

# Treforris Fawr, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal



Report by: Trysor

**For:** Roger Parry and Partners

February 2015



# Treforris Fawr, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2015/440

For: Roger Parry and Partners

February 2015

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

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2015/440

DYDDIAD 18<sup>fed</sup> Chwefror 2015      DATE 18<sup>th</sup> February 2015

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

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

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

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

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## **1. Summary**

- 1.1 This historic environment appraisal has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed wind turbine at Treforris Fawr, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire.
- 1.2 A field visit was undertaken to examine the location of the turbine and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.3 The appraisal has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SN3854410089, the location of the proposed turbine. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.
  - 1.3.1 One Scheduled Ancient Monument within a 2km radius would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbine. One Listed Building within the 2km appraisal area would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbine.
- 1.4 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area between 2km and 5km in radius, focused on SN3854410089, the location of the proposed turbine was assessed.
  - 1.4.1 Four Scheduled Ancient Monuments would experience a Low or Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the development, with no impact on their settings.
  - 1.4.2 Six Listed Buildings would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the development, with no impact on their settings.
  - 1.4.3 There is one Registered Park & Garden which would be unaffected by the development.
- 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**

- 2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

### **3. Introduction**

- 3.1 Richard Corbett of Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20, Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Treforris Fawr, Ferryside, Carmarthen, SA17 5YG, planning application number W/30795.
- 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, 2015, Appendix A) and Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section approved the specification as fit for purpose.

### **4. The proposed development**

- 4.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 30.5m, and 48m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN3854410089 within a field parcel at Treforris Fawr, Ferryside, Carmarthen SA17 5YG.
- 4.2 A foundation hole, 9.2 metres by 9.2 metres and 0.9 metres deep, will be excavated for the turbine base.
- 4.3 Construction vehicles will use an existing access route to the fields from the farm buildings running for approximately 315 metres northeast to the field in which the turbine would stand. A 90 metre section of new track would run to the turbine itself.
- 4.4 The cable route will follow the line of the access track.



