

Treddiog, Mathry, Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Appraisal



Report by: Trysor

For: John Evans

December 2014



Treddiog, Mathry, Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Appraisal

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Trysor Project No. 2014/404

For: John Evans

December 2014

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

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

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

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment appraisal has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed wind turbine at Treddiog, Mathry, Pembrokeshire.
- 1.2 The appraisal has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SM8876628305, 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 Five Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 2km radius would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbine at distance. No Listed Buildings within the 2km appraisal area would be affected.
- 1.3 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area measuring 5km in radius, focused on SM8876628305, the location of the proposed turbine was assessed.
 - 1.3.1 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings or Registered Parks & Gardens would be affected by this development within a 2km to 5km radius.
- 1.4 A field visit was also undertaken to examine the location of the turbine and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.5 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.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

- 3.1 Richard Adams of Richard Adams Associates Ltd, Old Marton Hall, Ellesmere, Shropshire, SY12 9HZ, on behalf of his client, John Evans of Treddiog, Mathry, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA62 5HU, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Treddiog, Mathry, Pembrokeshire, SA62 5HU.

- 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, 2014a) and Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section approved the specification as fit for purpose.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed that a turbine, with a hub height of 24.8m and 34.5m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SM8876628305 in a single field parcel at Treddiog, Mathry, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA62 5HU.
- 4.2 The turbine will require a foundation hole less than 10 metres by 10 metres in area and cut into the subsoil.
- 4.3 Access will be via existing farm trackways to the field and over a temporary trackway to the turbine site. The trackway will not breach existing field boundaries.
- 4.4 It is proposed that the grid connection will be via underground cable returning to a building on the farmyard, over 200 metres to the north-northeast. The cable trench would not breach existing field boundaries or cut through areas of known archaeological sensitivity.

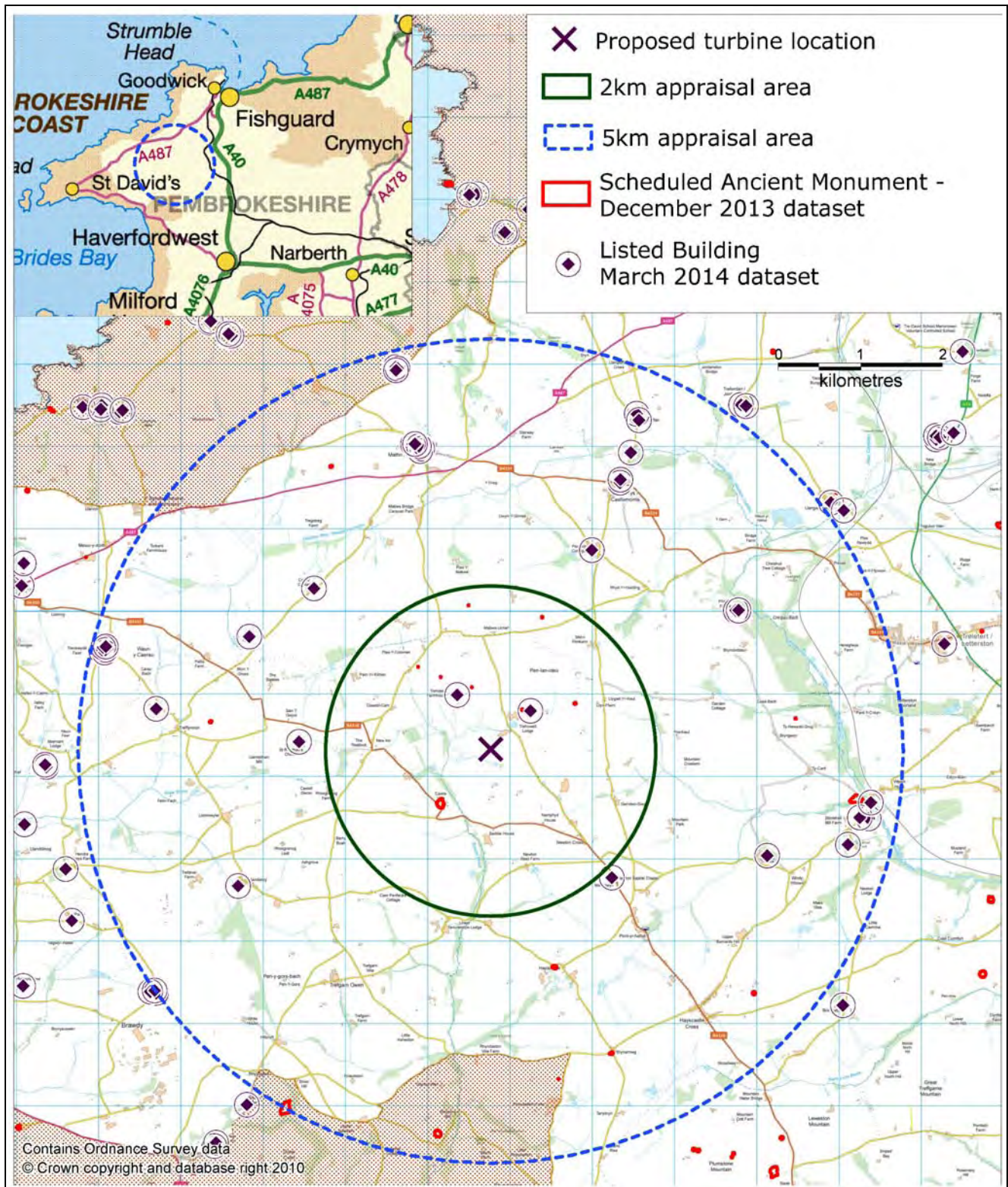


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius and the 2 to 5km radius appraisal areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SM8876628305, 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.
- 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 St Lawrence parish tithe map of 1840 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1838.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on September 13th, 2014. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal were searched for and any other historic assets that on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2005, 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the appraisal as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an appraisal dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final appraisal 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important,

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

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

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

- 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 SM8876628305, was used to assess the impact on designated sites only. This area was revised to exclude sites which would not be intervisible and on which there could be no impact from further assessment.
- 5.13 Data supplied by Cadw was used to assess designated sites within 2 to 5km of the development site.
- 5.14 Separate tables were created for Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments, giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument.
- 5.15 The type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset (see Appendix D)

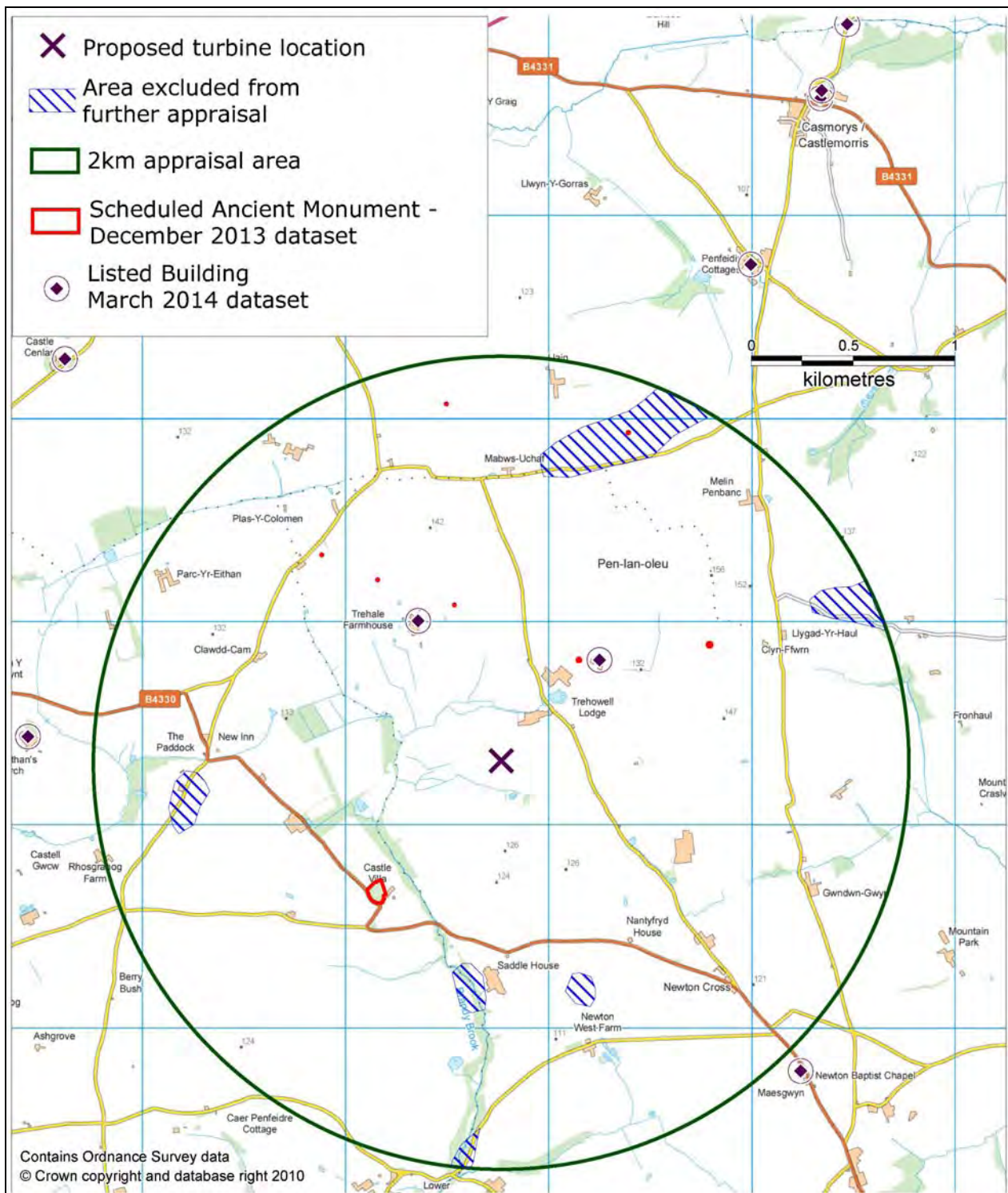


Figure 2: Area excluded from further assessment.

