

Penybanc, Castle Morris Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Appraisal



Report by: Trysor

For: Ynni Ltd

December 2014



Penybanc, Castle Morris, Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Appraisal

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2014/349

For: Ynni Ltd

December 2014

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Cover photograph: View roughly northwards from location of proposed turbines.

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

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

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment appraisal has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from two proposed wind turbines in a field 500 metres east of Penybanc, Castle Morris, Pembrokeshire.
- 1.2 The appraisal has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SM9054029490, the mid point between the two proposed turbines. This area was revised to exclude historic assets where it was obvious there was no intervisibility and no impact on setting. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.
- 1.3 A field visit was undertaken to examine the location of the turbines and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets, and the impacts on setting of those historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.4 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the revised 2km appraisal area. These are scheduled as Chambered Tombs and would experience a Very Low, indirect visual impact from both turbines, with no impact on their setting. There are two Listed Buildings on which there would be no impact.
- 1.5 The cable trench required to connect the turbines to the National Grid would cause some direct, physical impact, as they would pass through several post-medieval, earthwork, field boundary banks. Damage can be avoided if the cable trench passes through gateways, or is moled beneath the banks, rather than cut through them.
- 1.6 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area measuring 2 to 5km in radius, focused on SM9054029490, the mid point between the proposed turbines was also assessed.
 - 1.6.1 Seventeen Scheduled Ancient Monuments are found within this area. Seven of these would experience a Very Low, indirect visual impact from the development, with no impact on their settings. There would be no impact on the remainder.
 - 1.6.2 There are forty four Listed Buildings in this area. Two of these would experience a Low, indirect visual impact from the development, with no impact on their settings, with a further three experiencing a Very Low, indirect visual impact, again with no impact on their settings. There would be no impact on the remainder.
 - 1.6.3 No Registered Parks and Gardens are found within the 2km to 5m radius appraisal area.
- 1.7 No archaeological mitigation is recommended for this development.

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, 5, 6 and 7 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Mr Jon Watson-Miller of Ynni Ltd, Penybanc, Castle Morris, Pembrokeshire, SA625EL commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a planning application for two turbines at Penybanc, Castlemorris, Pembrokeshire SA62 5EL.
- 3.2 Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section has written a generic brief for such appraisals (DAT HM, Undated). These appraisals are intended to be a rapid appraisal of the readily available historic environment information including a site visit. The purpose of the appraisal is to inform DAT HM as to whether any further assessment or evaluation would be required as part of the planning process. Trysor prepared a specification based on the brief (Trysor, 2014) and Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section approved the specification as fit for purpose. The specification has been amended to take into account changing requirements; the maximum turbine height will be either 48 metres to tip or 64 metres to tip. Designated sites within 2km to 5km will also be assessed.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed that two turbines, each with a height of up to 64 metres to the upright blade tip, will be located 170 metres apart at approximately SM9051829405 and SM9057029571, in a single field parcel at Penybanc, Castle Morris, Pembrokeshire SA62 5EL, see Figure 1.
- 4.2 The turbines will each require a foundation hole cut into the subsoil.
- 4.3 It is proposed that access will be gained via an existing trackway to the west that enters the field in which the turbines would stand at SM9038029560. From this point a new trackway would run to each turbine.
- 4.4 The turbines will be connected by a cable in a trench. There are two options for the connection to the national grid. The preferred option would run northeast from turbine B, through the hedgebank to the east and continue northeast to the next field boundary, a total distance of 250 metres. From there the cable would then run south southeast along a trackway for approximately 800 metres. The second option would run a short distance south southeast to the field boundary from turbine A. It would then turn and run along the field boundary until it meet the same trackway as in option 1 and then turn south southeast again. There will also be a cable that runs back along the access track to Penybanc and onto Penyfeidr for a private supply.

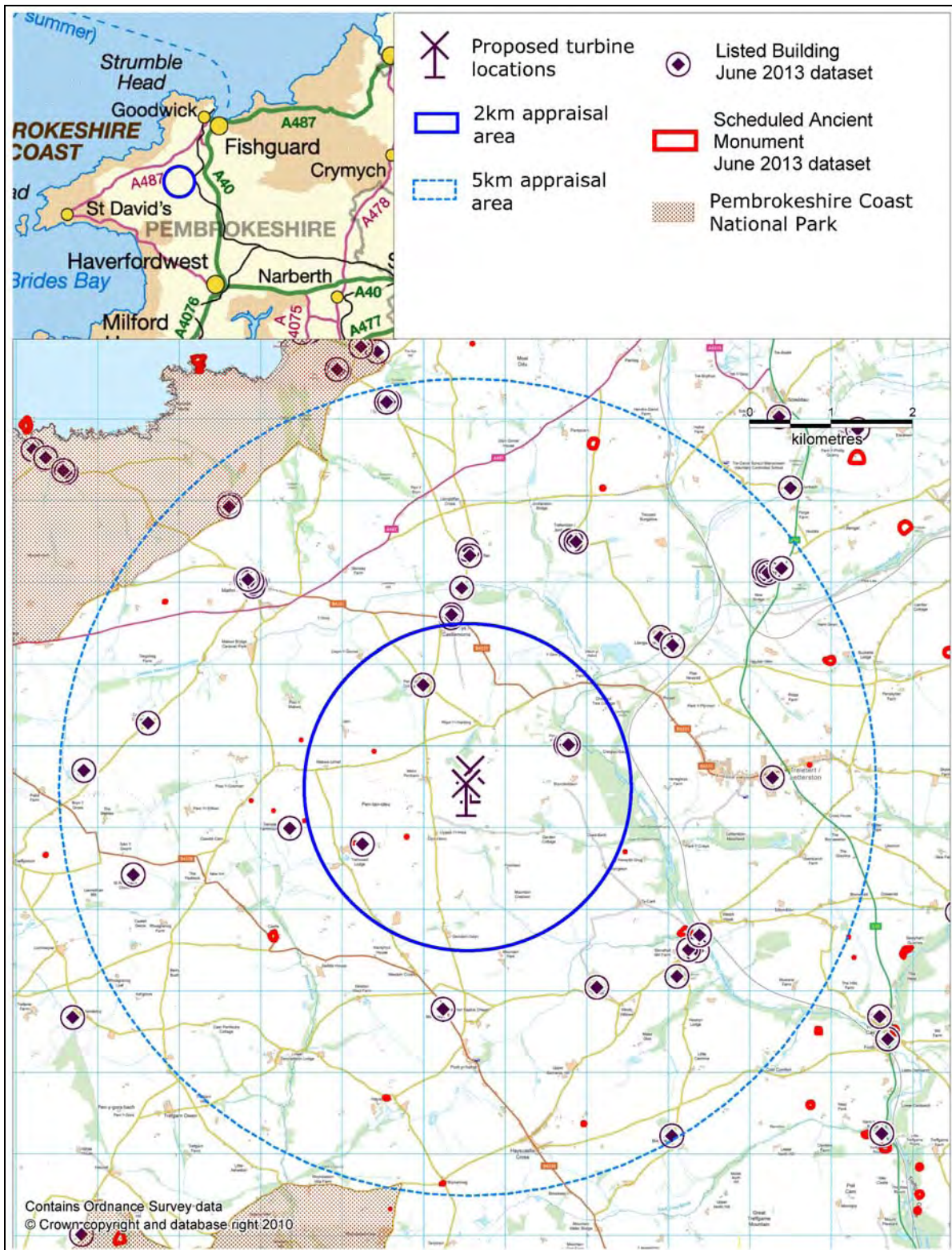


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km and the 2 to 5km appraisal areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SM9054029490, a mid point between the two turbines, was chosen for the initial appraisal of all recorded historic assets. This area was revised to exclude areas where there would be intervisibility and no impact on setting, see Figure 2.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 2km appraisal.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Mathry parish tithe map of 1842 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1842.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine sites and the surrounding area, on February 26th, 2014. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal were searched for, and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2005, 2006 and 2009, and the associated altitudes, were used to inform the appraisal.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting. The ZTV produced for the visual and landscape assessment was also consulted as well as photomontages.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an appraisal dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final appraisal 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important,

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

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

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

- 5.11 As this exercise is an appraisal of the study area, not a full desk-based historic environment assessment, no site descriptions have been included in the appraisal dataset or this printed report, apart from newly recorded features (See Appendix B).
- 5.12 A further area between 2 to 5 km radius, centred on SM9054029490, was used to assess the impact on designated sites only.
- 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. There were no designated Parks and Gardens.
- 5.15 To assess the setting of designated sites, 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 (see Appendices C & D).

