

Penycwm, Penrhyncoch, Ceredigion Historic Environment Appraisal



Report by: Trysor

For: Aled Hughes

February 2015



Penycwm, Penrhyncoch, Ceredigion Historic Environment Appraisal

By

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Trysor Project No. 2015/418

For: Aled Hughes

February 2015

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

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2015/418

DYDDIAD 18^{fed} Chwefror 2015 DATE 18th February 2015

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

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

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment appraisal has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed wind turbine at Penycwm, Penrhyncoch, Ceredigion.
- 1.2 The appraisal has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SN6411585125, the location of the proposed turbine. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.
- 1.3 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area measuring 5km in radius, focused on SN6411585125, the location of the proposed turbine was assessed.
- 1.4 A field visit was also undertaken to examine the location of the turbine and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.5 Three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 2km radius would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbine. Within a 2km to 5km radius one Scheduled Ancient Monument would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact and seven would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbine at distance. There would be no impacts on the essential settings or key views of these monuments.
- 1.6 Within a 2km radius, one Listed Building would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact and two would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbine. Within a 2km to 5km radius five Listed Buildings would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbine at distance. There would be no impacts on the essential settings or key views of these buildings.
- 1.7 Twenty three other historic assets would experience a Very Low or Low, indirect, visual impact, mostly based on intervisibility with the turbine. Three other historic assets, all post-medieval features associated with Penycwm Farm, would experience Very Low or Low, direct physical impact.
- 1.8 The appraisal shows that there is no surface evidence of buried archaeological features at the proposed turbine site. There are however a number of sites of potential relevance within relatively close proximity which lead to the conclusion that archaeological mitigation should be considered, in the form of a watching brief on the excavation of the turbine base and construction of the access track within the field where the development would occur.

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, 7 and 8 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Richard Adams of Richard Adams Associates, Old Marton Hall, Ellesmere, Shropshire, LL24 0TR, on behalf of his client, Aled Hughes of Penycwm, Penrhyncoch, Aberystwyth, SY24 5AJ, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Penycwm, Penrhyncoch, Aberystwyth, SY24 5AJ.
- 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.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed that a turbine, with a hub height of 30m and 47.5m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN6411585125 in a single field parcel at Penycwm, Penrhyncoch, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY24 5AJ.
- 4.2 The turbine will require a foundation hole approximately 10 metres x 10metres cut into the subsoil, and an area of hardstanding for the crane, 15 metres by 15 metres, to its south.
- 4.3 Access will be via a former road, now a track within the farm, and then from the southwest corner of the field to the turbine, a distance of approximately 160 metres.
- 4.4 At present it is not known where the grid connection will be.

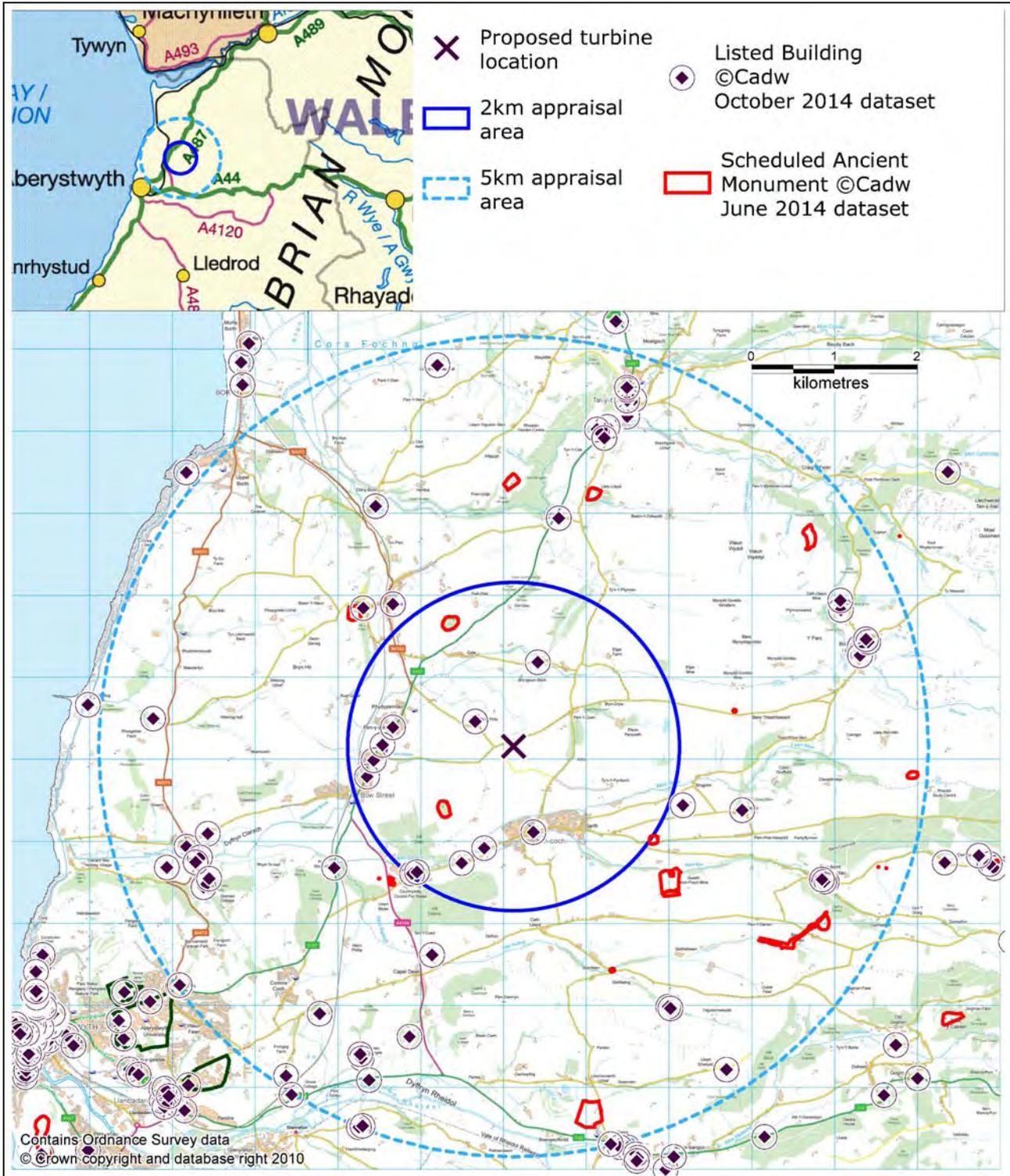


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius, and the 2 to 5km radius appraisal areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SN6411585125, the proposed turbine site, was chosen for the initial appraisal of all recorded historic assets. This area was revised to exclude sites where there would be no 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 Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn (Tirymyneich) tithe map of 1847 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1845.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on October 20th, 2014. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal were searched for and any other historic assets that on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the appraisal as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting.
- 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

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.

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

- 5.11 As this exercise is an appraisal of the study area, not a full desk-based historic environment assessment, no site descriptions have been included in the appraisal dataset or this printed report, apart from newly recorded features (See Appendix B).
- 5.12 A further area of between 2km to 5 km radius, centred on SN6411585125, was used to assess the impact on designated sites only. This area was revised to exclude sites where there would be no intervisibility and no impact on setting.
- 5.13 Data supplied by Cadw was used to assess designated sites within 2km to 5km of the development site.
- 5.14 Separate tables were created for Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments, giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument.
- 5.15 The type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset (see Appendices C and D)

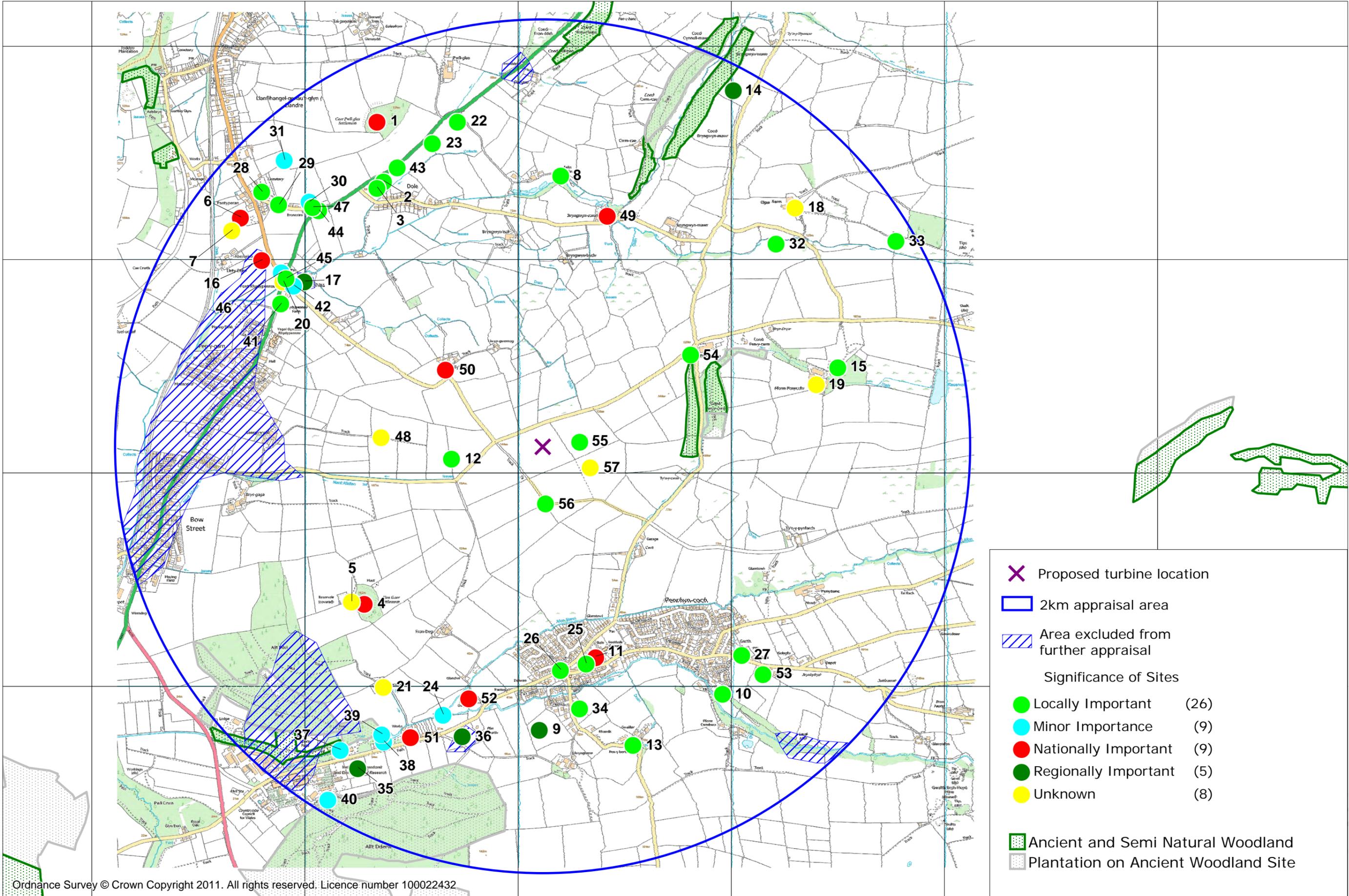


Figure 3: The 2km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

6. Archaeological Overview

6.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC). With two exceptions, there are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded in the HER within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. Field walking near Gogerddan, Penrhyncoch identified scatters of flint cores, blades and scrapers, possibly of Mesolithic date, at two locations (ID numbers 37112 & 37113). The presence of these flint artefacts suggests that the low-lying, sheltered, Clarach valley may well have been a hunting ground for hunter-gather groups between *circa* 10,000 and 4,000BC.

6.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4,000BC – 1,500BC).

6.2.1 There is no evidence of Neolithic activity recorded in the HER within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site.

6.2.2 There are several important sites of Bronze Age date in the area however. These include two Round Barrow cemetery groups between Bow Street and Llandre (ID numbers 6 & 16). Both are visible on aerial photographs, but the group at Pant y Peran has been confirmed through partial excavation in advance of development. Round Barrows were usually built over a single cremation burial, placed in a stone cist beneath the mound. Sometimes secondary cremation burials are found inserted into the mound. This phenomenon was well illustrated at the site of a single Round Barrow which stood on the land of Penyberth farm, close to Penrhyncoch village. This barrow was destroyed by stone-robbing by 1851, but it was recorded at the time that, in previous years, an urn containing a cremation burial had been taken from the barrow mound. When the final stones were taken away, a stone cist was discovered, intact, beneath the mound, still containing the primary cremation burial, also buried in an urn.

6.2.3 Bronze Age funerary monuments such as Round Barrows, Cairns and Standing Stones are not uncommon in the region, but settlement sites of the period are very rare indeed. One type of monument which is usually associated with Bronze Age domestic activity is the Burnt Mound. These are large mounds of burnt stone and charcoal, often crescent-shaped, found near springs and streams. They are thought to be cooking sites and are sometimes called "hearths". Several Burnt Mounds have been identified within a 2km radius of the turbine site, including two examples at Dole (ID numbers 2 & 3), one a Ty'n Rhos (ID number 12, two at Pwll Glas (ID numbers 22 & 23) and one near Penrhyncoch village (ID number 34).

6.2.4 Further examples of scheduled sites of Bronze Age date are found within 5km of the proposed turbine site. These include a number of funerary monuments, including Standing Stones at Banc Cwmdarren (CD 229), a damaged Ring Cairn at Banc Troedrihwseiri (CD 238) and a

Standing Stone and Round Barrow at Gogerddan (CD 259). These suggest that the wider area was a focus of activity during the Bronze Age.

6.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).

6.3.1 There is a single record of later Bronze Age activity within the 2km appraisal area. This is a bronze axe-head found at Glan yr Afon.

6.3.2 There is ample evidence of Iron Age settlement within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine. There are three Iron Age hillforts and defended enclosures within the area; Caer Glas, (ID number 1), Hen Gaer (ID number 4) and Penybanc (ID number 14). Two unusual defended enclosures have been identified which enclose natural gullies at Ty'n Rhos (ID number 48) and Cwrt (ID number 57). Hillforts and defended enclosures are typical settlements of the Iron Age and examples such as these are often found to be small settlements, sometimes single farmsteads, which were protected by earthwork ramparts and ditches when in use.

6.3.3 Further examples of scheduled settlement sites of Iron Age date are found within 5km of the proposed turbine site. These are Garth Penrhynoch (CD 027), Daren Camp (CD 028), Penycastell (CD 069), Caer Lletty Llwyd (CD 101), Pen Dinas Camp (CD 102), Caer Allt Goch (CD 169). It is evident that the district was well settled and organised during the centuries leading up to the Roman conquest, following which hillforts and defended enclosures were rapidly abandoned across the country.

6.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).

6.4.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated specifically with the Roman period recorded in the HER within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site.

6.4.2 One important Roman site is recorded within 5km of the proposed turbine site. This is the Penllwyn Roman Fort (CD 134) at Capel Bangor. In 1998, a hoard of 48 Roman coins was found on land owned by Penycwm farm at Salem, Trefeurig, just over 2km to the east-southeast of the proposed turbine site (Besly & Davies, 1999). The coins all dated to the 3rd century AD.

