

Rhos Farm, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal



Report by: Trysor

For: Entrust Professional Services Ltd

March 2015



Rhos Farm, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal

By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2015/443

For: Entrust Professional Services Ltd

March 2015

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



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

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DATE 16th March 2015

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

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

JENNY HALL MCIFA

Jenny Hall

PAUL SAMBROOK MCIFA

Paul Sambrook

Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

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

*Tyllwyd
Eglwyswrw
Crymych
Pembrokeshire
SA41 3TD
01239 891470*

www.trysor.net

enquiries@trysor.net

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

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

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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 Rhos Farm, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire.
- 1.2 A field visit was undertaken to examine the location of the turbine and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.3 The appraisal has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SN4772503155, 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.
 - 1.2.1 No Scheduled Ancient Monument within the revised 2km radius would experience an impact from the proposed development. One Listed Building within the revised 2km appraisal area would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. This is a turnpike road Milestone (ID number 16), the setting of which would not be affected.
- 1.4 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area between 2km and 5km in radius, focused on SN6508870457, the location of the proposed turbine was assessed.
 - 1.3.1 One Scheduled Ancient Monument would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the development. This is the Old Castle Motte (SAM CM323), Llanelli, which would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on its already compromised setting (the site is mostly flooded by a reservoir).
 - 1.3.2 Five Listed Buildings would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the development. These all lie in an urban context in Llanelli and would have no impacts on their settings. They include two chapels and three structures associated with the industrial heritage of the town.
 - 1.3.3 One Registered Park & Garden (Stradey Castle - PGW (Dy)15(CAM)) would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, due to partial intervisibility with the turbine in a limited area on the margins of the parkland.
- 1.5 The appraisal shows that there is no surface evidence of buried archaeological features at the proposed turbine site.
- 1.6 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in association with the proposed development. A slight amendment to the line of the proposed cable trench is recommended to avoid damage to a post-

medieval hedgerow to the west of the turbine site. It would be preferable if the cable trench passed through an existing gateway at SN4769203149.

2. Copyright

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

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Conor McAllister of Entrust Professional Services Ltd, Daresbury Innovation Centre, Keckwick Lane, Daresbury, Warrington, WA4 4FS Cheshire on behalf of Future Energy Partnership, 56A Wheelgate, Malton, North Yorkshire, YO17 7HP has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Rhos Farm, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, SA15 4RF.
- 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 single turbine, with a hub height of 30m, and 45m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN4772503155 within a field parcel at Rhos Farm, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, SA15 4RF. This is different from the specification in Appendix A where the height to blade tip was erroneously given as 60m.
- 4.2 A foundation hole, 8.7 metres by 8.7 metres will be excavated into the subsoil for the turbine base.
- 4.3 Construction vehicles will use the existing access route to the farmyard and then a new track running 150 metres southeast to the turbine.
- 4.4 The route of the cable trench will follow a post and wire field boundary to the southeast, pass through a narrow strip of deciduous woodland and connect to the National Grid at an existing electricity pole at SN4751502978.

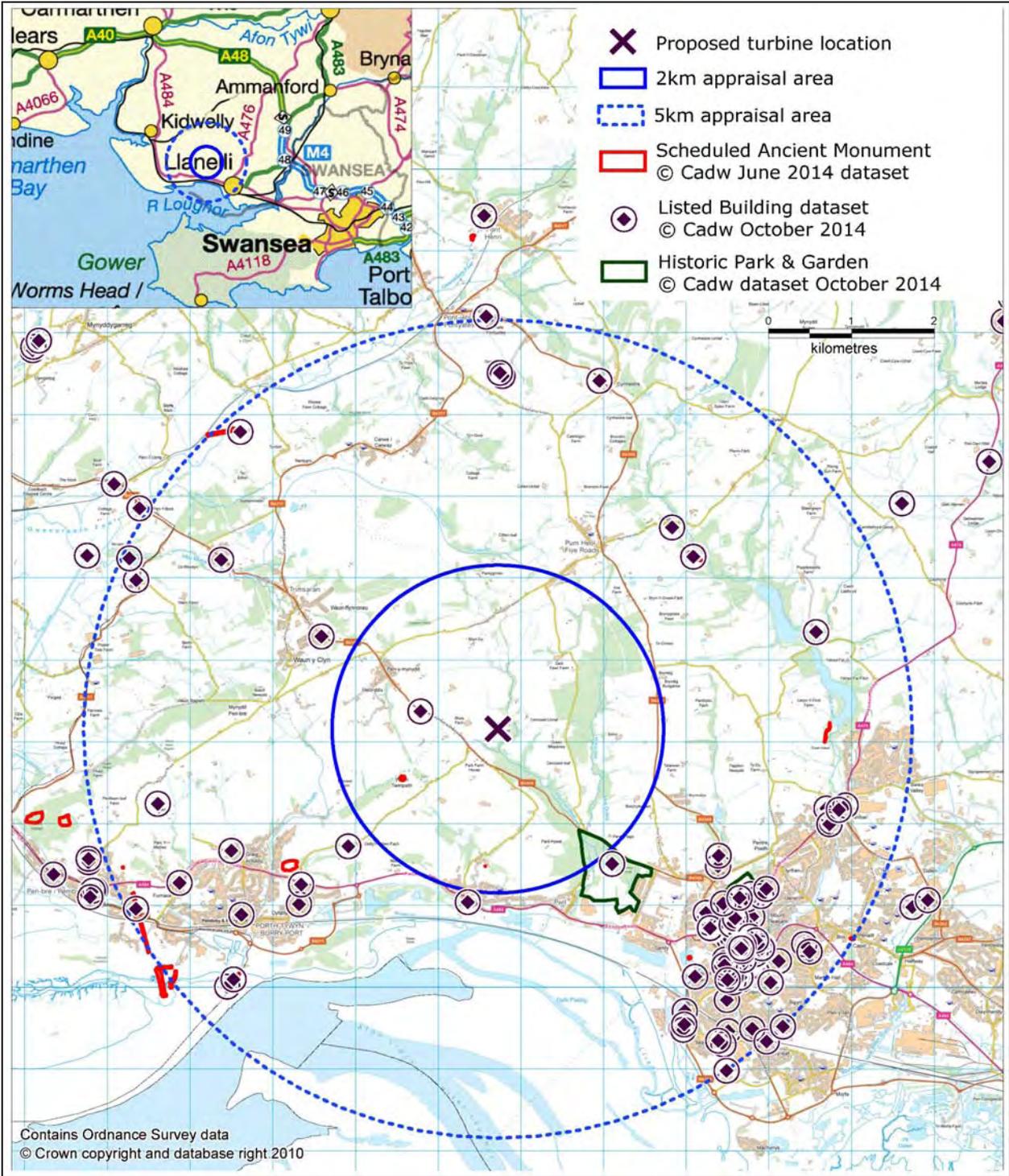


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius, and the 2 to 5km radius appraisal areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SN4772503155, the proposed turbine site, was chosen for the initial appraisal of all recorded historic assets. This area was revised to exclude areas where there was no intervisibility between the turbine blade tip and the site and no impact on setting, see Figure 2.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 2km appraisal.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Pen-Bre parish tithe map of 1843 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1839.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on February 4th, 2015. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal were searched for and any other historic assets that on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2010, were used to inform the appraisal as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting as well as a ZTV created by Trysor.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an appraisal dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final appraisal 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group 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 2 to 5 km radius, centred on SN4772503155, was used to assess the impact on designated sites only. This area was revised to exclude sites which would not be intervisible and on which there could be no impact form further assessment.
- 5.13 Data supplied by Cadw was used to assess designated sites within 2 to 5km of the development site.
- 5.14 Separate tables were created for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and Parks and Gardens 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, D & E)

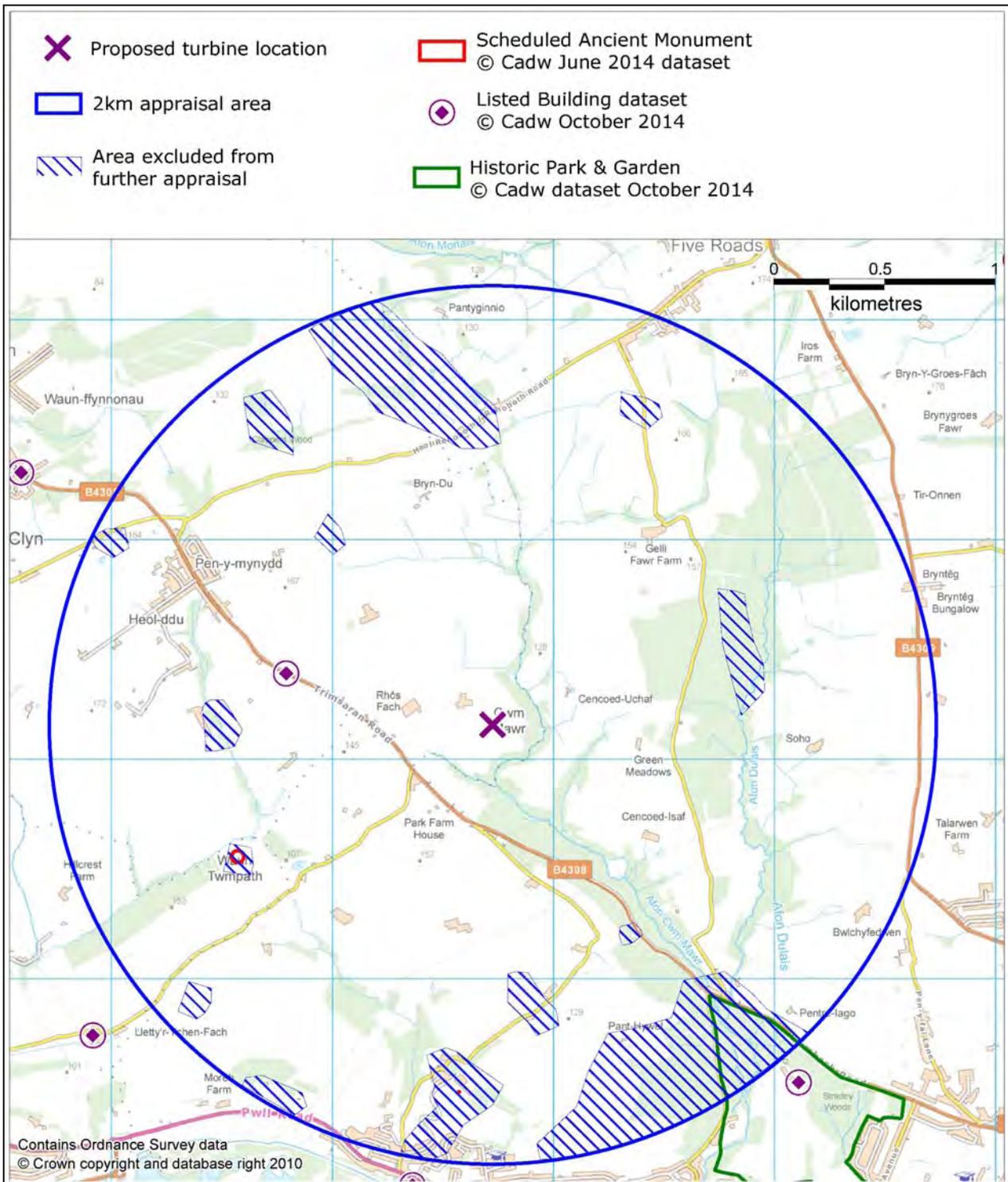


Figure 2: Areas excluded from further assessment.

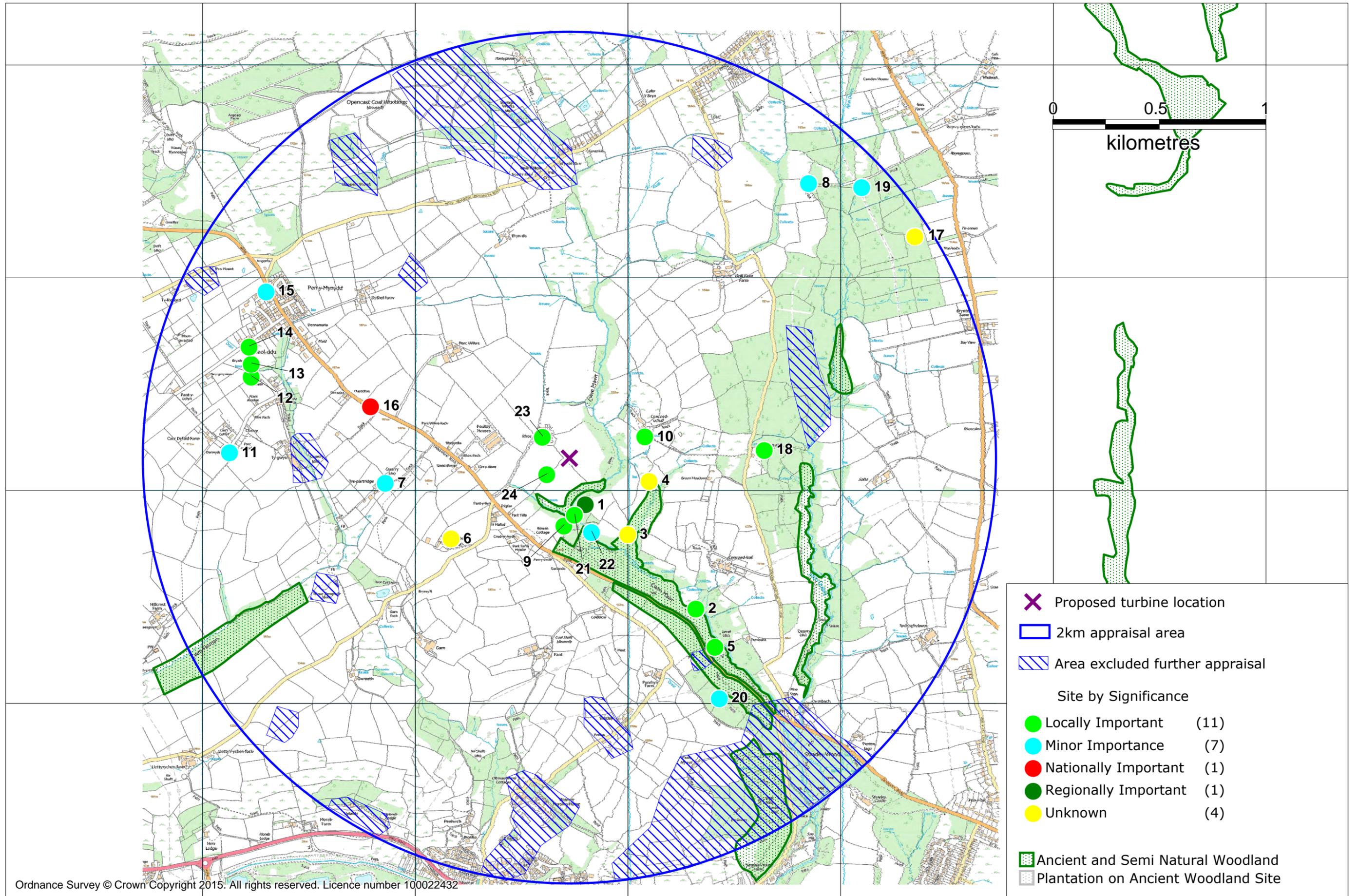


Figure 3: The 2km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

6. Archaeological Overview

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

6.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4000BC – 1500BC).

6.2.1 There is no evidence of Neolithic or early Bronze Age activity recorded in the HER within the revised appraisal area within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. Two sites which are located in excluded areas were attributed Bronze Age dates. One of these, Rhoscairn Farm (PRN 5783) is a modern farmstead, founded in the second half of the 20th century, and its name is not associated with any known Bronze Age cairn or barrow. The Llety'r Ychen Fach standing stone (PRN 1652), a possibly Bronze Age standing stone, was reportedly in situ in the mid-1980s but it is not known if it still stands.

