

# Gelli Uchaf, Ponterwyd, Ceredigion Historic Environment Assessment



Report by: Trysor

**For:** Roger Parry & Partners

January 2016



# Gelli Uchaf, Ponterwyd, Ceredigion Historic Environment Assessment

By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA  
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2016/500

For: Roger Parry & Partners

January 2016

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



*Cover photograph: From the approximate location of the turbine, looking east northeast into the valley.*

# Gelli Uchaf, Ponterwyd, Ceredigion Historic Environment Assessment

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2016/500

DYDDIAD 21<sup>ain</sup> Ionawr 2016

DATE 21<sup>st</sup> January 2016

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

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

**JENNY HALL MCIFA**

*Jenny Hall*

**PAUL SAMBROOK MCIFA**

*Paul Sambrook*

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

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

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

*Tyllwyd  
Eglwyswrw  
Crymych  
Pembrokeshire  
SA41 3TD  
01239 891470*

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

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

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

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



## Contents

1. Summary	1
2. Copyright	2
3. Introduction	2
4. The Proposed Development	2
5. Methodology	4
6. The Development Site	5
7. Archaeological Overview	8
8. Historical Overview	11
9. Impact Assessment	13
10. Historic Landscape Aspects Relating to Proposed Turbine	23
11. Conclusion	30
12. Reporting	31
13. References	31
14. Reliability and Limitations of Sources	33
Appendix A: Specification for historic environment assessment	41
Appendix B: Site Gazetteer within 2km	47
Appendix C: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 2 to 5km	103
Appendix D: Listed Buildings within 2km to 5km	105
Appendix E: Plan from Client	107

## **1. Summary**

1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed wind turbine on land north of the A44, near Gelli Uchaf, Ponterwyd, Ceredigion.

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 assessment has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SN7775482149, 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 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the revised 2km radius assessment area. There would be no direct impacts on these. There would be a Low indirect, visual impact and Low impact on Setting on the earthwork at Llys Arthur (ID number 1) and a Very Low indirect visual impact but no impact on setting on the Castell Lead Mine (ID number 2).

1.3.2 There are two Listed Buildings within the 2km radius assessment area, which would experience some impact from the development, both are 19<sup>th</sup> century milestones. There would be no direct impacts on these. Both would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact with no impact on setting.

1.3.3 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens in the 2km assessment area.

1.3.4 One non-statutory historic asset within a 2km radius would experience a Very High, direct, impact. This is a modern post and wire sheepfold which will be removed to make way for an access track. It is not of historic significance and has been recorded by the assessment.

1.3.5 One historic asset would experience a Moderate, indirect, visual impact from the turbine and a low impact on setting.

1.3.6 Two historic assets would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact with a Very Low impact on setting. Six would experience a Low indirect visual impact, with no impact on setting.

1.3.7 Thirteen historic assets would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact with no impact on setting.

- 1.4 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area between 2km and 5km in radius, focused on SN7775482149, the location of the proposed turbine, was assessed.

1.4.1 Only one Scheduled Ancient Monument of the 19 in this area would experience any impact from the development. This is the Bryn Rhosau Round Barrows (CD097), which would experience a Very Low indirect visual impact but no impact on setting.

1.4.2 There are 15 Listed Buildings within a 2km to 5km radius area. There would be no impact on them or their settings.

1.4.3 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens in the 2km to 5km assessment area.

- 1.5 There are no conservation areas within 5km of the proposed turbine.
- 1.6 There is no evidence to suggest that any buried archaeological features exist at the proposed turbine site.
- 1.7 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in relation to the construction of the proposed wind turbine.

## **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 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed turbine on land north of the A44, near Gelli Uchaf, Ponterwyd, Ceredigion.
- 3.2 This specification has been guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014) as well as a site visit on 19<sup>th</sup> January 2016. The specification, see Appendix A, was approved by the Planning Archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

## **4. The proposed development**

- 4.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 30.5 metres, and 48.01 metres to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN7775482149 530 metres to the northeast of Dyffryn Castell, Ponterwyd, see Figure 1.

- 4.2 A foundation hole, less than 10 metres by 10 metres in plan will be excavated down into the natural subsoil/bedrock for the turbine base.
- 4.3 A new access track from the main road, the A44, will be created, running a distance of approximately 450 metres.
- 4.4 The connection to the National Grid is not known and not part of this planning application.

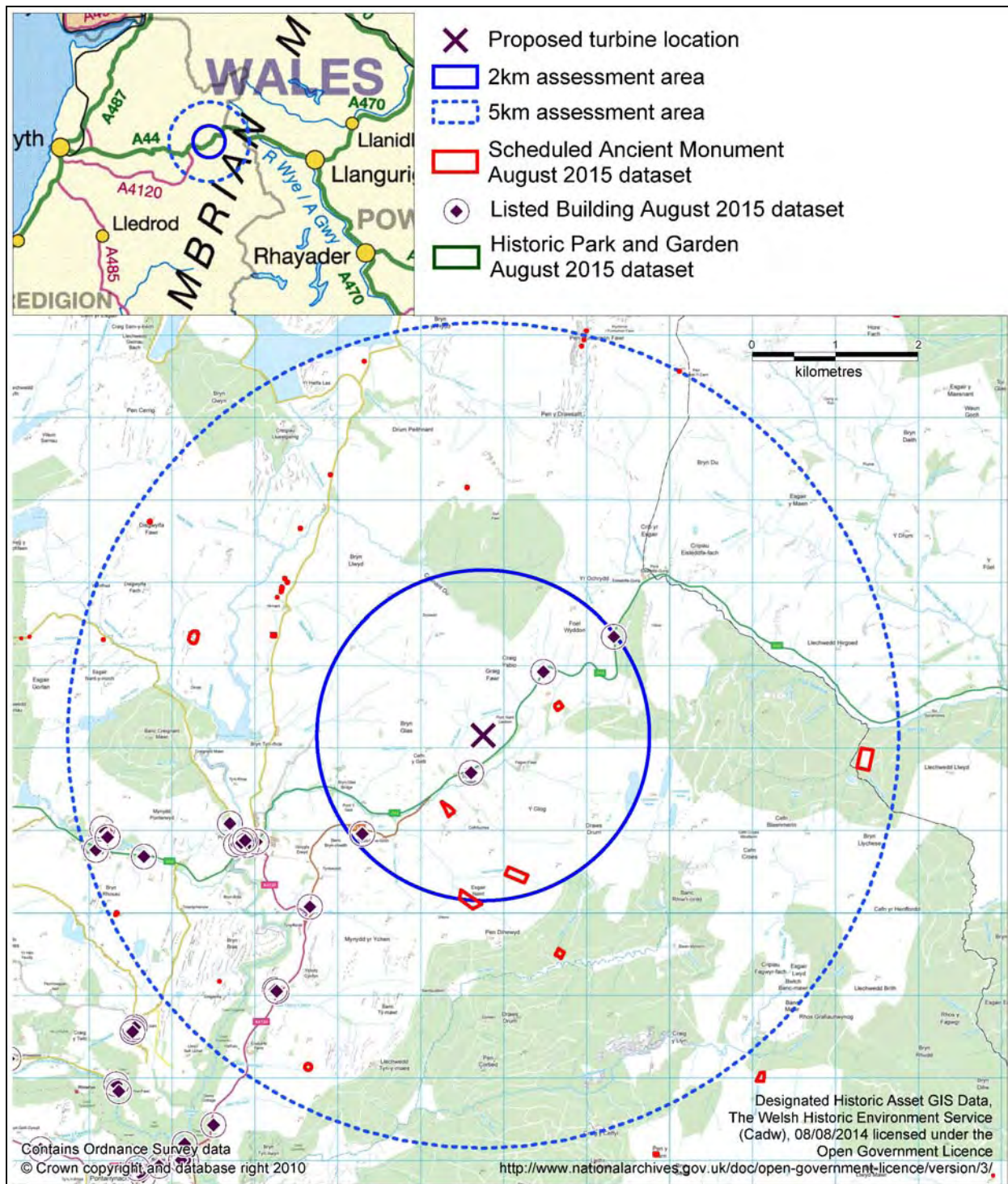


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius, and the 2 to 5km radius assessment areas.

## **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SN7775482149, the proposed turbine site, was chosen for the initial assessment of all recorded historic assets. Historic assets were excluded from further assessment where there was no intervisibility between the turbine blade tip and the historic asset and where there could be 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 assessment.
- 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 Llanbadarn parish tithe map of 1846 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1843.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on January 19th, 2016. 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 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the assessment as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection. The aerial photographs now available online from the Welsh Government Aerial Photography Unit were also used, including photographs from 1948.
- 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 assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment 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 assessment 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value<sup>1</sup>, as well as Evidential

---

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

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 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 Sites of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but in a very poor condition/destroyed, were not assessed further unless there would be a direct impact on them.
- 5.12 A further area of between 2 to 5 km radius, centred on SN7775482149, was used to assess the impact on designated sites. This area was revised to exclude from further assessment those historic assets which would not be intervisible with the turbine, and on which there could be no impact on setting.
- 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**

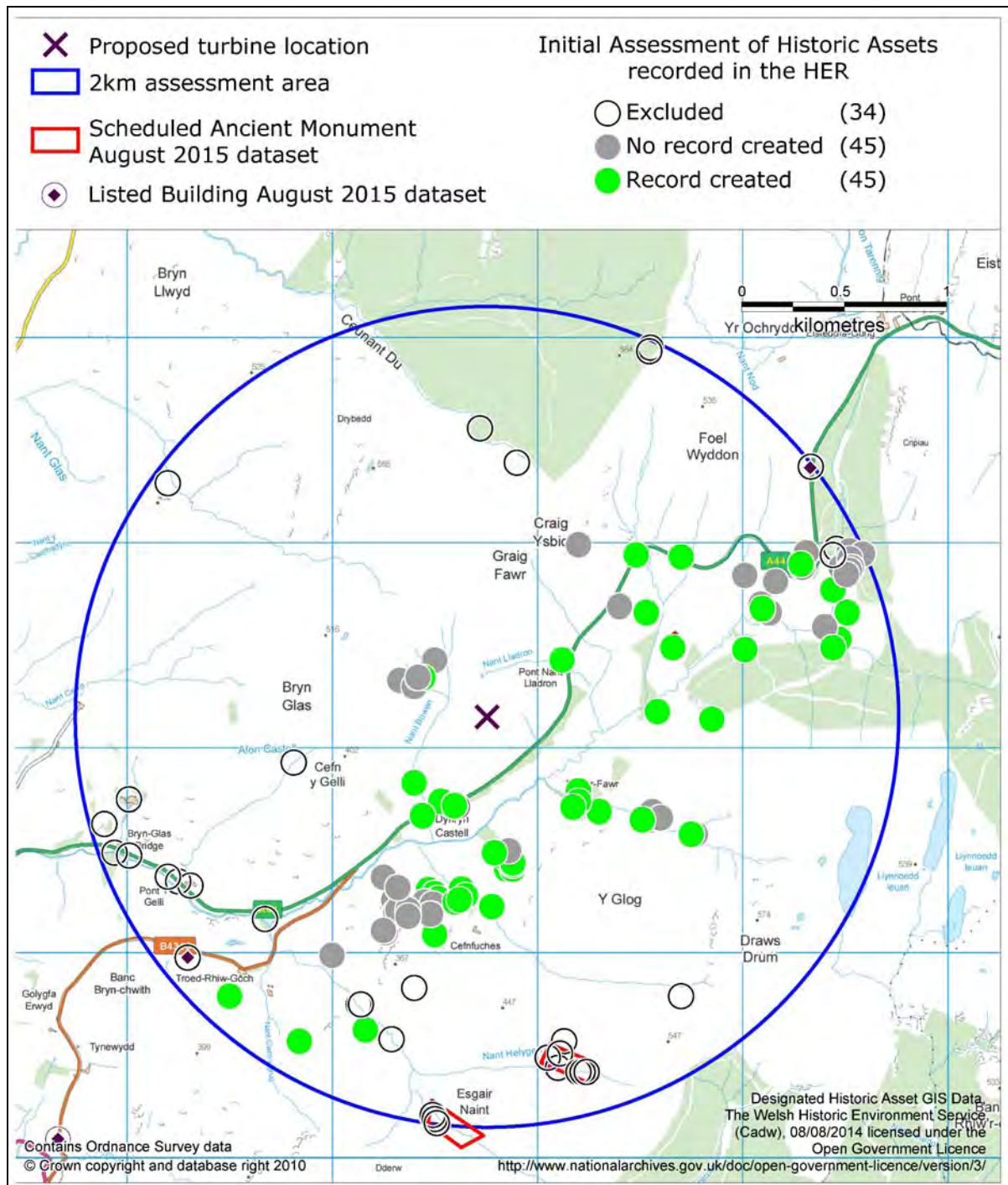
- 6.1 The development site is situated within a field parcel characterised by rough pasture at about 357 metres above sea level, on a low hill to the northern side of the Castell valley in northeastern Ceredigion. The development site is on a flat-topped hill, close to the foot of the southern side of the Pumlumon upland block. To the north of the site, the valley slope rises steeply to over 500 metres on Graig Fawr, a foothill of Pumlumon. The hill on which the turbine would stand is detached from the valley slope due to erosion caused by two tributary streams of the Castell, Nant Bowen, which flows to the southwest and Nant Lladron, which flows to the east. These streams have carved curving valleys which define the northern side of the hill. To the south the land falls away more gradually towards the floor of the Castell valley. The southern edge of the hill is defined by the line of the A44 road, which was originally built as a turnpike road between Aberystwyth and Llangurig in 1812.

---

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



6.2 The proposed development site is underlain by Silurian mudstones of the Cwmere Formation. These were laid down in a deep sea environment between 428 and 444 million years ago.



*Figure 2: Sites excluded from further assessment as no intervisibility shown on the ZTVs generated by Trysor, and no possible impact on setting.*



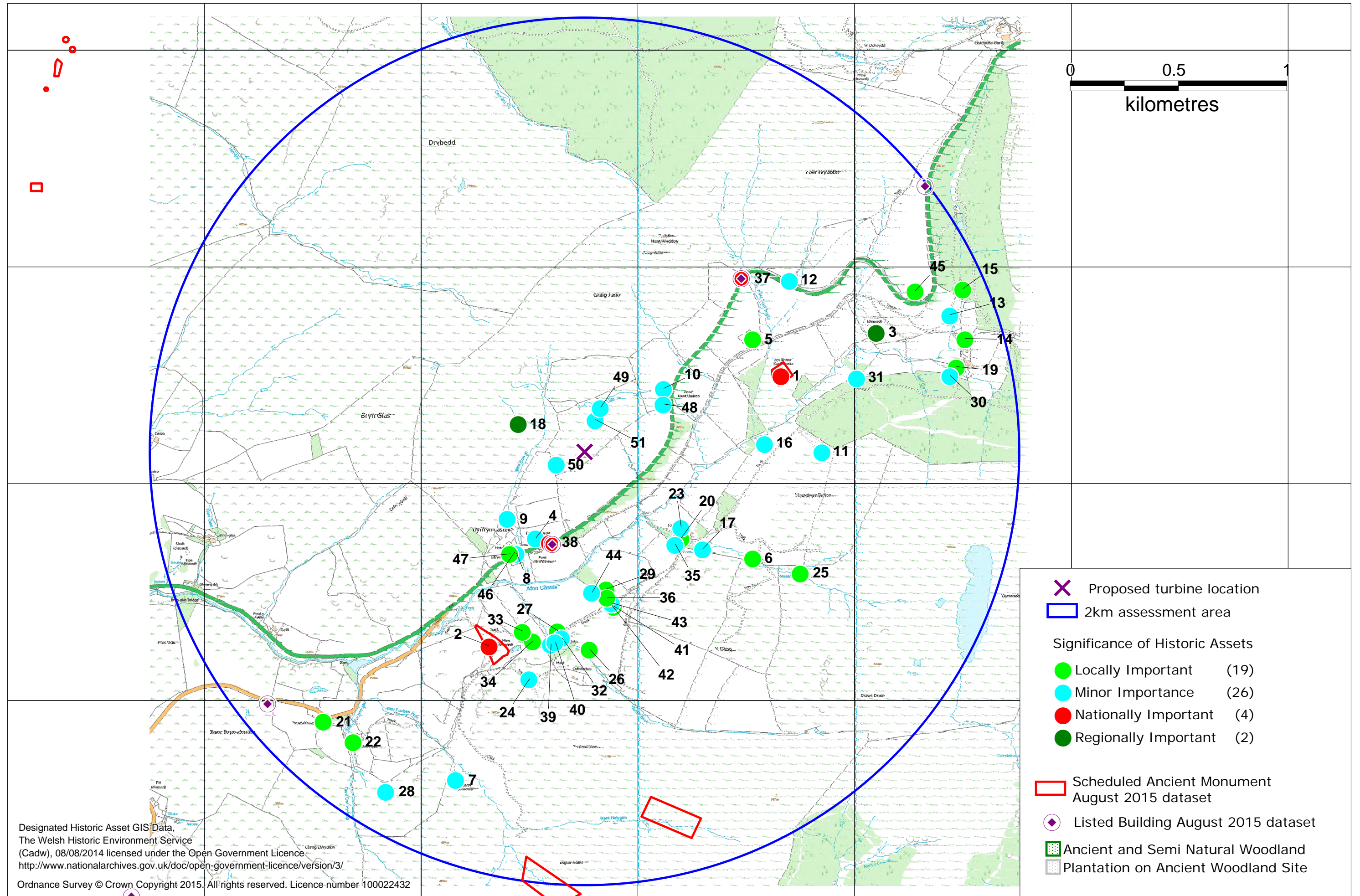


Figure 3: The 2km assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

## **7. Archaeological Overview**

### **7.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC).**

7.1.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period which would be affected by the proposed development recorded in the HER within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site, or within the 2km to 5km radius assessment area for statutorily protected sites.