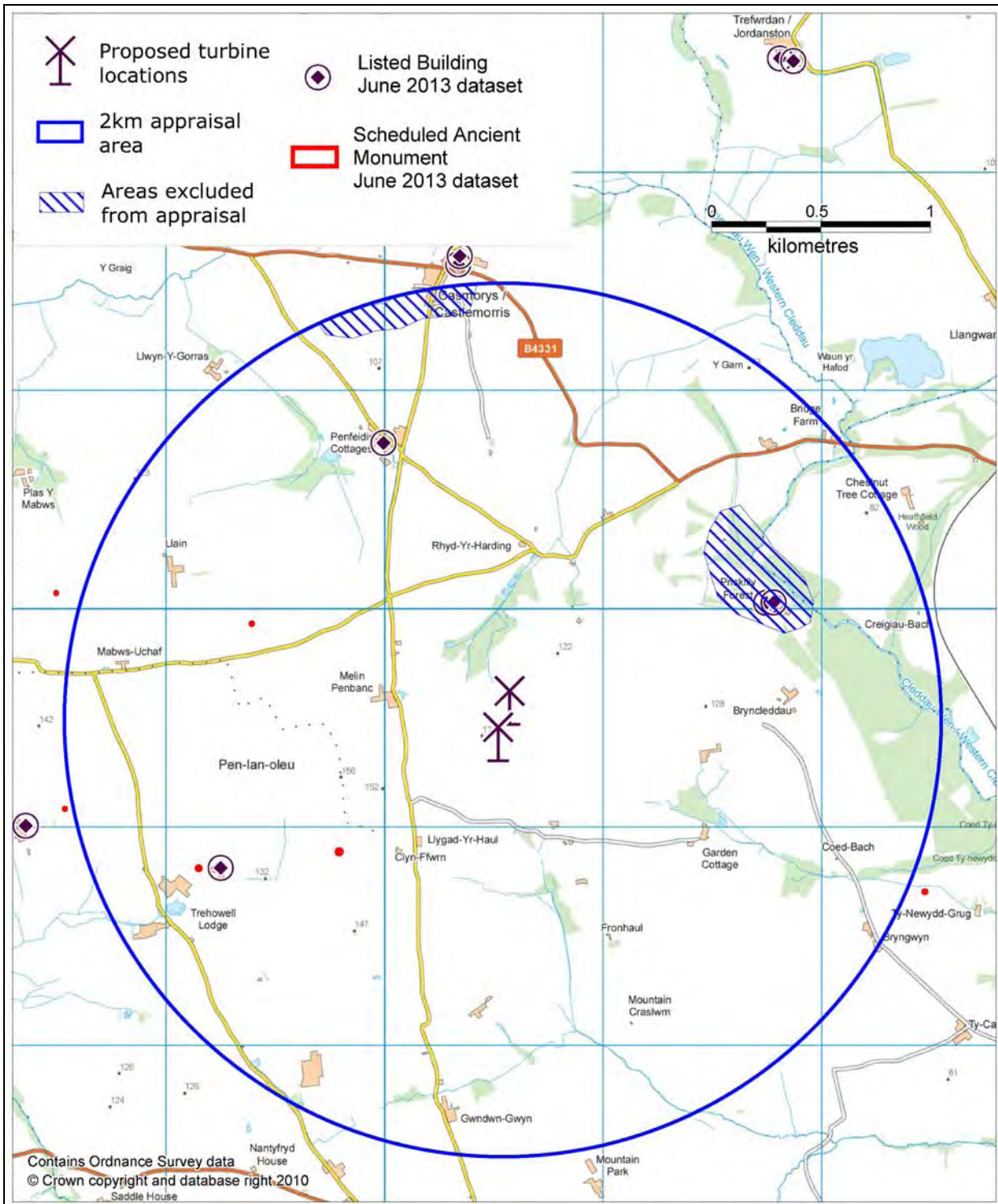


Figure 2: Areas excluded from the appraisal

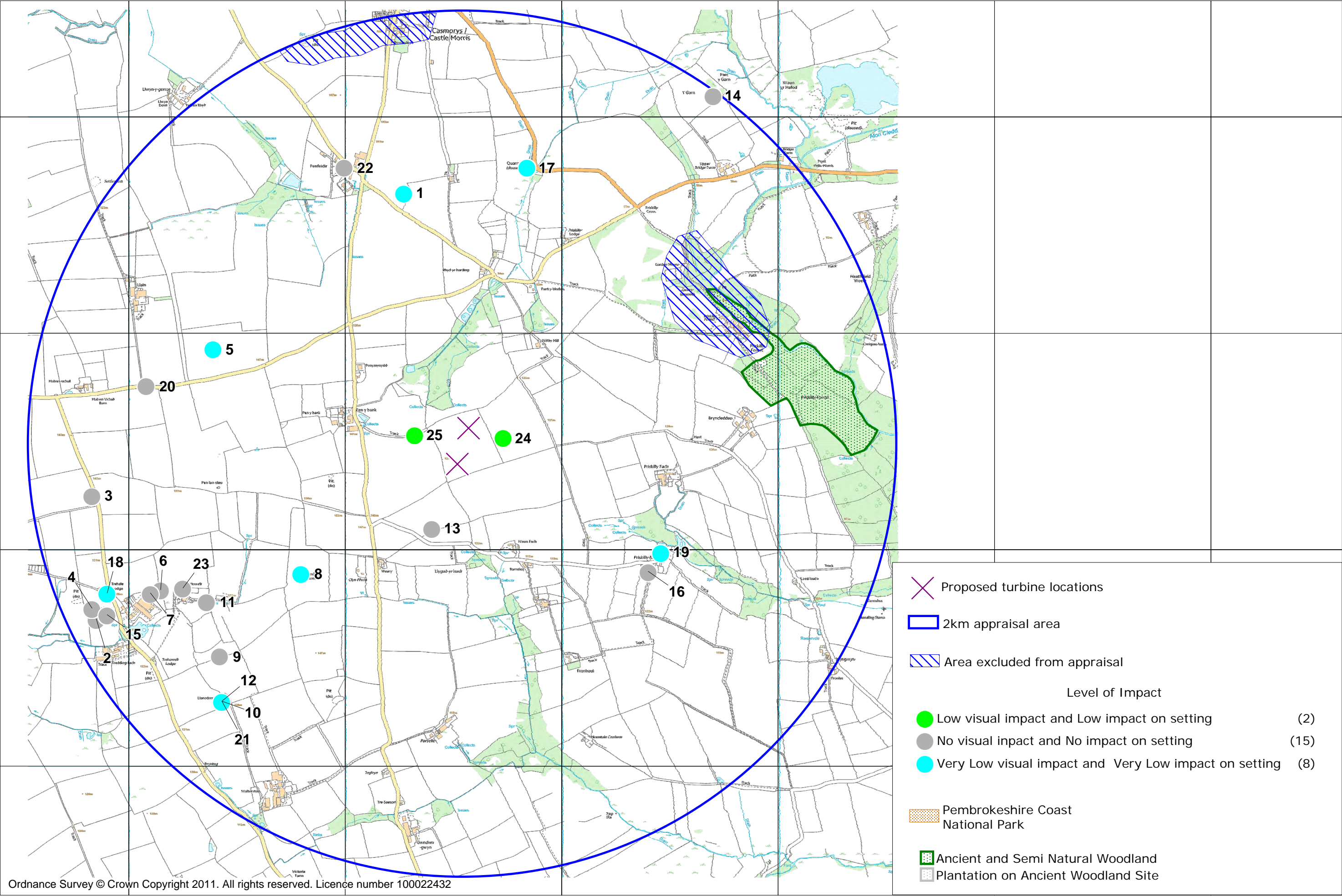


Figure 3: The 2km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

6. Archaeological Overview

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

6.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4000BC – 1500BC). There is postulated evidence of Neolithic activity within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine sites. There is a record of a “stone axe factory” at Treddiog (ID number 7), based on an observation of “stone flakes” in a field which were similar to those produced at a genuine Neolithic stone-axe factory in North Wales. The validity of this claim remains unproven.

The site of a possible, ruinous, Neolithic Chambered Tomb is found at Tre Howell (ID number 6). This monument has long been dismantled and its stones are now found in a boundary bank. Two scheduled stones are also found relatively close to the turbine site, at Penlan Mabws Uchaf (ID number 5) and Clyn-ffwrn (ID number 8). Although both are scheduled as Neolithic Chambered Tombs, the history and form of both makes their interpretation difficult. The Penlan Mabws Uchaf stone is a large block of a whitish conglomerate which would appear to be a glacial erratic rather than an archaeological feature (Trysor, 2014b). It has been discounted as a Chambered Tomb by a number of academic archaeologists and no description of a Chambered Tomb has ever been recorded at the site. The RCAHMW have described it as a “doubtful standing stone” of Bronze Age date. The Clyn-ffwrn stone has been described by the RCAHMW as a possible Bronze Age Standing Stone and antiquarian sources vary in their description of the monument, but do not describe it as a Chambered Tomb. During a planning appeal in 2014 relating to proposals to erect two other turbines on the land of Penybanc, Cadw suggested that the site may in fact represent a Bronze Age Standing Stone rather than a Neolithic Chambered Tomb.

There is little evidence of Bronze Age activity within a 2km radius of the development site. Two findspots of artefacts of Bronze Age date are recorded at Trehale (ID number 11) and Trehowell (ID number 3); being a bronze axe head and a stone mace head respectively. Two possible standing stones had previously been noted in the area. These were at Penlan Ole (ID number) and Treddiog (ID number). The former was broken in the 19th century and cleared away by the early 20th century, whilst the latter was pulled from its position and deposited at the edge of the field during the 1960s. Between 2km and 5km radius there are a number of scheduled Bronze Age funerary monuments. Several Round Barrows are known, including examples at Pen-dre, Letterston (PE062), Mockwell (PE520), Tump Barrow (PE022) and on Jordanston Hill (PE082). These mounds were built in the earlier Bronze Age and usually cover a single cremation burial.

Four Bronze Age Standing Stones also lie between 2km and 5km of the proposed turbines, at Ty Newydd Grug (PE297), Blaenllyn (PE507), two stones near Trehale House (PE508 & PE509) and at Penlan Mabws (PE510). Standing stones are often associated with funerary practices, including the burial of cremation urns in pits near the stone.

6.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43). A single Iron Age Defended Enclosure has been recorded within a 2km radius of the turbine site. This site is found at Castell Pen y Feidr (ID number 1) and has been described by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Murphy, K, 2007) as a very denuded earthwork, now barely visible due to centuries of ploughing over the site. Iron Age settlements, including hillforts and other defended enclosures are common in southwest Wales and there are further examples within a 3km to 5km radius, such as the well-preserved example at Hendrewen (PE081). In lowland areas, defended enclosures are often found to be small settlements, sometimes single farmsteads, which would have been protected by earthwork ramparts and ditches when in use.

6.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410). There are no records of artefacts or sites associated specifically with the Roman period within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine sites. A single find of a spindle whorl (ID number 7) of Iron Age or possible Romano-British date from Trehowell farm is the only record of relevance.

6.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100). There is a single record of an Early Medieval site within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. This is the sub-circular churchyard around the former St. Edrin's parish church. The church building itself is a 19th century replacement of a medieval building, but the churchyard within which it stands is thought to have possible pre-Norman origins. When the church was still in use, a several Early Medieval inscribed stones were kept within the building, strengthening the connection with the "Age of the Saints", but these were removed when the church closed.

6.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539). There are now few features associated with the Medieval period within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine sites. Two local farmsteads are mentioned in 13th century sources, Treddiog (ID number 15) and Prescelly Manor (ID number 16), but no archaeological features are presently known in association with either site, as both now consist of post-medieval farmstead complexes. A lost holy well (ID number 10) which would have been used by local people seeking blessings formerly existed within the churchyard of St. Edrin's parish church. The church and churchyard were certainly in use in medieval times, but the medieval church building was largely demolished and replaced with the present structure in the mid-19th century. The holy well may have been lost around this time, but it is not shown on any Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19th century or onwards.

6.7 Post Medieval & Industrial (AD1539 – present day). A number of sites recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. They include dwellings and a field system and combine to reflect the effect that agricultural and social change in the period had on the local landscape, significantly changing the appearance of the district during the past 200 years. One Modern site is recorded, the now destroyed, minor military camp at Penlan Mabws Uchaf (ID number 20), which was used during the Second World War.

7. Historical overview

7.1 Map evidence

7.1.1 The area of the proposed turbine site is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings Haverfordwest sheet, surveyed in 1810. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries but does differentiate between enclosed and unenclosed land. This map shows that the land around the proposed turbine as an elevated area within the farmed landscape. The access track (ID number 25) intended for use with the development is shown on this map.

7.1.2 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1819, based on the 1810 survey, the same picture is presented.

7.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the Mathry parish tithe map of 1842, see Figure 4. This shows that the field system at the proposed turbine site was already in existence. Some of the field boundaries shown on the 1842 map have been removed however, to create larger field parcels. The turbines would now stand in the same field, but in 1842 there were in fact two fields here and Turbine A would stand within field parcel No.210 and Turbine B in field parcel No.209. The tithe apportionment which accompanies the map shows *Penybanc* as a 208 acre holding, owned by Bishop of St David's, leased by John Hill Harries and occupied by one John Beynon. The field names and usage are also given (see Table 1 below).

7.1.4 The 1889 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was similar to that shown on the 1842 tithe map. The 1907 edition of the map shows that the field boundary separating parcel Nos.209 and 210 on the tithe map had already been removed to create one larger field. At present the essential characteristics shown on the 1907 map survive. The fields are defined by earthwork boundary banks which are generally well-constructed, up to 0.8 metres in height and 2 metres wide at base, with a rounded profile and often topped with thorn hedges, although this is missing in places. Either side of the bank are post and wire fences.

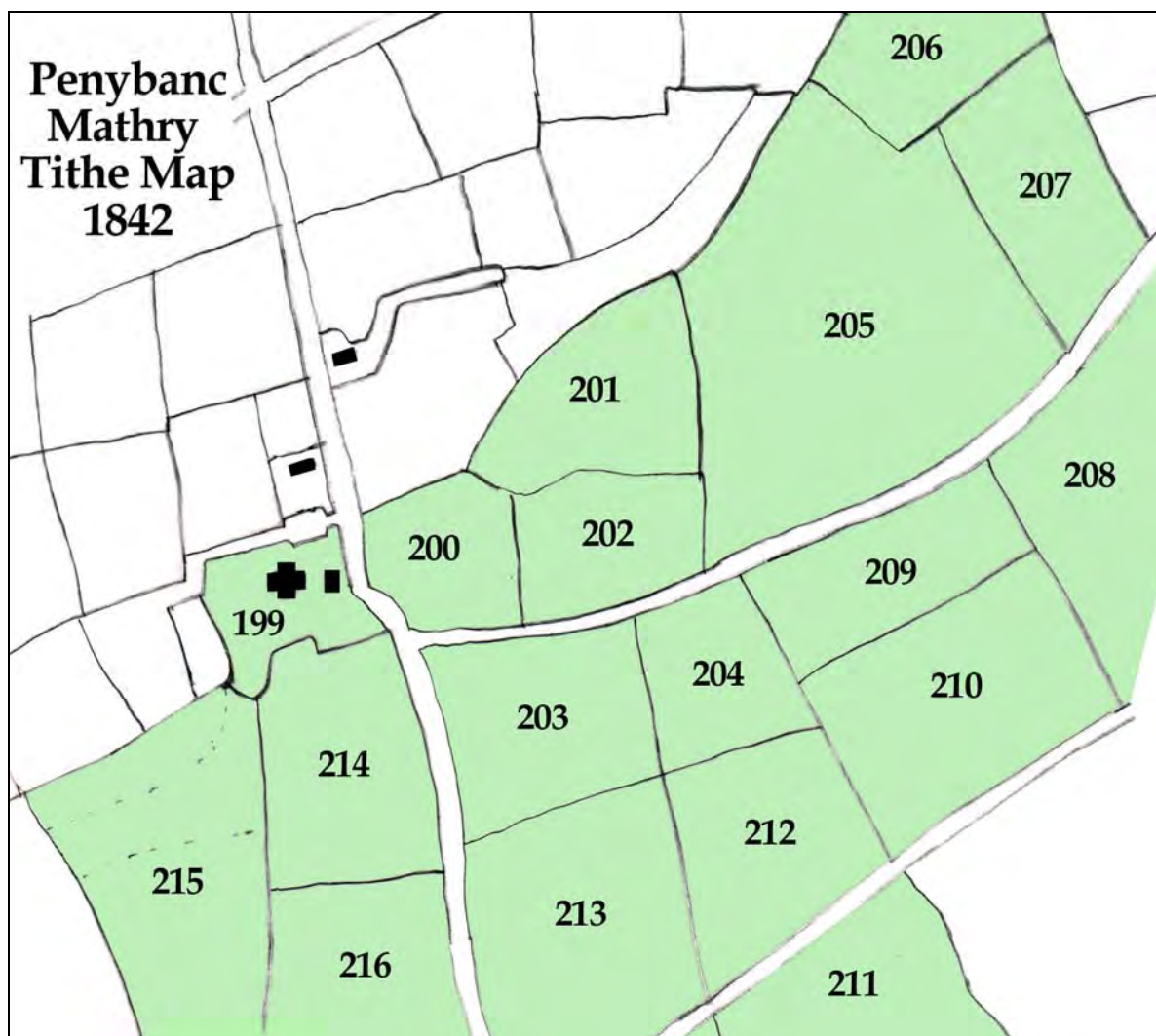


Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, parcel numbers 209 & 210, as shown on the Mathry parish tithe map of 1842.