6.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100). There are no records of Early Medieval activity within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site.

6.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).

6.6.1 There are a few known sites of archaeological interest dating to the medieval period which lay within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. There is no doubt that the area was well-organised and well-settled throughout medieval times, both under Welsh and Norman rule. Indeed, Brogynin, Penrhynoch was the home of the most significant medieval Welsh poet, Dafydd ap Gwilym. Those medieval sites recorded in the HER largely consist of settlement sites thought to have been mentioned in medieval sources, such as Broncastellan (ID number 21), Pen y Cefn (ID number 19) and Redepenne (Rhydypennau) ID number 20). These records do not refer to known archaeological features however, only documentary references.

6.6.2 Two scheduled medieval castle sites survive within a 5km radius from the proposed turbine site. These are a large motte and bailey castle known as Castell Gwallter (CD 005), which overlooks Llandre village and its medieval church from the west and the smaller, more obscure motte at Castell Gwarcwm (CD 098).

6.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day). Most of the sites recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. They include farms, cottages and corn mills, reflecting the rise of rural society during the later 18th and early 19th centuries, mostly as a result of a drive towards agricultural improvement undertaken by large landed estates, such as the local Gogerddan estate. The district has also many features recorded which are associated with the growth of local villages during the 19th century, partly as a result of the increase in metal-ore mining activity in the district. New churches, chapels and schools accompanied a growth in the number of houses and cottages in villages such as Bow Street, Penrhynoch and Llandre, which have continued to expand into the modern period. These historic assets combine to give some taste of the effect that agricultural and social change in the period had on the local landscape, significantly changing the appearance of the district during the past 200 years.

7. Historical overview

7.1 Map evidence

7.1.1 The area of the proposed turbine site is shown on a Gogerddan estate map dating to 1790. This shows that Penycwm farm did not exist at that time. The road which now connects Penycwm with Bow Street to the west had also not come into existence by this time. Clearly there were developments around the turn of the century which saw both *Penycwm* and the aforementioned road included on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (Aberystwyth sheet), surveyed in 1823. 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 *Penycwm* house and farmyard approximately in the position it is found today, but no detail of any associated field system is shown.

7.1.2 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1837, based on the 1823 survey, a similar picture is presented.

7.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the tithe map for the *Tirymyneich* hamlet of Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn parish, dating to 1847, see Figure 4. This shows that the field system at the proposed turbine site was already in existence. This field system has changed little since the 1847. The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the map and was prepared in 1845, lists the names of fields within the parish (see Table 1 below, spellings as used on the apportionment). It records that Penycwm was a 77 acre holding occupied by one Richard Hughes and owned by the Earl of Lisburne of the Crosswood Estate.

Table 1: Field names given for Penycwm on the parish tithe apportionment of 1845

1326	Waun Fach	Pasture
1327	Cae bach	Arable
1328	Cae corsydd	Arable
1329	Cae canol	Arable
1330	Cae du	Meadow
1331	House, buildings, yard, garden	
1332	Waste	
1333	Cae oddion ty	Arable
1334	Cae garreg Lwyd	Arable
1335	Cae Mawr	Arable
1336	Cae pen rhiw	Pasture
1337	Cae gwar allt	Pasture
1338	Wood	Wood
1339	Cwm issa	Meadow
1340	Cwm ucha	Meadow
1341	Rhyd y maes gwyn	Pasture

The turbine would stand in the field marked on the tithe map as parcel number 1295, which was part of the neighbouring farm of Cwrt. This 222 acre farm was farmed at the time by one Abraham Jones and was also a Crosswood Estate holding in 1847, although it is shown as a Gogerddan property on the 1790 Gogerddan estate map. Only six field parcels belonging to Cwrt are shown on the excerpt of the parish tithe map shown in Figure 4. Unfortunately the names of these fields are not given in the tithe apportionment.

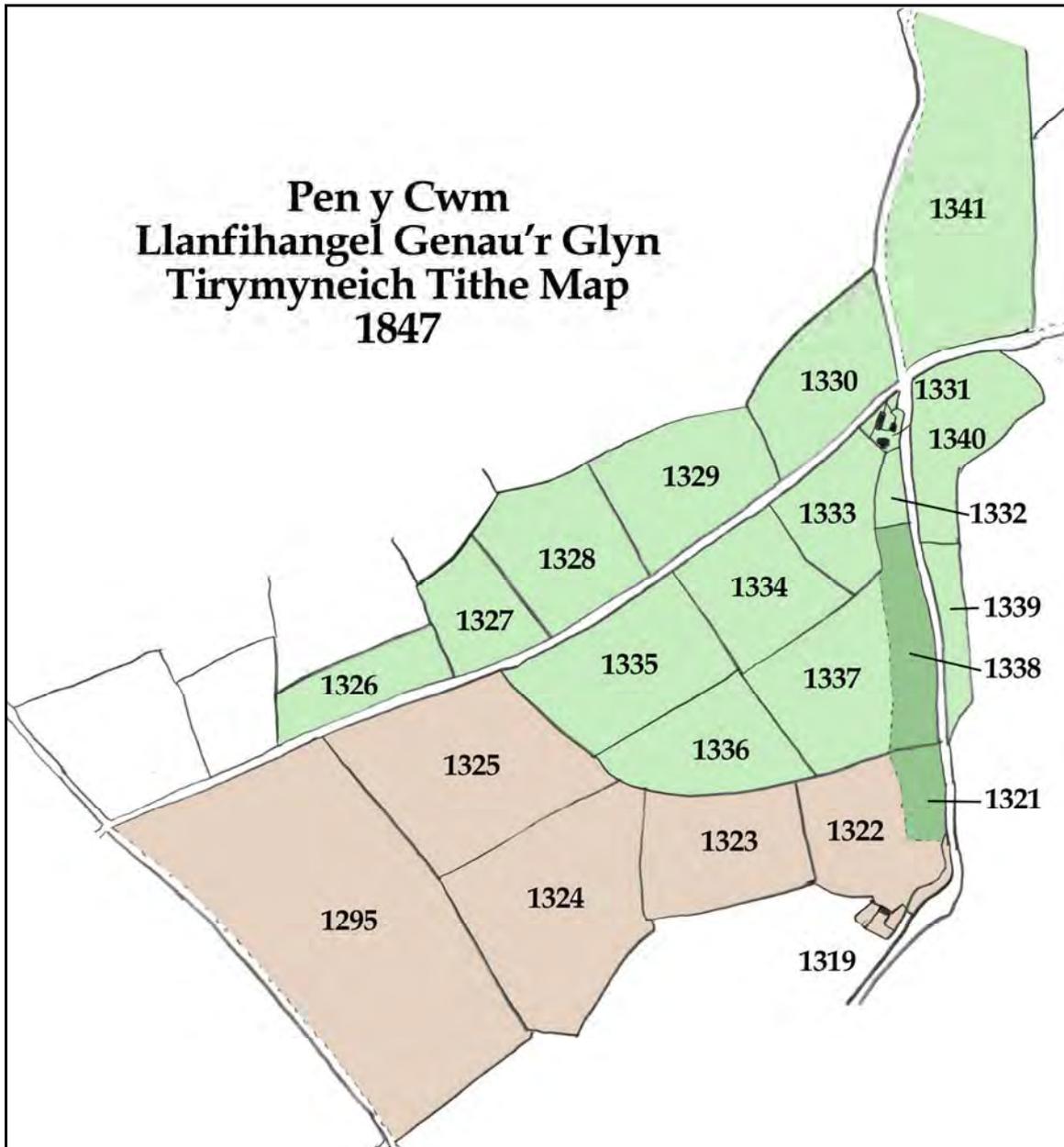


Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, parcel number 1295, as shown on the Tirymynach parish tithe map of 1847.

7.1.4 The 1888 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was similar to that shown on the 1847

tithe map, although some subdivision of fields had occurred, including the division of field parcel 1295 into two fields. The 1905 edition of the 1:2500 map shows a similar picture. The boundary banks of the post-medieval field system are generally well-constructed, under 1 metre in height and often topped with well-maintained hedgerows.

7.1.5 Historic mapping seems to indicate that the house at Penycwm has remained in the same position, to the south of the farmyard and its associated outbuildings throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. By the early 21st century the farmyard building complex has been expanded considerably with the addition of a group of large agricultural sheds to the east, separated from the historic farmyard by a minor country road.

7.2 Census evidence

7.2.1 Penycwm is shown on the 1841 Census returns for Tirymynach as being occupied by Richard Hughes, who is also named on the 1847 parish tithe survey as the tenant. He lived here with his wife Sophia and two young sons (Richard and Thomas) and an infant daughter, Elizabeth, all aged 10 years old or under. Two Male Servants and a Female Servant lived on the holding as well as a Lead Ore Miner, William Rodger, who was not a native of Cardiganshire.

7.2.2 The 1851 parish census return shows that Richard and Sophia Hughes continued to farm Penycwm, which is recorded as a 70 acre holding. One son, Richard, aged 20, also worked on the farm. The census form is very cramped for this household, but also appears to record that their second son, Thomas (17) was present, and their 10 year old daughter, Elizabeth. A widow named Margaret Hughes (35) also seems to be listed with the family. The names of a Female Servant and two lodgers, both Lead Miners (one from Lampeter, the other from Montgomeryshire), have also been inserted into the list for *Penycwm*.

7.2.3 In 1861 Richard and Sophia Hughes farmed 78 acres at *Penycwm*. Richard Hughes junior still worked with his father and an 11 year old daughter named Margaret also appears. A male Carter and a Female Servant also lived on the farm at this time.

7.2.4 The 1871 census shows that a new family had taken over the tenancy of Penycwm. The holding was now of 70 acres and farmed by Edward Richards (45) and his wife Mary (40). They had three children, Morgan (9), Jane (7) and Richard (4). Mary Richards's mother and brother, both of whom had been widowed, also lived with the family, as did a single male Farm Servant. All hailed from the neighbouring parish of Llanbadarnfawr.

7.2.5 In 1881, Edward and Mary Richards still farmed Penycwm and lived with two of their children, Jane (17) and Richard (15). Jane was

employed as a Housemaid. John Jenkins (62), Edward's brother-in-law, worked on the farm as an Agricultural Labourer.

7.2.6 In 1891, the same members of the Richards and Jenkins family continued to farm Penycwm, as well as Margaret Jenkins, sister-in-law to Edward Richards, who lived "on her own means" with the family.

7.2.7 The 1901 census records that Mary Richard (70) was now a widow. She lived with her children, Jane and Richard, as well as two grandchildren, Jane Charlotte Richards (5) and Edward Morgan Richards (3). One male farmworker also lived on the holding.

7.2.8 In 1911, the time of the last available census returns, Mary (now 85), Jane and Richard Richards still farmed Penycwm, the latter two still single, though in their 40s. A young male General Servant from Bow Street, Alfred Williams, also lived on the farm.

8. Impact Assessment

- 8.1 The HER enquiry for the under 2km radius area yielded 90 records.
- 8.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 20th October 2014. The field was pasture at the time and the surface of the field was not visible. The wider landscape context of the proposed development was also considered and the impact on the setting of designated sites. This visit was undertaken on an overcast day, with reasonable visibility.
- 8.3 Of the initial 90 records included in the dataset from the HERs for the 2km assessment area, 28 were excluded as there was no intervisibility and no possible impact on setting. A further 9 records were removed from the dataset; 3 as the records were leats associated with the metal mines in the area but the record did not allow for identification of which leat, and 6 as they were elements of a metal mine which was assessed under the overall mine record.
- 8.4 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid appraisal of the readily available data the final dataset for the 2km radius appraisal area contained 57 records.
 - 8.4.1 Four new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These include the farmstead of Penycwm (ID number 54), its field system (ID number 55), and a former road or track (ID number 56). A further record was created for a possible Iron Age enclosure recorded in the National Monuments Record (ID number 57)
- 8.5 Within the 57 records there were three Scheduled Ancient Monuments and five Listed Buildings.
- 8.6 The Direct and Indirect impact on each site was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

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

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
50	TY'N RHOS	FARMHOUSE	Low
54	PENYCWM	FARMSTEAD	Low
55	PENYCWM	FIELD SYSTEM	Low
57	CWRT	ENCLOSURE	Low
1	CAER PWLL-GLAS	HILLFORT	Very Low
2	DOLAU	BURNT MOUND	Very Low
3	DOLAU	BURNT MOUND	Very Low
4	HEN GAER;PEN GAER	HILLFORT	Very Low
5	HEN GAER	ROUND BARROW?	Very Low
6	PANT Y PERAN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Very Low
7	PANT Y PERAN	ENCLOSURE	Very Low
11	PENRHYNCOCH CHURCH; ST JOHN'S	CHURCH	Very Low
12	TY'N Y RHOS	BURNT MOUND	Very Low
14	PEN Y BANC; BRYNGWYN-MAWR	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low
16	TY-NEWYDD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Very Low
22	PWLL GLAS	BURNT MOUND	Very Low
23	PWLL GLAS	BURNT MOUND	Very Low
25	PENRHYNCOCH NATIONAL SCHOOL	SCHOOL	Very Low
26	PENRHYNCOCH	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Very Low
27	CAPEL HOREB	CHAPEL	Very Low
28	GARN CEMETERY	CEMETERY	Very Low
29	RHYDYPENNAU	SCHOOL	Very Low
32	PENYCEFN FACH	METAL MINE	Very Low
33	ELGAR FACH	LEAD MINE	Very Low
41	RHYDYPENNAU FARM	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
44	TAN-Y-BRYN	COTTAGE	Very Low
45	RHYDYPENNAU INN; THREE HORSESHOES	PUBLIC HOUSE	Very Low
47	CHWAREL	COTTAGE	Very Low
48	TY'N RHOS	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	Very Low
51	COURT VILLA	HOUSE	Very Low
56	PENYCWM	ROAD	Very Low
8	FELIN GYFFIN	CORN MILL	None
9	PENYBERTH; GLOUCESTER HALL	ROUND BARROW	None
10	FELIN CWM-BWA	MILL	None
13	PEN Y BERTH	FARMHOUSE	None

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
15	PEN-Y-CEFN; COURT GRANGE; PENYCEFN	ZINC MINE; LEAD MINE	None
17	GLAN-YR-AFON	FINDS	None
18	ELGAR	SETTLEMENT	None
19	CEFN; PEN-Y CEFN	SETTLEMENT	None
20	REDEPENNE; RHYD-Y-PENNAU	SETTLEMENT	None
21	BRONCASTELLAN	SETTLEMENT	None
24	PLAS GWYN	AQUEDUCT	None
30	CHWAREL	QUARRY	None
31	PWLL-GLAS	METAL MINE	None
34	PENRHYNCOCH	BURNT MOUND	None
35	GOGERDDAN	FINDS	None
36	GOGERDDAN	FINDS	None
37	ALLT DDEL FOOTBRIDGE I	FOOTBRIDGE	None
38	ALLT DDEL FOOTBRIDGE II	FOOTBRIDGE	None
39	ALLT DDEL FOOTBRIDGE III	FOOTBRIDGE	None
40	ALLT DDERW QUARRY II	QUARRY	None
42	CAU PEN POM PREN	FOOTBRIDGE?	None
43	DOLE	MILESTONE	None
46	TY NEWYDD; NANTEOL	DWELLING	None
49	BRYNGWYN CANOL	FARMHOUSE	None
52	PLAS GWYN	HOUSE	None
53	BRYNTIRION WELL	WELL	None