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

7.2.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age periods which would be affected by the proposed development recorded within the 2km radius assessment area. Bronze Age cairns and barrows are commonly encountered in the Ceredigion uplands, but they appear to be absent from the hills along the northern and southern side of the Castell valley, although good examples are found further north on the main Pumlumon bloc and further south above the upper Ystwyth valley.

7.2.2 A single scheduled Bronze Age site within the 2km to 5km radius assessment area for statutorily protected sites may experience some visual impact from the proposed turbine. These are the Bryn Rhosau Round Barrows (CD097), which include two barrows on a hilltop to the south of Llywernog, 4.9km to the southwest of the proposed turbine.

### **7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).**

7.3.1 There are no records of Later Bronze Age or Iron Age activity which would be affected by the proposed development within the 2km assessment area, or within the 2km to 5km radius assessment area for statutorily protected sites.

### **7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).**

7.4.1 There are no confirmed records associated with the Roman period which would be affected by the proposed development recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site, or within the 2km to 5km radius assessment area for statutorily protected sites.

7.4.2 One potential Roman military site is found within the 2km radius assessment area. This is the rectilinear earthwork at Llys Arthur (ID number 1; CD023), on the floor of the Castell valley. It is currently scheduled as a Medieval Moated Homestead, but there is no archaeological evidence to explain the date or function of the monument. It measures c.60 metres x 40 metres and has rounded corners. It may represent a small Roman fortlet positioned to control the pass between the Castell and Tarenig valleys, matching a small fort at Cae Gaer (MG057), 3.5km to the east-southeast on the Powys side of the county boundary.

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

7.5.1 There are no records associated with the Early Medieval period which would be affected by the proposed development within the revised 2km radius assessment area, or within the 2km to 5km radius assessment area for statutorily protected sites.

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

7.6.1 There is only one record in the HER which relates to the Medieval period within the revised 2km assessment area. This is the scheduled earthwork enclosure at Llys Arthur (ID number 1; CD023), which is mentioned in 7.4 above. The date and function of this site is not proven, however, and no detail of any sort is known about the archaeology of the site, apart from the surface remains of the rectilinear earthwork, which has scant evidence of a surrounding ditch or internal buildings. Future work will be required before the true date and purpose of the monument are confirmed. A recent soil survey (Haylock, 2013) appears to show that there is a concentration of heavy metals in the soil within the enclosure, but the significance of this finding is not clear.

7.6.2 There are no records of sites dating to the Medieval period which would be affected by the proposed development within the 2km to 5km radius assessment area for statutorily protected sites.

## **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 represent the industrial, agricultural and social change which has affected the district during the past 200 years.

7.7.2 Many of the post-medieval records relate to the settlement history of the Castell valley and its adjacent hills. They include farmsteads and cottages of later post-medieval date, some of which remain in occupation to the present day. There are also deserted settlement sites, especially on the higher ground overlooking the Castell valley, which are of early post-medieval date, with possible medieval origins. These include several "llest" sites. These are shepherding cottages which generally date to the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and became abandoned by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The antiquarian and cartographer Lewis Morris, acting as Deputy Steward of the Manor of Perfedd drew map of the area to the north of the Castell, showing their locations of the "llestau" and giving their names. He also described their function, as permanently occupied shepherding stations, but noted that their origins lay in a time before the memory of living men (in 1744) when they were only occupied during the summer months. This suggests that they may have originally served as the "hafodydd" or summer-houses which were so important to

medieval Welsh society, upland settlements where herdsmen took their stock to graze the mountain pastures between May and October (Fychan, 1966).

7.7.3 There are a significant number of post-medieval lead mining features within a 2km radius of the proposed development. Many of these are minor workings, but they include the sites of two relatively large 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century mine complexes at Esgairlle and Castell (West Esgairlle) (ID numbers 3 & 2). Esgairlle Mine is now represented only by its much denuded spoil tips, with all its principal buildings and structures lost. Castell still possesses a ruined crusher house, which stands in the scheduled core of the mine site (CD153). The mine office and a wheelpit (ID numbers 29 & 36) also still stand 500 metres to the east of the main mine site.

7.7.4 Within a 2km to 5km radius there are 15 listed buildings and structures of Post Medieval or Modern date. None of would be affected by the proposed turbine as they are concentrated on the valleys of the wider district and intervening hills would block any views towards the turbine.

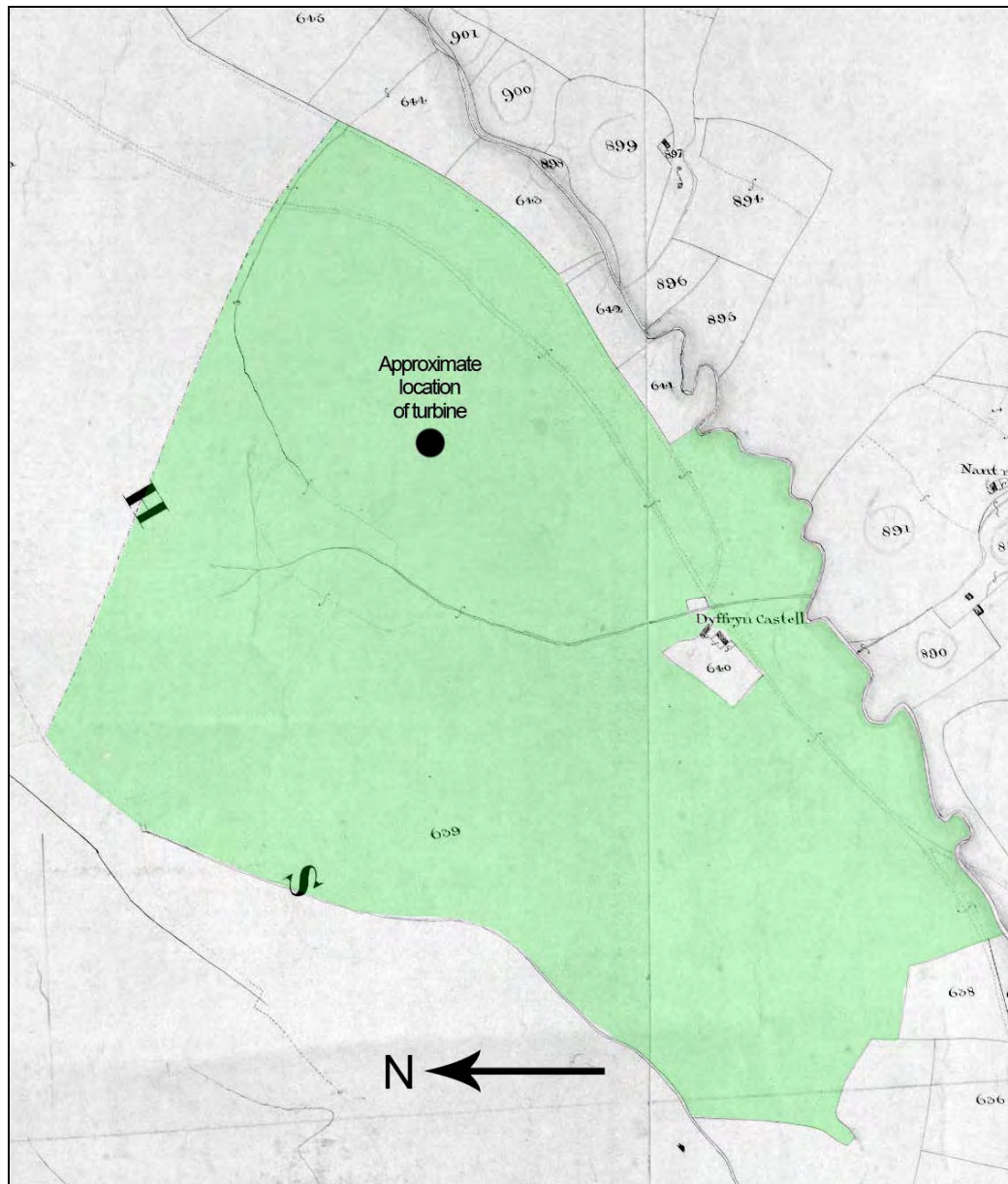
## **8. Historical overview**

The recent history of the land at the proposed turbine site can be traced through historic mapping.

### **8.1 Map evidence**

- 8.1.1 The Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (Newcastle in Emlyn sheet), surveyed in 1833, was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries but does differentiate between enclosed land, unenclosed land and woodland. This map shows that the land where the proposed wind turbine would stand was still an unenclosed area to the north of the Aberystwyth to Llangurig turnpike road, part of the extensive Pumlumon upland bloc. At this time there was little settlement along the northern side of the upper Castell valley, with the Dyffryn Castell inn present alongside the turnpike road and a small cottage at Gelli Uchaf also possibly shown. This cottage may correspond with the position of the now lost *Llest Troed Nant Wyddon*, mapped in this area by Lewis Morris in 1744. The area to the south of the turnpike road was mapped in 1820 and does not show any other settlement between Dyffryn Castell and Cwm Ergyr.
- 8.1.2 The Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series maps for the area in 1834 and 1837 (Sheet 57 covers the area south of the turbine, Sheet 59 covers the area to the north). These are based on the 1820 and 1833 surveys and show a similar picture with regard to land use. These maps do not seem to show the settlements at Dyffryn Castell or Gelli Uchaf (ID numbers 47 & 5) but do show farms such as Cwm Ergyr and Fagwr Fawr (ID numbers 19 & 20) as well as the Lllys Arthur earthwork (ID number 1).
- 8.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the tithe map for the Cwmrheidol hamlet of the extensive Llanbadarn parish, dating to 1846. This shows that the area around the proposed turbine site had been enclosed in association with Dyffryn Castell Inn. It formed a large parcel of unimproved pasture, parcel number 639 in the tithe apportionment, which was 189 acres in extent. The tithe apportionment also records that Dyffryn Castell was at that time a 322 acre holding, owned by William Edward Powell of Nanteos (1788-1854) and that the tenant was one William Davies.





*Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, parcel number 639, as shown on the Llanbadarn Fawr parish tithe map of 1846.*

8.1.4 Successive Ordnance Survey maps from the 1887 1:2500 scale First Edition map until 1:10560 scale map of 1964 show that the land parcel remained undivided for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 1981 1:10000 scale map is the first to show that the parcel had been subdivided into several fields, each defined by post and wire fencing. This remains the case to the present day although most of the land here has now been improved. The field within which the turbine would stand remains unimproved pasture however and evidence of post-medieval turf-cutting (ID number 51) can still be seen on the land surface near the turbine site.

## **9. Impact Assessment**

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the under 2km radius area yielded 128 records for historic assets.
- 9.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 19<sup>th</sup> January 2016. The field was rough pasture at the time and the surface of the field was not 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 partially cloudy day, but with good visibility.
- 9.3 Of the initial 128 historic assets recorded in the HER for the 2 kilometre assessment area, 34 were excluded as there was no intervisibility, and no possible impact on setting, see Figure 2. A further 49 records were removed from the dataset; 4 as their NGR was wrong and the site either lay within an excluded area or actually outside the 2km assessment area, 3 as they were based on documentary records only and a physical location is not known, 3 as they were duplicate records, 39 as they were parts of deserted rural settlements or metal mines and there was no need to assess each individual record on this occasion just the overall record.
- 9.4 Six new records for historic assets were created in the project database by Trysor. Three were for historic assets recorded in the National Monuments Record (ID numbers 47, 50 & 51). The other three were for historic assets recorded by Trysor during the site visit and from existing knowledge of the area. These were a mine barracks (ID number 46), an ore prospecting trench (ID number 49) and a modern post and wire sheep fold (ID number 48).
- 9.5 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 2km radius assessment area contained 51 records for historic assets.
- 9.6 The significance of the historic assets represented by these records was assessed and graded in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown).
- 9.7 Within the 51 records there were two Scheduled Ancient Monuments and two Listed Buildings. There are no registered Historic Parks and Gardens.
- 9.8 Historic assets that were graded as being of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but very damaged or destroyed, were not further assessed unless there would be a direct, physical impact, see Table 1 and Appendix B and Figure 3.



<b>ID number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
4	DYFFRYN CASTELL	COTTAGE
7	NANT FUCHES WEN	QUARRY
8	PONT NANT-BOWEN	BRIDGE
9	DYFFRYN CASTELL	QUARRY
10	PONT NANT-LLADRON	BRIDGE
11	DYFFRYN CASTELL	QUARRY
12	NANT COCH MAWR	QUARRY
13	CWMERGYR	QUARRY
16	NANT LLADRON	LEAD MINE
17	NANT RHYS	METAL MINE
23	LLUEST YR OCHR; Y GLOG	TRACKWAY
24	FUCHES WEN	TRACKWAY
28	FUCHESGAU	MINING FEATURE
30	CWMERGYR	SHEEP DIP
31	TY'N OCHR	COTTAGE
32	NANT MEIRCH	POTATO CLAMP
35	GLANYRAFON	COTTAGE
39	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU; CRIPAU BACH	LEVEL
40	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU; CRIPAU BACH	LEVEL
42	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU; CRIPAU BACH	MINE BUILDING
43	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU; CRIPAU BACH	SPOIL HEAP
44	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU; CRIPAU BACH	MINE BUILDING

*Table 1: Sites assessed as of Minor Importance or Locally Important but in poor condition or destroyed. These were not further assessed.*

9.9 The Direct and Indirect impact on the remaining historic assets 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. These impacts are further discussed in Section 10.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
48	GELLI UCHAF	SHEEP FOLD	Very High	None	None
18	LLUEST NANT GRAENOG	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	None	Moderate	Low
1	LLYS ARTHUR	MOATED HOMESTEAD?	None	Low	Low
46	DYFFRYN CASTELL	MINE BARRACKS	None	Low	Very Low
47	DYFFRYN CASTELL	INN	None	Low	Very Low
6	NANT RHYS; LLUEST YR OCHR	LONG HUT	None	Low	None
20	FAGWR FAWR	FARMSTEAD	None	Low	None
29	TY WIL	OFFICE	None	Low	None
36	CASTELL MINE	WHEEL PIT	None	Low	None
41	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU; C RIPAU BACH	SHAFT	None	Low	None
51	NANT LLADRON	PEAT CUTTING AREA	None	Low	None
2	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU; C RIPAU BACH	ZINC MINE, LEAD MINE, COPPER MINE	None	Very Low	None
3	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	ZINC MINE, LEAD MINE	None	Very Low	None
14	CWMERGYR	CHAPEL	None	Very Low	None
19	CWMERGYR	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
21	TROEDRHIWGOCH	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
22	FUCHESGAU	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
25	NANT RHYS	LONG HUT	None	Very Low	None
26	NANT MEIRCH	COTTAGE	None	Very Low	None
27	TY'N Y CWM	BUILDING	None	Very Low	None
33	TYNEWYDD	COTTAGE	None	Very Low	None
34	TY'N Y CWM	COTTAGE	None	Very Low	None
37	MILESTONE ON A44 NE OF DYFFRYN CASTELL	MILESTONE	None	Very Low	None
38	MILESTONE ON A44	MILESTONE	None	Very Low	None
45	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	MINING FEATURE	None	Very Low	None
49	NANT LLADRON	PROSPECTING TRENCH	None	Very Low	None

<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Level of Direct Impact</b>	<b>Level of Indirect Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>
50	DYFFRYN CASTELL	CLEARANCE CAIRN	None	Very Low	None
5	GELLI-UCHAF	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None
15	OLD ESGAIRLLE MINE	ZINC MINE, LEAD MINE	None	None	None

*Table 2: Impact on historic assets in the 2km assessment area around the proposed turbine site*

- 9.10 The Cadw datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another 19 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 15 Listed Buildings. The full results of the assessment of these are found in Appendices C and D, figures 6 and 7, and discussed in Section 10.
- 9.11 There are no registered Historic Parks and Garden within the 2m to 5km radius area.