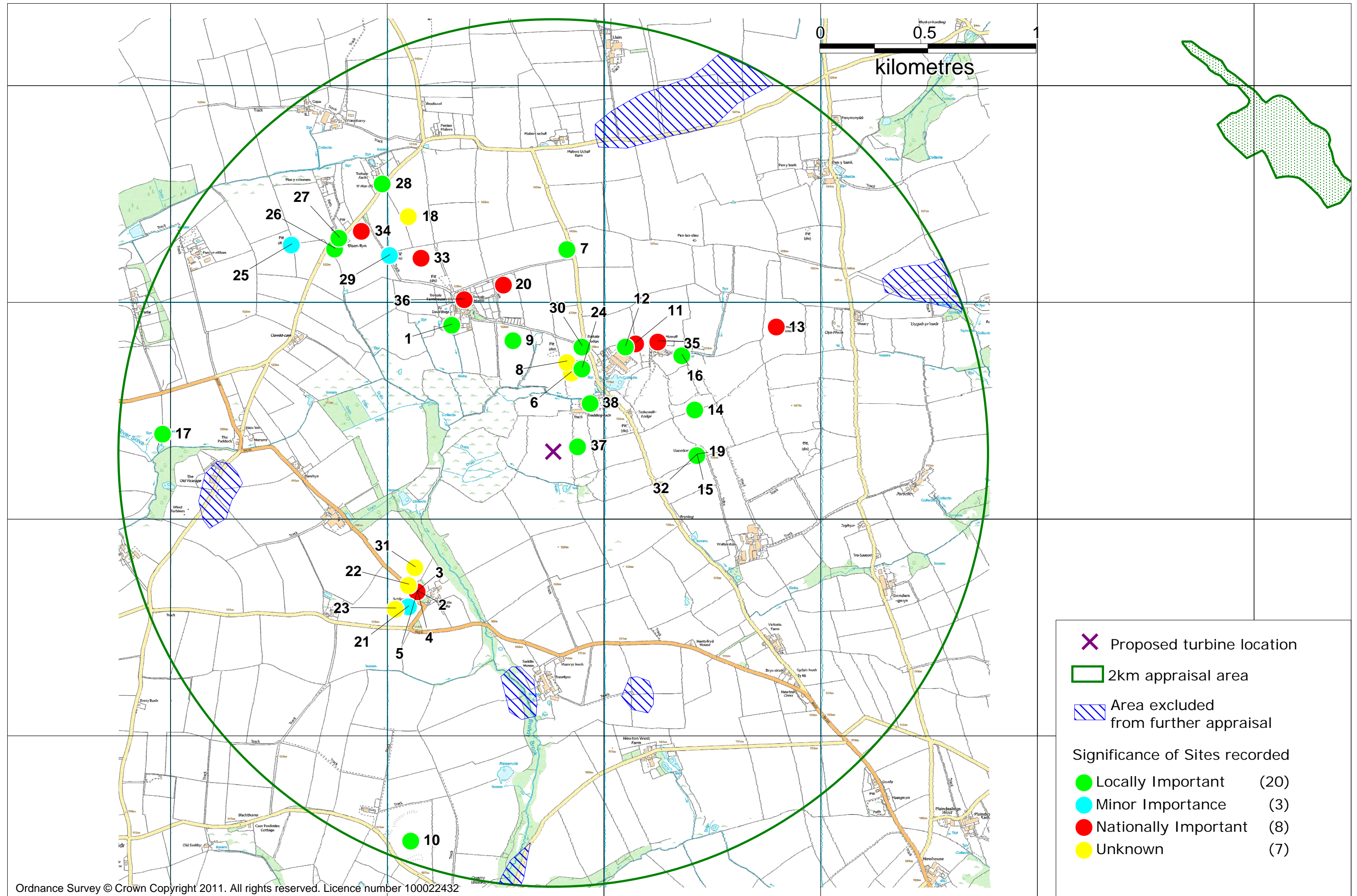


Figure 3: The 2km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

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 within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine sites.

6.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4000BC – 1500BC). There is postulated evidence of Neolithic activity within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine sites. There is a record of a “stone axe factory” at Treddiog (ID number 6), based on an observation of “stone flakes” in a field which were similar to those produced at a genuine Neolithic stone-axe factory in North Wales. The validity of this claim remains unproven.

The site of a possible, ruinous, Neolithic Chambered Tomb is found at Tre Howell (ID number 11). This monument has long been dismantled and its stones are now found in a boundary bank. Another scheduled stone is also found relatively close to the turbine site, at Clyn-ffwrn (ID number 13). This site is scheduled as a Neolithic Chambered Tomb, but its history and form of both makes interpretation of the Clyn-ffwrn stone difficult. It has been described by the RCAHMW as a possible Bronze Age Standing Stone and antiquarian sources vary in their description of the monument, but do not describe it as a Chambered Tomb. During a planning appeal in 2014 relating to proposals to erect two other turbines on the land of Penybanc, Cadw suggested that the site may in fact represent a Bronze Age Standing Stone rather than a Neolithic Chambered Tomb.

There is little evidence of Bronze Age activity within a 2km radius of the development site. Two findspots of artefacts of Bronze Age date are recorded at Trehale (ID numbers 7) and Trehowell (ID number 16); being a bronze axe head and a stone mace head respectively. Another stone mace head found near Trehale (ID number 1), has been recorded as being of “Prehistoric” date. Several possible standing stones had previously been noted in the area. These were at Penlan Ole (ID number 14), Blaenllyn (ID number 34), Treddiog (ID number 8) and three more stones near Trehale (ID numbers 9, 20 & 33). The Penlan Ole stone was broken in the 19th century and cleared away by the early 20th century, whilst the Treddiog stone was pulled from its position and deposited at the edge of the field during the 1960s. The Blaenllyn and Trehale stones remain standing.

Between 2km and 5km radius there are a number of scheduled Bronze Age funerary monuments. Two Round Barrows are known, at Mockwell (PE520) and Tump Barrow (PE022). These mounds were built in the early Bronze Age and usually cover a single cremation burial.

Two Bronze Age Standing Stones also lie between 2km and 5km of the proposed turbine, at Ty Newydd Grug (PE297) and Rhyndaston Fawr

(PE266). Standing stones are often associated with funerary practices, including the burial of cremation urns in pits near the stone.

6.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43). Two Iron Age Defended Enclosures have been recorded within a 2km radius of the turbine site. To the south is the large, and relatively well-preserved, enclosure at Upper Tancredston (ID number 10), now located within a pasture field. The second example is a well-preserved earthwork at Castle Villa, the earthworks of which are obscured within a wooded parcel (ID number 2767). Iron Age settlements, including hillforts and other defended enclosures are common in southwest Wales and there are further examples within a 2km to 5km radius, such as St. Lawrence Camp (PE296) and an enclosure near Brawdy (PE422), both of which are described as inland promontory forts. A third example is an enclosure known as the Brandy Brook Camp (PE363). In lowland areas, defended enclosures are often found to be small settlements, sometimes single farmsteads, which were protected by earthwork ramparts and ditches when in use.

6.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410). There are no records of artefacts or sites associated specifically with the Roman period within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine sites. A single find of a spindle whorl (ID number 12) of Iron Age or possible Romano-British date from Trehowell farm is the only record of relevance.

6.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100). There are several records of Early Medieval activity within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. These include the sub-circular churchyard around the former St. Edrin's parish church. The church building itself is a 19th century replacement of a medieval building, but the churchyard within which it stands is thought to have possible pre-Norman origins. When the church was still in use, a several Early Medieval inscribed stones were kept within the building, strengthening the connection with the "Age of the Saints", but these were removed when the church closed. The discovery of another Early Christian inscribed stone at Castle Villa, known as the Cas Wilia stone (ID number 2) has given rise to speculation that there may have been an Early Medieval settlement at Castle Villa. There is, however, no archaeological evidence to support this and the discovery of such a stone would, perhaps, appear to be more likely to be associated with ecclesiastical activity than a settlement. Two pre-Norman gravestones (PE150) found in the churchyard of Mathry also belong to this period.

6.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539). There are now few features associated with the Medieval period within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine sites. It has been suggested in the past that Castle Villa may be a medieval ringwork, recorded in historical sources as "Castell Wilym" (ID number 22), but there is no archaeological evidence to substantiate this. A medieval castle mound or motte is

known within 2km to 5km of the proposed turbine, known as Castle Mound (PE221), it is located at Haycastle. One neighbouring farmstead is mentioned in 13th century sources, Treddiog (ID number 24), but no archaeological features are presently known in association with the site, which now consists only of a post-medieval farmstead complex. A lost holy well (ID number 15), which would have been used by local people seeking blessings formerly existed within the churchyard of St. Edrin's parish church. The church and churchyard were certainly in use in medieval times, but the medieval church building was largely demolished and replaced with the present structure in the mid-19th century. The holy well may have been lost around this time, but it is not shown on any Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19th century or onwards. Another holy well is known at Llanreithan (ID number 17) and is still shown as a spring on Ordnance Survey maps.

6.7 Post Medieval & Industrial (AD1539 – present day). A number of sites recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. They include minor quarries, a smithy, a chapel, dwellings and a field system and combine to give some taste of the effect that agricultural and social change in the period had on the local landscape, significantly changing the appearance of the district during the past 200 years.

7. Historical overview

7.1 Map evidence

7.1.1 The area of the proposed turbine site is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings Haverfordwest sheet, surveyed in 1810. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries but does differentiate between enclosed and unenclosed land. This map provides little detail of Treddiog Fach, other than to show that there were buildings at the site of the present farmstead.

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

7.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the St. Lawrence parish tithe map of 1840, see Figure 4. This shows that the field system at the proposed turbine site was already in existence. Extra field boundaries have been added since the time of the 1840 map, to sub-divide the original field parcels. The turbine would now stand in the field marked on the tithe map as parcel number 5, named as *Cefn Treddog Fach* in the tithe apportionment, which accompanies the map. The apportionment also records that Treddiog was a 329 acre holding, owned and occupied by one Thomas Harries. The field names and usage are also given (see Table 1 below). Unusually, two homesteads are recorded on the property. To the north was Treddiog, also known as Treddiog Fach, which should not be confused with the neighbouring

Treddiog farm in St. Edrin's parish. To the south was the farm of Trewilliam, now known as Saddle House. These two separate farmsteads had evidently been united as a single holding in the mid-19th century, but are recorded simply as Treddiog by the tithe survey. The 1841 census shows that Thomas Harries lived at Trewilliam, whilst several cottages at Treddiog Fach were occupied by agricultural labourers.

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

1	Burgage	Pasture
2	Homestead	
3	Treddog Fach	Arable
4	Park Bach	Arable
5	Cefn Treddog Fach	Arable
6	Square field	Pasture
7	Little field	Pasture
8	Little field	Pasture
9	Small field	Arable
10	Moor	Moor
11	Field dws	Moor
12	Wain ciffil	Moor
13	Quarry park	Arable and moor
14	Park glas	Arable and moor
15	Park y pwll	Arable and moor
16	Small piece by side of road	
17	Park Ffynnon	Arable
18	Park Coll	Pasture
19	Park Newydd	Pasture
20	The Croft	Pasture
21	Three corner piece	Meadow
22	Homestead	
23	Small field	Moor
24	Moor Meadow	Meadow
25	Small field	Meadow
26	Upper Meadow	Meadow
27	Croft Park	Pasture
28	Park Bach	Pasture
29	Park Cannol	Meadow
30	Werglodd fach	Meadow
31	Park Clovers	Arable
32	Park isha	Pasture
33	Park ucha	Pasture
34	Park cawr	Pasture

