

# Cilanw, Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal



Report by: Trysor

For: WiNDS Ltd

June 2015



# **Cilanw, Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal**

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2015/461

For: WiNDS Ltd

June 2015

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*Cover photograph: From the approximate location of the proposed turbine,  
looking northwest.*

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2015/461

DYDDIAD 1<sup>af</sup> Gorfennaf 2015

DATE 1<sup>st</sup> July 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.

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

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

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## **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 Cilanw, Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire.
- 1.2 A field visit was 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.
- 1.3 The appraisal has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SN2101522084, the location of the proposed turbine. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.
  - 1.3.1 Three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the revised 2km radius would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the proposed development. Nine Listed Buildings within the revised 2km appraisal area, all within Llanboidy village, would also experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.
- 1.4 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area between 2km and 5km in radius, focused on SN2101522084, the location of the proposed turbine was assessed.
  - 1.4.1 Three Scheduled Ancient Monument would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, all of which are Round Barrows (CM133, CM134 & CM187), with no impact on their settings.
  - 1.4.2 No Listed Buildings within a 2km to 5km radius would experience an impact from the development.
  - 1.4.3 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens within the appraisal area.
- 1.5 Llanboidy Village has a Conservation Area which includes most of the settlement. There would be a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from limited parts of the Conservation Area, which is very much focused on the linear settlement, which little reference to the wider landscape.
- 1.6 The appraisal shows that there is no surface evidence of buried archaeological features at the proposed turbine site.
- 1.7 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in association with the proposed development. The proposed cable trench should be moled beneath a post-medieval hedgerow to the west of the turbine site, where it would run to connect the turbine to the National Grid.

## **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 Martin Horne of WinDS Ltd, Gwelfor, Castlemorris, Pembrokeshire SA62 5XA has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Cilanw, Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire, SA34 OER.
- 3.2 Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section has written a generic brief for such appraisals (DAT HM, Undated). These appraisals are intended to be a rapid appraisal of the readily available historic environment information including a site visit. The purpose of the appraisal is to inform DAT HM as to whether any further assessment or evaluation would be required as part of the planning process. Trysor prepared a specification based on the brief (Trysor, 2015) and Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section approved the specification as fit for purpose.

## **4. The proposed development**

- 4.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 30.5m, and 48 metres to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN2101622084 within a field parcel at Cilanw, Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire, SA34 OER, see Figure 1.
- 4.2 A foundation hole, less than 10 metres square in area, will be excavated into the subsoil for the turbine base.
- 4.3 Construction vehicles will use an existing access point into the field from the south and then a new track running c.70 metres to the turbine. A hardstanding area would be created next to the turbine.
- 4.4 The route of the cable trench will run approximately 140 metres east southeastwards to connect to the National Grid at an existing electricity pole, passing through one post-medieval field boundary.



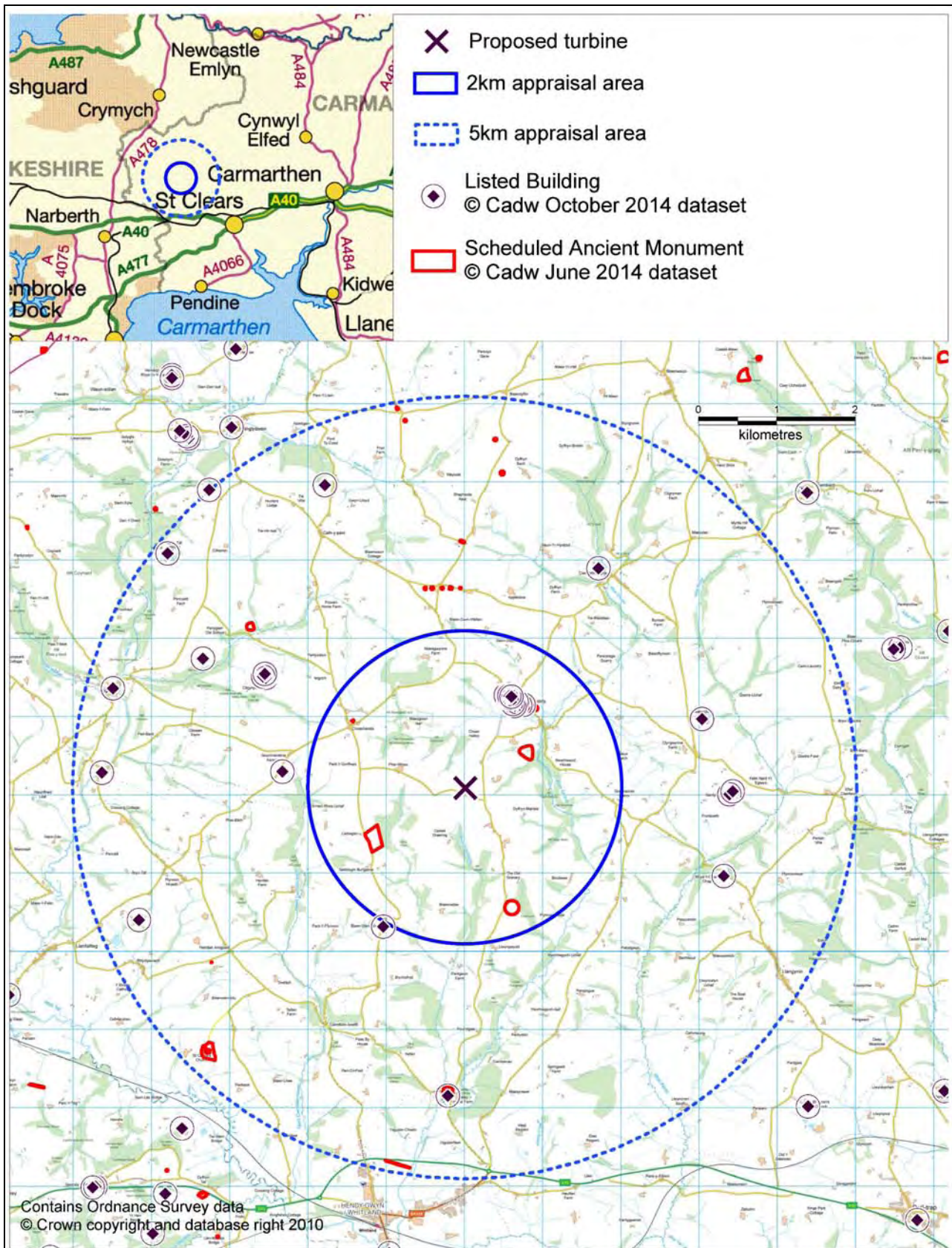


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius, and the 2 to 5km radius appraisal areas.



## **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SN2101622084, the proposed turbine site, was chosen for the initial appraisal of all recorded historic assets. This area was revised to exclude sites where there was no intervisibility between the turbine blade tip and the site and no impact on setting, see Figure 2.
- 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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Llangan parish tithe map of 1842 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1839.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on May 15th, 2015. 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 2005, 2006 and 2010, 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 Value<sup>1</sup>, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value<sup>2</sup>. Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh

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

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

Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, 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 SN2101622084, 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, Scheduled Ancient Monuments giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument.
- 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 (see Appendices C and D)

## **6. The Development Site**

- 6.1 The proposed development site lies in an improved pasture field, located in a prominent position at the top of the valley slope to the west of the Afon Gronw, to the south of Llanboidy village. The proposed site is at about 175 metres in altitude and from this location there are excellent views to the north and east. Higher ground restricts the view to the south and west.
  - 6.1.1 The underlying strata at Cilanw consist of mudstones of the Abergwill Formation, laid down in a deep sea environment between 461 and 467 million years ago in the Ordovician Period.

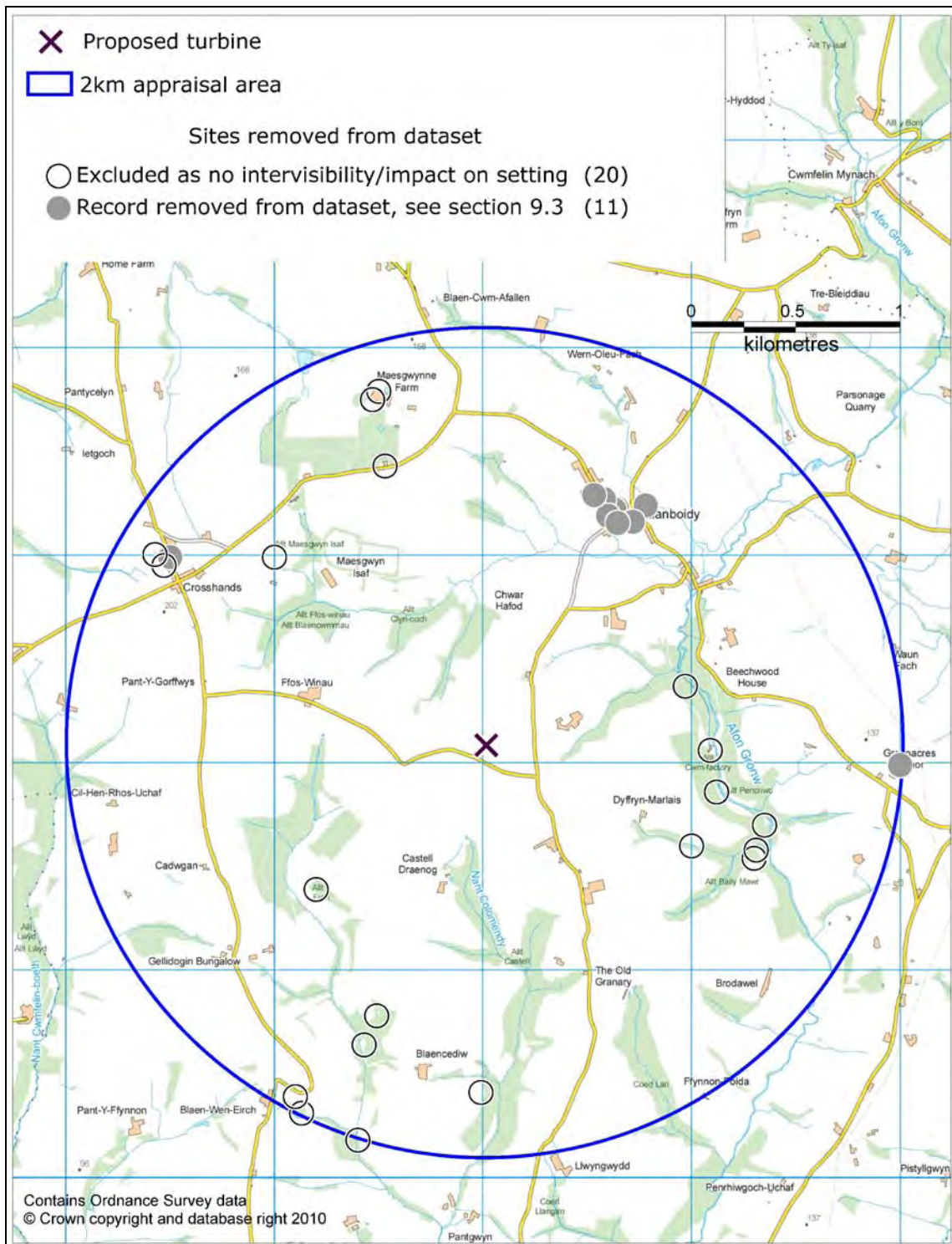


Figure 2: Sites excluded from further assessment.



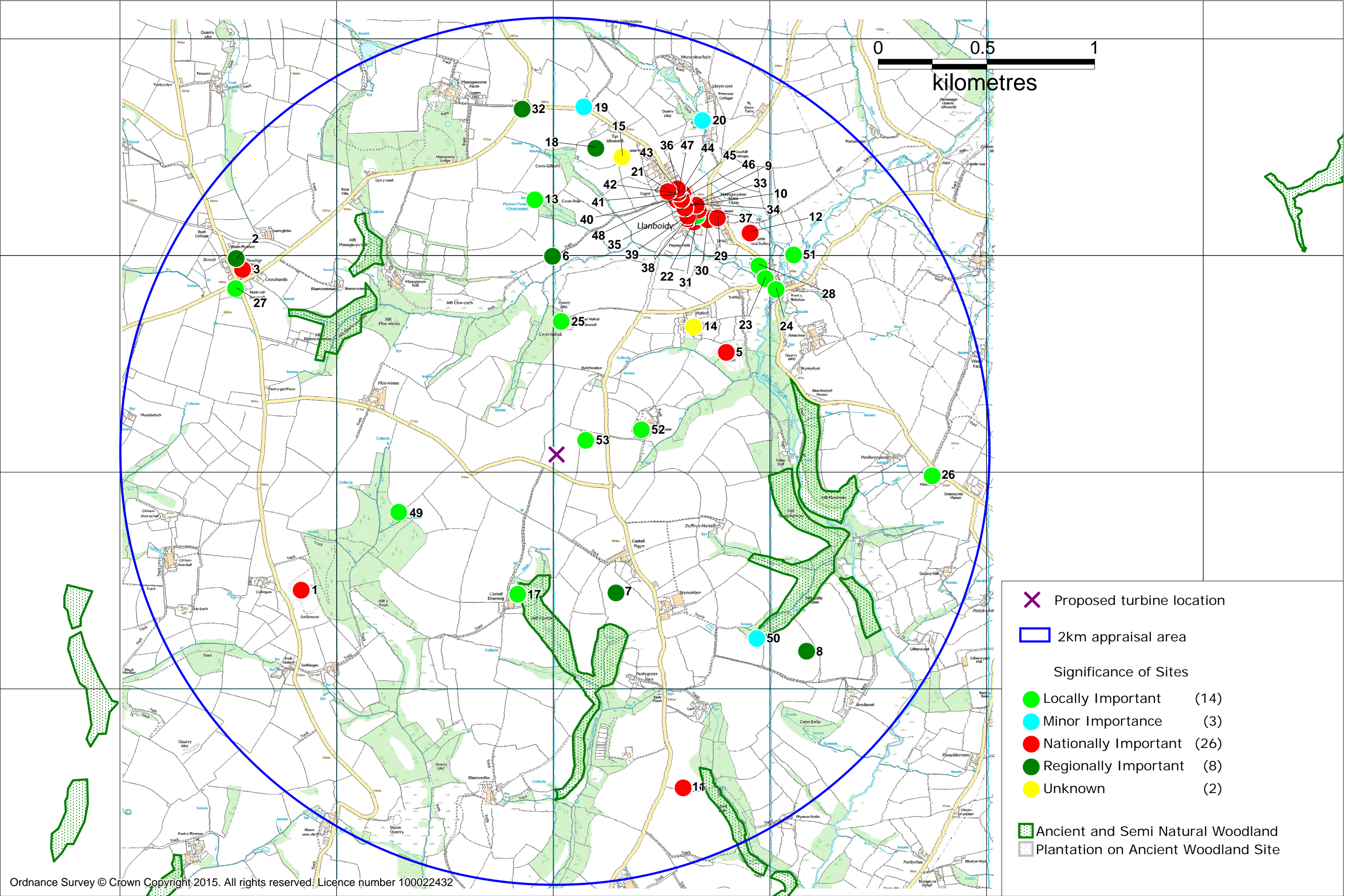


Figure 3: The 2km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

## **7. Archaeological Overview**

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

### **7.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4,000BC – 1,500BC).**

7.2.1 There is one possible Neolithic site recorded within the revised appraisal area, based on a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. This is the Cefn Brafle Chambered Tomb (ID number 3). This monument was apparently dismantled in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and now only two upright stones remain.