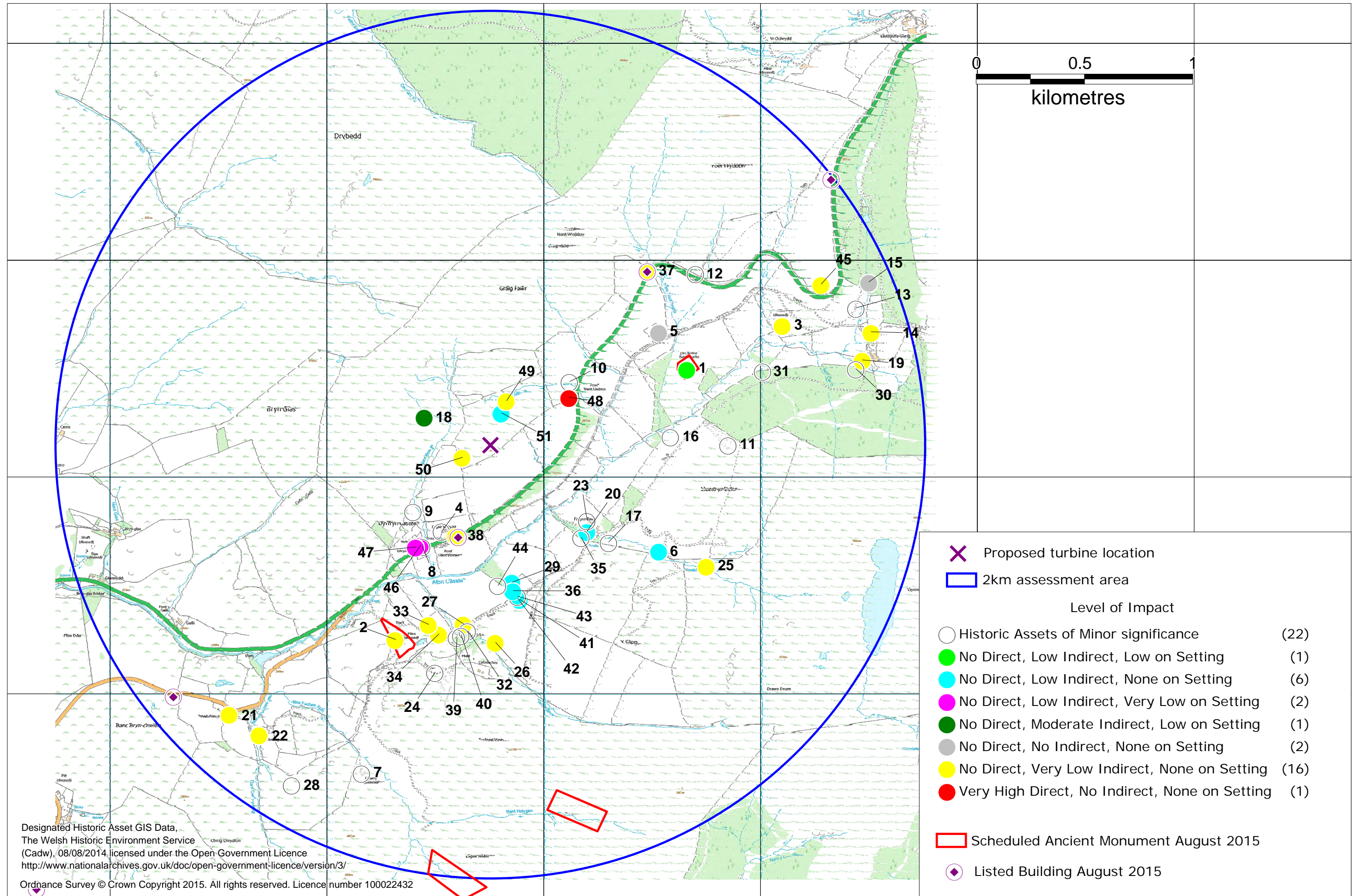


Figure 5: The 2km assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets, labelled with Project ID number



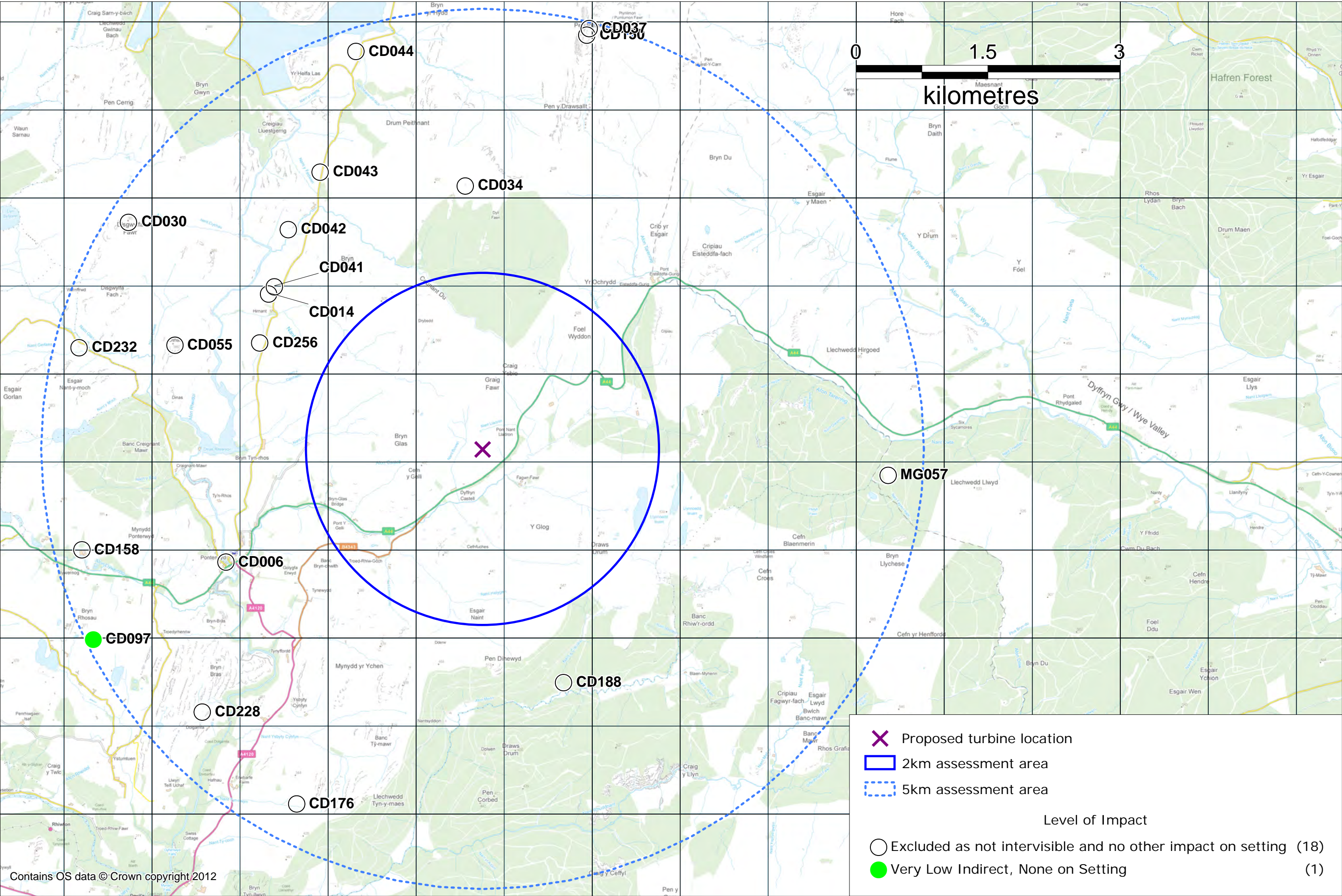


Figure 6: The 5km assessment area showing the impact on the Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with Scheduled Ancient Monument Number



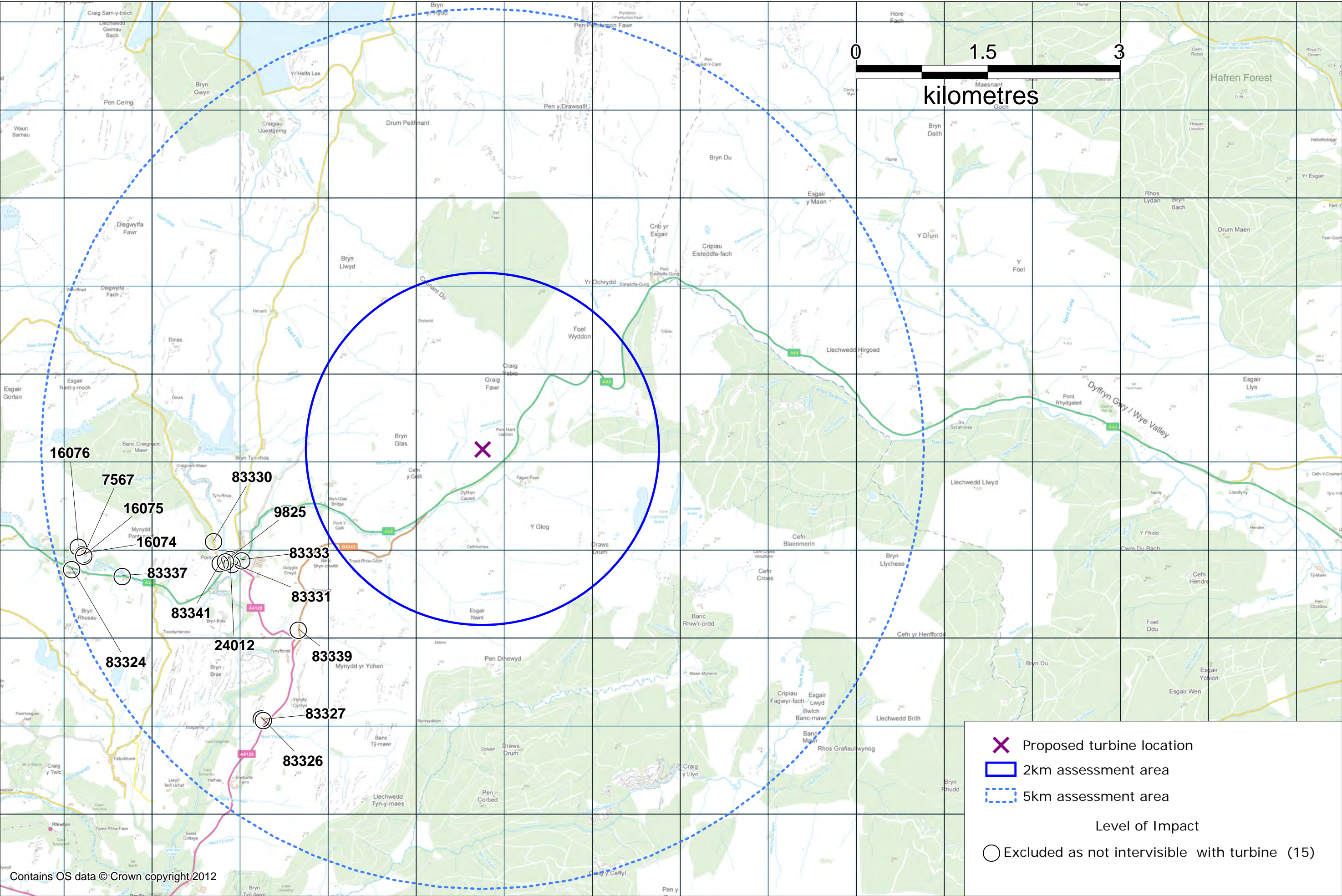


Figure 7: The 5km assessment area showing the impact on the Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building Number



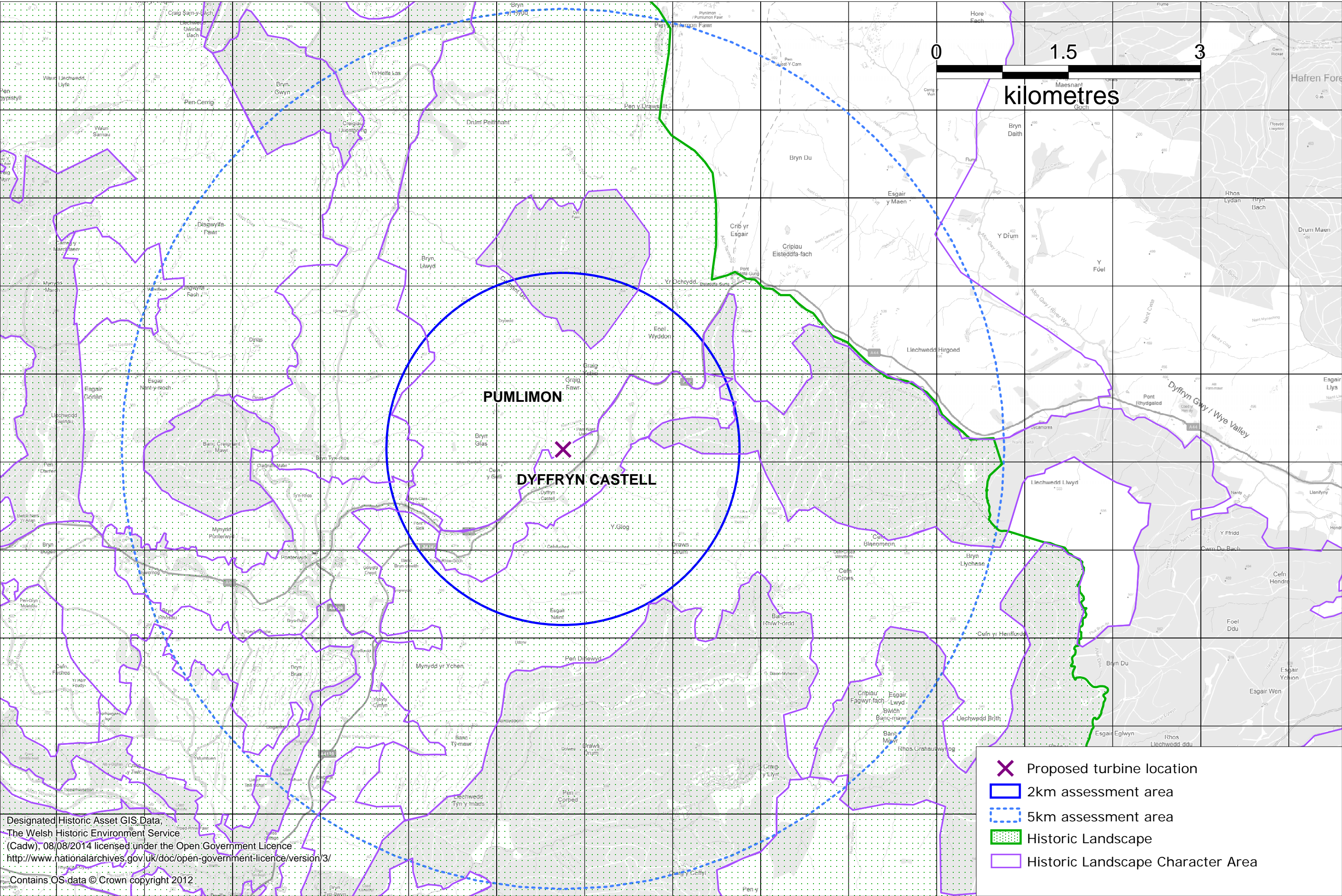


Figure 8: The 5km assessment area showing the "Upland Ceredigion" Historic Landscape and the character areas created by Dyfed Archaeological Trust



