

Blaenpant 2015, near Blaenwaun, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal



Report by: Trysor

For: DC21 Ltd

April 2015



Blaenpant 2015, Near Blaenwaun, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal

By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2015/438

For: DC21 Ltd

April 2015

38, New Road
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
www.trysor.net
enquiries@trysor.net



*Cover photograph: From the approximate location of the proposed turbine,
looking southwest to the Dyffryn Brodin windfarm.*

Blaenpant 2015, Blaenwaun, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2015/438

DYDDIAD 9^{fed} Ebrill 2015 DATE 9th April 2015

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*

*Tyllwyd
Eglwyswrw
Crymych
Pembrokeshire
SA41 3TD
01239 891470*

www.trysor.net

enquiries@trysor.net

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

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.

Contents

1. Summary	1
2. Copyright	1
3. Introduction	2
4. The Proposed Development	2
5. Methodology	4
6. Archaeological Overview	8
7. Historical Overview	10
8. Impact Assessment	12
9. Historic Landscape Aspects Relating to Proposed Turbine	19
10. Conclusion	25
11. Reporting	25
12. References	26
Appendix A: Specification for historic environment appraisal	27
Appendix B: Site Gazetteer within 2km	34
Appendix C: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 2 to 5km	77
Appendix D: Listed Buildings within 2km to 5km	81

1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment appraisal has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed wind turbine at Blaenpant, near Blaenwaun, Carmarthenshire.
- 1.2 The appraisal studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SN2350228623, the location of the proposed turbine. The regional Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire and the National Monuments Record of Wales were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.
 - 1.2.1 One Scheduled Ancient Monument (ID number 4) within a 2km radius would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbine at distance, with a Low impact on its setting. The impacts are offset by the erection of a larger wind turbine close to Blaenpant in 2013. No Listed Buildings within a 2km radius would experience any impact from the development.
- 1.3 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area measuring 2 to 5km in radius, focused on SN2350228623, the location of the proposed turbine, was assessed.
 - 1.3.1 There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on 6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 Listed Buildings within a 2km to 5km radius of the proposed turbine but with no impact on their settings.
- 1.4 A field visit was also undertaken to examine the location of the turbine and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.5 The appraisal shows that there is no surface evidence of buried archaeological features at the proposed turbine site.
- 1.6 In view of the proximity a Bronze Age round barrow and three possible Bronze Age pond barrows to the proposed turbine site, an archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with the turbine may be considered appropriate, in order to identify or record any buried archaeological features which may exist.

2. Copyright

- 2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 3 and 5 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Charles Ashton, of Ashton Smith Associates, Belvedere House, 2 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 1EL, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants, on behalf of DC21, to write an Historic Environment Appraisal as part of a planning application for a single wind turbine at Blaenpant Farm, near Blaenwaun, Carmarthenshire.
- 3.2 A generic brief supplied previously by Dyfed Archaeological Trust for such appraisals was used (DAT HM, Undated). The specification written by Trysor was agreed by the planning archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, see Appendix A.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed that a single wind turbine, standing 30.5m to the hub and 48 metres to the upright blade tip, will be located in a single field parcel at SN2350228623at Blaenpant Farm, Blaenwaun, Carmarthenshire.
- 4.2 The turbine will require a foundation hole less than 10 metres by 10 metres in area and cut into the subsoil.
- 4.3 Access to the turbine site will be via existing access gates.
- 4.4 The cable route is not part of this application, but is likely to be a straight route to the farm.

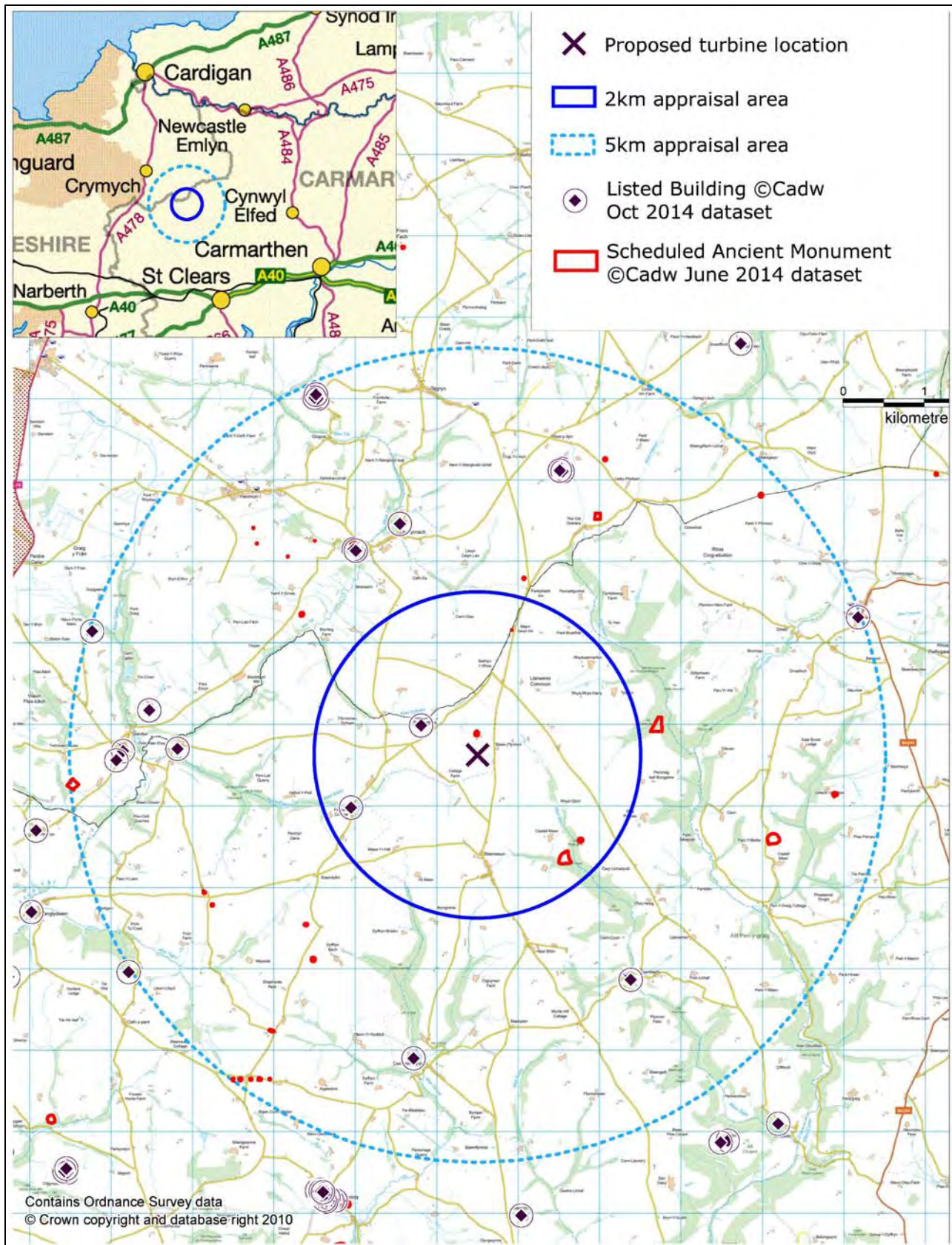


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km and 5km radius appraisal areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SN2350228623, the proposed turbine site, was chosen for the initial appraisal of all recorded historic assets. This area was not revised.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 2km appraisal.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Eglwysfair a Churig tithe map of 1843, part of Henllan Amgoed parish, and its accompanying tithe schedule.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on August 28th, 2014. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal were searched for and any other historic assets that on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2000, 2006, 2008 and 2009, were used to inform the appraisal as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting, as well as a ZTV created by Trysor.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an appraisal dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final appraisal 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important,

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

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

Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 3. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

- 5.11 As this exercise is an appraisal of the study area, not a full desk-based historic environment assessment, no site descriptions have been included in the appraisal dataset or this printed report, apart from newly recorded features (See Appendix B).
- 5.12 A further area of between 2 to 5 km radius, centred on SN2350228623, was used to assess the impact on designated sites only. This area was revised to exclude sites which would not be intervisible and on which there could be no impact from further assessment.
- 5.13 Data supplied by Cadw was used to assess designated sites within 2 to 5km of the development site.
- 5.14 Separate tables were created for Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments, giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument, see Appendices
- 5.15 The type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset.

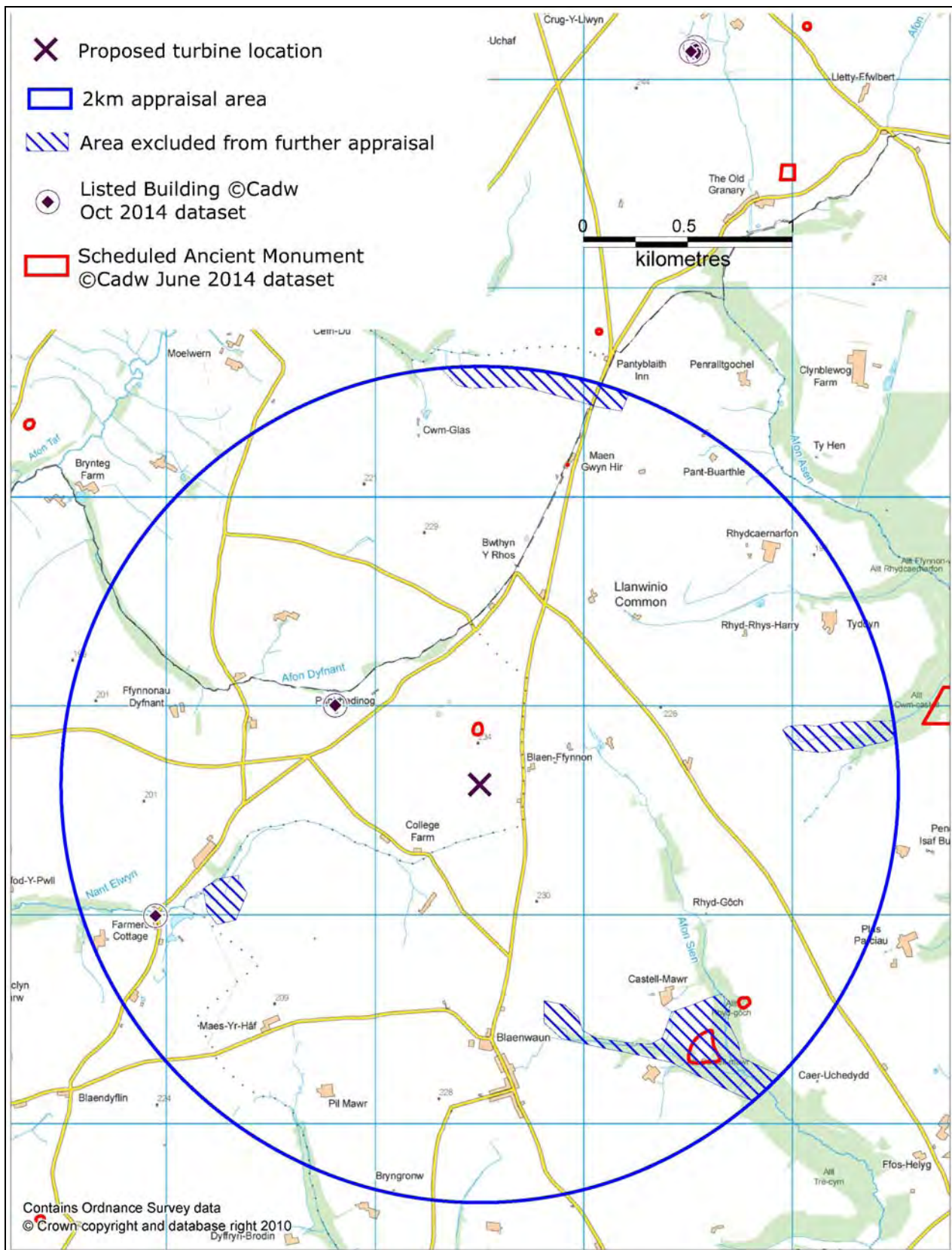


Figure 2: Areas excluded from further assessment in the 2km appraisal area..