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

8.7.1 Twenty six historic assets would be unaffected.

8.7.2 Four historic assets would have a Low and twenty seven would have a Very Low impact.

8.7.3 The field system (ID number 55) in which the turbine would stand would experience a direct impact in that the turbine would be erected within it. The turbine foundation would not damage the field boundaries but the access track would require the creation of a new entrance point through one field boundary at the southwestern corner of the field. This will cross through a post-medieval boundary which consists of a very low bank and a post and wire fence. There is a hedgerow along this boundary, but it

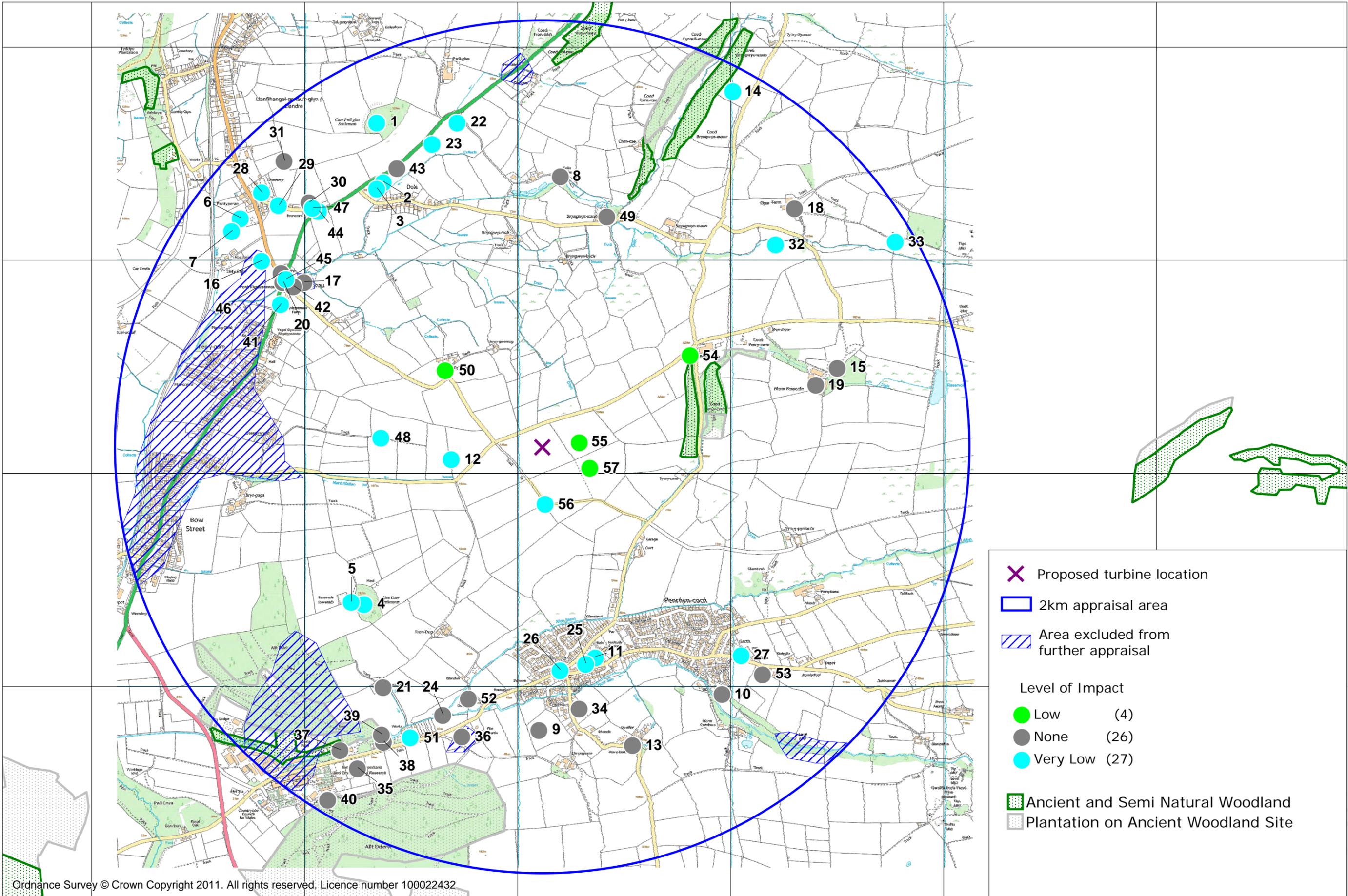
consists of mature and uncut thorn and other hedgerow trees. The creation of a new entrance point would not represent a major loss of the boundary in question, nor a significant impact on the overall field system.

8.8 The Cadw datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another 14 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 63 Listed Buildings, no Parks and Gardens. The full results of this appraisal are found in Appendices C and D of this report.

8.9 As 9.2.2 shows, it was determined that eight of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be exposed to some degree of indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine development. Further details of the appraisal of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix C.

8.10 As 9.3.2 shows, it was determined that 5 Listed Buildings within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be exposed to some degree of indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine development. Full details of the appraisal of impact for all of the Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix D.

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



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

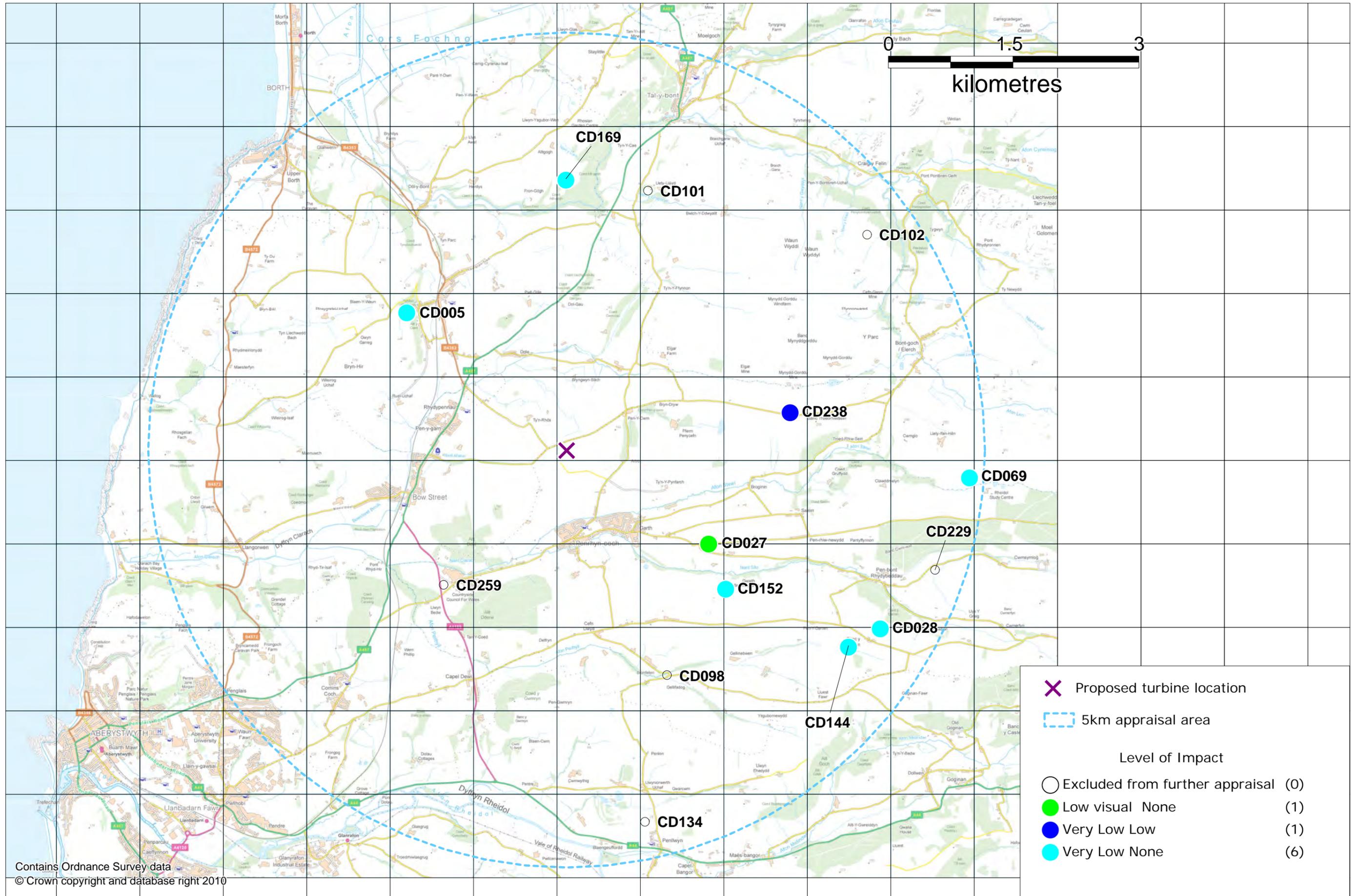


Figure 6: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with SAM number

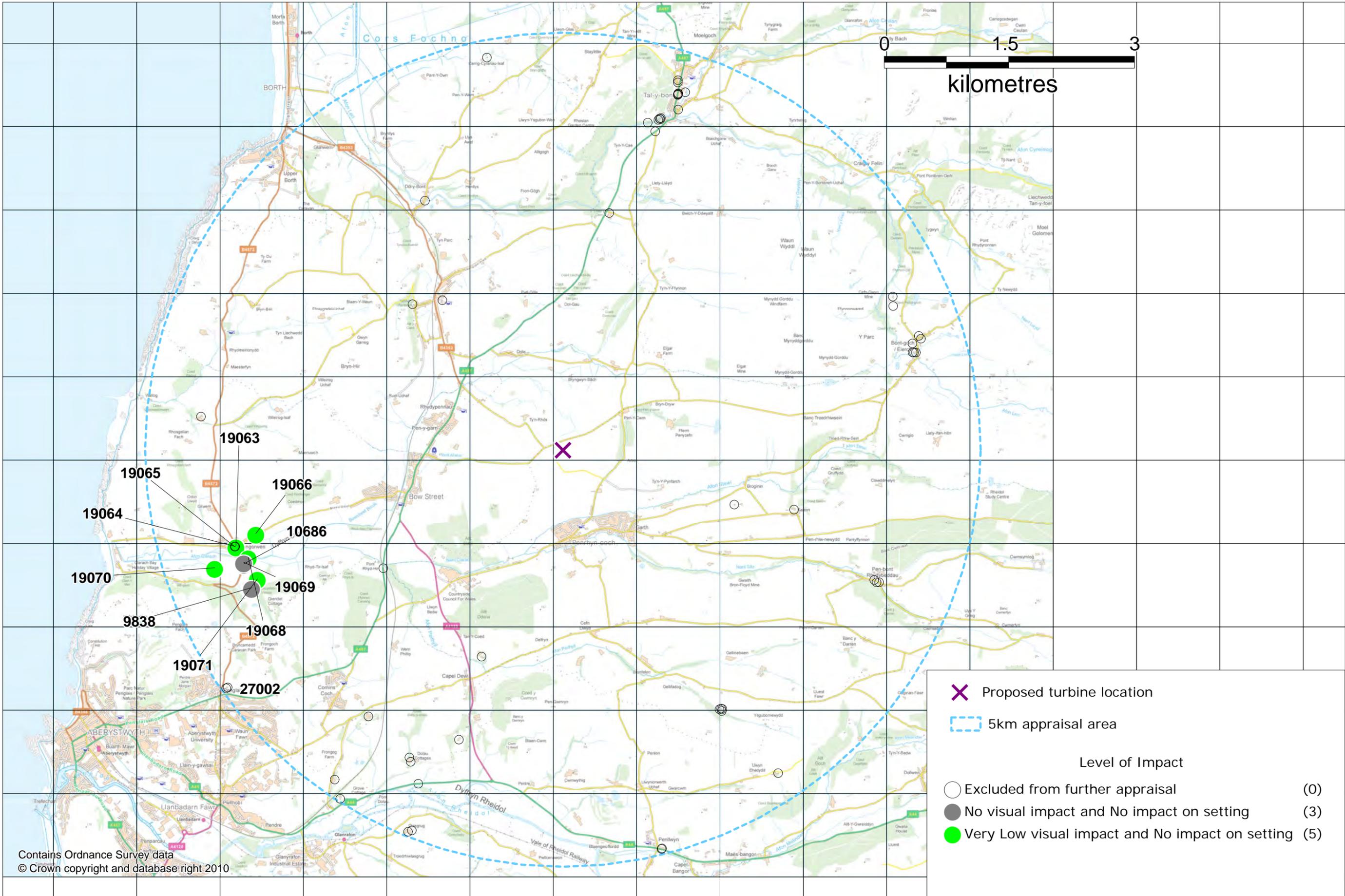


Figure 7: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building number

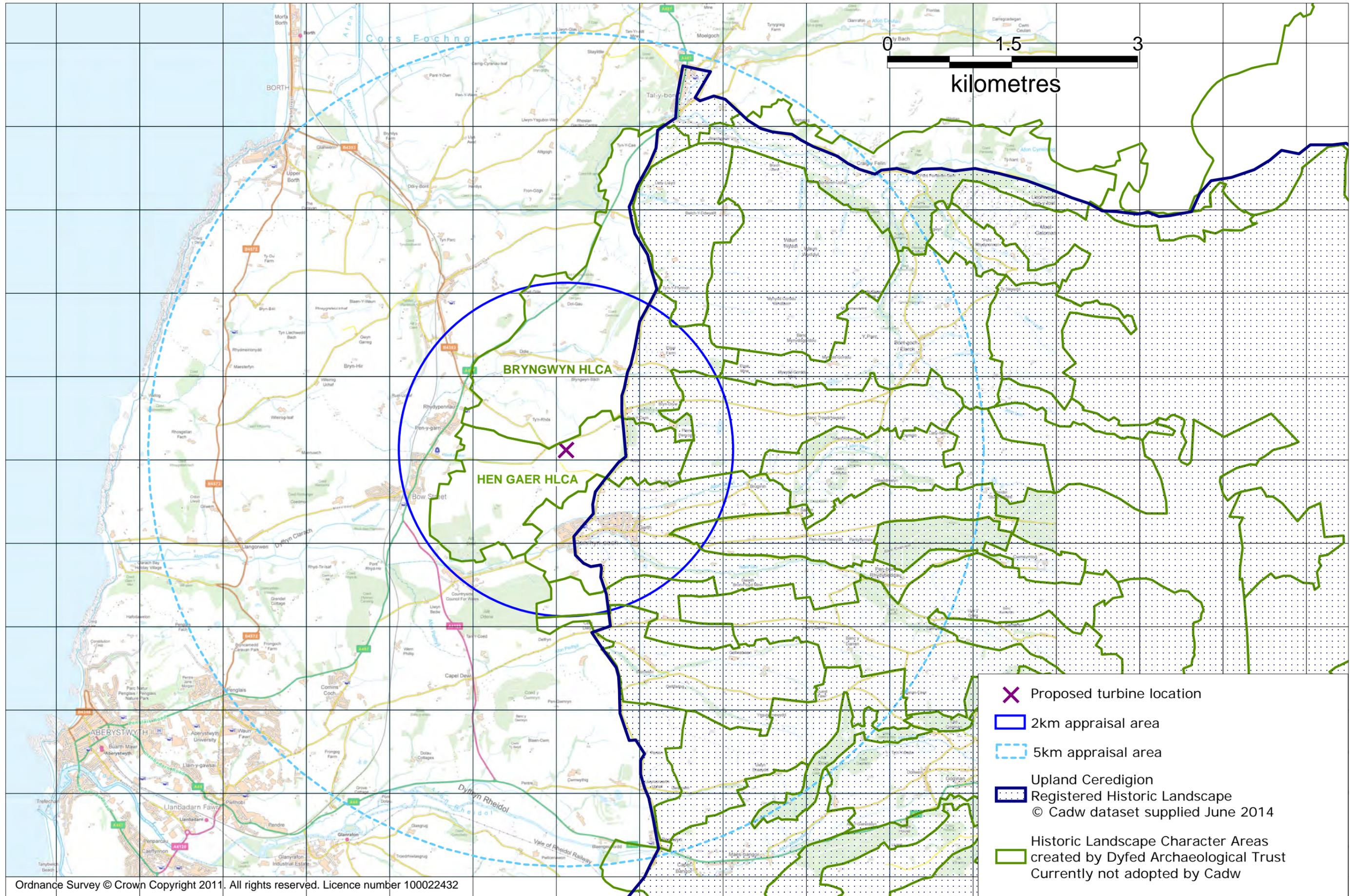


Figure 8: The 5km appraisal area showing the location of Upland Ceredigion Historic Landscape and the Character Areas created by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