21



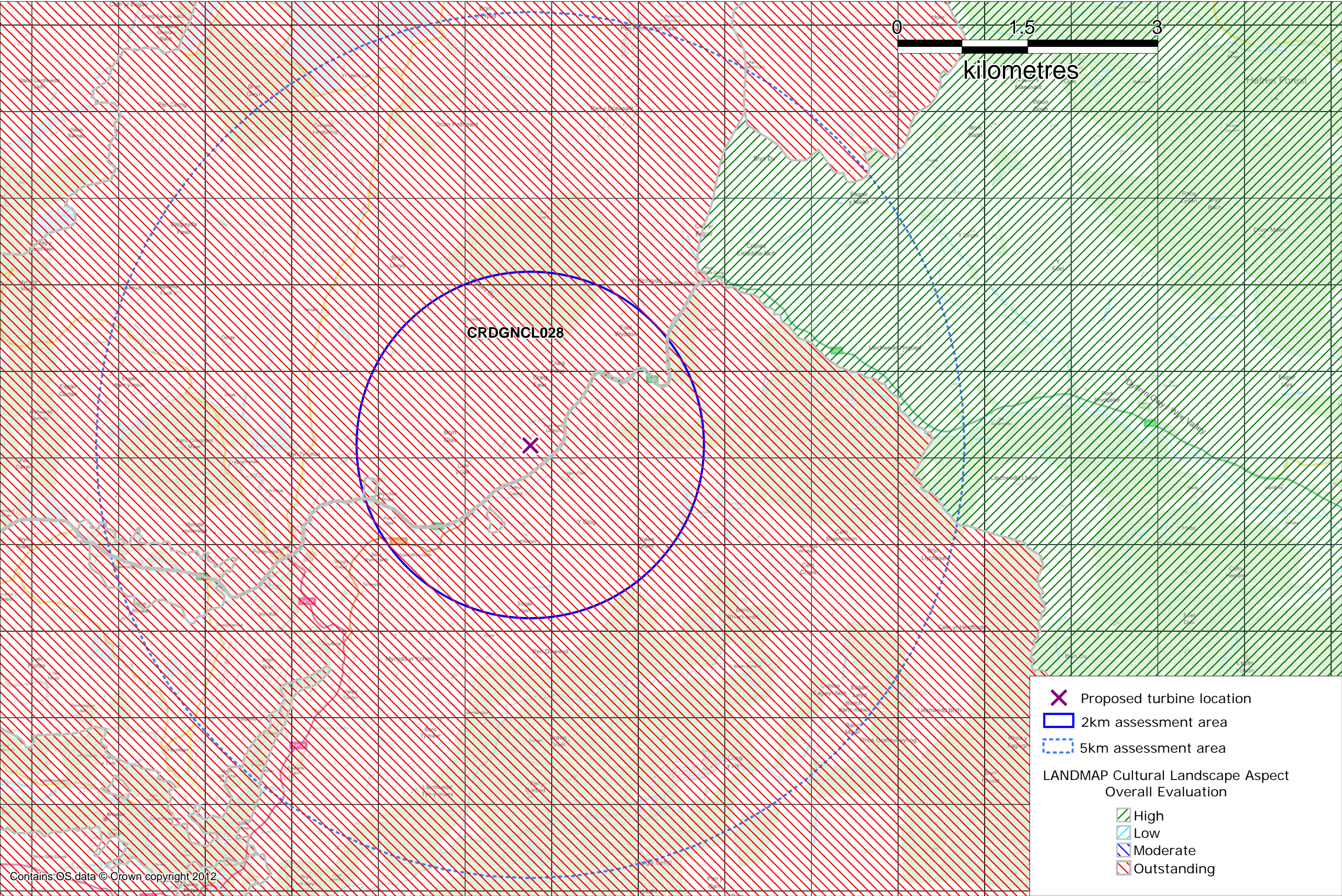


Figure 10: The 5km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number



## 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 two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km assessment area, one of which is a small part of a larger mining complex. There are no direct or physical impacts on any of these monuments. There would be a Low Indirect, visual impact and Low impact on the setting of the Llys Arthur (ID number 1, SAM CD023), an undated earthwork on the valley floor of Dyffryn Castell. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on the remains of Castell metal mine (ID number 2, SAM CD153) but no impact on their setting. For further details see table 3, figures 3 & 5 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	CD023	LLYS ARTHUR	MOATED HOMESTEAD?	None	Low	Low
2	CD153	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU; CRIPAU BACH	ZINC MINE, LEAD MINE, COPPER MINE	None	Very Low	None

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

10.2.3 There are nineteen Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2km to 5km area. There would be a Very Low indirect impact on one of these Scheduled Ancient Monuments but no impact on its setting, see Table 4, Figure 6 and Appendix C.

SAM Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD097	Bryn Rhosau Round Barrows	Round barrow	SN733899	Very Low	None
CD006	Hen Bont, Pont-Erwyd	Bridge	SN748808	Excluded	Excluded
CD014	Stone Circle and Round Cairns, Hirnant	Stone circle	SN753839	Excluded	Excluded
CD030	Disgwylfa Fawr Round Barrow	Round barrow	SN737847	Excluded	Excluded

<b>SAM Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Level of Indirect Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>
CD034	Y Garn, 2400m NNW of Eisteddfa-Gurig	Round cairn	SN775851	Excluded	Excluded
CD037	Central Cairn on Pen Plynlimon-Fawr	Round cairn	SN789869	Excluded	Excluded
CD041	Y Garnedd, Hirnant	Round barrow	SN753840	Excluded	Excluded
CD042	Cairn Circle 400m SW of Lle'r Neuaddau	Cairn circle	SN755846	Excluded	Excluded
CD043	Cairn 400m N of Lle'r Neuaddau	Round cairn	SN759853	Excluded	Excluded
CD044	Round Barrow 290m SSW of Nant-y-Moch	Round cairn	SN763866	Excluded	Excluded
CD055	Dinas SW of Aber-Peithnant	Hillfort	SN742833	Excluded	Excluded
CD150	Southernmost Cairn on Pen Plynlimon-Fawr	Round cairn	SN789868	Excluded	Excluded
CD158	Llywernog Lead and Silver Mine	Silver mine	SN732810	Excluded	Excluded
CD176	Banc Erw Barfe Deserted Rural Settlement	Rectangular hut	SN756781	Excluded	Excluded
CD188	Lliest Nantycreuau Deserted Rural Settlement	Rectangular hut	SN786795	Excluded	Excluded
CD228	Cairn Circle 200m NNW of Dolgamfa	Cairn circle	SN745791	Excluded	Excluded
CD232	Nant Geifaeas Cairn	Ring cairn	SN731833	Excluded	Excluded
CD256	Garn Lwyd Round Cairn & Standing Stone	Standing stone	SN752833	Excluded	Excluded
MG057	Cae Gaer	Marching camp	SN823818	Excluded	Excluded

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

### 10.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

10.3.1 There are two Listed Buildings within the revised 2km assessment area. These are both milestones along the A44, and there would be a Very Low indirect impact on both but no impact in their roadside setting, see Table 5, Figures 3 and 5 and Appendix B for more details

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
37	MILESTONE ON A44 NE OF DYFFRYN CASTELL	MILESTONE	None	Very Low	None
38	MILESTONE ON A44	MILESTONE	None	Very Low	None

Table 5: Listed Buildings on which there would be an impact in the 2km assessment area.

10.3.2 Within the 2km to 5km assessment area, there were a further 15 Listed Buildings, listed in Appendix D and shown in Figure 7. There would be no impacts any of them as would not be intervisible with the turbine according to the ZTV, nor would there be any other impact on setting.

### 10.4 Previously Recorded, Non-Designated Historic Assets

10.4.1 There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets within 2km of the turbine site. One site would experience a Moderate, indirect, visual impact with a Low impact on setting. There would be a Low, indirect, visual impact on 5 historic assets and a Very Low indirect, visual impact on a further 11 historic assets, with no impact on their settings. Further details in Appendix B, Figure 3 & 5 and listed in Table 6 below.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18	LLUEST NANT GRAENOG	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	None	Moderate	Low
6	NANT RHYS; LLUEST YR OCHR	LONG HUT	None	Low	None
20	FAGWR FAWR	FARMSTEAD	None	Low	None
29	TY WIL	OFFICE	None	Low	None
36	CASTELL MINE	WHEEL PIT	None	Low	None
41	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU; C RIPAU BACH	SHAFT	None	Low	None
3	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	ZINC MINE, LEAD MINE	None	Very Low	None
14	CWMERGYR	CHAPEL	None	Very Low	None
19	CWMERGYR	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
21	TROEDRHIWGOCH	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
22	FUCHESGAU	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
25	NANT RHYS	LONG HUT	None	Very Low	None
26	NANT MEIRCH	COTTAGE	None	Very Low	None
27	TY'N Y CWM	BUILDING	None	Very Low	None
33	TYNEWYDD	COTTAGE	None	Very Low	None
34	TY'N Y CWM	COTTAGE	None	Very Low	None
45	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	MINING FEATURE	None	Very Low	None

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

## 10.5 Newly identified historic assets

10.5.1 Six newly recorded historic assets were noted for this assessment at or near the turbine site. Three of these were previously recorded in the NMR but not the HER. The other three were recorded during the field visit. A modern post and wire sheep fold (ID number 48) will be removed by the new access track, but it is not a feature of historic importance and a record has been made of the structure. The historic assets will not be directly affected and the indirect impacts will be Low or Very Low. The details of these sites are included in Table 7, 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
48	GELLI UCHAF	SHEEP FOLD	Very High	None	None
46	DYFFRYN CASTELL	MINE BARRACKS	None	Low	Very Low
47	DYFFRYN CASTELL	INN	None	Low	Very Low
51	NANT LLADRON	PEAT CUTTING AREA	None	Low	None
49	NANT LLADRON	PROSPECTING TRENCH	None	Very Low	None
50	DYFFRYN CASTELL	CLEARANCE CAIRN	None	Very Low	None

*Table 7: Impacts on newly recorded historic assets*

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

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

## **10.7 Registered Historic Landscapes**

10.7.1 The proposed turbine site is located within the very extensive Upland Ceredigion Historic Landscape, just inside the southern boundary of the extensive *Pumlimon* Character Area, see figure 8. The Pumlimon Character Area is a remote area, characterised by moorland, rough grazing and blanket bog as well as steep sided valleys and the craggy summit of Pumlimon. Some of the lower valley slopes have been enclosed in the past but often the fields, defined by earthwork boundary banks, are no longer managed individually but have been amalgamated and made stock-proof with post and wire fencing around larger areas. It is a largely treeless environment. Lead mining is found within the area, although not to same degree as is found in the adjacent Dyffryn Castell Character Area, to the south of the turbine site. Bronze Age funerary monuments are also characteristic of this upland area, although they are notably absent from the area bordering on the Dyffryn Castell Character Area and from the Dyffryn Castell area itself.

10.7.2 The proposed development would not cause direct physical impacts to any features characteristic features of the *Pumlimon* Character Area. Industrial heritage, principally metal mining but also peat cutting and quarrying, is a characteristic element in both the *Pumlimon* and Dyffryn Castell Character Areas and in that respect the proposed turbine does not conflict with the historic character of the landscape.

## **10.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes**

The development site lies just within the very extensive North Ceredigion Uplands Special Landscape Area (No.12). Wind farms and single wind turbines are now commonly found within this area and wind farms are included amongst the Primary Qualities and Features in the SLA definition. The area is characterised also by historic metal mining sites, extensive conifer plantations, reservoirs and some hydro-electric stations. Cumulative impact from wind turbines is listed as a point for management. There are no wind turbines visible in close proximity to Dyffryn Castell at present, although the large Cefn Croes windfarm is just out of view to the south and the smaller Llywernog Wind Farm stands just out of view to the west.

## **10.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information**

10.9.1 The proposed turbine would stand in the "*Pumlimon*" LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRDGNHL107), see Figure 9, which is described as;



*"an extensive and remote area that includes steep-sided valleys down to 250m and the craggy summit of Pumlumon at 752m... Almost the whole of this area comprises moorland and rough grazing with blanket bog at higher levels and peaty deposits in high valleys and hollows... Old earth bank boundaries formerly divided small portions of the lower slopes into large fields, but these enclosures are now largely redundant, and widely spaced wire fences provide stock-proof boundaries... Large-scale land improvement over the past few decades has resulted in the transformation of much of the lower slopes, and some high level plateaux, into grassland grazing... This is a treeless landscape with no habitations... The spoil tips, shafts, tramways and wheel pits of Plynlimon lead mine and other metal mines are among the most obvious components of the historic landscape in this area... Apart from the metal mines mentioned above, the recorded archaeology consists of Bronze Age round barrows or cairns and find spots, and post Medieval settlement sites and associated remains... The round barrows or cairns located on summits, such as the group on Pumlumon are dramatic elements of the landscape... Post-Medieval settlements, which are concentrated on the lower slopes, indicate a populated landscape until the 19th century... To the north and east the exact boundaries of this area have yet to be defined... To the west lies upland forestry and the Rheidol valley, including Nant y Moch reservoir... The definition between this area and the reservoir area is not particularly good, and should be considered a zone of change rather than a hard line... To the south the low-lying, enclosed and settled Dyffryn Castell lies in sharp contrast with this upland block..."*

10.9.2 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Outstanding.

10.9.3 The proposed turbine would stand in the extensive "Upland" LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (CRDGNCL028), see Figure 10, which is described as;

*"Part of the Northern Ceredigion Historic Landscape, the western slope of Plynlimon/Pumlumon Fawr, affording views to the south and south-west over Cardigan Bay. Historic character has been partly effaced by the Mynydd Goreddu wind-farm. The area includes the settlement of Bont Goch/Elerch, where houses were noted as being (appropriately) rebuilt."*

10.9.4 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Outstanding. However it includes a large part of northern upland Ceredigion and the impact on the aspect area is very Low. No elements that define the area would be affected.

## **10.10 Conservation Areas**

10.10.1 There are no Conservation Areas within a 5km radius of the proposed turbine.

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

10.11.1 No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

## **10.12 Buried archaeological potential**

10.12.1 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**

10.13.1 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site.

## **10.14 Hedgerows and field patterns**

10.14.1 The proposed turbine site is in an area where field boundaries are defined by post and wire fences, with no underlying earthwork banks or hedgerows.

## **10.15 Ancient woodland**

10.15.1 There no areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland or Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites within the 2km assessment area.

## **10.16 Place-names**

10.16.1 There are no placenames of archaeological or historical significance at the proposed turbine site.

## **10.17 Cumulative impact**

10.17.1 No other wind turbines were visible from the proposed turbine site.

## **10.18 National Park**

10.18.1 There are no National Parks close to the assessment areas.

## **11. Conclusion**

- 11.1 There would not be a direct, physical impact on any historic assets, apart from a modern post and wire sheep fold (ID number 48), which is not of historic interest.
- 11.2 There would not be a significant indirect, visual impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets from the proposed development within the 2km radius assessment area. One site, a deserted rural settlement (ID number 18) would experience a Moderate, indirect, visual impact and a Low impact on setting.
- 11.2.1 There would be a Low, indirect, visual impact on 5 historic assets and a Very Low indirect, visual impact on a further 11 historic assets, with no impact on their settings.
- 11.2.2 Two Listed Buildings within a 2km radius, both milestones, would experience a Very Low indirect impact from the proposed turbine, with no impacts on their settings.
- 11.2.3 Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 2km radius would experience some impacts. Lllys Arthur (IID number 1) would experience a Low indirect, visual impact and the Castell Lead Mine (ID number 2) would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. Neither would experience any impact on their setting.
- 11.2.4 Within a 2km to 5km radius there are 15 Listed Buildings. None of these would experience any impact from the development.
- 11.2.5 Within a 2km to 5km radius there are 19 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. One of these, Bryn Rhosau Round Barrows (CD097) would be a Very Low indirect, visual impact but with no impact on setting.
- 11.2.6 There are no Registered Historic Parks & Gardens within a 5km radius of the proposed development.
- 11.2.7 There no Conservation Areas 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.
- 11.4 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in relation to the construction of the proposed wind turbine

## 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, 1820, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Hafod, Llanidloes Sheet  
Ordnance Survey, 1833, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Plynlimmon Sheet  
Ordnance Survey, 1834, 1" to 1 mile Sheet 57  
Ordnance Survey, 1837, 1" to 1 mile Sheet 59  
Llanbadarnfawr parish tithe map 1846 and apportionment 1843  
Ordnance Survey, 1887, 1:2500  
Ordnance Survey, 1905, 1:2500  
Ordnance Survey, 1964, 1:10560  
Ordnance Survey, 1905, 1:10000

### 13.2 Web-based materials

Natural Resources Wales, Online LiDAR mapping  
<http://naturalresources.wales/lidar?lang=enRCAHWW>  
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*.  
Vaughan, E., 1966, "Llestau Blaenrheidol" in *Ceredigion*, Vol.5, p.246-263.  
Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*  
Welsh Office Circular 60/96

### 13.4 Unpublished sources

Haylock, K. & Driver, T., 2015, X-Ray fluorescence (XRF) scanning of Llys Arthur Earthwork, Ponterwyd, Ceredigion  
Sambrook, R.P. & Darke, I., 1997, Mynydd y Ffynnon Project – The Castell-Rheidol Upland Survey. DAT Report.  
Trysor, 2015, Specification for an Historic Environment Assessment for Gelli Uchaf, Ponterwyd, Ceredigion

### 13.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 11/01/2015  
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created August 2015  
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, created August 2015

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created August 2015

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

Cadw, Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset, supplied June 2014

Note: People undertaking historic environment desk-based assessments in Wales have been told by Cadw not to use Historic England, 2015, *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* as this is directly linked to NPPF in England and therefore not part of planning policy in Wales.