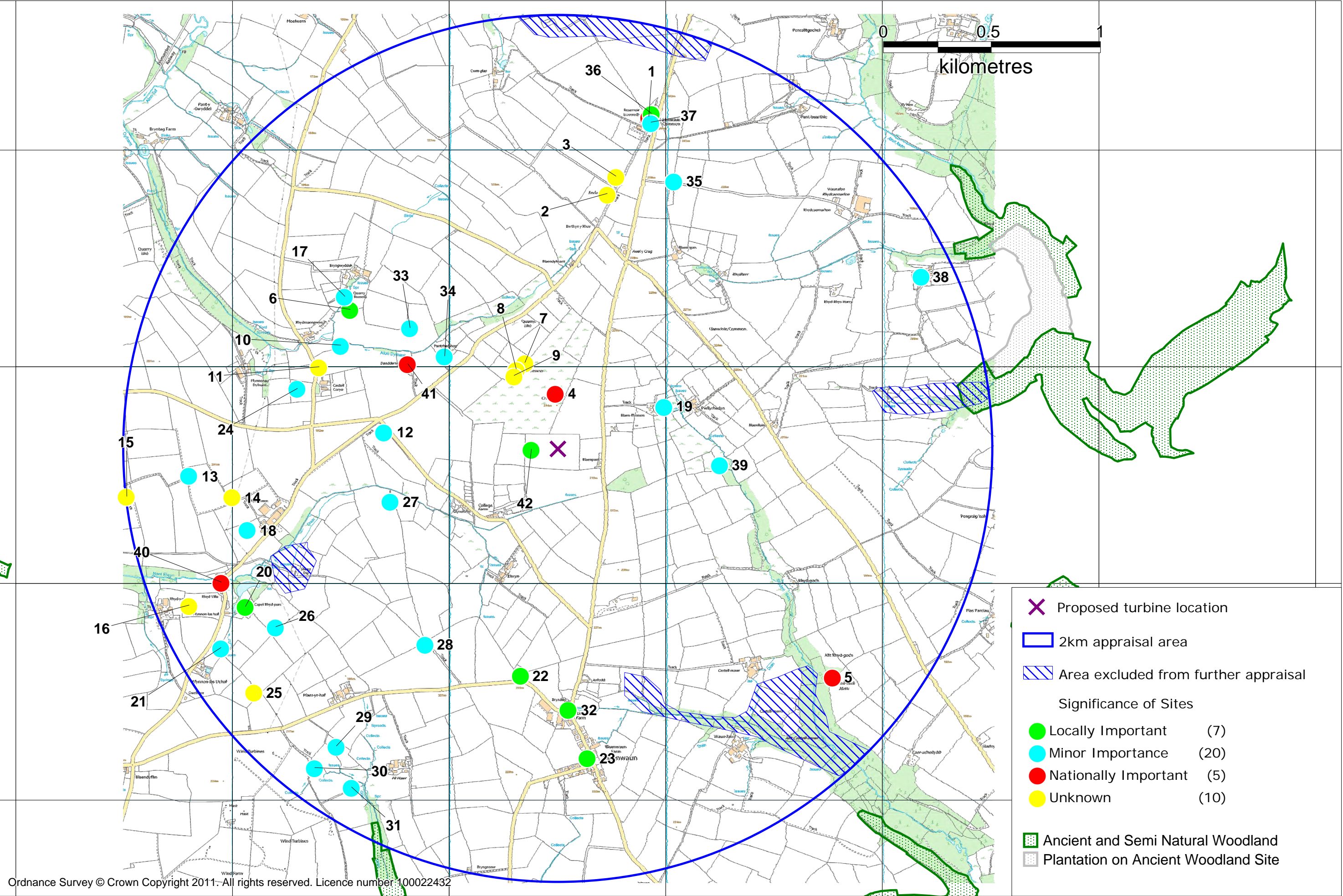


Figure 3: The 2km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

6. Blaenpant: Archaeological Overview

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

6.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4000BC – 1500BC). There is no evidence of Neolithic activity within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site.

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

These sites appear to be associated with a series of Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments which extend from Crug Elwyn northwards along the high ground overlooking the upper Tâf valley, as far as the Frenni Fach and Frenni Fawr hills. These include sites which are found within a 2km to 5km radius of the proposed turbine, including a scheduled standing stone at Maen Gwyn Hir (SAM Number CM094) and round barrows such as Castell y Blaidd (PE207). A group of three standing stones near Llanfyrnach (PE351) is found to the west of the Tâf. Standing stones are sometimes associated with cremation burials or even cremation cemeteries, with the remains placed in a funerary urn and buried close to a standing stone. Collectively, these monuments suggest that there was a settled Bronze Age community within the district, possibly focused on the Tâf valley.

Bronze Age monuments are found on high ground further afield within a 5km radius, such as the Crug Ebolion round barrow to the northeast (CM093) and a significant cluster of monuments to the southwest and west-southwest at Crug Hywel (CM132), Pant Glas (CM133), Eglwys Fair a Churig (CM134) and Lan (CM187). These sites show that there was a Bronze Age presence across a much wider district.

6.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43). There are no sites or finds of later Bronze Age date within a 2km radius of the turbine site. There is only one Iron Age site within the 2km radius of the proposed turbine, namely the Castell Mawr promontory fort (CM131), which lies in an excluded area to the southeast.

There are several other Iron Age defended settlement sites within a 2km to 5km radius of the turbine. A second Castell Mawr (CM132) lies in a pasture field to the east-southeast and a promontory fort is also found at Penycastell (CM295), to the east. A small, circular enclosure (CM561) to the north-northeast is thought to be an Iron Age Defended Enclosure, as is a rectilinear enclosure at Glandwr (PE099). Unlike the Bronze Age evidence, which all relates to funerary and ritual activity, these Iron Age monuments are all settlement sites, but they show that a settled Iron Age population lived in the district.

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

6.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100). There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Early Medieval period within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine. Within a 2km to 5km radius, two Early Christian inscribed stones are recorded, at Glandwr (PE147) and Rhyd y Gath (PE233). Neither stand in their original location, which is unknown in both cases, but they are evidence of early ecclesiastical activity in the upper Tâf valley. There is evidence to suggest that Llangene Fawr farm, Llanfyrnach is close to the site of the Early Medieval Llangenau Fawr mentioned in early Welsh sources, which was one of the “seven Bishop’s Houses of Dyfed” before the Norman period. The parish church at nearby Llanfyrnach, dedicated to the Early Medieval St. Brynach, may also have Early Medieval origins.

6.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539). There are a small number of important sites associated with the Medieval period within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine. These include the site of a holy well known as Ffynnon Frynach (ID number 6), which would seem to be associated with the medieval cult of St. Brynach, focused on Llanfyrnach church. Two medieval mottes or castle mounds, both scheduled ancient monuments, are found to the southeast of the turbine site. Castell Bach (ID number 5) and Castell Mawr (CM131; this site lies within an excluded area and is not included in the appraisal database) stand on opposite sides of a deep valley and are reminders of the military campaigns of the 12th and 13th centuries when Welsh princes and Marcher Lords contested for control of southwest Wales.

This point is accentuated by the presence of a third motte (PE097) within a 2km to 5km radius of the turbine site. This example stands adjacent to listed Llanfyrnach parish church (Listed Building number

70979), to the northwest. The present church building at Llanfyrnach is itself of medieval origin. Two other ecclesiastical sites of possible medieval origin are also recorded within a 2km to 5km radius. Capel Bettws (CM125) lies some distance to the east and its name suggests that a medieval oratory may have been found there. A nameless chapel of ease within Llanfyrnach parish is recorded near Trehenry (PE098), but nothing is known of its history. There are no other recorded medieval structures or buildings within a 5km radius of the turbine site, but it is likely that some of the historic farmsteads of the area, particularly those set in the sheltered valleys of the district, may have origins in the period.

6.7 Post Medieval & Industrial (AD1539 – present day). Most of the sites recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. They include a number of dwellings, cottages, wells and nonconformist chapels, which reflect the effect that agricultural and social change in the period had on the local landscape, which was significantly changed by the enclosure and settlement of large areas of traditional common land on Mynydd Llanfyrnach and Rhos Llanwinio from the late 18th century onwards, creating much of the landscape we see today.