7.2.2 Several early Bronze Age Round Barrows are also recorded within 2km of the proposed turbine but lay within areas excluded from the revised appraisal area. Only one recorded Round Barrow lies within the revised appraisal area (ID number 2), but this site has been lost and it is no longer visible in the landscape. These barrows are earthwork mounds, typically raised over a single cremation burial. The cremated remains would usually be interred in a funerary urn, placed within a stone cist beneath the mound.

7.2.3 There are also several examples of Bronze Age Round Barrows found within 5km of the proposed turbine site, most of which also lie within excluded areas. Those which lie within the revised 5km radius appraisal area for Scheduled Ancient Monuments include a single barrow at Pant Glas (CM133), two barrows north of Eglwysfair a Churig Church (CM134) and a group of six barrows at Lan (CM187). These are all found on relatively high ground, in positions from which good views of the landscape can be gained, a characteristic typical of surviving barrows in the district.

### **7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1,500 BC – AD43).**

7.3.1 There are no records of later Bronze Age activity within the 2km appraisal area, such as finds of bronze tools and weapons or archaeological evidence for Bronze Age settlement.

7.3.2 Iron Age Defended Enclosures, Hillforts and Promontory Forts are commonly encountered in the southwest Wales landscape. They represent small settlements and farmsteads, some of which may have been occupied into the Roman period. They were protected by earthwork ramparts and ditches when in use. Most of these sites now survive as ploughed-down cropmark sites or very denuded earthworks, which are best seen from the air. Six good examples of such settlement sites from this period are found within the revised 2km radius appraisal area. These include a large, complex Defended Enclosure at Gelli Diogyn (ID number 1, which still has some upstanding earthworks. Smaller Defended Enclosures are found at Parc y Gaer and Castell Draenog (ID numbers 18 & 7). A Promontory Fort is

also found at Hafod Camp (ID number 5), just north of Cilanw. A more unusual rectangular earthwork site is found at Beili Mawr (ID number 8) which is of less function and could be Roman or even Medieval in date. A smaller, circular enclosure at Parc y Fynwent (ID number 16) has been suggested to be an Iron Age Defended Enclosure, but its name (Cemetery Field) suggests that it could have been reused in Early Medieval times as an early Christian burial site.

- 7.3.3 One example of a scheduled settlement site of Iron Age date is found within 5km of the proposed turbine site, but in an excluded area. This is a Promontory Fort at Pen-gaer (CM214).

#### **7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).**

- 7.4.1 There is only one record associated specifically with the Roman period recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. This is for the discovery of a Roman intaglio or engraved gem, found at Llanboidy in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (ID number 6). No further details are known about the find. There is some doubt about the veracity of a record for six Roman coins (ID number 4) said to have been found at Hafod Camp, Llanboidy during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is thought that they may have been found at other locations.

- 7.4.2 Within 5km to the south of Cilanw lies a section of excavated Roman Road (CM279) at Whitland. This road ran west of Carmarthen, into modern-day Pembrokeshire.

#### **7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).**

- 7.5.1 There is some evidence of Early Medieval activity in the revised 2km radius appraisal area. Llanboidy parish church (ID number 33) is dedicated to the 6<sup>th</sup> century saint Brynach and thought to be of probable early medieval origin, although the present church is of medieval and post-medieval date. An early Christian inscribed stone, known as the Mavoheni stone (ID number 10), is built into the outside of the nave wall of the present church building. It dates to the 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and is evidence of early Christian activity in the area. The stone is inscribed with the words "Mavoheni filius Lunarc Hi Cocci", which translates as Mavohenus son of Lunarchus Coccus. The personal names are both Brythonic and suggest that a population of Brythons or early Welsh must have lived in the area during early Christian times. This was a period when much of southwest Wales, known then as Demetia, was controlled by the Irish Deisi tribe, who had settled the region at the end of the Roman period, in the early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. It is thought that the population was a mixture of Brythons and Irish for several centuries and in some churches both Brythonic and Irish inscribed stones are found from this period. Also within 2km of the proposed turbine site is the previously mentioned site at Parc y Fynwent (ID number 16), where an Iron Age Defended Enclosure may have been reused as an early Christian burial ground. This has not been proven archaeologically, however.



7.5.2 Within the revised 5km radius appraisal area for Scheduled Ancient Monuments, there are several more sites of Early Medieval date which emphasise the importance of early Christian activity in the region. It should also be remembered that this district borders on Whitland, which was an important centre of power for the Early Medieval rulers of Dyfed and a seat of the 9<sup>th</sup> century king and lawmaker Hywel Dda. The Early Medieval sites within this area include an inscribed stone at Parciau, Henllan Amgoed (CM069), which is dedicated to Quenvendani filius Barcuni, translated as Quenvendanus son of Barcunus. In this case, both names are Early Irish and probably date to the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. A second inscribed stone, known as St. Canna's Chair (PE148), is found near Llangan parish church. This stone is inscribed with the letters "CANV" and has been said to be associated with the 5<sup>th</sup> century Brythonic saint Canna, to whom Llangan church was dedicated. The church itself (CM264) is likely to be an Early Medieval ecclesiastical foundation within the ramparts of an Iron Age Defended Enclosure, the outline of which is visible as a cropmark in aerial photographs.

## **7.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).**

7.6.1 There are a small number of sites of archaeological significance dating to the Medieval period which lay in the revised 2km appraisal area around the proposed turbine site. These include the medieval parish church of St. Brynach's, Llanboidy (ID number 9), set within a large churchyard and undoubtedly a centre of communal as well as religious life throughout the Medieval period. Close to the village of Llanboidy is Ffynnon Frynach (ID number 13), which is said to have been used as a healing well during Medieval times. The dedication of this natural spring to St Brynach suggests a strong local cult of the saint in the Medieval period.

7.6.2 There is no doubt that the area was well-organised and well-settled throughout medieval times, both under Welsh and Norman rule. A scheduled earthwork castle mound or motte at Castell Mawr (ID number 12 & SAM number CM098) lies just to the southeast of Llanboidy village. It is a symbol of secular power during the 12<sup>th</sup> century, but nothing is known of its builders. Some local farms, such as Castell Draenog (ID number 17) undoubtedly have their origins in medieval times. Castell Draenog itself takes its name from the medieval "maenor" or estate of Castell Draenog, which is recorded as part of the Lordship of St Clears in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

7.6.3 Within the 5km radius appraisal area for Scheduled Ancient Monuments is found the site of Whitland Abbey (CM014). There is now little visible evidence of this Cistercian abbey, but it is celebrated for its association with the site of Ty Gwyn ar Dâf, traditionally held to be the site of a residence of the 10<sup>th</sup> century king Hywel Dda and the location where he gathered together the chief lawmakers of the land to codify the first written Welsh laws.

## **7.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day).**

- 7.7.1 Most of the historic assets recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. They combine to give some taste of the effect that agricultural and social change in the period had on the local landscape, significantly changing the appearance of the district during the past 200 years.
- 7.7.2 The sites which lie within the revised study area and excluded areas reflect the essentially rural nature of the district to the present day and include farms, field systems, cottages, corn and woollen mills, chapels and schools. Together they show the rise of rural society during the later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, mostly as a result of a drive towards agricultural improvement undertaken by landed estates, particularly the local Maesgwynne estate.
- 7.7.3 A number of key buildings in Llanboidy village which were constructed at the behest of this estate are amongst the most interesting built heritage assets of the district. These include the village school (ID number 21), the Market Hall (ID number 30) and the now disused Maesgwynne Arms (ID number 29) as well as a group of dwellings at Piccadilly Square (ID numbers 40-46, 47 & 48 ) built by the estate to improve the welfare and housing stock of the community. "Grief" an early work by the renowned sculptor Goscombe John was also commissioned by the Powell family of Maesgwynne during the early 1890s as a grave memorial (ID number 34) for Walter Rice Howell Powell, the most celebrated squire of Maesgwynne, who was amongst the most liberal and radical landowners of the period. The monument is now kept inside the parish church.

## **8. Historical overview**

The recent history of Cilanw Farm can be traced through historic mapping and other sources. It is not known when the holding was established, but by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century it was certainly one of the holdings of the Maesgwynne Estate, which dominated the local area.

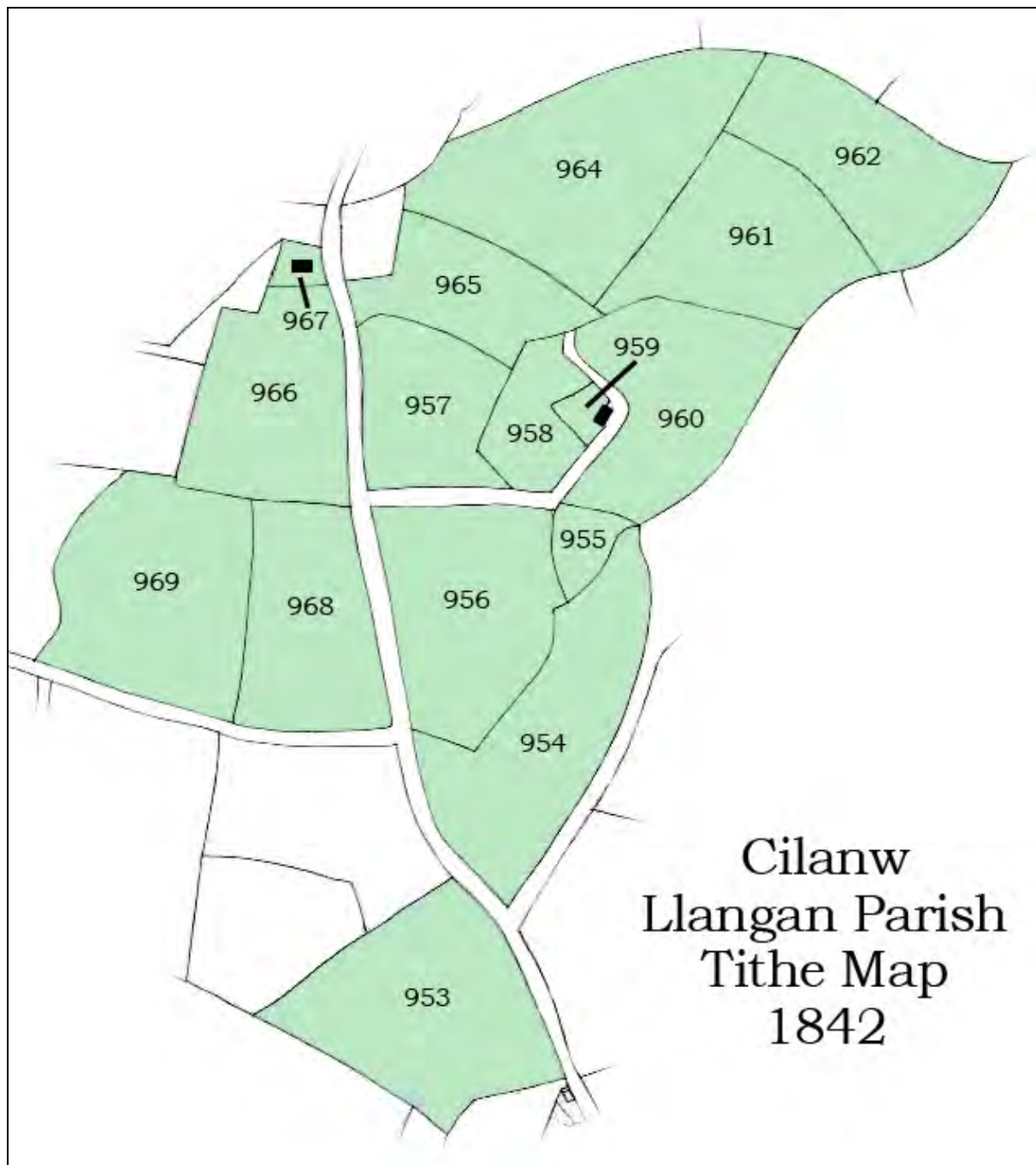
### **8.1 Map evidence**

- 8.1.1 The Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (Carmarthen sheet), surveyed in 1819, was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries but does differentiate between enclosed and unenclosed land. This map shows that the land around Cilanw farm was enclosed. The farm is marked as *Cellanw*, with the farmyard in approximately the same position it is found today. The associated field system is not shown in detail.
- 8.1.2 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1833, based on the 1819 survey, the same picture is presented with regard to the position of the farmyard, although this map shows no details of the field system. This map again records the farm name as *Cellanw*.
- 8.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the tithe map for Llangan parish, dating to 1843, see Figure 4. This shows that the field system at the proposed turbine site and across the wider holding was already in existence. This field system has survived virtually unchanged to the present day. The tithe map only depicts a single building at the eastern side of the farmyard area, fewer than are shown on the 1819 and 1833 Ordnance Survey maps and should not be considered to be an accurate depiction of the farm buildings.
- 8.1.4 The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the map and was prepared in 1839, lists the names of fields within the parish (see Table 1 below, spellings as used on the apportionment). It records that Cilanw Farm was a 92 acre holding occupied by one William John and owned by Walter Rice Howell Powell of Maesgwynne.
- 8.1.5 The turbine would stand in the field marked on the tithe map as parcel number 969, which was known as *Park Llaine*.
- 8.1.6 The 1889 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was identical to that shown on the 1843 tithe map. The farmyard complex, named as *Cilanaui*, is shown in detail for the first time by this map. This shows the farmhouse in its present position, with a narrow, linear yard to its eastern side around which a number of small farm buildings were arranged. The 1907 edition of the 1:2500 map shows essentially the same layout of the field system and the farmyard, although the barn to the southwest of the farmhouse appears on this map for the first time. This is also the first map to record the farm name as Cilanw.