7.1.5 The farmhouse and farm outbuildings underwent a significant change between the time of the parish tithe map of 1842 and the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. The house has remained in the same position throughout the past 170 years, but in the mid-19th century a new range of outbuildings was added to the south of the house, and still stands today. Further change has occurred towards the end of the 20th century however, with part of the outbuilding range being converted for residential use (as the farmhouse) and the original farmhouse becoming detached from the holding. One larger, modern agricultural shed has been added to the south of this core group of farm buildings.

Table 1: Field names at Penybanc, from the Mathry Parish Tithe Apportionment

199	Buildings, yard etc	
200	Park y dwr	Meadow
201	Park y delin	Pasture
202	Parc Bailies	Pasture

203	Parc Ffynon fawr	Pasture
204	Parc Ffynon fach	Pasture
205	Parc Mawr ucha	Arable
206	Parc withil ucha	Pasture
207	Parc withil Isa	Arable
208	Parc mawr canol	Pasture
209	Parc ffordd ucha	Arable
210	Parc ffordd isa	Pasture
211	Parc mawr isa	Arable & Pasture
212	Parc main	Arable
213	Parc pump ffordd	Arable
214	Parc rychar? ucha	Pasture
215	Parc yr eithin	Pasture
216	Parc yr ucha issa	Pasture
217	Cottage, garden etc	Arable & pasture
218	Cae Treddyog	Arable
219	Parc y pump canol	Pasture
220	Parc	-
221	Field	Pasture
1247	Field	Pasture
1248	Field	Pasture

7.2 Census evidence

7.2.1 The 1841 Census returns for Mathry parish show that one John Beynon, aged about 30, farmed Penybanc. He had two male farmworkers and two female servants living on the farm as well as his sister, Esther Edwards, also aged about 30, who was of independent means and had a 10 month old daughter named Mary.

7.2.2 The 1851 parish census returns show that John Beynon still farmed 210 acres here and his age is given as 44. He now lived with his wife Jane, aged 36, and his 11 year old niece, Mary Edwards was also living at Penybanc. John Beynon also employed two female and one male agricultural workers, who also lived on the farm.

7.2.3 The 1861 census returns show that a 36 year old widow named Rebecca Williams farmed 208 acres at Penybanc. She had four step-children, aged from 6 to 17, as well as a 1 year old son and 1 month old daughter. She employed a plough-boy, a dairy maid and a 'barn floor girl'. Also recorded as living in separate dwellings at Penybanc were one Martha Beynon, who was married and aged 45, and acting as the head of household on census day. Her husband was, presumably, not at home that day. Martha had an 18 year old son and four daughters aged between 14 and 1 years old. Also recorded as living in another separate dwelling at Penybanc are a Labourer named William Jones and his wife and five children aged under 12 years old.

- 7.2.4 By the time of the 1881 census, a William Mathias, aged 27, was farming 281 acres at Penybanc. His 29 year old brother George farmed with him and he employed a dairy maid and a female general servant.
- 7.2.5 A new family was farming Penybanc in 1891. Samuel Ll. Lewis, aged 27, was the head of household and he lived with his sister, Evangeline, aged 25. They employed two male farm servants, a shepherd and a housemaid.
- 7.2.6 Samuel Lloyd Lewis still farmed the holding in 1901. He employed a carter and a teamster as well as two female general servants, who also lived on the farm.
- 7.2.7 In 1911, the last available census returns, Samuel Lloyd Lewis, aged 45, is recorded as a widower, living with his 2 year old son, Morgan Raymond Lloyd Lewis. A Mabel Lewis, aged 32, was a visitor staying with them. He employed two male waggoners on the farm.
- 7.2.8 Samuel Lloyd Lewis is also recorded as the farmer of Penybanc in Kelly's Directory for South Wales & Monmouthshire in 1920.

8. Impact Assessment

- 8.1 The HER enquiry for the 2 km radius area yielded 83 records.
- 8.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 26th February 2014. The field had a new crop just coming through and the surface of the field was visible. The ploughsoil contained much shale and occasional 19th/20th century pottery sherds. The wider landscape context of the proposed development was also considered and the impact on the setting of designated sites. This visit was undertaken on a clear, sunlight afternoon.
- 8.3 Of the initial 40 records included in the HER for the 2km appraisal area, 8 were excluded as there was no intervisibility and no possible impact on setting. A further 9 records were removed from the dataset: 1 as it was for Common Land, 1 as it was DELETED record only kept in the dataset for administrative purposes, 4 as they were Inscribed Stones that had been moved outside the area and 3 as they had an incorrect national grid-references and actually lay outside the appraisal area.
- 8.4 Two new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for the field system in which the turbine would stand (ID numbers 24), and a trackway through the field system (ID number 25).
- 8.5 Therefore, after the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid appraisal of the readily available data the revised 2km dataset contained 25 records.
- 8.6 Within the 25 records there were three Scheduled Ancient Monuments and two Listed Buildings.
- 8.7 The Direct and Indirect impact on each site was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 5.
- 8.8 It was determined that no recorded historic assets within the revised 2km appraisal area would not be exposed to any significant impact from the proposed turbine development.
 - 8.8.1 Fifteen historic assets would be unaffected by either turbine including one Scheduled Ancient Monument and two Listed Buildings.
 - 8.8.2 There would be a Very Low, indirect, visual impact on eight historic assets from Turbines A and B, including two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (ID numbers 5 and 8). This is a visual impact only and the setting would not be affected.

8.8.3 Two newly recorded historic assets would experience a Low indirect, visual impact from both turbines. These are the post-medieval Field System at Penybanc (ID number 24) and an associated Trackway (ID number 25). Both of these historic assets would also experience a Low, Direct impact as the proposed development would make use of the trackway for access and stand within the field system. Archaeological mitigation can reduce impact on the fieldscape surrounding the proposed turbines. Molding the cable trench below field boundaries instead of cutting through, or passing the cable trench through existing gateways, can avoid damaging the post-medieval field boundaries. The access trackway will largely follow an existing trackway but new trackways to the turbines would be required from this trackway. The physical impact would not be significant, but care would be required not to damage existing field boundaries during the construction of the trackways.

8.9 The Cadw datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another seventeen Scheduled Ancient Monument, forty four Listed Buildings, and no Parks and Gardens. The full results of the appraisals of these are found in Appendices C & D of this report, and mapped in Figures 6 and 7.

8.10 As Table 3 in 9.2.2 shows, it was determined that seven Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would experience a Very Low, indirect visual impact from the development. Their settings would not be affected. Further details of the appraisal of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix C and Figure 6.

8.11 As Table 4 in 9.3.2 shows, it was determined that two of the 44 Listed Buildings within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be exposed to a Low indirect visual impacts and no impact on setting. A further three would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact but again no impact on setting. Full details of the appraisal of impact for all of the Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix D and Figure 7.

8.12 There are no registered Parks and Gardens in the 2km to 5km appraisal area.

Table 2: Impact on sites within the revised 2km appraisal area around the proposed turbines

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact on Turbine A	Level of Impact on Turbine B
24	PENYBANC	FIELD SYSTEM	Low	Low
25	PENYBANC	TRACKWAY	Low	Low
1	CASTELL PEN Y FEIDR	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low	Very Low
5	PEN-LAN-MABWS-UCHAF; PEN-Y-BANC	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Very Low	Very Low
8	CLYN-FFWRN	CHAMBERED TOMB	Very Low	Very Low
12	ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	Very Low	Very Low
17	CASTLE MORRIS	QUARRY	Very Low	Very Low
18	TREHALE LODGE	LODGE	Very Low	Very Low
19	PRISKILLY FAWR	FARMHOUSE	Very Low	Very Low
21	ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCHYARD	Very Low	Very Low
2	TRE-DDIOG	STONE AXE FACTORY	None	None
3	TREHALE	FINDSPOT	None	None
4	TRE-DDIOG	STANDING STONE?	None	None
6	TRE HOWELL	CHAMBERED TOMB	None	None
7	TRE HOWELL	FINDSPOT	None	None
9	PENLAN OLE MAENHIR	STANDING STONE	None	None
10	ST EDREN'S	HOLY WELL	None	None
11	TRE HOWELL	FINDSPOT	None	None
13	CASTELL-FROGA	UNKNOWN	None	None
14	PARC Y GARN	UNKNOWN	None	None
15	TREDUOK	SETTLEMENT	None	None
16	PRESKELY MANOR	SETTLEMENT	None	None
20	MABWS-UCHAF PENLAN-MABWS	MILITARY CAMP	None	None
22	PENFEIDR, CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS	HOUSE	None	None
23	TRE-HOWELL	HOUSE	None	None

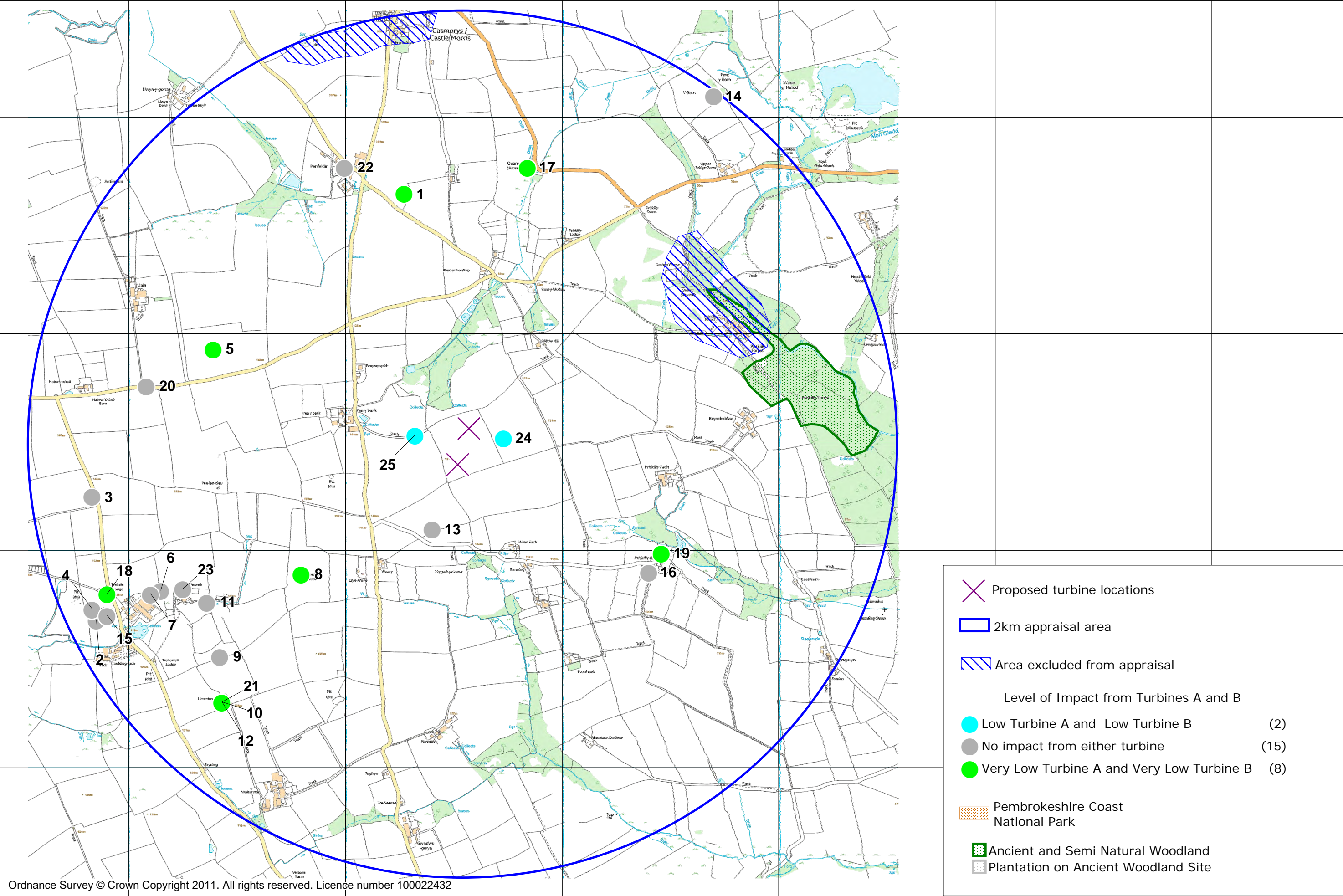


Figure 5: The 2km appraisal area showing the level of impact on sites recorded, labelled with Project ID number