7. Land north of Blaenpant: Historical overview

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

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

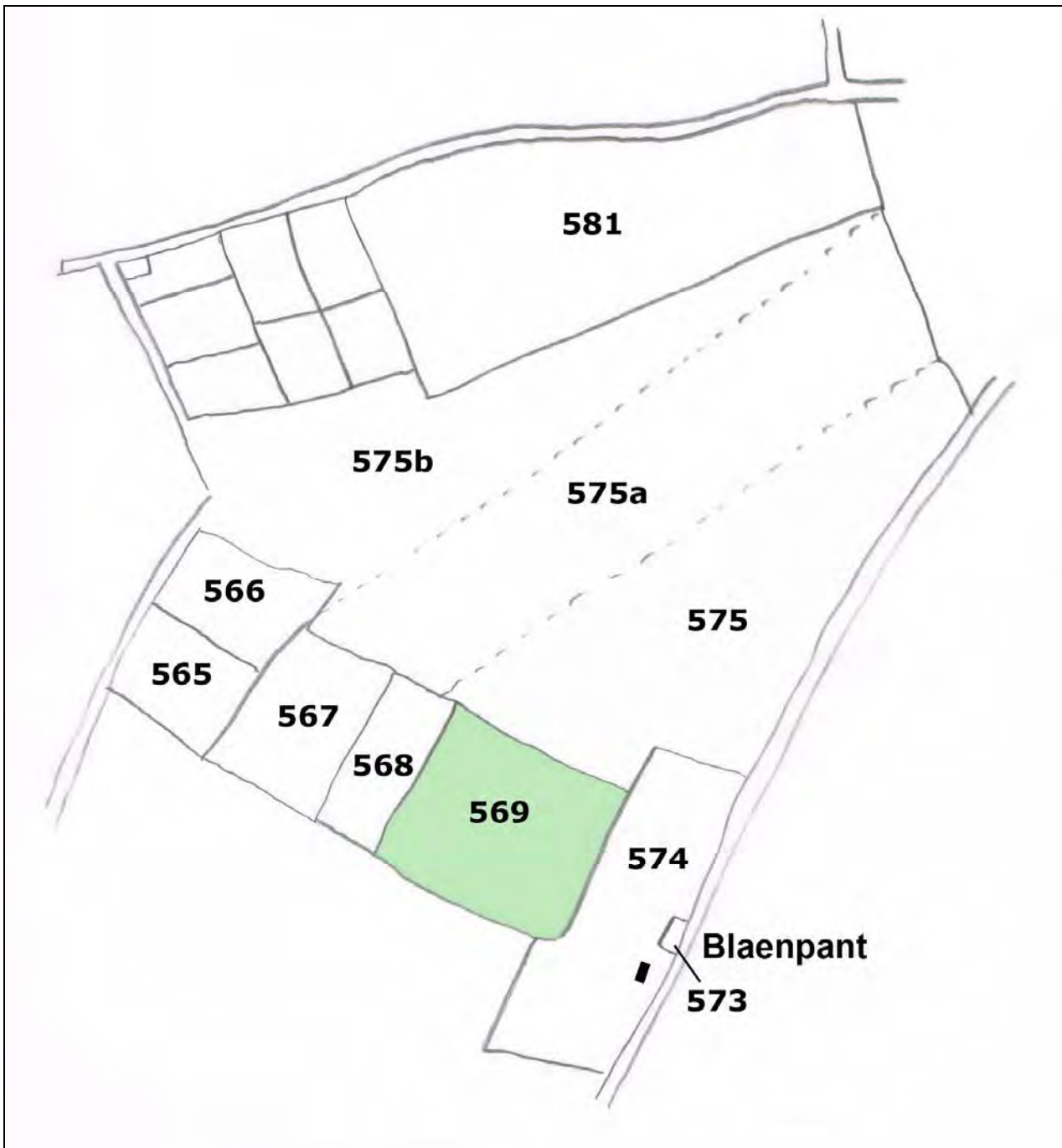


Figure 4: Land parcel 569 as shown on the tithe map for the Chapelry of Eglywsfair a Churig, part of Henllan Amgoed parish, 1843.

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

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

8. Impact Assessment

- 8.1 The HER enquiries for the under 2km radius area yielded 53 records in total.
- 8.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 28th August 2014. The field was pasture at the time and the surface of the field was partially visible. The wider landscape context of the proposed development was also considered and the impact on the setting of designated sites. This visit was undertaken on a clear day, with good visibility.
- 8.3 Of the initial 53 records included in the dataset from the HER for the 2km assessment area, 10 were excluded as there was no intervisibility and no possible impact on setting. A further 2 records were removed from the dataset; 1 as it was for Common Land and 1 as it was a DELETED record only kept in the HER for administrative purposes.
- 8.4 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid appraisal of the readily available data the final dataset for the revised 2km radius appraisal area contained 42 records.
- 8.4.1 One additional record was added to the project database by Trysor. The new record was for the field system in which the turbine would stand (ID number 42).
- 8.5 Within the 42 records there were three Scheduled Ancient Monument and two Listed Buildings.
- 8.6 The Direct and Indirect impact on each site 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 site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 1 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
4	CRUGELWIN	ROUND BARROW	Low
7	BLAEN FFYNNON	POND BARROW?	Low
8	BLAEN FFYNNON	POND BARROW?	Low
9	BLAEN FFYNNON	POND BARROW?	Low
42	BLAENPANT	FIELD SYSTEM	Low
2	BLAEN-GORS	POND BARROW?	Very Low
3	BLAEN GORS	POND BARROW?	Very Low
22	MORIAH CHAPEL; RHYDYPARC CHAPEL	CHAPEL	Very Low
1	MAENGWYN-HIR	STANDING STONE	None
5	CASTELL BACH	MOTTE	None
6	FFYNNON FYRNACH	HOLY WELL	None
10	PARK TRENCH	UNKNOWN	None
11	PARK MAEN; RHYD-MAEN-GWYN	STANDING STONE?	None

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
12	PARK CARREG WEN	STANDING STONE?	None
13	PARK BERTH MAWR	UNKNOWN	None
14	PARK CRIG R'ADARN	ROUND BARROW?	None
15	PARK CERRIG GWYNION	STANDING STONE?	None
16	CWM CARREG UCHAF; CWM CARREG ISAF	STANDING STONE?	None
17	FFYNNON DEG	QUARRY	None
18	FFYNNON-WEN	WELL	None
19	BLAEN-FFYNNON	WELL	None
20	CAPEL RHYD-PARC	CHAPEL	None
21	FFYNNON-LAS-ISAF	WELL	None
23	BLAENWAUN	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	None
24	PARKE MELIN	MILL?	None
25	PARK Y LAN	CHURCH LAND?	None
26	PARK Y HENDY	COTTAGE?	None
27	PANT Y BUGAIL	COTTAGE	None
28	IET-WEN	COTTAGE	None
29	PIL BACH	COTTAGE	None
30	PLAS IET	COTTAGE	None
31	PANT Y GOG	COTTAGE	None
32	WHITE LION	PUBLIC HOUSE	None
33	FRON-HAUL	COTTAGE	None
34	PANT-RHEDYNOG	COTTAGE	None
35	LIGHT	COTTAGE	None
36	MAEN-GWYN-HIR VILLA	COTTAGE	None
37	MAEN-GWYN-HIR VILLA	COTTAGE	None
38	TYDDYN	DWELLING	None
39	RHOS PANT	COTTAGE	None
40	FARMERS	HOUSE	None
41	DANDDERWEN	COTTAGE	None

Table 1: Impact on sites within the revised 2km appraisal area around the proposed turbine site

8.7 As Table 1 shows it was determined that recorded historic assets within the revised 2km appraisal area would not be exposed to any substantial impact from the proposed turbine development. Full details of the appraisal of direct and indirect impact for each of the sites in Table 1 can be found in Appendix B.

8.7.1 Thirty four historic assets would be unaffected.

8.7.2 Five historic assets would have a Low and three would have a Very Low impact.

8.7.3 The field system (ID number 42) in which the turbine would stand would experience a direct impact in that the turbine would be erected within it. The turbine foundation would not damage any field boundaries.

8.8 The Cadw and English Heritage datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another 18 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 18 Listed Buildings and no registered Parks and Gardens. The full results of this appraisal are found in Appendices C & D of this report.

8.8.1 As Table 3 in 9.2.2 shows, it was determined that six of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be exposed to a Very Low indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine development but with no impact on setting. Further details of the appraisal of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix C and Figure 6.

8.8.2 As Table 5 in 9.3.2 shows, it was determined that two of the Listed Buildings within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be exposed to a Very Low indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine development but with no impact on setting. Full details of the appraisal of impact for all of the Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix D and Figure 7.

8.8.3 There are no Parks and Gardens within the 2 to 5km appraisal area.

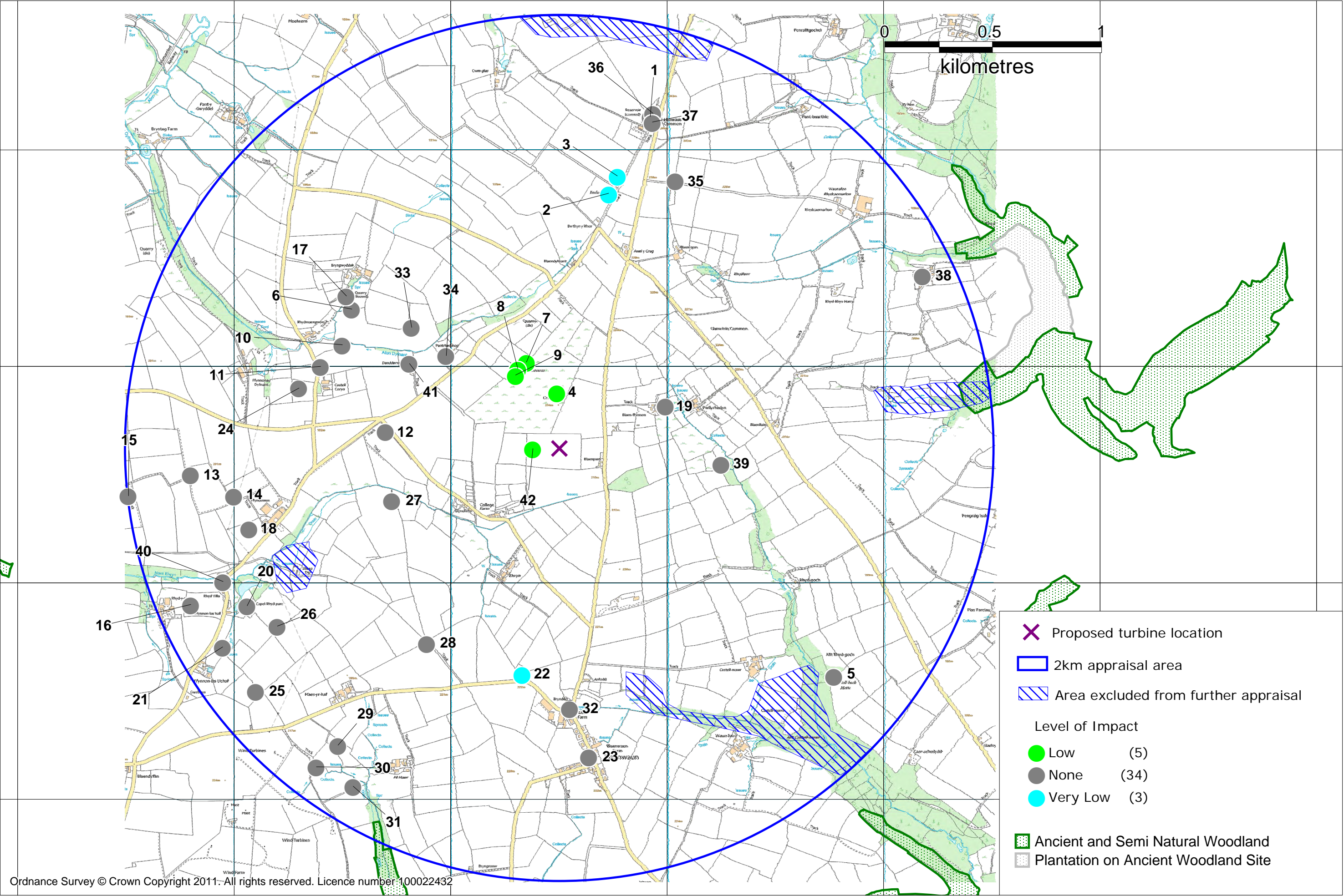


Figure 5: The 2km appraisal area showing the level of impact, labelled with Project ID number