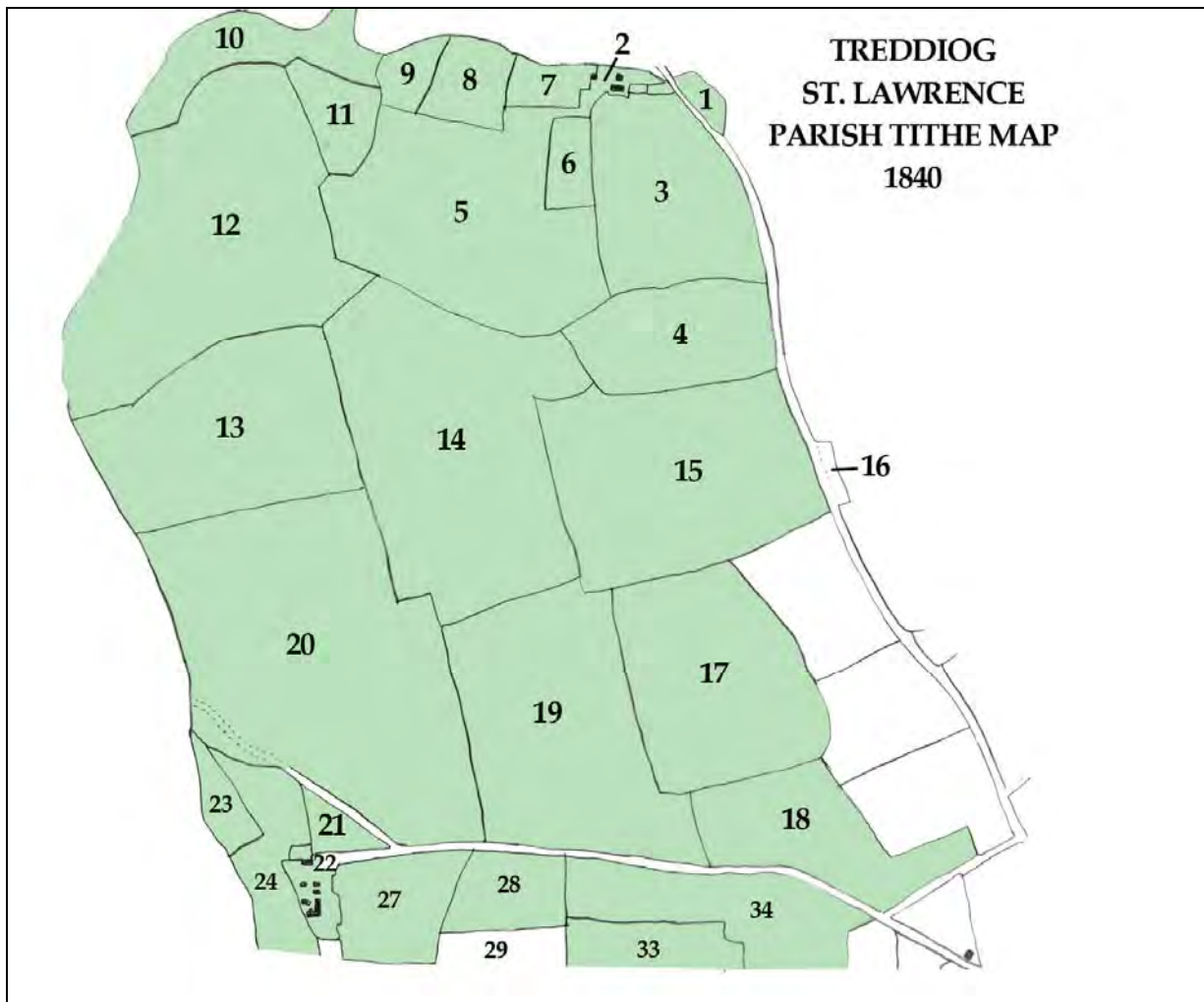


Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, parcel number 5, as shown on the St. Lawrence parish tithe map of 1840.

7.1.4 The 1889 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was similar to that shown on the 1840 tithe map, although many of the larger fields shown in 1840 had been subdivided to create smaller parcels. The 1907 edition of the map shows a similar picture. At present the essential characteristics of the field system still survive, although some of the subdividing banks have now been removed, returning some of the larger fields to their mid-19th century form. The boundary banks are generally well-constructed, over 1 metre in height and 2 metres wide at base, with a rounded profile and often topped with well-maintained thorn hedges.

7.1.5 Historic mapping seems to indicate that the house at Treddiog Fach has remained in approximately the same position for the past 200 years. The present house is at the eastern end of a line of attached outbuildings. The house is relatively modern, however, and does not appear to be shown on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, which shows a line of three attached buildings, with small extensions at either end, standing at the southern side of the farmyard. By the time of the 1907 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, a fourth attached building had been added

to the range, which now seems to be the western half of the farmhouse. By the 1970s, another section had been added to the eastern end of the building range, namely the eastern half of the present farmhouse. Treddiog Fach did not, historically, have extensive outbuildings as it seems to have been a collection of attached cottages, rather than a working farmstead, until well into the 20th century. By the time of the 1973 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, the holding had clearly developed into a working farmstead, as a range of large agricultural outbuildings had appeared around the farmyard area. A more recent expansion of the farmyard complex has seen a large agricultural shed built to the southwest of the 20th century farmyard complex.

7.2 Census evidence

- 7.2.1 The 1841 Census returns for St. Lawrence parish show that the owner/occupier of Treddiog Fach farm, Thomas Harries (named as such on the parish tithe survey undertaken in 1838) actually lived at neighbouring Trewilliam farm (now Saddle House) and farmed the two properties as one holding. There appear to have been three dwellings at Treddiog Fach in 1841, for three families are listed in the census as living there. A William and Hannah John and their four children, all aged under 10, lived in one dwelling. In a separate dwelling at Treddiog Fach were James and Phebe Murra and a baby daughter. At the third dwelling were William and Martha Richards and five children aged 12 or younger. All three men are described as Agricultural Labourers.
- 7.2.2 The 1851 parish census returns shows that there were four dwellings at Treddiog Fach. Three of these were occupied by Agricultural Labourers and their families; Thomas and Mary Reynolds and four children aged 6 and under, Thomas and Margaret Williams and four children aged 11 or under and William and Hannah John and three children aged 12 or under, as well as a 1 year old granddaughter. The fourth dwelling was home to one Mary Martell, a pauper and Farmer's Servant, who lived alone. Thomas Harries, still lived at Trewilliam, now a 500-acre holding which presumably still included Treddiog.
- 7.2.3 The 1861 census returns show that there only two dwellings at Treddiog Fach. Both were occupied by Agricultural Labourers and their families; James and Mary John and four children aged 4 or less and George and Martha Nicholas and five sons aged 10 or under. Thomas Harries still farmed at Trewilliam, now a 328-acre holding.
- 7.2.4 The 1871 census records that a widow named Mary David and her daughter, Anne and a 12 year old granddaughter, Martha lived at Treddiog. Another property named as Upper Treddiog Vach was home to a Labourer named John Lewis, his wife Martha and five children aged 8 or under.
- 7.2.5 At the time of the 1881 census, two dwellings at Treddiog Fach were still both occupied by Agricultural Labourers and their families; John and Esther Lewis had five children aged 12 or under and James and Anne

Harries had two sons, aged 3 and 11 months. A third dwelling was occupied by Mary Wilcox, a Collier's wife, with two daughters, aged 11 and 8. Her husband was not home on census day.

7.2.6 Only two of the three dwellings at Treddiog were occupied at the time of the 1891 census. One was occupied by Phebe John, as single woman with 10 year old daughter. A Bella Mathias, a Farm Servant, also lived with them. An Agricultural Labourer, John Morgan, his wife Margaret and their six children aged 10 or under, lived at the second dwelling.

7.2.7 The 1901 census records two dwellings at Treddiog Fach. One was occupied by John Owen, an 'Ordinary Agricultural Labourer' and his wife Martha and their infant daughter. At the second dwelling were another Agricultural Labourer, Francis Hughes, aged 61, and his wife Sarah, aged 67. They had an adult daughter, Margaret, aged 32 and three other children. Two of these, Mary and Martha, aged 12 and 4, are recorded as the daughters of Francis and Sarah, but their ages suggest they must have been grandchildren. An infant grandson also lived with the family.

7.2.8 In 1911, the last available census returns, only one dwelling is recorded under the name Treddiog Fach. This was occupied by a Rabbit Trapper named John Edwards, his wife Mary, five daughters aged between 13 and 4 years old and an infant son.

7.2.9 Treddiog is not listed amongst the farms of St. Lawrence parish in the 1920 edition of Kelly's Directory for South Wales & Monmouthshire. Evidently the present farm holding post-dates the 1920s.

8. Impact Assessment

8.1 The HER enquiry for the under 2km radius area yielded 48 records.

8.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 13th September 2014. 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 clear day, with good visibility.

8.3 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 38 records.

8.3.1 Two new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for the farmstead at Treddiog Fach (ID numbers 38) and the farmstead (ID number 37).

8.4 Within the 48 records there were eight Scheduled Ancient Monuments and two Listed Buildings.

8.5 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
9	TREHALE STONE	STANDING STONE	Low
19	ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	Low
30	TREHALE LODGE	LODGE	Low
32	ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCHYARD	Low
37	TREDDIOG FACH	FIELD SYSTEM	Low
38	TREDDIOG FACH	FARMSTEAD	Low
5	CAS WILIA I; CASTLE VILLA	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low
10	UPPER TANCREDSTON	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low
13	CLYN-FFWRN	CHAMBERED TOMB	Very Low
20	TREHALE	STANDING STONE	Very Low
25	BLAENLLYN	QUARRY	Very Low
26	BLAENLLYN BAPTIST CHAPEL	BAPTISTERY	Very Low
31	CAS WILIA III	ENCLOSURE	Very Low
33	TREHALE	STANDING STONE	Very Low
34	BLAEN-LLYN	STANDING STONE	Very Low
1	TREHALE	FINDSPOT	None
2	CAS WILIA STONE I; QAGTE STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	None
3	CAS WILIA STONE II; VENDAGNI STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	None
4	CAS WILIA	OCCUPATION SITE?; DITCHED ENCLOSURE?	None
6	TRE-DDIOG	STONE AXE FACTORY?	None
7	TREHALE	FINDSPOT	None
8	TRE-DDIOG	STANDING STONE?	None
11	TRE HOWELL	CHAMBERED TOMB	None
12	TRE HOWELL	FINDSPOT	None
14	PENLAN OLE MAENHIR	STANDING STONE	None
15	ST EDREN'S	HOLY WELL	None
16	TRE HOWELL	FINDSPOT	None
17	LLANREITHAN	HOLY WELL	None
18	WAUN Y CAERAU	UNKNOWN	None

21	CASTLE VILLA	FINDS	None
22	CASTELL WILYM	RINGWORK?	None
23	CAS WILIA II; CAS WILIA	HILLFORT; ENCLOSURE	None
24	TREDUOK	SETTLEMENT	None
27	BLAENLLYN BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None
28	YR HEN EFAIL	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	None
29	OLD QUARRY	QUARRY	None
35	TRE-HOWELL	HOUSE	None
36	TREHALE	FARMHOUSE	None

8.6 As Table 1 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.

8.6.1 Twenty three historic assets would be unaffected

8.6.2 Six historic assets would have a Low and nine would have a Very Low impact.

8.6.3 The field system (ID number 37) 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 be through an existing gateway.

8.7 The Cadw datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another 11 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 44 Listed Buildings and no registered Parks and Gardens. The full results of this appraisal are found in Appendices C & D of this report.

8.8 As Table 4 in 9.2.2 shows, it was determined that none of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be exposed to any impact from the proposed turbine development. Further details of the appraisal of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix D and Figure 6.

8.9 As Table 6 in 9.3.2 shows, it was determined that none of the Listed Buildings within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be exposed to any impact from the proposed turbine development. Full details of the appraisal of impact for all of the Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix D and Figure 7.