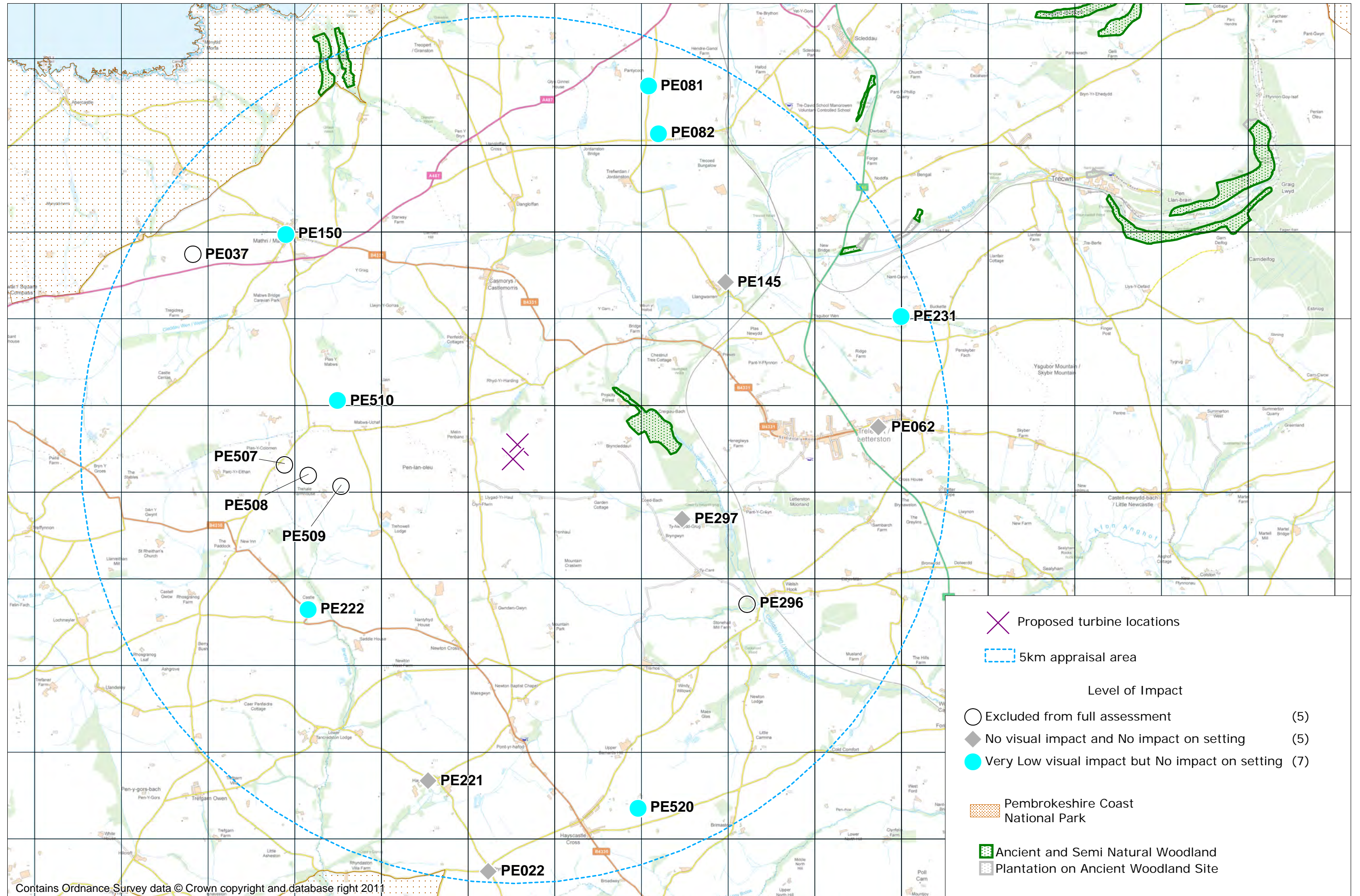


Figure 6: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with Scheduled Ancient Monument number

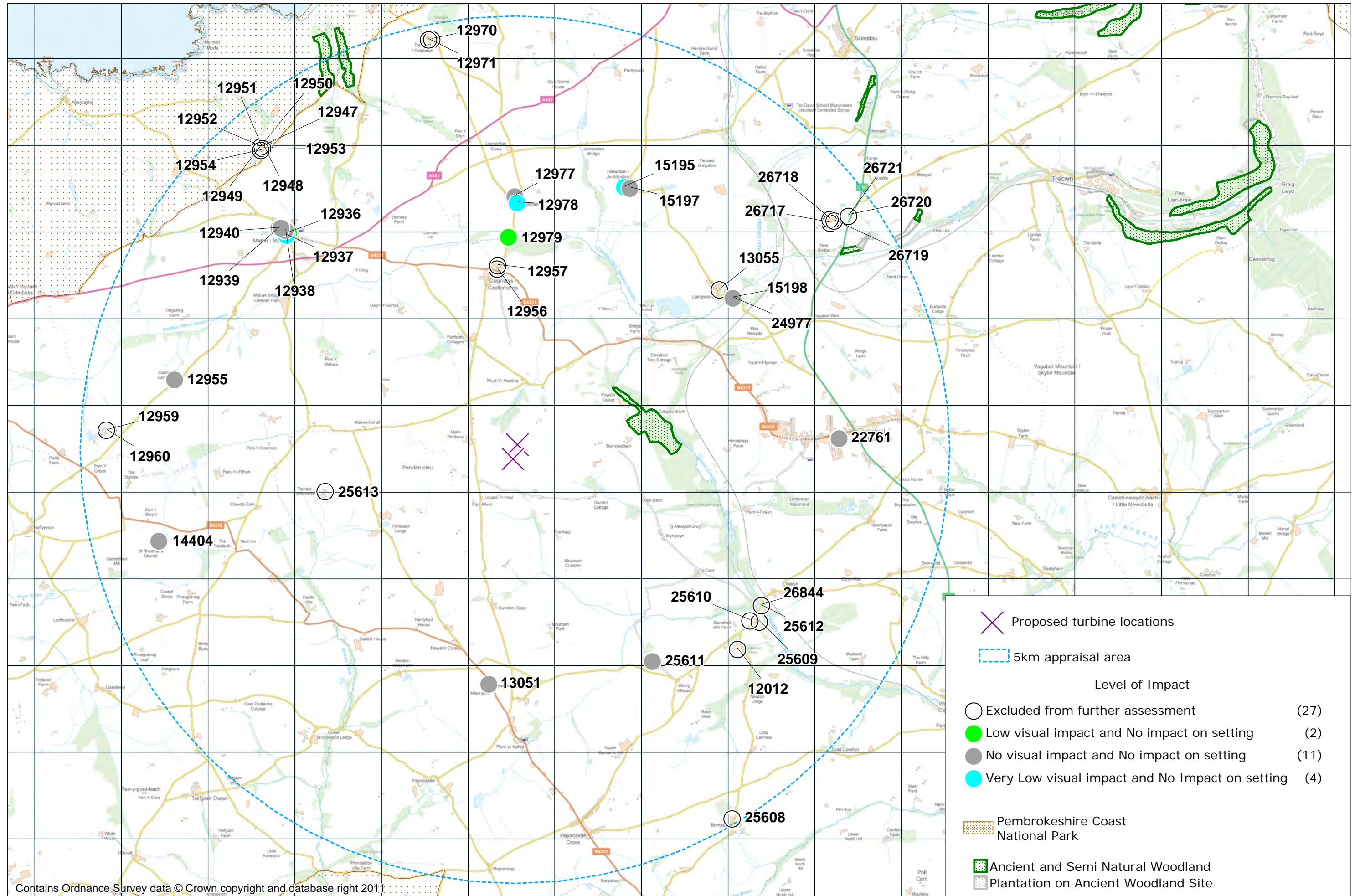


Figure 7: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on the Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building number

9. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

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

9.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

9.2.1 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the revised 2km appraisal area. These sites are all scheduled as Neolithic Chambered Tombs, although this identification in all cases can be questioned. The turbines would cause only a Very Low, indirect, visual impact to two of these and would not impact on the setting or interrupt their associations with monuments presumed to be contemporary in the surrounding landscape. There would be no impact, visual or setting for the third site, see Table 3 and Appendix B for details.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact on Turbine A	Level of Impact on Turbine B
5	PEN-LAN-MABWS-UCHAF; PEN-Y-BANC	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Very Low	Very Low
8	CLYN-FFWRN	CHAMBERED TOMB	Very Low	Very Low
6	TRE HOWELL	CHAMBERED TOMB	None	None

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

9.2.2 There are seventeen Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2km to 5km area. Five of these have been excluded from the impact assessment as the local topography precludes any intervisibility between them and the proposed turbines. Of the remaining twelve, seven would experience a Very Low, indirect visual impact due to intervisibility with the turbines at distance, but no impact on setting. See Table 4 and Appendix C for details.

SAM Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of visual impact	Level of impact on setting
PE081	Castell Hendre-Wen	Enclosure	SM921337	Very Low	None
PE082	Round Barrow on Jordanson Hill	Round barrow	SM922331	Very Low	None
PE150	Two Pre-Norman Gravestones in Churchyard	Cross-marked stone	SM879319	Very Low	None
PE222	Castle Villa Camp	Enclosure	SM881277	Very Low	None
PE231	Bucket Camp	Enclosure	SM950310	Very Low	None
PE510	Standing Stone 400m NE of Pen-lan-Mabws	Standing stone	SM884300	Very Low	None
PE520	Round Barrow 370m NW of Mockwell	Round barrow	SM919253	Very Low	None

SAM Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of visual impact	Level of impact on setting
PE022	Tump Round Barrow	Round barrow	SM902246	None	None
PE062	Pen-Dre Round Barrow	Round barrow	SM947297	None	None
PE145	Inscribed Stone at Llangwarran Farm	Inscribed stone	SM929314	None	None
PE221	Castle Mound	Motte	SM895257	None	None
PE297	Ty-Newydd-Grug Standing Stone	Standing stone	SM924286	None	None
PE037	Tre-Wallter Llwyd Burial Chamber	Chambered tomb	SM868317	Excluded	Excluded
PE296	St Lawrence Camp	Promontory Fort - inland	SM932277	Excluded	Excluded
PE507	Standing Stone 100m ENE of Blaen-llyn	Standing stone	SM878293	Excluded	Excluded
PE508	Standing Stone 270m NW of Trehale House	Standing stone	SH881292	Excluded	Excluded
PE509	Standing Stone 200m ENE of Trehale House	Standing stone	SM885290	Excluded	Excluded

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

9.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

9.3.1 There are two Listed Buildings within the revised 2km appraisal area. They are not intervisible with the proposed turbines and there would be no impact on their settings. See Table 5 and Appendix B for details.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact on Turbine A	Level of Impact on Turbine B
22	PENFEIDR, CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS	HOUSE	None	None
23	TRE-HOWELL	HOUSE	None	None

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

9.3.2 There are forty four Listed Buildings within the 2 to 5km appraisal area. There would be a Low indirect, visual impact on two of these but with no impact on their setting. A further three would have a Very Low indirect, visual impact but again with no impact on their setting. See Table 6 and Appendix D for details.