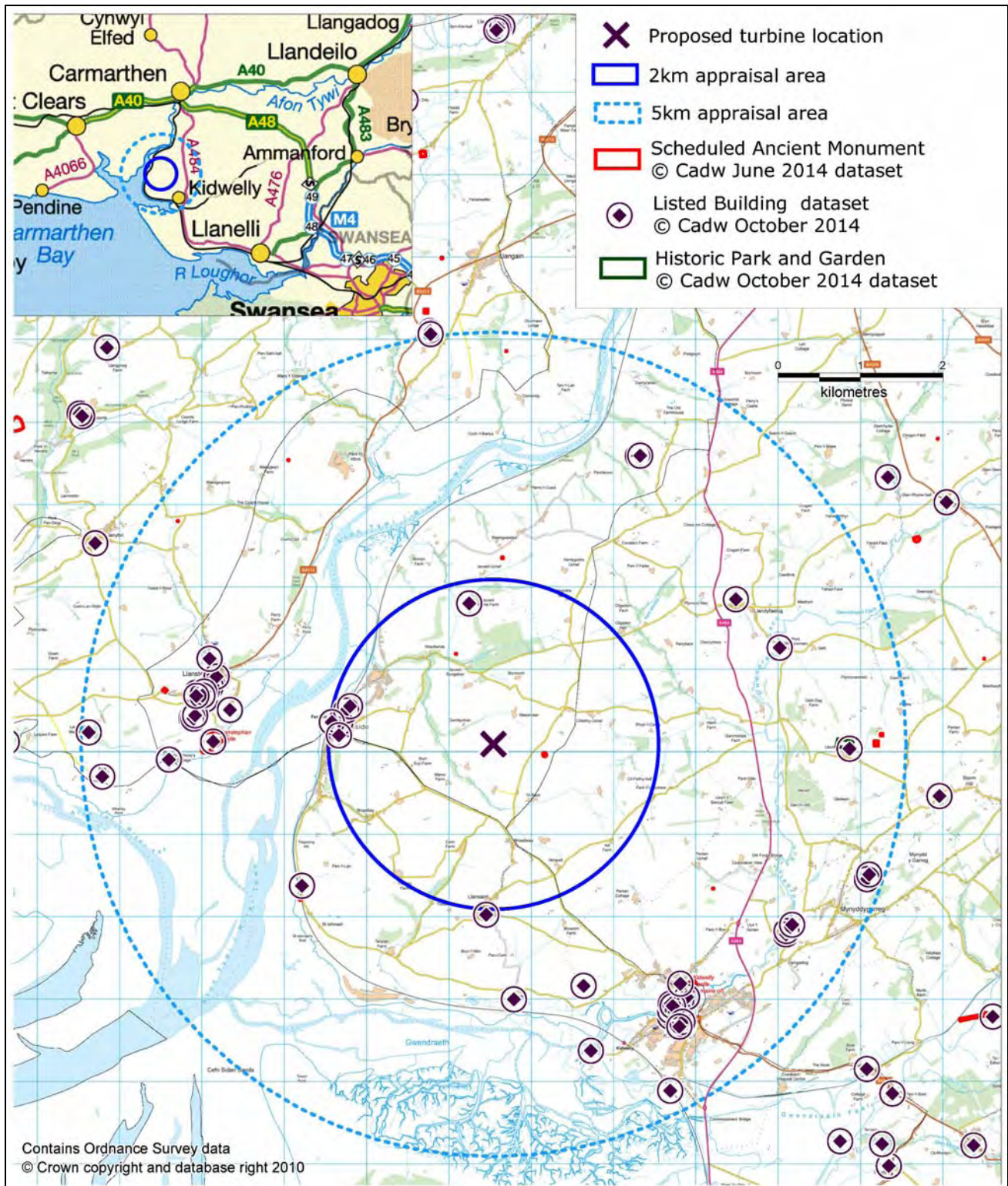


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius, and the 2 to 5km radius appraisal areas.



## **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SN3854410089, 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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the St Ishmael parish tithe map of 1840.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on January 22nd, 2015. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal were searched for and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 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 as well as a ZTV created by Trysor.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an appraisal dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final appraisal 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value<sup>1</sup>, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value<sup>2</sup>. Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh

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

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

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

- 5.11 As this exercise is an appraisal of the study area, not a full desk-based historic environment assessment, no site descriptions have been included in the appraisal dataset or this printed report, apart from newly recorded features (See Appendix B).
- 5.12 A further area of between 2 to 5 km radius, centred on SN3854410089, 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, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and Parks and Gardens giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument.
- 5.15 The type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset (see Appendices C, D & E)