6.2.2 No examples of scheduled sites of early Bronze Age date are found within 5km of the proposed turbine site.

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

6.3.1 There are no records of later Bronze Age activity within the 2km appraisal area.

6.3.2 A single Iron Age hillfort or promontory fort is recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine. This is the Cencoed promontory fort (ID number 1) which lies close to Rhos Farm to the southeast. A second Iron Age hillfort may exist at Stradey Wood, in an excluded area within the 2km radius, where traces of a circular enclosure (PRN 1650) were noted by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in 1917.

6.3.3 One example of a scheduled settlement site of Iron Age date is found within 5km of the proposed turbine site. This is Y Gaer, a hillfort at Burry Port (CM384). Hillforts and defended enclosures are typical settlements of the Iron Age and were protected by earthwork ramparts and ditches when in use.

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 5km radius of the proposed turbine site.

6.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100). There are no records of Early Medieval activity in the revised appraisal area within a 5km radius of the proposed turbine site, although a single feature of this period is found in an excluded area within a 2km radius. This is the scheduled Cilymaenllwyd Stone (PRN 49314 & CM217), an early Christian monument which has a possible Irish ogham inscription as well as a

cross inscribed on it. It was found in the kitchen garden of the mansion in the early 1900s. The stone now stands in front of the house. It is not known how the stone came to be in the kitchen garden.

6.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).

6.6.1 There are few known sites of archaeological interest dating to the medieval period which lay in the revised appraisal area within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. A scatter of 40 sherds of medieval pottery were found in a field at Green Meadows (ID number 4), just to the east of Rhos Farm, in the 1970s. A possible medieval house platform has also been recorded in the same area (ID number 3). Its precise location is uncertain, but it may be associated with the pottery find.

6.6.2 There is no doubt that the area was well-organised and well-settled throughout medieval times, both under Welsh and Norman rule. A scheduled earthwork castle mound or motte at Waun Twmpath (PRN 1647 & SAM number CM238) lies in an excluded area within a 2km radius from the turbine site and is a symbol of the struggle waged between the native princes and Anglo-Norman lords during the 12th and 13th centuries. Some local farms, such as Penyfedw (ID number 6) may have their origins in medieval times and were mapped as such by William Rees on his Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century, published by the Ordnance Survey in 1932.

6.6.3 Another scheduled medieval motte castle is found within a 5km radius from the proposed turbine site. This is the motte and bailey castle known as Old Castle Motte (CM323), which stands at the western edge of Llanelli town. The site was flooded when a new reservoir was created to supply the Old Castle Ironworks in the early 20th century. Only the motte is now visible above the water, the rest of the site remains submerged in the reservoir, which now forms a central feature of a public park.

6.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day).

6.7.1 Most of the historic assets recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. They combine to give some taste of the effect that agricultural and social change in the period had on the local landscape, significantly changing the appearance of the district during the past 200 years.

6.7.2 The sites which lie within the revised study area and excluded areas reflect the essentially rural nature of the district to the present day and include farms, field systems, cottages, corn and woollen mills, chapels and schools. Together they show the rise of rural society during the later 18th and early 19th centuries, mostly as a result of a drive towards agricultural improvement undertaken by landed estates, such as the local Cilmaenllwyd and Stradey estates. There is relatively little industrial activity recorded within 2km of the proposed turbine site,

despite neighbouring Llanelli, Trimsaran and the Lower Gwendraeth valley having important industrial features from the 18th century onwards. The area around Rhos lay outside the main area of coal and ironstone mining, with only one small colliery at Cwmmawr (ID number 2) developing during the 19th century. The most significant change to the district probably occurred during the 18th century when the large areas of unenclosed common land on Mynydd Pembrey and Mynydd Croesllaw were enclosed and converted into productive, cultivated farmland. It is during this period that farms such as Rhos (ID number 23) are likely to have appeared. Large areas of unenclosed moorland survived into the early 19th century, but were soon enclosed. This happened at Mynydd Croesllaw, to the north of Rhos Farm. The parliamentary field system (PRN24421), characterised by straight-sided, regular, field parcels in the area around the village of Five Roads now marks the final area to be enclosed after 1813. Villages such as Five Roads, Trimsaran and Penmynydd are all relatively recent additions to the local landscape of course.

6.7.3 Within a radius of 2km to 5km from the proposed turbine site lie some of the important industrial settlements of the region, including parts of Llanelli, Burry Port and Trimsaran as well as the lower Gwendraeth Valley. Within the revised appraisal area and excluded areas of this district are found important early industrial features, associated with some of the early pioneers who laid down the foundations of industrial development in Carmarthenshire, such as Thomas Kymer, George Bowser and Alexander Raby. These include parts of the 18th century Kymer's Canal at Pwlllygod, near Pontiets (CM261), one of the earliest known purpose-built coal canals, linked to perhaps the world's first purpose-built coal quay at Kidwelly. George Bowser constructed a network of coal canals in the early 19th century, linked to a purpose-built coal harbour in Pembrey, which is scheduled as Pembrey Old Harbour (CM296). The industrialist Alexander Raby built the Carmarthenshire Railway, which was possibly the world's first public railway between Llanelli and Gorslas at the start of the 19th century. Sections of the tramway are scheduled, such as that at Felinfoel (CM274) and an original bridge built by Raby on the railway at his Carmarthenshire Dock at North Dock, Llanelli is also a listed structure (LB number 18044) as are his surviving quay walls (LB number 18042 & 18043). The railway and dock served Raby's iron furnace which has given its name to Furnace, Llanelli and still survives as a scheduled monument (CM219).

7. Historical overview

7.1 Map evidence

7.1.1 The Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (Llanon sheet), surveyed in 1813, 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 the buildings on Rhos farm in approximately the same position it is found today, with the farm buildings arranged around a central courtyard. 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 1833, based on the 1813 survey, the same picture is presented with regard to the arrangement of the farm buildings.

7.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the tithe map for Pembrey parish, dating to 1843, see Figure 4. This shows that the field system at the proposed turbine site was already in existence. This field system has changed considerably since the 1843, with many of the small fields to the north and southeast of the farm buildings having been amalgamated into larger field parcels. This map does not show the arrangement of farm buildings around a courtyard and seems to show that the buildings to the north and south of the courtyard had disappeared, leaving a single building to the east and another building, probably the farmhouse, to the west of the farmyard. A third building, which is not shown on any other map, appears to the south of the house.

7.1.4 The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the map and was prepared in 1839, lists the names of fields within the parish (see Table 1 below, spellings as used on the apportionment). It records that Rhos Farm was a 103 acre holding occupied by one Isaac Griffiths and owned by one Martin West.

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

2310	Cae Bach
2311	Cae Clay
2325	Vron ar Waun
2324	Havod ganol
2312	Nursery
2322	Cae pound
2323	Havod vawr
2326	Fron & waunfach
2327	Cae ffynnon
2336	Grove
2337	Llain dan yr allt
2335	Gwain? y Coed
2328	Cae bach west
2329	Cae bach
2334	Cae maen
2333	Cae cwm
2331	Gwain newydd
2330	Gwaun
2320	Caer derwen
2319	Caer Rhyd
2321	Cae tatto

7.1.5 The turbine would stand in the field marked on the tithe map as parcel number 2328, which was known as Cae Bach West.

7.1.6 Field 2334, Cae Maen (Field of the Stone) could refer to the presence of a natural stone or, indeed, a Bronze Age standing stone on the land here in the past, but no information or tradition relating to such as stone has been recorded.

7.1.7 Two fields to the north, 2323 and 2324, are named *Havod Vawr* and *Havod Ganol*. The term "hafod" (summer place) relates to the medieval practice enshrined in Welsh law, of taking stock animals to the hill pastures to the "hafod" between May and October. This name may be an echo of the use of the land here in medieval times, before it was enclosed and cultivated. The farm name, Rhos, itself implies that the land here was moorland at one time, and even in the early 19th century, areas of unenclosed moorland or common land remained in the area. The 1813 OS surveyors drawings show the large common of Mynydd Pembrey to the west of Rhos. To the north was the larger common of Mynydd Croesllaw, where Five Roads village later developed. A small fragment of common known as Mynydd Bach lay just to the southeast of the farm boundary. The probability is that the land of Rhos once formed part of a large area of common land or open moorland which united all of these fragments.

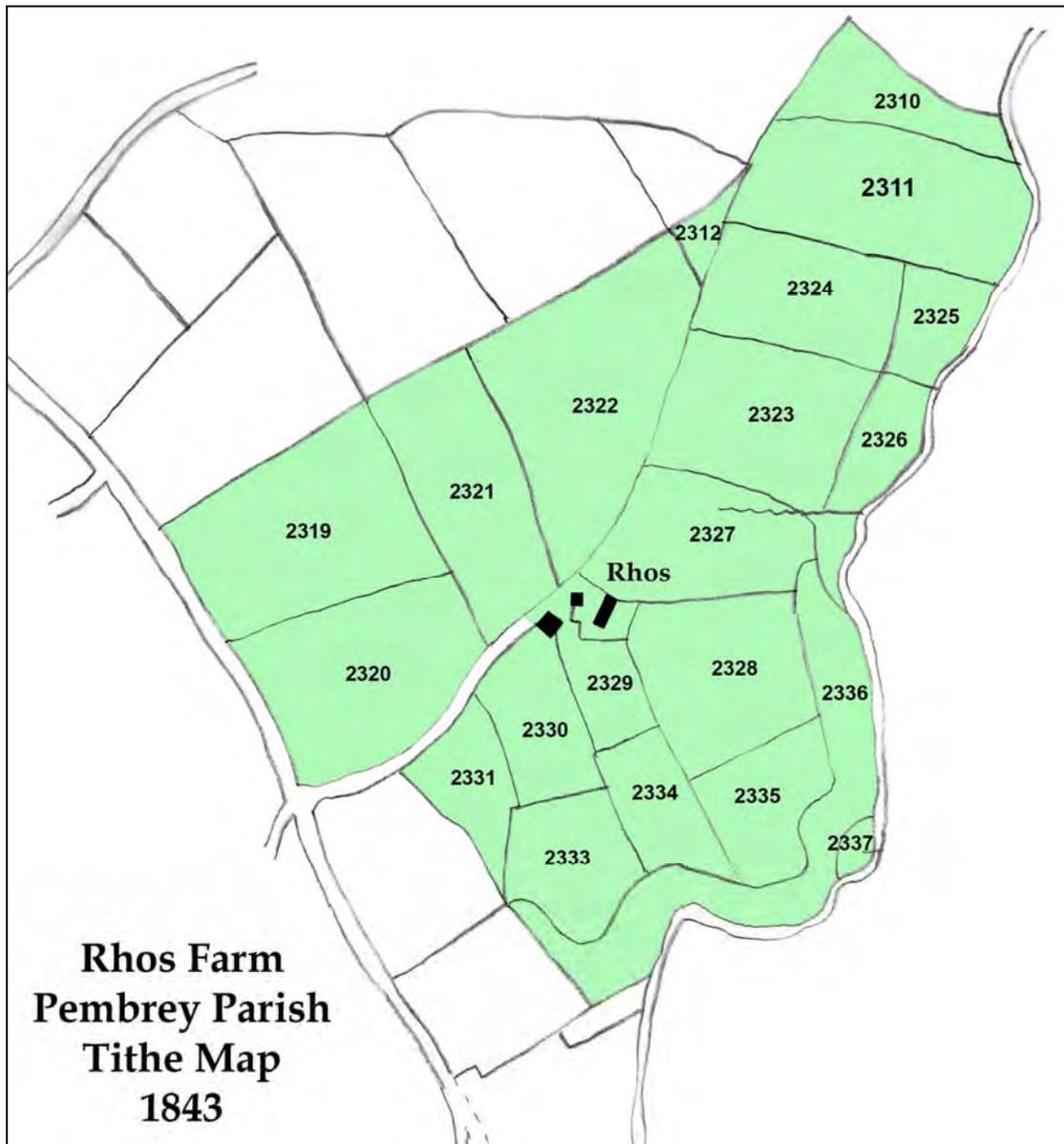


Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, parcel number 2328, as shown on the Pembrey parish tithe map of 1843.

7.1.8 The 1880 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was similar to that shown on the 1843 tithe map, although some amalgamation of fields had occurred to the south of the farmyard complex. The farmyard complex included linear buildings to the north and east of the yard, with the farmhouse to the west. There was no building at the southern edge of the yard. The 1907 edition of the 1:2500 map shows a similar layout of the field system, but the farmyard is markedly different, with buildings now surrounding the farmyard on all four sides, as at present.

7.1.9 Historic mapping seems to indicate that the house at Rhos Farm had remained in the same position, to the west of the farmyard throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. By the early 21st century the farmyard building complex has been expanded considerably with the addition of large agricultural sheds to the north and east of the historic farm buildings.

7.2 Census evidence

7.2.1 Rhos Farm is shown on the 1841 Census returns for Pembrey parish as being occupied by Isaac Griffiths, aged about 40. He lived here with his wife Mary (45) and two sons, John (14) and Isaac (13). A Female Servant also lived at the farm.

7.2.2 The 1851 parish census shows that the farm was still occupied by Isaac and Mary Griffiths and their two sons. A Female Servant also lived at the farm. This census records that Isaac was from Kidwelly parish and Mary from Llangyndeyrn parish.

7.2.3 The entries for Rhos Farm and its neighbouring holdings could not be found on the online copy of the 1861 census returns for Pembrey parish and the Ancestry website.

7.2.4 The 1871 census shows that a new family had taken over the tenancy of Rhos Farm, which is recorded as being a 7-acre holding. The holding was now farmed by 50 year old Thomas Thomas, who came from Pyle, Glamorgan. He lived with his wife, Ann (31), from Betws, Carmarthenshire. They had a 2 year old son named Jenkin. Also living on the farm were one male servant and one female servant.

7.2.5 In 1881, Rhos Farm was home to a Farm Bailiff named William Lewis, aged 31, from Abernant parish, Carmarthenshire. He lived with his wife Rachel (27), from St. Peter's, Carmarthen, and their children John (8), Thomas (7), William (4) and Mary Jane (2). A female general servant also lived here.

7.2.6 In 1891, another farm bailiff lived at Rhos Farm. David Jones (41) came from Llanfihangel ar Arth in northwest Carmarthenshire and his wife Ann, a dairy maid, came from Llanpumsaint, which lies to the north of Carmarthen. They had five children; Daniel (17) was a farm servant, Hannah (14), Eda (13), Thomas (11) and John (8). An "Under Dairy Maid" was also living here, and a 21-year old Dressmaker was recorded as a "Visitor" at the time of the census.

7.2.7 The 1901 census records one Henry Tilman (23), born in England, lived at Rhos Farm with his Welsh wife, Jane (22). They had a 16-month old son named William. Interestingly Henry Tilman is recorded as speaking both Welsh and English.

7.2.8 The 1911 census for Pembrey parish, the last available census returns, show that John Richards (37) and his wife Mary Jane (28) farmed Rhos Farm. Both came from Llanelli. They had one son, 2 year old Vincent Gwynne Richards. They employed three male workers, who also lived on the farm, a Waggoner, a Milkman and a Cowman, as well as a Dairy Maid. The Milkman and Cowman were both Londoners. A visitor registered at the farm on census day was named Gladys Williams (16), of Llanelli.

7.2.9 John Richards of Rhos Farm is mentioned as a riding in the "Hackney or Ponies" competition at the United Counties Show, Carmarthen in 1913, competing on his horse "White Stockings" in the 13 to 14 hands high class.