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

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

14.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area. The earliest map source was the 1820 and 1833 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which adequate digital copies are available through the British Museum website. The Llanbadarn Fawr parish tithe map (1846) is a good source. The map is clear and the accompanying tithe schedule, dating to 1843) gives land ownership and tenancy details and field names.

14.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Dyfed HER. The National Monuments Record for Wales was also used.

14.3.1 HER data supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was in generally accurate and useful. A small number of sites had incorrect grid references which led to 4 records being excluded from the assessment as they were found to be outside the assessment area. The HER was found to include very few records to the north of the Afon Castell. Records for the lead mines of the district and those generated during upland survey work for the Mynydd y Ffynnon Project in the 1990s were available for the landscape to the south of the river, but sites recorded upland survey work carried out for the RCAHMW to the north of the river has not been included in the HER.

14.3.2 The National Monuments Record is available online, through Coflein. It was found that the NMR was of particular use for assessing the area to the north of the Afon Castell, where records created during upland survey work undertaken for the RCAHMW are included in the NMR. The NMR does not include the results of upland survey work undertaken to the south of the Afon Castell during the 1990s however, where the HER is found to be more useful.

14.3.3 Comment on all the records supplied by the HER is given below in Table 8.

14.4 Cadw's Listed Building descriptions were accessed via the Historic Wales Portal where necessary. These records were found to be informative and accurate where required for the assessment.

14.5 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2006 and 2009 and provide good coverage for the whole assessment area. More recent aerial images used on the



People's Collection for Wales website were also used and found to be generally clear and useful. The aerial photographs on the Welsh Aerial Photographic Unit's website offered alternative images from 1948 which were of some use.

14.6 Natural Resources Wales online LiDAR mapping was consulted but found to be of minimal relevance to this assessment.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor,  
January, 2016

PRN	Site Name	Site Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
5616	LLYS ARTHUR	Moated Homestead	Record created	
5624	DYFFRYN CASTELL	Stone Circle	No record created	Location of site not known
9171	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU; CRIPAU BACH	Zinc Mine, Lead Mine, Copper Mine	Record created	
9173	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	Zinc Mine, Lead Mine	Record created	
9174	DYFFRYN CASTELL	Cottage	Record created	Minor
9175	GELLI-UCHAF	Farmstead	Record created	
9422	NANT RHYS; LLUEST YR OCHR	Long Hut	Record created	
9423	NANT HELYGEN	Long Hut	Excluded	
9424	ESGAIR NEINT	Long Hut	Excluded	
13683	DILUW	Common Land	Excluded	
19826	BRYN-GLAS	Bridge	Excluded	
19881	PONT Y GELLI	Bridge	Excluded	
19882		Quarry	Record created	Minor
19898	PONT NANT-BOWEN	Bridge	Record created	Minor
19899		Quarry	Record created	Minor
19900	PONT NANT-LLADRON	Bridge	Record created	Minor
19901		Quarry	Record created	Minor
19902		Quarry	Record created	Minor
19943		Quarry	Record created	Minor
19944	CWMERGYR	Chapel	Record created	Duplicated by PRN 34940, NGR should be SN7949482662
25862	CARN-LLWYD	Level	Excluded	
25868	OLD ESGAIRLLE MINE	Zinc Mine, Lead Mine	Record created	
25876	CEFN Y GELLI	Metal Mine	Excluded	
25984	NANT LLADRON	Lead Mine	Record created	Minor
25987	NANT RHYS	Metal Mine	Record created	Minor, NGR should be a bit to the NW

<b>PRN</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Record created?</b>	<b>Trysor comments</b>
26644	PADELL NANT-WYDDON	Metal Mine	No record created	NGR should be SN7826883072, shown on 1st edition OS map and visible on modern aerial photographs which then places the site in an excluded area
32883	LLUEST NANT GRAENOG	Deserted Rural Settlement	Record created	Better NGR is SN7745082278
32884	LLUEST NANT GRAENOG	Long Hut	No record created	Assessed as part of a Deserted Rural Settlement, PRN 32883
32885	LLUEST NANT GRAENOG	Boundary Bank	No record created	Assessed as part of a Deserted Rural Settlement, PRN 32883
32886	LLUEST NANT GRAENOG	Leat, Boundary Bank	No record created	Assessed as part of a Deserted Rural Settlement, PRN 32883
32887	LLUEST NANT GRAENOG	Cultivation Ridge	No record created	Assessed as part of a Deserted Rural Settlement, PRN 32883
32917	LLUEST TROED RHIW WYDDON	Deserted Rural Settlement	No record created	Location not known
33167	CWMERGYR	Farmstead	Record created	
33168	FAGWR FAWR	Farmstead	Record created	
33169	LLUEST YR OCHR	Deserted Rural Settlement	Excluded	
33186	TROEDRHIWGOCH	Farmstead	Record created	Better NGR is SN7655280905
33187	FUCHESGAU	Farmstead	Record created	Better NGR is SN7669080810
34852	CASTELL MINE	Crushing Mill	No record created	Assessed under PRN 9171
34860	LLUEST YR OCHR; Y GLOG	Trackway	Record created	Minor
34861	FUCHES WEN	Trackway	Record created	
34891	NANT RHYS	Platform	No record created	Assessed with PRN 34900
34893	LLUEST YR OCHR	Root Vegetable Store	No record created	Assessed as part of a Deserted Rural Settlement under PRN 9422
34894	LLUEST YR OCHR	Enclosure	No record created	Assessed as part of a Deserted Rural Settlement under PRN 9422
34895	LLUEST YR OCHR	Platform	No record created	Assessed as part of a Deserted Rural Settlement under PRN 9422
34896	LLUEST YR OCHR	Platform	No record created	Assessed as part of a Deserted Rural Settlement under PRN 9422

PRN	Site Name	Site Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
34897	LLUEST YR OCHR	Platform	No record created	Assessed as part of a Deserted Rural Settlement under PRN 9422
34898	LLUEST YR OCHR	Enclosure	No record created	Assessed as part of a Deserted Rural Settlement under PRN 9422
34899	LLUEST YR OCHR	Platform	No record created	Assessed as part of a Deserted Rural Settlement under PRN 9422
34900	NANT RHYS	Long Hut	Record created	
34901	NANT MEIRCH	Cottage	Record created	
34902	TY'N Y CWM	Building	Record created	Minor
34903	NANT YR HELYGEN	Deserted Rural Settlement	Excluded	
34904	NANT YR HELYGEN	Platform	Excluded	
34905	NANT YR HELYGEN	Platform	Excluded	
34906	NANT YR HELYGEN	Enclosure	Excluded	
34907	NANT YR HELYGEN	Platform	Excluded	
34908	NANT YR HELYGEN	Platform	Excluded	
34909	NANT YR HELYGEN	Platform	Excluded	
34910	NANT FUCHESWEN	Platform	Excluded	
34911	NEINT	Enclosure,Cultivation Marks	Excluded	
34912	NEINT	Platform	Excluded	
34920	NANT FUCHESWEN	Reservoir,Dam	Excluded	
34921	FUCHESWEN	Platform	Excluded	
34923	FUCHESWEN	Sheep Fold	Excluded	
34924	FUCHESGAU	Mining Feature	Record created	Minor
34929	TY WIL	Office	Record created	NGR should be SN7785681515, at the moment the site is too far south. Consequently another number had been given to the building, PRN 95409
34940	CWMERGYR CHAPEL	Chapel	No record created	Duplicate of 19944 and NGR incorrect, should be SN7949482662
34941	CWMERGYR	Sheep Dip	Record created	Minor
34942	TY'N OCHR	Cottage	Record created	Minor
34943	NANT MEIRCH	Potato Clamp	Record created	Minor
34944	TYNEWYDD	Cottage	Record created	
34945	TY'NYCWM	Cottage	Record created	
34946	GLANYRAFON	Cottage	Record created	
34951	CASTELL MINE	Wheel Pit	Record created	Better NGR is SN7786081476
36790	OLD ESGAIRLLE	Building	Excluded	
36791	OLD ESGAIRLLE	Spoil heap	No record created	Assessed under PRN 25868, OLD ESGAIRLLE MINE
36792	OLD ESGAIRLLE	Spoil Heap	No record created	Assessed under PRN 25868, OLD ESGAIRLLE MINE

PRN	Site Name	Site Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
36793	OLD ESGAIRLLE	Level	No record created	Assessed under PRN 25868, OLD ESGAIRLLE MINE
36794	OLD ESGAIRLLE	Level	No record created	Assessed under PRN 25868, OLD ESGAIRLLE MINE
36799	OLD ESGAIRLLE	Leat	No record created	Assessed under PRN 25868, OLD ESGAIRLLE MINE
36801	OLD ESGAIRLLE	Shaft	No record created	Assessed under PRN 25868, OLD ESGAIRLLE MINE
36802	OLD ESGAIRLLE	Wheel Pit	No record created	Assessed under PRN 25868, OLD ESGAIRLLE MINE
36803	OLD ESGAIRLLE	Wheel Pit	No record created	Assessed under PRN 25868, OLD ESGAIRLLE MINE
39916	YR OCHRYDD	Boundary Stone	Excluded	
39932	YR OCHRYDD	Boundary Post	Excluded	
39940	CEUNANT DU	Pond	Excluded	
48273	BRYN-GLAS	Farmstead	Excluded	
48274	GELLI; LLUEST GELLI	Farmstead	Excluded	
48276	GWAR-LLYN	Well	Excluded	
48277		Milestone	Excluded	
48279		Dam	Excluded	
58231	MILESTONE ON A44 NE OF DYFFRYN CASTELL	Milestone	Record created	
58232	MILESTONE ON A44 S OF EISTEDDFA GURIG	Milestone	Excluded	
58233	MILESTONE ON A44	Milestone	Record created	
58235	MILESTONE ON B4343	Milestone	Excluded	
95393	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Spoil Heap	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9171
95394	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Wheel Pit , Crushing Mill	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9171
95395	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Adit	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9171



<b>PRN</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Record created?</b>	<b>Trysor comments</b>
95396	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Culvert	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9171
95397	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Adit	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9171
95398	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Stope	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9171
95399	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Level	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9171
95400	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Spoil Heap	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9171
95401	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Spoil Heap	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9171
95402	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Level	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9171
95403	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Leat	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9171
95404	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Level	Record created	Minor

<b>PRN</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Record created?</b>	<b>Trysor comments</b>
95405	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Level	Record created	Minor
95406	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Shaft	Record created	Better NGR is SN7788981436
95407	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Mine Building	Record created	Minor
95408	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Spoil Heap	Record created	Minor
95409	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Mine Building	No record created	Duplicate of PRN 34929
95410	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITH DDU; CRIPAU BACH	Mine Building	Record created	Minor
95495	ALLTYCRIB; TALYBONT; MIDDLETON; NORTH CARDIGAN; ALLT-Y-CRIB; TYHEN	Spoil Heap	No record created	NGR wrong, should be near Talybont
96285	BRYNGLAS MINE; BRYN-GLAS	Spoil Heap	Excluded	
97836	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	Mine Workings	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9178
97837	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	Spoil Heap	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9178
97838	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	Level	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9178
97839	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	Level	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9178

<b>PRN</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Record created?</b>	<b>Trysor comments</b>
97840	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	Mining Feature	Record created	
97841	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	Leat	No record created	Minor, site may be in the wrong place. There is a footpath here but no leat
97842	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	Shaft	No record created	From the description it should be to the east of the road in the forestry not to the west
97843	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	Leat	Excluded	
97854	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU; CRIPAU BACH	Mine Workings; Slime Pit	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9171
102685	ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU	Waste Tips	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9178. "Waste tips" does not appear to be a site type in the Welsh Thesaurus of monument types
102695	CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU; CRIPAU BACH	Magazine	No record created	Assessed as part of overall mine record, PRN 9178.
105167	LOCKHEED HUDSON V9127	Air Crash Site	No record created	The location of the crash site is not known, so no impact assessment can be made
108077		Milestone	No record created	Duplicate of PRN 58233

*Table 8: Comments on HER data supplied for the assessment*

## **Appendix A: Specification**



## **SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT FOR GELLI UCHAF, PONTERWYD, CEREDIGION**

### **1. Introduction**

1.1 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed turbine 530 metres to the northeast of Dyffryn Castell, Ponterwyd.

1.2 This specification has been guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014) as well as a site visit on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015.

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

2.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 30.5 metres, and 48.01 metres to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN7775482149 530 metres to the northeast of Dyffryn Castell, Ponterwyd.

2.2 A foundation hole, less than 10 metres by 10 metres in plan will be excavated down into the natural subsoil/bedrock for the turbine base.

2.3 A new access track from the main road, the A44, will be created, running a distance of approximately 450 metres.

2.4 The connection to the grid will be ascertained before the site visit.

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

3.1 A planning application was submitted for this turbine in 2015, planning application number A150427. Dyfed Archaeological Trust planning archaeologist commented on the application in a letter dated 15<sup>th</sup> July 2015 when they recommended that a desk-based assessment be undertaken before a decision is made.

3.2 This assessment will provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the turbine on this resource, to allow an informed decision about the impact of the proposal and any necessary further evaluation and mitigation.

#### 4. Objective of the specification

4.1 The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the assessment in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning application.