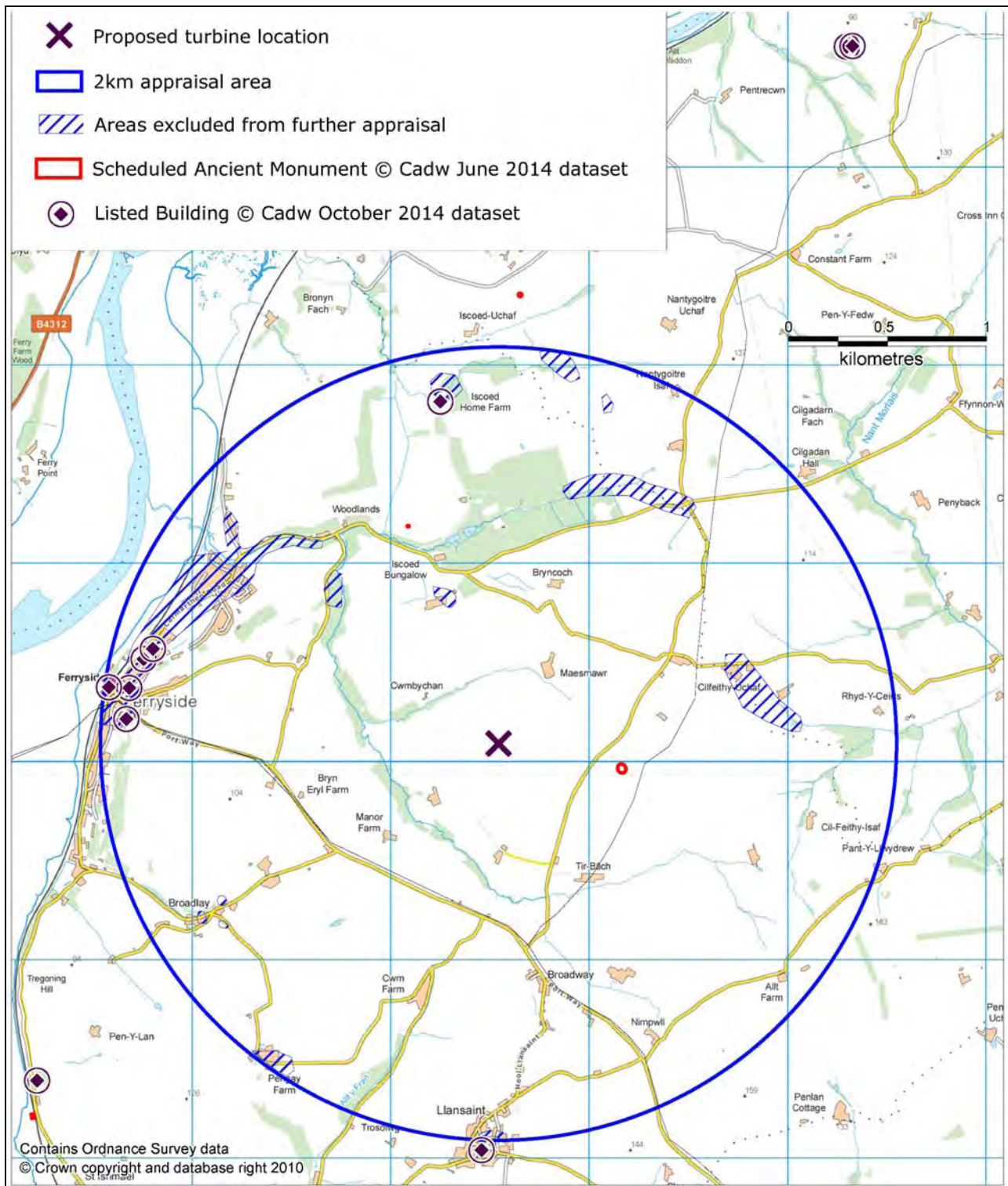


Figure 2: Areas excluded from further assessment within the 2km radius appraisal area.