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 1);

9.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

9.2.1 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the revised 2km appraisal area. There would be a Very Low, indirect, visual impact on these but the turbine would not impact on their settings. Potential impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments are included in Table 3, Appendix B and Figures 3 and 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
1	CAER PWLL-GLAS	HILLFORT	Very Low
4	HEN GAER;PEN GAER	HILLFORT	Very Low
5	HEN GAER	ROUND BARROW?	Very Low

Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the revised 2km appraisal area.

9.2.2 There are a further 14 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in 2 to 5km area. There would be a Low, indirect, visual impact on one of these and Very Low, indirect, visual impacts on a further seven. There would be no impacts on the settings of these monuments, see Table 4, Appendix C and Figure 6.

SAM Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD027	Camp near Garth-Penrhyn-Coch	Enclosure	Low	None
CD005	Castell Gwallter	Castle	Very Low	None
CD028	Daren Camp	Hillfort	Very Low	None
CD069	Pen y Castell	Hillfort	Very Low	None
CD144	Daren Lead Mine Workings & Adit	Lead mine	Very Low	None
CD152	Bronfloyd Leadmine	Lead mine	Very Low	None
CD169	Caer Allt-Goch Hillfort	Hillfort	Very Low	None
CD238	Banc Troedrihwseiri Ring Barrow	Ring barrow	Very Low	None
CD098	Castell Gwar-Cwm	Motte	Excluded	Excluded
CD101	Caer Lletty-Llwyd	Hillfort	Excluded	Excluded
CD102	Pen Dinas Camp	Hillfort	Excluded	Excluded
CD134	Roman Fort 300m NW of Pen-Llwyn	Fort	Excluded	Excluded
CD229	Standing Stones c.600m NE of Cwmdarren	Standing stone	Excluded	Excluded
CD259	Round Barrow & Standing	Round barrow	Excluded	Excluded

SAM Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
	Stone 700m W of Plas Gogerddan			

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

9.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

9.3.1 There are five Listed Building within the 2km appraisal area. One of these would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact and there would be a Very Low, indirect, visual impact on two others. The settings and key views of these Listed Buildings would not be affected. See Table 5, Appendix B and Figure 5 for further details.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
50	TY'N RHOS	FARMHOUSE	Low
11	PENRHYNCOCH CHURCH; ST JOHN'S	CHURCH	Very Low
51	COURT VILLA	HOUSE	Very Low
49	BRYNGWYN CANOL	FARMHOUSE	None
52	PLAS GWYN	HOUSE	None

Table 5: Impacts on Listed Buildings

9.3.2 Within the 2km to 5km appraisal area, there are a further 63 Listed Buildings. There would be a Very Low indirect, visual impact on five of these but with no impact on setting, see Table 6, Appendix D and Figure 7.

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
19063	No 2 The Cross	Very Low	None
19066	Clarach School; Church Hall	Very Low	None
19068	Church of All Saints	Very Low	None
19070	Ffynnon Ddu	Very Low	None
19071	Hen-gwm	Very Low	None
10686	Llangorwen Cottage	None	None
19069	Pont Llangorwen	None	None
9838	Plas Cwmcynfelin	None	None
10688	Alltfadog and attached outbuildings	Excluded	Excluded
10712	Church of St Peter	Excluded	Excluded
10713	Former Church School	Excluded	Excluded
16738	Plas Cefn Gwyn	Excluded	Excluded
18597	Sunday School	Excluded	Excluded
18598	Cerrig-cyranau-isaf	Excluded	Excluded
18875	The Old Vicarage	Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18876	Y Felin	Excluded	Excluded
18877	Outbuilding at Y Felin	Excluded	Excluded
18878	Mill at Y Felin	Excluded	Excluded
18879	Gate to Plas Cefn Gwyn	Excluded	Excluded
18884	The Black Lion Hotel	Excluded	Excluded
18885	Ceulan Mills	Excluded	Excluded
18886	No 1 Tyrrel Place	Excluded	Excluded
18887	No 2 Tyrrel Place	Excluded	Excluded
18888	No 3 Tyrrel Place	Excluded	Excluded
18889	Tyrrel House	Excluded	Excluded
18890	Tabernacle Baptist Chapel	Excluded	Excluded
18891	Bethel Independent Chapel	Excluded	Excluded
18892	Upper Building, Middle Factory, Leri Mills	Excluded	Excluded
18893	NE range, Middle Factory, Leri Mills	Excluded	Excluded
18894	Riverside Building, Middle Factory, Leri Mills	Excluded	Excluded
18895	Dyeing Shed, Middle Factory, Leri Mills	Excluded	Excluded
18896	Cwm Factory, Leri Mills	Excluded	Excluded
18897	Milestone S of Talybont	Excluded	Excluded
18898	Maesnewydd	Excluded	Excluded
19064	No 3 The Cross	Excluded	Excluded
19065	Crow's Nest, No 4 The Cross	Excluded	Excluded
19074	Rhoscellan Fawr	Excluded	Excluded
24018	Penllwyn Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, chapel house and schoolroom including railings and gates	Excluded	Excluded
24021	Capel Salem	Excluded	Excluded
24029	Lewis Edwards Memorial outside Penllwyn Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	Excluded	Excluded
26998	Lovesgrove	Excluded	Excluded
26999	Plas Frongog	Excluded	Excluded
27000	Plas Dolau	Excluded	Excluded
27001	Dolau Cottages	Excluded	Excluded
27002	Plashendre	Excluded	Excluded
27003	Coach-house and stable at Plashendre	Excluded	Excluded
27004	Milestone on A44	Excluded	Excluded
27005	Milestone near Pont Rhyd-hir	Excluded	Excluded
27006	Farm buildings at Fronfraith Farm	Excluded	Excluded
27056	Nantcaerio	Excluded	Excluded
82492	Cartshed at Glascrug	Excluded	Excluded
82502	Glascrug	Excluded	Excluded
82811	Old farmhouse at Penlanolau	Excluded	Excluded
83658	Barn and lofted stable at Alltfadog	Excluded	Excluded
83659	Brogynin Fawr	Excluded	Excluded
83664	Open-bay shed at Alltfadog	Excluded	Excluded
83665	Peithyll	Excluded	Excluded
83666	Pigsties at Alltfadog	Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
9827	Pont Felin-newydd	Excluded	Excluded
9829	Lychgate at Church of Saint Michael	Excluded	Excluded
9859	The Old Post Office	Excluded	Excluded
9860	Penybont House	Excluded	Excluded
9861	Darren Villa	Excluded	Excluded
10686	Llangorwen Cottage	None	None
19069	Pont Llangorwen	None	None
9838	Plas Cwmcynfelin	None	None

Table 6: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2km to 5km area

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

Potential impacts on non-designated historic assets and buildings are included in Table 7, Appendix B and Figures 3 and 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
2	DOLAU	BURNT MOUND	Very Low
3	DOLAU	BURNT MOUND	Very Low
6	PANT Y PERAN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Very Low
7	PANT Y PERAN	ENCLOSURE	Very Low
12	TY'N Y RHOS	BURNT MOUND	Very Low
14	PEN Y BANC; BRYNGWYN-MAWR	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low
16	TY-NEWYDD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Very Low
22	PWLL GLAS	BURNT MOUND	Very Low
23	PWLL GLAS	BURNT MOUND	Very Low
25	PENRHYNCOCH NATIONAL SCHOOL	SCHOOL	Very Low
26	PENRHYNCOCH	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Very Low
27	CAPEL HOREB	CHAPEL	Very Low
28	GARN CEMETERY	CEMETERY	Very Low
29	RHYDYPENNAU	SCHOOL	Very Low
32	PENYCEFN FACH	METAL MINE	Very Low
33	ELGAR FACH	LEAD MINE	Very Low
41	RHYDYPENNAU FARM	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
44	TAN-Y-BRYN	COTTAGE	Very Low
45	RHYDYPENNAU INN; THREE HORSESHOES	PUBLIC HOUSE	Very Low
47	CHWAREL	COTTAGE	Very Low
48	TY'N RHOS	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	Very Low
56	PENYCWWM	ROAD	Very Low

Table 7: Impacts on Non-scheduled Historic Assets

9.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

9.5.1 Four newly recorded sites of historic importance were noted for this appraisal at or near the turbine site. These are the farmstead at Penycwm (ID number 54) and its field system (ID number 55), a former road or track (ID number 56) and a possible Iron Age defended enclosure (ID number 57). The details of these sites are included in Table 8, Appendix B and Figures 3 and 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
54	PENYCWM	FARMSTEAD	Low
55	PENYCWM	FIELD SYSTEM	Low
57	CWRT	ENCLOSURE	Low
56	PENYCWM	ROAD	Very Low

Table 8: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

9.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

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

9.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

The development site lies 700 metres to the west of the Upland Ceredigion Historic Landscape, as defined by Cadw. It lies within the Hen Gaer Historic Landscape Character Area, which was subsequently defined by a Historic Landscape Characterisation exercise undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for Cadw over a decade ago (see Figure 8). Correspondence with Cadw (July 31st 2014) has established that there is an unresolved discrepancy between the boundaries but that Cadw's Historic Landscape boundary takes precedence at present.

9.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Special Landscape Area (Ceredigion County Council, 2014). The southernmost tip of SLA 1 – Dyfi Estuary and Valley and small parts of SLA2 – Aberystwyth to Borth fall with the 5km appraisal area.

9.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

The proposed turbine would stand in the small Hen Gaer LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRDGNHL171), which is described as an

"..This area lies across the western terminal of a rounded, east - west aligned ridge. The ridge crest achieves a height of 160m, the flanks run down to about 50m. The whole of the area is under a regular field system of medium-sized enclosures. The fields are divided by earth banks topped with hedges. These hedges are generally in good condition, though are usually augmented with wire fences. Improved

pasture dominates the landscape, with a coniferous plantation under-planted on an older deciduous plantation at the western end, and coniferous and deciduous plantations at the eastern end. There are few sites in the archaeological record for this area, but those that are known provide great time-depth to the landscape. The most prominent site is a substantial Iron Age hillfort, Hen Gaer, which lies on the crest of the ridge. Other sites include: finds of Roman date, a Bronze Age round barrow and burnt mound; the latter possibly indicating a settlement, and a place-name suggesting pillow mound or rabbit warren of Medieval or later date. To the west, south and north lower lying more ancient enclosed and settled land provides a clearly defined boundary with this area. To the east the area is historically similar to this area, but the field boundaries have become derelict and the appearance of the land to the east is now quite different."

The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High, based on this being a good example of a high agricultural landscape surviving in good condition. It contains some elements of national importance.

9.10 Conservation Area

There are no Conservation Areas within the 2km study area. Mathry conservation area lies within the 2km to 5km appraisal area

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. There is also no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at the proposed location for the turbine. However, there are several sites of interest in the area which increase the potential for buried archaeological remains to lie undetected at the development site. Just over 2km to the southeast, a hoard of Roman coins was discovered in 1998 (recorded in the HER as PRN 35900). In an adjacent field, just over 200m to the southeast of the turbine site, lies a possible Iron Age defended enclosure (ID number 57). Some 420m to the west of the turbine site a Bronze Age Burnt Mound has been recorded (ID number 12). It should be noted that the field some 500m to the east-northeast of the turbine site is recorded as Cae Garreg Lwyd by the 1845 parish tithe apportionment, a possible indicator of Bronze Age activity (no record has been created for this placename site).

9.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site.

9.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

The proposed development would be located in a pasture field, which had been enclosed by the mid-19th century. The field system is shown to have been in place by the time of the parish tithe map of 1847 and has changed little to the present day. It is characterised by relatively large, regular field parcels, defined by low earthwork banks, many of which are hedge-topped. This is typical of late-18th and early 19th land enclosure in upland and marginal landscapes in the region. The proposed development will not change the character of the field system or have a significant effect on field boundary banks.

9.15 Ancient woodland

There are five Ancient and Semi-natural Woodlands within the revised 2km appraisal area as well as four Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites.

9.16 Place-names

The name of the field in which the turbine would stand is not given on the 1847 parish tithe map. Of the fields named as part of Penycwm farm by the tithe apportionment, parcel 1334 was known as *Cae Garreg Lwyd* (Field of the Grey Stone). Such a name is often taken to suggest that a Bronze Age Standing Stone may have once stood on the land, only to have been removed when the field was enclosed or the land improved. It could equally mean that there was once a natural boulder there. There is no archaeological or documentary evidence to indicate what the origin of this particular field name was.

9.17 Cumulative impact

A single wind turbine, of similar scale to that proposed at Penycwm, is visible c.15km to the north-northeast. Beyond that, c.3km to the northeast, lies the Mynydd Gorddu windfarm.