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

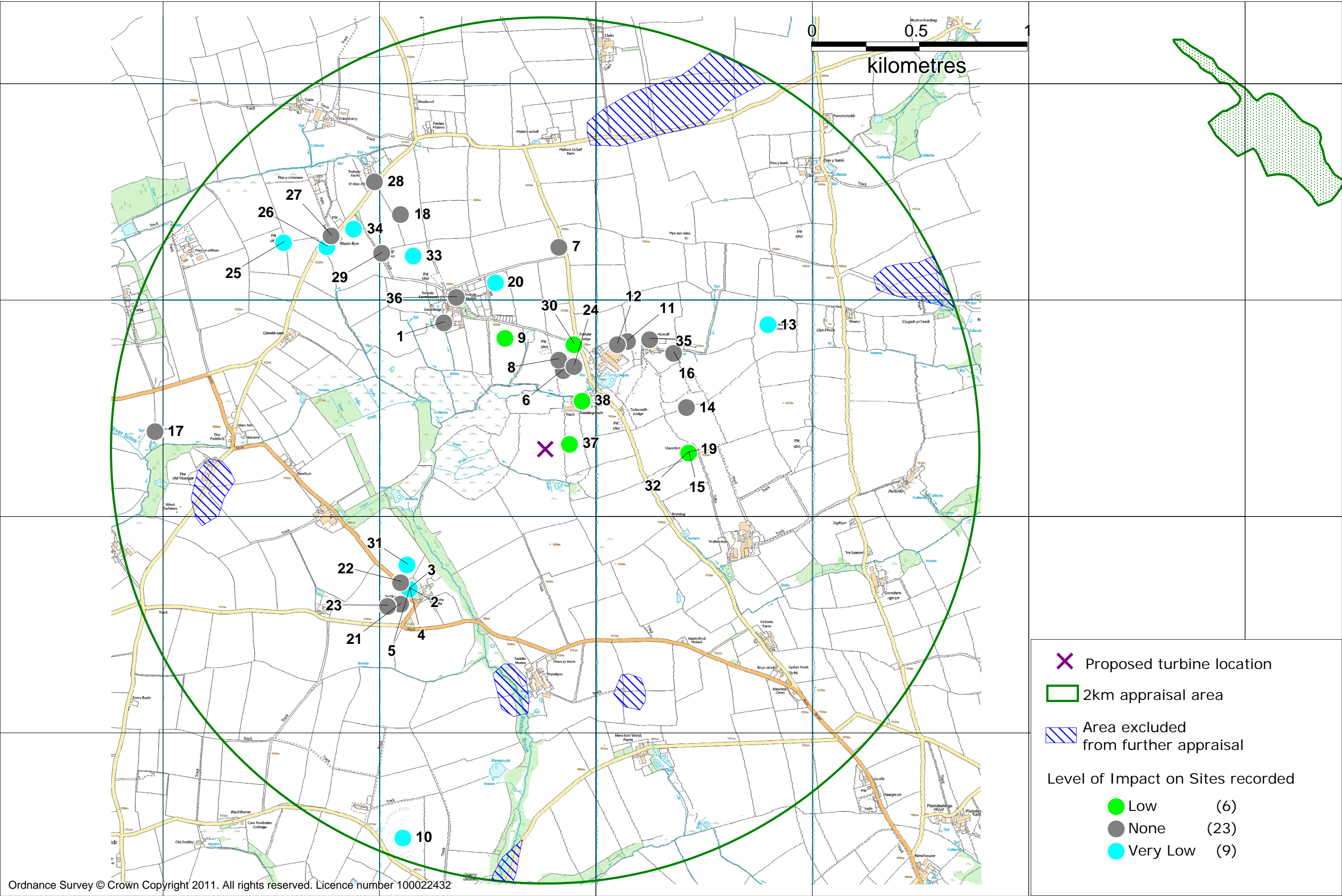


Figure 5: The 2km appraisal area showing the level of impact on sites recorded, labelled with Project ID number

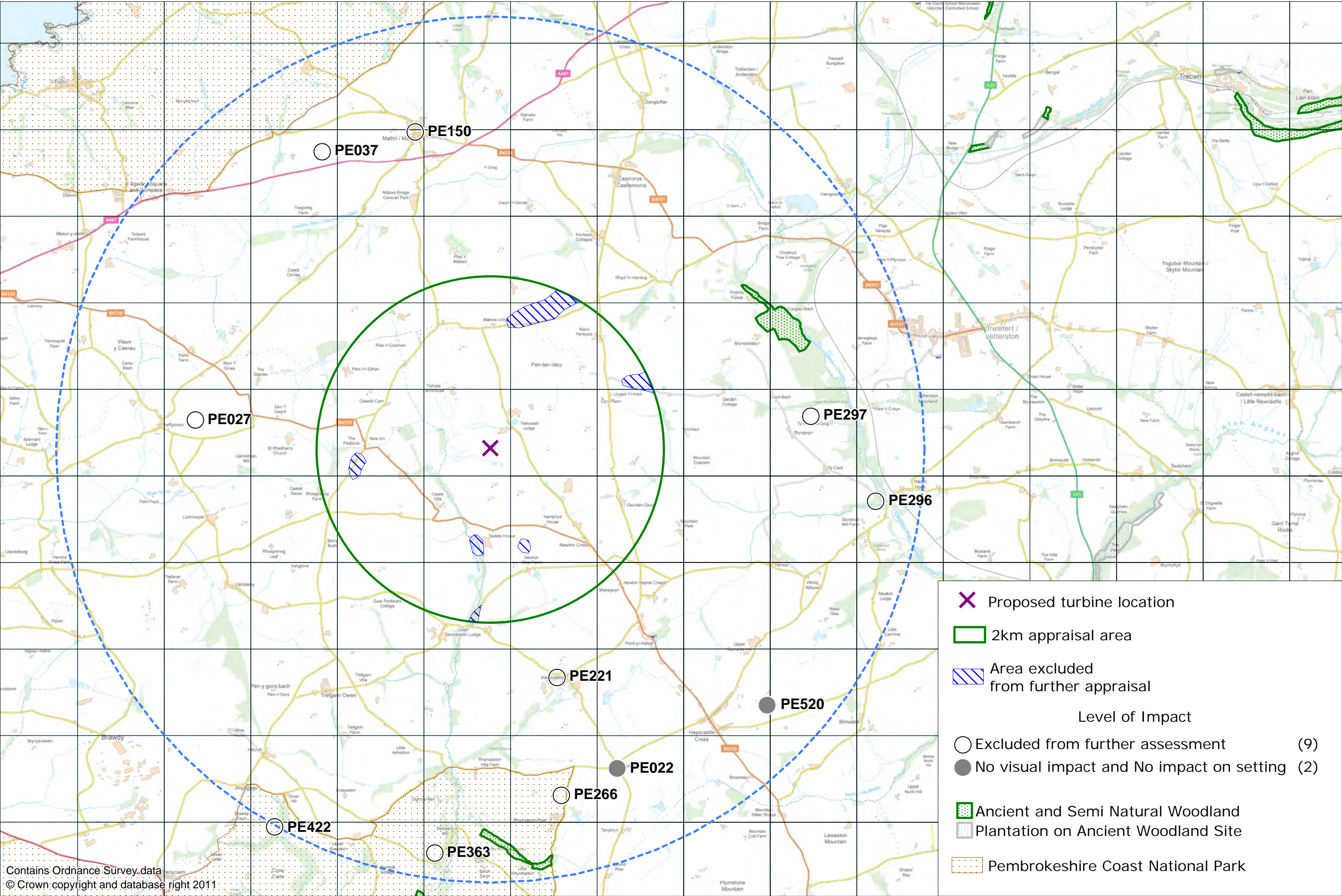


Figure 6: The 5km appraisal area showing level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with Scheduled Ancient Monument number.

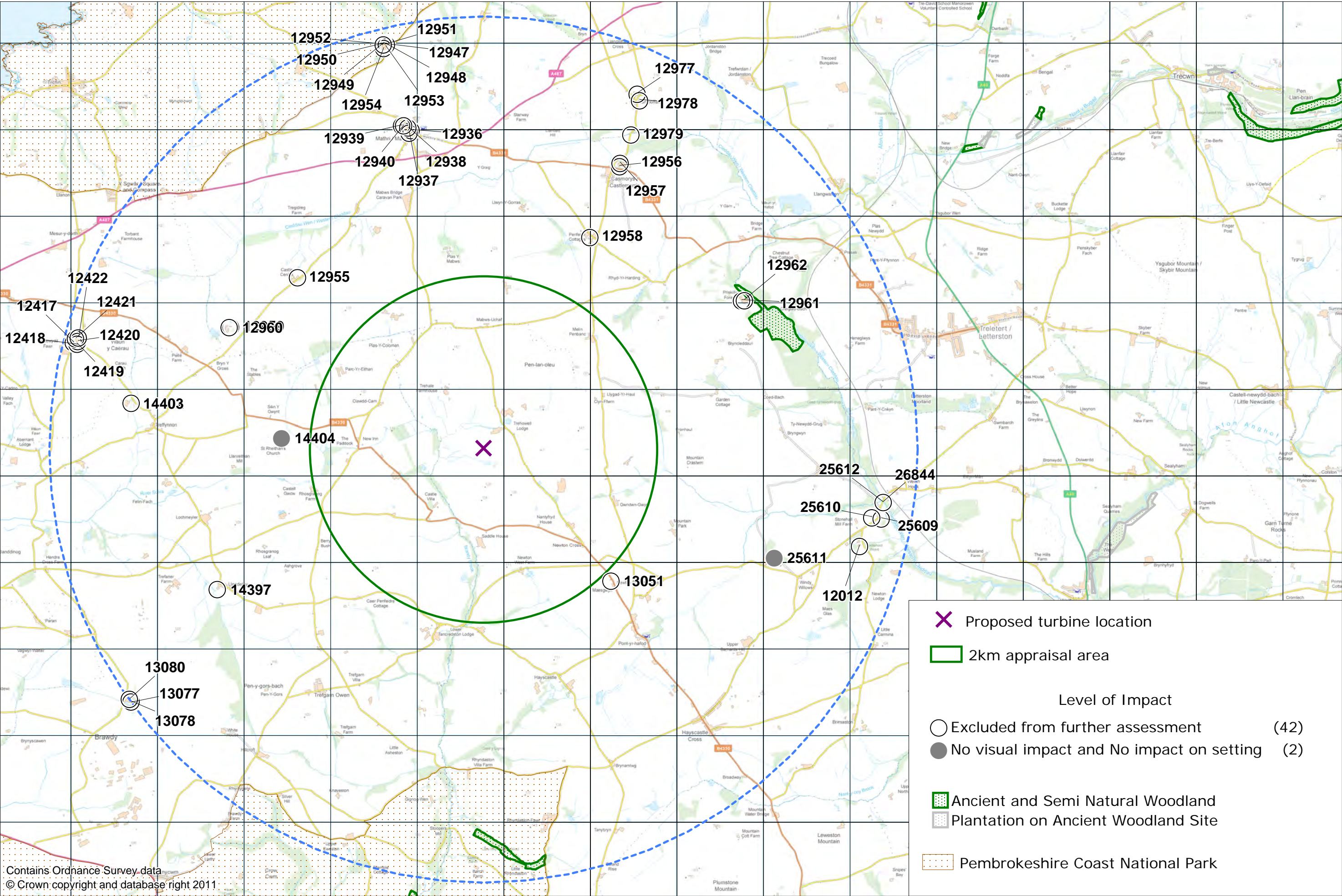


Figure 7: The 5km appraisal area showing level of impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building number.

9. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

9.1 Following the impact assessment aspects of the historic environment around the proposed turbine site have been considered as outlined in the specification agreed by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section (see Appendix 1);

9.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

9.2.1 There are six Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km appraisal area. There would be a Very Low indirect, visual impact on five of these, but the setting of each would not be affected. Potential impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments are included in Table 3, Appendix B and Figure 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
5	CAS WILIA I; CASTLE VILLA	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low
13	CLYN-FFWRN	CHAMBERED TOMB	Very Low
20	TREHALE	STANDING STONE	Very Low
33	TREHALE	STANDING STONE	Very Low
34	BLAEN-LLYN	STANDING STONE	Very Low
11	TRE HOWELL	CHAMBERED TOMB	None

Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments

9.2.2 There are a further eleven Scheduled Ancient Monuments in 2 to 5km area, in addition to the six mentioned in 9.2.1 above. There would be indirect visual impact or impact on setting on any of these, see Table 4, Figure 6 and Appendix D.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of Impact on Setting
PE022	Tump Round Barrow	Round barrow	None	None
PE520	Round Barrow 370m NW of Mockwell	Round barrow	None	None
PE027	Tre-Ffynnon Burial Chamber	Chambered tomb	Excluded	Excluded
PE037	Tre-Wallter Llwyd Burial Chamber	Chambered tomb	Excluded	Excluded
PE150	Two Pre-Norman Gravestones	Cross-marked stone	Excluded	Excluded
PE221	Castle Mound	Motte	Excluded	Excluded
PE266	Rhyndaston-Fawr Standing Stone	Standing stone	Excluded	Excluded
PE296	St Lawrence Camp	Promontory Fort - inland	Excluded	Excluded
PE297	Ty-Newydd-Grug Standing Stone	Standing stone	Excluded	Excluded
PE363	Brandy Brook Camp	Enclosure	Excluded	Excluded
PE422	Brawdy Promontory Fort	Promontory Fort - inland	Excluded	Excluded

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

9.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

9.3.1 There are two Listed Buildings within the 2km appraisal area. This are the farmhouses at Tre-Howell and Trehale (ID numbers 35 & 36). There would be no impact on either, see Table 5, Appendix B and Figure 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
35	TRE-HOWELL	HOUSE	None
36	TREHALE	FARMHOUSE	None

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

9.3.2 Within the 2km to 5km appraisal area, there are a further 44 Listed Buildings, there would be no indirect visual impact or impact on setting from the proposed turbine, see Table 6, Appendix D and Figure 7.

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of impact on setting
12012	STONE HALL	Excluded	Excluded
12417	TRENEWYDD FAWR,CROESGOCH	Excluded	Excluded
12418	CARTSHED TO E.OF TRENEWYDD FAWR,CROESGOCH	Excluded	Excluded
12419	GRANARY RANGE TO E.OF TRENEWYDD FAWR,CROESGOCH	Excluded	Excluded
12420	RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS ON S.SIDE OF FARMYARD AT TRENEWYDD FAWR,CROESGOCH	Excluded	Excluded
12421	OUTBUILDING ON W.SIDE OF FARMYARD AT TRENEWYDD FAWR,CROESGOCH	Excluded	Excluded
12422	RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS ON E.SIDE OF FARMYARD AT TRENEWYDD FAWR,CROESGOCH	Excluded	Excluded
12936	CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS	Excluded	Excluded
12937	CHURCHYARD WALL AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS	Excluded	Excluded
12938	TELEPHONE CALL-BOX AT THE GENERAL STORES	Excluded	Excluded
12939	HIGH ROOST,ABERCASTLE ROAD	Excluded	Excluded
12940	OUTBUILDING TO E.OF HIGH ROOST (S SIDE),ABERCASTLE RD.	Excluded	Excluded
12947	CARNACHENWEN,CARNACHENWEN	Excluded	Excluded
12948	ROW OF OUTBUILDINGS ATTACHED TO E.OF CARNACHENWEN	Excluded	Excluded
12949	OUTBUILDING TO NW.OF HOUSE AT CARNACHENWEN	Excluded	Excluded
12950	PIGSTIES AT CARNACHENWEN	Excluded	Excluded
12951	SMALL OUTBUILDING TO SW.OF CARNACHENWEN FARMHOUSE	Excluded	Excluded
12952	SMALL OUTBUILDING TO SW.OF CARNACHENWEN FARMHOUSE	Excluded	Excluded
12953	LONG BARN TO S.OF CARNACHENWEN	Excluded	Excluded
12954	CARTSHED AT ENTRANCE TO S.OF CARNACHENWEN	Excluded	Excluded
12955	CASTLE CENLAS,CASTLE CENLAS/CASTELL CENLAS	Excluded	Excluded
12956	PENCNWC,B4331 (N.SIDE) CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS	Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of impact on setting
12957	FORMER MILL IN OUTBUILDINGS TO N.OF PENCNWC, B4331 (N.SIDE) CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS	Excluded	Excluded
12958	PENFEIDR,CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS	Excluded	Excluded
12959	LOCHTURFFIN,LOCHTURFFIN	Excluded	Excluded
12960	OUTBUILDING ATTACHED TO W.OF LOCHTURFFIN, LOCHTURFFIN	Excluded	Excluded
12961	PRISKILLY FOREST,PRISKILLY FOREST	Excluded	Excluded
12962	FORMER COACH-HOUSE & STABLE AT PRISKILLY FOREST,PRISKILLY FOREST	Excluded	Excluded
12977	OUTBUILDING AT N.END OF E.FARMYARD RANGE AT LLANGLOFFAN FARMLLANGLOFFAN,GRANSTON/TREOPERT	Excluded	Excluded
12978	LLANGLOFFAN BAPTIST CHAPEL,LLANGLOFFAN, GRANSTON/TREOPERT	Excluded	Excluded
12979	PONT LLANGLOFFAN (PARTLY IN MATHRY COMMUNITY) LLANGLOFFAN,GRANSTON/TREOPERT	Excluded	Excluded
13051	Former Blacksmiths Shop	Excluded	Excluded
13077	RICKESTON HALL, RICKESTON	Excluded	Excluded
13078	THREE-SEATER PRIVY TO N OF RICKESTON HALL	Excluded	Excluded
13080	CARRIAGE-HOUSE AT RICKESTON HALL, RICKESTON	Excluded	Excluded
14397	CHURCH OF SAINT TEILO	Excluded	Excluded
14402	LINKED OUTBUILDINGS, NE OF TYLLWYD, LLANDELOY	Excluded	Excluded
14403	LINKED OUTBUILDING NE OF TYLLWYD, LLANDELOY	Excluded	Excluded
14404	LLANREITHAN	None	None
25609	CHURCH OF SAINT LAWRENCE	Excluded	Excluded
25610	SAINT LAWRENCE HOUSE	Excluded	Excluded
25611	TY RHOS	None	None
25612	WELSH HOOK BRIDGE (PARTLY IN WOLFSCASTLE COMMUNITY)	Excluded	Excluded
26844	WELSH HOOK BRIDGE (PARTLY IN HAYSCASTLE COMMUNITY)	Excluded	Excluded

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

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

Potential impacts on non-designated historic assets and buildings are included in Appendix B, Figure 7 and Table 6.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
9	TREHALE STONE	STANDING STONE	Low
19	ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	Low
30	TREHALE LODGE	LODGE	Low
32	ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCHYARD	Low
10	UPPER TANCREDSTON	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low
25	BLAENLLYN	QUARRY	Very Low
26	BLAENLLYN BAPTIST CHAPEL	BAPTISTERY	Very Low
31	CAS WILIA III	ENCLOSURE	Very Low

Table 7: 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. These are the farmstead at Treddiog Fach (ID number 38) and its field system (ID number 37). These are all post medieval features. There would be a direct impact as the turbine would stand within the field system, and the direct and the indirect, visual impact are assessed as low. There will be no damage to the field boundaries that define the field system or the structures that comprise the core of the farmstead. The details of these sites are included in Table 7, Appendix B and Figures 4 & 5

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
37	TREDDIOG FACH	FIELD SYSTEM	Low
38	TREDDIOG FACH	FARMSTEAD	Low

Table 7: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

9.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

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

9.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Registered Historic Landscape, not do the 2km or 5km study areas include any portion of one..

9.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Special Landscape Area (Ceredigion County Council, 2014).

9.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

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

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

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

9.10 Conservation Area

There are no Conservation Areas within the 2km study area. Mathry conservation area lies within the 2km to 5km appraisal area, 3.7km to the north-northwest, but would not be affected by the proposed turbine.

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 proposed development would be located in a pasture field, which had been enclosed by the early-19th century. The field system is shown to have been essentially in place by the time of the parish tithe map of 1840, but many of the larger fields shown in 1840 were later subdivided to create smaller parcels. Today the field system still has many of the characteristics of the 19th century pattern, although some of the subdividing banks have now been removed, returning some of the larger fields to their mid-19th century form. The earthwork boundary banks are generally well-constructed, over 1 metre in height and 2 metres wide at base, with a rounded profile and often topped with well-maintained thorn hedges. The proposed development will not further change the character of the field system or have any effect on any field boundary banks.

9.15 Ancient woodland

There are no Ancient and Semi-natural Woodlands within the 2km appraisal area.

9.16 Place-names

There are no significant place-names closely associated with the proposed turbine site. The turbine would stand within part of a former field called Cefn Treddiog Fach on the tithe map.

9.17 Cumulative impact

Several small wind turbines were visible in close proximity to the proposed turbine site. These include turbines at The Paddock, Castle Cenlas, Castell y Gwcw and Castle Villa. These are all less than 40 metres to blade tip and are not significant landscape features. The Castle Villa turbine, at 39 metres to blade tip, is the closest and largest of the existing turbines within view.

9.18 National Park

The turbine be situated 3.7km north of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park at the closest point.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1 Overall, there would not be a significant impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets, in relation to the proposed development of a wind turbine, with the majority of the 38 historic assets within the revised appraisal area being unaffected by the development. Only six historic assets would have a Low and nine would have a Very Low impact.
- 10.2 There are six Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the appraisal area. There would be a Very Low indirect, visual impact on five of these, but their settings would not be affected by the development.
- 10.3 There are two Listed Buildings within the 2km appraisal area. The proposed turbine would not be intervisible with either building and would have no impact on their settings.
- 10.4 Eight other previously recorded historic assets would experience a Low or Very Low impact, based on intervisibility with the turbine.
- 10.5 Two newly recorded historic assets, namely the farmstead at Treddiog Fach and its post-medieval field system would be subject to a Low, indirect, visual impact and a Low, direct, physical impact. The development would not cause any changes to the present field pattern or individual boundary features.
- 10.6 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 and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

12. References

12.1 Map sources

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

Ordnance Survey, 1819, 1" to 1 Mile

Ordnance Survey, 1888, 1:2500, 1st edition, surveyed 1887

Ordnance Survey, 1908, 1:2500 2nd edition, surveyed 1906

St Lawrence parish tithe map 1840 and apportionment, 1838

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*.

RCAHMW, 1925, *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire: VII - County of Pembroke*

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

12.4 Unpublished sources

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

Trysor, 2014a, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal at Treddiog, Mathry, Pembrokeshire*

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

12.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received
08/09/2014

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

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

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

December 2014

Appendix A: Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL AT TREDDIOG, MATHRY, PEMBROKESHIRE

1. Introduction

1.1 Richard Adams of Richard Adams Associates Ltd, Old Marton Hall, Ellesmere, , Shropshire, SY12 9HZ, on behalf of his client, John Evans of Treddiog, Mathry, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA62 5HU, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Treddiog, Mathry, Pembrokeshire, SA62 5HU.

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

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a turbine, with a hub height of 24.8m and 34.5m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SM8876628305 in a single field parcel at Treddiog, Mathry, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA62 5HU.