8.1.7 During the 20<sup>th</sup> century the farmyard and far building complex developed considerably, with new, larger, agricultural sheds being constructed to the north of the house and original farmyard area. Cilanw is still a working farm.

*Table 1: Field names given for Cilanw Farm on the Llangan parish tithe apportionment of 1839 (spellings as shown on the apportionment)*

953 Park Llynna  
954 Park y Fynnon  
955 Llain Fach  
956 Park y Bank  
957 Park Mawr  
958 Park bach  
959 Cottage and garden  
960 Werglodd  
961 Park Pen'r Allt  
962 Park Pen'r Allt issa  
964 Croft  
965 Park Main  
966 Park Newydd  
967 Cottage & Garden  
968 Park Penfeider  
969 Park Llaine



*Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, parcel number 969, as shown on the Llangan parish tithe map of 1842.*

## **8.2 Census evidence**

- 8.2.1 Cilanw is recorded on the 1841 Census returns for Llangan parish as the home of an Agricultural Labourer named by David James, aged about 60. He lived here with his wife Sarah (60) and his mother Esther, aged about 95.
- 8.2.2 The 1851 parish census shows that the farm, described as an 88 acre holding, was occupied by Richard John (30) and his wife Margaret (30). They had four young sons, David (7), William (5), Edward (3) and Thomas (1), all natives of Llangan parish. Two Female Servants also lived at the farm.
- 8.2.3 The 1861 census returns for Llangan parish show that a David Picton (51) was tenant, farming 70 acres. He was a native of Trelech parish, Carmarthenshire. He employed a Dairy Maid, a Maid and a Carter, who all also lived at Cilanw.
- 8.2.4 The 1871 census shows that David Picton continued to farm Cilanw, now an 84 acre holding. Also living at Cilanw were a male Farm Servant and a male Farm Labourer, a Dairy Maid and a female Farm Servant.
- 8.2.5 In 1881, Cilanw Farm was still home David Picton, now aged 71. Two Dairy Maids also lived at Cilanw as well as a male Indoor Farm Servant. In 1877, David Picton, Cilanw is named as one of the donors to the Llwynrhydowen Chapel Eviction Fund. The donated 5 shillings to the fund, which was established to raise money to pay for a new chapel for the Unitarian congregation famously evicted from Llwynrhdowen Chapel, Ceredigion by their landlord.
- 8.2.6 In 1891, Cilanw Farm was still home David Picton, now aged 81. Dinah Hughes (61) was his Dairy Maid. She had been Dairy Maid at Cilanw since at least the time of the 1861 census. A male Farm Servant and a female General Servant also lived in the house.
- 8.2.7 The 1901 census records a new family farming Cilanw. These were Phillip Thomas (37), his wife Britannia (34) and their children Sophie (11), Anne (9), David (6) and Elizabeth (5). All were natives of Llangan parish. A female General Servant also lived with the family. The family had certainly arrived at Cilanw by 1895, when Phillip Thomas, Cilanw was named as a participant in the Llanboidy Agricultural Show (Welshman, 13<sup>th</sup> September, 1895). Phillip Thomas was fined 8 shillings and 6 pence at the Llanboidy Petty Sessions in 1899 for "allowing a sow to stray on the highway" (Carmarthen Weekly Reporter, 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1899).
- 8.2.8 The 1911 census for Llangan parish, the last available census returns, show that Britannia Thomas was by this time a widow. She lived at Cilanw with her children David (17), Bessie (15), Claudia (9) and Phillip



(7). A male General Servant also lived at Cilanw. It is not known when Brittanias husband Phillip passed away, but he is named in the Pembrokeshire Herald of 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1902 as attending the Whitland Agricultural Show. He was also treasurer of the Llanboidy Ploughing Match of that year (Carmarthen Weekly Reporter 14<sup>th</sup> March 1902).

- 8.2.9 Brittanias Thomas continued to farm Cilanw after this date. The 1920 edition of Kelly's Directory names her as the farmer of Cilanw. In 1914 David Thomas, her eldest son, was a competitor in the Llanboidy Ploughing Match (Carmarthen Weekly Reporter, 13<sup>th</sup> February, 1914). Presumably he farmed the holding with his mother.

## **9. Impact Assessment**

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the under 2km radius area yielded 82 records.
- 9.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2015. 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 cloudy day, with reasonable visibility.
- 9.3 Of the initial 82 records included in the HER for the 2 kilometre assessment area, 20 were excluded as there was no intervisibility and no possible impact on setting. A further 11 records were removed from the dataset; 5 as they were duplicate records, 2 as they were lost Early Christian Monuments for which locational information was poor and no assessment could be made, 1 as it was a DELETED record only kept in the HER for administrative purposes, 2 as they were overall numbers not needed for this assessment and 1 as it had an imprecise grid reference and actually lay outside the 2km area.
- 9.4 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid appraisal of the readily available data the final dataset for the 2km radius appraisal area contained 53 records.
  - 9.4.1 Two new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for the farmstead and field system at Cilanw (ID numbers 52 and 53).
- 9.5 Within the 54 records there were five Scheduled Ancient Monuments and twenty Listed Buildings.
- 9.6 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 2 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

*Table 2: Impact on sites within the appraisal area around the proposed turbine site*

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
52	CILANW	FARMSTEAD	Very Low	Low	None
53	CILANW	FIELD SYSTEM	Very Low	Low	None
18	PARC Y GAER	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	Low	None
22	TRINITY CHURCH	CHAPEL	None	Very Low	None
39	VESTRY TO TRINITY CHAPEL	VESTRY	None	Very Low	None
31	PROVINCIAL STORES; OLD MILK FACTORY	DAIRY	None	Very Low	None
1	GELLI DIOGYN	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	Very Low	None
5	HAFOD CAMP	PROMONTORY FORT	None	Very Low	None
7	CASTELL DRAENOG	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	Very Low	None
12	CASTELL MAWR	MOTTE	None	Very Low	None
17	CASTELL DRAENOG	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
21	YSGOL LLANBOIDY	SCHOOL	None	Very Low	None
26	HAULFRYN	VICARAGE	None	Very Low	None
27	CROSS HANDS	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	None	Very Low	None
29	MAESGWYNNE ARMS	HOTEL	None	Very Low	None
30	LLANBOIDY MARKET HALL	MARKET HALL	None	Very Low	None
33	LLANBOIDY PARISH CHURCH; ST BRYNACH'S	CHURCHYARD	None	Very Low	None
36	SPENCER HOUSE	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None
38	CARTREF	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
40	BRADFORD HOUSE	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None
46	NEUADD DEG	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None
2	CROSSHANDS III	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None
3	CEFN BRAFLE	CHAMBERED TOMB	None	None	None
4	HAFOD CAMP	FINDSPOT	None	None	None
6	LLANBOIDY	FINDSPOT	None	None	None
8	BEILI MAWR; BRODAWEL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE	None	None	None
9	LLANBOIDY PARISH CHURCH; ST BRYNACH'S	CHURCH	None	None	None
10	LLANBOIDY PARISH CHURCH; MAVOHENI STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	None	None	None
11	PARC Y FYNWENT; LAN; LLAN	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE; CEMETERY	None	None	None
13	FFYNNON FRYNACH	HOLY WELL	None	None	None
14	HAFOD	HAFOD	None	None	None
15	PARC PEN CARN FAWR	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None
16	LAN; LLAN; PARC-Y-FYNWENT	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	None	None
19	LLANBOIDY	QUARRY	None	None	None
20	LLWYN CROI	QUARRY	None	None	None
23	FELIN GANOL	MILL	None	None	None
24	PONT RHIWIAU	BRIDGE	None	None	None
25	CHWAR HAFOD	QUARRY	None	None	None
28	BUSH	PUBLIC HOUSE	None	None	None
32	MAES GWYNNE	TOLL GATE	None	None	None

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
34	W.R. H. POWELL MEMORIAL IN CHURCHYARD AND IRON RAILINGS	MEMORIAL	None	None	None
35	CHURCHYARD GATES TO LLANBOIDY CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD GATES	None	None	None
37	THE WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	None	None	None
41	NO.1, PICADILLY SQUARE, LLANBOIDY	HOUSE	None	None	None
42	NO.2, PICADILLY SQUARE, LLANBOIDY	HOUSE	None	None	None
43	NO.3, PICADILLY SQUARE, LLANBOIDY	HOUSE	None	None	None
44	NO.4, PICADILLY SQUARE, LLANBOIDY	HOUSE	None	None	None
45	LLWYNONN	HOUSE	None	None	None
47	ROW OF outhouses BEHIND NOS 1-4 PICCADILLY SQUARE	OUTBUILDING	None	None	None
48	DOLGARREG	HOUSE	None	None	None
49	ALLT Y FRON	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None
50	BLAEN-DYFFRYN	COTTAGE	None	None	None
51	MIDDLEWAY CORN MILL	MILL RACE	None	None	None

- 9.7 As Table 2 shows it was determined that recorded historic assets within the 2km appraisal area would not be exposed to any significant impact from the proposed turbine development. Full details of the appraisal of direct and indirect impact for each of the sites in Table 2 can be found in Appendix B.
- 9.7.1 32 historic assets would be unaffected.
- 9.7.2 Two historic assets would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. These are buildings in Llanboidy village which would be intervisible with the turbine. The turbine would be in peripheral vision in some views of these buildings. The buildings are Trinity Chapel and its vestry (ID number 22 & 39, both Listed Buildings).
- 9.7.3 Two historic assets would have a Very Low, direct, physical. These are the farmstead and field system at Cilanw (ID numbers 52 & 53). The turbine would be erected within both, but the turbine foundation would not damage the field boundaries nor would the access track, which would pass through existing gateways. The cable trench would pass through one post-medieval field boundary but not have a significant impact.
- 9.7.4 One historic asset, Parc y Gaer Defended Enclosure (ID number 18) would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact and a further 15 would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact (see Table 2).
- 9.8 The Cadw datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another 10 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 19 Listed Buildings and no registered Historic Parks and Gardens. The full results of this appraisal are found in Appendices C and D of this report.
- 9.9 As Table 4 in 10.2.2 shows, it was determined that 7 of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be unaffected by the development as they would not be intervisible with the turbine, due to the nature of local topography. Three Scheduled Ancient Monuments would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact due to intervisibility, but with no impact on their setting. Further details of the appraisal of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix C and Figure 6.
- 9.10 As Table 6 in 10.3.2 shows, it was determined that all 19 of the Listed Buildings within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would not experience any impact from the proposed turbine. Full details of the appraisal of impact for all of the Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix D and Figure 7.
- 9.11 There are no registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 2 to 5km appraisal area.



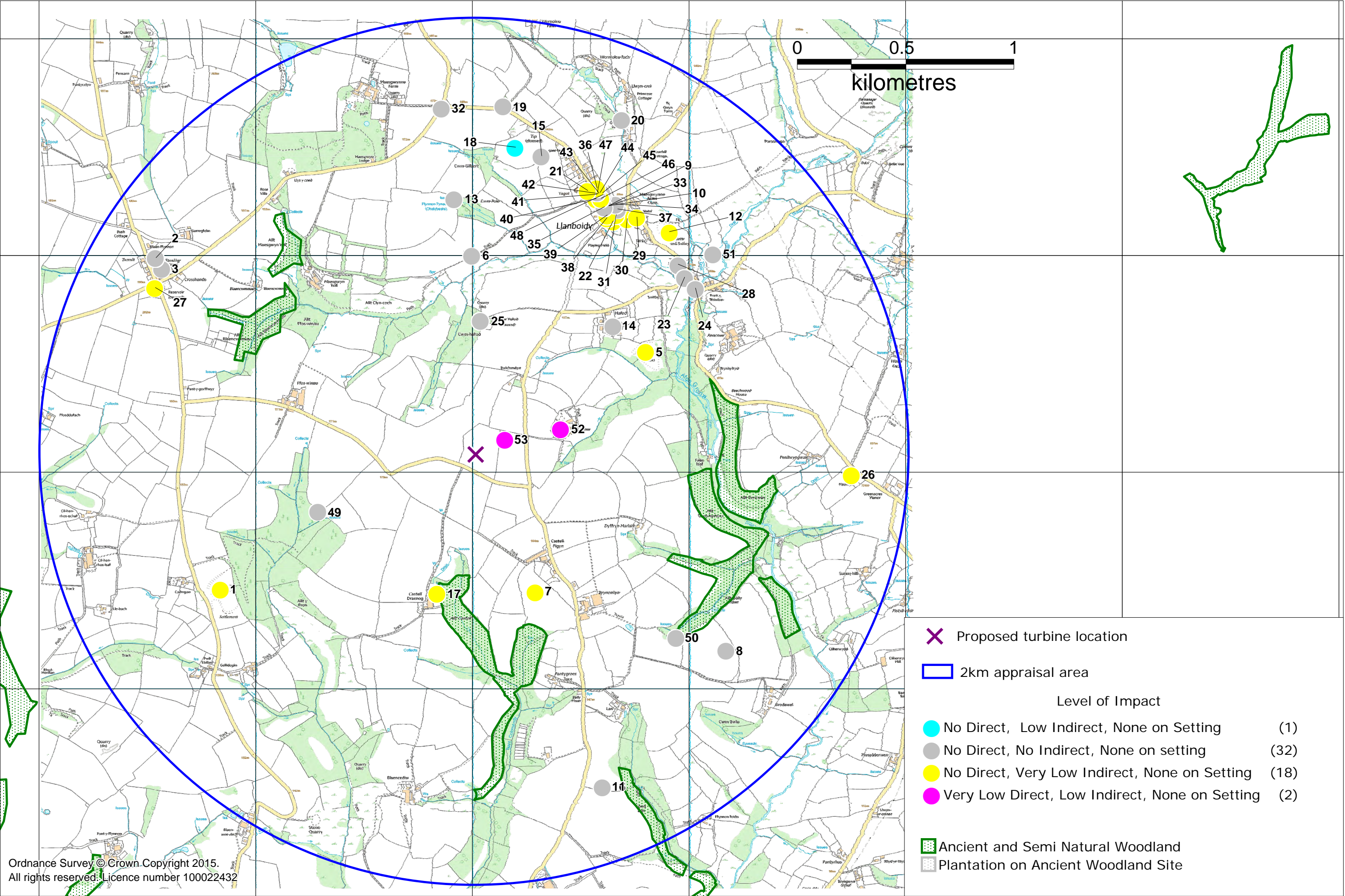


Figure 5: The 2km appraisal area showing the level of impact, labelled with Project ID number