9.18 National Park

The turbine will not be situated close to any National Park.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1 Overall, there would not be a significant impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets, in relation to the proposed development of a wind turbine.
- 10.2 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km appraisal area. These would each experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine development, due to intervisibility. There are 14 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km appraisal area. One of these, Garth Penrhyncoch Camp (CD165), would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact and seven others would each experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact. There would be no impact on the essential settings or key views of these sites.
- 10.3 There are 5 Listed Buildings in the 2km appraisal area. Of these, Ty'n Rhos farmhouse would experience a Low indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine and two other buildings would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact. There would be no impact on the essential settings or key views of these buildings. There are 63 Listed Buildings within the 2km to 5km appraisal area. Five of these would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact, with no impact on their essential settings or key views.
- 10.4 Twenty three other historic assets would experience a Very Low or Low, indirect, visual impact, mostly based on intervisibility with the turbine. Three other historic assets would experience Very Low or Low, direct physical impact. These include a Road, Field System and the Farmstead at Penycwm Farm (ID numbers 56, 55 & 54).
- 10.5 No evidence has been noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology at the proposed development site. However, there are several sites of interest in the area which increase the potential for buried archaeological remains to lie undetected here, including the findspot of a hoard of Roman coins, a possible Iron Age defended enclosure (ID number 57), a Bronze Age Burnt Mound and a "Cae Garreg Lwyd" fieldname. Based on this, particularly the proximity of the possible Defended Enclosure ID number 57, which lies just over 200m from the turbine site, archaeological mitigation should be considered for this development, in the form of a watching brief on the excavation of the turbine base, any access trackway within the field where the development will occur. The cable trench has not been included in this application and its route has not been defined.

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, 1823, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing,
Aberystwyth Sheet
Ordnance Survey, 1837, 1" to 1 Mile
Ordnance Survey, 1888, 1:2500, 1st edition
Ordnance Survey, 1905, 1:2500 2nd edition
Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn parish tithe map 1847

12.2 Web-based materials

English Heritage, 2011, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*
RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal
Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, www.archaeoleg.org.uk

12.3 Published sources

Besly, E & Davies, J.L., 1999, The Discovery of a Roman Coin Hoard at Salem, Trefeurig, Aberystwyth in Ceredigion: Journal of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society, Vol. 13, no.3.
Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,
Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process*.
Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*
Welsh Office Circular 60/96

12.4 Unpublished sources

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an historic environment appraisal*
Trysor, 2014, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal at Pemcwm, Penrhyncoch, Ceredigion*

12.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 29/01/2015
Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Landscapes Character Areas, supplied by Cadw November 2014
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created October 2014
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, created June 2014
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created December 2014
Cadw, Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
February 2015

Appendix A: Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL FOR A TURBINE AT PENYCWM, PENRHYNCOCH, ABERYSTWYTH

1. Introduction

1.1 Richard Adams of Richard Adams Associates, Old Marton Hall, Ellesmere, Shropshire, LL24 0TR, on behalf of his client, Aled Hughes of Penycwm, Penrhyncoch, Aberystwyth, SY24 5AJ, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Penycwm, Penrhyncoch, Aberystwyth, SY24 5AJ.

1.2 A generic brief supplied previously by Dyfed Archaeological Trust for such appraisals was used (DAT HM, Undated) with additional enhancements suggested by planning archaeologists from both Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust and Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 30m and 47.5m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN6412585155.

2.2 A foundation hole will be excavated for the turbine base. The access track and route of the cable trench are still to be defined.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

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

4. Objective of the specification

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

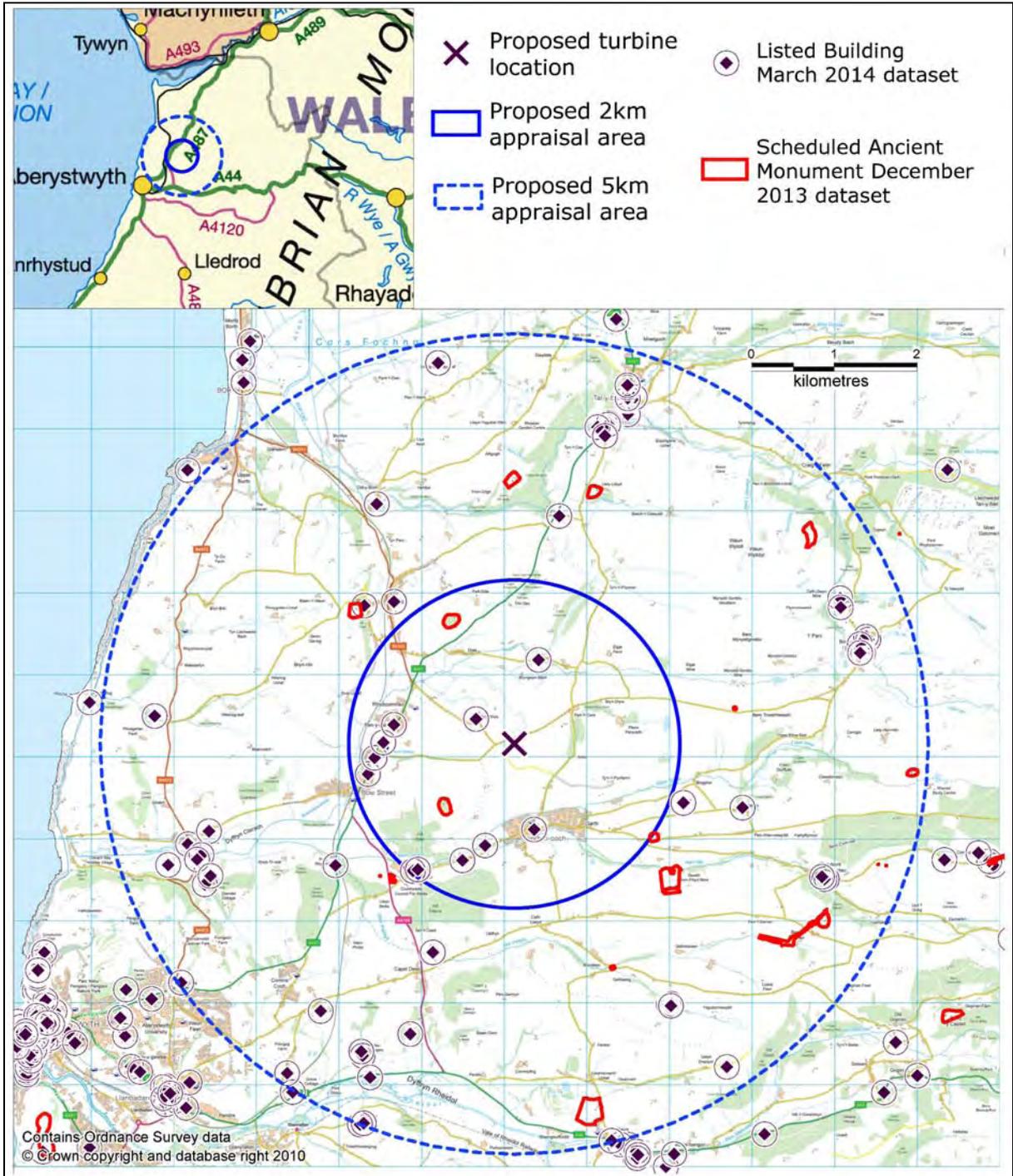


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbines and the proposed areas of the appraisal.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SN6412585155 (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established. The impact on designated sites will be considered within a 5km radius circle.

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

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

5.3 An appraisal will be made of the development's possible impact on all known archaeological and historic sites recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Records (NMR), the National Museum of Wales' Artefact Records, and Cadw's SAM 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 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting. ZTV and photomontages will be used if available.

5.7 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.

5.8 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 RCAHMW.

11. Resources to be used

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

12. Qualification of personnel

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the 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. 2014/418

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
October 2014

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

ID number: 1 CAER PWLL-GLAS
HILLFORT

HER PRN: 2008 **NMR NPRN:** 303587

NGR: SN63348665 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: CD099 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare in this district

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of several Iron Age defended enclosures in this part of Ceredigion

Evidential Value: Denuded earthworks survive

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Iron Age enclosure was constructed to make use of the relatively steep, southeastern-facing, slopes of an inland hill. The site is set in a post-medieval field system but since the late 19th century the enclosure has been continually planted with coniferous trees and a mature plantation grows over most of the site today.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.6km to the north-northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on
Impact:** Although the proposed turbine would be visible from this location, the plantation covering nearly the whole of the defended enclosure would block views from most of the enclosure. The turbine would not affect views of the site or its setting.

ID number: 2 DOLAU
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN: 2010

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN63378637 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Domestic; Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of four burnt mounds in close proximity. Two groups of ring barrows nearby at Llandre may suggest a concentration of Bronze Age activity locally

Evidential Value: Denuded mound. Augered by DAT and found to contain burnt stone

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is one of four burnt mounds identified along former meadowland to the north of a minor stream. Other than their proximity to the watercourse, little is understood of their original setting. They are now set in improved pastureland to the north of the small village of Dole.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.4km to the north-northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: Although the proposed turbine would be visible from this location, the plantation covering nearly the whole of the defended enclosure would block views from most of the enclosure. The turbine would not affect views of the site or its setting.

ID number: 3 DOLAU
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN: 2011

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN63348634 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric

Broadclass: Domestic; Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of four burnt mounds in close proximity. Two groups of ring barrows nearby at Llandre may suggest a concentration of Bronze Age activity locally

Evidential Value: Denuded mound. Augered by DAT and found to contain burnt stone

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is one of four burnt mounds identified along former meadowland to the north of a minor stream. Other than their proximity to the watercourse, little is understood of their original setting. They are now set in improved pastureland to the north of the small village of Dole.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.4km to the north-northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: Although the proposed turbine would be visible from this location, the plantation covering nearly the whole of the defended enclosure would block views from most of the enclosure. The turbine would not affect views of the site or its setting.

ID number: 4 HEN GAER; PEN GAER
HILLFORT

HER PRN: 2015 **NMR NPRN:** 92249

NGR: SN63288439 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: CD026 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare in this district

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: One of several Iron Age defended enclosures in this part of Ceredigion

Evidential Value: Denuded earthworks survive

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Iron Age hillfort is situated on the southern side of the summit of a rounded hill, from where excellent views were gained overlooking lower ground to the southwest, west and northwest. During post-medieval times the surrounding area was enclosed and divided into field parcels, incorporating the hillfort into the field system, whereby its enclosing rampart bank has been preserved. The rampart is now overgrown with scrub and mature trees, but the interior of the fort is open pasture. Immediately to the west of the fort, a subterranean reservoir has been constructed, whilst just outside the northeastern side of the fort a modern communications mast has been erected.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.1km to the southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The turbine may be visible from this location but views would be screened by mature trees on the rampart bank. A mast also stands immediately to the northeast, on the line of sight towards the turbine. There would be no impact on setting of the fort.

ID number: 5 HEN GAER
ROUND BARROW?

HER PRN: 2016

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN63228440 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: CD026 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: Possibly associated with nearby Hen Gaer hillfort

Evidential Value: A denuded earthwork mound in a pasture field

Historical Value: Shown on OS maps since the 1st edition 1:2500 map of 1888

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This mound is located to the west of Hen Gaer hillfort and is generally thought to be either an outwork of the Iron Age fort or a spoil tip resulting from the creation of a break in the defensive bank of the fort before the end of the 19th century.

Significance: Unknown

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.2km to the southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The turbine may be visible from this location but views would be screened by mature trees on the rampart of Hen Gaer. A mast also stands 130m to the northeast, on a similar line of sight as that of the turbine. There would be no impact on setting.

ID number: 6 PANT Y PERAN
ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

HER PRN: 3058

NMR NPRN: 405449

NGR: SN627862 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

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

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER; NMR; Poucher, P, 2008, Llety Ceiro, Llandre, Ceredigion: Archaeological Evaluation. DAT Report 2008/71

Group Value: Probably associated with a group of 5 ring ditches at Tynewydd, 200m to the southeast (PRN9680)

Evidential Value: Cropmarks; Archaeological evaluation in 2008 exposed sections of the rung-ditches, confirming their existence

Historical Value: DAT archaeological evaluation report; RCAHMW aerial photography

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This barrow cemetery, consisting of five ring-ditches, now only visible as a cropmarks on aerial photographs, is set on a relatively level ground to the north of a minor tributary stream which flows southwest to join the Bowstreet Brook. The original setting of this barrow cemetery is not understood, but they seem to be only part of a wider funerary group, as another five ring-ditches have been identified on aerial photographs within 250 metres to the southeast of this group. The land has been enclosed and farmed since at least early post-medieval times and is now good pastureland. The village of Llandre has grown to the north of the site and now extends as far south as the field within which the site is found. Immediately to the west of the field runs the Aberystwyth to Machynlleth railway line, whilst the Rhydypennau to Llandre road runs immediately to the east. Part of the field alongside this road has been subject to plans to build houses as an extension to the southern end of Llandre village, which would partly overlie two of the five ring-ditches.

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.75km to the northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast but would cause only a minimal visual impact and would not affect the setting of this barrow cemetery, which is already under pressure from housing development associated with Llandre village.

ID number: 7 PANT Y PERAN
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 3059 **NMR NPRN:** 405451
NGR: SN62668614 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Bronze Age? **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:			

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: Possibly associated with a group of 5 ring ditches within 100 metres to the north-northeast (PRN 30580)

Evidential Value: Cropmark site

Historical Value: RCAHMW aerial photography

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This enclosure, now only visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, is set on a relatively level ground to the north of a minor tributary stream which flows southwest to join the Bowstreet Brook. The land has been enclosed and farmed since at least early post-medieval times and is now good pastureland. The village of Llandre has grown to the north of the site and now extends as far south as the field within which the site is found. Immediately to the west of the field runs the Aberystwyth to Machynlleth railway line, whilst the Rhydypennau to Llandre road runs immediately to the east. Part of the field alongside this road has been subject to plans to build houses as an extension to the southern end of Llandre village.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 1.75km to the northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast but would cause only a minimal visual impact and would not affect the setting of this buried feature.

ID number: 8 FELIN GYFFIN
CORN MILL

HER PRN: 5187 **NMR NPRN:** 24737
NGR: SN642864 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact
Site Status:

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

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, maintained although not in use as a mill

Historical Value: Recorded by DAT and the RCAHMW

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former mill was apparently established by the early 18th century and set on the north side of a tributary of the Bowstreet Brook. The mill worked until 1973 and its machinery and millstones were still in situ in 2012-13, and its wheel had been restored and was in working order.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.25km to the north of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees on rising ground to the south of the former mill seem likely to block views of the turbine. The development would not affect views of the building or its setting.

ID number: 9 PENYBERTH; GLOUCESTER HALL
ROUND BARROW

HER PRN: 5407

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6410083800 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

This cairn was located on a flat field on Penyberth farm in 1851 and consisted of a large stone heap which had been robbed continually for stone in preceding years, and a secondary cremation burial, in a funerary urn, had been found within the body of the cairn. The remaining stone was removed in February 1851 and at that point another funerary urn was found in a stone cist beneath the cairn. It is clear from the description in Arch. Camb. that the cairn was at Penyberth, not Gloucester Hall, but the location of the cairn is not specified, other than that it was found on a flat field, which would presumably place it between Penyberth and the village of Penrhyncoch, on the valley floor. In 1868, fragments of the urn discovered in 1851 were reported in Arch. Camb. (p. 249) as being on display at Tenby Museum.