8. Impact Assessment

- 8.1 The HER enquiry for the under 2km radius area yielded 74 records.
- 8.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 4th February 2015. The field was pasture at the time and the surface of the field was partially visible. The wider landscape context of the proposed development was also considered and the impact on the setting of designated sites. This visit was undertaken on a cloudy day, with reasonable visibility.
- 8.3 Of the initial 74 records included in the HER for the 2 kilometre assessment area, 45 were excluded as there was no intervisibility and no possible impact on setting. A further 7 records were removed from the dataset; 3 as they were place-name records only with no other evidence for physical remains on which there could be an impact and 4 as they had imprecise or inaccurate grid references and either lay outside the 2km area or could not be located.
- 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 24 records.
- 8.4.1 Two new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for the farmstead and field system at Rhos Farm (ID numbers 23 and 24).
- 8.5 Within the 24 records there were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments and one Listed Building.
- 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
10	CENCOED MAWR	COTTAGE	Low
23	RHOS FARM	FARMSTEAD	Low
1	CENCOED;CWM MAWR;CAER GLAS	PROMONTORY FORT	Very Low
7	TRE PARTRIDGE	QUARRY	Very Low
14	BRYN-MELIN	COTTAGE	Very Low
16	MILEPOST ON HEOL TRIMSARAN	MILEPOST	Very Low
24	RHOS FARM	FIELD SYSTEM	Very Low

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
2	CWM MAWR COLLIERY DAY LEVEL	COAL MINE	None
3	CENCOED UCHAF	PLATFORM	None
4	GREEN MEADOWS	FINDSPOT	None
5	CWM MAWR TRAMWAY	TRAMWAY	None
6	PENYFEDW	SETTLEMENT	None
8	CASTELL CADARN	FARMSTEAD	None
9	BERLLAN-DYWYLL	COTTAGE	None
11	PARC-TY-COCH	COTTAGE	None
12	BLAEN-Y-CWM	COTTAGE	None
13	BRYN-HYFRYD	COTTAGE	None
15	EITHIN-MAN	COTTAGE	None
17	CWM DULAIS	COTTAGE?	None
18	CENCOED-BACH	FARMSTEAD	None
19	CASTELL CADARN	WELL	None
20	CRAIG	FARMSTEAD	None
21	CWMMAWR	FULLING MILL	None
22	CWMMAWR	BUILDING	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 Seventeen historic assets would be unaffected.

8.7.2 Two historic assets would have a Low and five would have a Very Low impact, most of these an indirect, visual impact over distance.

8.7.3 The field system (ID number 24) in which the turbine would stand would have a direct impact in that the turbine would be erected within it, but the turbine foundation would not damage the field boundaries nor would the access track, which would follow an existing trackway (ID number 32) and pass through existing gateways.

8.8 The Cadw datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another 11 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 123 Listed Buildings and one registered Historic Parks and Gardens. The full results of this appraisal are found in Appendices C, D and E of this report.

8.9 As Table 4 in 9.2.2 shows, it was determined that ten of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be unaffected by the development as they would not be intervisible with the turbine, due to the nature of local topography. One Scheduled Ancient Monument would experience a possible Very Low, indirect,

visual impact due to intervisibility, but with no impact on its setting. Further details of the appraisal of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix D and Figure 6.

8.10 As Table 6 in 9.3.2 shows, it was determined that five of the Listed Buildings within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be exposed to a Very Low indirect, visual impact but with no impact on their setting. Full details of the appraisal of impact for all of the Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix D and Figure 7.

8.11 There are two registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 2 to 5km appraisal area, Parc Howard, Llanelli and Stradey Castle. There would be no impact on Parc Howard and a Very Low indirect visual impact on the eastern edge of Stradey Castle but with no impact on setting.

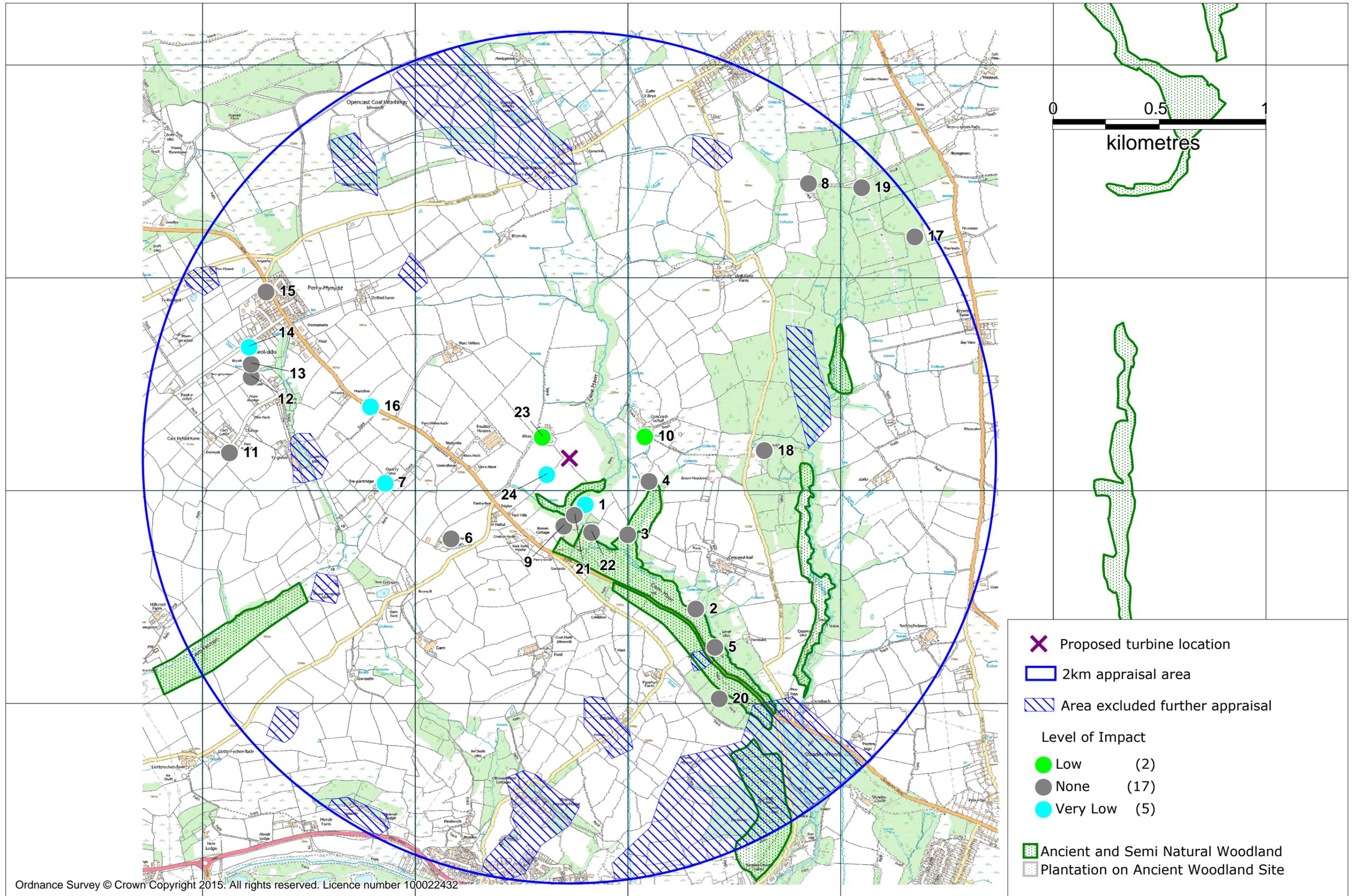


Figure 5: The 2km appraisal area showing the level of impact on sites recorded, labelled with Project ID number

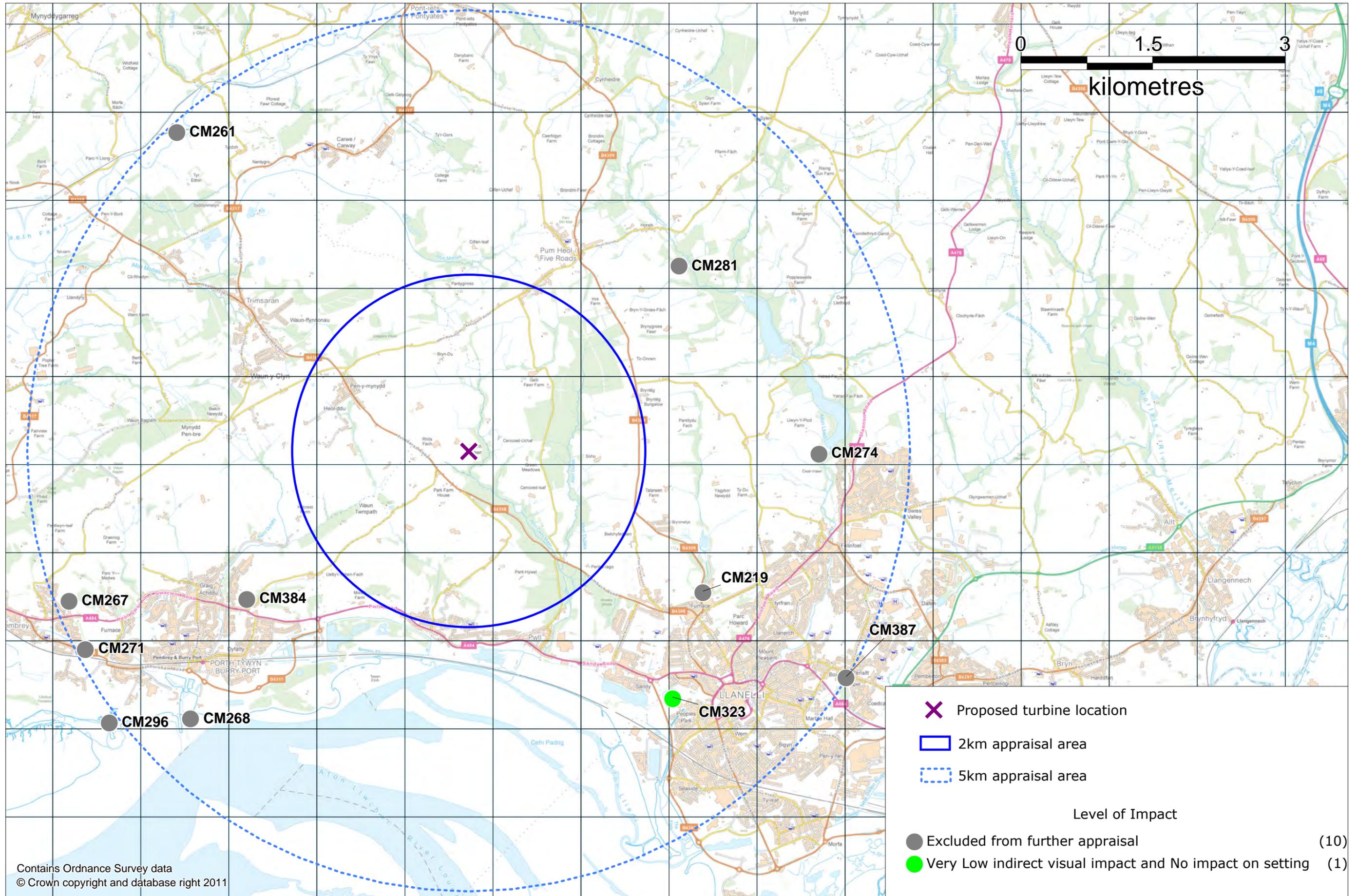


Figure 6: Level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km area, labelled with SAM Number

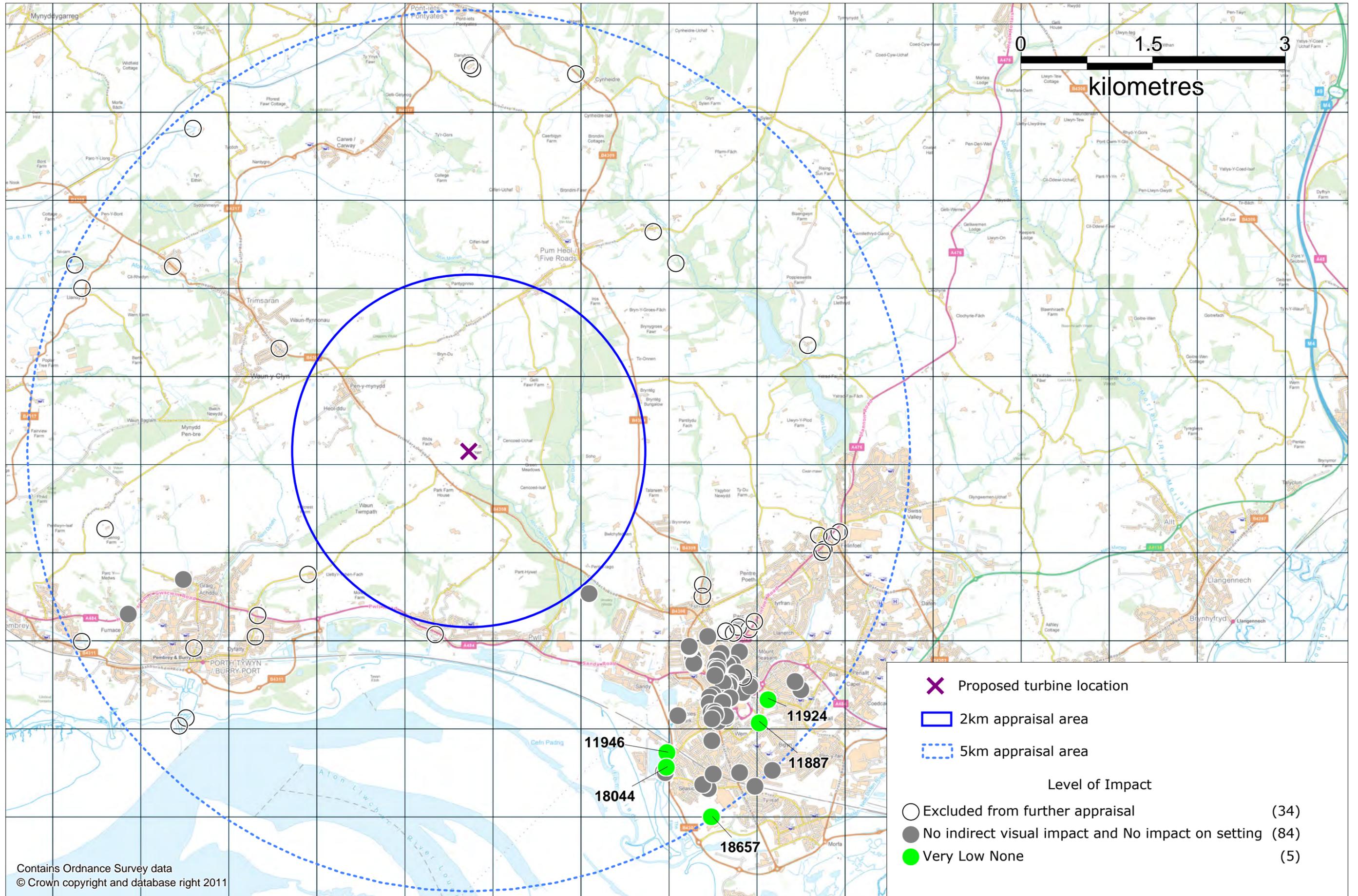


Figure 7: Level of impact on Listed Buildings within the 2km to 5km area, labelled with LB number where an impact