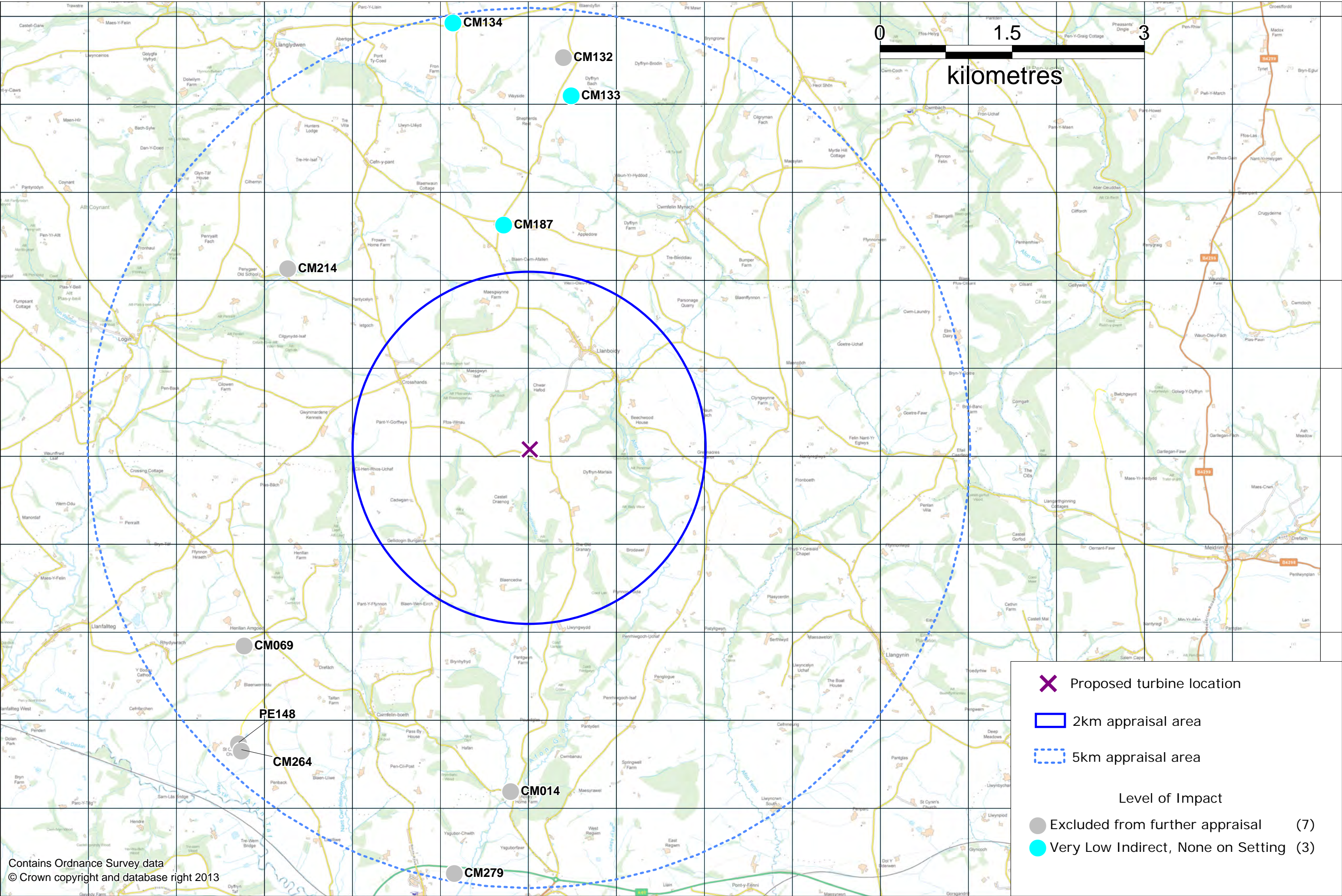


Figure 6: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), labelled with SAM Number



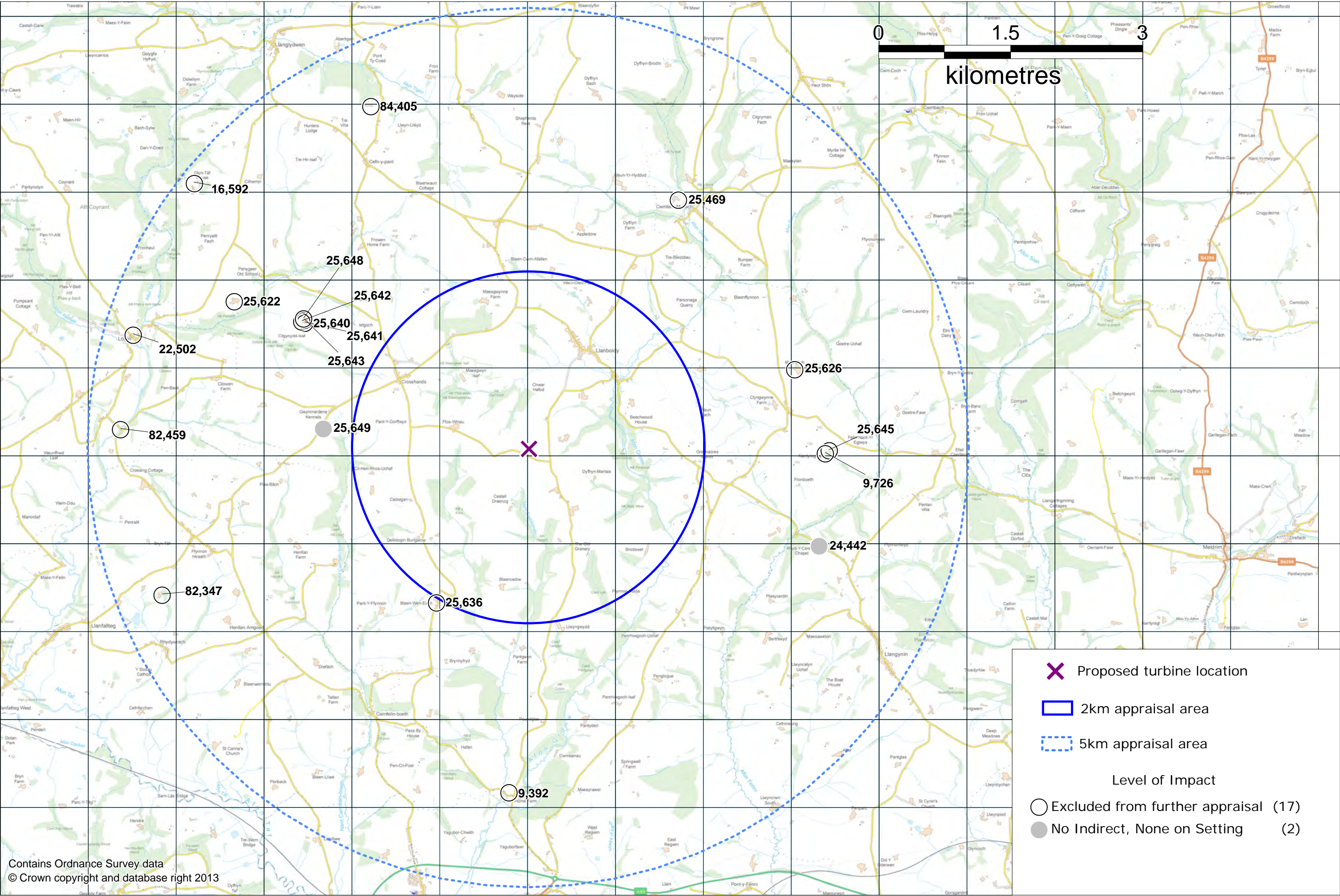


Figure 7: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building Number



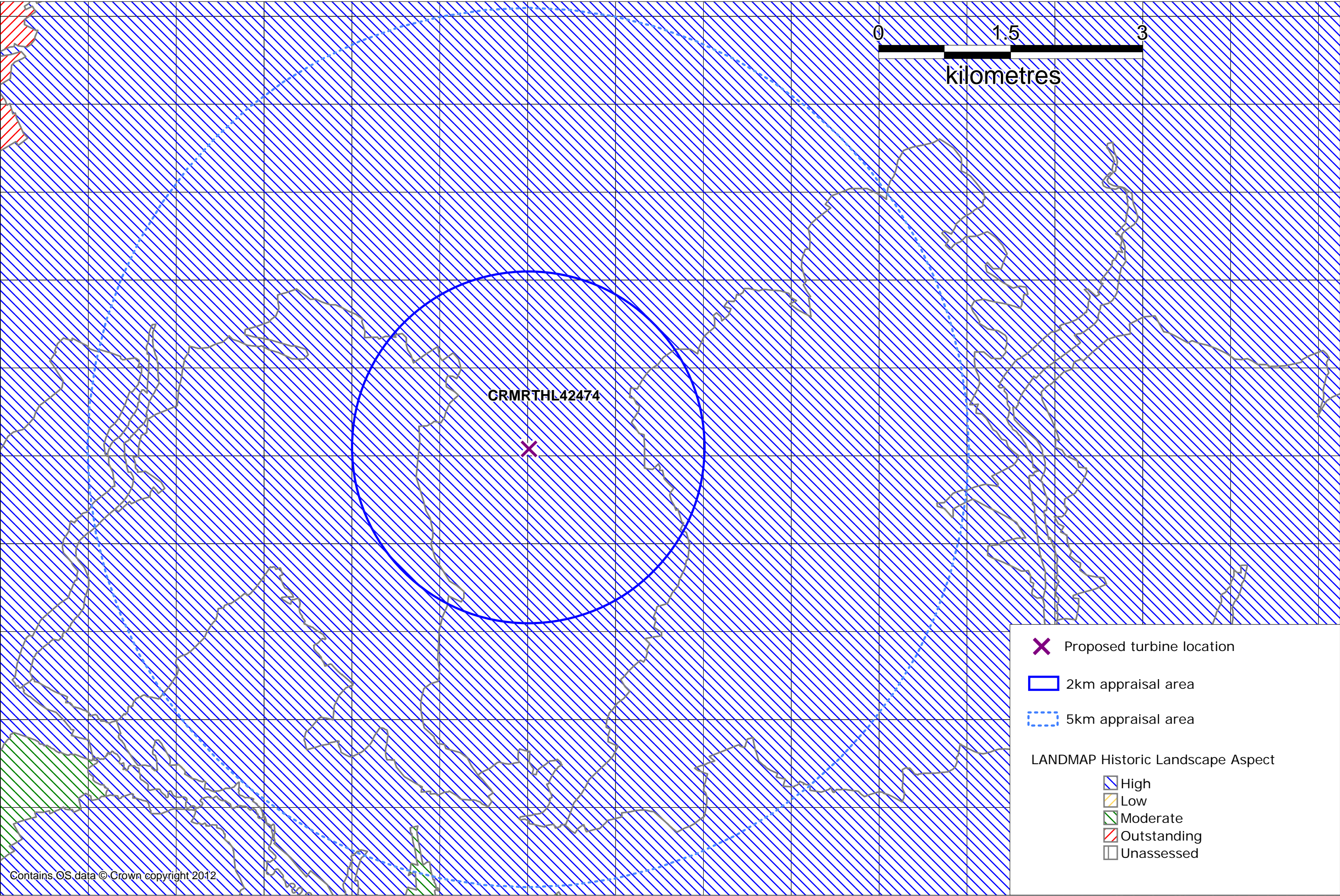


Figure 8: The 5km appraisal area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

## **10. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects**

**10.1** 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).

### **10.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings**

10.2.1 There are five Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the revised 2km appraisal area represented in the database by six individual sites. There would be a Very Low indirect, visual impact on three of these, ID Numbers 1, 5 and 12, but no impact on their setting, see Figures 3 and 5, Table 3 and Appendix B.

ID Number	SAM Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
1		GELLI DIOGYN	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	Very Low	None
5	CM166	HAFOD CAMP	PROMONTORY FORT	None	Very Low	None
12		CASTELL MAWR	MOTTE	None	Very Low	None
3	CM048	CEFN BRAFLE	CHAMBERED TOMB	None	None	None
11	CM294	PARC Y FYNWENT; LAN; LLAN	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE ; CEMETERY	None	None	None
16	CM294	LAN; LLAN; PARC-Y-FYNWENT	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	None	None

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

10.2.2 There are a further ten Scheduled Ancient Monuments in 2 to 5km area. The nature of the local topography means that seven of these would not be intervisible with the turbine nor be affected in any way. There would be a possible Very Low indirect, visual, impact on three of these Scheduled Ancient Monuments but with no impact on their settings, see Table 4, Figure 6 and Appendix D.