Rarity:

Not rare

Reference:

HER; Arch. Camb. 1851, p.334

Group Value:

None

Evidential Value:

Documentary sources

Historical Value:

Described in Archaeologia Cambrensis in 1851 and 1868

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This cairn was erected on flat land in the bottom of the Silo valley, to the south of the river. It's exact position is no longer known, therefore no further comment can be made on its original setting. The cairn was destroyed in 1851.

Significance:

Regionally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:**

1.35km to the south of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

This cairn no longer survives and its location is not known. The turbine would have no impact.

ID number: 10 FELIN CWM-BWA
MILL

HER PRN: 5410

NMR NPRN: 24717

NGR: SN64968397 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Building

Condition: Disused

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with the adjacent mill house, the mill leat and a mill pond which lay to the southeast along the course of the leat

Evidential Value: Historic mapping shows the working mill complex. Now a standing building converted for alternative use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former corn mill was established on the bank to the north of the Nant Silo river and water brought to power the wheel along a mill leat which was fed at a sluice further upstream to the southeast. It fell out of use during the 20th century but the mill house is still occupied and the mill building has been retained as an outbuilding.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.45km to the southeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees and the mill house would block views towards the turbine from the mill building.

ID number: 11 PENRHYNCOCH CHURCH; ST JOHN'S CHURCH

HER PRN: 5414

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6436584141

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 83660 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cadw Listing Description

Group Value: Associated with the neighbouring former National School; associated with Llanbadarn Fawr parish originally

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a late Victorian church in the vernacular style

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: A church was originally founded in an adjacent building in 1863, to serve Penrhyncoch as a chapel of ease to Llanbadarn Fawr. By 1881 the present church had been built and the earlier building was converted for use as a National School. The new church was architecturally notable as it was built in the vernacular style. It remains in use and stands within its own churchyard. To the west is the former National School, now used as a church hall, to the east is the modern village primary school. Modern housing estates to the north and south of the church have substantially altered its setting within the village.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.05km to the south-southeast

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on
Impact:** Although the proposed turbine would be visible from this location, it would not impact significantly on views of the church or affect its setting.

ID number: 12 TY'N Y RHOS
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN: 6174

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN63698507 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Several other burnt mounds are found near Dole, less than 1.5km to the north

Evidential Value: A denuded earthwork feature, possibly now ploughed out

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This burnt mound would appear to have been located just to the northern side of the source of a minor stream which rises relatively high on this hill. No other information is known of the original landscape setting of the feature, but the area was enclosed and divided into field parcels during the post-medieval period and the site is now found within a large pasture field.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 440m to the west-southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: This feature may have been destroyed by post-medieval and modern agricultural activity, but its site would be intervisible with the turbine. The development would only cause minimal visual impact, with no affect on the setting of the site.

ID number: 13 PEN Y BERTH
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 7070

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN64548373 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: None

Group Value: Formerly part of the Gogerddan estate

Evidential Value: Working farmstead

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former estate farm on the Gogerddan estate is set within the post-medieval field system to the southeast of Penrhyncoch village. The house stands within a garden plot which is ringed by mature deciduous trees, creating a sheltered and intimate setting for the property.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.5km to the south-southeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees close to the house would block views of the proposed turbine. The development would have no impact on views of the house or its setting.

ID number: 14 PEN Y BANC; BRYNGWYN-MAWR
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 8369

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN65018680 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare in the district

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: One of several Iron Age enclosures and hillforts in the district

Evidential Value: Very denuded earthwork site

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Iron Age hillfort occupies the top of a narrow ridge to the east of a minor stream valley. During post-medieval times the land here has been enclosed into a series of field parcels, all of improved pasture, which now overlie the very denuded earthworks of the hillfort.

Significance: Regionally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.85km to the north-northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast but would cause only a minimal visual impact and would not affect views of the hillfort or its setting.

ID number: 15 PEN-Y-CEFN; COURT GRANGE; PENYCEFN
ZINC MINE; LEAD MINE

HER PRN: 9135 **NMR NPRN:** 402006

NGR: SN655855 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Common locally

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of the mines of the Ceredigion ore field

Evidential Value: Historic mapping, virtually no evidence of the mine survives

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources and mapped by the OS when a working complex

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this former lead mine was determined by geological features. It was abandoned by the early 20th century and building and structures were quickly dismantled and cleared away. Today there is scant evidence of the complex and the neighbouring Penycefn farm has reclaimed the land and returned most of the mine site to pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.4km to the east-northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There are now no obvious remains of the mine complex. The turbine would no impact on views of the site or its setting.

ID number: 16 TY-NEWYDD
ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

HER PRN: 9680

NMR NPRN: 405452

NGR: SN628860 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: Probably associated with a group of 5 ring ditches at Pant y Peran, 200m to the northwest (PRN 3058)

Evidential Value: Cropmarks on aerial photographs

Historical Value: RCAHMW aerial photography

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This barrow cemetery, consisting of four, perhaps five ring-ditches, now only visible as a cropmarks on aerial photographs, is set on a relatively level ground to the north of a minor tributary stream which flows southwest to join the Bowstreet Brook. The original setting of this barrow cemetery is not understood, but they seem to be only part of a wider funerary group, as another five ring-ditches have been identified on aerial photographs within 250 metres to the northwest of this group. The land has been enclosed and farmed since at least early post-medieval times and is now good pastureland. Immediately to the west of the field runs the Aberystwyth to Machynlleth railway line, whilst the Rhydypennau to Llandre road runs immediately to the east.

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.55km to the northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast but would cause only a minimal visual impact and would not affect the setting of this barrow cemetery.

ID number: 17 GLAN-YR-AFON
FINDS

HER PRN: 9995

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN630859 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:

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Artefact found on land near here and removed for safe-keeping at the National Museum of Wales

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: An example of Bronze Age metalworking

Communal Value: None

Setting: This record refers to a Bronze Age bronze axe-head found on the land of Glanyrafon before 1951. The artefact has been moved from the site and no assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Regionally Important

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

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The artefact has been moved from the site and no impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 18 ELGAR
SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 10910 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN65308625 Unknown
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
Rarity:	Not rare		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Documentary		
Historical Value:	Shown on William Rees' Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	There are no archaeological features associated with this record and an assessment of setting cannot be made.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.6km to the northeast of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	None		
Comment on Impact:	There are no archaeological features associated with this record and an impact assessment cannot be made.		

ID number: 19 CEFN;PEN-Y CEFN
SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 10911

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN65408542 Unknown

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary

Historical Value: Shown on William Rees' Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: There are no archaeological features associated with this record and an assessment of setting cannot be made.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 1.3km to the east-northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There are no archaeological features associated with this record and an impact assessment cannot be made.

ID number: 20 REDEPENNE; RHYD-Y-PENNAU
SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 10912 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN629859 Unknown
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
Rarity:	Not rare		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Documentary		
Historical Value:	Shown on William Rees' Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	There are no archaeological features associated with this record and an assessment of setting cannot be made.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.4km to the northwest of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	None		
Comment on Impact:	There are no archaeological features associated with this record and an impact assessment cannot be made.		

ID number: 21 BRONCASTELLAN
SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 10914 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN63378400 Unknown
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
Rarity:	Not rare		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Documentary		
Historical Value:	Shown on William Rees' Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	There are no archaeological features associated with this record and an assessment of setting cannot be made.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.4km to the southwest of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	None		
Comment on Impact:	There are no archaeological features associated with this record and an impact assessment cannot be made.		

ID number: 22 PWLL GLAS
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN: 13049

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6371786651 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric

Broadclass: Domestic; Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of four burnt mounds in close proximity. Two groups of ring barrows nearby at Llandre may suggest a concentration of Bronze Age activity locally

Evidential Value: Denuded mound. Disturbed by a gas pipeline construction and found to contain burnt stone

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is one of four burnt mounds identified along former meadowland to the north of a minor stream. Other than their proximity to the watercourse, little is understood of their original setting. They are now set in improved pastureland to the north of the small village of Dole.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.55km to the north-northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: Although the proposed turbine would be visible from this location, the plantation covering nearly the whole of the defended enclosure would block views from most of the enclosure. The turbine would not affect views of the site or its setting.

ID number: 23 PWLL GLAS
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN: 13050

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN63608655 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric

Broadclass: Domestic; Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of four burnt mounds in close proximity. Two groups of ring barrows nearby at Llandre may suggest a concentration of Bronze Age activity locally

Evidential Value: Denuded mound. Disturbed by a gas pipeline construction and found to contain burnt stone

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is one of four burnt mounds identified along former meadowland to the north of a minor stream. Other than their proximity to the watercourse, little is understood of their original setting. They are now set in improved pastureland to the north of the small village of Dole.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.5km to the north-northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: Although the proposed turbine would be visible from this location, the plantation covering nearly the whole of the defended enclosure would block views from most of the enclosure. The turbine would not affect views of the site or its setting.

ID number: 24 PLAS GWYN
AQUEDUCT

HER PRN: 19248

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN63658387 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Structure **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with a leat which supplied water for motive power at Gogerddan home farm

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This aqueduct is shown on late 19th century OS maps. Water was taken from the Stewi and carried across the Silo via this aqueduct, just above the confluence of the two rivers, where they merge to form the Clarach. The water was then taken via a leat to the Home Farm complex at Gogerddan to drive machinery. The aqueduct no longer survives.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.35km to the south-southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This feature no longer survives and the turbine would have no impact.

ID number: 25 PENRHYNCOCH NATIONAL SCHOOL
SCHOOL

HER PRN: 19252

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN64328411 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Education

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with the adjacent parish church

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described in local histories

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former church and school

Setting: This former school was originally built as a church, in 1863, to serve Penrhyncoch as a chapel of ease to Llanbadarn Fawr. By 1881 a new church, St. John's had been built on adjacent land and this building was thereafter used as a National School. It was closed by 1974 and replaced by a modern primary school, built to the east of the church. The National School has subsequently been used as a church hall.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.1km to the south of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: Although the proposed turbine would be visible from this location, it would not affect views of the building or its setting.

ID number: 26 PENRHYNCOCH
BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

HER PRN: 19253 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN64208408 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This 19th century blacksmith's workshop appears to survive, now attached to a later house, built against its eastern side, and used as a garage/outbuilding.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing building		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This smithy stood at the heart of Penrhyncoch village in the later 19th century, well-positioned for ease of access. The building appears to have survived, although it is now used as a garage for a house built against its eastern gable wall since 1900. Its setting has changed considerably since the 19th century, with modern housing built along the road immediately to the north also.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.1km to the south of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	Very Low		
Comment on Impact:	The turbine may be visible from the rear of the building, but would cause minimal visual impact and not affect the setting or views of the former smithy.		

ID number: 27 CAPEL HOREB
CHAPEL

HER PRN: 19343

NMR NPRN: 7405

NGR: SN65058415 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with the adjacent Sunday School, the enclosing burial ground and the manse (Horeb Villa)

Evidential Value: Standing building, still in use

Historical Value: Described in historic sources

Aesthetic Value: Typical rural Welsh chapel of mid-19th century date

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: Originally built in 1786, this chapel would have stood in open countryside at Garth, to the east of Penrhyncoch. The growth of Penrhyncoch and Garth during the 19th and 20th centuries means that housing has now spread as far east as the chapel and its setting is different to its original context. The chapel remains in use and stands within its burial ground. During the 20th century a Sunday School, which still stands, was added within the surrounding burial ground.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.35km to the southeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The turbine would be visible from this location, but would cause minimal visual impact and not affect the setting or key views of the chapel.

ID number: 28 GARN CEMETERY
CEMETERY

HER PRN: 19469

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN62808632 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Structure

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Garn Cemetery is the burial ground for Capel y Garn Methodist Chapel, Bow Street. It was in use in the late 19th century and continues to be used today.

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Trysor

Group Value: Associated with Capel y Garn

Evidential Value: Cemetery in use

Historical Value: Associated with several figures of literary and musical significance, who are buried here, e.g. Rev. J.T. Rees & Tom MacDonald

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Burial ground

Setting: This cemetery was established on land bought from the Gogerddan estate in the mid-19th century and opened in 1875. It is adjacent to Bronceiro house, which was the home of the hymnist and minister of Capel y Garn, Rev. J.T.Rees, in the late 19th century.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.7km to the northwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast but would cause only a minimal visual impact and would not impact on the setting of the cemetery.

ID number: 29 RHYDYPENNAU
SCHOOL

HER PRN: 19470 **NMR NPRN:** 411096
NGR: SN62888626 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Education
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	A former village school, built in 1876 but closed in modern times and replaced by a modern school at Rhydypennau to the south. It is now used as a play centre.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	HER; NMR		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing building, reused for an alternative purpose		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	Architecturally the building retains the character of a late 19th century school		
Communal Value:	Former village school		
Setting:	This former village school was built at the roadside between Rhydypennau and Llandre in 1876, alongside the Garn Cemetery, which was opened in 1876. It is no longer used as a school but its architectural character has not been changed and it has been used as a play centre for children.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.65km to the northwest of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	Very Low		
Comment on Impact:	The proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast but would cause only a minimal visual impact and would not impact on the setting of this former school.		

ID number: 30 CHWAREL
QUARRY

HER PRN: 19475

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6302386274 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Disused

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused quarry now largely built over

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this former quarry was geologically determined. It was worked at the roadside between Rhydypennau and Llandre. Houses now stand within the former quarry.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.55km to the northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: Houses within the quarry area would block any view towards the proposed turbine.

ID number: 31 PWLL-GLAS
METAL MINE

HER PRN: 25837

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6290686469 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common in this district

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of many metal mine sites in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this former mine shaft was determined by geological factors. It was worked in the corner of a pasture field. The shaft has been infilled and the site returned to use as pasture.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.75km to the northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: There is now no trace of this feature. The development would cause no impact.

ID number: 32 PENYCEFN FACH
METAL MINE

HER PRN: 25976

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6521186080 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 in this district

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of many metal mine workings in the Ceredigion orefield

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork, shown on late 19th century maps

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this level was determined by geological factors. It was driven into the slope at the southern side of a minor stream in the later 19th century. It now only survives as a denuded earthwork feature in a pasture field.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.4km to the northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast but would cause only a minimal visual impact and would not impact on the setting of this feature.

ID number: 33 ELGAR FACH
LEAD MINE

HER PRN: 25977

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6577386093 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 in this district

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of many metal mine workings in the Ceredigion orefield

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork, shown on late 19th century maps

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this level was determined by geological factors. It was driven into the slope at the northern side of a minor stream in the later 19th century. It now only survives as a denuded earthwork feature in a pasture field.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.9km to the north-northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible to the southeast but would cause only a minimal visual impact and would not impact on the setting of this feature.

ID number: 35 **GOGERDDAN
FINDS**

HER PRN: 37112 **NMR NPRN:** 305722
NGR: SN63258362 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Object
Form: Finds **Condition:** Not applicable
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
Rarity:	Not common		
Reference:	HER; NMR		
Group Value:	One of several finds of prehistoric flint artefacts along the upper Clarach valley		
Evidential Value:	Artefacts recovered from fieldwalking		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	Examples of prehistoric technology		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The flint artefacts recovered from this area were found during fieldwalking on low-lying land on the floor of the Clarach valley. The finds would appear to suggest early prehistoric activity, perhaps by hunting parties, in the district. The artefacts have been removed from their findspots.		
Significance:	Regionally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.75km to the south-southwest of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The artefacts have been removed from their findspots and no impact assessment can be made.		