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of visual impact	Level of impact on setting
12936	CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS	Low	None
12979	PONT LLANGLOFFAN (PARTLY IN MATHRY COMMUNITY) LLANGLOFFAN,GRANSTON/TREOPERT	Low	None
12937	CHURCHYARD WALL AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS	Very Low	None
12978	LLANGLOFFAN BAPTIST CHAPEL,LLANGLOFFAN, GRANSTON/TREOPERT	Very Low	None
15195	JORDANSTON HALL, JORDANSTON	Very Low	None
15198	LLANGWARREN BRIDGE (PARTLY IN LETTERSTON COMMUNITY)	Very Low	None
12956	PENCNWC,B4331 (N.SIDE) CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS		
12938	TELEPHONE CALL-BOX AT THE GENERAL STORES	None	None
12939	HIGH ROOST,ABERCASTLE ROAD	None	None
12940	OUTBUILDING TO E.OF HIGH ROOST (S SIDE),ABERCASTLE RD.	None	None
12955	CASTLE CENLAS,CASTLE CENLAS/CASTELL CENLAS	None	None
12977	OUTBUILDING AT N.END OF E.FARMYARD RANGE AT LLANGLOFFAN FARMLLANGLOFFAN,GRANSTON/TREOPERT	None	None
13051	Former Blacksmiths Shop	None	None
14404	Llanreithan	None	None
15197	ST CWRDA'S CHURCH, JORDONSTON	None	None
22761	Saron Baptist Chapel	None	None
24977	Pont Llangwarren (partly in Scloddau Community)	None	None
25611	Ty Rhos	None	None
12957	FORMER MILL IN OUTBUILDINGS TO N.OF PENCNWC, B4331 (N.SIDE) CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS	Excluded	Excluded
13055	SILO TOWER AT LLANGWARREN FARM, LLANGWARREN	Excluded	Excluded, this structure no longer survives.
12012	Stone Hall	Excluded	Excluded
12947	CARNACHENWEN,CARNACHENWEN	Excluded	Excluded
12948	ROW OF OUTBUILDINGS ATTACHED TO E.OF CARNACHENWEN	Excluded	Excluded
12949	OUTBUILDING TO NW.OF HOUSE AT CARNACHENWEN	Excluded	Excluded
12950	PIGSTIES AT CARNACHENWEN	Excluded	Excluded
12951	SMALL OUTBUILDING TO SW.OF CARNACHENWEN FARMHOUSE	Excluded	Excluded
12952	SMALL OUTBUILDING TO SW.OF CARNACHENWEN FARMHOUSE	Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of visual impact	Level of impact on setting
12953	LONG BARN TO S.OF CARNACHENWEN	Excluded	Excluded
12954	CARTSHED AT ENTRANCE TO S.OF CARNACHENWEN	Excluded	Excluded
12959	LOCHTURFFIN,LOCHTURFFIN	Excluded	Excluded
12960	OUTBUILDING ATTACHED TO W.OF LOCHTURFFIN, LOCHTURFFIN	Excluded	Excluded
12970	GRANSTON HALL,GRANSTON/TREOPERT	Excluded	Excluded
12971	FARM COURT AT GRANSTON HALL (FORMERLY LISTED WITH GRANSTON HALL) GRANSTON/TREOPERT	Excluded	Excluded
25608	Brimaston Grange	Excluded	Excluded
25609	Church of Saint Lawrence	Excluded	Excluded
25610	Saint Lawrence House	Excluded	Excluded
25612	Welsh Hook Bridge (partly in Wolfscastle community)	Excluded	Excluded
25613	Trehale	Excluded	Excluded
26717	Ciliauwen	Excluded	Excluded
26718	Range NW side of farmyard at Ciliauwen	Excluded	Excluded
26719	Outbuilding SE side of farmyard at Ciliauwen	Excluded	Excluded
26720	Ciliauwen Lodge	Excluded	Excluded
26721	Gatepiers, walls and gates at Ciliauwen Lodge	Excluded	Excluded
26844	Welsh Hook Bridge (partly in Hayscastle community)	Excluded	Excluded

Table 6: Impacts on Listed Buildings within 2 to 5km appraisal area

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

9.4.1 Six non-designated Historic Assets within the revised 2km appraisal area would be subject to a Very Low, indirect visual impact from Turbines A and but no impact on setting, See Table 7 and Appendix B for details.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact on Turbine A	Level of Impact on Turbine B
1	CASTELL PEN Y FEIDR	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low	Very Low
12	ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	Very Low	Very Low
17	CASTLE MORRIS	QUARRY	Very Low	Very Low
18	TREHALE LODGE	LODGE	Very Low	Very Low
19	PRISKILLY FAWR	FARMHOUSE	Very Low	Very Low
21	ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCHYARD	Very Low	Very Low

Table 7: Impacts on Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings within the revised 2km appraisal area

9.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

Two newly recorded sites of historic importance were noted for this appraisal near the turbine sites. These are the field system within which the turbine will stand (ID number 24) and a trackway or former road through the field system (ID number 25). The details of these sites are included in Appendix B and summarised in Table 8.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact on Turbine A	Level of Impact on Turbine B
24	PENYBANC	FIELD SYSTEM	Low	Low
25	PENYBANC	TRACKWAY	Low	Low

Table 8: Impacts on Newly Identified sites within the revised 2km appraisal area

9.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the appraisal areas.

9.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Registered Historic Landscape, nor does any part of the 2km or 5km appraisal areas.

9.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

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

9.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

The proposed turbine would stand in the extensive Mathry – Haystack LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKHL46060), which is described as an

"...Mathry - Haystack is a very large, but homogeneous aspect area (182.1 sq km), essentially occupying a plateau. It is not easy to define, as many of the adjoining aspect areas have similar components, but it is characterised by regular and irregular fields, small to large in size, including areas that may be relict medieval strip fields. There is very little woodland on the exposed plateau itself, or towards the coast where both trees and hedges become thin, but many of the numerous incised valleys are wooded, some heavily so. Settlement is mainly dispersed, but there are a number of nucleations, largely with medieval origins. All farm types and housing types are represented, including gentry houses. A number of modern roads, including the A40 and A487 trunk roads, cross the area. The very large number of archaeological sites, from all periods, include many medieval churches, some of them landmark churches, medieval castles of stone and earthwork, etc., and there are many listed buildings. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include castles, many neolithic monuments, a stone circle, bronze age round barrows and stone monuments, iron age defended sites. Mathry village is a Conservation Area. Summary of the most significant archaeological

elements: prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, iron age hillforts and medieval earthwork castles."

The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High, based on the quality of the archaeological resource, particularly in terms of evidence for prehistoric ritual/funerary activity.

9.10 Conservation Area

There are no Conservation Areas within the 2km appraisal area. Mathry Conservation area lies 3.5km to the northwest. The turbines would be visible from parts of the village.

9.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

9.12 Buried archaeological potential

During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology at the proposed development site. The field where the turbines would stand was created by amalgamating two smaller parcels in the late 19th century. A post-medieval, earthwork boundary was removed at that time and the faint line of the bank can still be seen on some modern aerial photographs. This feature is not considered to be archaeologically significant however.

9.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site.

9.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

The field system was in place by the 1840s and this arrangement has survived largely intact to the present day. The fields are defined by earthwork boundary banks which are generally well-constructed, up to 0.8 metres in height and 2 metres wide at base, with a rounded profile and often topped with thorn hedges, although this is missing in places. Either side of the bank are post and wire fences. This field system has been recorded for the appraisal as ID number 24.

9.15 Ancient woodland

One Ancient and Semi-natural Woodlands falls within the revised 2km appraisal area. This is part of Priskilly Forest which would not be intervisible with the two turbines.

9.16 Place-names

There are no significant place-names closely associated with the proposed turbine site.

9.17 Cumulative impact

Two turbines of similar size already stand over 4.5km to the north-northeast of the proposed turbines, at Gwelfor and Clegyrn, near Pantteg. A pair of similar turbines is also visible to the south, in the

direction of Wolfscastle, over 5km away. The distance and scale of these turbines means that they are not prominent features in the landscape.

9.18 National Park

At its closest point the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park boundary would stand 4.37km to the northwest of the turbines.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1 The appraisal of all historic assets (including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Parks and Gardens) recorded in the Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record within a 2km radius demonstrates that there would not be a significant impact on the historic environment, or known archaeological and historical sites, within that area.
- 10.2 The appraisal of all designated sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Parks and Gardens) within a radius between 2km and 5km of the proposed turbine site, demonstrates that there would not be a significant impact on any monument or building of National Importance, or their settings.
- 10.3 Some direct, physical impact will be caused by the development, as the cable trench required to connect the turbines to the National Grid will pass through several post-medieval, earthwork, field boundary banks. Damage to the post-medieval field system can be avoided if the cable trench passes through existing gaps in the boundary banks, such as gateways, or is moled beneath the banks, rather than cut through them.
- 10.4 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in relation to this development.

11. Reporting

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

12. References

12.1 Map sources

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

Ordnance Survey, 1819, 1" to 1 Mile

Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500 2nd edition

Mathry parish tithe map 1842 and apportionment, 1842

12.2 Web-based materials

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

Natural Resources Wales, <http://test.landmap.ccw.gov.uk/>

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal <http://historicwales.gov.uk>

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

12.3 Published sources

Barker, CT, 1992, *The Chambered Tombs of South-West Wales – a reassessment of the Neolithic burial monuments of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire* Oxbow Monograph 14

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*.

RCAHMW, 1925, *An Inventory of Ancient Monuments in the County of Pembroke*

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

12.4 Unpublished sources

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

Murphy, K, 2007, *A Survey of Defended Enclosures in Pembrokeshire 2006/07*

Poucher, P, 2011, *Penybanc, Castle Morris, Pembrokeshire Archaeological Appraisal 2011*

Trysor, 2014a, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal at Penybanc, Castle Morris, Pembrokeshire*

Trysor, 2014b, *Setting of Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Penybanc, Pembrokeshire*

12.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 18/02/2014

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

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, created June 2013

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created December 2013

Cadw, Historic Landscapes, polygon created 2001, dataset supplied June 2014

Cadw, Historic Landscape Character Areas, polygons created 2000 to 2003, dataset supplied June 2014

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

December 2014

Appendix A: Specification

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL
AT PENYBANC, CASTLE MORRIS , PEMBROKESHIRE, 2014**

1. Introduction

Mr Jon Watson-Miller of Ynni Ltd, Penybanc, Castle Morris, Pembrokeshire, SA625EL has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a planning application for two turbines at Penybanc, Castlemorris, Pembrokeshire SA62 5EL.

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

2. The proposed development

It is proposed that two turbines, each with a height of 79 metres to the upright blade tip, will be located 170 metres apart at approximately SM9051829405 and SM9057029571, in a single field parcel at Penybanc, Castle Morris, Pembrokeshire SA62 5EL.

The turbines will require a foundation hole, approximately 10 metres square and over 1 metre deep. An 11Kv cable will run to Penfeider on existing poles. The 33Kv cable will follow the edge of the field to the bridleway where it will run to the junction of the road. Exact details when precise location of turbines is settled upon. Access will be via existing gateways using temporary 3m wide trackways.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

A planning application has not been submitted for these two turbines yet. This appraisal is to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the turbine on this resource, to allow the client to make an informed decision about the impact of their proposal.

4. Objective of the specification

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

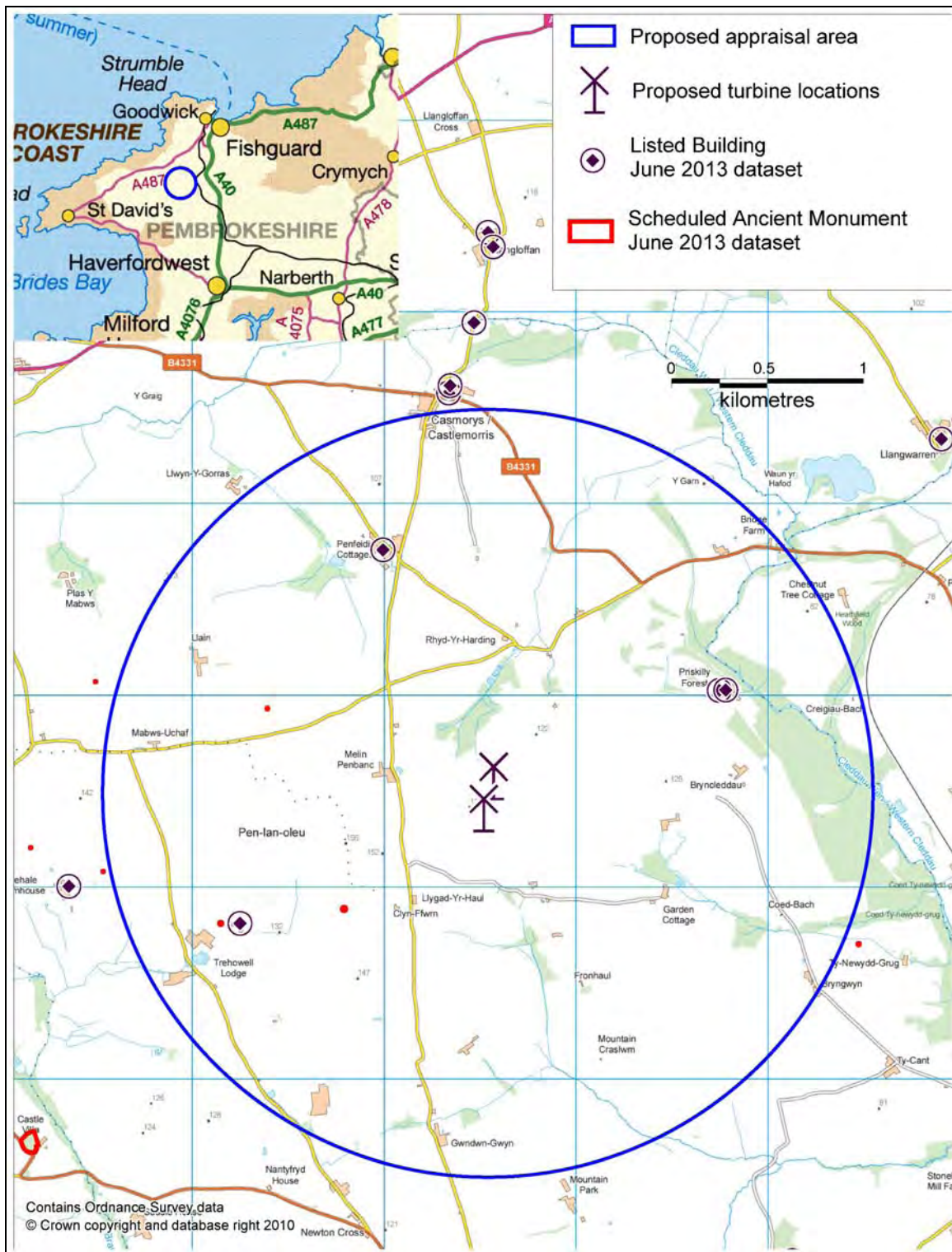


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbine and the proposed area of the appraisal.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SM9054029490, midway between the two proposed turbine sites (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites has been established.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Reporting

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

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

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

7. Sources

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

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

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

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

8. Health & Safety

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

9. Dissemination

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

10. Archive

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

11. Resources to be used

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

12. Qualification of personnel

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

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

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MifA, 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.