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CM133	Pant-Glas Round Barrow	Round barrow	SN214261	Very Low	None
CM134	Two Round Barrows near Crossroads N of Eglwsfair-a-Churig Church	Round barrow	SN201269	Very Low	None
CM187	Lan Round Barrows	Round barrow	SN207246	Very Low	None
CM014	Whitland Abbey	Abbey	SN207182	Excluded	Excluded
CM069	Inscribed Stone N of Parciau Farmhouse	Inscribed stone	SN177198	Excluded	Excluded
CM132	Crug Hywel Round Barrow	Round barrow	SN214265	Excluded	Excluded
CM214	Pen-Gaer Promontory Fort	Promontory Fort - inland	SN182241	Excluded	Excluded
CM264	Llangan Church Cropmark Enclosure	Enclosure	SN177186	Excluded	Excluded
CM279	Roman Road 250m NE of Pwll-y-Hwyaidd	Road	SN201172	Excluded	Excluded
PE148	St Canna's Chair	Inscribed stone	SN177187	Excluded	Excluded

*Table 4: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2 to 5km appraisal area*



### 10.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

10.3.1 There are 20 Listed Buildings within the revised 2km appraisal area.

Two of these, Trinity Chapel and its vestry (ID numbers 22 7 39) would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. A further 7 Listed Buildings would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. See Table 5, Appendix B and Figures 3 and 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
22	TRINITY CHURCH	CHAPEL	None	Very Low	None
39	VESTRY TO TRINITY CHAPEL	VESTRY	None	Very Low	None
21	YSGOL LLANBOIDY	SCHOOL	None	Very Low	None
29	MAESGWYNNE ARMS	HOTEL	None	Very Low	None
30	LLANBOIDY MARKET HALL	MARKET HALL	None	Very Low	None
36	SPENCER HOUSE	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None
38	CARTREF	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None
40	BRADFORD HOUSE	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None
46	NEUADD DEG	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None
9	LLANBOIDY PARISH CHURCH; ST BRYNACH'S	CHURCH	None	None	None
34	W.R. H. POWELL MEMORIAL IN CHURCHYARD AND IRON RAILINGS	MEMORIAL	None	None	None
35	CHURCHYARD GATES TO LLANBOIDY CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD GATES	None	None	None
37	THE WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	None	None	None
41	NO.1, PICADILLY SQUARE, LLANBOIDY	HOUSE	None	None	None
42	NO.2, PICADILLY SQUARE, LLANBOIDY	HOUSE	None	None	None
43	NO.3, PICADILLY SQUARE, LLANBOIDY	HOUSE	None	None	None
44	NO.4, PICADILLY SQUARE, LLANBOIDY	HOUSE	None	None	None

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
45	LLWYNONN	HOUSE	None	None	None
47	ROW OF OUTHOUSES BEHIND NOS 1-4 PICCADILLY SQUARE	OUTBUILDING	None	None	None
48	DOLGARREG	HOUSE	None	None	None

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

9.3.2 Within the 2km to 5km appraisal area, there are a further 19 Listed Buildings. There would be no impact on any of these from the proposed turbine, see Table 6, Appendix D and Figure 7.

Listed Building number	Site Name	Grade	Level of Visual Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
24442	Rhydyceisiaid Independent Chapel with vestry and attached railings.	II	None	None
25649	The Rest	II	None	None
9392	Remains of Whitland Abbey including garden walls to S	II	Excluded	Excluded
9726	Nantyreglwys	II	Excluded	Excluded
16592	Glyn Taf	II	Excluded	Excluded
22502	Calfaria Baptist Chapel	II	Excluded	Excluded
25469	Ty-isaf	II	Excluded	Excluded
25622	Penrallt (old farmhouse)	II	Excluded	Excluded
25626	Maencoch	II	Excluded	Excluded
25636	Blaenweneirch	II	Excluded	Excluded
25640	Cilgynydd	II	Excluded	Excluded
25641	Outbuilding behind Cilgynydd	II	Excluded	Excluded
25642	Lofted cartshed at Cilgynydd	II	Excluded	Excluded
25643	Cowhouse at Cilgynydd	II	Excluded	Excluded
25645	Outbuilding at Nantyreglwys	II	Excluded	Excluded
25648	Outbuilding at N end of yard at Cilgynydd	II	Excluded	Excluded
82347	Lan	II	Excluded	Excluded
82459	Pont Cwm-miles	II	Excluded	Excluded
84405	Lan Farmhouse	II	Excluded	Excluded

*Table 6: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the 2km to 5km appraisal area*

#### **10.4 Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings**

10.4.1 There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets and Buildings within 2km of the turbine site. There would be a Low indirect visual impact on Parc y Gaer Defended Enclosure (ID number 18) and a Very Low indirect, visual impact on a further 6 sites. The setting of these sites would not be affected. Further details in Appendix B, Figure 3 & 5 and listed in Table 7 below.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18	PARC Y GAER	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	Low	None
31	PROVINCIAL STORES; OLD MILK FACTORY	DAIRY	None	Very Low	None
7	CASTELL DRAENOG	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	Very Low	None
17	CASTELL DRAENOG	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
26	HAULFRYN	VICARAGE	None	Very Low	None
27	CROSS HANDS	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	None	Very Low	None
33	LLANBOIDY PARISH CHURCH; ST BRYNACH'S	CHURCHYARD	None	Very Low	None

*Table 7: List of non-designated historic assets and buildings*

## 10.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

10.5.1 Two newly recorded sites of historic importance were noted for this appraisal at or near the turbine site. The details of these sites are included in Table 8, Appendix B and Figures 3 & 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
52	CILANW	FARMSTEAD	Very Low	Low	None
53	CILANW	FIELD SYSTEM	Very Low	Low	None

Table 8: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

## 10.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Park and Garden within the 2km or 5km study area.

## 10.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Registered Historic Landscape.

## 10.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Special Landscape Area

## 10.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

10.9.1 The proposed turbine would stand in the very large Trelech LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL42474), see Figure 8, which is described as;

*"A very large area of hamlets and dispersed farms, including some large holdings in a landscape of irregular fields. The fields become larger on higher ground to the north. Woodland on the steep, deeply incised valley sides is characteristic and most significant archaeological elements; extant buildings – churches, chapels, mills etc, Iron Age forts, small industrial sites."*

10.9.2 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High, but its potential and rarity scores are moderate. It is a typical example of a Carmarthenshire agricultural landscape.

## 10.10 Conservation Area

The Llanboidy Conservation Area lies within the 2km study area. This covers the village of Llanboidy and adjacent fields, including the site of the medieval motte and bailey castle (ID number 12). The turbine would be visible from parts of this area, causing a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. The setting of the conservation area is very much focused on the linear settlement of Llanboidy which does not have a strong relationship with the wider landscape, but is rather a relatively

tight collection of buildings, many of which are listed or of local importance due to the historical influence of the Maesgwynne estate.

#### **10.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements**

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

#### **10.12 Buried archaeological potential**

During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology at the proposed development site. There is also no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at the proposed location for the turbine.

#### **10.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential**

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site.

#### **10.14 Hedgerows and field patterns**

10.14.1 The first detailed map of the field system at Cilanw Farm is the tithe map for Llangan parish, dating to 1843. This shows that the field system was well-developed, with mostly medium sized fields of irregular form. The field system has survived almost unchanged to the present day, with the field parcels defined by low earthwork boundary banks, less than 1 metre high, generally topped by mature, well-maintained hedgerows.

#### **10.15 Ancient woodland**

There are seven areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 2km appraisal area. All are narrow strips along the valley slopes of the deeply incised river and stream valleys of the district. There would be no physical impact on any of these woodlands from the proposed turbine.

#### **10.16 Place-names**

There are no placenames of archaeological or historical significance on the Cilanw holding.

#### **10.17 Cumulative impact**

The Dyffryn Brodyn windfarm is visible c.5km to the north-northeast. A single 80 metre turbine is also visible near Rhyd Goch, Blaenwaun, over 6km to the northeast.

#### **10.18 National Park**

There are no National Parks close to the appraisal areas.

## **11. Conclusion**

- 11.1 There would not be a direct, physical impact on any historic assets, apart from the modern farmstead and field system of Cilanw Farm (ID numbers 52 & 53) within which the turbine, its access track and cable trench would be located. Public roads and existing gateways would give access to the field with a new trackway required to access the turbine site. The cable trench, as designed, would pass through one post-medieval field boundary, which consists of an earthwork bank with a hedgerow along it, fronted by post and wire fencing.
- 11.1.1 It would be preferable if the cable trench was moled beneath the field boundary bank which lies between the turbine site and the electricity pole in the adjacent field to the east.
- 11.2 There would not be a significant indirect, visual impact on the historic environment, or individual historic assets from the proposed development.
- 11.2.1 Three non-statutory historic assets would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact from the turbine, including Penygaer Defended Enclosure (ID number 18) and the Cilanw farmstead and field enclosure (ID numbers 52 & 53). Six non-statutory historic assets would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact from the turbine.
- 11.2.2 Nine Listed Buildings would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the turbine, due to the turbine appearing in the peripheral view from some points. These are all buildings within Llanboidy village, many of which were created by the Maesgwynne estate in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 11.2.3 Three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 2km radius would be affected, including the Gelli Diogyn Defended Enclosure, Hafod Camp Promontory Fort and Castell Mawr Motte & Bailey Castle (ID number 1, 5 & 12). In each case a Very Low, indirect, visual impact would be caused by the development but no impact on setting.
- 11.2.4 Within a 2km to 5km radius there are 19 Listed Buildings, none of which would an impact from the proposed wind turbine.
- 11.2.5 Within a 2km to 5km radius there are 10 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Three of these, all round barrows (SAM numbers CM133, CM134 & CM187), would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on their settings.
- 11.2.6 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens within a 5km radius of the proposed development.
- 11.3 There is no evidence to suggest that any buried archaeological features exist at the proposed turbine site. Therefore no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in respect of this development.

## **12. Reporting**

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

## **13. References**

### **13.1 Map sources**

Ordnance Survey, 1819, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing,  
Carmarthen Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1833, 1" to 1 Mile

Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500, 1<sup>st</sup> edition

Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500 2<sup>nd</sup> edition

Llangan parish tithe map 1839 and apportionment, 1839

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

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

RCAHMMW, Historic Wales Portal

Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, [www.archaeoleg.org.uk](http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk)

### **13.3 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

### **13.4 Unpublished sources**

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

Trysor, 2015, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal at Cilanw  
Farm, Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire*

### **13.5 Data Sources**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received  
08/05/2015

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

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

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

July, 2015

## **Appendix A: Specification**



## **SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL AT CILANW, LLANBOIDY**

### **1. Introduction**

1.1 Martin Horne of WinDS Ltd, Gwelfor, Castlemorris, Pembrokeshire SA62 5XA has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Cilanw, Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire, SA34 0ER.

1.2 A generic brief supplied by Dyfed Archaeological Trust for such appraisals (DAT HM, Undated) was used to write this specification.

### **2. The proposed development**

2.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 30.5m, and 48 metres to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN2101622084 within a field parcel at Cilanw, Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire, SA34 0ER.

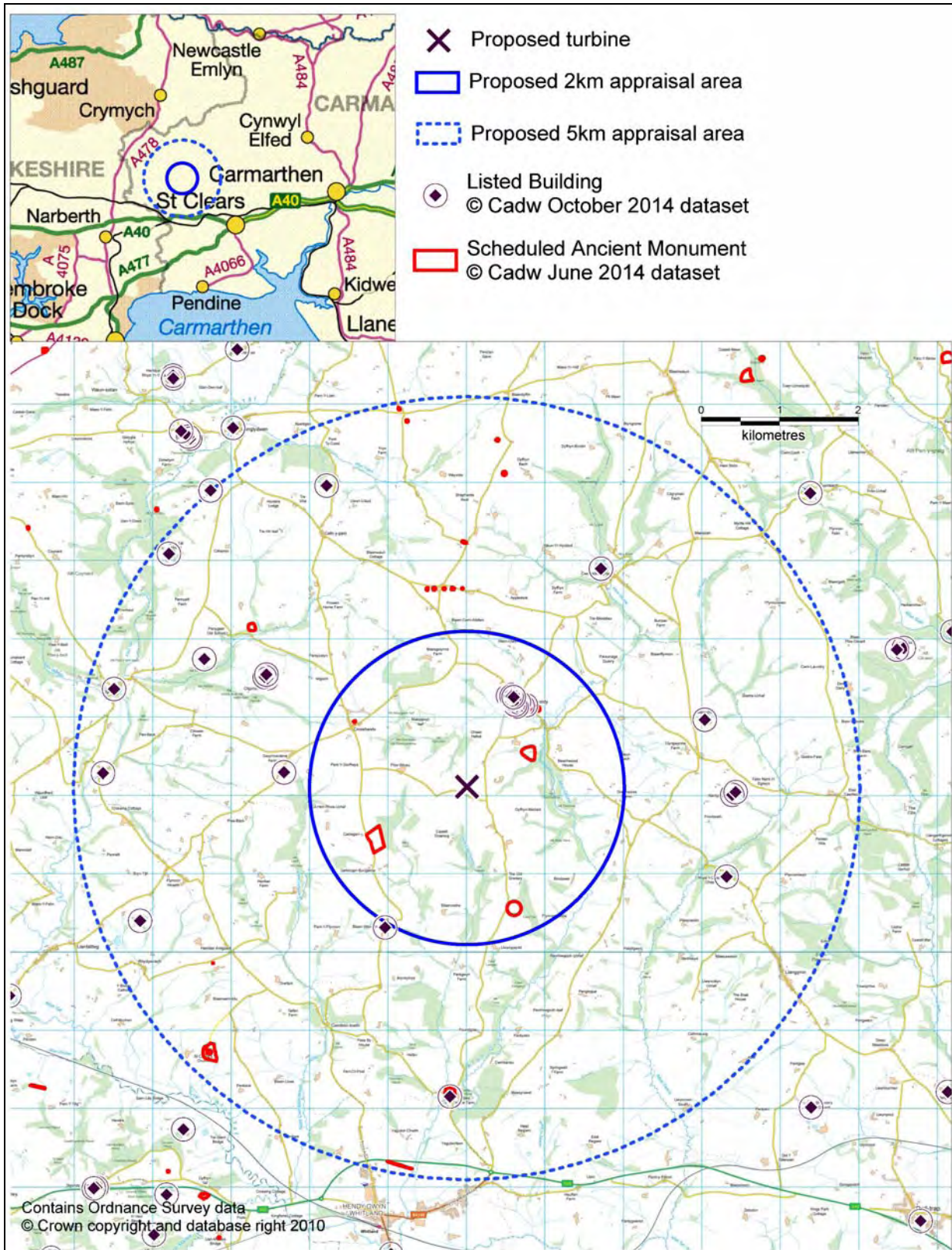
2.2 Details of the groundworks needed for the proposal will be ascertained before visiting the site, including details of the access track and the cable trench.