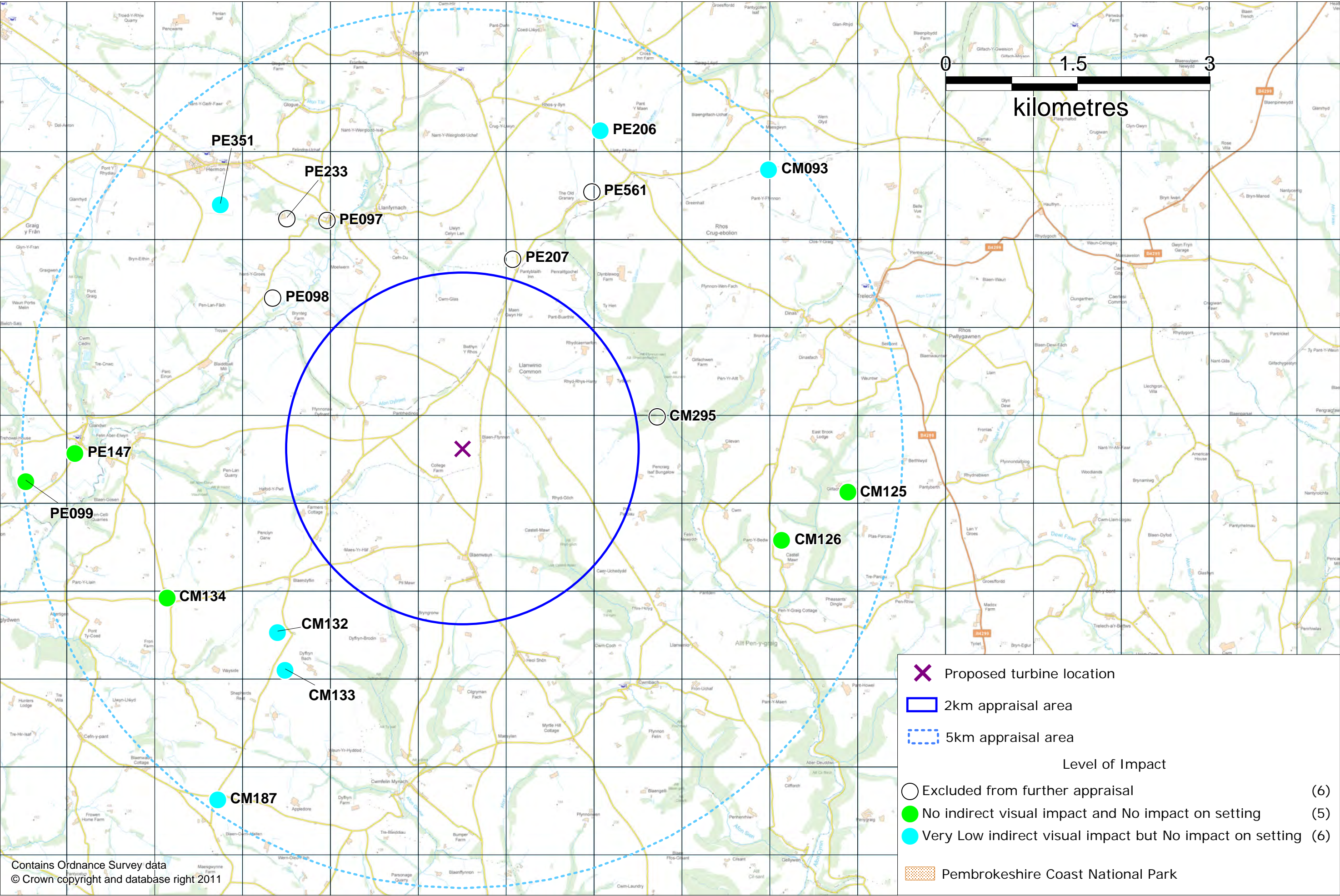


Figure 6: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with Scheduled Ancient Monument Number

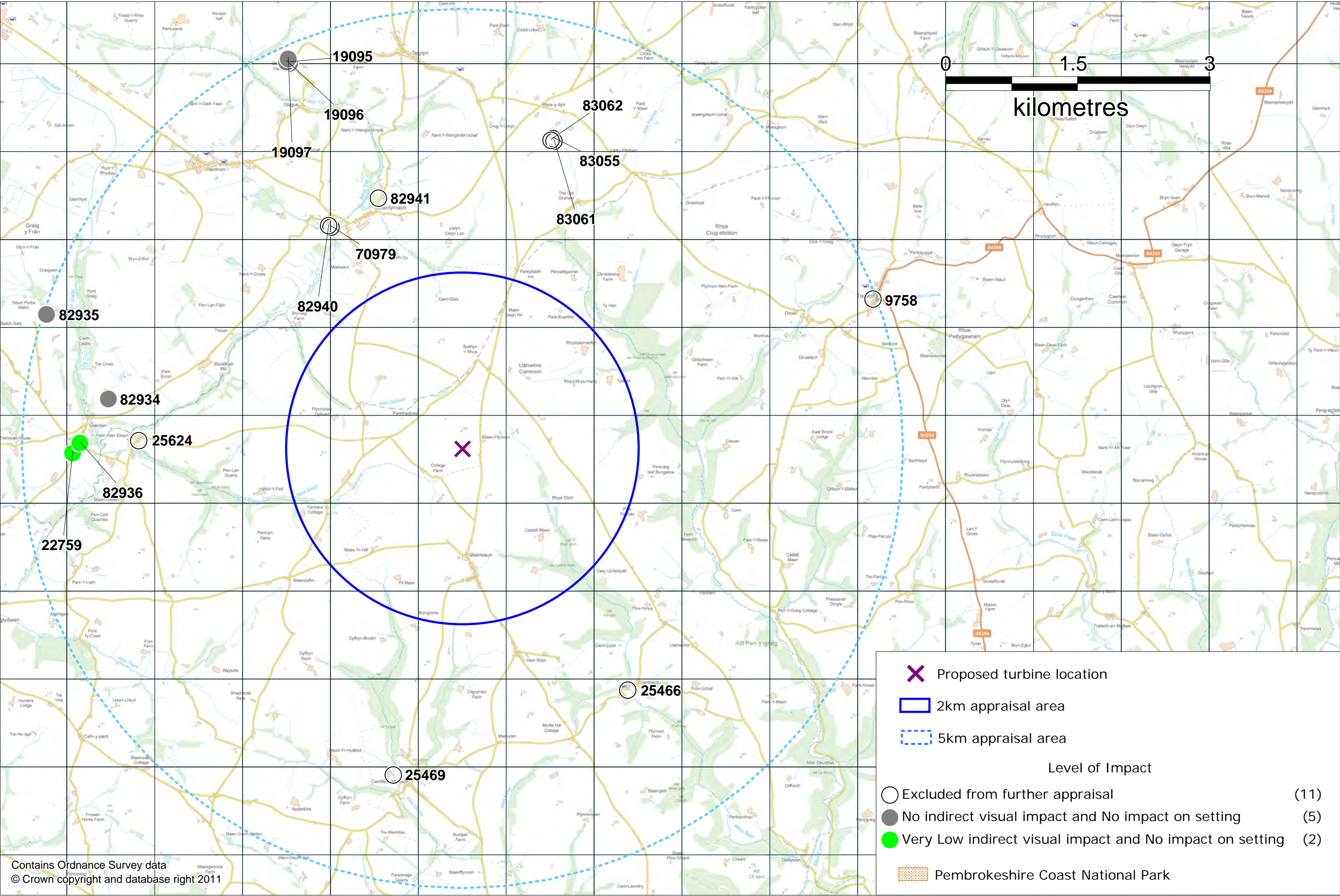


Figure 7: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building number

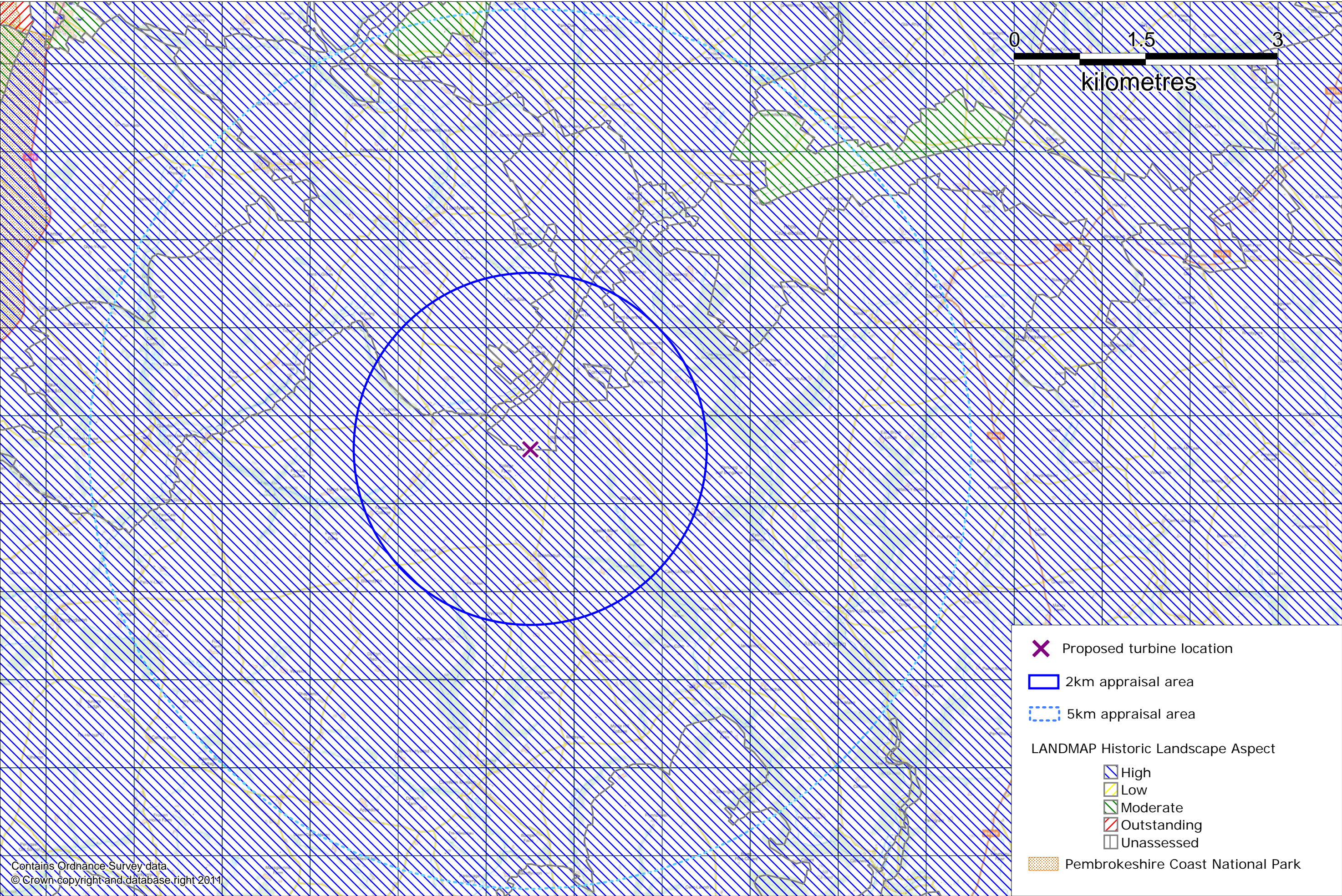


Figure 8: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

9. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

9.1 Following the impact assessment aspects of the historic environment around the proposed turbine site have been considered as outlined in the specification agreed by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section (see Appendix A);

9.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

9.2.1 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the revised 2km appraisal area. Only one of these would be affected by the development. There would be a Low indirect, visual impact on the one of them, the Crug Elwyn round barrow (ID number 4), and a Low impact on the setting of the monument also.