2.2 A foundation hole will be excavated for the turbine base. Details of the access track and cable trench will be ascertained during the course of the appraisal.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has not been submitted for these turbines yet, although a screening opinion in March 2013 highlighted the proximity of 6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. 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)

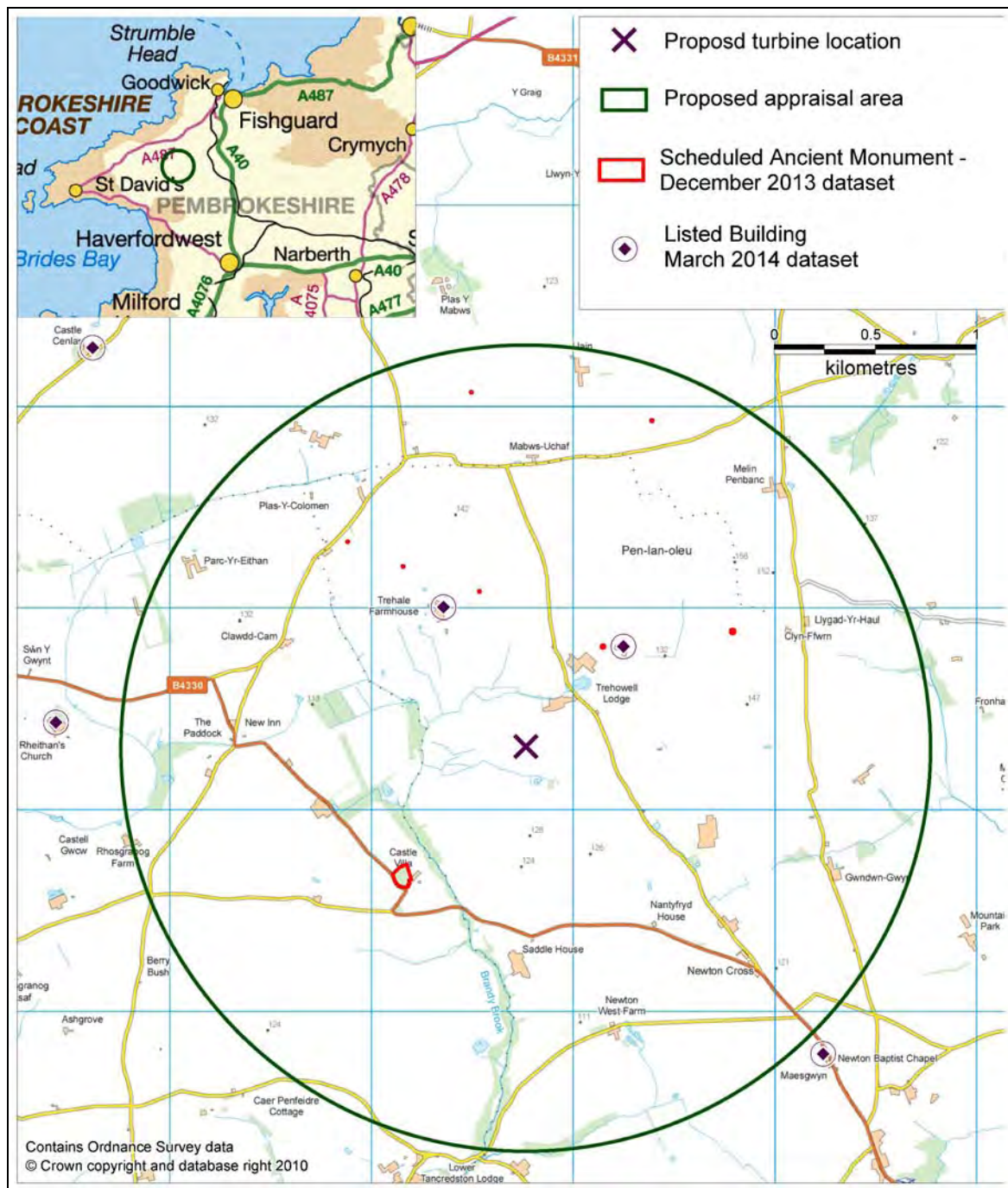


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbine and the proposed area of the appraisal.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SM8876628305 (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. Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings,
- c. Newly identified sites of historic importance
- d. Listed buildings and their settings.
- e. Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development.
- f. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- g. Registered Historic Landscapes
- h. Non-registered historic landscapes
- i. Buried archaeological potential
- j. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- k. Hedgerows and field patterns
- l. Ancient woodland
- m. Place-name evidence
- n. Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity, which will require a separate study.
- o. Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements
- p. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

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

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

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

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

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

6. Reporting

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

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

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

7. Sources

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

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

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

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

8. Health & Safety

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

9. Dissemination

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

10. Archive

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

11. Resources to be used

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

12. Qualification of personnel

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

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

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

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2014/404

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
August 2014

Appendix B: Site Gazetteer within 2km

ID number: 1 TREHALE
FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 266

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM883289 Unknown

Period: Prehistoric

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: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** Unknown

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

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

**Comment on
Impact:** This is a record for a findspot which has not been accurately plotted.
No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 2 CAS WILIA STONE I; QAGTE STONE
INSCRIBED STONE

HER PRN: 2764

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88142767 Unknown

Period: Early Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Structure

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of two Early Christian Monuments from Castle Villa

Evidential Value: Stone now kept at Brawdy church

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: 5th century inscribed stone

Communal Value: None

Setting: The original setting of this stone is unknown and has been moved to Brawdy parish church for safe-keeping.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Comment on Impact: This stone is now kept at Brawdy church.

ID number: 3 CAS WILIA STONE II; VENDAGNI STONE
INSCRIBED STONE

HER PRN: 2765

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88142767 Unknown

Period: Early Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Structure

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of two Early Christian Monuments from Castle Villa

Evidential Value: Stone now kept at Brawdy church

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: 5th century inscribed stone

Communal Value: None

Setting: The original setting of this stone is unknown and has been moved to Brawdy parish church for safe-keeping.

Significance: Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** Unknown

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

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

**Comment on
Impact:** This stone is now kept at Brawdy church.

ID number: 4 CAS WILIA
OCCUPATION SITE?; DITCHED ENCLOSURE?

HER PRN: 2766

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88142767 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Early Medieval?

Broadclass: Defence; Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Two early Christian stones have been found at this site

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This record is speculative and based on the discovery of two early Christian inscribed stones near the enclosure at Castle Villa. There is no archaeological evidence to show that this was an occupation site in Early Medieval times however. As the existence of an Early Medieval settlement site is not proven, no assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: c.900m to the southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Comment on Impact: The existence of an Early Medieval occupation site is not proven. No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 5 **CAS WILIA I; CASTLE VILLA
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

HER PRN: 2767

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88142767 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE222 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Relatively well preserved earthwork site

Historical Value: Described in DAT's Survey of Defended Enclosures in Pembrokeshire (Murphy et al, 2007).

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This earthwork Defended Enclosure is situated on a relatively gentle slope, overlooking lower ground to the northeast, east and, particularly, the southeast, down the valley of the Brandy Brook. The surrounding area has been enclosed and divided into field parcels in post-medieval times and the enclosure is now within a parcel of deciduous woodland, immediately to the west of Castle Villa farm.

Significance: Nationally Important

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

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

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

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from parts of the this site, but the deciduous woodland which grows over the enclosure would largely screen views to the northeast. A similar turbine already stands c.150 metres to the west of the enclosure.

ID number: 6 TRE-DDIOG
STONE AXE FACTORY?

HER PRN: 2771 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM88852868 Not Accurate

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Unknown

**Distance from
closest turbine:** Unknown

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

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

**Comment on
Impact:** This is a record for a findspot which has not been accurately plotted.
No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 7 TREHALE
FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 2773 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM88832925 Inaccurate

Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Object

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The findspot of a Bronze Age flat-axe head. The artefact was kept at Tenby Museum and in 1958 was "accessioned" to Pembroke Museum.		

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Findspot recorded in documentary sources

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An example of Bronze Age metalworking

Communal Value: Apparently kept by Tenby or Pembroke Museum

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

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 940m to the north of the proposed turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Comment on Impact: This is a record for a findspot which has not been accurately plotted.
The object found has been removed and there would be no impact from the development.

ID number: 8 TRE-DDIOG
STANDING STONE?

HER PRN: 2774

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88832873 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Other Structure

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

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

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 430m to the north-northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Comment on Impact: The stone has been removed from its original site and no associated archaeological features have been recorded. The development would not have a physical impact on the area around the original position of the stone.

ID number: 9 TREHALE STONE
STANDING STONE

HER PRN: 2775 **NMR NPRN:** 305311

NGR: SM8858128830 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Structure **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: The stone still remains in situ, although it has lost its top

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: If this stone is a Bronze Age standing stone then its original setting would appear to be related to the source of the Afon Solfach, which rises to the south-southwest. The stone was erected on land overlooking the river source. This stone now stands in a pasture field within the post-medieval field system.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 560m to the north-northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from this location. It would cause only a Low, indirect, visual impact.

ID number: 10 UPPER TANCREDSTON
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 2777

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88112652 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age

Broadclass: Defence; Domestic

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthworks

Historical Value: Described in DAT's Survey of Defended Enclosures in Pembrokeshire (Murphy et al, 2007).

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Iron Age Defended Enclosure was situated on a southeast-facing slope, in rolling countryside. In post-medieval times a new field system has been imposed on the landscape and paid little regard to the denuded earthworks of the enclosure. The road to the southwest appears to curve around the line of the rampart, but otherwise it has had no impact on the form of the field parcels which exist here. It mostly lies within a single field parcel, with its eastern edge just encroaching into the next field to the east, the two fields being divided by an earthwork boundary bank which runs over the eastern side of the enclosure.

Significance: Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.9km to the south-southwest

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

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

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The northern half of this enclosure would be intervisible with the proposed turbine. The enclosure faces southeast however, away from the turbine and it would not affect key views of the site or its setting.

ID number: 11 TRE HOWELL
CHAMBERED TOMB

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

NGR: SM8914728815 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

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

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare locally

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: One of the chambered tombs of North Pembrokeshire

Evidential Value: Ruinous chambered tomb

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 635m to the northeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

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

**Comment on
Impact:** This cromlech has been dismantled and its stones are now incorporated into a field boundary. The boundary bank and large agricultural sheds to the southwest would block views of the turbine. There would be no impact on the setting of the stone.

ID number: 12 TRE HOWELL
FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 4290

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM891288 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
The findspot of a Iron Age or Romano-British spindle whorl. The artefact was kept at Trehywel farmhouse when visited by the RCAHM in 1921.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Findspot recorded in documentary sources

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Comment on Impact: This is a record for a findspot which has not been accurately plotted. The object found has been removed and there would be no impact from the development.