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

3.1 This appraisal is to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the turbine on this resource, to allow interested parties to make an informed decision about the impact of the proposal.

### **4. Objective of the specification**

4.1 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 proposed 2km and 5km areas of the appraisal.*

## **5. Scope of Work**

**5.1** The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SN2101622084, the approximate proposed location of the turbine (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have 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. Listed buildings and their settings.
- c. Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings
- d. Newly identified sites of historic importance
- e. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- f. Registered Historic Landscapes
- g. Non-registered historic landscapes
- h. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information
- i. Conservation Areas
- j. Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements
- k. Buried archaeological potential
- l. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- m. Hedgerows and field patterns
- n. Ancient woodland
- o. Place-name evidence
- p. Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity
- q. National Parks

**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 and Listed Building registers within the revised study areas.

**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.

**5.6** A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Appraisal*. 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 limited gazetteer of all historic assets included in the appraisal giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an appraisal 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, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- h. statement on reliability of resources used during appraisal.

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

## **7. 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 (2<sup>nd</sup>) edition including revision to the appraisal process (ASIDOHL2)*.

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an Historic Environment Appraisal V.2* Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Appraisal*.

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

## **8. Health & Safety**

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

## **9. 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.

## **10. 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 RCAHMW.

## **11. 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.

## **12. 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](http://www.archaeologists.net)

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MIfA) 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 appraisals, 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/appraisals, and watching briefs.

## **13. Insurance & Professional indemnity**

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

## **14. Project identification**

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/461

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor  
May 2015

**Appendix B:  
Site Gazetteer  
within 2 kilometres**

**ID number:** 1      **GELLI DIOGYN**  
**DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

**HER PRN:** 935      **NMR NPRN:** 100914

**NGR:** SN19842146      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Iron Age      **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

**Form:** Earthwork      **Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CM293      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Trysor**  
**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare in region

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** One of many Iron Age defended enclosures in the regional landscape

**Evidential Value:** Denuded earthwork and cropmark site

**Historical Value:** Described in Murphy, F et al, 2008, A Survey of Defended Enclosures in Carmarthenshire 2007-2008

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This defended enclosure is situated on a ridge top between the Nant Colomendy valley to the east and the Nant Cwmfelinboeth valley to the west. The site was positioned to have good views to the east, south and west, with the main entrance and most elaborate earthworks to the western side. The denuded earthworks of the monument now stand in a pasture field, with a conifer plantation blocking views to the eastern side.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The blades of the proposed turbine may be visible from some parts of this defended enclosure, but the plantation of conifers along the eastern edge of the monument, as well as the nature of the slopes within the scheduled area, are likely to block or screen the view from most of the site. The turbine, which would stand to the northeast, would not impact on the setting of the monument, which appears to have been positioned to face the south and west, with its original entrance being in the western side of the site.

**ID number:** 2      CROSSHANDS III  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 939

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN19542299      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** One of a group of two round barrows which formed barrow cemetery  
PRN14421 at Cross Hands

**Evidential Value:** Documentary sources

**Historical Value:** Excavated by Sir Cyril Fox in 1920 and reported in *Archaeologica  
Cambrensis*, 1925

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A round barrow was recorded in this vicinity but could not be found at  
the given grid-reference. It was apparently excavated in 1920 and  
subsequently destroyed. Its exact position has not been established.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** A round barrow was recorded in this vicinity but could not be found at  
the given grid-reference. It was apparently excavated in 1920 and  
subsequently destroyed. Its exact position has not been established.



**ID number:** 3      CEFN BRAFLE  
CHAMBERED TOMB

**HER PRN:** 940      **NMR NPRN:** 304292

**NGR:** SN19572294      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Neolithic      **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Structure      **Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CM048      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Documentary sources, scant physical remains

**Historical Value:** Described in Archaeologica Cambrensis, 1872, p.134

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This chambered tomb was apparently dismantled in the early 19th century. It was situated on a flat tongue of land in an otherwise high, undulating landscape. Good views would have been gained in most directions, other than the southwest, where the land rises slightly. The site has been divided by a boundary bank and modern development has seen a number of houses built close by, to the southeast, restricting views from the site considerably.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** Modern houses to the southeast of the site would block views of the proposed turbine. The development would have no impact on this monument.

**ID number:** 4      HAFOD CAMP  
FINDSPOT

**HER PRN:** 3440

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21802256      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Roman      **Broadclass:** Object

**Form:** Find      **Condition:** Moved

**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Documentary sources

**Historical Value:** Described by the RCAM in the Carmarthenshire Inventory of 1917

**Aesthetic Value:** Examples of Roman coinage

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Reputedly found within Hafod Camp, six Roman coins dating from between 82BC and the 4th century AD may be more likely to represent a private collection than a hoard. As early as 1917 the RCAM questioned the accuracy of suggestions they came from Hafod Camp. Their source is therefore unknown.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The source of these coins is unknown. No impact assessment can be made.

**ID number:** 5      HAFOD CAMP  
PROMONTORY FORT

**HER PRN:** 3952

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21802256      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Prehistoric?; Iron Age?      **Broadclass:** Domestic; Defence

**Form:** Earthwork      **Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CM166      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Denuded earthwork

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources, including Murphy, F et al, 2008, A Survey of Defended Enclosures in Carmarthenshire

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This Iron Age defended enclosure is situated on a natural promontory overlooking the confluence of the Afon Gronw and a minor tributary stream to the south-southeast. The interior of the fort is now pasture, with woodland fringing the site.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine may be visible from parts of the promontory fort, but it would not impact on the essential setting of the monument or on key views of it.

**ID number:** 6      LLANBOIDY  
FINDSPOT

**HER PRN:** 3953

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2123      Not accurate

**Period:** Roman      **Broadclass:** Object

**Form:** Find      **Condition:** Moved

**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Roman intaglio found in 1884 to the north of Llanboidy village

**Historical Value:** Described in historical sources

**Aesthetic Value:** An example of Roman craftsmanship

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The location of the findspot is not known. No assessment of setting can be made.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The location of the findspot is not known. No assessment of impact can be made.

**ID number: 7**      **CASTELL DRAENOG**  
**DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

**HER PRN:** 3954      **NMR NPRN:** 402218

**NGR:** SN21292145      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Prehistoric?; Iron Age?      **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

**Form:** Earthwork      **Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** One of several Iron Age defended enclosures recorded in the district

**Evidential Value:** Denuded earthwork

**Historical Value:** Described in Murphy, F et al, 2008, A Survey of Defended Enclosures in Carmarthenshire 2007-2008

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This Iron Age defended enclosure was constructed on high, sloping ground overlooking the Nant Colomendy valley to the south. The monument is now a denuded, earthwork site in a pasture field to the south of the farmyard of Castell Pigyn farm.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The top of the proposed turbine may be visible from this site, although rising ground and hedgerows may combine to screen or block the view. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of the monument, which faces south down the valley below, and would not impact on key views of the land. The monument is barely visible on the ground and best viewed from the air as a cropmark site.

**ID number:** 8 BEILI MAWR; BRODAWEL  
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE

**HER PRN:** 3956

**NMR NPRN:** 401488

**NGR:** SN22172118 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Iron Age?; Roman?; Medieval

**Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** One of several Iron Age defended enclosures recorded in the district

**Evidential Value:** Denuded earthwork

**Historical Value:** Described in Murphy, F et al, 2008, A Survey of Defended Enclosures in Carmarthenshire 2007-2008

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This probable Iron Age Defended Enclosure was constructed on an east-facing valley slope, overlooking the Gronw valley. The monument is now a denuded earthwork in a pasture field

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** It is unlikely that the turbine would be visible from this location due to rising ground to the northwest of the site.

**ID number:** 9      LLANBOIDY PARISH CHURCH; ST BRYNACH'S CHURCH

**HER PRN:** 3958

**NMR NPRN:** 310033

**NGR:** SN21632323      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Medieval; Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Building      **Condition:** Restored

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25615      **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with parish churchyard

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** Associated with the cult of Brynach and was once a possession of Talley Abbey and later the Bishop of St. Davids.

**Aesthetic Value:** Restored by Carmarthen architect George Morgan in 1878

**Communal Value:** Place of worship

**Setting:** The church originally sat in a sheltered valley location but little else is known about its early setting. In post medieval times the village of Llanboidy has grown around it, particularly during the 19th century when the village expanded as an estate village associated with the nearby mansion of Maesgwynne (now lost). The church stands at the heart of the village, within a large churchyard, slightly elevated above the adjacent road and houses.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine will not impact on key views of the church, gained from looking to the north or east, away from the turbine, nor on the setting of the building. Mature yew trees in the churchyard will largely screen views towards the turbine.

**ID number:** 10      LLANBOIDY PARISH CHURCH; MAVOHENI STONE  
INSCRIBED STONE

**HER PRN:** 3959

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21632323      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Early Medieval

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Find

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** The only survivor of three ECMs recorded at the church in the past

**Evidential Value:** Stone built into the nave wall

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** An example of an Early Christian inscribed stone

**Communal Value:** Located at the parish church

**Setting:** The original setting of this stone is not known, but it was built into the external, south wall of the nave at Llanboidy parish church in the later 19th century, where it remains today.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Mature yew trees to the southwest of the church would block views towards the proposed turbine from this location. The development would have no impact on the setting of the stone.



**ID number:** 11      PARC Y FYNWENT; LAN; LLAN  
ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE; CEMETERY

**HER PRN:** 5078

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21602055      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Early Medieval

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CM294      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with the reuse of an Iron Age Defended Enclosure

**Evidential Value:** Placename evidence

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Although based purely on placename evidence, the interpretation of this site as a possible Early Medieval Christian cemetery is credible. The field contains the denuded earthworks of a denuded Iron Age Defended Enclosure and within the region there are known examples being reused as cemetery sites in the early Christian period. The putative cemetery would be expected to be set within the Iron Age enclosure. The enclosure is situated at an altitude of c.120m, positioned just to the eastern side of a ridge top between two valleys. The ridge descends gently southwards giving the enclosure good views over lower ground in that direction, as well as to the valley to the east. The land has been enclosed and improved in post medieval times and is now managed as pasture.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Rising ground and hedgerows to the northwest of this site seem likely to block views towards the proposed turbine. The development will not affect views of this monument or its essential setting.

**ID number:** 12      CASTELL MAWR  
MOTTE

**HER PRN:** 5079

**NMR NPRN:** 304225

**NGR:** SN21912311      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Medieval

**Broadclass:** Monument <by Form>; Defence

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CM098      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork with a prominent motte and denuded bailey

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This medieval motte and bailey castle stands on the crest of a low, northwest to southeast ridge. It is now found in a pasture field just to the southeast of Llanboidy village.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine would not affect the essential setting of this monument or key views of it. The turbine would be likely to be visible from the motte, causing a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

**ID number:** 13      FFYNNON FRYNACH  
HOLY WELL

**HER PRN:** 5081

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2091823262 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Medieval

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary; Water  
Supply and Drainage

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Spring still produces water

**Historical Value:** Described by DAT in M. Ings; Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Holy  
Wells, 2012

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Formerly used as a holy well

**Setting:** This natural spring rises at the head of a minor tributary valley and  
feeds a stream which flows southeast to join the Afon Gronw. It also  
supplied a well chamber used as a holy well in the past. The spring is  
located in a wooded parcel.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** This site lies in a wooded valley from where views of the proposed  
turbine would be blocked by mature trees.

**ID number:** 14      HAFOD  
HAFOD

**HER PRN:** 5827

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2164922678 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Medieval; Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Domestic; Agriculture and Subsistence

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

**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Place name only

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is a placename record for which no relevant archaeological features are associated. No appraisal of setting is possible.

**Significance:** Unknown

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This is a placename record for which no relevant archaeological features are associated. No appraisal of impact is possible.

**ID number:** 15      PARC PEN CARN FAWR  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 7417      **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21322346      Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

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

**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Placename only

**Historical Value:** Name recorded on the parish tithe map

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is a placename record, for which no archaeological feature has been identified. No assessment of setting can be made.

**Significance:** Unknown

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This is a placename record, for which no archaeological feature has been identified. No assessment of impact can be made.

**ID number:** 16      LAN; LLAN; PARC-Y-FYNWENT  
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

**HER PRN:** 8348

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21602055      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Iron Age

**Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CM294

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare in region

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Denuded earthwork

**Historical Value:** Described by DAT in K. Murphy's Survey of Defended Enclosures in Carmarthenshire, 2008

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This Iron Age Defended Enclosure is situated at an altitude of c.120m, positioned just to the eastern side of a ridge top between two valleys. The ridge descends gently southwards giving the enclosure good views over lower ground in that direction, as well as to the valley to the east. The land has been enclosed and improved in post medieval times and is now managed as pasture.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Rising ground and hedgerows to the northwest of this site seem likely to block views towards the proposed turbine. The development will not affect views of this monument or its essential setting.

**ID number:** 17      CASTELLDRAENOG  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 10749

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN20842144      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Medieval; Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Complex      **Condition:** Restored

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Working farmstead

**Historical Value:** Associated with the Phillipps family in the 16th and 17th centuries and the medieval manor of Castell Draenog

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This farmstead is situated in an upper valley slope position, overlooking the steep-sided, wooded Nant Colomendy valley to the south-southeast. The house and buildings sit within a post-medieval field system.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Rising ground and some tree or hedgerow cover may screen or block views of the turbine from this location, but the upper part of the turbine may still be visible, especially in winter when there is no foliage on the trees.

**ID number:** 18      PARC Y GAER  
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

**HER PRN:** 11780

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21202350      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Prehistoric?; Iron Age?      **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

**Form:** Cropmark      **Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare in region

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Cropmark visible on aerial photographs

**Historical Value:** Described by DAT in K. Murphy's Survey of Defended Enclosures in Carmarthenshire, 2008

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This defended enclosure sits on top of a steep, southeast-facing slope, overlooking the Gronw valley below. The land here is now improved pasture, mixed with some wooded strips and the fields divided by hedged boundaries.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this site. It would not impact on key views of the site or on its key setting, which relates to views over the landscape to the southeast.