The proposed turbine location has been chosen after an earlier planning application (planning number W/28865), for two turbines in the field to the north, was refused in 2014. An archaeological appraisal undertaken by Trysor (Trysor, 2013) determined that the original turbine site would have impacted on the Crug Elwyn round barrow. Specifically, the appraisal determined that the barrow stands just below the hilltop in a "false crest" position, a deliberate positioning by the barrow builders to ensure that the barrow is more visible on the skyline when viewed from the west. The position of three possible Bronze Age pond barrows downslope to the west of Crug Elwyn may also indicate that the essential setting of the monument related to the landscape to the west. The turbines proposed in planning application W/28865 would have stood close to the eastern side of the barrow, at a similar altitude, and would have impacted on views of the monument from the west, thus causing a High impact on views of Crug Elwyn and its essential setting.

The present application is for a single turbine which would stand further to the south and on slightly lower ground than the round barrow. In Trysor's view this markedly reduces the visual impact of the development on the barrow and also takes the turbine out of the area of the essential setting of the monument. The turbine will not now interfere with key views from the west, although it may still appear in the peripheral view.

It should also be noted that in October 2013 planning permission was granted to a 77m high wind turbine, to blade tip, near Rhydgoch, to the southeast of Blaenpant. This much larger turbine has now been erected and impacts upon the essential setting and key views of the Crug Elwyn round barrow, particularly when viewed from the northwest. The presence of the Rhydgoch turbine significantly offsets any impact from the smaller proposed turbine at Blaenpant, which is now assessed to be Low in terms of visual impact and Low in terms of impact on the setting of Crug Elwyn.

See Table 2, Appendix B and Figure 5 for details.

ID Number	Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
4	CM094	CRUGELWIN	ROUND BARROW	Low
1	CM129	MAENGWYN-HIR	STANDING STONE	None
5	CM130	CASTELL BACH	MOTTE	None

Table 2: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the revised 2km appraisal area

9.2.2 There are a further seventeen Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2 to 5km area. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on six of these but no impact on setting, see Table 3, Figure 6 and Appendix C.

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of impact on setting
CM093	Crug Ebolion	Round barrow	Very Low	None
CM132	Crug Hywel Round Barrow	Round barrow	Very Low	None
CM133	Pant-Glas Round Barrow	Round barrow	Very Low	None
CM187	Lan Round Barrows	Round barrow	Very Low	None
PE206	Crug Bach Round Barrow	Round barrow	Very Low	None
PE351	Llanfyrnach Standing Stones	Standing stone	Very Low	None
CM125	Capel Bettws	Chapel	None	None
CM126	Castell Mawr	Enclosure	None	None
CM134	Two Round Barrows near Crossroads N of Eglwysfair-a-Churig Church	Round barrow	None	None
PE099	Gaer 270m W of Glan-Dwr Farm	Enclosure	None	None
PE147	Inscribed Stone near Glan-Dwr Independent Chapel	Inscribed stone	None	None
CM295	Pencastell Hillfort	Hillfort	Excluded	Excluded
PE097	Castle Mound, Llanfyrnach	Motte	Excluded	Excluded
PE098	Chapel and Burial Ground near Tre-Henry	Chapel	Excluded	Excluded
PE207	Castell Blaidd Round Barrow	Round barrow	Excluded	Excluded
PE233	Rhyd-y-Gath Pillar Cross	Cross-marked stone	Excluded	Excluded
PE561	Henfeddau Fawr Defended Enclosure	Enclosure - Defensive	Excluded	Excluded

Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2 to 5km appraisal area

9.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

9.3.1 There are two Listed Buildings within the revised 2km appraisal area but there would be no impact on either, see Table 4, Appendix B and Figure 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
40	FARMERS	HOUSE	None
41	DANDDERWEN	COTTAGE	None

Table 4: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the revised 2km appraisal area

9.3.2 Within the 2km to 5km appraisal area, there are a further 18 Listed Buildings. There would be a Very Low indirect, visual impact on two of these but with no impact on setting, see Table 5, Appendix D and Figure 7.

Listed Building number	Site Name	Grade	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of impact on setting
22759	Glandwr Chapel	II	Very Low	None
82936	Rhyd-coed-bach	II	Very Low	None
19095	Glogue Farmhouse	II	None	None
19096	Lofted range at Glogue Farm	II	None	None
19097	Stable range at Glogue Farm	II	None	None
82934	Pont-y-Gafel	II	None	None
82935	Nant Saeson	II	None	None
9758	Capel Y Graig including attached schoolroom and forecourt railings	II*	Excluded	Excluded
25465	Capel y Graig and attached railings and gates	II	Excluded	Excluded
25466	Cwmbach County Primary School	II	Excluded	Excluded
25469	Ty-isaf	II	Excluded	Excluded
25624	Aberelwyn	II	Excluded	Excluded
70979	Church of St Brynach	II	Excluded	Excluded
82940	Entrance gates to churchyard of Church of St Brynach	II	Excluded	Excluded
82941	Chimney at Llanfyrnach Mine	II	Excluded	Excluded
83055	Former cowshed at Pantgwyn Mawr	II	Excluded	Excluded
83061	Outbuilding at Pantgwyn Mawr	II	Excluded	Excluded
83062	Pantgwyn Mawr	II	Excluded	Excluded

Table 5: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the 2km to 5km appraisal area

9.4 Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings

Potential impacts on non-designated historic assets and buildings are included in Table 6, Appendix B and Figure 5. It is interesting to note that five possible Bronze Age pond barrows are found within the revised 2km radius. One of these (ID number 3) was excavated by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2011 (Poucher, 2011) and all five were also subject to a geophysical survey. The excavation was inconclusive, as was the geophysical survey, and the true nature of these features remains unknown, although it seems unlikely that they are associated with settlement or industrial activity.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
7	BLAEN FFYNNON	POND BARROW?	Low
8	BLAEN FFYNNON	POND BARROW?	Low
9	BLAEN FFYNNON	POND BARROW?	Low
2	BLAEN-GORS	POND BARROW?	Very Low
3	BLAEN GORS	POND BARROW?	Very Low
22	MORIAH CHAPEL; RHYDYPARC CHAPEL	CHAPEL	Very Low

Table 6: List of non-designated historic assets and buildings

9.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

9.5.1 One newly recorded site of historic importance was noted for this appraisal at or near the turbine site. This is the field system at Blaenpant (ID number 42). There would be a direct impact as the turbine would stand within the field system, and the direct and the indirect, visual impact are assessed as Low. There will be no damage to the field boundaries that define the field system. The details of this site are included in Table 7, Appendix B and Figure 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
42	BLAENPANT	FIELD SYSTEM	Low

Table 7: Impacts on newly identified sites within the revised 2km appraisal area

9.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 2km or 5km study areas.

9.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Registered Historic Landscape as defined by Cadw, nor do the 2km or 5km study areas include any portion of one.

9.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Special Landscape Area.

9.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

The proposed turbine would stand at the very southern edge of the Castell y Blaidd LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL42455), see Figure 8. This aspect area covers an area of rural landscape on the western boundary of Carmarthenshire, characterised by a regular field system of post-medieval date and a number of Bronze Age funerary monuments. The proposed development would not significantly impact on the essential character of the area. The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High.

9.10 Conservation Area

There are no Conservation Areas within the 2 or 5km study areas.

9.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

9.12 Buried archaeological potential

During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology at the proposed development site. The proximity of the Crug Elwyn round barrow (ID number 4) and three putative Pond Barrows (ID numbers 7, 8 and 9) in the field parcel to the west does however increase the possibility of buried archaeology in the vicinity. There is cartographic evidence for a number of post medieval field boundaries which were levelled and ploughed out by the end of the 20th century to create the present field parcel (ID number) in which the proposed turbines would be located.

9.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site. The development would be situated in a pasture field which is well-drained.

9.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

The proposed development would be located in a pasture field, which seems to have become enclosed out of Llanwinio Common by the early 19th century. This field was later divided into a series of four field parcels, but restored to a single, large field by the early 21st century and united with an adjacent field to the west to make a larger field parcel.

The proposed development will not change the character of the existing field system. The effect of a cable trench on any field boundary banks cannot be evaluated at this stage, although mitigation such as tunnelling the cable trench beneath any boundary banks would avoid any physical damage to them.

9.15 Ancient woodland

No areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland lie within the revised 2km appraisal area.

9.16 Place-names

There are no significant place-names in close association with the proposed development site.

9.17 Cumulative impact

A 77m to blade tip turbine was installed near Rhydgoch, just to the southeast of Blaenpant. The proposed turbine site also lays just over 2km to the north of the Dyffryn Brodyn windfarm, which has been operational since the 1990s. The turbines there are of similar dimensions to the proposed Blaenpant turbine. There are also currently four turbines of similar dimensions to those proposed for Blaenpant, between 2km and 3km to the north, near Tegryn. Further afield to the northeast there are also several turbines of varying size along the high ground to the south of Newcastle Emlyn. This is a landscape in which wind turbines have become a characteristic feature during recent years.

9.18 National Park

Blaenpant lies 6km from the eastern boundary of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The proposed turbine would be of a relatively small size and would not be a significant feature in the landscape when viewed from the National Park area at this distance. A much larger turbine at nearby Rhydgoch stands on a similar line of sight from the western end of the Preseli hills.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1 Overall, there would not be a substantial impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets, in relation to the proposed development of a wind turbine, with many of the 42 historic assets within the revised 2km appraisal area being unaffected by the development.
- 10.2 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monument within the revised 2km appraisal area. Only one of these, Crug Elwyn (ID number 4, CM094) would be affected by the proposed turbine, but impacts are offset by the presence of a recently installed and much larger turbine near Rhydgoch, c.750m to the east-southeast of the proposed Blaenpant turbine site. The round barrow at Crug Elwyn would therefore experience a Low, indirect, visual impact. There would also be a Low impact on the setting of this monument.
- 10.3 There are two Listed Buildings within the revised 2km appraisal area. Neither would each experience any impact from the proposed turbine.
- 10.4 Six other previously recorded historic assets would experience a Low or Very Low impact, based on intervisibility with the turbine, but with no impacts on their settings.
- 10.5 One newly recorded historic asset, namely the post-medieval field system at Blaenpant would be subject to a Low, indirect, visual impact and a Low, direct, physical impact. The development would not cause any changes to the present field pattern or individual boundary features.
- 10.6 Within a radius of 2km to 5km, 17 Scheduled Ancient Monuments are found. Six of these would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impacts on their settings.
- 10.7 Within a radius of 2km to 5km, 18 Listed Buildings are found. Two of these would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impacts on their settings.
- 10.8 In view of the proximity of the Crug Elwyn round barrow and three possible Bronze Age pond barrows to the proposed turbine site, an archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with the turbine may be considered appropriate, in order to identify or record any buried archaeological features which may exist here.

11. Reporting

- 11.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Records.

12. References

12.1 Map sources

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

Ordnance Survey, 1819, 1" to 1 Mile

Ordnance Survey, 1890, 1:2500, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500 2nd edition

Henllan Amgoed parish, chapelry of Eglwysfair a Churig tithe map and schedule, 1843

12.2 Web-based materials

English Heritage, 2011, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal

Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, www.archaeoleg.org.uk

12.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process*.

Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*
Welsh Office Circular 60/96

12.4 Unpublished sources

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an historic environment appraisal*

Poucher, P, 2011, *"Possible Pond Barrows Near Llanfyrnach, Pembrokeshire: Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation"*. DAT Report

Trysor, 2013, *Blaenpant, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire: Historic Environment Appraisal*.

Trysor, 2015, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal for Land West of Blaenpant Farm, Carmarthenshire*

12.5 Data Sources

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created October 2014

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, created June 2014

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created June 2014

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 06/03/2015

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

April 2015

Appendix A: Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL FOR LAND WEST OF BLAENPANT FARM, CARMARTHENSHIRE

1. Introduction

Charles Ashton, of Ashton Smith Associates, Belvedere House, 2 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 1EL, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants, on behalf of DC21, have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal as part of a planning application for a single wind turbine at Blaenpant Farm, near Blaenwaun, Carmarthenshire.

A generic brief supplied previously by Dyfed Archaeological Trust for such appraisals was used (DAT HM, 2012)

2. The proposed development

It is proposed that a single wind turbine, standing 30.5m to the hub and 48 metres to the upright blade tip, will be located in a single field parcel at SN2350228623at Blaenpant Farm, Blaenwaun, Carmarthenshire.

Details of the access arrangements and cable routes will be gained during the course of the appraisal.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

A planning application has not been submitted for this single turbine yet. A previous application was made for two turbines in a field to the north for which an historic environment appraisal was undertaken by Trysor (Trysor, 2013) This appraisal is to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the turbine on this resource, to allow the client to make an informed decision about the impact of their proposal.

4. Objective of the specification

The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the appraisal in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning applications, in line with the generic brief supplied by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT HM, Undated)

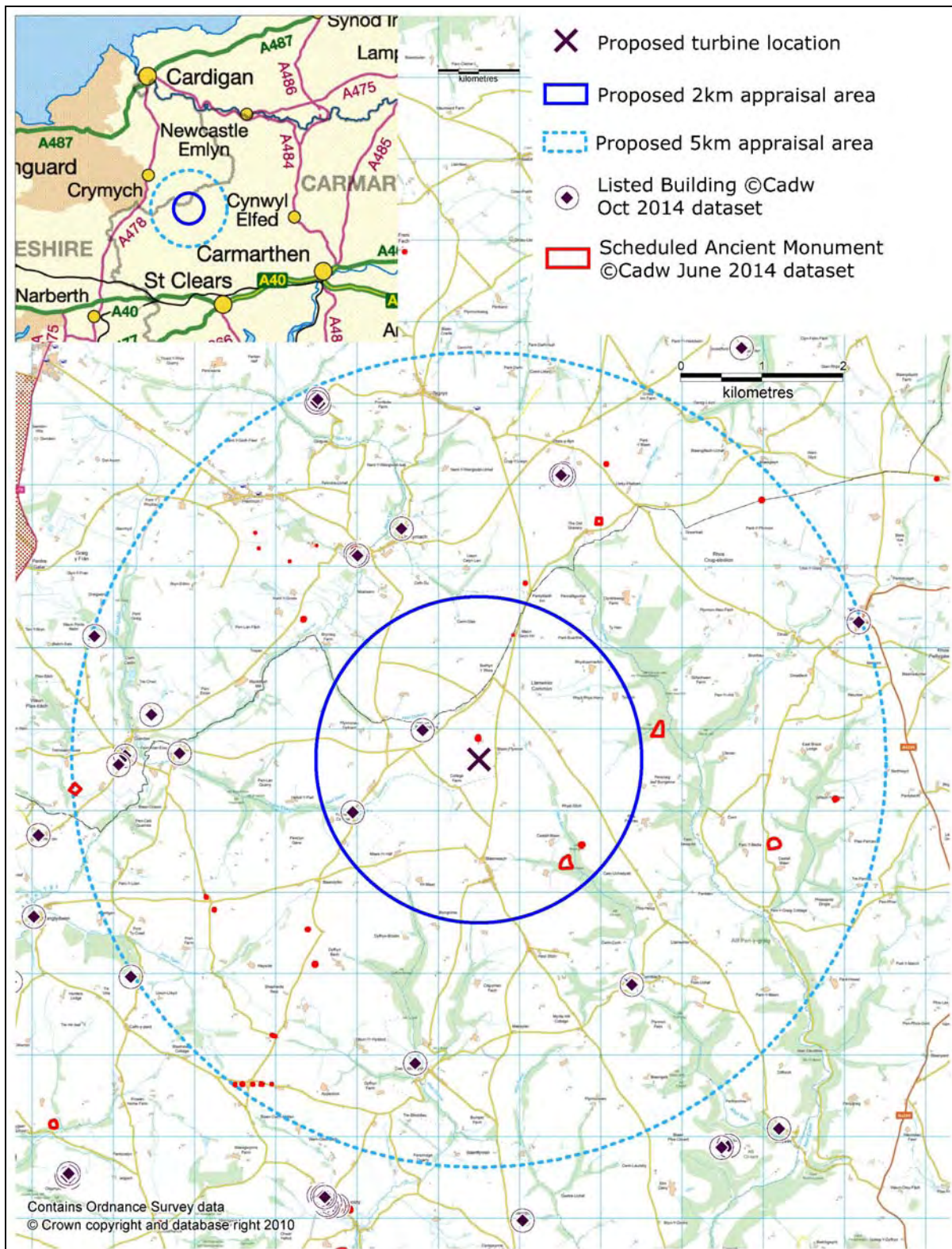


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbine and the 2km and 5km appraisal areas.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SN2350228623, the proposed turbine site (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites has been established. Designated sites will be considered within a 5km radius circle.

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

- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b. Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings,
- c. Newly identified sites of historic importance
- d. Listed buildings and their settings.
- e. Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development.
- f. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- g. Registered Historic Landscapes
- h. Non-registered historic landscapes
- i. Buried archaeological potential
- j. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- k. Hedgerows and field patterns
- l. Ancient woodland
- m. Place-name evidence
- n. Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity, which will require a separate study.
- o. Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements
- p. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

5.3 An appraisal will be made of the development's possible impact on all known archaeological and historic sites recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Records (NMR), the National Museum of Wales' Artefact Records, and Cadw's SAM , Listed Building and Parks and Gardens registers within the revised study area.

5.4 This appraisal will be based on criteria guided by *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*.

5.5 Historic Ordnance Survey maps and tithe map will be consulted to guide the appraisal, as well as accessible on-line aerial photographs and ZTV's

5.6 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. The site visit will be record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. In addition, if practical the field will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

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

6. Reporting

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

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the appraisal, with new descriptions of newly recorded features, other sites will rely on the HER description unless directly impacted upon by the development.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an appraisal of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development

6.2 Although this is an appraisal rather than a full desk-based assessment, the report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

7. Reporting

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

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a glossary of terms
- f. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the appraisal, with new descriptions of newly recorded features, other sites will rely on the HER description unless directly impacted upon by the development.
- g. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- h. an appraisal of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development

7.2 Although this is an appraisal rather than a full desk-based assessment, the report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

8. Sources

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process – Revised (2nd) edition including revision to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2)*.

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an Historic Environment Appraisal* Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Institute for Archaeologists, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

Trysor, 2013. *Blaenpant, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal*

Welsh Office Circular 60/96; *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (1996)

9. Health & Safety

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

10. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales* if appropriate. Paper copies of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record, as well as the National Monument Record as well as in pdf format.

11. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMS.

12. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the appraisal. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

13. Qualification of personnel

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

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.

14. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

15. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/438

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
January 2015

Appendix B: Site Gazetteer within 2km

ID number: 1 MAENGWYN-HIR
STANDING STONE

HER PRN: 1070

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2392230155 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Structure

Condition: Restored

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: CM094 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not common in district

Reference:

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

Evidential Value: Stone still standing, having been reset in original position

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

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

ID number: 2 **BLAEN-GORS**
POND BARROW?

HER PRN: 3923 **NMR NPRN:** 304210
NGR: SN23732980 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Poucher, P, 2011, "Possible Pond Barrows Near Llanfyrnach, Pembrokeshire: Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation"

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

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

Historical Value: Mentioned in excavation report of 2011

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

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

ID number: 3 **BLAEN GORS**
POND BARROW?

HER PRN: 3924

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN23772988 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Poucher, P, 2011, "Possible Pond Barrows Near Llanfyrnach, Pembrokeshire: Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation"

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

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork, part excavated in 2011, when no artefacts or dating evidence were found

Historical Value: Mentioned in excavation report of 2011

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

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

ID number: 4 CRUGELWIN
ROUND BARROW

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

NGR: SN23492888 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: CM130 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER; NMR

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

Evidential Value: Earthwork mound

Historical Value: Mentioned in antiquarian and archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine: Low

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

ID number: 5 CASTELL BACH
MOTTE

HER PRN: 5074

NMR NPRN: 304213

NGR: SN24772757 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form); Defence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: CM129 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork mound

Historical Value: Mentioned in historical and archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

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

ID number: 6 FFYNNON FYRNACH
HOLY WELL

HER PRN: 5075

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2254429265 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval
Supply and Drainage

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary; Water

Form: Landform

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Natural spring, now channelled

Historical Value: Mentioned in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Formerly used as a healing well

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

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** A mature hedgerow to the south of the spring and rising ground to the next hedgerow in that direction suggest that views towards the turbine would be blocked. It would have no impact on views of the spring or its setting.

ID number: 7 **BLAEN FFYNNON**
POND BARROW?

HER PRN: 8049

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN23352902 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: Poucher, P, 2011, "Possible Pond Barrows Near Llanfyrnach, Pembrokeshire: Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation"

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

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is northernmost of three putative pond barrows near Blaenffynnon which have been positioned close together on a west-facing slope, looking towards the upper Afon Dyfnant valley and towards the Tâf valley beyond. Upslope to the east-southeast is the large round barrow of Crug Elwyn, which may be associated with the pond barrow group. The essential setting of the pond barrows therefore appears to relate to the valley to the west and the slope up to Crug Elwyn. The pond barrows are not highly visible in the landscape as they are hollows, rather than upstanding mounds. The group has been damaged by early 19th land enclosure, with a field boundary bank cutting through two of the pond barrows and the third, central barrow, being left in an improved pasture field, where it has been ploughed down during the past 200 years. Another two similar monuments are found some 850m to the north-northeast.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine: Low

Comment on Impact: The top of the proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of this monument, including views from and to the west, its relationship with the other two "pond barrows" to its southwestern side, the Crug Elwyn round barrow to the east-southeast, or the two "pond barrows" 850m to the north-northeast.

ID number: 8 **BLAEN FFYNNON**
POND BARROW?