ID number: 13 CLYN-FFWRN
CHAMBERED TOMB

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

NGR: SM8979628892 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Trysor Description:	SAM number: PE132 LB number: grade: Although scheduled as a Neolithic chambered tomb, this site has been extensively discussed in the Trysor report (Trysor, 2014b) "The Setting of Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Penybanc, Pembrokeshire". It is contended by Trysor that the historiography of this site and its physical form make it a difficult site to interpret. Antiquarian descriptions vary from referring to a chambered tomb, a cairn, a circle of stones and a standing stone. Only one early Ordnance Survey map (1856, One inch to one mile scale) shows the site as a "Cromlech", but there is no evidence supportive of this designation. Gardner-Wilkinson (1871) gives the earliest description and said it was the single upright of a cromlech which had been dismantled 12 years previously. It has been dismissed as a chambered tomb by academic archaeologists since the 1950s and some have, more recently, postulated that it may be a Bronze Age standing stone (Barker-Thompson, 1992). There remains considerably confusion with regard to the true nature of this site, with the RCAHMMW recording it as a Standing Stone, Dyfed Archaeological Trust as a Chambered Tomb. The confusion undoubtedly arises from its very poor condition and conflicting documentation in the past.
Rarity:	Not rare
Reference:	HER; Trysor; NMR
Group Value:	None
Evidential Value:	Damaged site, true character not evident from present remains or historic descriptions
Historical Value:	Described in antiquarian and archaeological sources
Aesthetic Value:	None
Communal Value:	None
Setting:	This stone stands in a gently sloping pasture field and is not a dominant or highly visible feature in the modern landscape. The position is effectively in a broad saddle and the land falls away to the east and west, rising gently to the south and north. The key views are likely to be to the southeast, towards the high ground around Treffgarne and, more distantly towards the Preseli Hills to the east-southeast.
Significance:	Nationally Important
Distance from closest turbine:	1.2km to the east-northeast of the turbine
Any Direct Impact?:	No
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Possible intervisibility of blade tips
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	Very Low
Comment on Impact:	The turbine base would be set at an altitude approximately 26 metres lower than the stone. Hedgerows to the southwest of the stone would also screen views of the turbine, making it likely that only the blade tips would be visible.

ID number: 14 PENLAN OLE MAENHIR
STANDING STONE

HER PRN: 4292

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM89422851 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Other Structure

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER; Trysor

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

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

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: c.1.3km to the north-northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Comment on Impact: This stone no longer exists as it was cleared away during the mid-20th century. No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 15 ST EDREN'S
HOLY WELL

HER PRN: 4293

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM89432830 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval
Supply and Drainage

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary; Water

Form: Documents

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

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

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former holy well

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

Significance: Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** c.660m to the west of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

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

**Comment on
Impact:** This well no longer exists and its position cannot be established from historic mapping. No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 16 TRE HOWELL
FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 4298

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM89362876 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Object

Form: Finds

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

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

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An example of a Bronze Age stone weapon

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Comment on Impact: This is a record for a findspot which has not been accurately plotted. No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 17 LLANREITHAN
HOLY WELL

HER PRN: 4322

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM8696628397 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval
Supply and Drainage

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary; Water

Form: Landform

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The position of this spring is determined by local hydrology. It now lies at the edge of an arable field.

Significance: Locally Important

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

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbine is unlikely to be visible from this location as rising ground and trees to the east would block the view.

ID number: 18 WAUN Y CAERAU
UNKNOWN

HER PRN: 4605

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM881294 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Unassigned

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Placename only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is a record for a placename, with no known archaeological features associated. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 1.3km to the north-northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Comment on Impact: This is a record for a placename, with no known archaeological features associated. No assessment of impact can be made.

ID number: 19 ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH
CHURCH

HER PRN: 5975

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM89432830 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This is in fact a post-medieval church, built on the site of a dismantled medieval church in 1846. It has been converted for use as a private residence.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	Associated with former churchyard and a collection of early medieval inscribed stones which have been removed from the church		
Evidential Value:	Standing building, converted into a dwelling		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	The character of the post-medieval church has been maintained externally		
Communal Value:	Former parish church		
Setting:	The former church still stands within its churchyard, although the setting has changed considerably as the churchyard is now a private garden used by the occupants of the church.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	660m to the west of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Intervisibility		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	The proposed turbine would be visible from this former church. The turbine would not impact of key views of the building or on its setting, which has already been affected by its conversion into a dwelling.		

ID number: 20 TREHALE
STANDING STONE

HER PRN: 8979 **NMR NPRN:** 403801

NGR: SM8853629086 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE509 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of three monoliths in close proximity

Evidential Value: Stone still stands

Historical Value: Described in DAT's Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites survey of 2003-2004

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This stone stands on a gentle slope overlooking a basin to the south where the Brandy Brook and the Afon Solfa rise. Trehale farm is close by to the west-southwest. The stone stands in a pasture field and a link is postulated with two nearby monoliths (PRNs 48325 & 8979).

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 810m to the north-northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from this location. It would not affect views of the stone or the setting of the stone, including any postulated relationship with the two nearby stones (PRNs 48324 & 8979).

ID number: 21 **CASTLE VILLA
FINDS**

HER PRN: 12148

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM881276 Not accurate

Period: Multiperiod

Broadclass: Object

Form: Finds

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A record for a variety of finds from Castle Villa, including a coin dated 1573, two iron cannonballs and some decorative stonework. All have been removed from the site.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Finds made at Castle Villa and moved from their findspot		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This is a record for a findspot where a number of unassociated objects of different periods were recovered and moved. No assessment of setting can be made.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Distance from closest turbine:	c.900m to the southwest of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This is a record for a findspot where a number of unassociated objects of different periods were recovered and moved. No impact assessment can be made.		

ID number: 22 CASTELL WILYM
RINGWORK?

HER PRN: 12149

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM881277 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval?

Broadclass: Defence

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources only

Historical Value: Included in William Rees' Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th Century

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This record is speculative and based on an interpretation of medieval sources, locating "Castell Wilym" at Castle Villa. There is no archaeological evidence to substantiate this, although it is possible that the earthwork Defended Enclosure at Castle Villa may have been reused as a fortification during medieval times. As the existence of a medieval ringwork is not proven, no assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: c.900m to the southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Comment on Impact: The existence of a medieval ringwork is not proven. No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 23 CAS WILIA II; CAS WILIA
HILLFORT; ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 12150

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88042759 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age

Broadclass: Defence; Domestic

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: HER

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Feature noted on aerial photographs as a cropmark

Historical Value: Discussed in DAT's Survey of Defended Enclosures in Pembrokeshire (Murphy et al, 2007).

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cropmark feature lies within a pasture field. The nature of the cropmark is not understood and therefore its setting cannot be assessed.

Significance: Unknown

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1km to the southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location as mature trees to the northeast would block the view. A similar scale turbine already stands on this site however.

ID number: 24 TREDUOK
SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 12343

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM889287 Unknown

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documents

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

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

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** Unknown

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

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

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

ID number: 25 BLAENLLYN
QUARRY

HER PRN: 17941

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM87562927 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused and overgrown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A small quarry working, now disused and set within a pasture field.

Significance: Minor Importance

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine may be visible from this site, although hedgebanks are likely to partly block the view. This is a minor feature and only minimal visual impact would be caused by the development.

ID number: 26 **BLAENLLYN BAPTIST CHAPEL
BAPTISTERY**

HER PRN: 17942

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM87762925 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Structure

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with Blaenllyn chapel

Evidential Value: Intact

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Used for baptising members of Blaenllyn chapel

Setting: This baptistery is set within a purpose-built, gated enclosure to the southern side of a minor country road, near Blaenllyn Baptist Chapel, for which it was created.

Significance: Locally Important

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Comment on Impact: Partial views of the turbine are likely, especially during winter when the trees to the south of the baptistery lose their leaves. The turbine would not impact on the setting of the baptistery.

ID number: 27 **BLAENLLYN BAPTIST CHAPEL**
CHAPEL

HER PRN: 17943

NMR NPRN: 11168

NGR: SM87782930 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: Associated with a burial ground and baptistery

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Traditional gable-entry nonconformist chapel

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: This chapel was first built on available land in 1843 but the present building dates to 1906. It stands within its burial ground, set back at the northern side of a minor country road. The façade of this gable-entry chapel faces south-southeastwards.

Significance: Locally Important

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Comment on Impact: Trees, hedgerows and bushes close to the chapel and around a house on the opposite side of the road would block views of the turbine. The turbine would not affect the setting of the chapel or key views of the building.

ID number: 28 YR HEN EFAIL
BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

HER PRN: 17944

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM87982955 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building converted for residential use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former smithy

Setting: This smithy was built at the side of a minor country road in the 19th century to serve the surrounding rural community. In the 20th century it was converted into a house as remains in use as such.

Significance: Locally Important

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Comment on Impact: Slightly rising ground and a large hedgebank close to the building would block views of the proposed turbine. The turbine would not affect views of the building or its essential setting.

ID number: 29 OLD QUARRY
QUARRY

HER PRN: 17945

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM8801329221 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The position of this minor quarry was geologically determined. It was set in the corner of a pasture field but has been infilled in modern times.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.15km to the northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

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

**Comment on
Impact:** This small quarry has been infilled and the land ploughed over to incorporate it into the pasture field.

ID number: 30 TREHALE LODGE
LODGE

HER PRN: 17946

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88902880 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Modernised

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Possibly associated with Trehale

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 510m to the north-northeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Intervisibility

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The turbine would be visible from this location. A hedgerow to the south-southwest of the house partially screens views towards the turbine.

ID number: 31 CAS WILIA III
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 46772

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM88132778 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Unassigned

Form: Cropmark

Condition: Pasture

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: HER

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Cropmark seen on aerial photos

Historical Value: Mentioned in DAT's 2003 report on Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites written by Neil Ludlow

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this feature is not clear as the DAT description does not conform with the location given by the grid-reference. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 820m to the southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The location of this feature is not clear as the DAT description does not conform with the location given by the grid-reference. The purpose of the feature is also unknown. The turbine could only cause a minimal visual impact on any feature here.

ID number: 32 **ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH**
CHURCHYARD

HER PRN: 47486

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM89432830 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Early Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Reused

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with the former parish church

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

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

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former parish burial ground

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

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 660m to the west of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from this former churchyard. The turbine would not impact of key views of the location or on its setting, which has already been affected by its conversion into a private garden.

ID number: 33 TREHALE
STANDING STONE

HER PRN: 48324

NMR NPRN: 404143

NGR: SM8815929208 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Structure

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE508

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of three monoliths in close proximity

Evidential Value: Stone still stands

Historical Value: Described in DAT's Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites survey of 2003-2004

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This stone stands on a gentle slope overlooking a basin to the south where the Brandy Brook and the Afon Solfa rise. Trehale farm is close by to the southeast. The stone stands in a pasture field and a link is postulated with two nearby monoliths (PRNs 48325 & 8979).

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.1km to the north-northwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The top of the proposed turbine would be visible from this location beyond Trehale farm. It would not affect views of the stone or the setting of the stone, including any postulated relationship with the two nearby stones (PRNs 48325 & 8979).

ID number: 34 **BLAEN-LLYN**
STANDING STONE

HER PRN: 48325

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM8788329332 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Structure

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE507

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of three monoliths in close proximity

Evidential Value: Stone still stands

Historical Value: Described in DAT's Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites survey of 2003-2004

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This stone stands on an elevated ridge in a gently rolling landscape, with the land falling to a minor stream valley to the north. It stands in a pasture field and a link is postulated with two nearby monoliths (PRNs 48324 & 8979).

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.35km to the northwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from this location. It would not affect views of the stone or the setting of the stone, including any postulated relationship with the two nearby stones (PRNs 48324 & 8979).

ID number: 35 TRE-HOWELL
HOUSE

HER PRN: 59750

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM8925028823 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 25607 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER; Cadw Listing Description

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

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

Communal Value: None

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

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 710m to the northeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

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

**Comment on
Impact:** Farm buildings and deciduous trees at Trehowell seem likely to block views of the turbine from the farmhouse. The development would not affect the setting of the house in its farmyard context.