**ID number:** 19      LLANBOIDY  
QUARRY

**HER PRN:** 15083

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2114423691 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping, 1907 2nd edition 1:2500 OS map

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small gravel pit was worked in the early 20th century alongside the road between Maesgwynne and Llanboidy village.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This minor quarry pit is hidden in a woodland parcel from where the turbine would not be visible.

**ID number:** 20 LLWYN CROI  
QUARRY

**HER PRN:** 15084

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21692363 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

**Trysor**  
**Description:**

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

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping, 1907 2nd edition 1:2500 OS map

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small quarry was worked in the early 20th century. It has been long disused and is now hidden in a wooded parcel.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** Rising ground and mature trees would block views towards the proposed turbine.

**ID number:** 21      YSGOL LLANBOIDY  
SCHOOL

**HER PRN:** 15085

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2153323300 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Education

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25619 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Historic building in Llanboidy village

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** Simple 19th century village school

**Communal Value:** Village school

**Setting:** Llanboidy Primary School was built in 1863-64 as National School, alongside the road leading north out of the village towards Maesgwynne. It still stands today and remains in use, standing in a yard and playground area.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from the rear of the school, but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. The turbine would not impact on key views of the school, gained from the road to the east, and would not impact on the essential setting of the building.

**ID number:** 22      TRINITY CHURCH  
CHAPEL

**HER PRN:** 15086

**NMR NPRN:** 6325

**NGR:** SN21652316      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Restored

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25629 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** A daughter chapel of Henllan Independent Chapel

**Aesthetic Value:** A gable-entry chapel with an Edwardian façade

**Communal Value:** Place of worship

**Setting:** This chapel was built at the heart of Llanboidy village, to the southern side of the road which runs through the settlement, facing the parish church and churchyard to the north of the road. The chapel stands in a large burial ground and remains in use in 2015.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine may be visible in the peripheral view when the chapel is viewed from the road to the north, possibly creating a Very Low impact on the setting of the building, although trees near the chapel may screen views of the turbine. The turbine would be visible from the rear of the chapel, causing a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

**ID number:** 23      FELIN GANOL  
MILL

**HER PRN:** 15092

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21982290      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Complex

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with a mill race

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, disused

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This corn mill was operating by the early 19th century, its machinery powered by water drawn from the Afon Gronw to the northeast and carried by a mill leat passing the eastern end of the main mill building. The water was then returned to the Gronw just to the south. The mill worked into the early 20th century but was then closed. The mill building and an outbuilding just to the north still stand today.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** Rising ground and mature trees are likely to block any view of the turbine from this location.

**ID number:** 24      PONT RHIWIAU  
BRIDGE

**HER PRN:** 15093

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN22032285      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Transport

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**Trysor**  
**Description:**

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

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing structure, in use

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Carries public road over a river

**Setting:** This minor bridge carries the public road between Llanboidy and Llangynin across the Afon Gronw.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct**  
**Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect**  
**Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact**  
**on Setting:** None

**Comment on**  
**Impact:** Mature trees will block views towards the proposed turbine.

**ID number:** 25 CHWAR HAFOD  
QUARRY

**HER PRN:** 15094

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21042270 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Disused quarry, largely overgrown

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The position of this quarry was largely determined by geological factors. It was working in the late 19th century but appears to have gone out of use by the early part of the 20th century. The site has become largely hidden by woodland during the 20th century, with only the upper, eastern part of the working now visible in a pasture field.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** There would be no views of the proposed turbine from within the quarry or on its now wooded spoil tips.

**ID number:** 26      HAULFRYN  
VICARAGE

**HER PRN:** 15096

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN22752199      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**Trysor**  
**Description:**

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

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with Llanboidy parish church

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post medieval vicarage stands at the roadside, 1.5km to the southeast of Llanboidy village and church. It is a well-maintained property still used as a dwelling.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed impact is likely to be visible from the rear of this building. The development would not impact on key views of the house, from the north-northeast and would not impact on its roadside setting and relationship with Llanboidy village and church.



**ID number:** 27      **CROSS HANDS**  
**BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP**

**HER PRN:** 19442

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN1953722852 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Converted

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, reused as a garage

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A 19th century smithy which stood at the crossroads at Cross Hands, Cefn Brafle. It was converted into a garage for the attached house during the 20th century.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The turbine, set on lower ground and at a distance, would probably be visible from this location but would not affect the setting of the building or impact on views of it.

**ID number:** 28      BUSH  
PUBLIC HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 22864

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21952296      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Commercial; Recreational

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Converted

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Former public house

**Setting:** This former inn stood at the roadside to the southeast of Llanboidy village in the late 19th to early 20th centuries. It has long been converted into a private dwelling.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Rising ground and mature trees are likely to block any view of the turbine from this location.

**ID number:** 29      **MAESGWYNNE ARMS  
HOTEL**

**HER PRN:** 25549

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2176023178 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Commercial

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25620 **grade:** II

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with the Maesgwynne estate and Llanboidy races

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, derelict in 2015

**Historical Value:** Purpose built by the Maesgwynne estate and associated with the annual Llanboidy Races in the second half of the 19th century

**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as an estate building with fine 19th century character

**Communal Value:** Used as a community facility

**Setting:** This former hotel was built at the eastern edge of Llanboidy village in the 1850s, at the behest of the Maesgwynne Estate. It is one of several fine estate buildings in the village. It has been empty and derelict for a number of years.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine would not affect the essential setting of the building or key views of it. The turbine would be likely to be visible from the upper floors of the building, cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

**ID number:** 30      LLANBOIDY MARKET HALL  
MARKET HALL

**HER PRN:** 25550

**NMR NPRN:** 17541

**NGR:** SN2171523171 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Commercial

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25618 **grade:** II

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with the Maesgwynne estate

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** Likely to have been designed by Carmarthen architect George Morgan for the Maesgwynne estate

**Aesthetic Value:** Attractive Victorian market hall

**Communal Value:** Used as a community facility

**Setting:** This market hall was built in Llanboidy village in 1881-82 at the behest of the Powell family of Maesgwynne. It is now used a community hall.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine may be visible from the rear of the market hall, although trees may screen the view. The development would not affect key views or the setting of the building.

**ID number:** 31      **PROVINCIAL STORES; OLD MILK FACTORY  
DAIRY**

**HER PRN:** 25551      **NMR NPRN:** 415487

**NGR:** SN2166423189 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Commercial

**Form:** Building      **Condition:** Converted

**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, converted into dwellings

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This 19th century building, at one time used by the Llanboidy Farmers Co-operative, stands at the roadside in the heart of the village. It has been divided into residential units.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The turbine is likely to be visible from the rear of this building, but would cause only a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on the village setting of the building.

**ID number:** 32      MAES GWYNNE  
TOLL GATE

**HER PRN:** 46536

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN20862368      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Communications

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

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with the turnpike road to St Clears

**Evidential Value:** Documentary evidence

**Historical Value:** Associated with the history of the Rebecca Riots in west Wales

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This tollgate was erected in 1839 alongside the turnpike road between St Clears and Maesgwynne, Llanboidy. It was completely destroyed by Rebecca rioters shortly after it was put in place.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** There is now no trace of this short lived tollgate, which was "chopped to pieces" by protesters in 1839.

**ID number:** 33 LLANBOIDY PARISH CHURCH; ST BRYNACH'S CHURCHYARD

**HER PRN:** 49263

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21632323 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Early Medieval

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with the parish church

**Evidential Value:** Churchyard maintained and in use

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Parish burial ground

**Setting:** The origins of the parish churchyard are unknown but it may well have appeared in medieval times or even earlier, when the church of St. Brynach was founded. The churchyard originally sat in a sheltered valley location but little else is known about its early setting. In post medieval times the village of Llanboidy has grown around it, particularly during the 19th century when the village expanded as an estate village associated with the nearby mansion of Maesgwynne (now lost). The churchyard remains in use and is located at the heart of the village, slightly elevated above the adjacent road and houses.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from parts of the churchyard, although the church building and mature yew trees will limit visibility. The turbine would cause only a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on the setting of the churchyard or key views of it.

**ID number:** 34      W.R. H. POWELL MEMORIAL IN CHURCHYARD AND  
IRON RAILINGS  
MEMORIAL

**HER PRN:** 61399

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2166223238 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Commemorative

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Moved

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25616 **grade:** II\*

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Memorial now kept inside parish church

**Historical Value:** Associated with the sculptor Goscombe John.

**Aesthetic Value:** Sculpted by Goscombe John

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This memorial stone, known as 'Grief', was sculpted by the renowned sculptor Goscombe John. It stood in the parish churchyard at Llanboidy until recent times, when it was moved into the church to prevent further decay of the stone.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** This monument is now kept inside the church and the proposed turbine would have no impact upon it.



**ID number:** 35      CHURCHYARD GATES TO LLANBOIDY  
CHURCHYARD  
CHURCHYARD GATES

**HER PRN:** 61400

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2161023225 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25617 **grade:** II

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with the parish

**Evidential Value:** Gates are in use

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purpose

**Aesthetic Value:** A fine example of 19th century metalwork

**Communal Value:** Entrance to parish churchyard

**Setting:** These elaborate cast iron gates may originally have stood at a country house, possibly Maesgwynne, but now stand at the main entrance to Llanboidy parish churchyard.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Terraced houses on the opposite side of the road will block any views towards the proposed turbine from this location.

**ID number:** 36      SPENCER HOUSE  
HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 61407

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2157623312 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25625 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with the Maesgwynne estate

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** Mock Tudor-Gothic style house

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This house was built by the Maesgwynne Estate as a dower house in the 19th century, in northern part of Llanboidy village. The house stands alongside the road from the village towards Maesgwynne and its essential setting relates to its village location and historical links with the nearby estate desmense to the north.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The turbine is likely to be visible from the front of this house, over the roofline of houses on the opposite side of the road. It would cause only a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on the setting of the house.

**ID number:** 37      **THE WAR MEMORIAL**  
**WAR MEMORIAL**

**HER PRN:** 61408

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2167123215 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Commemorative

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25627 **grade:** II

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with the parish churchyard

**Evidential Value:** This memorial stands in situ

**Historical Value:** Associated with the First and Second World Wars

**Aesthetic Value:** Well designed, elaborate war memorial

**Communal Value:** War memorial commemorating local people who fell during 20th century conflicts

**Setting:** The War Memorial stands just inside the boundary wall of the parish churchyard, where it was erected after the First World War. It is best viewed looking north from the roadside to the south, as the inscriptions are all on its south-facing side.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Terraced houses on the opposite side of the road, seem likely to block any views towards the proposed turbine from this location.

**ID number:** 38      **CARTREF  
HOUSE**

**HER PRN:** 61409

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2162223175 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25628 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Historic building in Llanboidy village

**Evidential Value:** Standing Building

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as a traditional village house, of probable Georgian date.

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Cartref stands at the western edge of the burial ground surrounding Trinity Chapel, with its northern gable abutting the vestry of the chapel.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine may be visible in views of Cartref when viewed from the road to the northeast. The turbine would not be visible in key views of the building from within the burial ground or affect its essential setting.

**ID number:** 39      VESTRY TO TRINITY CHAPEL  
VESTRY

**HER PRN:** 61411

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2162323187 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25630 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with Trinity Chapel and its burial ground

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Vestry to a nonconformist chapel

**Setting:** The vestry stands at the northwestern edge of the burial ground surrounding Trinity Chapel, with its northern gable end wall abutting the main road at the heart of the village of Llanboidy. Its southern gable abuts the outbuilding of a Cartref, a neighbouring house.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine may be visible in views of the vestry when viewed from the road to the northeast, possibly creating a Very Low impact on the setting of the building. The turbine would not be visible in key views of the building from within the burial ground or affect its essential setting.

**ID number:** 40      BRADFORD HOUSE  
HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 61412

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2157223263 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25631 **grade:** II

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with the housing group known as Piccadilly Square, Llanboidy

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** George Morgan, Carmarthen was the architect, commissioned by W.R.H. Powell of Maesgwynne, Llanboidy

**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as a good example of a later 19th century housing estate development

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is one of several late 19th century houses arranged around a central square, known as Picadilly Square, in the northern part of Llanboidy village. Bradford House is detached from the buildings which stand around the square and stands on the opposite side of the road which runs north out of Llanboidy, but faces the square and is integral to the housing group. The house is still occupied.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible to the southwest from the rear of this dwelling, but it would not be visible from the front. It would also not impact on key views of the property or impact on its relationship within Piccadilly Square.

**ID number:** 41      NO.1, PICADILLY SQUARE, LLANBOIDY  
HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 61413

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2157623283 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25632 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Part of a terraced row which forms part of the housing group known as Piccadilly Square, Llanboidy

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** George Morgan, Carmarthen was the architect, commissioned by W.R.H. Powell of Maesgwynne, Llanboidy

**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as a good example of a later 19th century housing estate development

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is one of several late 19th century houses arranged around three sides of a central square, known as Picadilly Square, in the northern part of Llanboidy village. This house stands at the western end of the northwestern terraced row of four houses in the complex and is still occupied.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** This house and the rest of the terraced row within which it stands face southeastwards, towards the central square of the housing development, not towards the proposed turbine. Bradford House, to the southwest, would block views towards the turbine from this position.

**ID number:** 42 NO.2, PICADILLY SQUARE, LLANBOIDY HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 61414

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2158123286 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25633 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Part of a terraced row which forms part of the housing group known as Piccadilly Square, Llanboidy

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** George Morgan, Carmarthen was the architect, commissioned by W.R.H. Powell of Maesgwynne, Llanboidy

**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as a good example of a later 19th century housing estate development

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is one of several late 19th century houses arranged around three sides of a central square, known as Picadilly Square, in the northern part of Llanboidy village. This house stands within the northwestern terraced row of four houses in the complex and is still occupied.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** This house, and the rest of the terraced row within which it stands, face southeastwards, towards the central square of the housing development, not towards the proposed turbine. Bradford House, to the southwest, would block views towards the turbine from this position.