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2013/349

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
January 2014

Appendix B: Site Gazetteer within revised 2km appraisal area

ID number: 1 CASTELL PEN Y FEIDR
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 2573

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM90273065 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age

Broadclass: Defence; Domestic

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common in the region

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of a significant number of Iron Age enclosures in the Pembrokeshire landscape

Evidential Value: Very denuded earthworks

Historical Value: Described by Ken Murphy in 2007 in "A Survey of Defended Enclosures in Pembrokeshire, 2006-2007"

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Iron Age enclosure stood on a low rise or spur on a gentle hillslope, and seems likely to have overlooked lower ground to the north, east and west, with the land rising gently to the south. There is now little surface evidence of the monument, which has been largely ploughed out by several centuries of agricultural activity. The site is set in an arable field, which is defined by substantial earthwork boundary banks.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.1km to the north northwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbines are likely to be visible to the south-southeast, although intervening field boundaries close to the enclosure site may partially block the view. The turbines would not affect the setting of the enclosure, or impact of key views of a site that is not a prominent feature in the local landscape.

ID number: 2 TRE-DDIOG
STONE AXE FACTORY

HER PRN: 2771

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88852868 Not Accurate

Period: Neolithic

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Finds

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is a record for a findspot which has not been accurately plotted.
No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.8km to the west southwet

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:** None

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The stones were removed from the findspot, which has not been
precisely identified, and there would be no impact on any historic asset.

ID number: 3 TREHALE
FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 2773

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88832925 Inaccurate

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Object

Form: Finds

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The findspot of a Bronze Age flat-axe head. The artefact was kept at Tenby Museum and in 1958 was "accessioned" to Pembroke Museum.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Findspot recorded in documentary sources		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	An example of Bronze Age metalworking		
Communal Value:	Apparently kept by Tenby or Pembroke Museum		
Setting:	This is a record for a findspot which has not been accurately plotted. No assessment of setting can be made.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.7km to the west		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	None		
Level of Impact from Turbine 2:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The artefact has been removed from the findspot and there would be no impact on any historic asset.		

ID number: 4 TRE-DDIOG
STANDING STONE?

HER PRN: 2774

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88832873 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Other Structure

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: This stone is only shown on the 1889 1:2500 OS map

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This stone formerly stood in a pasture field to the west of Treddiog Fawr farm. It was apparently knocked over in the 1960s and moved to a nearby hedgerow. If it was a Bronze Age standing stone then its original setting would appear to be related to the source of the Afon Solfach, which rises to the southwest. The stone stood on land overlooking the river source.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 1.8km to the west southwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: This stone no longer stands in situ and the proposed turbines would not affect the setting of its former site. Higher ground to the northeast would be likely to block views of the turbines.

ID number: 5 PEN-LAN-MABWS-UCHAF; PEN-Y-BANC
CHAMBERED TOMB?

HER PRN: 4286 **NMR NPRN:** 305310

NGR: SM89392993 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE131 **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor Description: Although scheduled as a Neolithic chambered tomb, this site has been extensively discussed in the Trysor report (Trysor, 2014) "The Setting of Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Penybanc, Pembrokeshire". It is contended by Trysor that the histography of this site and its physical form are not indicative of it being a Neolithic chambered tomb, but rather that it is a natural, glacial erratic which has been left isolated in the farmed landscape. Only a single block of a white, conglomerate stone lies in the field at this point, and it has been dismissed as a chambered tomb by academic archaeologists since the 1950s.

Rarity: Not rare locally

Reference: HER; Trysor

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: A large stone block in an arable field

Historical Value: Discussed in antiquarian and archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This large block of stone is the smaller of two glacial erratic blocks which remain in this field parcel. The land around has been used for arable purposes since the early 19th century at least.

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.25km to the west northwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The blade tips of both proposed turbines are likely to be visible from this location. They would lie to the east-southeast. Although it is contended that this is a natural feature, not a chambered tomb, if an assessment is based on its scheduling as a chambered tomb, the turbines would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. The setting of a chambered tomb at this location would be likely to focus on the views towards the coastline to the north. The turbines would not impact on those views or on key views of the stone.

ID number: 6 TRE HOWELL
CHAMBERED TOMB

HER PRN: 4289 **NMR NPRN:** 276024

NGR: SM8914728815 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

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

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE063 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare locally

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: One of the chambered tombs of North Pembrokeshire

Evidential Value: Ruinous chambered tomb

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This much-damaged burial chamber would appear to have originally been set on gently sloping ground overlooking lower ground to the southwest, where the source of the Afon Solfach lies. Any connection with its original setting has been lost by the appearance of two post-medieval farmsteads, Treddiog Fawr to the southwest and Trehywel to the east, and their associated field systems, within which the remains of the monument are found. The monument has been dismantled sometime before the 20th century and any capstone has been lost. The supporting pillars survived into the early part of the 20th century but they are now incorporated into an earthwork field boundary bank.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.5km to the west southwest

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:** None

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** Rising ground and mature hedgerows to the northeast are likely to block views of the proposed turbines. The blade tips of Turbine A may be visible over the ridgeline, but would not impact on the setting of this monument or on any key views.

ID number: 7 TRE HOWELL
FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 4290

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM891288 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Roman?; Iron Age? **Broadclass:** Object

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The findspot of a Iron Age or Romano-British spindle whorl. The artefact was kept at Trehywel farmhouse when visited by the RCAHM in 1921.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Findspot recorded in documentary sources		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This is a record for a findspot which has not been accurately plotted. No assessment of setting can be made.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.55km to the west southwest		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	None		
Level of Impact from Turbine 2:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The artefact has been removed from the findspot and there would be no impact on any historic asset.		

ID number: 8 CLYN-FFWRN
CHAMBERED TOMB

HER PRN: 4291 **NMR NPRN:** 305308

NGR: SM8979628892 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE132 **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor Description: Although scheduled as a Neolithic chambered tomb, this site has been extensively discussed in the Trysor report (Trysor, 2014) "The Setting of Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Penybanc, Pembrokeshire". It is contended by Trysor that the histography of this site and its physical form make it a difficult site to interpret. Antiquarian descriptions vary from referring to a chambered tomb, a cairn, a circle of stones and a standing stone. Only one early Ordnance Survey map (1856, One inch to one mile scale) shows the site as a "Cromlech", but there is no evidence supportive of this designation. Gardner-Wilkinson (1871) gives the earliest description and said it was the single upright of a cromlech which had been dismantled 12 years previously. It has been dismissed as a chambered tomb by academic archaeologists since the 1950s and some have, more recently, postulated that it may be a Bronze Age standing stone (Barker-Thompson, 1992). There remains considerably confusion with regard to the true nature of this site, with the RCAHMMW recording it as a Standing Stone, Dyfed Archaeological Trust as a Chambered Tomb. The confusion undoubtedly arises from its very poor condition and conflicting documentation in the past.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER; Trysor; NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Damaged site, true character not evident from present remains or historic descriptions

Historical Value: Described in antiquarian and archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This stone stands in a gently sloping pasture field and is not a dominant or highly visible feature in the modern landscape. The position is effectively in a broad saddle and the land falls away to the east and west, rising gently to the south and north. The key views are likely to be to the southeast, towards the high ground around Treffgarne and, more distantly towards the Preseli Hills to the east-southeast.

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 880m to the southwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The blades of the proposed turbines are likely to be visible to the northeast but would not impact on key views from the monument or of the monument. They would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

ID number: 9 PENLAN OLE MAENHIR
STANDING STONE

HER PRN: 4292

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM89422851 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Other Structure

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER; Trysor

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Recorded by the RCAM in 1925 in the Pembrokeshire Inventory (p.366. No.1027).

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This stone originally stood approximately on the ridgetop to the west of Penybanc, but its exact position is not known and no accurate assessment of setting can be made. It may have had views to the north, south or west, as the land falls in each direction, but the land rises to the east. The land here had been enclosed in early Post Medieval times and in the 19th century the stone stood in a rectilinear field parcel named 'Park Garreg' on the St Edrin's parish tithe map and apportionment. The boundaries of this field and adjacent fields have been removed during the 20th century to create one much larger field and 'Park Garreg' has been lost.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.4km to the southwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: The exact position of this stone is not known and as the stone was broken in the 19th century and its stump removed by 1966, it is recorded as destroyed and no impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 10 ST EDREN'S
HOLY WELL

HER PRN: 4293

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM89432830 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval
Supply and Drainage

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary; Water

Form: Documents

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Mentioned in Francis Jones' "Holy Wells of Wales".

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former holy well

Setting: Within the churchyard of St Edrin's parish church. The well no longer exists and the church is now a private dwelling and the churchyard used as a garden.

Significance: Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.5km to the southwest

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:** None

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This well is not shown on historic mapping and is no longer visible in the former churchyard. Its location is not known and no impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 11 TRE HOWELL
FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 4298

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM89362876 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Object

Form: Finds

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The findspot of a Bronze Age stone macehead. The artefact was kept at Pembrokeshire County Museum.		

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Findspot recorded in documentary sources. Object kept in county museum

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An example of a Bronze Age stone weapon

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is a record for a findspot which has not been accurately plotted. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.3km to the southwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: The artefact has been removed from the findspot and there would be no impact on any historic asset.

ID number: 12 **ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH**
CHURCH

HER PRN: 5975

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM89432830 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This is in fact a post-medieval church, built on the site of a dismantled medieval church in 1846. It has been converted for use as a private residence.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	Associated with former churchyard and a collection of early medieval inscribed stones which have been removed from the church		
Evidential Value:	Standing building, converted into a dwelling		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	The character of the post-medieval church has been maintained externally		
Communal Value:	Former parish church		
Setting:	The former church still stands within its churchyard, although the setting has changed considerably as the churchyard is now a private garden used by the occupants of the church.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.5km to the southwest		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Intervisibility		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	Very Low		
Level of Impact from Turbine 2:	Very Low		
Comment on Impact:	The tops or blades of the proposed turbines would be visible from this location but would only cause a minimal visual impact and would not impact on the setting of the building on key views of it.		

ID number: 13 CASTELL-FROGA
UNKNOWN

HER PRN: 10458

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM904291 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Place-name **Condition:** Not known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Castell-ffroga was the name of a cottage which stood to the east of this spot in the 19th century. The name has no known archaeological significance.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Placename only		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This is a placename record and there is no archaeological evidence associated with the "castell" name. No assessment of setting can be made.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Distance from closest turbine:	330m to the south southwest		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	None		
Level of Impact from Turbine 2:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This "castell" placename referred to a small cottage, now lost, and has no further known archaeological implications. No impact assessment can be made.		

ID number: 14 PARC Y GARN
UNKNOWN

HER PRN: 12290

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM917311 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Not known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Cropmark seen on aerial photographs

Historical Value: Seen on a 1946 RAF aerial photograph

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: It is not clear from the existing record what the "cropmark" in this field might be. It may be a reference to a rocky outcrop known as "Y Garn" named on late 19th and early 20th century OS maps.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 1.9km to the northeast

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

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

ID number: 15 TREDUOK
SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 12343

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM889287 Unknown

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documents

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Shown on William Rees' map South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century, and also mentioned in the Black Book of St. David's in the 14th century

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is a record for documentary references to a settlement at Preskelly as early as the 14th century. No archaeological features are associated with the record and no assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.75km to the west southwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: This is a record for documentary references to a settlement at Treddiog as early as the 14th century. No archaeological features are associated with the record and no assessment of impact can be made.

ID number: 16 PRESKELY MANOR
SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 12374

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM914289 Unknown

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documents

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Shown on William Rees' map South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century, and also mentioned in the Black Book of St. David's in the 14th century

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is a record for documentary references to a settlement at Preskelly as early as the 14th century. No archaeological features are associated with the record and no assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.0km to the southeast

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:** None

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This is a record for documentary references to a settlement at Preskelly as early as the 14th century. No archaeological features are associated with the record and no assessment of impact can be made.

ID number: 17 CASTLE MORRIS
QUARRY

HER PRN: 17566

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM90843077 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused and overgrown quarry

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this minor quarry was geologically determined. Today it is disused and has become partly overgrown with trees and scrub, and is partly used as a storage area.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.25km to the north northeast

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:** Very Low

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:** Very Low

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbines are likely to be visible from this location but would only cause minimal visual impact on this minor, disused quarry.