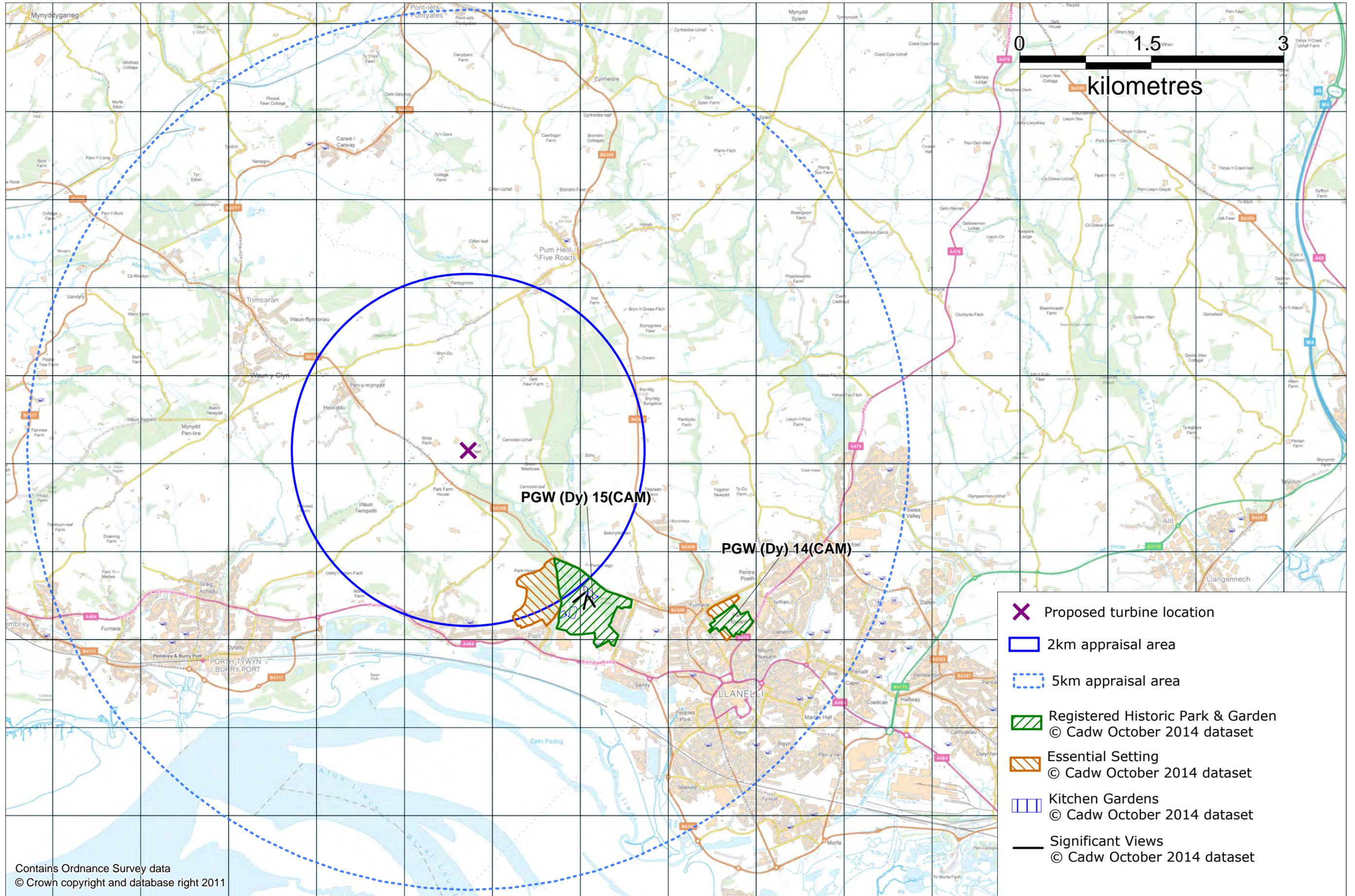


Figure 8: Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 2km to 5km area, labelled with PG number

9. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

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

9.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

9.2.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the revised 2km appraisal area.

9.2.2 There are a further eleven Scheduled Ancient Monuments in 2 to 5km area. The nature of the local topography means that ten of these would not be intervisible with the turbine nor be affected in any way. There would be a possible Very Low indirect, visual, impact on one of these Scheduled Ancient Monuments but with no impact on its setting, see Table 3, Figure 6 and Appendix D.

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CM323	Old Castle Motte	Very Low	None
CM219	Raby's Furnace	Excluded	Excluded
CM261	Kymer's Canal and Pwll y Llygoed Tramroad Bridge	Excluded	Excluded
CM267	Colliery Ventilation Furnace at Pembrey	Excluded	Excluded
CM268	Iron Tub Boats at Burry Port Harbour	Excluded	Excluded
CM271	Stanley's Tramroad Embankment, Pembrey	Excluded	Excluded
CM274	Section of former Carmarthenshire Railway, Felinfoel	Excluded	Excluded
CM281	Horeb Brickworks	Excluded	Excluded
CM296	Pembrey Old Harbour	Excluded	Excluded
CM384	Y Gaer Defended Enclosure	Excluded	Excluded
CM387	Capel Isaf Cemetery	Excluded	Excluded

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

9.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

9.3.1 There is one Listed Building within the revised 2km appraisal area. This is the milepost on Heol Trimsaran (ID number 16). There would be no impact on it, see Table 4, Appendix B and Figure 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
16	MILEPOST ON HEOL TRIMSARAN	MILEPOST	Very Low

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

9.3.2 Within the 2km to 5km appraisal area, there are a further 123 Listed Buildings, there would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on 5 Listed Buildings but with no impact on setting from the proposed turbine, see Table 5, Appendix D and Figure 7.

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
11887	CALFARIA BAPTIST CHAPEL,INCLUDING RAILINGS, ANN STREET	Very Low	None
11924	CAPEL ALS,INCLUDING RAILINGS,PIERS & GATES TO CHAPEL ENCLOSURE,MARBLE HALL ROAD	Very Low	None
11946	ENGINE HOUSE & ACCUMULATOR TOWER,NORTH DOCK	Very Low	None
18044	Carmarthenshire Dock tramroad bridge	Very Low	None
18657	Tinhouse, Old Castle Tinplate Works	Very Low	None
11884	Stradey Castle	None	None
11886	CHURCH OF ST.ALBAN,ALBAN ROAD	None	None
11888	PARISH CHURCH OF ST.ELLYW,BRIDGE STREET	None	None
11889	LYCHGATE TO CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST. ELLYW,BRIDGE STREET	None	None
11890	CHURCHYARD CROSS IN CHURCHYARD OF ST.ELLYW, BRIDGE STREET	None	None
11891	THE WAR MEMORIAL IN CHURCHYARD OF ST.ELLYW, BRIDGE STREET	None	None
11892	NO.2 (LLANELLY HOUSE) VAUGHAN STREET	None	None
11893	NO.4 (LLANELLY HOUSE) VAUGHAN STREET,BRIDGE STREET	None	None
11894	NO.20 VAUGHAN STREET,BRIDGE STREET	None	None
11895	NO.22 VAUGHAN STREET,BRIDGE STREET	None	None
11896	NO.24 VAUGHAN STREET,BRIDGE STREET	None	None
11897	NO.6 BRIDGE STREET	None	None
11898	NO.8 BRIDGE STREET	None	None
11899	THE PUBLIC LIBRARY,CHURCH STREET	None	None
11900	TABERNACLE CHAPEL,INCLUDING FORECOURT RAILINGS	None	None
11901	NO.24 COWELL STREET	None	None
11902	NO.26 COWELL STREET	None	None
11903	NO.2 FELINFOEL ROAD,INCLUDING RAILINGS AND FRONT TERRACE	None	None
11904	NO.2A FELINFOEL ROAD,INCLUDING RAILINGS AND FRONT TERRACE	None	None
11905	NO.4 (CARREFAIR) FELINFOEL ROAD,INCLUDING RAILINGS AND FRONT TERRACE	None	None
11906	CAPEL NEWYDD,INCLUDING FORECOURT WALLS AND RAILINGS,FELINFOEL ROAD	None	None
11910	SILOAH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL,INCLUDING FORECOURT GATES & RAILINGS,GLANMOR ROAD	None	None
11911	GLENALLA CHAPEL,INCLUDING FORECOURT GATES AND RAILINGS,GLENALLA ROAD	None	None
11912	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,GORING ROAD	None	None
11913	WAR MEMORIAL IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCHYARD, GORING ROAD	None	None
11914	CHURCHYARD WALL & GATES TO ALL SAINTS CHURCH,GORING ROAD	None	None
11915	NO.13 GORING ROAD,INCLUDING FORECOURT	None	None

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
	GATE AND RAILINGS		
11916	NO.15 GORING ROAD	None	None
11917	NO.17A GORING ROAD	None	None
11918	NO.17 GORING ROAD	None	None
11919	NO.19 GORING ROAD	None	None
11920	THE MANSELL ARMS,HALL STREET	None	None
11921	HALL STREET METHODIST CHURCH,HALL STREET	None	None
11922	PARK CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,INKERMAN STREET	None	None
11923	LAKEFIELD COMMUNITY CENTRE (FORMER SILOH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL) INCLUDING FORECOURT GATES & R	None	None
11925	BETHEL BAPTIST CHAPEL & SCHOOLROOM,INCLUDING GATES & RAILINGS TO ENTRANCE,MARINE STREET	None	None
11926	NO.20 MARKET STREET	None	None
11927	NO.22 MARKET STREET	None	None
11928	NO.24 MARKET STREET	None	None
11929	NO.26 MARKET STREET AND NO.2 PARK STREET(EXCHANGE BUILDINGS)	None	None
11930	NO.4 PARK STREET (EXCHANGE BUILDINGS)	None	None
11931	NO.6 PARK STREET	None	None
11932	CAERSALEM BAPTIST CHAPEL,INCLUDING SCHOOLROOM & FORECOURT RAILINGS,MARSH STREET -	None	None
11933	GREENFIELD BAPTIST CHAPEL,INCLUDING GATES & RAILINGS TO ENCLOSURE,MURRAY STREET	None	None
11934	PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,INCLUDING ENCLOSURE RAILINGS,MURRAY STREET	None	None
11935	NO.56 (CRAIG HOUSE) NEW ROAD	None	None
11936	NO.58 (RAVENSCOURT) NEW ROAD	None	None
11937	NO.60 (WELLFIELD) NEW ROAD	None	None
11938	NO.76 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING WALLED FORECOURT	None	None
11939	NO.78 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING WALLED FORECOURT	None	None
11940	NO.80 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING WALLED FORECOURT	None	None
11941	NO.82 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING WALLED FORECOURT	None	None
11942	NO.41 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING GATES AND RAILINGS TO FORECOURT	None	None
11943	NO.43 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING GATES AND RAILINGS TO FORECOURT	None	None
11944	NO.45 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING GATES AND RAILINGS TO FORECOURT	None	None
11945	NO.47 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING GATES AND RAILINGS TO FORECOURT	None	None
11947	BRIDGE OVER RIVER LLIEDI,OLD CASTLE ROAD	None	None
11948	THE VICARAGE	None	None
11949	NO.13 (IVY COTTAGE) OLD ROAD,INCLUDING GATES AND RAILINGS	None	None
11950	NO.15 (CILFIG LODGE) OLD ROAD	None	None

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
11951	NO.45 (GREYLANDS) OLD ROAD	None	None
11952	NO.2 PROSPECT PLACE	None	None
11953	NO.4 PROSPECT PLACE	None	None
11954	NO.6 PROSPECT PLACE	None	None
11955	THE POST OFFICE,STATION ROAD	None	None
11956	NO.1 (THE MIDLAND BANK) STATION ROAD	None	None
11957	GOODS SHED & OFFICES AT LLANELLI RAILWAY YARD,STATION ROAD	None	None
11958	MORIAH BAPTIST CHAPEL,STATION ROAD	None	None
11959	THE ARCADE,STEPNEY STREET	None	None
11960	NO.21 (LLOYD'S BANK) STEPNEY STREET	None	None
11962	THE TOWN HALL,TOWN HALL SQUARE	None	None
11963	GATES & RAILINGS TO GARDENS AT THE TOWN HALL,TOWN HALL SQUARE	None	None
11964	GREAT WAR MEMORIAL IN GARDENS AT THE TOWN HALL,TOWN HALL SQUARE	None	None
11965	BOER WAR MEMORIAL IN GARDENS AT THE HALL,TOWN HALL SQUARE TOWN	None	None
11966	HIGHFIELD,TY-ISHA ROAD	None	None
11967	ZION BAPTIST CHAPEL,INCLUDING FORECOURT RAILINGS,UPPER PARK STREET	None	None
11968	ZION BAPTIST SCHOOL,INCLUDING FORECOURT RAILINGS & GATES,UPPER PARK STREET	None	None
11969	NO.16 (BARCLAY'S BANK) VAUGHAN STREET	None	None
18042	Carmarthenshire Dock west quay	None	None
18043	Carmarthenshire Dock east quay	None	None
82070	Milepost on Gwscwm Road	None	None
82074	Plas Kenrhos	None	None
87593	Theatr Elli	None	None
87663	Llanelli West Signal Box	None	None
11869	Church of The Holy Trinity	Excluded	Excluded
11870	The Raby Furnace	Excluded	Excluded
11907	PARC HOWARD MANSION (MUSEUM & ART GALLERY) FELINFOEL ROAD	Excluded	Excluded
11908	BANDSTAND IN GROUNDS OF PARC HOWARD, FELINFOEL ROAD	Excluded	Excluded
11909	TWO SETS OF GATES,GATEPIERS & RAILINGS TO PARC HOWARD,FELINFOEL ROAD	Excluded	Excluded
11961	SIR ARTHUR STEPNEY MEMORIAL IN OLD ROAD CEMETERY,SUNNY HILL	Excluded	Excluded
18753	Bridge at Moat Farm	Excluded	Excluded
20147	Old house, including attached bakehouse, at Llettyrychen Fawr Farm	Excluded	Excluded
20527	Harbour walls, breakwater and locks at Burry Port	Excluded	Excluded
20529	Adulam Baptist Chapel with Vestry (Ysgoldy Adulam), Baptistery, Railings and Gates	Excluded	Excluded
20531	Milepost at Cynheidre	Excluded	Excluded
20532	Felinfoel Brewery	Excluded	Excluded
20533	Office of Felinfoel Brewery	Excluded	Excluded
20534	Baptistery at Pont Adulam	Excluded	Excluded
20535	Dam above the Raby Furnace	Excluded	Excluded
20536	Horeb Baptist Chapel	Excluded	Excluded
20537	Hoffmann Kiln of Eclipse Brickworks	Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
20538	Chimney of Hoffmann Kiln, Eclipse Brickworks	Excluded	Excluded
20539	Ty'r Heol Farm	Excluded	Excluded
20541	Dan y Banc farmhouse	Excluded	Excluded
20542	Dan y Banc Farm Buildings	Excluded	Excluded
20544	Bethlehem Baptist Chapel	Excluded	Excluded
26513	Llandyry Church	Excluded	Excluded
81325	Milepost on Bryncaerau	Excluded	Excluded
81326	Milepost on Heol Llanelli	Excluded	Excluded
81328	Pwll y Llygoed Tramroad Bridge	Excluded	Excluded
82064	Burry Port Harbour Light	Excluded	Excluded
82065	Church of St Mary	Excluded	Excluded
82068	Milepost on Colby Road	Excluded	Excluded
82071	Monument to Amelia Earhart	Excluded	Excluded
82073	Penllwyn Cottage	Excluded	Excluded
82075	Stanley's Bridge	Excluded	Excluded
87541	Maltings at Former Buckley's Brewery	Excluded	Excluded
87584	Westmead	Excluded	Excluded

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

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

There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets and Buildings within 2km of the turbine site. There would be a Low indirect visual impact on Cencoed Mawr cottage (ID number 10) and a Very Low indirect, visual impact on a further three sites. The setting of these sites would not be affected. Further details in Appendix B, Figure 7 and listed in Table 6 below.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
10	CENCOED MAWR	COTTAGE	Low
1	CENCOED;CWM MAWR;CAER GLAS	PROMONTORY FORT	Very Low
7	TRE PARTRIDGE	QUARRY	Very Low
14	BRYN-MELIN	COTTAGE	Very Low

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

9.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

9.5.1 Two newly recorded sites of historic importance were noted for this appraisal at or near the turbine site. The details of these sites are included in Table 7, Appendix B and Figures 3 & 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
23	RHOS FARM	FARMSTEAD	Low
24	RHOS FARM	FIELD SYSTEM	Very Low

Table 7: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

9.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are two Registered Park and Garden within the 2km or 5km study area. Parc Howard lies 3.5 kilometres to the southeast and was excluded as it would not be intervisible and there would be no impact on setting. Stradey Castle lies 2 kilometres to the southeast. The turbine might be visible from the eastern tip of the parkland, but it would not impact on the key views or essential setting of the parkland, as defined by Cadw.