ID number: 36 **GOGERDDAN
FINDS**

HER PRN: 37113 **NMR NPRN:** 305723
NGR: SN63748377 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Object
Form: Finds **Condition:** Not applicable
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
Rarity:	Not common		
Reference:	HER; NMR		
Group Value:	One of several finds of prehistoric flint artefacts along the upper Clarach valley		
Evidential Value:	Artefacts recovered from fieldwalking		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	Examples of prehistoric technology		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The flint artefacts recovered from this area were found during fieldwalking on low-lying land on the floor of the Clarach valley. The finds would appear to suggest early prehistoric activity, perhaps by hunting parties, in the district. The artefacts have been removed from their findspots.		
Significance:	Regionally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.45km to the south-southwest of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The artefacts have been removed from their findspots and no impact assessment can be made.		

ID number: 37 ALLT DDEL FOOTBRIDGE I
FOOTBRIDGE

HER PRN: 38140 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN6316883704 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	One of several footbridges which crossed watercourses at Gogerddan in the 19th century		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This small footbridge was built in the late 19th century to cross the Afon Clarach, within the Gogerddan demesne.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.75km to the southwest of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This feature lies in woodland on the valley floor and trees and rising ground would block views of the turbine.		

ID number: 38 ALLT DDEL FOOTBRIDGE II
FOOTBRIDGE

HER PRN: 38141 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN6337283744
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	One of several footbridges which crossed watercourses at Gogerddan in the 19th century		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This small footbridge was built in the late 19th century to cross the Afon Clarach, within the Gogerddan demesne.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.6km to the south-southwest of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This feature lies in woodland on the valley floor and trees and rising ground would block views of the turbine.		

ID number: 39 ALLT DDEL FOOTBRIDGE III
FOOTBRIDGE

HER PRN: 38142 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN6336383778
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	One of several footbridges which crossed watercourses at Gogerddan in the 19th century		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This small footbridge was built in the late 19th century to cross a mill leat, within the Gogerddan demesne.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.6km to the south-southwest of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This feature lies in woodland on the valley floor and trees and rising ground would block views of the turbine.		

ID number: 40 ALLT DDERW QUARRY II
QUARRY

HER PRN: 38143

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6311083472 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: None

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small quarry was worked on a wooded hillslope overlooking the Gogerddan demesne in the late 19th century. It was disused by the early 20th century and its site is hidden in the deciduous woodland which still flourishes on the slope.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.95km to the south-southwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This feature is hidden in woodland and would not be likely to have a view of the turbine.

ID number: 41 RHYDYPENNAU FARM
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 48239

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6289085796 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Converted

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing buildings remain in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmstead had developed alongside the Aberystwyth to Machynlleth turnpike road by 1787. The significance of its position alongside the road is not clear, but it may suggest that it developed after the road had been turnpiked during the 1770s. BY the early 20th century a new farmhouse had been built to the south of the farmyard building range, quite detached from the farmyard. In modern times only the northern part of the farmyard building range has been maintained, now converted for use as a craft shop. The late 19th century house still stands to the south and is still in use, but no longer as a farmhouse.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.4km to the west-northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: would be visible from this location but would only cause a minimal visual impact and not affect views of the buildings or their setting.

ID number: 42 CAU PEN POM PREN
FOOTBRIDGE?

HER PRN: 48240

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN62958588 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval?

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Placename only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: No archaeological feature has been identified in association with the placename and therefore no assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.4km to the northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: No archaeological feature has been identified in association with the placename and therefore no impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 43 DOLE
MILESTONE

HER PRN: 48241

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6343586435 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Structure

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

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

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: A milestone which formerly stood alongside a public road

Setting: This milestone was set alongside a turnpike road. It no longer seems to survive.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.45km to the north-northwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This milestone no longer survives.

ID number: 44 TAN-Y-BRYN
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 48242

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6306886233 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, now modernised

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage was originally built in the first half of the 19th century at the roadside between Rhydypennau and Llandre. It still stands and retains much of its character, with a single-storey extension abutting its western gable end.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.5km to the northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from the front of Tanybryn but would only cause a minimal visual impact and not affect views of the house or its setting.

ID number: 45 RHYDYPENNAU INN; THREE HORSESHOES
PUBLIC HOUSE

HER PRN: 48243

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6291585915 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Commercial

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Public House

Setting: This inn was built alongside the Aberystwyth to Machynlleth turnpike road during the mid-19th century. It remains open today.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.45km to the northwest.

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: would be visible from the rear of the inn but would only cause a minimal visual impact and not affect views of the building or its setting.

ID number: 46 TY NEWYDD; NANTEOL
DWELLING

HER PRN: 48244

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6289285943 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Ty Newydd was built in the mid-19th century in fork in the road. The house was demolished in the second half of the 20th century and replaced with a modern brick house.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.45km to the northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This cottage no longer survives and its site has been built on. No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 47 CHWAREL
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 48245 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN6304086248 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: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, now modernised

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage was originally built at the southern side of a small quarry, in the later 19th century. The quarry is long disused and now the site of two large, modern houses. Cwarel cottage has been modernised and extended in recent times.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.55km to the northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from the front of Cwarel but would only cause a minimal visual impact and not affect views of the house or its setting.

ID number: 48 TY'N RHOS
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?

HER PRN: 52077 **NMR NPRN:** 86834

NGR: SN63368517 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: There is at least one other gully enclosure nearby NPRN 404645, 1km to the east

Evidential Value: Partial cropmark seen on aerial photographs

Historical Value: RCAHMW Aerial Photographic Survey

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This appears to be a sub-circular enclosure, defined by a single, narrow ditch partially visible on modern aerial photographs. It was set in a natural gully, overlooking a minor valley to the north. The land here has been enclosed and improved in recent centuries and the feature now lies within a pasture field. Although said to be a possible Iron Age Defended Enclosure, its location in a gully may suggest that it may not have been a settlement but could be associated with an undated agricultural practice. The gully does however offer shelter, which may make it a suitable settlement site.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 760m to the west of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would only result in minimal visual impact, and not interfere with key views from or to the feature.

ID number: 49 BRYNGWYN CANOL
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 58002 **NMR NPRN:** 96492
NGR: SN6441986209 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 19067 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cadw Listing Description

Group Value: Associated with the farmyard building range at Bryngwyn Canol

Evidential Value: Standing building, in occupation

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a good example of 19th century vernacular architecture

Communal Value: None

Setting: Bryngwyn Canol was established in post-medieval times close to the southern side of a minor tributary stream of Bowstreet Brook. The farmhouse dates to the 19th century and stands at the northern side of the associated farmyard buildings, just to the north of a minor rural road.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.1km to the north-northeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** Farm buildings and rising ground to the south would appear likely to block views of the turbine from the farmhouse. The turbine would not affect views of the house or its farmyard setting.

ID number: 50 TY'N RHOS
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 58006

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6366285487 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 19072 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: The dwelling on a working farmstead

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a 19th century farmhouse in the vernacular style

Communal Value: None

Setting:

The name of this farm suggests that it may have originally been established on or close to marginal land or "rhos". It appears on the 1823 OS Surveyors Drawings, but is not shown on a Gogerddan Estate map of 1790. The farmhouse stands at the southern end of the farmyard and its associated farm building range, facing south-southeast, away from the farmyard. The house remains in occupation and is listed as a mid-19th century farmhouse.

Significance:

Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:**

570m to the northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

Yes

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:**

Low

**Comment on
Impact:**

The top of the proposed turbine is likely to be visible from this location, although the turbine would not impact on views of the farmhouse or its setting.

ID number: 51 COURT VILLA
HOUSE

HER PRN: 58264

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6349883764 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 83661 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cadw Listing Description

Group Value: Formerly part of the Gogerddan estate

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Retains the character of a late Georgian cottage

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former Gogerddan estate cottage was apparently built before the 1845 tithe survey, alongside the road leading westwards from the heart of the estate.

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.5km to the south-southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: Views of the turbine may be possible from the rear of the property but the development would not affect views of the building or its setting.

ID number: 52 PLAS GWYN
HOUSE

HER PRN: 58269

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6377183946 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 83667 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cadw Listing Description

Group Value: Formerly part of the Gogerddan estate

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Retains the character of a late Georgian house

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small country house was part of the Gogerddan estate and was built by the mid-18th century, close to the roadside about 1km to the east-southeast of the mansion. It is now occupied as private residence.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.25km to the south-southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** Gloucester House stands in its own grounds and is surrounded by mature deciduous trees. These are likely to screen views of the turbine and also screen views towards the house. The development would not affect the setting or views of the house.

ID number: 53 BRYNTIRION WELL
WELL

HER PRN: 102725

NMR NPRN: 32229

NGR: SN65158406 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Structure

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Well chamber still extant

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Local hydrology has determined the location of this well. It is an underground chamber, accessed by stone steps and fed by a natural spring.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.5km to the southeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The well chamber is underground and would not be affected by the proposed turbine.

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from much of the farmstead although the views from the much modernised farmyard area, where the farmhouse stands, would be blocked to some extent by rising ground to the west-southwest of the house.

ID number: 55 PENCWM
FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SN6429085150 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	This field system is likely to have been created after 1790. The field boundaries conform to the line of the minor road that now runs east to west between Pencwm farm and Bow Street village. This road was not shown on a Gogerddan estate map of the area which dates to 1790, but is shown on the OS Original Surveyors Drawings of 1823. Likewise, Pencwm farm is absent from the 1790 map but appears on the 1823 map. Most of the fields here are large, rectilinear parcels, a form typical of late 18th and early 19th century enclosure. The field boundaries typically consist of earthwork banks, less than 1m high, topped with hedgerows.		

Rarity: Common

Reference: Trysor

Group Value: Part of Pencwm farmstead

Evidential Value: Field system in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The historic field system of Penycwm farm occupied high ground chiefly to the west of the minor stream valley where the farmhouse and farmyard are located.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: Within

Any Direct Impact?: Yes

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Low

Comment on Impact: The turbine would be visible from adjacent fields. A short section of one post-medieval field boundary would be removed to allow the access track to reach the turbine site. The cable trench route is undetermined at this stage.

ID number: 57 CWRT
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SN6434085030 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age? **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence; Domestic

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The RCAHMW describe this feature as "a subsquare, univallate enclosure, 70m square, on a hillslope above Cwrt enclosing a pronounced hillslope gully". It is speculated that it is a prehistoric Defended Enclosure, of likely Iron Age date therefore. A similar "gully enclosure" seems to survive 1km to the northwest at Ty'n y Rhos (PRN 52077).		
Rarity:	Unknown		
Reference:	NMR		
Group Value:	There is at least one other gully enclosure nearby PRN 52077, 1km to the west		
Evidential Value:	Cropmark seen on aerial photographs		
Historical Value:	RCAHMW Aerial Photographic Survey		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This appears to be a sub-square enclosure, defined by a single, narrow ditch, visible on modern aerial photographs. It was set in a natural gully, overlooking the Silo valley to the south. The land here has been enclosed and improved in recent centuries and the feature now lies within a pasture field. Although said to be a possible Iron Age Defended Enclosure, its location in a gully may suggest that it may not have been a settlement but could be associated with an undated agricultural practice. The gully does however offer shelter, which may make it a suitable settlement site.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Distance from closest turbine:	210m to the southeast of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	The turbine would cause only a Low visual impact to the site. The enclosure is not a visible landscape feature however and the turbine would not therefore affect views of it or impact on any setting - the enclosure faces south, away from the turbine.		