ID number: 36 TREHALE
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 59754 **NMR NPRN:** 30331
NGR: SM8835829016 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 25613 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; NMR; Cadw Listing Description

Group Value: Part of a post medieval farmstead

Evidential Value: Existing building

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as an early 19th century country house

Communal Value: None

Setting: Trehale farmhouse stands to the north-northeast of its outbuildings, which are detached from the house and arranged around a yard area. The house and outbuildings are surrounded by mature deciduous trees which shelter the property from views from afar.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 820m to the north-northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

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

**Comment on
Impact:** A stand of mature trees to the south-southeast of the farmhouse blocks views towards the proposed turbine. The turbine would not impact on views of this house or on its setting.

ID number: 37 TREDDIOG FACH
FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM8888028340 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 field system at Treddiog Fach is shown to have been essentially in place by the time of the parish tithe map of 1840, but many of the larger fields shown in 1840 were later subdivided to create smaller parcels. Today the field system still has many of the characteristics of the 19th century pattern, although some of the subdividing banks have now been removed, returning some of the larger fields to their mid-19th century form. The earthwork boundary banks are generally well-constructed, over 1 metre in height and 2 metres wide at base, with a rounded profile and often topped with well-maintained thorn hedges.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	Trysor		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Working farmstead		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:			
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	The turbine would stand within the farmstead boundary.		
Any Direct Impact?:	Yes		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes The turbine would be visible from adjacent fields		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	No field boundaries will be disturbed in the creation of an access track or cable trenches to serve the proposed turbine. It will have a Low physical impact and Low visual impact on the farmstead.		

ID number: 38 TREDDIOG FACH
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM8893828538 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:	Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, census returns indicate that Treddiog Fach was not a farmstead, but rather a collection of between 2 and 4 dwellings occupied by agricultural labourers and their families. As recently as 1911, when the census returns show that it had become a single dwelling, a Rabbit Trapper and his family lived here. The St. Lawrence parish section of Kelly's Directory of 1920 does not list Treddiog Fach as a farmstead and it is evident that the holding only developed as a modern farmstead during the middle of the 20th century. Since the 1960s the farmyard has grown to include a considerable range of modern agricultural buildings, with the earlier dwellings retained as outbuildings attached to the gable end of the present farmhouse, which itself only appeared from the early 20th century.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	Trysor		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Working farmstead		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:			
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	The turbine would stand within the field system		
Any Direct Impact?:	Yes		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes The turbine would be visible from adjacent fields		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	No field boundaries will be disturbed in the creation of an access track or cable trenches to serve the proposed turbine. It will have a Low physical impact and Low visual impact on the farmstead.		

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

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR (6 figure)	Distance from the turbine	Public access	Setting	Impact comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
PE022	Tump Round Barrow	Round barrow	SM902246	3.9km to the south-southeast	Visible from public road	This round barrow was constructed in an elevated position during the Bronze Age, but in a relatively flat area, between the Brandy Brook and its tributary streams to the west and the Western Cleddau and its tributaries to the east. It does not appear to be a location from where good views of the surrounding landscape could be obtained. The imposition of a post medieval field system across the area has further restricted the views from the site, with hedgerows blocking the view in many directions. The site is heavily vegetated and is itself virtually impossible to see at present. It lies within a private garden and has been disturbed in the past.	The proposed turbine would be unlikely to be visible from this location as dense vegetation covers the barrow and prevents views out from the site.	None	None
PE027	Tre-Ffynnon Burial Chamber	Chambered tomb	SM853286					Excluded	Excluded
PE037	Tre-Wallter Llwyd Burial Chamber	Chambered tomb	SM868317					Excluded	Excluded
PE150	Two Pre-Norman Gravestones in Churchyard	Cross-marked stone	SM879319					Excluded	Excluded
PE221	Castle Mound	Motte	SM895257					Excluded	Excluded
PE266	Rhyndaston-Fawr Standing Stone	Standing stone	SM896243					Excluded	Excluded
PE296	St Lawrence Camp	Promontory Fort - inland	SM932277					Excluded	Excluded
PE297	Ty-Newydd-Grug Standing Stone	Standing stone	SM924286					Excluded	Excluded
PE363	Brandy Brook Camp	Enclosure	SM881237					Excluded	Excluded
PE422	Brawdy Promontory Fort	Promontory Fort - inland	SM862239					Excluded	Excluded
PE520	Round Barrow 370m NW of Mockwell	Round barrow	SM919253	4.3km to the southeast of the turbine	None	This barrow was constructed in the Bronze Age on elevated ground, which is within a relatively flat area, which does not offer particularly good views of the surrounding landscape. The Preselis are visible in the distance to the north. The barrow now stands within a pasture field within the post medieval field system which has been imposed on the landscape.	The proposed turbine is unlikely to be visible from this location, as a slight rise in ground level and nearby hedgerows to the northwest would block views towards the development area.	None	None

Appendix D: Listed Buildings within 2km to 5km

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Impact comment	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of impact on setting
12012	STONE HALL	193109	227201	II					Excluded	Excluded
12417	TRENEWYDD FAWR,CROESGOCH	184032	229549	II					Excluded	Excluded
12418	CARTSHED TO E.OF TRENEWYDD FAWR,CROESGOCH	184079	229523	II					Excluded	Excluded
12419	GRANARY RANGE TO E.OF TRENEWYDD FAWR,CROESGOCH	184075	229533	II					Excluded	Excluded
12420	RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS ON S.SIDE OF FARMYARD AT TRENEWYDD FAWR,CROESGOCH	184083	229564	II					Excluded	Excluded
12421	OUTBUILDING ON W.SIDE OF FARMYARD AT TRENEWYDD FAWR,CROESGOCH	184057	229594	II					Excluded	Excluded
12422	RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS ON E.SIDE OF FARMYARD AT TRENEWYDD FAWR,CROESGOCH	184090	229604	II					Excluded	Excluded
12936	CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS	187933	232003	II					Excluded	Excluded
12937	CHURCHYARD WALL AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS	187909	231973	II					Excluded	Excluded
12938	TELEPHONE CALL-BOX AT THE GENERAL STORES	187895	232033	II					Excluded	Excluded
12939	HIGH ROOST,ABERCASTLE ROAD	187823	232057	II					Excluded	Excluded
12940	OUTBUILDING TO E.OF HIGH ROOST (S SIDE),ABERCASTLE RD.	187847	232058	II					Excluded	Excluded
12947	CARNACHENWEN,CARNACHEN WEN	187629	232997	II					Excluded	Excluded
12948	ROW OF OUTBUILDINGS ATTACHED TO E.OF CARNACHENWEN	187648	232992	II					Excluded	Excluded
12949	OUTBUILDING TO NW.OF HOUSE AT CARNACHENWEN	187616	233009	II					Excluded	Excluded
12950	PIGSTIES AT CARNACHENWEN	187613	233001	II					Excluded	Excluded
12951	SMALL OUTBUILDING TO SW.OF CARNACHENWEN FARMHOUSE	187621	232987	II					Excluded	Excluded
12952	SMALL OUTBUILDING TO SW.OF CARNACHENWEN FARMHOUSE	187612	232991	II					Excluded	Excluded
12953	LONG BARN TO S.OF CARNACHENWEN	187635	232973	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Impact comment	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of impact on setting
12954	CARTSHED AT ENTRANCE TO S.OF CARNACHENWEN	187615	232951	II					Excluded	Excluded
12955	CASTLE CENLAS,CASTLE CENLAS/CASTELL CENLAS	186620	230304	II					Excluded	Excluded
12956	PENCNWC,B4331 (N.SIDE) CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS	190337	231588	II					Excluded	Excluded
12957	FORMER MILL IN OUTBUILDINGS TO N.OF PENCNWC, B4331 (N.SIDE) CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS	190344	231626	II					Excluded	Excluded
12958	PENFEIDR,CASTLE MORRIS/CASMORYS	189995	230770	II					Excluded	Excluded
12959	LOCHTURFFIN,LOCHTURFFIN	185850	229726	II					Excluded	Excluded
12960	OUTBUILDING ATTACHED TO W.OF LOCHTURFFIN, LOCHTURFFIN	185833	229724	II					Excluded	Excluded
12961	PRISKILLY FOREST,PRISKILLY FOREST	191746	230037	II					Excluded	Excluded
12962	FORMER COACH-HOUSE & STABLE AT PRISKILLY FOREST,PRISKILLY FOREST	191780	230039	II					Excluded	Excluded
12977	OUTBUILDING AT N.END OF E.FARMYARD RANGE AT LLANGLOFFAN FARMLLANGLOFFAN,GRANSTON /TREOPERT	190542	232425	II					Excluded	Excluded
12978	LLANGLOFFAN BAPTIST CHAPEL,LLANGLOFFAN, GRANSTON/TREOPERT	190569	232349	II					Excluded	Excluded
12979	PONT LLANGLOFFAN (PARTLY IN MATHRY COMMUNITY) LLANGLOFFAN,GRANSTON/TRE OPERT	190469	231954	II					Excluded	Excluded
13051	Former Blacksmiths Shop	190240	226799	II					Excluded	Excluded
13077	RICKESTON HALL, RICKESTON	184698	225387	II*					Excluded	Excluded
13078	THREE-SEATER PRIVY TO N OF RICKESTON HALL	184700	225398	II					Excluded	Excluded
13080	CARRIAGE-HOUSE AT RICKESTON HALL, RICKESTON	184681	225429	II					Excluded	Excluded
14397	CHURCH OF SAINT TEILO	185696	226697	II					Excluded	Excluded
14402	LINKED OUTBUILDINGS, NE OF TYLLWYD, LLANDELOY	184690	228850	II					Excluded	Excluded
14403	LINKED OUTBUILDING NE OF TYLLWYD, LLANDELOY	184702	228848	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Impact comment	Level of indirect visual impact	Level of impact on setting
14404	LLANREITHAN	186438	228446	II	2.3 km to the west of the turbine	Footpaths run to the east and north of the house	The farmhouse is situated in a sheltered hollow, with the land rising to the northern side of the farmyard. The falls away to the valley of the Afon Solfa to the south, with the front of the house facing southwest down the valley. Farm buildings stand to the west and south of the house, while stands of deciduous trees stand to the north and east. The parish church stands in a separate parcel just to the southeast of the farmyard complex.	Mature trees will block any view towards the proposed turbine and it would not impact on views of the farmhouse or on its setting.	None	None
25609	CHURCH OF SAINT LAWRENCE	193361	227517	II					Excluded	Excluded
25610	SAINT LAWRENCE HOUSE	193253	227530	II					Excluded	Excluded
25611	TY RHOS	192126	227066	II	3.6km to the east-southeast of the turbine	None	The house stands to the immediate south of a small common or rhos, which probably gives Trerhos its name. The modern setting of the house is characterised by the common to the north, which is now largely covered by woodland or scrub, and a large range of mostly modern farm buildings to the south. A minor road passes between the house and the farmyard area.	Mature trees to the west-northwest of the house will block views towards the proposed turbine. The development would have no impact on the setting of the house or views of it.	None	None
25612	WELSH HOOK BRIDGE (PARTLY IN WOLFSCASTLE COMMUNITY)	193384	227701	II					Excluded	Excluded
26844	WELSH HOOK BRIDGE (PARTLY IN HAYSCASTLE COMMUNITY)	193386	227707	II					Excluded	Excluded