HER PRN: 8050

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN23312899 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: Poucher, P, 2011, "Possible Pond Barrows Near Llanfyrnach, Pembrokeshire: Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation"

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

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is central of three putative pond barrows near Blaenffynnon which have been positioned close together on a west-facing slope, looking towards the upper Afon Dyfnant valley and towards the Tâf valley beyond. Upslope to the east-southeast is the large round barrow of Crug Elwyn, which may be associated with the pond barrow group. The essential setting of the pond barrows therefore appears to relate to the valley to the west and the slope up to Crug Elwyn. The pond barrows are not highly visible in the landscape as they are hollows, rather than upstanding mounds. The group has been damaged by early 19th land enclosure, with a field boundary bank cutting through two of the pond barrows and the this, the central barrow, being left in an improved pasture field, where it has been ploughed down during the past 200 years. Another two similar monuments are found some 860m to the north-northeast.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine: Low

Comment on Impact: The top of the proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of this monument, including views from and to the west, its relationship with the other two "pond barrows" to its either side, the Crug Elwyn round barrow to the east-southeast, or the two "pond barrows" 860m to the north-northeast.

ID number: 9 **BLAEN FFYNNON**
POND BARROW?

HER PRN: 8051

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN23302896 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: Poucher, P, 2011, "Possible Pond Barrows Near Llanfyrnach, Pembrokeshire: Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation"

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

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is southernmost of three putative pond barrows near Blaenffynnon which have been positioned close together on a west-facing slope, looking towards the upper Afon Dyfnant valley and towards the Tâf valley beyond. Upslope to the east-southeast is the large round barrow of Crug Elwyn, which may be associated with the pond barrow group. The essential setting of the pond barrows therefore appears to relate to the valley to the west and the slope up to Crug Elwyn. The pond barrows are not highly visible in the landscape as they are hollows, rather than upstanding mounds. The group has been damaged by early 19th land enclosure, with a field boundary bank cutting through two of the pond barrows and the third, central barrow, being left in an improved pasture field, where it has been ploughed down during the past 200 years. Another two similar monuments are found some 875m to the north-northeast.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine: Low

Comment on Impact: The top of the proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of this monument, including views from and to the west, its relationship with the other two "pond barrows" to its northeastern side, the Crug Elwyn round barrow to the east-southeast, or the two "pond barrows" 875m to the north-northeast.

ID number: 10 PARK TRENCH
UNKNOWN

HER PRN: 11702

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN225291 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Placename Evidence **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Place name only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: There is no archaeological interest associated with this "trench" field name. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There is no archaeological interest associated with this "trench" field name. No assessment of impact can be made.

ID number: 11 PARK MAEN; RHYD-MAEN-GWYN
STANDING STONE?

HER PRN: 11703

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN224290

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Place name only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This "maen" placename has no known archaeological associations and the suggestion that it may be derived from the presence of a now lost Bronze Age standing stone is speculative. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There are no archaeological features known to be associated with this "maen" placename. No assessment of impact can be made.

ID number: 12 PARK CARREG WEN
STANDING STONE?

HER PRN: 11704

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN227287 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Place name only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This "carreg" placename has no known archaeological associations and the suggestion that it may be derived from the presence of a now lost Bronze Age standing stone is speculative.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There are no archaeological features known to be associated with this "carreg" placename.

ID number: 13 PARK BERTH MAWR
UNKNOWN

HER PRN: 11705

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN218285 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Unassigned

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Place name only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: There is no archaeological interest associated with this "berth" field name. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There is no archaeological interest associated with this "berth" field name. No assessment of impact can be made.

ID number: 14 PARK CRIG R'ADARN
ROUND BARROW?

HER PRN: 11706

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN220284 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Place name only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This "crig" placename has no known archaeological associations and the suggestion that it may be derived from the presence of a now lost Bronze Age round barrow is speculative.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There are no archaeological features known to be associated with this "crig" placename.

ID number: 15 **PARK CERRIG GWYNION**
STANDING STONE?

HER PRN: 11711

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2151228402 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Place name only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This "cerrig gwynion" placename has no archaeological associations and the suggestion that it may be derived from the presence of a now lost Bronze Age standing stone or stones is speculative. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This "cerrig gwynion" placename has no archaeological associations and the suggestion that it may be derived from the presence of a now lost Bronze Age standing stone or stones is speculative. No assessment of impact can be made.

ID number: 16 CWM CARREG UCHAF; CWM CARREG ISAF
STANDING STONE?

HER PRN: 11712

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN218279 Not accurate

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Placename only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This "carreg" placename has no archaeological associations and the suggestion that it may be derived from the presence of a now lost Bronze Age standing stone is speculative.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There are no archaeological features known to be associated with this "carreg" placename.

ID number: 17 FFYNNON DEG
QUARRY

HER PRN: 15242

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2251929325 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused minor quarry working

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This minor feature would not be affected by the development.

ID number: 18 FFYNNON-WEN
WELL

HER PRN: 15249

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN22072825 Unknown

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Structure

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Place name only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: No well is shown here on any OS maps and there is no aerial photographic evidence of its existence. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** No well is shown here on any OS maps and there is no aerial photographic evidence of its existence. No assessment of impact can be made.

ID number: 19 BLAEN-FFYNNON
WELL

HER PRN: 15250

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2399228818 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Structure

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this spring was determined by local hydrology. It was connected to Blaenffynnon farm by a footpath. The land is now improved pasture and the spring does not appear to survive.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This spring was a natural feature. It does not appear to survive today.

ID number: 20 CAPEL RHYD-PARC
CHAPEL

HER PRN: 15255

NMR NPRN: 6302

NGR: SN2206027894 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Ruined building

Historical Value: Described by the RCAHMS in the NMR

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former place of worship

Setting: This chapel was established in the late 19th century on an irregular plot of available land which also served as a burial ground. The chapel is now a roofless ruin in a wooded area and its burial ground overgrown.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This ruined chapel is located in a wooded area and the surrounding trees would block views of the proposed turbine, which would have no impact on views of the ruin or its setting.

ID number: 21 FFYNNON-LAS-ISAF
WELL

HER PRN: 15256

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2194727704 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Structure

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The position of this well was determined by local hydrology. It was located in a small field parcel, connected to the road to the west by a footpath. Today the site seems to be within a pasture field and there is no indication the well survives. There is no known archaeology associated with this feature.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There is no evidence that this well survives or that any archaeological features are associated with it.

ID number: 22 MORIAH CHAPEL; RHYDYPARC CHAPEL
CHAPEL

HER PRN: 15257

NMR NPRN: 6593

NGR: SN2333027578 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: This rural chapel stands within its burial ground off a minor country road just to the north of Blaenwaun village.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility and some impact possible on views of the chapel.

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine may be visible in some views of the chapel from the south, although it is unlikely to be visible in views of the façade close to the building and the chapel itself will block the view. Trees along the hedgeline to the north would also screen views of the turbine. The chapel stands in a landscape which already has a number of turbines in it. A 77m turbine already stands 1km to the northeast and the Dyffryn Brodin windfarm lies c.1km to the southwest.

ID number: 23 **BLAENWAUN**
BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

HER PRN: 15258

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2363827197 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: Part of Blaenwaun village.

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This building no longer survives and modern buildings stand on its site.

ID number: 24 PARKE MELIN
MILL?

HER PRN: 20904

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN223289 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval?

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

Trysor
Description:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Place name only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This "melin" placename record has no archaeological associations.
"Melin" here probably equates to "melyn" or "yellow" rather than "mill".

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There are no archaeological features associated with this 'melin' placename record.

ID number: 25 PARK Y LAN
CHURCH LAND?

HER PRN: 20909

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN221275 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval?

Broadclass: Unassigned

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Placename only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This "lan" placename record has no archaeological associations. "Lan" does not equate to an ecclesiastical "llan" and the record has been created on the mistaken assumption that this may have been church land.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There are no archaeological features associated with this placename record.

ID number: 26 PARK Y HENDY
COTTAGE?

HER PRN: 20910

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN222278 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval?

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Placename only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This "hendy" placename record has no known archaeological associations.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There are no archaeological features associated with this placename record.

ID number: 27 PANT Y BUGAIL
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22793

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN22732838 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historical mapping, cottage now reduced to foundations

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This post-medieval cottage is shown on late 19th and early 20th century OS maps. It had been abandoned and fallen into ruin by the 1970s and there is now little evidence of the building.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This cottage has been reduced to foundations. A mature hedgerow stands to the east of the site and would block views of the turbine. The development would have no impact upon the site.

ID number: 28 IET-WEN
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22794

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN22892772 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historical mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

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

ID number: 29 PIL BACH
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22795

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN22482725 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historical mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

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

ID number: 30 PLAS IET
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22796

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN22382715 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historical mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

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

ID number: 31 PANT Y GOG
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22797

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN22552706 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historical mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

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

ID number: 32 **WHITE LION
PUBLIC HOUSE**

HER PRN: 22800

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN23552742 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Commercial; Recreational

Form: Documents

Condition: Converted

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Part of Blaenwaun village.

Evidential Value: Standing building, now a dwelling

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former public house stands at a road junction to the north of Blaenwaun village. It is now a farmhouse.

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

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

ID number: 33 FRON-HAUL
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22818

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN22822918

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Former cottage site

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

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

ID number: 34 PANT-RHEDYNOG
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22819

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN22982905 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Trysor

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: None

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage was built in the 19th century on the valley slope to the south of the Afon Dyfnant stream. It stood within a garden plot, within the post-medieval field system. The house was occupied into the early 20th century but by the mid-20th century had been abandoned. A farm building now seems to stand on the site of the dwelling and the holding is no longer occupied.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This cottage appears to have been replaced by a farm building and no trace seems to remain.

ID number: 35 LIGHT
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22820

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2403829860 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage was built in the 19th century in the corner of an enclosed field. It stood within a small garden plot. The house was occupied into the early 20th century but by the mid-20th century had been abandoned. It has been demolished and no standing structure remains.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

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

ID number: 36 MAEN-GWYN-HIR VILLA
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22821

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2393430170

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

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

ID number: 37 **MAEN-GWYN-HIR VILLA
COTTAGE**

HER PRN: 22822

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2393230129 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Trysor

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

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

ID number: 38 TYDDYN
DWELLING

HER PRN: 22823

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN25182942 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Part of Tyddyn farmstead

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmhouse is shown on late 19th and early 20th century maps as part of Tyddyn farmstead. By the late 20th century Tyddyn had grown to be a large, modern farmstead complex. It is not known if the original house survives but large agricultural buildings now surround the farmyard area.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** Modern farm buildings would block any view from the farmyard or farmhouse area towards the proposed turbine.

ID number: 39 RHOS PANT
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22851

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN24252855 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping. Cottage now ruined and overgrown.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

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

ID number: 40 FARMERS
HOUSE

HER PRN: 61405

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2194928006 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Derelict

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 25623 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cadw Listing description

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, unoccupied

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

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

Communal Value: None

Setting: This early-19th century cottage was built alongside a minor rural road, said to have been a shop and ale-house at one time in its early history. By the early 21st century it stood derelict.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** Mature trees block views towards the turbine. The development would not affect views of the house or its setting.

ID number: 41 DANDDERWEN
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 61418

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2281029013 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 25637 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cadw Listing description

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: A cob-walled cottage

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

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

ID number: 42 **BLAENPANT**
FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN2338028620 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

0 grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: Trysor

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Field system remains in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This field system consists of a series of regular fields, defined by earthwork banks, most of which are hedge-topped, which were created out of the former Llanwinio Common in the late 18th to early 19th centuries.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
The turbine will be located within this field system

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
The turbine will be visible from within the field system

Level of Impact from Turbine: Low

Comment on Impact: The turbine, access track and cable trench will not cause substantial damage to any element of the field system. Existing gateways can be used for access and the post-medieval field boundaries will be maintained.