9.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

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

9.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Special Landscape Area (Carmarthenshire County Council, 2010). A small area of the Pembrey Coastal Hills SLA lies within the 2km radius of the appraisal, to the south-southeast of Rhos. This is the south-facing, wooded slopes above Pwll, which are described as having "superb views across Carmarthen Bay to Gower and Pembrokeshire" and being "an impressive backdrop to the coastal area". The turbine would not be visible from the portion of this SLA within the 2km study area and would not impact on views of it from the coastline, as Rhos lies behind the top of the hills to the north-northwest.

9.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

The proposed turbine would stand in the large Pum Heol LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL39556), which is described as;

"A mixed area of field enclosures around the urban ribbon settlement of Five Roads... Around the settlement and along the roadside the field enclosures tend to be more regular with larger more irregular fields further out... Most significant archaeological element(s): 19th century settlement"

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

9.10 Conservation Area

There are no Conservation Areas within the 2km study area. Llanelli Conservation Area lies with the 2km to 5km area but there would be no impact on its setting.

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.

9.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site.

9.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

The first detailed map of the field system on Rhos Farm is the tithe map for Pembrey parish, dating to 1843. This shows that the farm was 103 acres in extent and its field system was well-developed, with mostly small to medium sized fields of regular form.

The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the tithe map, was prepared in 1839 and lists the names of fields on the farm. The farm name, Rhos, implies that the land here was moorland at one time, and even in the early 19th century, areas of unenclosed moorland or common land remained in the area. The 1813 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawings show the large common of Mynydd Pembrey to the west of Rhos. To the north was the larger common of Mynydd Croesllaw, where Five Roads village later developed. A small fragment of common known as Mynydd Bach lay just to the southeast of the farm boundary. The probability is that the land of Rhos once formed part of a large area of common land or open moorland which united all of these fragments. The regular form of the fields shown on the tithe map suggests that they were enclosed in post-medieval times, between the 16th and 19th centuries.

The 1880 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system was similar to that shown on the 1843 tithe map, although some amalgamation of fields had occurred to the south of the farmyard complex. The 1907 edition of the 1:2500 map shows a similar layout of the field system. During the 20th century the fields around the turbine site were amalgamated and many of the historic field boundaries removed. The boundary closest to the turbine site, to its western side, is a low, earthwork bank which has a low, well-maintained thorn hedgerow. The other historic boundaries in close to the turbine site have either ploughed out and the modern field parcels to the south of the farm buildings are now largely defined by post and wire fencing.

9.15 Ancient woodland

There are seven areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 2km appraisal area. All are narrow strips along the valley slopes of the Afon Dulais, Afon Cwmmawr or Cwm Ferman. The closest lie 140 metres south of the turbine location on the slopes of the Cwmmawr valley. There would be no physical impact on it from the proposed turbine.

9.16 Place-names

The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the Pembrey parish tithe map, was prepared in 1839 and lists the names of fields on the farm. Some of the fields had interesting names. Field 2334, Cae Maen (Field of the Stone) could refer to the presence of a natural stone or, indeed, a Bronze Age standing stone on the land here in the past, but no information or tradition relating to such as stone has been recorded. Two fields to the north, 2323 and 2324, are named Havod Vawr and Havod Ganol. The term "hafod" (summer place) relates to the medieval practice eshrined in Welsh law, of taking stock animals to the hill pastures to the "hafod" between May and October. This name may be an echo of the use of the land here in medieval times, before it was enclosed and cultivated. The farm name, Rhos, itself implies that the land here was moorland at one time, and even in the early 19th century, areas of unenclosed moorland or common land remained in the area.

9.17 Cumulative impact

No other wind turbines were visible from Rhos Farm.

9.18 National Park

There are no National Parks close to the appraisal areas.

10. Conclusion

10.1 There would not be a direct, physical impact on any historic assets, apart from the modern farmstead and field system of Rhos Farm (ID numbers 23 & 24) within which the turbine, its access track and cable trench would be located. An existing trackway and existing gateways would give access to the turbine site. The cable trench, as designed, would pass through one post-medieval field boundary, which consists of an earthwork bank with a low hedgerow along it, fronted by post and wire fencing.

10.1.1 It would be preferable if the cable trench passed through an existing gateway at SN4769203149 to avoid any impact on the field boundary bank.

10.2 There would not be a significant indirect, visual impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets, in relation to the proposed development.

10.2.1 Two historic assets would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact from the turbine, including Rhos farmstead (ID number 23). Five historic assets would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact within a 2km radius, one of which is a Listed Building (a turnpike road Milestone (ID number 16). The setting of the Milestone would not be affected. No Scheduled Ancient Monuments would be affected.

10.2.2 Within a 2km to 5km radius five Listed Building would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on their settings. One Scheduled Ancient Monument, Old Castle Motte (SAM CM323), would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on its setting. One Registered Park & Garden (Stradey Castle - PGW (Dy)15(CAM)) would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, due to partial intervisibility with the turbine in a limited area on the margins of the parkland.

10.3 There is no evidence to suggest that any buried archaeological features exist at the proposed turbine site. Therefore no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in respect of this development.

11. Reporting

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

12. References

12.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1813, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Llanon Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1833, 1" to 1 Mile

Ordnance Survey, 1880, 1:2500, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500 2nd edition

Penbre parish tithe map 1843 and apportionment, 1839

12.2 Web-based materials

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

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal

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

12.3 Published sources

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

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

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

12.4 Unpublished sources

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

Trysor, 2014, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal at Rhos Farm, Llanelli, Carmarthen*

12.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 09/02/2015

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

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

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

March 2015

Appendix A: Specification

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL
AT RHOS FARM, LLANELLI, CARMARTHEN**

1. Introduction

1.1 Conor McAllister of Entrust Professional Services Ltd, Daresbury Innovation Centre, Keckwick Lane, Daresbury, Warrington, WA4 4FS Cheshire on behalf of Future Energy Partnership, 56A Wheelgate, Malton, North Yorkshire, YO17 7HP has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Rhos Farm, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, SA15 4RF.

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

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 45m, and 60m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN4772503155 within a field parcel at Rhos Farm, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, SA15 4RF.

2.2 A foundation hole, 8.7 metres by 8.7 metres will be excavated into the subsoil for the turbine base. Construction vehicles will use the existing access route to the farmyard and then a new track running 150 metres southeast to the turbine. The route of the cable route is not known at present..

3. Planning context of the proposed development

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

4. Objective of the specification

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

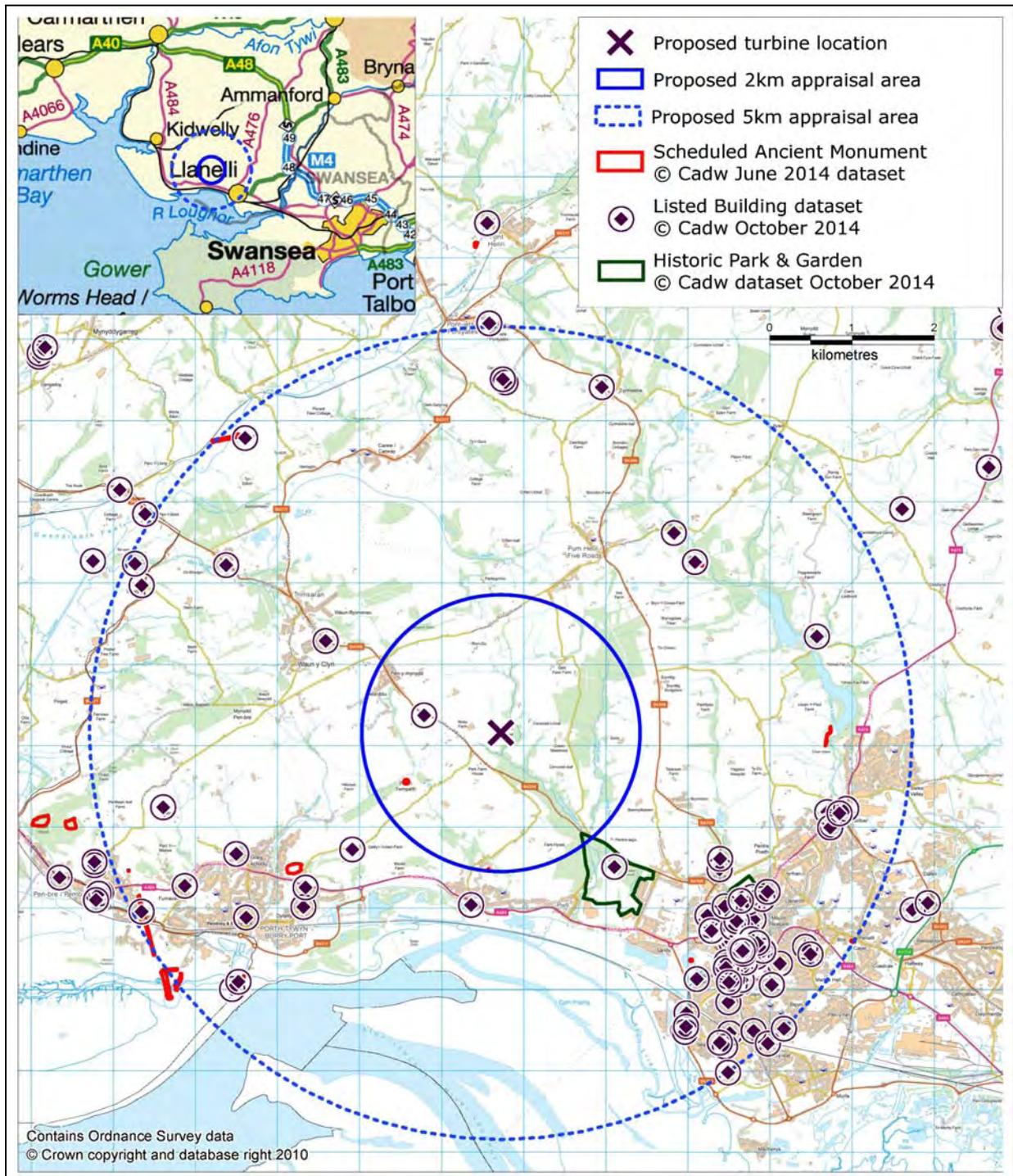


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbine and the proposed 2km and 5km areas of the appraisal.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SN4772503155, the approximate proposed location of the turbine (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established. Designated sites will be considered within a 5km radius circle.

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

- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b. Listed buildings and their settings.
- c. Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings
- d. Newly identified sites of historic importance
- e. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- f. Registered Historic Landscapes
- g. Non-registered historic landscapes
- h. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information
- i. Conservation Areas
- j. Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements
- k. Buried archaeological potential
- l. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- m. Hedgerows and field patterns
- n. Ancient woodland
- o. Place-name evidence
- p. Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity
- q. National Parks

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

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

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

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

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

6. Reporting

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

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a limited gazetteer of all historic assets included in the appraisal giving significance and impact for all historic assets, 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 Annex 2 of the Chartered 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, Updated 19th August 2014, *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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

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

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/443

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
January 2015

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

ID number: 1 CENCOED;CWM MAWR;CAER GLAS
PROMONTORY FORT

HER PRN: 1648 **NMR NPRN:** 101627

NGR: SN47800294 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER;NMR; Murphy, F et al, 2008, A Survey of Defended Enclosures in Carmarthenshire, DAT

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork site

Historical Value: Described by DAT in 2008

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small Iron Age promontory fort occupied a spur of land overlooking the valley of Afon Cwmmawr to its western side. It is protected on the south, west and north by the steep valley slopes, whilst a single rampart bank and ditch protected the eastern side. The denuded rampart still survives and traces of the ditch were reported in the 1980s. The land has been enclosed and farmed during post-medieval times, which has led to the site being ploughed over and denuded. The valleys slopes of the Afon Cwmmawr are wooded and mature trees shelter the site along its southern, western and northern sides. The fort would have faced down the valley to the south and southeast.

Significance: Regionally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 230m to the south-southeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: Despite being close to the proposed turbine, the fort faces down the valley to the southeast and away from the turbine. A steep-sided, thickly-wooded valley also separates the turbine site from the fort. Only a minimal visual impact would be caused by the development, possibly only in winter when the trees to the north of the fort lose their leaves.

ID number: 2 CWM MAWR COLLIERY DAY LEVEL
COAL MINE

HER PRN: 5352 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN48320245 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Structure **Condition:** Ruin
Site Status:

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

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with the Cwmmawr Tramway

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The Cwmmawr Colliery worked here in the late 19th and early 20th century. The main level or slant was located in a wooded area, just to the west of the Afon Cwmmawr and was served by a tramway which allowed coal to be transported down the valley to the southeast to the roadside. The colliery was out of use by the First World War and the site is now hidden in mature woodland.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 920m to the southeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. Mature trees on rising ground along the Cwmmawr valley would block views from this site.

ID number: 3 CENCOED UCHAF
 PLATFORM

HER PRN: 7331 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN480028 Inaccurate

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

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Described by Anthony Ward in 1973 and reported in the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian, Vol.10, p.17-36

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this feature is not known. The grid-reference given by the HER does not conform with the description provided by DAT on the SRF, nor with the field visit to the site made by David Leighton of the RCAHMW in 2005. Leighton could not find a platform in the field. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The location of this platform has not been confirmed by DAT or the RCAHMW in the field. No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 4 **GREEN MEADOWS
FINDSPOT**

HER PRN: 7332 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN48100305 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Medieval **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: Documentary sources

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Sherds of medieval pottery

Communal Value: None

Setting: Forty sherds of medieval glazed pottery were found in this area in 1973. The pottery has been moved from the findspot and no associated archaeological features are known. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 390m to the east-southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The pottery has been moved from the findspot and no associated archaeological features are known. The turbine would not impact on the findspot as the two locations are separated by a wooded stream valley and there is no reason to believe that any associated activity would have extended to the opposite side of the valley.

ID number: 5 CWM MAWR TRAMWAY
TRAMWAY

HER PRN: 8663 **NMR NPRN:** 34702
NGR: SN4841002270 Grid reference taken at point along linear 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: Associated with the Cwmmawr Colliery

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This 19th century tramway linked the Cwmmawr Colliery to the Llanelli to Kidwelly road 600 metres to the southeast. It ran through a wooded area.

Significance: Locally Important

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. Mature trees on rising ground up the Cwmmawr valley would block views from this site. The former tramway is now used as a trackway along the valley.

ID number: 7 TRE PARTRIDGE
 QUARRY

HER PRN: 16256 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN46860304 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 working visible in landscape

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small quarry was worked at the beginning of the 20th century just to the north of the farmhouse and buildings at Tre Partridge farm, in a pasture field. The quarry hollow is still visible but is now disused and grassed over.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 870m to the west-southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would have a minimal visual impact on this minor, modern feature.