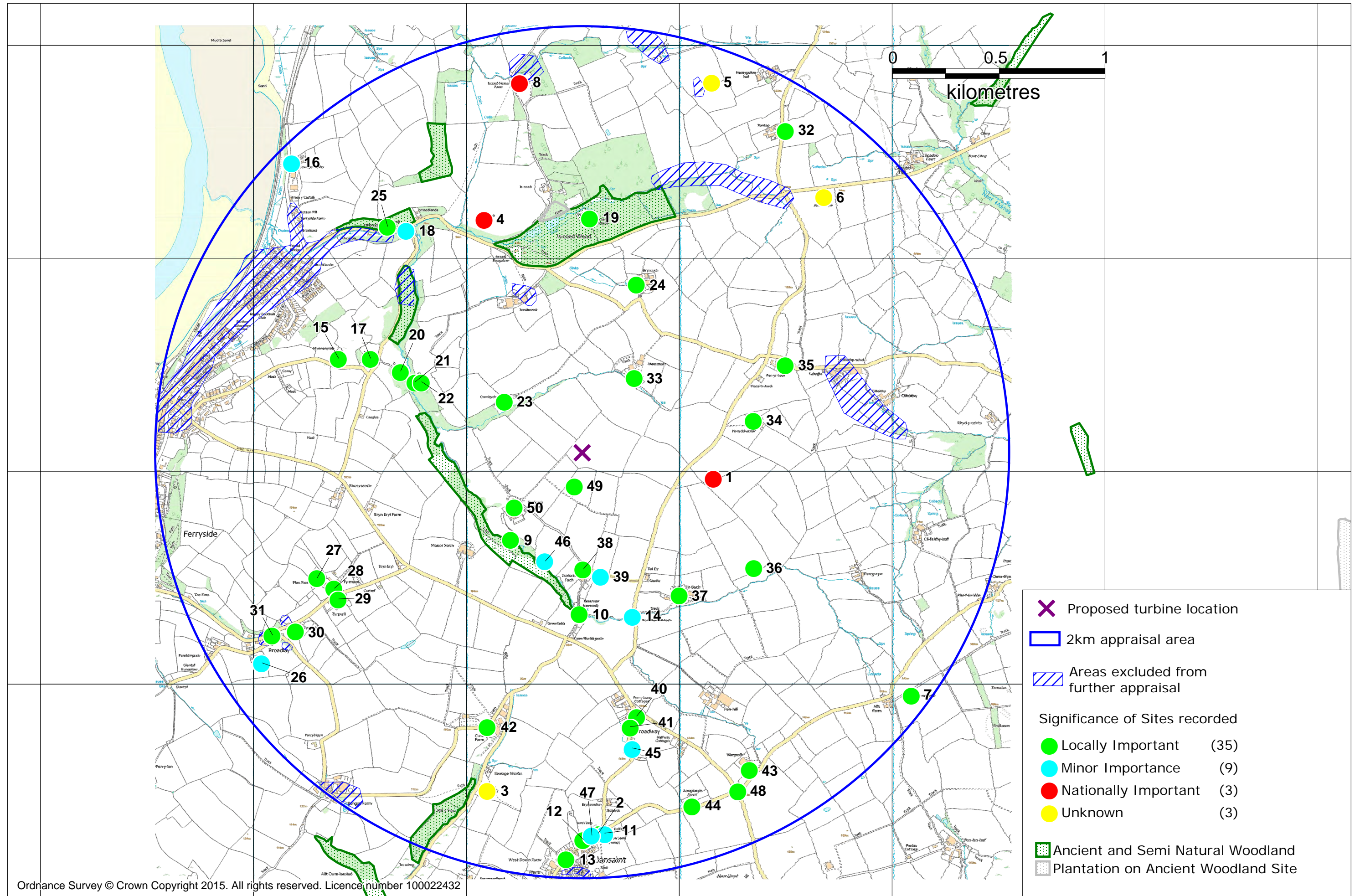


Figure 3: The 2km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

## **6. Archaeological Overview**

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

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

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

6.2.2 There are several sites of Bronze Age date in the area however. These include two Round Barrows, at Penyrheol and Nantygoitre (ID numbers 1 & 5). That at Penyrheol is a Scheduled Ancient Monument but there is no evidence of a barrow at the Nantygoitre site. Round Barrows were usually built over a single cremation burial, placed in a stone cist beneath the mound. Sometimes secondary cremation burials are found inserted into the mound. Two Standing Stones are also recorded, they are unrelated but both are named as Maenllwyd (ID numbers 4 & 6). Maen Llwyd ID number 4 is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but ID number 6 was removed by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Standing Stones are also funerary monuments, and cremations, contained in urns, are sometimes found buried in pits close to the stone.

6.2.3 Further examples of scheduled Bronze Age Standing Stones are found within 5km of the proposed turbine site. These include a group of stones near Llechdwnni (CM060), Maen Melyn (CM063), another Maen Llwyd (CM064), to the north of the Tywi, Clomendy (CM184), also to the north of the Tywi, Penlan Uchaf (CM197) and Iscoed Uchaf (CM198). These suggest that the wider district was a focus of activity during the Bronze Age, by when much of the area would have undoubtedly been settled and farmed. At present we have very little understanding of Bronze Age settlement in the region, which elevates the importance of these funerary monuments.

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

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

6.3.2 There is little evidence of Iron Age settlement within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine. Penycastell (ID number 3) is thought to be the site of a possible Iron Age Defended Enclosure, but this assumption is based on its placename and reports in the 1950s of slight earthworks, which have not been verified in modern times and are no longer visible on the ground or on aerial photographs. Hillforts and Defended Enclosures are typical settlements of the Iron Age and examples such as these are often found to be small settlements, sometimes single farmsteads, which were protected by earthwork ramparts and ditches when in use.