Appendix C: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 2km to 5km

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of impact on setting
CM093	Crug Ebolion	Round barrow	SN269318	4.7km to the northeast of the turbine	Close to a public footpath	This round barrow was constructed on a local summit with panoramic views of the dissected upland plateau which dominates the landscape of northwestern Carmarthenshire. The surrounding land was open common into the early 19th century but was enclosed and divided into field parcels during the mid-19th century and is now mostly productive farmland. During the enclosure of the land, a large earthwork field boundary bank was built right across the round barrow. This bank remains in place.	The blades of the proposed turbine may be just visible in the distance, but a larger turbine also stands c.1.45km to the southwest of the barrow on a similar line of sight. The proposed turbine would therefore only cause a minimal, additional, visual impact to the round barrow and would have no impact on its setting.	Very Low	None
CM125	Capel Bettws	Chapel	SN278281	4.4km to the east of the turbine	None	This ruined chapel of ease stands within a rectilinear land parcel, within the post-medieval field system. It is surrounded by mature hedgerows which include mature deciduous trees. Trees also grow on the chapel site.	High ground to the west and frequent hedgerows and mature trees in the wider landscape and around the chapel would block any view to the proposed turbine, which would have no affect on the setting of the site.	None	None
CM126	Castell Mawr	Enclosure	SN271275	3.7km to the east-southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This Iron Age Defended Enclosure is situated on a southeast facing slope, overlooking the valley in that direction. It now lies within an enclosed field, maintained as improved pasture.	This monument faces southeast, away from the turbine. Views towards the turbine, to the west, are likely to be blocked by adjacent hedgerows. The 77m to tip turbine near Rhosgoch already stands close to the line of sight between Castell Mawr and Blaenpant. The development would not affect the setting of this monument or views of it.	None	None
CM132	Crug Hywel Round Barrow	Round barrow	SN214265	2.9km to the southwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This barrow was constructed on a ridge of high ground between the upper reaches of Afon Gronw valley to the east and the Afon Tigen to the west. It seems to be positioned to have a view to the west, being just to the western side of the ridge line. It would have enjoyed fairly panoramic views originally. The surrounding land was enclosed and turned into productive farmland in post medieval times and the barrow is now located within a pasture field.	The proposed turbine would be viewed from this location through the two northernmost turbines in the existing Dyffryn Brodin windfarm, which are larger in scale than the proposed turbine. The additional visual impact from this development would therefore be considered to be minimal.	Very Low	None
CM133	Pant-Glas Round Barrow	Round barrow	SN214261	3.2km to the southwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This barrow was constructed on high ground overlooking the upper reaches of the Afon Gronw valley to the east and southeast. The land was enclosed and turned into productive farmland in post medieval times and the barrow is now located within a pasture field.	The proposed turbine would be viewed from this location through the existing Dyffryn Brodin windfarm which includes a group of larger-scale turbines. The additional visual impact from this development would therefore be considered to be minimal.	Very Low	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of impact on setting
CM134	Two Round Barrows near Crossroads N of Eglwsfair-a-Churig Church	Round barrow	SN201269	3.75km to the west-southwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This SAM consists of two round barrows. The northern barrow was constructed on a ridge, overlooking the Tâf valley to the north. The southern barrow looks south to the valley of the Afon Tigen. The land was enclosed and turned into productive farmland in post medieval times and the barrow is now located within a pasture field, its northeastern side has been truncated by the construction of a post-medieval country road.	A hedgerow, mature trees and a farm building to the east-northeast of the barrow would block views towards the proposed turbine from the northern barrow of this pair. The southern barrow would not be intervisible with the turbine. The development would not affect the setting of either monument.	None	None
CM187	Lan Round Barrows	Round barrow	SN207246		Visible from the public road	This group of five Bronze Age round barrows occupy a high ridge which offers good views northwards and southwards over the undulating landscape of northwest Carmarthenshire. Their setting has been compromised by the enclosure of the ridge in post-medieval times, creating an extensive field system, subsequent plough damage, the establishment of two farms within the group and the laying down of a system of country roads and lanes.	The proposed turbine would be viewed from the ridge through the existing Dyffryn Brodin windfarm which includes a group of larger-scale turbines. The additional visual impact from this development would therefore be considered to be minimal.	Very Low	None
CM295	Pencastell Hillfort	Hillfort	SN257289					Excluded	Excluded
PE097	Castle Mound, Llanfyrnach	Motte	SN219312					Excluded	Excluded
PE098	Chapel and Burial Ground near Tre-Henry	Chapel	SN213303					Excluded	Excluded
PE099	Gaer 270m W of Glan-Dwr Farm	Enclosure	SN185282	4.95km to the west of the turbine	A public footpath passes to the south	This Iron Age Defended Enclosure is situated on the south-facing valley slope of the Tâf valley. The land here was enclosed in post medieval times and the monument has been ploughed down and survives as a low earthwork in an enclosed pasture field.	The proposed turbine is unlikely to be visible from this site, which faces south, the turbine being to the east. The hedgerow to the east which defines the field parcel is likely to block the views to the east. The turbine would not affect views of this site or its setting.	None	None
PE147	Inscribed Stone near Glan-Dwr Independent Chapel	Inscribed stone	SN190285	4.4km to the west of the turbine	Stands in a publicly accessible chapel burial ground	This stone does not stand in its original position and its original setting is therefore lost. It now stands in the burial ground of Glandwr Independent chapel.	The turbine would not be visible from this location as the chapel vestry and houses on the opposite side of the road to the east will block views from the stone. There will be no impact on the modern setting of the stone or views of it.	None	None
PE206	Crug Bach Round Barrow	Round barrow	SN250322	4km to the north-northeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	Crug Bach was constructed on the valley slope overlooking the head of a minor tributary valley of the Afon Pedran, to the southwest. The land here was enclosed in post medieval times and the monument now stands in an enclosed pasture field.	An existing wind turbine stands c.230m to the southwest of this round barrow very close to the line of sight towards Blaenpant. The top of the proposed turbine will be visible in the distance, but would only create a minimal, additional, visual impact to this round barrow, with no impact on the setting of the monument.	Very Low	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of impact on setting
PE207	Castell Blaidd Round Barrow	Round barrow	SN240307					Excluded	Excluded
PE233	Rhyd-y-Gath Pillar Cross	Cross-marked stone	SN215312					Excluded	Excluded
PE351	Llanfyrnach Standing Stones	Standing stone	SN207314	3.35km to the northwest of the turbine	None	These three standing stones would have originally been set on east-west ridge which lies to the west of the upper Tâf valley. The land, formerly part of Mynydd Llanfyrnach, was enclosed in the early 19th century and the stones now stand in a farmed landscape. The northernmost stone stands within a 19th century field boundary bank, the other two within pasture fields, the furthest up to 670m to the southeast of the northern stone. The northern stone was reportedly originally one of a pair of stones.	The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from the three standing stones in this group. The 77m (to blade tip) turbine recently installed near Rhydgoch, Blaenwaun, would be on roughly the same sight line however and would dominate the smaller Blaenpant turbine. The proposed turbine would therefore have only a minimal, additional, visual impact on the SAM with no impact on the setting of the stones.	Very Low	None
PE561	Henfeddau Fawr Defended Enclosure	Enclosure - Defensive	SN249315					Excluded	Excluded

Appendix D: Listed Buildings within 2km to 5km

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of impact on setting
9758	Capel Y Graig including attached schoolroom and forecourt railings	228178	230337	II*					Excluded	Excluded
19095	Glogue Farmhouse	221536	233023	II	4.85km to the north-northwest of the turbine	None	This farmhouse was part of the farmstead complex around the farmyard of Glogue Farm. It is of 18th origin, built on the site of an earlier homestead. It still stands, surrounded by deciduous trees.	Mature trees surround this house and would block views of the turbine.	None	None
19096	Lofted range at Glogue Farm	221501	233037	II	4.85km to the north-northwest of the turbine	None	This building was part of the farmstead complex around the farmyard of Glogue Farm. It still stands but is no longer in use as an agricultural building.	Mature trees stand to the south of this building and would block views of the turbine.	None	None
19097	Stable range at Glogue Farm	221520	233074	II	4.85km to the north-northwest of the turbine	None	This building was part of the farmstead complex around the farmyard of Glogue Farm. It still stands but is no longer in use as an agricultural building.	Mature trees and the farmhouse stand to the south of this building and would block views of the turbine.	None	None
22759	Glandwr Chapel	219068	228586	II	4.5km to the west of the turbine	Place of worship	This chapel was refurbished in 1876 but it is not certain that the outside walls of the earlier chapel building were replaced at that time. It stands within its own burial ground. A vestry building stands at the eastern side of the burial ground	The turbine may be visible in the distance but its scale and the distance mean that it would cause only a minimal visual impact, with no impact on views of the chapel or its setting.	Very Low	None
25465	Capel y Graig and attached railings and gates	225375	225878	II					Excluded	Excluded
25466	Cwmbach County Primary School	225385	225890	II					Excluded	Excluded
25469	Ty-isaf	222717	224924	II					Excluded	Excluded
25624	Aberelwyn	219820	228727	II					Excluded	Excluded
70979	Church of St Brynach	222008	231155	II					Excluded	Excluded
82934	Pont-y-Gafel	219474	229201	II	4.km to the west-northwest of the turbine	None	This farmhouse is part of the Pontygafel farmstead, a post-medieval holding which sits on the upper valley slope to the north of the Afon Tâf, within its post-medieval field system. The farm building lay to the north of the house, and mature deciduous trees surround the other three sides of the dwelling.	Mature trees to the east of the farmhouse would block views towards the turbine. The development would not affect the setting of the house or views of it.	None	None
82935	Nant Saeson	218771	230166	II	4.9km to the west-northwest of the turbine	None	This small holding stands at the southern edge of a wooded stream valley which runs to the east to the Afon Gafel valley. The house and outbuildings are located with a garden enclosure, largely surrounded by trees.	A building to the southeast of the listed building would block views towards the turbine it would appear. Mature trees to the southeast also restrict views in that direction. The development would not affect the setting of the house or views of it.	None	None
82936	Rhyd-coed-bach	219150	228698	II	4.3km to the west of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This house was built within Glandwr village in the late 18th or early 19th century. It still stands in its village setting, to the western side of the main road through Glandwr.	The turbine may be visible in the distance but its scale and the distance mean that it would cause only a minimal visual impact, with no impact on views of the building or its setting.	Very Low	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of impact on setting
82940	Entrance gates to churchyard of Church of St Brynach	221982	231173	II					Excluded	Excluded
82941	Chimney at Llanfyrnach Mine	222549	231485	II					Excluded	Excluded
83055	Former cowshed at Pantgwyn Mawr	224534	232163	II					Excluded	Excluded
83061	Outbuilding at Pantgwyn Mawr	224547	232132	II					Excluded	Excluded
83062	Pantgwyn Mawr	224514	232143	II					Excluded	Excluded