ID number: 8 **CASTELL CADARN
FARMSTEAD**

HER PRN: 23445 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN48850445 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Ruin

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 post-medieval dwelling stood on a slight rise between two minor tributary streams of the Afon Cwmmawr and Afon Dulais. The streams are c.270m apart and both flow southwards. The cottage stood within a post-medieval field system, part of the Stradey Estate, in the late 19th century. By the early 20th century an area of woodland was being developed to the southeast of the cottage, which had by then been abandoned. By modern times this woodland had been extended to cover the former cottage site, which is now hidden in a mature wood.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.7km to the northeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** the last available census returns

ID number: 9 BERLLAN-DYWYLL
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 23919

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN47700284 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Nearly Destroy

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: Berllan Dywyll is named as Cwmmawr on the 1880 1:2500 scale OS map and had changed its name by the time of the 1907 edition of the map. The house was abandoned by the 1970s and its site is now hidden in woodland.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 310m to the south of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location, despite its proximity. Mature trees would block views from this site.

ID number: 10 CENCOED MAWR
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 23920

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN480803260

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Near destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Cencoed Mawr was situated on the upper valley slope to the eastern side of the Afon Cwmmawr valley. The house fell into ruin during the second half of the 20th century and by the early 21st century only its foundations appear to be visible. It should not be confused with the nearby Cencoed Uchaf, immediately to the north.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 360m to the east-northeast

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine: Low

Comment on Impact: Little remains to show the site of this post-medieval farmhouse. The turbine would be visible to the west-southwest but have only a Low visual impact on the site.

ID number: 11 PARC-TY-COCH
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 23921

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN4612803185 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medievall

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

This post-medieval cottage is shown on the 1880 1:2500 OS map, standing alongside a minor country road within its own garden plot. The house had disappeared by the time of the 1906 edition of the 1:2500 scale map, but a cottage a short distance to the north-northeast bore the same name at that time. This second Parc Tycoch itself disappeared by the late 20th century, replaced by a more modern house and a garage.

Significance:

Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:**

1.55km to the west of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

This building no longer survives. No assessment of impact can be made.

ID number: 12 **BLAEN-Y-CWM
COTTAGE**

HER PRN: 23922 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN46230354

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

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

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Blaenycwm stands within a post-medieval field system, enclosed from open moorland during the 19th century and characterised by a regular, rectilinear field pattern. The cottage stands in its own garden, surrounded by mature hedgerows and trees.

Significance: Locally Important

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

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. Mature trees and hedgerows block views from this site.

ID number: 13 BRYN-HYFRYD
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 23923

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN46230360 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Brynhyfryd stands within a post-medieval field system, enclosed from open moorland during the 19th century and characterised by a regular, rectilinear field pattern. The cottage stands at the side of a minor country road.

Significance: Locally Important

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

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. Mature hedgerow trees block views from this location.

ID number: 14 BRYN-MELIN
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 23924 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN46220368 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Intact
Site Status:

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

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Brynmelin stands within a post-medieval field system, enclosed from open moorland during the 19th century and characterised by a regular, rectilinear field pattern. It was originally built at the side of a 19th century road in open countryside, but it now stands at the edge of the modern village of Penymynydd, which has developed to the northeast.

Significance: Locally Important

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from the southern side of this dwelling but would not impact on views of the building or its setting. It would cause minimal visual impact.

ID number: 15 EITHIN-MAN
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 23926 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN46300394 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed
Site Status:

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

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Eithinman stands within a post-medieval field system, enclosed from open moorland during the 19th century and characterised by a regular, rectilinear field pattern. It was originally built at the side of a 19th century Llanelli to Kidwelly turnpike road in open countryside, but it now stands at the northern edge of the modern village of Penymynydd, which has developed to the south.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.65km 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 has been demolished and its site landscaped as the garden of a modern dwelling.

ID number: 16 MILEPOST ON HEOL TRIMSARAN
MILEPOST

HER PRN: 61590 **NMR NPRN:** 310359
NGR: SN4679103400 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 81327 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER; Cadw Listed Building Description

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

Evidential Value: Milepost remains in place

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Distance marker on a public road

Setting: This milepost was erected at the roadside on the Llanelli to Kidwelly turnpike road in the late 19th century. It marks the distances "To Llanelli 3 miles" and "Kidwelly 5 miles; To Carmarthen 14". It remains in situ.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 960m to the west-northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Intervisibility

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The turbine would be visible from this location but it would impact on views of the milepost or on the setting of the milepost.

ID number: 17 CWM DULAIS
COTTAGE?

HER PRN: 98709 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN49350420 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: An empty, sub-rectilinear yard or enclosure area is shown on the 1880 1:2500 OS map and it has been speculated to be a possible settlement site. The 1813 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings do not show any buildings or settlement in this area and there is no evidence to support this as a settlement site. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 1.95km to the northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. Mature trees block views from this site.

ID number: 18 CENCOED-BACH
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 98711

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN4864203196 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

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

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Historically, this post-medieval farmstead stood on the top of the valley slope to the west of the Afon Dulais, accessed by a lane from a country road to the west of the farmyard. The original farmhouse was replaced by a new dwelling to the southwest in the late 19th century, which is still survives as a dwelling. The original farm buildings have long fallen into ruin however and are now hidden in woodland.

Significance: Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 890m to the east of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. Mature trees block views from this site.

ID number: 19 CASTELL CADARN
WELL

HER PRN: 98712 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN49100443
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This well is shown on the 1906 1:2500 OS map, probably associated with Castell Cadarn, a dwelling nearby to the west. The 1880 1:2500 OS map appears to show the feature as a spring, at which time it lay in an enclosed field. By 1906 the area had become planted with trees, presumably by the Stradey Estate. The site remains in a wooded area today.

Significance: Minor Importance

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. Woodland trees block views from this site.

ID number: 20 CRAIG
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 98713

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN48430203 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

This small farmstead is shown on the 1833 1 inch to 1 mile scale OS map. By the time of the 1880 1:2500 scale OS map it had been abandoned, but two buildings appear to be shown adjacent to a rectangular enclosure. The buildings are not shown on later OS maps. The site is now hidden in mature woodland.

Significance:

Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:**

1.3km to the southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. Mature trees would block views from this site.

ID number: 21 CWMMAWR
FULLING MILL

HER PRN: 100173

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN47750289 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A Tucking Mill is shown here on the 1880 1:2500 OS map, just to the north of the confluence of the Afon Cwmmawr and the Afon Dulais. The buildings appear to have been disused on the 1880 map and do not appear on later OS maps. The mill was situated close to the Dulais, at the bottom of its steep-sided, wooded valley. The site is now hidden in thick woodland.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 265m to the south of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location, despite its close proximity. Mature trees within the Dulais valley would block views from this site.

ID number: 22 CWMMAWR
BUILDING

HER PRN: 100174 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN47830281 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Ruin
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: A square building is shown here on the 1880 1:2500 OS map, on the northern bank of the Afon Cwmmawr. It is not named and its purpose is not known, although it may have been a small cottage, possibly associated with a tucking mill a short distance upstream to the northwest. The building was in use at the time of the 1880 OS map but may have been abandoned early in the 20th century, although it appears on later OS maps. The building was situated close to the Afon Cwmmawr, at the bottom of its steep-sided, wooded valley. The site is now hidden in thick woodland.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 360m to the south-southeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. Mature trees would block views from this site.

ID number: 23 RHOS FARM
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN4759903257 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:

Rhos appears on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (Llanon sheet), surveyed in 1813. This map shows the buildings on Rhos farm in approximately the same position it is found today, with the farm buildings arranged around a central courtyard. When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1833, based on the 1813 survey, the same picture is presented with regard to the arrangement of the farm buildings. The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the tithe map for Pembrey parish, dating to 1843. This shows that the field system on the farm was already in existence. This field system has changed considerably since the 1843, with many of the small fields to the north and southeast of the farm buildings having been amalgamated into larger field parcels. This map does not show the arrangement of farm buildings around a courtyard and seems to show that the buildings to the north and south of the courtyard had disappeared, leaving a single building to the east and another building, probably the farmhouse, to the west of the farmyard. A third building, which is not shown on any other map, appears to the south of the house.

The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the tithe map, was prepared in 1839. It lists the names of fields on the farm and records that Rhos Farm was a 103 acre holding occupied by one Isaac Griffiths and owned by one Martin West.

Some of the fields had interesting names. Field 2334, Cae Maen (Field of the Stone) could refer to the presence of a natural stone or, indeed, a Bronze Age standing stone on the land here in the past, but no information or tradition relating to such as stone has been recorded. Two fields to the north, 2323 and 2324, are named Havod Vawr and Havod Ganol. The term "hafod" (summer place) relates to the medieval practice enshrined in Welsh law, of taking stock animals to the hill pastures to the "hafod" between May and October. This name may be an echo of the use of the land here in medieval times, before it was enclosed and cultivated. The farm name, Rhos, itself implies that the land here was moorland at one time, and even in the early 19th century, areas of unenclosed moorland or common land remained in the area. The 1813 OS surveyors drawings show the large common of Mynydd Pembrey to the west of Rhos. To the north was the larger common of Mynydd Croesllaw, where Five Roads village later developed. A small fragment of common known as Mynydd Bach lay just to the southeast of the farm boundary. The probability is that the land of Rhos once formed part of a large area of common land or open moorland which united all of these fragments.

The 1880 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was similar to that shown on the 1843 tithe map, although some amalgamation of fields had occurred to the south of the farmyard complex. The farmyard complex included linear buildings to the north and east of the yard, with the farmhouse to the west. There was no building at the southern edge of the yard. The 1907 edition of the 1:2500 map shows a similar layout of the field system, but the farmyard is markedly different, with buildings now surrounding the farmyard on all four sides, as at present.

Historic mapping seems to indicate that the house at Rhos Farm had remained in the same position, to the west of the farmyard throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. By the early 21st century the farmyard building complex has been expanded considerably with the addition of

	large agricultural sheds to the north and east of the historic farm buildings.
Rarity:	Common
Reference:	Trysor
Group Value:	None
Evidential Value:	Working farmstead
Historical Value:	None
Aesthetic Value:	None
Communal Value:	None
Setting:	Rhos Farm is situated on a southeast facing slope, overlooking the Cwmmawr valley with views towards Llanelli and the Loughor estuary in that direction. The farmhouse and farm buildings stand within a post medieval field system which was in place by the early 19th century.
Significance:	Locally Important
Distance from closest turbine:	Within
Any Direct Impact?:	Yes The turbine, its access track and cable trench would be situated within the farmstead boundary
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes The turbine would be visible from most of the farmstead
Level of Impact from Turbine:	Low
Comment on Impact:	The installation of the turbine and its access track and cable trench would cause no damage to farm buildings or historic field boundaries. Existing trackways and access gates would be used for construction and maintenance. A Low, indirect, visual impact would be caused by the presence of the turbine on the farmstead, in terms of its intervisibility with elements of the holding and its impact on views of the holding from adjacent land.

ID number: 24 RHOS FARM
FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN4762003080 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:	The first detailed map of the field system on Rhos Farm is the tithe map for Pembrey parish, dating to 1843. This shows that the farm was 103 acres in extent and its field system was well-developed, with mostly small to medium sized fields of regular form. The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the tithe map, was prepared in 1839 and lists the names of fields on the farm. Some of the fields had interesting names. Field 2334, Cae Maen (Field of the Stone) could refer to the presence of a natural stone or, indeed, a Bronze Age standing stone on the land here in the past, but no information or tradition relating to to such as stone has been recorded. Two fields to the north, 2323 and 2324, are named Havod Vawr and Havod Ganol. The term "hafod" (summer place) relates to the medieval practice eshrined in Welsh law, of taking stock animals to the hill pastures to the "hafod" between May and October. This name may be an echo of the use of the land here in medieval times, before it was enclosed and cultivated. The farm name, Rhos, itself implies that the land here was moorland at one time, and even in the early 19th century, areas of unenclosed moorland or common land remained in the area. The 1813 OS surveyors drawings show the large common of Mynydd Pembrey to the west of Rhos. To the north was the larger common of Mynydd Croesllaw, where Five Roads village later developed. A small fragment of common known as Mynydd Bach lay just to the southeast of the farm boundary. The probability is that the land of Rhos once formed part of a large area of common land or open moorland which united all of these fragments. The regular form of the fields shown on the tithe map suggest that they were enclosed in post-medieval times, between the 16th and 19th centuries. The 1880 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system was similar to that shown on the 1843 tithe map, although some amalgamation of fields had occurred to the south of the farmyard complex. The 1907 edition of the 1:2500 map shows a similar layout of the field system.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	Trysor		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Field system on working farmstead		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Rhos Farm is situated on a southeast facing slope, overlooking the Cwmmawr valley with views towards Llanelli and the Loughor estuary in that direction. This post medieval field system which was in place by the early 19th century.		
Significance:	Locally Important		

<i>Distance from closest turbine:</i>	Within
<i>Any Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes The turbine, its access track and cable trench would be situated within the field system
<i>Any Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisibility
<i>Level of Impact from Turbine:</i>	Very Low
<i>Comment on Impact:</i>	The installation of the turbine and its access track and cable trench would cause no damage to historic field boundaries. Existing trackways and access gates would be used for construction and maintenance. A Low, indirect, visual impact would be caused by the presence of the turbine within the field system, in terms of its intervisibility with elements of the holding and its impact on views of the holding from adjacent land.

