gives access to the common. The turbine house would be position on the slope above the wall left of centre here. Note the tumble-down section of the wall to the left of the ranging rod used for scale	North	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_002	Wall ID number 13 viewed again. The tumble down section of walling seen to the left of the ranging rod would be a suitable point through which to pass the pipe returning water to the stream from the turbine house. The repair of this section of wall once the pipe has been laid would help prevent further erosion here	Northeast	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_003	A view across the ford on the Nant Ffynnonwen, toward the gate and wall ID number 13	Northwest	17 January 2019	RPS

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PYT2019_004	A view of the Nant Ffynnonwen valley from the common to the southeast, looking towards the area where the turbine house would be located, on the opposite side of the valley.	West-northwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_005	A view of the modern timber and sheep-wire fold ID number 19 on the open common	West-northwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_006	A small earth mound ID number 18, difficult to photograph under snow cover, but hiding the feet of the figure in the image	North-northwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_007	A view of the upper reaches of the main Nant Ffynnonwen valley where the tank for the main pipeline will be located shows that the valley surface is heavily obscured by ground vegetation, including gorse along the steep sides	Southeast	17 January 2019	RPS

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PYT2019_008	A view down the upper reaches of the Nant Ffynnonwen again shows this mountain rill to be heavily vegetated, with large gorse bushes dominant along the northeastern side of the valley	Northwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_009	A view into the upper part of the valley to the location of the dam where the main pipeline would begin. The valley floor is narrow and rough and the valley sides are steep. There are no archaeological features visible along the valley and it would not be suited to typical upland monument types such as long huts and burnt mounds due to its narrowness and steepness of the valley sides	East-northeast	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_010	A return view from the location of the dam where the main pipeline would begin	Northwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_011	A view of the denuded field boundary bank ID number 17	North-northeast	17 January 2019	RPS

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PYT2019_012	A view of the denuded field boundary bank ID number 16. Both this bank and bank ID number 17 are part of a much more extensive enclosure of the mountain which extends up onto Brest y Rhos beyond the tree seen in the middle distance here	East-northeast	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_013	A view of the tributary rill of the Nant Ffynnonwen, to the north of the main valley, where a second tank and feeding pipe would be located. Again this rill has steep sides and a narrow floor and ground vegetation, especially gorse, obscures much of the surface	Northwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_014	A view of the proposed location for the second tank and feeder pipe in the tributary rill	Southeast	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_015	A view towards the Tyle Pengam Standing Stone (ID number 3) seen on the horizon in the centre of this photograph. A slight mound on the horizon to its left in	North	17 January 2019	RPS

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<b>Photo Number</b>	<b>Contexts/ Description</b>	<b>Direction Looking</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Taken by</b>
	this image is the scheduled round barrow ID number 2). The proposed development would have no impact on these monuments			
PYT2019_016	A view of the drystone sheep fold ID number 14 which stands close to the edge of the common	West	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_017	A view of the newly identified platform ID number 15, with the sheep fold ID number 14 in the background	West-northwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_018	A view of platform ID number 15	East-southeast	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_019	A view of sheep fold ID number 14	West	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_020	A closer view of the southeast side of sheep fold ID number 14, showing a sheep creep which gave access into one of the cells of the fold complex	Northwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_021	A view of the lower part of the main rill of the Nant Ffynnonwen stream as it approaches the common boundary to the west of sheep fold ID number 14	Northwest	17 January 2019	RPS



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PYT2019_022	A view of the lower part of the main rill of the Nant Ffynnonwen stream as it approaches the common boundary. The walls of sheep fold ID number 14 can be seen top left. The stone wall left of centre is a continuation of boundary bank ID number 14	Southeast	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_023	A view of the point where the main rill of the Nant Ffynnonwen crosses the common boundary. The valley beyond the common boundary is both steep-sided and heavily obscured by trees and ground vegetation	Northwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_024	Following the line of the proposed pipe along the Nant Ffynnonwen valley is difficult due to the ground vegetation and tree cover. No features of archaeological interest could be discerned	Northwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_025	A view into the Nant Ffynnonwen valley shows how narrow and steep-sided much of the valley is. The main pipeline will run along the valley side below this point	West	17 January 2019	RPS

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PYT2019_026	Another view into the main part of the Nant Ffynnonwen valley. The rill where the main pipeline would begin is visible left of centre at the top of the image	Southeast	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_027	A view of the fields immediately above the northern side of the Nant Ffynnonwen valley. Despite being enclosed in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, this part of the holding has been allowed to remain as, or return to, rough pasture and Molina (purple-moor grass) now dominates the fields	West-southwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_028	A view of a boundary bank within the area of Molina. The boundary bank is double-fenced suggesting that it has been protected from grazing animals in modern times. The electricity cable to Pant y Turnor from the turbine house will run along the opposite side of this bank, buried beneath the surface	North-northwest	17 January 2019	RPS



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PYT2019_029	Proceeding from the area of Molina grazing, the electricity cable would be buried beneath clean pasture fields en route to Pant y Turnor. No features of archaeological interest were seen in the fields here	South-southwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_030	The electricity cable would end at this former barn, now converted for residential use, on the farmyard at Pant y Turnor	North-northwest	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_031	The electricity cable would pass through a low earth bank and modern post and wire fence before descending a steep slope to the former barn at Pant y Turnor. The post-medieval field boundary here is not of historical significance	Southeast	17 January 2019	RPS
PYT2019_032	Another view of the steep slope down which the electricity cable would run approaching the former barn. It would then cross this modern track before reaching the barn	South-southwest	17 January 2019	RPS