ID number: 18 TREHALE LODGE
LODGE

HER PRN: 17946

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88902880 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Modernised

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Possibly associated with Trehale

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small cottage was erected at the entrance to the lane leading to Trehale farm and house and may well have served as a lodge to the property. It is now occupied as a private dwelling.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.7km to the west southwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Possible partial intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The blade tips of the proposed turbines may be visible from this location but would cause only minimal visual impact. The house faces south-southeast, away from the turbines to the east-northeast.

ID number: 19 PRISKILLY FAWR
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 21442 **NMR NPRN:** 30098
NGR: SM9145828989 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Restored
Site Status:

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

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: Part of a small farmstead complex of buildings

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmhouse stands at the western side of the farmyard and is associated with a small number of modest outbuildings. It is situated in a sheltered hollow close to the source of a minor tributary stream of the Western Cleddau. The house faces down the valley to the east-southeast.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.0km to the southeast

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbines are likely to be visible to the west-northwest, although mature trees to the rear of the farmhouse are likely to screen the view to some extent. The turbines would cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact but would not impact on the setting of the house or interrupt its relationship with its associated farm buildings.

ID number: 20 MABWS-UCHAF PENLAN-MABWS
MILITARY CAMP

HER PRN: 28753

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM89082976 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern

Broadclass: Defence

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources and historic aerial photographs

Historical Value: Mentioned in Roger Thomas's Survey of 19th and 20th Century Military Buildings in Pembrokeshire

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small military camp consisted only of three Nissan huts and was erected in a pasture field during the Second World War. The huts were removed after the war and no evidence of them now survives.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.5km to the west northwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: This site has been destroyed and the land reverted to pasture. There would be no impact from the development on an historic asset.

ID number: 21 **ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH**
CHURCHYARD

HER PRN: 47486

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM89432830 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Early Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Reused

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with the former parish church

Evidential Value: Former churchyard appears to have lost its grave markers and has been turned into a domestic garden

Historical Value: Discussed by Neil Ludlow in his survey on "Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites" undertaken in 2003 for Cadw

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former parish burial ground

Setting: This former churchyard surrounded St Edrin's parish church and served as a burial ground for many centuries. It has been converted for use as a garden since the church was sold and itself converted into a private residence. There do not appear to be any gravestones within the churchyard but modern photographs show that its use and setting have changed considerably due to its use as a domestic garden.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.5km to the southwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Possible intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbines, particularly Turbine A, will be visible from parts of the former churchyard, but in view of the change in the use and setting of the churchyard, will only cause a minimal visual impact.

ID number: 22 PENFEIDR, CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS
HOUSE

HER PRN: 59113

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM8999530770 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 12958 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cadw Listing Description

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in occupation

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a minor gentry house

Communal Value: None

Setting: In the 19th century this house was the focus of a group of associated outbuildings, set within its own gardens. During the latter part of the 20th century, the setting of the house has changed considerably. It would appear that new cottage has been built to the northwest, outbuildings to the southeast have been converted into dwellings and a new range of dwellings built to the south. Stands of mature trees and hedgerows surround this cluster of buildings today, particularly to the north and west, which create a very enclosed, intimate setting.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.35km to the north northwest

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:** None

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbines would not affect the setting of this small gentry house. It is unlikely that either turbine would be visible from the house. They would stand to the southeast, whilst the house appears to face the east. Another building and mature trees to the southeast would seem likely to block or screen views towards the turbines. The significant changes to the use of the historic outbuildings and the addition of new buildings within the garden area have already markedly changed the setting of the house.

ID number: 23 TRE-HOWELL
HOUSE

HER PRN: 59750

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM8925028823 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 25607 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER; Cadw Listing Description

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a traditional farmhouse with a cemented slate roof and small-paned windows

Communal Value: None

Setting: This house stands at the northern edge of its associated farmyard, facing its associated outbuildings. This complex of buildings stands in a discrete plot of land, surrounded by mature hedgerows which include mature, deciduous trees which help to shelter the farmyard area. The farmyard group is situated within a fieldscape of relatively large irregular fields, many of which have been created during the 20th century through a process of amalgamating smaller fields.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.4km to the west southwest

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:** None

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** Mature trees and hedgerows, and rising ground, to the northeast of the house would appear likely to block views of the proposed turbine. The turbine would not impact on the setting of the house or key views of it, nor interrupt its relationship with its associated outbuildings.

ID number: 24 PENYBANC
FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM9073029520 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
The field system around Penybanc is of post-medieval origin and has been created by enclosing land along a relatively high ridge or hill, which runs along an east-west axis. It was in place by the early 19th century. The field system includes irregular and regular field parcels, but overall is relatively regular in form. The fields are defined by earthwork boundary banks which are generally well-constructed, up to 0.8 metres in height and 2 metres wide at base, with a rounded profile and often topped with thorn hedges, although this is missing in places. Either side of the bank are post and wire fences.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Trysor

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: The field are still farmed and well-maintained

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The field system around Penybanc is of post-medieval origin and has been created by enclosing land along a relatively high ridge or hill, which runs along an east-west axis. The field system includes irregular and regular field parcels, but overall is relatively regular in form.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: Within it.

Any Direct Impact?: Yes

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Low

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: Low

Comment on Impact: Archaeological mitigation can reduce impact on the fieldscape surrounding the proposed turbines. Moling the cable trench below field boundaries instead of cutting through, or passing the cable trench through existing gateways, then can avoid damaging the post-medieval field boundaries. The access trackway will largely follow an existing trackway but new trackways to the turbines would be required from this trackway. The physical impact would not be significant, but care would be required not to damage existing field boundaries during the construction of the trackways.

ID number: 25 PENYBANC
TRACKWAY

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM9032129533 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This minor trackway is of post-medieval origin and has been used to gain access to the fields to the east since at least the early 19th century. The western end is still extant and used for access. It is up to 4 or 5 metres wide with a hedged bank on either side.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	Trysor		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Trackway shown on maps since the 1810 OS Original Surveyors Drawings		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This minor trackway is of post-medieval origin and has been used to gain access to the fields to the east since at least the early 19th century.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Distance from closest turbine:	200m to the west.		
Any Direct Impact?:	Yes		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Intervisibility		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	Low		
Level of Impact from Turbine 2:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	During the construction of the proposed turbines this trackway would be used to gain access to the development site. There would be a low, physical impact and its use would be appropriate. The turbine would also be visible from the trackway, but it is a feature of minor importance and only minimal visual impact would be caused.		

Appendix C:
Scheduled Ancient Monuments
Within 2 to 5km

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Impact comment	Level of visual impact	Level of impact on setting
PE022	Tump Round Barrow	Round barrow	SM902246	4.8km to the south	Visible from public road	This barrow was constructed in the Bronze Age on a ridge of high ground between the source of the Nant y Coy Brook, to the east, and the Brandy Brook to the west. It would have had good views south-southeastwards to Plumstone Mountain, where a number of similar barrows are found. Today it stands within a small area of dense scrub vegetation alongside a crossroads to the west of Hayscastle Cross.	This barrow is obscured in thick vegetation and a modern agricultural building nearby to the north would block views of the turbines. They turbines would not impact on the setting of the barrow or on views of it.	None	None
PE037	Tre-Wallter Llwyd Burial Chamber	Chambered tomb	SM868317					Excluded	Excluded
PE062	Pen-Dre Round Barrow	Round barrow	SM947297	4km to the east of the turbine	None	The original setting of this barrow would have been one in a series of Bronze Age round barrows raised on a relatively broad, gentle slope at the eastern side of the Western Cleddau valley. The land was enclosed and farmed since at least medieval times and the village of Letterston has developed since the 19th century and 20th century housing has been built over the area of the barrow cemetery. This is the only surviving example in the barrow group, but it now lies within the garden of a modern dwelling. The barrow has been damaged by the development of housing across the site and the surviving part of the monument was excavated by H.N. Savory in 1946 and 1951.	The proposed turbines would not be visible from this location and would have no further impact on the already compromised setting of the monument.	None	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Impact comment	Level of visual impact	Level of impact on setting
PE081	Castell Hendre-Wen	Enclosure	SM921337	4.4km to the north-northeast of the turbine	Visible from public road	This well-preserved Iron Age Defended Enclosure sits on a local summit and would have enjoyed close to a 360 degree view of the surrounding landscape. A slight rise in ground level to the northeast restricts the view to some extent in that direction. Its modern setting is within a pasture field parcel, within a post-medieval field system.	Although visible in the distance, the turbines would not impact on the setting of this enclosure or impact on key views of the monument. Two existing turbines stand to the north.	Very Low	None
PE082	Round Barrow on Jordanson Hill	Round barrow	SM922331	3.9km to the north-northeast	Visible from public road	This barrow was constructed on a south-facing slope which would have offered views to the Western Cleddau valley, in the direction of Letterston, Wolfscastle and the Treffgarne gorge. According to DAT's Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Monuments Project (2004), it is best seen when looking upslope from the west-southwest. Its modern setting is within an improved pasture field, part of a post-medieval field system.	The proposed turbines will be visible to the south-southwest, but only cause a minimal visual impact. They will not impact on key views of the monument or of its setting. It will not disrupt views towards monuments of similar age and purpose in the wider landscape.	Very Low	None
PE145	Inscribed Stone at Llangwarran Farm	Inscribed stone	SM929314	3km to the northeast	None	This stone was first noted in the 19th century when it was being used as a gatepost on the Llangwarren estate. Evidently its original setting is not known. It was moved to Jordanston parish church in the early 20th century but is apparently now standing in the garden of Llangwarren house.	The house at Llangwarren stands to the southwest of this stone and would block any view of the proposed turbines, which would have no impact on views of the stone or its setting.	None	None
PE150	Two Pre-Norman Gravestones in Churchyard	Cross-marked stone	SM879319	3.5km to the northwest of the turbines	In a churchyard	The stones are not in their original location but were brought to the parish churchyard and built into a new churchyard wall in the early 20th century. The area where they still can be seen is now rather overgrown.	The proposed turbines would theoretically be visible from this location but trees within the churchyard seem likely to block the view. The turbines would have no impact on the setting of the stones or on views of them.	Very Low	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Impact comment	Level of visual impact	Level of impact on setting
PE221	Castle Mound	Motte	SM895257	3.8km to the south-southwest of the turbine	Visible from public road	This motte would originally have been the focus of a medieval estate, situated close to the parish church. Today it stands in a wooded parcel between Hayscastle Farm and the parish church.	Mature trees on and around the motte, and in adjacent field boundaries, are likely to block or screen views of the proposed turbines. The turbines would not impact on the setting of the motte or on any views of it.	None	None
PE222	Castle Villa Camp	Enclosure	SM881277	2.9km to the southwest of the turbine	Visible from public road	This defended enclosure was constructed in the Iron Age on relatively high ground overlooking the upper reaches of Brandy Brook valley. Today it stands in a wooded parcel alongside Castle Villa. The wooded parcel is set within a post-medieval field system.	The blade tips of Turbine A may be visible from this site, although the woodland which grows across the enclosure would largely screen and restrict views away from the site.	Very Low	None
PE231	Bucket Camp	Enclosure	SM950310		None	Bucket Camp was constructed in the Iron Age on a west-facing slope, looking down a minor stream valley, and overlooking lower ground to the south and west. Today the monument stands as a denuded earthwork in a pasture field, within the post-medieval field system.	The proposed turbines would be visible to the west-southwest, but would only cause a minimal visual impact. They will not impact on key views of the monument or of its setting. They would not disrupt views towards monuments of similar age and purpose in the wider landscape.	Very Low	None
PE296	St Lawrence Camp	Promontory Fort - inland	SM932277					Excluded	Excluded
PE297	Ty-Newydd-Grug Standing Stone	Standing stone	SM924286	2km to the east-southeast of the turbine	None	This standing stone was erected on the valley slope overlooking the Western Cleddau to the east. Today it stands in a pasture field within a post-medieval field system.	Mature trees and rising ground to the northwest seem likely to block views of the proposed turbines. The turbines would not impact on key views of the stone or affect its setting.	None	None
PE507	Standing Stone 100m ENE of Blaen-Ilyn	Standing stone	SM878293					Excluded	Excluded
PE508	Standing Stone 270m NW of Trehale House	Standing stone	SH881292					Excluded	Excluded
PE509	Standing Stone 200m ENE of Trehale House	Standing stone	SM885290					Excluded	Excluded

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Impact comment	Level of visual impact	Level of impact on setting
PE510	Standing Stone 400m NE of Pen-lan-Mabws	Standing stone	SM884300	2.1km to the west-northwest of the turbine	Visible from a public footpath	This standing stone was raised on a slight rise or ridge from where there are extensive views towards the coastline to the north. Today it lies within a pasture field within the post-medieval field system.	The proposed turbines would be visible to the east-southeast, but would only cause a minimal visual impact. They would not impact on key views of the monument or of its setting. They would not disrupt views towards monuments of similar age and purpose in the wider landscape.	Very Low	None
PE520	Round Barrow 370m NW of Mockwell	Round barrow	SM919253	4.3km to the south-southeast of the turbines	None	This barrow was constructed in the Bronze Age on a ridge of high ground to the northern side of the upper part of the Nant y Coy Brook valley, a site with good views southwards to Plumstone Mountain, where a number of similar barrows are found. Today it stands within a pasture field in the post-medieval field system. The remains of the Second World War RAF Hayscastle radar station still stand nearby to the north and west.	The proposed turbines would be visible to the north-northwest, but would only cause a minimal visual impact. They will not impact on key views of the monument or of its setting. They would not disrupt views towards monuments of similar age and purpose in the wider landscape.	Very Low	None