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

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the Turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CM219	Raby's Furnace	Iron forge	SN503015					Excluded	Excluded
CM261	Kymer's Canal and Pwll y Llygoed Tramroad Bridge	Canal	SN444067					Excluded	Excluded
CM267	Colliery Ventilation Furnace at Pembrey	Industrial monument	SN431014					Excluded	Excluded
CM268	Iron Tub Boats at Burry Port Harbour	Boat	SN445001					Excluded	Excluded
CM271	Stanley's Tramroad Embankment, Pembrey	Tramroad	SN433009					Excluded	Excluded
CM274	Section of former Carmarthenshire Railway, Felinfoel	Railway	SN517031					Excluded	Excluded
CM281	Horeb Brickworks	Kiln	SN501052					Excluded	Excluded
CM296	Pembrey Old Harbour	Pier	SN436000					Excluded	Excluded
CM323	Old Castle Motte	Motte	SN500003	3.6km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from adjacent paths	This earthwork mound is shown on the 1880 1:2500 scale OS map as a Camp and is thought to be a medieval motte. It has been suggested that is the site of Castell Carnwyllion which was destroyed by Rhys Ieuanc in 1215. By the early 20th century the castle motte and surrounding earthworks shown on the 1880 OS map had been flooded by a new reservoir created for the Old Castle Iron Works. Only the earthwork mound of the motte stood above the surface of the water. During the later 19th century and for much of the 20th century the setting of the monument was dominated by the proximity of industrial complexes nearby and the main South Wales railway line, as well as a number of branch lines which passed close by to the west to serve a number of local industries. Today the reservoir is maintained as part of a public park. The setting of the motte is highly compromised as a result of the flooding of the land around it, the landscaping of adjacent	It is possible that the proposed turbine would be visible on the horizon to the northwest, although trees planted at the edge of the parkland may screen this view for much of the year when they are in leaf. The relatively small scale of the turbine and its distance from the motte suggest that it would cause a minimal visual impact with no impact on the setting of the motte, which is already compromised by flooding, landscaping and development of the adjacent land.	Very Low	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the Turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
						land to create a public park and the construction of housing, leisure facilities and businesses around the park. The motte survives and an overgrown island within the reservoir, with little to indicate its date and purpose.			
CM384	Y Gaer Defended Enclosure	Enclosure - Defensive	SN452014					Excluded	Excluded
CM387	Capel Isaf Cemetery	Cemetery	SN520005					Excluded	Excluded

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

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
11869	Church of The Holy Trinity	251934	202250	II					Excluded	Excluded
11870	The Raby Furnace	250391	201507	II*					Excluded	Excluded
11884	Stradey Castle	249109	201537	II*	2.1km to the southeast of the turbine	None	Stradey Castle was built in the mid-19th century and stands within its own parkland, which lies to the south. The house faces southwards, overlooking the parkland in the direction of Carmarthen Bay. To the west, north and east of the house are mature woodlands.	The mature woodland surrounding the house would block any views of the proposed turbine. The turbine would not affect views of the house or impact on its setting.	None	None
11886	CHURCH OF ST.ALBAN,ALBAN ROAD	251498	200461	II	4.65km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This church was built in 1915 by Bruce Vaughan of Cardiff at the junction of Alban Road and Stebonheath Terrace, Llanelli. The church was closed in the early 21st century.	Adjacent houses and trees to the northwest appear to block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this former church or its setting.	None	None
11887	CALFARIA BAPTIST CHAPEL,INCLUDING RAILINGS, ANN STREET	251027	200085	II	4.5km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This large chapel was built in 1888 by George Morgan & Son of Carmarthen at the junction of Bigyn Street and Ann Street. It is now disused and derelict.	The proposed turbine may just be visible on the skyline to the northwest, from the front of the chapel, which is elevated above the street, although buildings and a tree in that direction may also shelter the view. The distance and relatively small scale of the turbine mean that it would cause a minimal visual impact. The turbine would have no impact on views of the chapel or its setting.	Very Low	None
11888	PARISH CHURCH OF ST.ELLYW,BRIDGE STREET	250699	200539	II*	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	St Ellyw's church stands in its churchyard, which forms a green space within an urban area of terraced streets at the heart of Llanelli town.	Mature trees within the churchyard and buildings to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of the church or its setting.	None	None
11889	LYCHGATE TO CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST. ELLYW,BRIDGE STREET	250645	200520	II	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Entrance to churchyard.	This lychgate stands at the entrance into St Ellyw's churchyard.	Mature trees within the churchyard and trees and buildings to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of the lychgate or its setting.	None	None
11890	CHURCHYARD CROSS IN CHURCHYARD OF ST.ELLYW, BRIDGE STREET	250664	200528	II	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road, within churchyard.	This 19th century churchyard cross stands within St Ellyw's churchyard.	Mature trees within the churchyard and trees and buildings to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of the cross or its setting.	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
						rd.				
11891	THE WAR MEMORIAL IN CHURCHYARD OF ST.ELLYW, BRIDGE STREET	250653	200516	II	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road, within churchyard	This 20th century war memorial stands within St Ellyw's churchyard.	Mature trees within the churchyard and trees and buildings to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this memorial or its setting.	None	None
11892	NO.2 (LLANELLY HOUSE) VAUGHAN STREET	250673	200503	I	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Open to the public.	Part of the Llanelli House complex. The main house was built in 1741 and has recently been restored.	Mature trees within the churchyard and the Mansel Arms public house to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of Llanelli House or its setting.	None	None
11893	NO.4 (LLANELLY HOUSE) VAUGHAN STREET, BRIDGE STREET	250680	200503	I	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Open to the public.	Part of the Llanelli House complex. The main house was built in 1741 and has recently been restored.	Mature trees within the churchyard and the Mansel Arms public house to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of Llanelli House or its setting.	None	None
11894	NO.20 VAUGHAN STREET, BRIDGE STREET	250669	200489	I	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Open to the public.	Part of the Llanelli House complex. The main house was built in 1741 and has recently been restored.	Mature trees within the churchyard and the Mansel Arms public house to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of Llanelli House or its setting.	None	None
11895	NO.22 VAUGHAN STREET, BRIDGE STREET	250668	200496	I	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Open to the public.	Part of the Llanelli House complex. The main house was built in 1741 and has recently been restored.	Mature trees within the churchyard and the Mansel Arms public house to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of Llanelli House or its setting.	None	None
11896	NO.24 VAUGHAN STREET, BRIDGE STREET	250667	200502	I	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Open to the public.	Part of the Llanelli House complex. The main house was built in 1741 and has recently been restored.	Mature trees within the churchyard and the Mansel Arms public house to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of Llanelli House or its setting.	None	None
11897	NO.6 BRIDGE STREET	250695	200505	II	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Open to the public.	Part of the Llanelli House complex. The main house was built in 1741 and has recently been restored.	Mature trees within the churchyard and the Mansel Arms public house to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of Llanelli House or its	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
								setting.		
11898	NO.8 BRIDGE STREET	250688	200504	II	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Open to the public.	Part of the Llanelli House complex. The main house was built in 1741 and has recently been restored.	Mature trees within the churchyard and the Mansel Arms public house to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of Llanelli House or its setting.	None	None
11899	THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHURCH STREET	250635	200480	II	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road, open to the public.	Built in 1857 as The Athenaeum this building was converted to a library in 1926. A modern extension was added to the western side in 1972.	Trees and buildings to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of the library or its setting.	None	None
11900	TABERNACLE CHAPEL, INCLUDING FORECOURT RAILINGS	250510	200394	II*	3.9km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	This is one of Llanelli's finest chapel and it was built at the corner of Town Hall square in 1873, overlooking Town Hall Gardens to the south-southwest.	Adjacent houses and trees will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this chapel or its setting.	None	None
11901	NO.24 COWELL STREET	250625	200301	II	4km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This is one of a pair of adjacent buildings built as banking premises for Wilson & Moxham of Swansea in 1890 on the corner of Stepney Street and Cowell Street, Llanelli.	A modern commercial building on the opposite side of the road to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11902	NO.26 COWELL STREET	250625	200308	II	4km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This is one of a pair of adjacent buildings built as a banking premises for Wilson & Moxham of Swansea in 1890 on the corner of Stepney Street and Cowell Street, Llanelli.	A modern commercial building on the opposite side of the road to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11903	NO.2 FELINFOEL ROAD, INCLUDING RAILINGS AND FRONT TERRACE	250725	200735	II	3.85km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	A mid-19th century house, which was subdivided and then extended some years later. It has now been combined into a single building and serves as a nursing home.	Houses on the opposite side of the road will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11904	NO.2A FELINFOEL ROAD, INCLUDING RAILINGS AND FRONT TERRACE	250724	200741	II	3.85km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	A mid-19th century house, which was subdivided and then extended some years later. It has now been combined into a single building and serves as a nursing home.	Houses on the opposite side of the road will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11905	NO.4 (CARREFAIR) FELINFOEL ROAD, INCLUDING RAILINGS AND FRONT	250724	200748	II	3.85km to the southeast of the	Visible from the public road	A mid-19th century house, which was subdivided and then extended some years later. It has now been combined into a	Houses on the opposite side of the road will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
	TERRACE				turbine		single building and serves as a nursing home.	house or its setting.		
11906	CAPEL NEWYDD,INCLUDING FORECOURT WALLS AND RAILINGS,FELINFOEL ROAD	250804	200889	II	3.8km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	This large chapel was built on the southern side of Felinfoel Road, Llanelli in 1840, but its present façade dates to 1910.	Houses on the opposite side of the road and on rising ground to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this chapel or its setting.	None	None
11907	PARC HOWARD MANSION (MUSEUM & ART GALLERY) FELINFOEL ROAD	250789	201168	II					Excluded	Excluded
11908	BANDSTAND IN GROUNDS OF PARC HOWARD, FELINFOEL ROAD	250737	201101	II					Excluded	Excluded
11909	TWO SETS OF GATES,GATEPIERS & RAILINGS TO PARC HOWARD,FELINFOEL ROAD	250913	201142	II					Excluded	Excluded
11910	SILLOAH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL,INCLUDING FORECOURT GATES & RAILINGS,GLANMOR ROAD	250457	199327	II	4.65km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	This chapel was built in the mid-19th century at the corner of Glanmor Road and Copperworks Road, Llanelli.	Adjacent houses will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this chapel or its setting.	None	None
11911	GLENALLA CHAPEL,INCLUDING FORECOURT GATES AND RAILINGS,GLENALLA ROAD	251433	200555	II	4.5km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	This chapel was built in 1909 at the junction of Alban Road and Glenalla Road. It faces the north-northwest.	Adjacent houses to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this chapel or its setting.	None	None
11912	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,GORING ROAD	250537	200708	II	3.7km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	This church stands in its own grounds to the northern side of Goring Road, Llanelli. Mature trees grow on all sides of the church.	Mature trees and neighbouring houses will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on key views of the church, especially from Goring Road, or its setting.	None	None
11913	WAR MEMORIAL IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCHYARD, GORING ROAD	250563	200699	II	3.7km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road, within grounds of church	This war memorial stands in the grounds of All Saints' church, to the southeast of the building.	The large church building will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this monument or its setting.	None	None
11914	CHURCHYARD WALL & GATES TO ALL SAINTS CHURCH,GORING ROAD	250553	200674	II	3.7km to the southeast of the	Visible from the public road	This late 19th century wall and gateway defines All Saints churchyard along Goring Road.	Mature trees and the large church building to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
					turbine			on views of this wall or its setting.		
11915	NO.13 GORING ROAD,INCLUDING FORECOURT GATE AND RAILINGS	250639	200722	II	3.8km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	The southwestern house in a row of 19th century terraced houses in Goring Road, Llanelli. It was added to the row in 1850-60, the rest of the row dates to the 1830s.	Adjacent houses and trees will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11916	NO.15 GORING ROAD	250646	200725	II	3.8km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One in a row of 19th century terraced houses in Goring Road, Llanelli, built in the 1830s.	Adjacent houses and trees will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11917	NO.17A GORING ROAD	250654	200729	II	3.8km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One in a row of 19th century terraced houses in Goring Road, Llanelli, built in the 1830s.	Adjacent houses and trees will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11918	NO.17 GORING ROAD	250660	200732	II	3.8km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One in a row of 19th century terraced houses in Goring Road, Llanelli, built in the 1830s.	Adjacent houses and trees will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11919	NO.19 GORING ROAD	250670	200737	II	3.8km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One in a row of 19th century terraced houses in Goring Road, Llanelli, built in the 1830s.	Adjacent houses and trees will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11920	THE MANSELL ARMS,HALL STREET	250622	200530	II	3.9km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Public house.	This public house was built in the late 19th century in an open space at the western end of St Ellyw's churchyard, facing onto Hall Street.	Buildings and trees to the northwest of the Mansel Arms will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this public house or its setting.	None	None
11921	HALL STREET METHODIST CHURCH,HALL STREET	250531	200615	II	3.8km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road, Place of worship.	A large Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in the mid-19th century at the junction of Hall Street and Goring Road, Llanelli.	A large house on the opposite side of Goring Road will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this chapel or its setting.	None	None
11922	PARK CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,INKERMAN STREET	250661	200118	II	4.2km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road.	This octagonal schoolroom was added to the rear of Park Chapel in 1889, designed by Lander and Bedells of London who had built the chapel in 1865. The schoolroom is in Inkerman Street.	Adjacent houses and buildings to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11923	LAKEFIELD COMMUNITY CENTRE (FORMER SILOH CALVINISTIC METHODIST	250498	199871	II	4.3km to the southeast	Visible from the public	This chapel was built in 1888 by J.W. Jones of Llandeilo, on the southern side of Siloh Street. It	Adjacent houses will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
	CHAPEL) INCLUDING FORECOURT GATES & R				of the turbine	road. Community centre.	was converted into a community hall in 1980 and the chapel interior was taken out.	of this former chapel or its setting.		
11924	CAPEL ALS,INCLUDING RAILINGS,PIERS & GATES TO CHAPEL ENCLOSURE,MARBLE HALL ROAD	251126	200347	II	4.4km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	This chapel was built in 1853 by the Rev. Thomas Thomas of Landore at the junction of Marble Hall Road and Wern Road, Llanelli.	The chapel stands in a elevated position facing the north, and the turbine may just be visible on the skyline to the northwest. The distance and relatively small scale of the turbine mean that it would cause a minimal visual impact. The turbine would have no impact on views of the chapel or its setting.	Very Low	None
11925	BETHEL BAPTIST CHAPEL & SCHOOLROOM,INCLUDING GATES & RAILINGS TO ENTRANCE,MARINE STREET	250394	199374	II	4.6km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	This chapel was built in 1840 and by the late 19th century was hemmed in with terraced streets on all sides and tramways running to the south and east, close to the building. The whole area was demolished and cleared by the late 20th century and new housing built and public open space created to the south of the chapel, opening up views of the building and its schoolroom.	Adjacent houses will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this chapel or its setting.	None	None
11926	NO.20 MARKET STREET	250836	200406	II	4.15km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This is one of 6 listed commercial premises, built as a single L-shaped block on the corner of Park Street and Market Street, Llanelli c.1920.	An adjacent office block to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11927	NO.22 MARKET STREET	250833	200412	II	4.15km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This is one of 6 listed commercial premises, built as a single L-shaped block on the corner of Park Street and Market Street, Llanelli c.1920.	An adjacent office block to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11928	NO.24 MARKET STREET	250830	200417	II	4.15km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This is one of 6 listed commercial premises, built as a single L-shaped block on the corner of Park Street and Market Street, Llanelli c.1920.	An adjacent office block to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11929	NO.26 MARKET STREET AND NO.2 PARK STREET(EXCHANGE BUILDINGS)	250829	200425	II	4.15km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This is one of 6 listed commercial premises, built as a single L-shaped block on the corner of Park Street and Market Street, Llanelli c.1920.	An adjacent office block to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11930	NO.4 PARK STREET (EXCHANGE BUILDINGS)	250837	200429	II	4.15km to the southeast of the	Visible from the public road	This is one of 6 listed commercial premises, built as a single L-shaped block on the corner of Park Street and Market Street,	An adjacent office block to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
					turbine		Llanelli c.1920.	of this building or its setting.		
11931	NO.6 PARK STREET	250842	200432	II	4.15km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This is one of 6 listed commercial premises, built as a single L-shaped block on the corner of Park Street and Market Street, Llanelli c.1920.	An adjacent office block to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11932	CAERSALEM BAPTIST CHAPEL,INCLUDING SCHOOLROOM & FORECOURT RAILINGS,MARSH STREET -	250805	199518	II	4.75km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	This chapel was built in 1893 on the corner of Marsh Street and Emma Street. It faces the northeast and has a schoolroom attached to its rear, southwest end.	Adjacent houses will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this chapel or its setting.	None	None