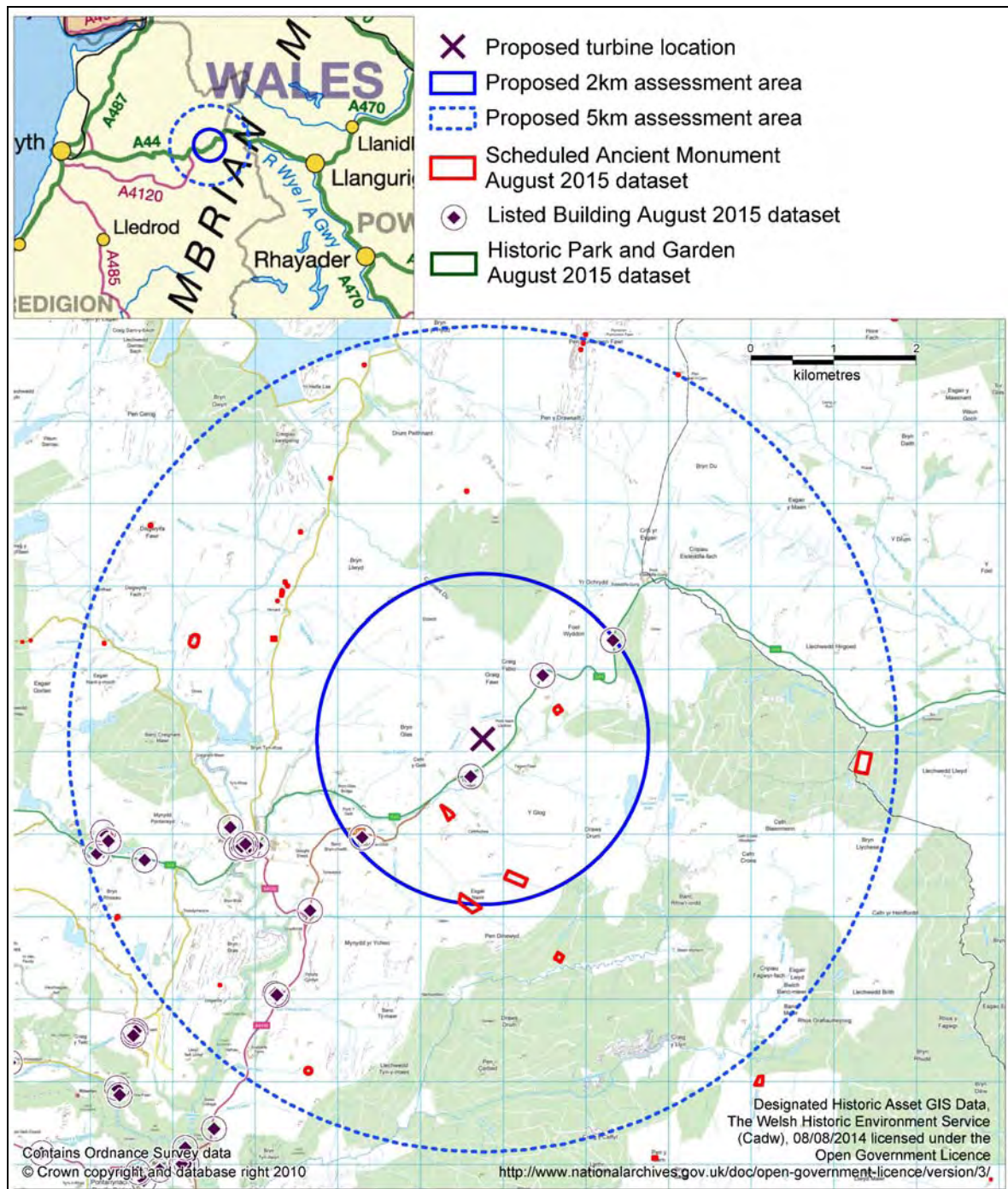


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbine and the proposed 2km and 5km areas of the assessment.

## 5. Scope of Work

5.1 The assessment will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SN7775482149, the approximate proposed location of the turbine (see Figure 1). Some historic assets may be excluded from further assessment once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of sites has been established.

5.2 Designated historic assets will be considered within a 5km radius circle.

5.3 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 historic assets
- 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/Glastir 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

5.4 An assessment 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. Sites that are found to be of Minor significance during initial assessment will not be further appraised unless there is a likely direct impact.

5.5 This assessment 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*.

5.6 Historic Ordnance Survey maps and tithe map will be consulted to guide the assessment, as well as aerial photographs. Other historical maps and documents will be consulted if available.

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

A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

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

## **6. Reporting**

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

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- h. outline any further evaluation needed in order to assess impact
- i. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.

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 Assessment*. 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 assessment process (ASIDOHL2)*.

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

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

## **8. Health & Safety**

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

## **9. Dissemination**

9.1 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**



10.1 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**

11.1 Two members of staff will undertake the assessment. 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**

12.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

12.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based assessments and appraisals, and watching briefs.

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

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

13.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

## **14. Project identification**

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/500

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook, Trysor, January 2016

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

**ID number:** 1      **LLYS ARTHUR**  
**MOATED HOMESTEAD?**

**HER PRN:** 5616      **NMR NPRN:** 303688

**NGR:** SN78668250      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Medieval?      **Broadclass:** Domestic

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

**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CD023      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Trysor Description:** This rectilinear earthwork enclosure lies on the floor of the Castell valley, to the north of the river, and measures 55m northeast to southwest by 36m internally. The monument has been scheduled as a Medieval Moated Homestead, but there is no archaeological evidence to support this, or to offer any explanation as to the true date and purpose of the enclosure. It has been suggested that it could be a Roman fortlet, an early medieval "llys" or a medieval homestead. Lewis Morris included the feature on his map of the Manor of Perfedd in 1744 and gave it the name "Llys Arthur", whilst a local informant told George Borrow in the 1860s that it was a "castle". It is likely that the site has given the name to the Castell valley, but the significance of the tradition is not apparent.

**Rarity:** Unknown

**Distance from solar array:** 920m to the east-northeast

**Group Value:** Unknown

**Evidential Value:** Denuded earthwork

**Historical Value:** Shown on Lewis Morris' map of the manor of Perfedd in 1744

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This rectilinear earthwork enclosure lies on the floor of the Castell valley, to the north of the river, and measures 55m northeast to southwest by 36m internally. The monument has been scheduled as a Medieval Moated Homestead, but there is no archaeological evidence to support this, or to offer any explanation as to the true date and purpose of the enclosure. The original setting of the monument is not understood. Its modern setting is as a denuded earthwork in an area of improved pasture. Small coniferous plantations are located to the east and west of the field within which the site is found.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** Low

**Comment on** The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but it would

***Impact:***

only cause a Low, indirect, visual impact. As the purpose and original setting of the monument is not understood, an impact assessment can only address the impact on the modern setting of the monument. The earthwork is found in an area of improved pastureland, with modern coniferous plantations either side of the field and large forests dominating the valley slopes to the south. The valley was industrialised in the 19th century with relatively large lead mines developed at Castell and Esgairlle, which gives the area a distinctly industrialised character. The monument's modern setting is therefore highly modified by 19th and 20th century industries and the introduction of a 21st century wind turbine of modest scale into the landscape would only have a Low impact on its setting.



**ID number: 2** CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN  
CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU;  
CRIPAU BACH  
ZINC MINE, LEAD MINE, COPPER MINE

**HER PRN:** 9171 **NMR NPRN:** 33822  
**NGR:** SN7731781251 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Various  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CD153 **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Trysor**  
**Description:** The Castell or West Esgairlle is situated on the southern side of the Castell valley, at the edge of the valley floor. Mining began here in the 18th century, with Thomas Bonsall known to have been mining here from 1785. It worked intermittently during the 19th century and into the early 20th century, finally closing in 1917. Many features have been lost from this mine complex, but much spoil remains around the site as well as some structures, such as the ruinous crusher house (PRN34852).

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from solar array:** 960m to the southwest

**Group Value:** One of several lead mines in the Castell valley

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping, spoil tips and some structures remain on the site

**Historical Value:** Described in historical sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The position of the Castell or West Esgairlle lead mine was determined by geological factors, as the working exploited an identified, accessible ore body. It is situated on the southern side of the Castell valley, at the edge of the valley floor. Mining began here in the 18th century, with Thomas Bonsall known to have been mining here from 1785. It worked intermittently during the 19th century and into the early 20th century, finally closing in 1917. Many features have been lost from this mine complex, but much spoil remains around the site as well as some structures, such as the ruinous crusher house (PRN34852).

**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 location but would cause only a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no significant impact on views of these industrial remains or their setting.

**ID number:** 3 ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU  
ZINC MINE, LEAD MINE

**HER PRN:** 9173 **NMR NPRN:** 33840

**NGR:** SN791827 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

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

**Site Status:**

**Trysor Description:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
Esgairlle lead mine was opened in the mid-19th century, close to the site of Old Esgairlle, which had been worked before 1850. The mine was started in 1846 and was in production by 1850. The main engine shaft was situated above the turnpike road (now the A44). The mine ceased production in 1856, but was restarted under new owners, the Esgairlle Silver-Lead Mining Company, in 1870. This endeavour saw the sinking of the Eliza Shaft. In 1873 the Great West Van Mining Company took over and wrongly promoted the mine as being on the famous Van Lode. They sold the mine for a grossly inflated price, but the mine proved to be very disappointing. The greatly devalued mine worked intermittently until 1892 when it was finally closed. The site of the mine is now chiefly marked by extensive spoil tips, which have been diminished during the past century. The mine buildings and structure have all disappeared and only traces of some of the shafts and adits are now evident.

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from solar array:** 1.45km to the east-northeast

**Group Value:** One of several lead mines in the Castell valley

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping, apart from spoil tips little remains today

**Historical Value:** Described in historical sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The position of the Esgairlle lead mine was determined by geological factors, as the working exploited an identified, accessible ore body. It is situated at the head of the Castell valley, below the former turnpike road between Aberystwyth and Llangurig. It worked from c.1846 until 1892, with several breaks in activity. The mine site is now represented only by spoil tips, with all the mine buildings and structures having been removed during the 20th century.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This mine complex is very diminished and only spoil tips now remain. The proposed turbine would be visible from the location but would cause only a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no significant impact on views of these industrial remains or their setting.

**ID number:** 4      DYFFFRYN CASTELL  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 9174

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN77538175      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping. Replaced with a modern house.

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A 19th century cottage replaced by a 20th century house.

**ID number:** 5      GELLI-UCHAF  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 9175      **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN78538267      Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

**Form:** Building      **Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor</b>			
<b>Description:</b>	Gelli Uchaf was a small post-medieval farmstead in the Upper Castell valley. It stood to the northern side of the Afon Castell, above the floodplain and alongside the turnpike road which was built between Aberystwyth and Llangurig c.1770. Its position suggests that it may have been built after the road was constructed, although this location also appears to roughly correspond to that of the lost Lluest Troed Nant Wyddon, a settlement shown on Lewis Morris' map of the manor of Perfedd, dating to 1744. During the 20th century the farmhouse and its outbuildings were replaced by a group of modern farm sheds.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from solar array:** 930m to the northeast

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Gelli Uchaf was a small post-medieval farmstead in the Upper Castell valley. It stood to the northern side of the Afon Castell, above the floodplain. The parish tithe map shows that there was a small building to the south of the turnpike road which was built between Aberystwyth and Llangurig c.1770. Its position suggests that it may have been built after the road was constructed, although this location also appears to roughly correspond to that of the lost Lluest Troed Nant Wyddon, a settlement shown on Lewis Morris' map of the manor of Perfedd, dating to 1744. By the later 19th century Gelli Uchaf had moved to the northwest and was situated to the northern side of the road, and to the west of Nant Coch Mawr stream. During the 20th century the farm buildings here had been replaced by a group of modern farm sheds.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
None  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The historic farm buildings no longer survive.



**ID number:** 6 NANT RHYS; LLUEST YR OCHR  
LONG HUT

**HER PRN:** 9422 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN78538166 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

**Form:** Building **Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor</b>			
<b>Description:</b>	This long hut appears to represent the dwelling of a deserted rural settlement site which was situated on a natural terrace on the northern side of the Nant Rhys valley, a tributary of the Castell valley. The settlement is likely to be an early post-medieval "lluest" site, known as Lluet yr Ochr, the name of which is still applied to the hill to the north of the settlement. It is likely to have been abandoned by the late 18th century and the long hut and its ancillary features, which include a probable root vegetable store, two associated enclosures and four small platforms, are now denuded earthwork features (PRNs 34893-99).		

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from solar array:** 920m to the southeast

**Group Value:** Associated with a number of minor ancillary features

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork site

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This long hut appears to represent the dwelling of a deserted rural settlement site which was situated on a natural terrace on the northern side of the Nant Rhys valley, a tributary of the Castell valley. The settlement is likely to be an early post-medieval "lluest" site, known as Lluet yr Ochr, the name of which is still applied to the hill to the north of the settlement. It is likely to have been abandoned by the late 18th century and the long hut and its ancillary features, which include a probable root vegetable store, two associated enclosures and four small platforms., are now denuded earthwork features.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine will be clearly visible to the opposite side of the Castell valley. The surrounding area has been modified by modern agricultural activity and forestry as well as post-medieval metal mining. The busy A44 road also runs along the valley. The turbine will only cause a Low, indirect, visual impact.

**ID number:** 7      NANT FUCHES WEN  
QUARRY

**HER PRN:** 19882

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7716280635 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor 19th century quarry.

**ID number:** 8      PONT NANT-BOWEN  
BRIDGE

**HER PRN:** 19898      **NMR NPRN:** 308838

**NGR:** SN77448168      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Transport; Monument (By Form)

**Form:** Structure      **Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** Associated with the 1812 turnpike road between Llangurig and  
Aberystwyth

**Evidential Value:** Standing structure. Parapets modernised.

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor post-medieval bridge.

**ID number:** 9 DYFFRYN CASTELL  
QUARRY

**HER PRN:** 19899

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN77408184 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping. Disused small quarry.

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor 19th century quarry.



**ID number:** 10      PONT NANT-LLADRON  
BRIDGE

**HER PRN:** 19900      **NMR NPRN:** 308838

**NGR:** SN78128244      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Transport; Monument (By Form)

**Form:** Structure      **Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** Associated with the 1812 turnpike road between Llangurig and  
Aberystwyth

**Evidential Value:** Standing structure. Parapets modernised.

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor post-medieval bridge.

**ID number:** 11 DYFFRYN CASTELL  
QUARRY

**HER PRN:** 19901

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN78858215 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Disused quarry working

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor 19th century quarry.

**ID number:** 12      NANT COCH MAWR  
QUARRY

**HER PRN:** 19902

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN78708294      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Disused minor quarry

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor 19th century quarry.

**ID number:** 13 CWMERGYR  
QUARRY

**HER PRN:** 19943

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN79448278 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Disused minor quarry

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor 19th century quarry.



**ID number:** 14 CWMERGYR  
CHAPEL

**HER PRN:** 19944 **NMR NPRN:** 7210

**NGR:** SN79518267 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

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

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The small Calvinistic Methodist chapel at Cwmergyr was built in 1871, close to Cwmergyr farm. Cwmergyr was home to the Morgan family, who had donated land in Ponterwyd to the Methodist cause in 1820 for the construction of a chapel there. It is likely that the family later donated land for Cwmergyr chapel also. The chapel was closed in 1986 and converted into a private dwelling.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from solar array:** 1.85km to the east-northeast

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, converted into a dwelling

**Historical Value:** Associated with the Morgan family of Cwmergyr

**Aesthetic Value:** Externally the building has retained the appearance of a small rural chapel

**Communal Value:** Former place of worship

**Setting:** Cwmergyr Chapel was founded in the late-19th century to serve the largely rural community of the upper Castell valley. The chapel was closed by the congregation in 1986 and its members transferred to Ponterwyd. The chapel was sold and converted into a private dwelling during the 1990s.

**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 turbine would be clearly visible from this location, but would not affect the setting of the former chapel or key views of the now converted building. The development would cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

**ID number:** 15 OLD ESGAIRLLE MINE  
ZINC MINE, LEAD MINE

**HER PRN:** 25868

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN795829 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Various

**Site Status:**

**Trysor Description:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
An old lead mine working in the upper Castell valley, which was out of use by the late 19th century, by when the Esgairlle Lead Mine had been developed to the southwest. Protheroe-Jones locates Old Esgairlle in a forest block to the northeast of the mid- to late-19th century Esgairlle Mine. Old Esgairlle is ill-defined in terms of location and extent.

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from solar array:** 1.9km to the east-northeast

**Group Value:** One of the lead mines of the Castell valley

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping; Documentary evidence

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in historic sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The position of Old Esgairlle lead mine was determined by geological factors, as the working exploited an identified, accessible ore body. The location of the mine site has been recorded by Protheroe-Jones as being in the forestry in the upper part of the Castell valley, but the record for this working is ill-defined. David Bick refers to this as an early mining site as bucking stones for dressing ore have been found in local streams.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The exact position of the early workings at Old Esgairlle have not been well defined but they seem to be in an afforested area and would not be impacted on by the proposed turbine.

**ID number:** 16      NANT LLADRON  
LEAD MINE

**HER PRN:** 25984

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7858582187 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** Unknown

**Evidential Value:** Denuded earthwork feature

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor 19th century mine working.

**ID number:** 17      NANT RHYS  
METAL MINE

**HER PRN:** 25987

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN783817      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor 19th century mine working.



**ID number:** 18      **LLUEST NANT GRAENOG**  
**DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT**

**HER PRN:** 32883

**NMR NPRN:** 308533

**NGR:** SN7745082278 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic; Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor</b>			
<b>Description:</b>	Lluest Graeanog is a deserted settlement site, described and mapped by Lewis Morris, Deputy Steward of Perfedd in 1744 as one of the "Illestau" of the Pumlumon uplands. The settlement is situated at about 400m above sea level alongside a minor tributary of the Nant Bowen stream. The settlement includes a long hut (PRN 32884), an enclosure (PRN 32885) and an associated lazy bed cultivation plot (PRN 32887).		