**ID number:** 43      NO.3, PICADILLY SQUARE, LLANBOIDY  
HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 61415

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2158523288 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25634 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Part of a terraced row which forms part of the housing group known as Piccadilly Square, Llanboidy

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** George Morgan, Carmarthen was the architect, commissioned by W.R.H. Powell of Maesgwynne, Llanboidy

**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as a good example of a later 19th century housing estate development

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is one of several late 19th century houses arranged around three sides of a central square, known as Picadilly Square, in the northern part of Llanboidy village. This house stands within the northwestern terraced row of four houses in the complex and is still occupied.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** This house and the rest of the terraced row within which it stands face southeastwards, towards the central square of the housing development, not towards the proposed turbine. Bradford House, to the southwest, would block views towards the turbine from this position.

**ID number:** 44      NO.4, PICADILLY SQUARE, LLANBOIDY  
HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 61416

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2159023291 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25635 **grade:** II

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Part of a terraced row which forms part of the housing group known as Piccadilly Square, Llanboidy

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** George Morgan, Carmarthen was the architect, commissioned by W.R.H. Powell of Maesgwynne, Llanboidy

**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as a good example of a later 19th century housing estate development

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is one of several late 19th century houses arranged around three sides of a central square, known as Picadilly Square, in the northern part of Llanboidy village. This house stands at the eastern end of the northwestern terraced row of four houses in the complex and is still occupied.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This house and the rest of the terraced row within which it stands face southeastwards, towards the central square of the housing development, not towards the proposed turbine. Bradford House, to the southwest, would block views towards the turbine from this position.

**ID number:** 45      LLWYNONN  
HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 61419

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2160123289 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25638 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** A semi-detached house which forms part of the housing group known as Piccadilly Square, Llanboidy

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** George Morgan, Carmarthen was the architect, commissioned by W.R.H. Powell of Maesgwynne, Llanboidy

**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as a good example of a later 19th century housing estate development

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is one of several late 19th century houses arranged around three sides of a central square, known as Picadilly Square, in the northern part of Llanboidy village. This house stands at the northeastern side of the square, being one in a semi-detached pair of houses, and is still occupied.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** This house and the attached house in the semi-detached pair faces southwestwards, towards the central square of the housing development. Neuadd Deg, a house standing to the southwest, would block views towards the turbine from this position.

**ID number:** 46      NEUADD DEG  
HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 61420

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2159523264 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25639 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** A house which forms part of the housing group known as Piccadilly Square, Llanboidy

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** George Morgan, Carmarthen was the architect, commissioned by W.R.H. Powell of Maesgwynne, Llanboidy

**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as a good example of a later 19th century housing estate development

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is one of several late 19th century houses arranged around three sides of a central square, known as Picadilly Square, in the northern part of Llanboidy village. This house stands at the southeastern side of the square, facing northwest, and is still occupied. The former carriage entry and service wing to the rear of the house have now been converted into a separate dwelling but are listed as part of Neuadd Deg.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine may be visible to the southwest from the side of this dwelling, but it would not be visible from the front. It would also not impact on key views of the property or impact on its setting within Piccadilly Square.

**ID number:** 47      ROW OF OUTHouses BEHIND NOS 1-4  
PICCADILLY SQUARE  
OUTBUILDING

**HER PRN:** 61426

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2157823293 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Unassigned

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25646 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with the dwellings in Piccadilly Square

**Evidential Value:** Standing structures

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purpose

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This row of outhouses are built into the bank to the rear of Nos. 1-4, Piccadilly Square, Llanboidy.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location as the houses of Piccadilly Square would block any views to the south-southwest.

**ID number:** 48      **DOLGARREG  
HOUSE**

**HER PRN:** 61427

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2160523282 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 25647 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** A semi-detached house which forms part of the housing group known as Piccadilly Square, Llanboidy

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** George Morgan, Carmarthen was the architect, commissioned by W.R.H. Powell of Maesgwynne, Llanboidy

**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as a good example of a later 19th century housing estate development

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is one of several late 19th century houses arranged around three sides of a central square, known as Picadilly Square, in the northern part of Llanboidy village. This house stands at the northeastern side of the square, being one in a semi-detached pair of houses, and is still occupied.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** This house and the attached house in the semi-detached pair faces southwestwards, towards the central square of the housing development. Neuadd Deg, a house standing to the southwest, would block views towards the turbine from this position.

**ID number:** 49 ALLT Y FRON  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 100029

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN20292182 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post-medieval cottage was built on a southwest-facing slope at the head of the Nant Colomendy valley. The cottage was abandoned by the late 19th century and its site is now hidden in woodland.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** There would be no view of the turbine from this deserted cottage site.

**ID number:** 50      BLAEN-DYFFRYN  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 103965

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN21942124      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>			

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small cottage was found at the head of a sheltered, wooded, minor stream valley. The valley runs to the northeast and is a tributary of the Gronw. The land remains wooded and the cottage has long been abandoned and fallen into ruin.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** It is unlikely that the turbine would be visible from this location due to rising ground to the northwest and the mature woodland which covers the site.



**ID number:** 51      MIDDLEWAY CORN MILL  
MILL RACE

**HER PRN:** 103973

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN22112301      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** Associated with Felin Ganol

**Evidential Value:** Denuded earthwork

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This mill leat drew water from the Afon Gronw to power the Middleways Corn Mill, also known as Felin Ganol, in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It ran for over 500 metres through pasture fields. It was disused by the mid-20th century and is now largely silted up and overgrown, but still partially recognisable in the landscape.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The turbine is not likely to be visible along much of the course of this disused leat, as trees, hedgerows and buildings would probably block views.

**ID number:** 52      CILANW  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2141022201 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Complex

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**Trysor Description:** **SAM number:**      **LB number:**      **grade:**  
The recent history of Cilanw Farm can be traced through historic mapping and other sources. It is not known when the holding was established, but by the early 19th century it was certainly one of the holdings of the Maesgwynne Estate, which dominated the local area.

The Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (Carmarthen sheet), surveyed in 1819 shows that the land around Cilanw farm was enclosed farmland. The farm is marked as 'Cellanw', with the farmyard in approximately the same position it is found today. The associated field system is not shown in detail.

The Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1833, based on the 1819 survey. The same picture is presented with regard to the position of the farmyard, although this map shows no details of the field system. This map again records the farm name as Cellanw.

The tithe map for Llangan parish, dating to 1843, shows that the field system of the holding was already in existence. This field system has survived virtually unchanged to the present day. The tithe map only depicts a single building at the eastern side of the farmyard area, fewer than are shown on the 1819 and 1833 Ordnance Survey maps and should not be considered to be an accurate depiction of the farm buildings.

The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the map and was prepared in 1839, lists the names of fields within the parish. It records that Cilanw Farm was a 92 acre holding occupied by one William John and owned by Walter Rice Howell Powell of Maesgwynne.

The 1889 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was identical to that shown on the 1843 tithe map. The farmyard complex, named as 'Cilanau', is shown in detail for the first time by this map. This shows the farmhouse in its present position, with a narrow, linear yard to its eastern side around which a number of small farm buildings were arranged. The 1907 edition of the 1:2500 map shows essentially the same layout of the field system and the farmyard, although the barn to the southwest of the farmhouse appears on this map for the first time. This is the first map to record the farm name as Cilanw.

During the 20th century the farmyard and far building complex developed considerably, with new, larger, agricultural sheds being constructed to the north of the house and original farmyard area. Cilanw is still a working farm.

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Working farmstead

<b>Historical Value:</b>	None
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None
<b>Setting:</b>	Cilanw farmstead is situated on the upper valley slope overlooking the Gronw valley to the northwest, with good views toward the north where the village of Llanboidy lies. Historically it has been associated with the Maesgwynne estate, Llanboidy, in common with most surrounding holdings and Llanboidy village itself. In that sense, Cilanw remains part of a landscape formerly dominated by the estate's management, which may explain why the farm has seen relatively little change since the mid-19th century.
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	Yes Very Low The turbine would stand on the farmstead and the access track and cable trench to connect to the National Grid would also be located on the holding.
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Low The turbine would be visible from some parts of the holding
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The turbine would stand in one of the fields on the farmstead and be visible from adjacent parts of the holding, causing a Low, indirect, visual impact. There would be little physical impact from the development, with the turbine base, access track and cable trench having a minimal impact on the post medieval field system within the holding. No historic field boundaries will suffer significant impact. One existing gateway may require widening and the cable trench can be moled beneath the single boundary bank which it needs to cross to connect the turbine to an existing electricity pole in an adjacent field.

**ID number:** 53 CILANW  
FIELD SYSTEM

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN2115322152 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Complex

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The 1819 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings show that the land of Cilanw Farm was already enclosed and divided into fields by that time. The first detailed map showing the field system at Cilanw is the tithe map for Llangan parish, dating to 1843. This shows that the field system at that time was almost identical to that seen at present. There has been no subdivision or amalgamation of field parcels between the mid-19th century and the early 21st century. The fields are now defined by low earthwork banks, less than 1 metre high, which are generally topped with mature, well-maintained hedgerows.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Field system on a working farmstead

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Cilanw farmstead is situated on the upper valley slope overlooking the Gronw valley to the northwest, with good views toward the north where the village of Llanboidy lies. Historically it has been associated with the Maesgwynne estate, Llanboidy, in common with most surrounding holdings and Llanboidy village itself. In that sense, Cilanw remains part of a landscape formerly dominated by the estate's management, which may explain why the farm has seen relatively little change since the mid-19th century.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
The turbine would stand within the field system and the access track and cable trench to connect to the National Grid would also be located on the holding.

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Low  
The turbine would be visible from some parts of the field system

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The turbine would stand within the field system and be visible from adjacent parts of the holding, causing a Low, indirect, visual impact. There would be little physical impact from the development, with the

turbine base, access track and cable trench having a minimal impact on the field system. No historic field boundaries will suffer significant impact. One existing gateway may require widening and the cable trench can be moled beneath the single boundary bank which it needs to cross to connect the turbine to an existing electricity pole in an adjacent field.

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

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CM014	Whitland Abbey	Abbey	SN207182					Excluded	Excluded
CM069	Inscribed Stone N of Parciau Farmhouse	Inscribed stone	SN177198					Excluded	Excluded
CM132	Crug Hywel Round Barrow	Round barrow	SN214265					Excluded	Excluded
CM133	Pant-Glas Round Barrow	Round barrow	SN214261	4km to the north-northeast 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 turbine would stand on lower ground and is unlikely to be highly visible from this barrow as a hedgerow at the field's southern edge would screen the view. The distance between the two locations and the relatively small size of the turbine also mean that the turbine would only cause a Very Low visual impact at most if it was visible.	Very Low	None
CM134	Two Round Barrows near Crossroads N of Eglwsfair-a-Churig Church	Round barrow	SN201269	4.75km to the north-northwest 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 Tigan. The land was enclosed and turned into productive farmland in post medieval times and the barrows are now located within pasture fields. The northeastern side of the northern barrow has been truncated by the construction of a post-medieval country road.	The turbine is unlikely to be visible from the northern barrow as a hedgerow at the field's southern edge would block the view. The southern barrow would have a clear view, but the distance between the two locations and the relatively small size of the turbine mean that it would only cause a Very Low visual impact.	Very Low	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CM187	Lan Round Barrows	Round barrow	SN207246	2.6km to the north of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This group of six 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.	It is possible that the proposed turbine would be visible from the five southernmost of these barrows, although hedgerows to their south may partially screen views. The turbine would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact with no impact on the setting of the group or the relationships between the barrows.	Very Low	None
CM214	Pen-Gaer Promontory Fort	Promontory Fort - inland	SN182241					Excluded	Excluded
CM264	Llangan Church Cropmark Enclosure	Enclosure	SN177186					Excluded	Excluded
CM279	Roman Road 250m NE of Pwll-y-Hwyaid	Road	SN201172					Excluded	Excluded
PE148	St Canna's Chair	Inscribed stone	SN177187					Excluded	Excluded



## **Appendix D: Listed Buildings within 2km to 5km**

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of indirect, visual impact	Level of Impact on Setting
9392	Remains of Whitland Abbey including garden walls to S	220791	218180	II					Excluded	Excluded
9726	Nantyregrlwys	224391	222036	II					Excluded	Excluded
16592	Glyn Taf	217208	225113	II					Excluded	Excluded
22502	Calfaria Baptist Chapel	216512	223388	II					Excluded	Excluded
24442	Rhydyceisiaid Independent Chapel with vestry and attached railings.	224318	220990	II	3.45km to the west-northwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	Rhydyceisiad chapel is set on the valley slope to the eastern side of the Afon Fenni, at an altitude of about 90m. It stands set back from a minor country road, within a small, sloping burial ground. The vestry stands in front the chapel at the roadside.	Mature woodland to the west seems likely to block views of the turbine from this location. The turbine would not impact on views of the chapel or on its setting.	None	None
25469	Ty-isaf	222717	224924	II					Excluded	Excluded
25622	Penrallt (old farmhouse)	217662	223769	II					Excluded	Excluded
25626	Maencoch	224041	222995	II					Excluded	Excluded
25636	Blaenweneirch	219965	220342	II					Excluded	Excluded
25640	Cilgynydd	218454	223516	II					Excluded	Excluded
25641	Outbuilding behind Cilgynydd	218465	223523	II					Excluded	Excluded
25642	Lofted cartshed at Cilgynydd	218431	223539	II					Excluded	Excluded
25643	Cowhouse at Cilgynydd	218461	223556	II					Excluded	Excluded
25645	Outbuilding at Nantyregrlwys	224435	222072	II					Excluded	Excluded
25648	Outbuilding at N end of yard at Cilgynydd	218453	223572	II					Excluded	Excluded
25649	The Rest	218678	222323	II	2.35km to the west of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This post medieval farmhouse stands to the east of a country road, and at the southern end of the large collection of farm buildings with which it is associated. The house is in an elevated position, overlooking lower ground to the south, with excellent views in that direction.	Modern agricultural sheds to the east of the house would block any view of the turbine from the house. The development would not affect the setting of the building or views of it.	None	None
82347	Lan	216843	220428	II					Excluded	Excluded
82459	Pont Cwm-miles	216370	222311	II					Excluded	Excluded
84405	Lan Farmhouse	219219	225986	II					Excluded	Excluded