11933	GREENFIELD BAPTIST CHAPEL,INCLUDING GATES & RAILINGS TO ENCLOSURE,MURRAY STREET	250573	200087	II	4.2km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	This chapel was built 1858 by Henry Rogers of Llanelli at the corner of Murray Street and Station Road in	Buildings to the northwest of the chapel will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this chapel, which is viewed looking southeastwards, or its setting.	None	None
11934	PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,INCLUDING ENCLOSURE RAILINGS,MURRAY STREET	250660	200146	II	4.2km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	This chapel was built 1865 by Lander and Bedells of London at the corner of Murray Street and Inkerman Street, along with an octagonal schoolroom added to the rear in 1889.	Adjacent houses and buildings to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this chapel or its setting.	None	None
11935	NO.56 (CRAIG HOUSE) NEW ROAD	250306	200783	II	3.45km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	The northwestern house of a pair of mid-19th century semi-detached houses in New Road, Llanelli.	Adjacent houses and trees on the opposite side of the street will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11936	NO.58 (RAVENS COURT) NEW ROAD	250288	200804	II	3.45km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	The southeastern house in a semi-detached early 19th century Regency style villa in New Road, Llanelli.	Adjacent houses and trees on the opposite side of the street will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11937	NO.60 (WELLFIELD) NEW ROAD	250279	200817	II	3.45km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	The northwestern house in a semi-detached early 19th century Regency style villa in New Road, Llanelli.	Houses and trees on the opposite side of the street will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11938	NO.76 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING WALLED FORECOURT	250246	200920	II	3.35km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One in a row of terraced houses in New Road, Llanelli.	Houses opposite will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11939	NO.78 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING	250245	200926	II	3.35km to the	Visible from the	One in a row of terraced houses in New Road, Llanelli.	Houses opposite will block the view towards the proposed turbine.	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
	WALLED FORECOURT				southeast of the turbine	public road		There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.		
11940	NO.80 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING WALLED FORECOURT	250245	200932	II	3.35km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One in a row of terraced houses in New Road, Llanelli.	Houses opposite will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11941	NO.82 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING WALLED FORECOURT	250244	200938	II	3.35km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One in a row of terraced houses in New Road, Llanelli.	Houses opposite will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11942	NO.41 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING GATES AND RAILINGS TO FORECOURT	250305	200736	II	3.5km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One of four listed, terraced houses dating to the late 19th century in New Road, Llanelli.	Adjacent houses will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11943	NO.43 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING GATES AND RAILINGS TO FORECOURT	250301	200740	II	3.5km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One of four listed, terraced houses dating to the late 19th century in New Road, Llanelli.	Adjacent houses will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11944	NO.45 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING GATES AND RAILINGS TO FORECOURT	250297	200745	II	3.5km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One of four listed, terraced houses dating to the late 19th century in New Road, Llanelli.	Adjacent houses will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11945	NO.47 NEW ROAD,INCLUDING GATES AND RAILINGS TO FORECOURT	250293	200750	II	3.5km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One of four listed, terraced houses dating to the late 19th century in New Road, Llanelli.	Adjacent houses will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11946	ENGINE HOUSE & ACCUMULATOR TOWER,NORTH DOCK	249988	199736	II	4.1km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Now converted for commercial use.	This accumulator tower and engine house provided hydraulic power to work the dock gates at North Dock. The buildings were in a derelict state for many years, but in the early 21st century have been converted into commercial units and given a new lease of life.	The proposed turbine may be visible on the skyline to the northwest, but the distance and the relatively small scale of the turbine mean it would only cause a minimal visual impact. It would not impact on the setting of the building, which has been changed dramatically by the loss of the industrial structures which formerly surrounded it and its modern conversion into a commercial premise, with its adjacent ground being landscaped as a public open space.	Very Low	None
11947	BRIDGE OVER RIVER	250113	200157	II	3.85km to	Visible	A road bridge which carries Old	Adjacent houses will block the view	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
	LLIEDI, OLD CASTLE ROAD				the southeast of the turbine	from the public road	Castle Road across the river Lleidi, Llanelli.	towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this bridge or its setting.		
11948	THE VICARAGE	250557	200791	II	3.7km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This house was built as a vicarage in 1870 to 1871 for St. Ellyw's parish church. It stands in its own grounds in Cysgod y Llan, with mature trees along the western side of the gardens.	Mature trees and a neighbouring house to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11949	NO.13 (IVY COTTAGE) OLD ROAD, INCLUDING GATES AND RAILINGS	250601	200862	II	3.65km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	A mid-19th century house in Old Street, Llanelli.	The adjacent Cilfig Lodge will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11950	NO.15 (CILFIG LODGE) OLD ROAD	250598	200869	II	3.65km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	An early-19th century lodge in Old Street, Llanelli, built at the entrance of the lane to Cilfig House.	A house just to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this lodge or its setting.	None	None
11951	NO.45 (GREYLANDS) OLD ROAD	250454	201052	II	3.45km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	A large, detached, Arts and Crafts style house in Old Street, Llanelli, dating to 1903. It stands in its own grounds.	Mature trees to the northwest of the house will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11952	NO.2 PROSPECT PLACE	250760	200644	II	3.9km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One in a group of three listed terraced houses in Prospect Place, Llanelli, dating to the mid-19th century.	Houses on the opposite side of the road will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11953	NO.4 PROSPECT PLACE	250769	200647	II	3.9km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One in a group of three listed terraced houses in Prospect Place, Llanelli, dating to the mid-19th century.	Houses on the opposite side of the road will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11954	NO.6 PROSPECT PLACE	250778	200648	II	3.9km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	One in a group of three listed terraced houses in Prospect Place, Llanelli, dating to the mid-19th century.	Houses on the opposite side of the road will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11955	THE POST OFFICE, STATION ROAD	250534	200192	II	4.1km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This 1911 Post Office building stands on the north corner of John Street, Llanelli.	A modern office block to the northwest of the post office will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11956	NO.1 (THE MIDLAND BANK) STATION ROAD	250542	200163	II	4.1km to the southeast	Visible from the public	This 1912 bank was built by William Griffiths of Llanelli at the corner of Station Road and John	A modern office block to the northwest of this building will block the view towards the proposed	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
					of the turbine	road	Street, Llanelli.	turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.		
11957	GOODS SHED & OFFICES AT LLANELLI RAILWAY YARD,STATION ROAD	250979	199363	II	5km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	These railway goods sheds were built alongside Brunel's South Wales Railway in 1852 and are rare survivals of the original railway development.	Houses to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11958	MORIAH BAPTIST CHAPEL,STATION ROAD	250490	200191	II	4km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	This chapel stands at the corner of Old Castel Road and Station Road, Llanelli and was built in 1872, designed by John Power of Llanelli.	A modern office block to the northwest of the chapel will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this chapel or its setting.	None	None
11959	THE ARCADE,STEPNEY STREET	250610	200357	II	4km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This arcade was built in 1895 on the north side of Stepney Street, close to its junction with Cowell Street, Llanelli.	An adjacent office block will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11960	NO.21 (LLOYD'S BANK) STEPNEY STREET	250701	200360	II	4.1km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This bank building was built c.1920 on the south side of Stepney Street , Llanelli.	An adjacent commercial premise will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11961	SIR ARTHUR STEPNEY MEMORIAL IN OLD ROAD CEMETERY,SUNNY HILL	250650	201121	II					Excluded	Excluded
11962	THE TOWN HALL,TOWN HALL SQUARE	250457	200331	II	3.9km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This fine town hall was built between 1894 and 1896 by William Griffiths of Llanelli. It stands within generous , tree-lined grounds, which are a public park and faces on to Church Street to the east, beyond which is another public park.	Mature trees along the western side of the grounds will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of the Town Hall or its setting.	None	None
11963	GATES & RAILINGS TO GARDENS AT THE TOWN HALL,TOWN HALL SQUARE	250485	200321	II	3.9km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	These railings and gates define the eastern side of the public park surrounding the Town Hall in Llanelli.	Mature trees and the large Town Hall building will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of the railings or gates or their setting.	None	None
11964	GREAT WAR MEMORIAL IN GARDENS AT THE TOWN HALL,TOWN HALL SQUARE	250475	200366	II	3.9km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road and within a public park	This Great War memorial was designed by W. Goscombe John and it stands within the Town Hall gardens in Llanelli, to the north of the Town Hall building.	The memorial is viewed looking north, the turbine would lie to the northwest and not be in sight as mature trees around the garden boundary will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on key views of this memorial or its	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
								setting.		
11965	BOER WAR MEMORIAL IN GARDENS AT THE HALL,TOWN HALL SQUARE TOWN	250468	200295	II	3.9km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road and within a public park	This Boer War memorial, designed by F. Doyle Jones, stands within the Town Hall gardens in Llanelli, to the south of the Town Hall building.	The Town Hall building will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this memorial or its setting.	None	None
11966	HIGHFIELD,TY-ISHA ROAD	251176	199546	II	5km to the southeast of the turbine	None	This residence was built c.1865 for J.S. Tregonning Jr,, of the Morfa Works, Llanelli. It faces south and stands in generous and secluded grounds.	Mature trees around the garden boundary will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
11967	ZION BAPTIST CHAPEL,INCLUDING FORECOURT RAILINGS,UPPER PARK STREET	250929	200522	II	4.15km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road. Place of worship.	This chapel was built in 1857-8 by Henry Rogers of Llanelli, at the northern side of Upper Park Street. The chapel façade faces southeast.	Buildings and houses to the northwest of the chapel will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11968	ZION BAPTIST SCHOOL,INCLUDING FORECOURT RAILINGS & GATES,UPPER PARK STREET	250922	200503	II	4.15km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This schoolroom was built in 1911-13 by William Griffiths of Llanelli, at the northern side of Upper Park Street, to the western side of Zion Baptist chapel. The building faces southeast.	Buildings and houses to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this building or its setting.	None	None
11969	NO.16 (BARCLAY'S BANK) VAUGHAN STREET	250681	200468	II	3.95km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This bank building dates to c.1870 and is listed as a good example of Victorian bank architecture.	This chapel was built in 1857-8 by Henry Rogers of Llanelli, at the northern side of Upper Park Street. The chapel façade faces southeast.	None	None
18042	Carmarthenshire Dock west quay	249948	199518	II	4.25km to the south-southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This quay wall was built in 1799 by the industrialist Alexander Raby. Its setting has changed considerably as the dock is no longer used for industrial purposes and a modern hotel complex has been built close by to the west.	An adjacent hotel complex will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this quay or its setting.	None	None
18043	Carmarthenshire Dock east quay	249970	199506	II	4.25km to the south-southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This quay wall was built in 1799 by the industrialist Alexander Raby. Its setting has changed considerably as the dock is no longer used for industrial purposes and a modern hotel complex has been built close by to the west.	An adjacent hotel complex will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this quay or its setting.	None	None
18044	Carmarthenshire Dock tramroad bridge	249982	199571	II	4.25km to the	Visible from the	This is a rare surviving bridge which carried Alexander Raby's	The proposed turbine may just be visible on the skyline to the	Very Low	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
					southeast of the turbine	public road	tramroad across the river Lleidi in the early 19th century. Built in 1803, it was one of the world's first public railways.	northeast, but the relatively small scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations mean it would cause only a minimal visual impact. The setting of the bridge has changed completely in modern times, with the loss of surrounding industrial complexes and the redevelopment of the area for housing and leisure. The turbine would have no impact on its modern setting or key views of the structure.		
18657	Tinhouse, Old Castle Tinplate Works	250494	199006	II*	5km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This building, a tinning shed, is the sole surviving structure of the Old Castle Iron & Tinplate Works and dates to the early 20th century. Its setting has changed greatly as the rest of the industrial complex has been cleared away and the former Copperworks Dock, which stood to the southeastern side, has long been infilled and built over by a later industrial complex.	The proposed turbine may just be visible on the skyline to the northeast, but the relatively small scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations mean it would cause only a minimal visual impact. The setting of the tinhouse has changed completely in modern times and the turbine would have no impact on its modern setting or key views of the building.	Very Low	None
18753	Bridge at Moat Farm	243268	205266	II					Excluded	Excluded
20147	Old house, including attached bakehouse, at Llettyrychen Fawr Farm	245917	201752	II					Excluded	Excluded
20527	Harbour walls, breakwater and locks at Burry Port	244529	200123	II					Excluded	Excluded
20529	Adulam Baptist Chapel with Vestry (Ysgoldy Adulam), Baptistery, Railings and Gates	251702	202213	II					Excluded	Excluded
20531	Milepost at Cynheidre	248955	207436	II					Excluded	Excluded
20532	Felinfoel Brewery	251760	202052	II*					Excluded	Excluded
20533	Office of Felinfoel Brewery	251739	202022	II					Excluded	Excluded
20534	Baptistery at Pont Adulam	251852	202197	II					Excluded	Excluded
20535	Dam above the Raby Furnace	250397	201637	II					Excluded	Excluded
20536	Horeb Baptist Chapel	249835	205645	II					Excluded	Excluded
20537	Hoffmann Kiln of Eclipse Brickworks	250103	205290	II*					Excluded	Excluded
20538	Chimney of Hoffmann Kiln, Eclipse Brickworks	250092	205286	II					Excluded	Excluded
20539	Ty'r Heol Farm	251577	204370	II					Excluded	Excluded
20541	Dan y Banc farmhouse	247783	207495	II					Excluded	Excluded
20542	Dan y Banc Farm Buildings	247751	207533	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
20544	Bethlehem Baptist Chapel	247363	201069	II					Excluded	Excluded
26513	Llandry Church	243350	205000	II					Excluded	Excluded
81325	Milepost on Bryncaerau	244380	205249	II					Excluded	Excluded
81326	Milepost on Heol Llanelli	245592	204316	II					Excluded	Excluded
81328	Pwll y Llygoed Tramroad Bridge	244611	206813	II					Excluded	Excluded
82064	Burry Port Harbour Light	244452	200034	II					Excluded	Excluded
82065	Church of St Mary	245321	201043	II					Excluded	Excluded
82068	Milepost on Colby Road	245347	201284	II					Excluded	Excluded
82070	Milepost on Gwscwm Road	243876	201304	II	4.25km to the west-southwest of the turbine	Visible at side of public road	This milepost stands at the northern side of the A484, the former Llanelli to Kidwelly turnpike road. It remains in situ with a large hedgerow to its northern side.	The substantial hedgerow behind the milepost blocks any views towards the proposed turbine, which would have no impact on views of the milepost or its setting.	None	None
82071	Monument to Amelia Earhart	244624	200914	II					Excluded	Excluded
82073	Penllwyn Cottage	243612	202271	II					Excluded	Excluded
82074	Plas Kenrhos	244502	201697	II	3.55km to the west-southwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This house was built in the early 19th century on a steep slope facing south, overlooking Burry Port and the Carmarthen Bay.	The rising ground, mature trees and other buildings to the northeast would block any view of the proposed turbine. The turbine would not affect views of the house or impact on its setting.	None	None
82075	Stanley's Bridge	243349	200987	II					Excluded	Excluded
87541	Maltings at Former Buckley's Brewery	250847	200601	II					Excluded	Excluded
87584	Westmead	250974	201230	II					Excluded	Excluded
87593	Theatr Elli	250505	200114	II	4.1km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road and a theatre accessible to the public.	This theatre was built in 1938 by Harry Weedon on the west side of Station Road, at the junction with Queen Victoria Road, Llanelli.	Adjacent buildings will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None
87663	Llanelli West Signal Box	250514	199490	II	4.6km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This signal box was built in 1877 on the southern side of the main line. It is set in a cutting below, and to the west, of the bridge that carries Glanmor Road across the railway.	The signal box is set in a cutting which means that adjacent houses to the northwest will block the view towards the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on views of this house or its setting.	None	None

**Appendix E:
Parks and Gardens
within 2km to 5km**

Registered Historic Parks & Gardens number	Site Name	NGR	Distance from Turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
PGW (Dy) 14(CAM)	Parc Howard	SN 5080 0115					Excluded	Excluded
PGW (Dy) 15(CAM)	Stradey Castle	SN 492 015	2km to the southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This parkland probably dates to the late 16th or early 17th centuries. It was associated with the original mansion of Stradey Castle, which was replaced by the present house in 1850. The old house stood near the home farm, some 350m to the southwest of the present house. The parkland was reconfigured for the modern house. The key views from the modern house are to the southwest, south and southeast, downslope through the parkland towards Llanelli and the coastline. Cadw have defined an area of woodland to the west of the parkland as the area of its essential setting.	The top of the proposed turbine may just be visible from the eastern edge of the parkland, near Denham Avenue and Ysgol y Strade school. The housing and school developments here have already compromised the parkland however. Rising ground and woodland to the northwest would appear to block the view of the turbine otherwise. The turbine would not impact on the key views or essential setting of the parkland, as defined by Cadw.	Very Low	None