**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	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD005	Castell Gwallter	Castle	SN622867	2.4km to the northwest of the turbine	A public footpath passes through the scheduled area	This medieval earthwork castle is situated above a steep-sided, east-facing bluff overlooking Llandre village. Its original setting was undoubtedly determined by the choice of a defensible position from where adjacent low-lying ground could be observed. Historically, Castell Gwallter is likely to have had an association with Llandre church, which itself has medieval origins. The church lies just to the northeast, at the foot of the bluff. The slope which lies between the castle and the church is now thickly wooded and blocks views between the two sites. The castle would have enjoyed good views across the lower ground along the valley of the Bow Street Brook to the southwest, where the village of Bow Street has now grown on the valley floor. It may also have enjoyed views over Llandre and the valley which runs further north towards the sea at Borth. Presumably medieval communications routes along these valleys could be controlled from this castle. In the modern landscape, woodland to the north and east of the castle, and mature hedgerow trees on all four sides of the monument, restrict views of, and from, Castell Gwallter.	The proposed turbine would stand on high ground to the southeast, beyond Bow Street and the Bow Street Brook valley. IN view of the relatively moderate scale of the turbine, this would only cause a Very Low visual impact. The setting of the castle would have been focused on its relationship with Llandre church and settlement and, presumably, communications routes along the valley floors to the east and north. The turbine would not impact on these relationships or on key views of the castle, which is now difficult to see in the landscape as it is surrounded by woodland and mature hedgerows.	Very Low	None
CD027	Camp near Garth-Penrhyn-Coch	Enclosure	SN658840	2km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This hillfort is situated close to the western end of a east-west ridge, just below and to the southern side of the ridgeline. It would seem to have been placed here to overlook the Silo valley to the south and southwest and to be particularly visible from the valley to the west, where the village of Penrhynoch now stands.	This hillfort is most visible in the landscape when viewed from lower ground to the west, in the direction of Penrhynoch. The turbine would stand on higher ground to the northwest and would not impact on views of the hillfort from the valley below. The turbine would be visible, causing a Low, indirect, visual impact.	Low	None
CD028	Daren Camp	Hillfort	SN678829	4.3km to the southeast of the turbine	None	The Daren hillfort is situated on top of a high, prominent hill, with 360 degree views of the surrounding landscape. Its original setting was dominated by the choice of an easily defensible site, surrounded by steep slopes on all sides. In post-medieval times, metal mining activity has impacted on the landscape along the western side of the hillfort, with some outworks of the fort evidently damaged in the process. Today, the hillfort and its surrounding landscape are managed as improved pastureland.	Although the turbine would be visible at a distance to the northwest, it would stand on much lower ground (c.145m as opposed to the c.270m of the hillfort). The moderate scale of the turbine and distance between the two locations and the fact that the turbine would stand on lower ground and not break the skyline when viewed from Daren, mean that the turbine would cause a minimal visual impact. It would not impact on key views of the hillfort not affect the setting of the monument.	Very Low	None
CD069	Pen y Castell	Hillfort	SN689848	4.75km to the west of the turbine	Visible from a distance from the public footpath 200m to the east	This impressive, univallate hillfort sits on a knoll which rises out of the valley slope to the north of the Afon Stewi. The entrance to the fort is from its eastern side, where the gateway was flanked by deeply cut ditches in front of substantial earthwork banks. There are good views in all directions from within the fort, particularly over the valley to the	This hillfort is now best viewed from higher ground to the north and south, although its builders clearly intended that the most impressive view should be gained from the east, by anyone approaching the main entrance. However, the knoll itself blocks westward views, towards the turbine, to anyone approaching from the east. The visual	Very Low	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
						south and west. It is evident that the fort was reused in medieval or post-medieval times as there are ridge and furrow cultivation marks across the interior of the site. These overlie the denuded earthworks of several circular hut platforms of probable Iron Age date. The form is now used for pasture and the surrounding land is characterised by improved pasture fields.	impact is therefore largely limited to views from within the fort itself, but the distance to the turbine, and the moderate size of the turbine, would make the visual impact minimal. The turbine would not impact on any of the key views of the site, from the ridges to the north and south, from the lower land to the east, nor from the valley to the west.		
CD098	Castell Gwar-Cwm	Motte	SN653824					Excluded	Excluded
CD101	Caer Lletty-Llwyd	Hillfort	SN650882					Excluded	Excluded
CD102	Pen Dinas Camp	Hillfort	SN677877					Excluded	Excluded
CD134	Roman Fort 300m NW of Pen-Llwyn	Fort	SN650806					Excluded	Excluded
CD144	Daren Lead Mine Workings & Adit	Lead mine	SN674827	4.1km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road and crossed by public footpaths	The location of this metal mine is geologically determined. The ore body was exploited by a linear working which cuts across the Daren ridge from northeast to southwest, passing immediately to the west of Daren hillfort. It is possible that mining began along this line in prehistoric times, but the main period of activity mining lead-silver and copper began in the 17th century and saw further periods of activity in the 18th and 19th centuries. Today, the southwestern end of the large open-cut is overgrown with scrub, but further to the northeast the cut runs through improved pasture fields and the ground vegetation is of grass.	The proposed turbine would be visible at distance from this location but would only cause a minimal visual impact. The turbine would stand on much lower ground and would not be prominent in views to the northwest, nor would it affect views of the mine workings on Daren or affect their setting.	Very Low	None
CD152	Bronfloyd Leadmine	Lead mine	SN650834	2.35km to the southeast of the turbine	Public footpaths run to this mine site	The location of Bron Floyd mine was largely determined by geological factors as it was at this location that accessible ore bodies were found. The mine was worked in the 17th century and 18th century but most of the visible remains now found here date to the second half of the 19th century, the last episode of activity at the mine. A series of old mine shafts and their tips are found on the highest part of the complex, to the south. The processing area was lower down the slope to the north, close to the Nant Silo. Much of the land between these two areas of activity were unworked and are today managed as improved pastureland. The southern part of the complex is generally open, with some trees growing across the old workings to the southeast. The northern part of the complex is more sheltered and wooded.	The turbine would be visible on high ground to the northwest but the visual impact would be minimal. The turbine would not affect key views of the site or its component parts and would have no impact on the setting of the mine, including the relationships between the mining and processing areas.	Very Low	None
CD169	Caer Allt-Goch Hillfort	Hillfort	SN641883	3.2km to the north of the turbine	None	This Iron Age hillfort occupies a prominent hilltop to the north of the Leri valley and would have enjoyed the protection of steep-	The proposed turbine would be visible in the distance but would only cause a Very Low visual impact. The turbine would not affect	Very Low	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
						sided hill and 360 degree views of the surrounding landscape, including clear views down the valley to the southwest. The entrance into the hillfort would have been from the north. The slopes to the south and east of the fort are now wooded and the western slope and parts of the interior have some scrub and gorse growing across them.	key views of the hillfort, particularly from its northern side where the entrance and strongest defences would be viewed from lower ground. There would be no impact on the setting of the monument.		
CD229	Standing Stones c.600m NE of Cwmdarren	Standing stone	SN685836					Excluded	Excluded
CD238	Banc Troedrhwiweiri Ring Barrow	Ring barrow	SN667855	2.7km to the east-southeast	Visible from the public road	This monument sits at the western end of a local summit on the ridge between the valley of the upper Bow Street Brook to the north and the Nant Afallen valley to the south. It was placed just to the north of the highest point, which cuts off views to the Nant Afallen valley to the south and suggests that the builders were concerned with views to, or from, the Bow Street Brook valley to the north, which runs westwards and opens out at Rhydypennau. It would seem to occupy a 'false-crest' position which would enhance its visibility from lower ground in the valley. This intervisibility between Troedrhwiweiri and Rhydypennau may be significant, as the cropmarks of two Bronze Age Barrow Cemeteries have been identified on the valley floor alongside the road to Llandre from Rhydypennau. Clearly there was a significant level of Bronze Age activity in this area. There is evidence that the barrow was reused for a secondary cremation burial in Roman times, discovered in the 1950s, when the site was excavated. The land surrounding the monument has been improved for pasture and since the 1950s a large stone clearance cairn has been added to the barrow.	This monument lies less than 1km to the south of the long-established Mynydd Gorddu windfarm. The addition of the smaller proposed turbine 2.7km to the east-southeast would not significantly add to the cumulative impact on the monument. Consideration should be given to the relatively poor condition of monument, which was excavated in the 1950s and has since had a large clearance cairn created upon it. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of the monument, which seems focused on the valley of the Bow Street Brook, nor affect key views of the site, which would also be from lower ground the valley to the north and northwest.	Very Low	None
CD259	Round Barrow & Standing Stone 700m W of Plas Gogerddan	Round barrow	SN626835					Excluded	Excluded

**Appendix D:
Listed Buildings
Within 2 to 5km**

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
10686	Llangorwen Cottage	260285	283755	II	4.1km to the west-southwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This small cottage stands alongside the public road south of Llangorwen, to the southern side of a stone, hump-backed bridge over the Afon Clarach. It was built in the late 18th or early 19th century and remains in occupied today. The river banks to both sides of the bridge have mature deciduous trees growing along them, which shelter the location considerably and restrict views to and from the cottage. Another property, Penybont, stands on the opposite side of the road.	Mature trees to the eastern side of the cottage would block views towards the turbine, which would have no impact on the building.	None	None
10688	Alltfadog and attached outbuildings	266022	281991	II					Excluded	Excluded
10712	Church of St Peter	268412	286457	II*					Excluded	Excluded
10713	Former Church School	268386	286490	II					Excluded	Excluded
16738	Plas Cefn Gwyn	268074	286962	II					Excluded	Excluded
18597	Sunday School	262668	286918	II					Excluded	Excluded
18598	Cerrig-cyranau-isaf	263203	289829	II					Excluded	Excluded
18875	The Old Vicarage	268310	286400	II					Excluded	Excluded
18876	Y Felin	268352	286291	II					Excluded	Excluded
18877	Outbuilding at Y Felin	268329	286291	II					Excluded	Excluded
18878	Mill at Y Felin	268313	286292	II					Excluded	Excluded
18879	Gate to Plas Cefn Gwyn	268079	286849	II					Excluded	Excluded
18884	The Black Lion Hotel	265498	289205	II					Excluded	Excluded
18885	Ceulan Mills	265584	289413	II*					Excluded	Excluded
18886	No 1 Tyrrel Place	265494	289380	II					Excluded	Excluded
18887	No 2 Tyrrel Place	265495	289386	II					Excluded	Excluded
18888	No 3 Tyrrel Place	265497	289392	II					Excluded	Excluded
18889	Tyrrel House	265499	289400	II					Excluded	Excluded
18890	Tabernacle Baptist Chapel	265495	289530	II					Excluded	Excluded
18891	Bethel Independent Chapel	265496	289557	II*					Excluded	Excluded
18892	Upper Building, Middle Factory, Leri Mills	265284	289088	II					Excluded	Excluded
18893	NE range, Middle Factory, Leri Mills	265291	289103	II					Excluded	Excluded
18894	Riverside Building, Middle Factory, Leri Mills	265274	289097	II					Excluded	Excluded
18895	Dyeing Shed, Middle Factory, Leri Mills	265260	289081	II					Excluded	Excluded
18896	Cwm Factory, Leri Mills	265134	289048	II					Excluded	Excluded
18897	Milestone S of Talybont	265223	288943	II					Excluded	Excluded
18898	Maesnewydd	264671	287965	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
19063	No 2 The Cross	260191	283967	II	4.1km to the west-southwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This two-storeyed cottage was built during the second quarter of the 19th century by the Cwmcynfelin estate as No.2 in a row of 4 cottages to the north-western side of the crossroads in Llangorwen village.. No. 1 stood to the east but has been demolished by a road-widening scheme, and Nos. 3 and 4 are much smaller, single-storeyed buildings.	The proposed turbine would only be visible from the east-facing gable end of this property as the houses faces south and has no east-facing windows. The turbine would not affect views of the house or its setting,	Very Low	None
19064	No 3 The Cross	260182	283964	II					Excluded	Excluded
19065	Crow's Nest, No 4 The Cross	260175	283963	II					Excluded	Excluded
19066	Clarach School; Church Hall	260429	284120	II	3.8km to the west-southwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This former National School was built in 1871 on land donated by the Gogerddan Estate in 1795 for the construction of a Free School, which it replaced. which has already been affected by the construction of modern houses to either side. The school originally stood isolated from the village at the roadside, with no adjacent buildings. The building appears to be disused at present although still relatively intact.	The proposed turbine would barely be visible from this location as trees in an adjacent garden block or screen the view towards the turbine. The building faces south-southeast, whereas the turbine would stand to the east-northeast. The turbine would not affect views of the former school or its setting,	Very Low	None
19068	Church of All Saints	260338	283832	II*	4km to the west-southwest	Place of worship	This church was built in 1838 on a new site, at the expense of the Cwm Cynfelyn estate. It was built as a chapel of ease to Llanbadarn Fawr, to serve this distant part of the parish. It remains in use in 2014 and stands within its large churchyard, set alone among in fields at the side of the road which runs south from Llangorwen village..	The proposed turbine would be visible in the distance from the north and west of the church and would cause only a minimal visual impact, due to the relatively modest size of the turbine and the distance between the two locations. The turbine would not impact on key views of the church or on the essential setting of the building.	Very Low	None
19069	Pont Llangorwen	260284	283774	II	4.1km to the west-southwest of the turbine	On a public road	This small hump-backed bridge carries the public road south of Llangorwen village over the Afon Clarach. It was built in the late 18th or early 19th century and remains in use today. The river banks to both sides of the bridge have mature deciduous trees growing along them, which shelter the bridge considerably and restrict views of it and from it.	Mature trees to the eastern side of the bridge would block views towards the turbine, which would have no impact on the structure.	None	None

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
19070	Ffynnon Ddu	259936	283709	II	4.4km to the west-southwest of the turbine	None	This farmstead is shown on the 1847 tithe map but the present house is dated to the second-half of the 19th century and a roof member is inscribed with the date 1864. During the 19th century it was held by the Cwm Cynfelyn estate. It stands within its post-medieval field system some 350m to the southwest of Llangorwen village.	The proposed turbine may just be visible at distance from this location, although hedgerows and trees to the east may screen or even block the view. The turbine would not affect views of the house or its setting within its farmstead context.	Very Low	None
19071	Hen-gwm	260448	283574	II	4km to the west-southwest of the turbine	None	Hen Gwm was the original homestead of the Evans family which passed into the hands of Mathew Davies in the late 18th century. He promptly began the construction of the nearby Cwm Cynfelyn mansion, built c.1770 to the design of a London architect named Dixon. The old homestead was retained as a dwelling on the Cynfelyn demesne (Transactions and archaeological record, Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society - Vol. 1, No. 4 1914 Cwm Cynfelyn and Llangorwen church). In the 1840s, the Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, the first vicar of the new church at Llangorwen, used Hen Gwm as a vicarage. In the 1880s the Cynfelyn estate gamekeeper resided in the house and it has remained in use as a dwelling to the present day. It stands to the northeast of the mansion, at the edge of the large woodland which surrounds the heart of the estate. To the north and northeast lie open farmland and the house would appear to have a view northwards to the Clarach valley and the village and church at Llangorwen.	The proposed turbine may just be visible at distance from this location, although hedgerows and trees to the east -northeast may screen the view. The turbine would not affect views of the house or its setting..	Very Low	None
19074	Rhoscellan Fawr	259771	285523	II					Excluded	Excluded
24018	Penllwyn Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, chapel house and schoolroom including railings and gates	265304	280343	II					Excluded	Excluded
24021	Capel Salem	266889	284407	II					Excluded	Excluded
24029	Lewis Edwards Memorial outside Penllwyn Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	265299	280336	II					Excluded	Excluded
26998	Lovesgrove	262867	281647	II					Excluded	Excluded
26999	Plas Frongog	261376	281168	II					Excluded	Excluded
27000	Plas Dolau	262288	281382	II					Excluded	Excluded
27001	Dolau Cottages	262272	281433	II					Excluded	Excluded
27002	Plashendre	260073	282264	II					Excluded	Excluded
27003	Coach-house and stable at Plashendre	260092	282274	II					Excluded	Excluded
27004	Milestone on A44	262379	281118	II					Excluded	Excluded
27005	Milestone near Pont Rhyd-hir	261959	283704	II					Excluded	Excluded
27006	Farm buildings at Fronfraith Farm	261781	281926	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
27056	Nantcaerio	261442	280937	II					Excluded	Excluded
82492	Cartshed at Glascrug	262256	280542	II					Excluded	Excluded
82502	Glascrug	262302	280559	II					Excluded	Excluded
82811	Old farmhouse at Penlanolau	266698	281245	II					Excluded	Excluded
83658	Barn and lofted stable at Alltfadog	265994	282011	II					Excluded	Excluded
83659	Brogynin Fawr	266172	284466	II					Excluded	Excluded
83664	Open-bay shed at Alltfadog	266014	282019	II					Excluded	Excluded
83665	Peithyll	263139	282643	II					Excluded	Excluded
83666	Pigsties at Alltfadog	266029	282015	II					Excluded	Excluded
9827	Pont Felin-newydd	262459	288112	II					Excluded	Excluded
9829	Lychgate at Church of Saint Michael	262310	286870	II					Excluded	Excluded
9838	Plas Cwmcynfelin	260378	283470	II	4.1km to the west-southwest of the turbine	None	An estate at this location, owned by the Evans family, passed into the hands of Mathew Davies in the late 18th century. He promptly began the construction of Cwm Cynfelyn mansion, built c.1770, to the design of a London architect named Dixon (Transactions and archaeological record, Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society - Vol. 1, No. 4 1914 Cwm Cynfelin and Llangorwen church). The mansion stood within a large demesne which included extensive woodland,, parkland and a walled garden to the southeast. The house was converted for use as a residential home for the elderly in the 1980s and in more recent times a large new residential block has been built close to the mansion. The surrounding woods and parkland are still recognisable and the walled garden has also survived. Aberystwyth Crematorium has been built at the southern end of the parkland.The mansion is still in use.	Mature trees to the northeast of the mansion would block views towards the turbine, which would have no impact on the setting of the building or on key views of it.	None	None
9859	The Old Post Office	267910	283535	II					Excluded	Excluded
9860	Penybont House	267880	283535	II					Excluded	Excluded
9861	Darren Villa	267852	283563	II					Excluded	Excluded