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from solar array:** 325m to the west-northwest

**Group Value:** One of the early post-medieval "Illestau" of the Pumlumon upland bloc

**Evidential Value:** Documentary sources and surviving earthworks

**Historical Value:** Described and mapped by Lewis Morris, Deputy Steward of Perfedd, in 1744

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This deserted post medieval settlement is situated at about 400m above sea level alongside a minor tributary of the Nant Bowen stream. The settlement includes a long hut (PRN 32884), an enclosure (PRN 32885) and an associated lazy bed cultivation plot (PRN 32887). When occupied the site is likely to have enjoyed views southwards along Nant Bowen to the Castell valley, as well as eastwards down Nant Lladron towards the upper end of the Castell valley.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** Low

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would stand to the southeast of the deserted settlement site on an elevated piece of ground which blocks views to the floor of the Castell valley from Lluest Graeanog. The Illest site isn't highly visible in the landscape however, apart from its raised beds, and the turbine would not impact on views of the complex as a whole. The turbine would have some impact on the setting of the settlement site, as it will stand in relatively close proximity, but sufficiently distant that no physical impact would be caused and the turbine would not interfere with the principal sight lines away from Lluest Graeanog along the Nant Bowen and Nant Lladron streams towards the valley below.

**ID number:** 19 CWMERGYR  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 33167

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN79478254 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The former farmstead at Cwmergyr is shown on the 1820 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and is likely to be of post-medieval date. The farmhouse was abandoned by the later 20th century and replaced with a modern building just to the north by the late 1990s. The original farmstead has been empty for several decades but remains roofed and largely intact.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from solar array:** 1.75km to the east-northeast

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, no longer occupied

**Historical Value:** Associated with the Morgan family in the 19th century, including the preacher/wrestler William Morgan, who died in 1837.

**Aesthetic Value:** Traditional farmhouse which has not been modernised

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This farmhouse stands on a natural terrace above the floor of the Castell valley, facing west-southwest and overlooking the upper part of the valley. This view is blocked by a group of deciduous trees to the front of the house. Originally this would have been a rather remote dwelling, but by the later 19th century the growth of the Esgairlle Lead Mine nearby to the west-northwest would have seen the area taken on a busier, industrial characteristic. The Cwmergyr Methodist chapel was built just to the north in 1871 and this would have made Cwmergyr a focus of community life for the following century. The house has been empty for several decades, having been replaced by a modern house just to the north. The farmstead is still working, despite the abandonment of the original house.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would be clearly visible from this location, but would not affect the setting of the dwelling or key views of the building. Mature deciduous trees to the front of the house would screen views towards the turbine. The development would cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

**ID number:** 20 FAGWR FAWR  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 33168

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN78208175 Grid reference taken at centre of extensive area

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

**Form:** Building **Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**Trysor**  
**Description:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
A working post-medieval farmstead, situated above the floor of the  
Castell valley, to the south of the river. The house faces the northwest.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from** 600m to the southeast  
**solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Working farmstead complex

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A working post-medieval farmstead, situated above the floor of the  
Castell valley, to the south of the river. The house faces the northwest.  
Sheltering belts of coniferous trees have been planted to the east and  
west of the farm buildings in modern times.

**Significance:** Locally Important

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

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

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

**Comment on**  
**Impact:** The proposed turbine would be clearly visible from this location, but  
would not affect the setting of the farm buildings or key views of them.  
The development would cause a Low, indirect, visual impact.

**ID number:** 21 TROEDRHIWGOCH  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 33186

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7655280905 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:**  
A post-medieval farmstead in the Castell valley which remains in use as a working farmstead.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from solar array:** 1.7km to the southwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Working farmstead

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post-medieval farmstead is situated at c.290m above sea level on the southern valley slope of the Castell valley, at the side of the B4343 road.

**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 turbine would be visible from this location, but would not affect the setting of the dwelling or key views of the farmstead. The development would cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.



**ID number:** 22 FUCHESGAU  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 33187 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7669080810 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**Trysor** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A post-medieval farmstead in the Castell valley which remains in use as a working farmstead.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from solar array:** 1.7km to the southwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Working farmstead

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post-medieval farmstead is situated at c.290m above sea level on the southern valley slope of the Castell valley, accessed via a track from the B4343 road.

**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 turbine would be visible from this location, but would not affect the setting of the dwelling or key views of the farmstead. The development would cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

**ID number:** 23 LLUEST YR OCHR; Y GLOG  
TRACKWAY

**HER PRN:** 34860

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN782818 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

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

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor trackway linking the valley floor to the upland pastures.

**ID number:** 24 FUCHES WEN  
TRACKWAY

**HER PRN:** 34861

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN775811 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Transport

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Trackway has been modernised and remain in use

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor trackway.

**ID number:** 25 NANT RHYS  
LONG HUT

**HER PRN:** 34900 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN78758159 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

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

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor</b>	This long hut and a small ancillary platform are situated on a spur at the confluence of Nant Rhys and a minor stream, in the upper reaches of the stream valley. They are likely to be of early post-medieval date and to have been abandoned well before the 19th century.		
<b>Description:</b>			

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from solar array:** 1.15km to the southeast

**Group Value:** Associated with a small ancillary platform or shelter

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork site

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This long hut and a small ancillary platform are situated on a spur at the confluence of Nant Rhys and a minor stream, in the upper reaches of the stream valley. The valley runs westwards to join the broader Castell valley and there are good views to the opposite side of the Castell valley from this location. This settlement is likely to be of early post-medieval date and to have been abandoned well before the 19th century and the site is in an area of rough pasture.

**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 upper part of the proposed turbine would be visible on the opposite side of the Castell valley. The surrounding area has been modified by modern agricultural activity and forestry as well as post-medieval metal mining. The busy A44 road also runs along the valley. The turbine will only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

**ID number:** 26      **NANT MEIRCH  
COTTAGE**

**HER PRN:** 34901

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7777881237 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>	This post-medieval cottage fell out of use during the early 20th century and only very ruinous remains are now seen here.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:** 910m to the south

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Ruinous building

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post medieval cottage stood on a natural terrace above the Nant Meirch stream, on the southern valley slopes of the Castell valley. It fell out of use during the early 20th century and only very ruinous remains are now seen here. The site has survived within an area of improved pasture.

**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 turbine would be visible on the opposite side of the Castell valley. The surrounding area has been modified by modern agricultural activity as well as post-medieval metal mining. The busy A44 road also runs along the valley. The turbine will only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.



**ID number:** 27 TY'N Y CWM  
BUILDING

**HER PRN:** 34902 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7763181322 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	These are ruins of a rectangular building of unknown purpose, which was in use in the late 19th century, on the evidence of the 1887 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It may have been associated with the Castell or West Esgairlle lead mine. Only fragmentary ruins survive.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from solar array:</b>	840m to the south-southwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Ruined building		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	These are ruins of a rectangular building of unknown purpose, which was in use in the late 19th century, on the evidence of the 1887 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It may have been associated with the Castell or West Esgairlle lead mine. Only fragmentary ruins survive. It stands to the east of the mine site in an improved pasture field.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Very Low Intervisibility		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The proposed turbine would be visible on the opposite side of the Castell valley. The surrounding area has been modified by modern agricultural activity as well as post-medieval metal mining. The busy A44 road also runs along the valley. The turbine will only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.		

**ID number:** 28 FUCHESGAU  
MINING FEATURE

**HER PRN:** 34924 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN76848058 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned

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

**Site Status:**

**Trysor**  
**Description:**

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

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork features

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** Minor mining features.

**ID number:** 29 TY WIL  
OFFICE

**HER PRN:** 34929 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7785681515 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned

**Form:** Building **Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This 19th century mine office served the nearby Castell or West Esgairlle Lead Mine, the main processing area of which was some 500m to the west-southwest. After the mine closed in the early 20th century the building was used by Gwarfuches farm and was eventually converted into a house for a brother of the family farming the holding. By the later 20th century the building had again been abandoned and by 1997 had lost its slate roof and fallen into dereliction.		

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from solar array:** 645m to the south

**Group Value:** Part of the Castell Lead Mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, now derelict

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This 19th century mine office served the nearby Castell or West Esgairlle Lead Mine, the main processing area of which was some 500m to the west-southwest. Its stands above the floor of the Castell valley, to the south of the river, facing north-northwest. After the mine closed in the early 20th century the building was used by Gwarfuches farm and was eventually converted into a house for a brother of the family farming the holding. By the later 20th century the building had again been abandoned and by 1997 had lost its slate roof and fallen into dereliction.

**Significance:** Locally 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 location but would only cause a Low, indirect, visual impact. It would not cause an impact on views of the building or interrupt its relationship with the rest of the Castell Mine complex.

**ID number:** 30 CWMERGYR  
SHEEP DIP

**HER PRN:** 34941

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN79448250 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Damaged drystone structure

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor post-medieval sheepfold.

**ID number:** 31 TY'N OCHR  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 34942

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN79018249 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor, post-medieval cottage, now demolished.

**ID number:** 32      NANT MEIRCH  
POTATO CLAMP

**HER PRN:** 34943      **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN77658129      Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

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

**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork features

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor feature.



**ID number:** 33 TYNEWYDD  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 34944 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN77478132 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

**Form:** Building **Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This post-medieval cottage is probably of 19th century origin. It stood on the southern edge of the floor of the Castell valley. It originally stood within a small field parcel. It fell out of use during the 20th century and is now derelict. The site has survived within an area of improved pasture fields.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from solar array:** 880m to the south-southwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Derelict remains

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post-medieval cottage is probably of 19th century origin. It stood on the southern edge of the floor of the Castell valley. It originally stood within a small field parcel. It fell out of use during the early 20th century and only very ruinous remains are now seen here. The site has survived within an area of improved pasture fields.

**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 turbine would be visible on the opposite side of the Castell valley, the view partly screened by hedgerow trees near the building. The surrounding area has been modified by modern agricultural activity as well as post-medieval metal mining. The busy A44 road also runs along the valley. The turbine will only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

**ID number:** 34 TY'N Y CWM  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 34945 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7751781276 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Ruin **Condition:** Damaged  
**Site Status:**

**Trysor**  
**Description:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
This post-medieval cottage is probably of 19th century origin. It stood on the southern edge of the floor of the Castell valley. It originally stood within a small field parcel. It fell out of use during the early 20th century and only very ruinous remains are now seen here. The site has survived within an area of improved pasture.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from solar array:** 900m to the south-southwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Ruinous remains

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post-medieval cottage is probably of 19th century origin. It stood on the southern edge of the floor of the Castell valley. It originally stood within a small field parcel. It fell out of use during the early 20th century and only very ruinous remains are now seen here. The site has survived within an area of improved pasture.

**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 turbine would be visible on the opposite side of the Castell valley. The surrounding area has been modified by modern agricultural activity as well as post-medieval metal mining. The busy A44 road also runs along the valley. The turbine will only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

**ID number:** 35      GLANYRAFON  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 34946

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7817381722 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** This post-medieval cottage no longer survives and the sheds of Fagwr Fawr farm stand on its former site.

**ID number:** 36 CASTELL MINE  
WHEEL PIT

**HER PRN:** 34951 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7786081476 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

**SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Trysor**  
**Description:** This 19th century wheel pit served the nearby Castell or West Esgairlle Lead Mine, the main processing area of which was some 500 metres to the west-southwest. It provided motive power to a mine shaft 60 metres upslope to the south-southeast. It stands above the floor of the Castell valley, to the south of the river, facing north-northwest. The wheel was out of use by the early 20th century but has largely survived, with its wheel removed, despite being in a derelict condition.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from solar array:** 680m to the south

**Group Value:** Part of the Castell Lead Mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Standing structure, derelict

**Historical Value:** Described in historical sources

**Aesthetic Value:** Part of visible remains of the former mine

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This 19th century wheel pit served the nearby Castell or West Esgairlle Lead Mine, the main processing area of which was some 500 metres to the west-southwest. It provided motive power to a mine shaft 60 metres upslope to the south-southeast. It stands above the floor of the Castell valley, to the south of the river, facing north-northwest. The wheel was out of use by the early 20th century but has largely survived, with its wheel removed, despite being in a derelict condition.

**Significance:** Locally 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 location but would only cause a Low, indirect, visual impact. It would not cause an impact on views of the structure or interrupt its relationship with the rest of the Castell Mine complex.

**ID number:** 37 MILESTONE ON A44 NE OF DYFFRYN CASTELL  
MILESTONE

**HER PRN:** 58231 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7848182950 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Not Known  
**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 83334 **grade:** II

**Trysor Description:** This milestone was erected at the southern side of a section of the Aberystwyth to Llangurig turnpike road which was built in 1812 to replace an earlier road section further south on the floor of the Castell valley. It is not clear whether the stone remains standing besides the modern A44 road. It is either hidden in vegetation or has been removed.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from solar array:** 1.08km to the northeast

**Group Value:** One in a series of milestones along the former turnpike road

**Evidential Value:** Stone may remain in position. Historic mapping.

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

**Aesthetic Value:** An early 19th century milestone

**Communal Value:** Marks distance on a public road

**Setting:** This milestone was erected at the southern side of a section of the Aberystwyth to Llangurig turnpike road which was built in 1812 to replace an earlier road section further south on the floor of the Castell valley. It is not clear whether the stone remains standing besides the modern A44 road. It is either hidden in vegetation or has been removed.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The upper part of the proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would not impact on the setting of the milestone or on views of the stone. At present it is not clear if the stone is still in position. It may have become hidden in vegetation or removed.

**ID number:** 38      **MILESTONE ON A44**  
**MILESTONE**

**HER PRN:** 58233

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7759681729 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Transport

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 83336 **grade:** II

**Trysor**

**Description:**

This milestone was erected at the southern side of a section of the Aberystwyth to Llangurig turnpike road which was built in 1812 to replace an earlier road section further south on the floor of the Castell valley. The stone remains standing besides the modern A44 road. It is painted white and bears the inscription "Aberystwyth 14 miles"

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from solar array:** 450m to the south-southwest

**Group Value:** One in a series of milestones along the former turnpike road

**Evidential Value:** Stone remains in position

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

**Aesthetic Value:** An intact early 19th century milestone

**Communal Value:** Marks distance on a public road

**Setting:** This milestone was erected at the southern side of a section of the Aberystwyth to Llangurig turnpike road which was built in 1812 to replace an earlier road section further south on the floor of the Castell valley. The stone remains standing besides the modern A44 road.

**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 upper part of the proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would not impact on the setting of the milestone or on views of the stone, which can only be appreciated when looking south at it, the turbine being positioned to the north-northeast.



**ID number:** 39 CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN  
CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU;  
CRIPAU BACH  
LEVEL

**HER PRN:** 95404

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN77608126 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

0 **grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** Part of the Castell mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor feature associated with the Castell or West Esgairlle mine complex.

**ID number:** 40 CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN  
CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU;  
CRIPAU BACH  
LEVEL

**HER PRN:** 95405

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN77628127 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

0 **grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** Part of the Castell mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor feature associated with the Castell or West Esgairlle mine complex.

**ID number:** 41 CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN  
CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU;  
CRIPAU BACH  
SHAFT

**HER PRN:** 95406 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7788981436 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged  
**Site Status:**

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**  
**Trysor**  
**Description:** This shaft was sunk into the lower valley slope on the southern side of the Castell valley by the Castell or West Esgairlle lead mine in the late 19th century. It was working at the time of the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is now infilled or covered over.

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from solar array:** 7450m to the south-southeast

**Group Value:** Part of the Castell Mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Infilled mine shaft

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This shaft was sunk into the lower valley slope on the southern side of the Castell valley by the Castell or West Esgairlle lead mine in the late 19th century. It was working at the time of the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is now infilled or covered over.

**Significance:** Locally 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 location but would only cause a Low, indirect, visual impact. It would not cause an impact on views of the former shaft or interrupt its relationship with the rest of the Castell Mine complex.

**ID number:** 42 CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN  
CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU;  
CRIPAU BACH  
MINE BUILDING

**HER PRN:** 95407

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN77888144 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

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

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

0 **grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** Part of the Castell Mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping and documentary sources

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A building, no longer surviving, associated with the Castell or West Esgairlle mine complex.

**ID number:** 43 CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN  
CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU;  
CRIPAU BACH  
SPOIL HEAP

**HER PRN:** 95408

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN77888145 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

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

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 0 **grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** Part of the Castell Mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping and documentary sources

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor spoil tip associated with a shaft in the Castell or West Esgairlle mine complex.