Appendix D:

Listed Buildings Within 2 to 5km

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Impact comment	Level of visual impact	Level of impact on setting
12012	STONE HALL	193109	227201	II					Excluded	Excluded
12936	CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS	187933	232003	II	3.6km to the northwest	Publicly accessible	The parish church stands within a rectilinear churchyard, on a prominent spur on the western side of a hill, at the heart of the village of Mathry. The church has medieval origins and the settlement has grown around it and expanded markedly during the 19th and 20th centuries. There are excellent views towards the coastline and Stumble Head to the northeast and the Preseli range to the east.	The proposed turbines would be clearly visible to the southeast and would cause a Low, indirect, visual impact. They would not affect the setting of the church or its relationship with the village which surrounds it, or related buildings such as the former vicarage. The turbines would not affect key views of the church.	Low	None
12937	CHURCHYARD WALL AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS	187909	231973	II	3.6km to the northwest	Publicly accessible	The parish churchyard wall defines the rectilinear churchyard at the heart of Mathry village. The churchyard is situated on a prominent spur on the western side of a hill. The wall is of post-medieval date, probably built during the 19th century. On the southern and eastern sides of the churchyard, the wall can only be appreciated by looking at it from outside the churchyard, as it is in fact a revement wall; the ground inside the churchyard on these sides is higher than the top of the wall.	The proposed turbines may be visible from some section of the wall along the southern side of the churchyard, but the turbines would not affect any views of the wall or impact on its setting and its relationship with the churchyard and church.	Very Low	None
12938	TELEPHONE CALL-BOX AT THE GENERAL STORES	187895	232033	II	3.6km to the northwest of the turbine	At public roadside	This 20th century telephone box stands at the roadside outside a former village stores, facing the parish church.	The parish church blocks views towards the proposed turbines from this location and there would be no impact on setting or views of the telephone box.	None	None
12939	HIGH ROOST,ABERCASTLE ROAD	187823	232057	II	3.7km to the northwest of the turbine	Visible from public road	The vicarage was built on land to the northwest of the parish church and stood within its own gardens with an associated stable and coachhouse. This original setting has been lost as a 20th century house has been built within the former gardens and the western end of the garden has been taken into an adjacent pasture field. The original setting has been further compromised by the building of a large community hall to the southeast of the house, which effectively blocks views towards the church. The building is no longer used as a vicarage.	The community hall to the southeast of the former vicarage would appear to block views towards the proposed turbines. The turbines would not affect the setting of the former vicarage or any key views of the building.	None	None
12940	OUTBUILDING TO E.OF HIGH ROOST (S SIDE),ABERCASTLE RD.	187847	232058	II	3.7km to the northwest of the turbine	Visible from public road	This former associated stable and coachhouse was built to serve the vicarage on land to the northwest of the parish church and stood within the vicarage gardens. This original setting has been lost as a 20th century house has been built within	The community hall to the southeast of this building would block views towards the proposed turbines. The turbines would not affect the setting or any key views of the building.	None	None

							the former gardens and the western end of the garden has been taken into an adjacent pasture field. The original setting has been further compromised by the building of a large community hall to the southeast of this building, which blocks views towards the church. This building is no longer used as a stable and coachhouse but has been converted into a dwelling house.			
12947	CARNACHENWEN,CARNACHEN WEN	187629	232997	II					Excluded	Excluded
12948	ROW OF OUTBUILDINGS ATTACHED TO E.OF CARNACHENWEN	187648	232992	II					Excluded	Excluded
12949	OUTBUILDING TO NW.OF HOUSE AT CARNACHENWEN	187616	233009	II					Excluded	Excluded
12950	PIGSTIES AT CARNACHENWEN	187613	233001	II					Excluded	Excluded
12951	SMALL OUTBUILDING TO SW.OF CARNACHENWEN FARMHOUSE	187621	232987	II					Excluded	Excluded
12952	SMALL OUTBUILDING TO SW.OF CARNACHENWEN FARMHOUSE	187612	232991	II					Excluded	Excluded
12953	LONG BARN TO S.OF CARNACHENWEN	187635	232973	II					Excluded	Excluded
12954	CARTSHED AT ENTRANCE TO S.OF CARNACHENWEN	187615	232951	II					Excluded	Excluded
12955	CASTLE CENLAS,CASTLE CENLAS/CASTELL CENLAS	186620	230304	II	4km to the west-northwest	Visible from the public road	This country house stands in a prominent position, placed to enjoy good views to the northwest towards the coastline and St. David's peninsula. To the west of the house lies a range of outbuildings, whilst a relatively large stand mature deciduous trees are found to the east and south.	Mature trees to the east of the house would block views towards the proposed turbines and the development would have no impact on the setting of the house or key views of it.	None	None
12956	PENCNWC,B4331 (N.SIDE) CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS	190337	231588	II						
12957	FORMER MILL IN OUTBUILDINGS TO N.OF PENCNWC, B4331 (N.SIDE) CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS	190344	231626	II						
12959	LOCHTURFFIN,LOCHTURFFIN	185850	229726	II					Excluded	Excluded
12960	OUTBUILDING ATTACHED TO W.OF LOCHTURFFIN, LOCHTURFFIN	185833	229724	II					Excluded	Excluded
12970	GRANSTON HALL,GRANSTON/TREOPERT	189583	234234	II					Excluded	Excluded
12971	FARM COURT AT GRANSTON HALL (FORMERLY LISTED WITH GRANSTON HALL) GRANSTON/TREOPERT	189546	234232	II					Excluded	Excluded
12977	OUTBUILDING AT N.END OF E.FARMYARD RANGE AT LLANGLOFFAN FARM LLANGLOFFAN,GRANSTO	190542	232425	II	2.8km to the north of the turbine	None	This building was purpose built within a farmyard setting in the 19th century. It would appear to have been converted for other purposes.	Buildings and mature trees would screen or block views towards the turbines, and the farmyard setting of this building would not	None	None

	N/TREOPERT							be affected by the development. The turbines would not impact on views of the building, which has already had its character changed by 20th century conversion.		
12978	LLANGLOFFAN BAPTIST CHAPEL,LLANGLOFFAN, GRANSTON/TREOPERT	190569	232349	II	2.8km to the north of the turbine	Place of worship and visible from the public road	The original chapel was built on available land in the late 17th century, after the congregation had formed through meeting in local farmsteads. The present building stands on the same site as the first chapel but dates to 1862 and was simply built at this location to replace the earlier building. It remains in use as a chapel, with its attractive façade facing the public road. It has no burial ground.	The proposed turbines may be visible from outside the chapel during winter months, when the leaves have fallen from a stand of mature trees due south of the chapel. The turbines would not be visible in key views of the building, nor would they impact on its setting.	Very Low	None
12979	PONT LLANGLOFFAN (PARTLY IN MATHRY COMMUNITY) LLANGLOFFAN,GRANSTON/TRE OPERT	190469	231954	II	2.4km to the north of the turbine	On a public road	The stone bridge was built to carry the public road across the Western Cleddau in the late 18th or early 19th century. It remains in use.	The proposed turbines would be visible above the tree line to the south of this bridge but would not impact on key views of the structure, which would be from the east or west, and would not impact on its setting.	Low	None
13051	Former Blacksmiths Shop	190240	226799	II	2.6km to the south-southwest of the turbines	Visible from the public road	This smithy was built at the side of a country road, with its gable end to the road, just to the north of Noddfa Newton chapel. It would have served a scattered rural community when in use. The building is now is a ruinous condition and very overgrown. A modern house has recently been built in an empty parcel of ground between the smithy and the chapel.	Trees, hedgerows and rising ground to the north-northeast would block views of the proposed turbines and the development would have no impact on this former smithy site.	None	None
13055	SILO TOWER AT LLANGWARREN FARM, LLANGWARREN	192903	231348	II				Excluded. This structure no longer survives.		Excluded. This structure no longer survives.
14404	Llanreithan	186438	228446	II	4.2km to the west-southwest of the turbines	A footpath passes through the area of the house	The farmhouse at Llanrhiethan is situated in a sheltered hollow, with the land rising to the northern side of the farmyard. The land falls away into the valley of the Afon Solfa to the south, with the front of the house facing southwest,down the valley. Farm buildings stand to the west and south of the house, whilst stands of mature deciduous trees stand to the north and east. The parish church stands in a separate parcel just to the southeast of the farmyard complex.	Mature trees would block any view towards the proposed turbines and they would not impact on views of the farmhouse or on its setting.	None	None
15195	JORDANSTON HALL, JORDANSTON	191809	232532	II	3.2km to the north-northwest	Visible from a public road	The hall is situated towards the top of the valley slope on the northern side of the Western Cleddau valley. The house is not aligned to overlook the valley to the south, but its front	The proposed turbines would be visible from the area around the house, but they would not impact on key views of the house or on its setting. It is listed	Very Low	None

							and rear elevations face east-southeast and west-northwest.	partly for group value with the nearby parish church, and the turbines would not impact on views of this group of buildings. Large agricultural sheds and grain silos stand immediately to the north of the hall.		
15197	ST CWRDA'S CHURCH, JORDONSTON	191870	232520	II	3.2km to the north-northwest	Place of worship. Visible from a public road	The church is situated towards the top of the valley slope on the northern side of the Western Cleddau valley. It stands within a rectilinear graveyard, close to Jordanston Hall and its farmyard buildings.	The proposed turbines would be visible from the church as mature trees to the south of the building would screen the view. The turbines would not impact on key views of the church or on its setting. It is listed partly for group value with nearby Jordanston Hall, and the turbines would not impact on views of this group of buildings. Large agricultural sheds and grain silos stand immediately to the north of the hall and a modern house has been built to the north of the church, facing it across the public road.	None	None
15198	LLANGWARREN BRIDGE (PARTLY IN LETTERSTON COMMUNITY)	193057	231252	II	3km to the northeast	On a public road	This small bridge was built in the late 18th or early 19th century to carry a minor road across the Western Cleddau. It is still in use today, situated in a flat-bottomed valley, with wooded stands along the vally slopes and bottom.	Mature trees would block any view towards the proposed turbines and they would not impact on views of the centre of the bridge, but are likely to be visible from the southern end of the bridge. They would not impact on the setting of the bridge.	Very Low	None
22761	Saron Baptist Chapel	194281	229635	II	3.7km to the west	Place of worship, visible from the public road.	This chapel was first built on available land in 1828 but the present building dates to 1903. It stands at the roadside in Letterston village, within a small burial ground, the gravestones having been all moved to the boundary wall in modern times.	The proposed turbines would not be visible from this location as buildings within the village block views to the west. The turbines would have no impact on this chapel.	None	None
24977	Pont Llangwarren (partly in Scleddau Community)	193059	231250	II	3km to the northeast	On a public road	This small bridge was built in the late 18th or early 19th century to carry a minor road across the Western Cleddau. It is still in use today, situated in a flat-bottomed valley, with wooded stands along the vally slopes and bottom.	Mature trees would block any view towards the proposed turbines and they would not impact on views of this, northern, end of the bridge or its setting.	None	None
25608	Brimaston Grange	193047	225247	II					Excluded	Excluded
25609	Church of Saint Lawrence	193361	227517	II					Excluded	Excluded
25610	Saint Lawrence House	193253	227530	II						
25611	Ty Rhos	192126	227066	II	2.8km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from public road	The house stands to the immediate south of a small common or rhos which probably gives Trerhos it's name. The modern setting of the house is characterised by the common to the north, which is now largely covered with woodland or scrub, and a large range of mostly	The proposed turbines are unlikely to be visible from this house as mature trees to the northwest would block the view in that direction. The turbine would not impact on the setting of the house, or on key views of it, gained from the road the	None	None

							modern farm buildings to the south. A minor road passes between the house and the farmyard area.	south.		
25612	Welsh Hook Bridge (partly in Wolfscastle community)	193384	227701	II					Excluded	Excluded
25613	Trehale	188358	229016	II					Excluded	Excluded
26717	Ciliauwen	194181	232115	II					Excluded	Excluded
26718	Range NW side of farmyard at Ciliauwen	194179	232158	II					Excluded	Excluded
26719	Outbuilding SE side of farmyard at Ciliauwen	194227	232140	II					Excluded	Excluded
26720	Ciliauwen Lodge	194389	232204	II					Excluded	Excluded
26721	Gatepiers, walls and gates at Ciliauwen Lodge	194393	232194	II					Excluded	Excluded
26844	Welsh Hook Bridge (partly in Hayscastle community)	193386	227707	II					Excluded	Excluded