**ID number:** 44 CASTELL MINE; NEW CASTELL; DYFFRYN  
CASTELL; CASTLE; WEST ESGAIRLLE; GWAITHDDU;  
CRIPAU BACH  
MINE BUILDING

**HER PRN:** 95410

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN77798150 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

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

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 0 **grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

**Group Value:** Part of the Castell Mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping and documentary sources

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

**Comment on  
Impact:** A minor building associated with a shaft in the Castell or West Esgairlle mine complex.

**ID number:** 45 ESGAIRLLE; GREAT WEST VAN; ESGAIR LLU  
MINING FEATURE

**HER PRN:** 97840 **NMR NPRN:** 282526

**NGR:** SN79288289 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

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

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from solar array:** 1.7km to the east-northeast

**Group Value:** Part of the Esgairlle mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork features

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This row of 7 subsidence hollows mark the position of old shafts or collapsed workings associated with Esgairlle Lead Mine. The hollows run in a northeast to southwest line across a spur overlooking the upper Castell valley, just north of the A44 road and the Esgairlle mine site.

**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 turbine would be visible further down the valley but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact on these earthwork mining remains.



**ID number:** 46      **DYFFRYN CASTELL  
MINE BARRACKS**

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7743381686 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** 19th century

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Converted

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**0 grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

This former mine barracks was built in the 19th century alongside the Dyffryn Castell Inn, at the roadside between Ponterwyd and Eisteddfa Gurig in the Castell valley. It was associated with the Castell Lead Mine, which was located on the opposite side of the valley. During the 20th century the building was converted for use as a house and was lived in until the late 20th century. It seems to be unoccupied in 2016 but remains intact.

**Rarity:**

Not common

**Distance from  
solar array:**

570m to the southwest

**Group Value:**

Associated with the Castell Mine

**Evidential Value:**

Standing building, now a house

**Historical Value:**

None

**Aesthetic Value:**

None

**Communal Value:**

None

**Setting:**

This former mine barracks was built in the 19th century alongside the Dyffryn Castell Inn, at the roadside between Ponterwyd and Eisteddfa Gurig in the Castell valley. It was associated with the Castell Lead Mine, which was located on the opposite side of the valley. During the 20th century the building was converted for use as a house and was lived in until the late 20th century. It seems to be unoccupied in 2016 but remains intact.

**Significance:**

Locally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:**

No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:**

Yes  
Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

Very Low

**Comment on  
Impact:**

The proposed turbine would be visible from this location, on the hill to the northeast, although several deciduous trees to the east of the building would screen the view. The turbine would not affect the key view of the building, which is from the road to the south or east. There would be a Very Low impact on setting as the turbine would be visible in views of the building when approaching it along the A44 from the southwest, but from this angle the building is barely visible as the adjacent house known as Isfryn and the Dyffryn Castell Inn would largely block the view of the building.

**ID number:** 47 DYFFRYN CASTELL  
INN

**HER PRN:** **NMR NPRN:** 308427

**NGR:** SN7741281677 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

**Trysor**  
**Description:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**  
This roadside inn is traditionally thought to have 16th century origins, although the present buildings are of much later date. The inn was certainly open by the early 19th century and is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings maps of 1833. However, it stands on the northern side of a section of road which wasn't built until 1812, replacing an earlier section of turnpike road built c.1770. The modern A44 follows the 1812 road line, whilst the 1770 road line is now a farm track. This suggests that the inn, at its present site, is of early 19th century date. It has remained in that condition for at least a decade and is now semi-derelict (2105). During the 19th century, the inn was frequented by miners working in mines along the Castell valley. The eastern wing of the inn complex was used as a barracks for workers at the nearby Castell Mine for some years.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from solar array:** 580m to the southwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing buildings, not currently in use

**Historical Value:** Associated with the turnpike road from Llangurig to Aberystwyth and the lead mining history of the area

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Former public house

**Setting:** This roadside inn is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings maps of 1833. It stands on the northern side of the Castell valley, above the valley floor. It is also at the northern side of a section of former turnpike road which was built in 1812, replacing an earlier section of turnpike road which was built along the valley floor c.1770. The modern A44 follows the 1812 road line, whilst the 1770 road line is now a farm track. This suggests that the inn, at its present site, is of early 19th century date. It was used as an inn until the early 21st century but was closed and gutted for modernisation. It has remained in that condition for at least a decade and is now semi-derelict (2105). The inn was frequented by

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** Very Low

***Comment on  
Impact:***

The proposed turbine would be visible from this location, on the hill to the northeast, but it would not affect the key view of the building, which is from the road or car park to the south. There would be a Low impact on setting as the turbine would be visible in views of Dyffryn Castell when approaching it along the A44 from the southwest, but from this angle the inn is barely visible as the adjacent house known as Isfryn largely blocks the view of the building.

**ID number:** 48      **GELLI UCHAF**  
**SHEEP FOLD**

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7811882368 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Modern

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**0 grade:**

**Trysor Description:** A modern sheepfold, measuring c.20 metres east to west by 8 metres wide. It has three compartments and has been built with post and wire fencing against a field boundary fence on its southern side

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from solar array:** 420m to the northeast

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Modern post and wire structure

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A modern sheepfold, built with post and wire fencing against a field boundary fence in a field immediately to the east of the A44 road on the northern side of the Castell valley.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** Yes  
Very High  
Removal during construction of access track

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This modern sheep fold or pen would be removed to make way for the access track to the proposed turbine. It is a minor, modern feature of no historic importance however.



*Plate 1: Modern sheep fold, ID number 48, looking east south east across the Dyffryn Castell to Lluest yr Ochr.*

**ID number:** 49      **NANT LLADRON  
PROSPECTING TRENCH**

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7782982352 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** 19th Century

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**0 grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

A small mine prospecting trench cut during the 19th century into a slope to the south of the Nant Lladron stream. It is aligned south-southwest to north-northeast and measures 10m x 3m.

**Rarity:**

Common locally

**Distance from  
solar array:**

220m to the north-northeast

**Group Value:**

None

**Evidential Value:**

Earthwork feature

**Historical Value:**

None

**Aesthetic Value:**

None

**Communal Value:**

None

**Setting:**

A small mine prospecting trench cut during the 19th century into a slope to the south of the Nant Lladron stream.

**Significance:**

Minor Importance

**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 this location but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact to this minor feature.

**ID number:** 50 DYFFRYN CASTELL  
CLEARANCE CAIRN

**HER PRN:** **NMR NPRN:** 282452

**NGR:** SN7662082080 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

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

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**  
**Trysor**  
**Description:** A small stone cairn, c.2.5 metres in diameter, within a rough pasture field parcel. It is probably of 19th century date and associated with land improvement activity.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from solar array:** 150m to the west-southwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Stone cairn

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A small stone cairn, c.2.5 metres in diameter, within a rough pasture field parcel.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**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 this location but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact to this minor feature.





*Plate 2: Clearance cairn, ID number 50, looking north, the slopes above Nant Bowen in the background*

**ID number:** 51      NANT LLADRON  
PEAT CUTTING AREA

**HER PRN:** **NMR NPRN:** 282454

**NGR:** SN7780582296 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Industrial

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

**Site Status:**

***SAM number:***                      ***LB number:***                      ***0 grade:***

<b>Trysor</b> <b>Description:</b>	A small area of turf or peat cutting, within an area of 100 metres square, to the south of the Nant Lladron stream. Rectilinear cuts and upstanding baulks are still visible in an area of rough pasture. These have been misidentified in the National Monuments Record as an Enclosure (NPRN 282453) and a Bank (NPRN 282455).
--------------------------------------	--

**Rarity:** Common

***Distance from solar array:*** 140m to the north-northeast

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork remains

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A small area of turf or peat cutting, within an area of 100 metres square, to the south of the Nant Lladron stream. Rectilinear cuts and upstanding baulks are still visible in an area of rough pasture.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No
	None

<b><i>Any Indirect Impact?:</i></b>	Yes
	Low
	Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The turbine would be in close proximity to these features, but they are of minor importance and would not be physically impacted upon by the development.

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

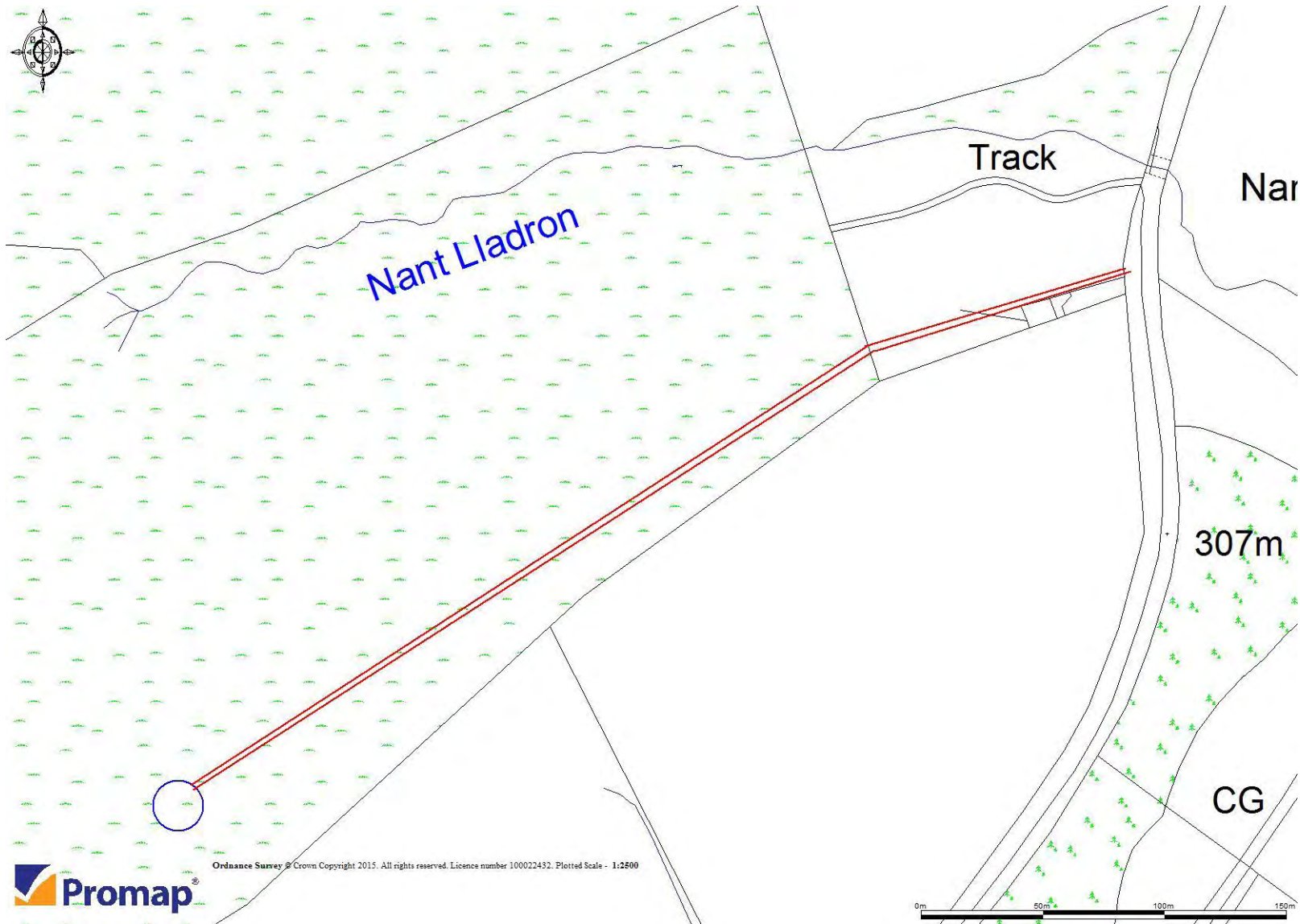
Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access?	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD006	Hen Bont, Pont-Erwyd	Bridge	SN748808					Excluded	Excluded
CD014	Stone Circle and Round Cairns, Hirnant	Stone circle	SN753839					Excluded	Excluded
CD030	Disgwylfa Fawr Round Barrow	Round barrow	SN737847					Excluded	Excluded
CD034	Y Garn, 2400m NNW of Eisteddfa-Gurig	Round cairn	SN775851					Excluded	Excluded
CD037	Central Cairn on Pen Plynlimon-Fawr	Round cairn	SN789869					Excluded	Excluded
CD041	Y Garnedd, Hirnant	Round barrow	SN753840					Excluded	Excluded
CD042	Cairn Circle 400m SW of Lle'r Neuaddau	Cairn circle	SN755846					Excluded	Excluded
CD043	Cairn 400m N of Lle'r Neuaddau	Round cairn	SN759853					Excluded	Excluded
CD044	Round Barrow 290m SSW of Nant-y-Moch	Round cairn	SN763866					Excluded	Excluded
CD055	Dinas SW of Aber-Peithnant	Hillfort	SN742833					Excluded	Excluded
CD097	Bryn Rhosau Round Barrows	Round barrow	SN733899	4.9km to the west-southwest	Yes	This round barrow pair is situated on top of Bryn Rhosau at about 388m above sea level. This location gives excellent, panoramic views, especially towards the Rheidol valley to the southwest. The barrows survive in an area of rough pasture.	The relatively modest scale of the proposed turbine and the distance between the two locations means that the development would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. The turbine would not interrupt sight lines between other barrows. The turbines of the Llywernog Wind Farm stand within 1km to the west of the barrows.	Very Low	None
CD150	Southernmost Cairn on Pen Plynlimon-Fawr	Round cairn	SN789868					Excluded	Excluded
CD158	Llywernog Lead and Silver Mine	Silver mine	SN732810					Excluded	Excluded
CD176	Banc Erw Barfe Deserted Rural Settlement	Rectangular hut	SN756781					Excluded	Excluded
CD188	Lluest Nantycreuau Deserted Rural Settlement	Rectangular hut	SN786795					Excluded	Excluded
CD228	Cairn Circle 200m NNW of Dolgamfa	Cairn circle	SN745791					Excluded	Excluded
CD232	Nant Geifaes Cairn	Ring cairn	SN731833					Excluded	Excluded
CD256	Garn Lwyd Round Cairn & Standing Stone	Standing stone	SN752833					Excluded	Excluded
MG057	Cae Gaer	Marching camp	SN823818					Excluded	Excluded

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

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact in Setting
7567	Rock-crusher house and wheel-pit at Llywernog Mine	273225	280946	II					Excluded	Excluded
9825	Yr Hen Bont	274838	280878	II					Excluded	Excluded
16074	Ore dressing shed and ore-bin at Llywernog Mine	273216	280964	II					Excluded	Excluded
16075	Mine offices at Llywernog Mine	273236	280948	II					Excluded	Excluded
16076	Gunpowder magazine at Llywernog Mine	273162	281048	II					Excluded	Excluded
24012	Ponterwyd Calvinistic Methodist Chapel and attached chapel house	274886	280908	II					Excluded	Excluded
83324	Afallen	273088	280792	II					Excluded	Excluded
83326	Church of St John the Baptist	275242	279096	II					Excluded	Excluded
83327	Churchyard gateway and churchyard wall to right	275266	279078	II					Excluded	Excluded
83330	Dolcarne	274701	281109	II					Excluded	Excluded
83331	Former chapel schoolroom	274910	280851	II					Excluded	Excluded
83333	Milestone on A44 in Ponterwyd	275021	280892	II					Excluded	Excluded
83337	Milestone on A44	273663	280713	II					Excluded	Excluded
83339	Milestone on B4343	275664	280102	II					Excluded	Excluded
83341	Penybont	274777	280859	II					Excluded	Excluded

## **Appendix E: Plan from Client**





www.rogerparry.net  
mail@rogerparry.net

**Tel: 01691 655334**

Fax: 01691 657798

Roger Parry & Partners LLP  
The Property Experts

JOB:	Erection of one 30.5m to hub (48.01m to tip) wind turbine with control box and all associated works
CLIENT:	Mr. G. Howells
TITLE:	Site Plan
LOCATION:	Gelli Isaf and Gelli Uchaf, Ponterwyd, Aberystwyth, SY23 3LB
SCALE:	1:2400
DATE:	23 <sup>rd</sup> June 2015
DRAWING NO:	RJC/G.Howells/001
DRAWN BY:	RB