6.3.3 There are no examples of scheduled settlement sites of Iron Age date found within 5km of the proposed turbine site. This is somewhat surprising, as Hillforts and Defended Enclosure sites of the period are relatively common in southwest Wales. It is possible that this district was something of a hinterland to settlements further afield during this period.

#### **6.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).**

6.4.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated specifically with the Roman period recorded in the HER within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. The district lies within 10km of the Roman fort and town at Carmarthen of course and the Tywi, to the west, would have been well used as a shipping route during Roman times.

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

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

6.6.1 There is only one site of archaeological interest dating to the medieval period within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. This is the medieval Holy Well known as Ffynnon Saint (ID number 2) at the northern edge of Llansaint village. The well is associated with a tradition that it was on a medieval pilgrimage route. It was capped and had a water pump erected over it by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and the pump now stands in a landscaped, public open space.

6.6.2 There is no doubt that the area was well-organised and well-settled throughout medieval times, both under Welsh and Norman rule. Some local farms are likely to have medieval origins and the district lies within the medieval Lordship of Kidwelly, which was administered from Kidwelly Castle (CM002), which is found within a 5km radius of the turbine site. The fine Norman castle at Llansteffan (CM004), to the west of the Tywi, also lies within a 5km radius.

#### **6.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day).** Most of the sites recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. Most of these are farms and cottages, reflecting the rise of rural society during the later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The district also has examples of features associated with the growth of local villages during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. New chapels and inns accompanied a growth in the local population. Villages such as Ferryside (excluded from the appraisal area as it would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine) grew particularly due to the rise of leisure and tourism during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, aided by improvements to communication routes with the development of better roads and ultimately the railway system. The ruins of the grand mansion of Iscoed (ID number 8) are also a reminder of the great estates which pushed



forward much of the industrial and agricultural development which helped sustain a growing population during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These historic assets combine to give some taste of the effect that agricultural and social change in the period had on the local landscape, significantly changing the appearance of the district during the past 200 years.

## **7. Historical overview**

### **7.1 Map evidence**

7.1.1 Treforris Fawr is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (Carmarthen sheet), surveyed in 1811. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries but does differentiate between enclosed and unenclosed land. This map shows *Treforris Fawr* house and farmyard approximately in the position they are found today, within the enclosed, farmed landscape.

7.1.2 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map (Sheet 41) for the area in 1831, based on the 1811 survey, a similar picture is presented.

7.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the tithe map for St Ishmael parish, dating to 1840, see Figure 4. This shows that the field system at the proposed turbine site was already in existence. Many elements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century field system have survived to the present day, although some subdivision and amalgamation of fields has occurred. The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the map and was prepared in 1840, lists the names of fields within the parish (see Table 1 below, spellings as used on the apportionment). It records that Treforris Fawr was a 277 acre holding occupied by one William Andrew and owned by one William Williams. The field in which the turbine would stand, parcel 648, had the unusual name of Rutland.

7.1.4 The field names are listed in Table 1 below. The accompanying map in Figure 4 only shows the fields to the north of the stream. Those fields shown in italics are not shown in Figure 4, but are all fields which lie between the stream to the south and the Ferryside road. One exception is parcel 870 at Bronyn, which is a small piece of marshland on the banks of the Tywi at the northern corner of the parish, over 2.5km from the farm.

*Table 1: Field names given for Treforris Fawr on the parish tithe apportionment of 1840.*

634	House etc
651	Cae wrth cefn scybor
656	Bank bach
661	Cott & Garden
668	Small field
646	Small field
645	Cefn Maen
644	Park newydd
643	Pen y fyga
642	Pen y fyga
641	Hesk ucha
640	Hesk canol
639	Hesk Vawr
648	Rutland
638	Park rhedin
637	Park ffynnon argol
622	Park ffynnon argol
623	Park issa
636	Park issa
650	Gwaun fain
649	Park Collin
635	Park moison
624	Park issa
625	Meadow
633	Meadow
632	Wood
627	Penybar
626	Park y pant
628	Park yr ucha
629	Park mawr ucha
631	Park rhew pwll
652	Park glan helig
630	Park rhew fawr
653	Hydeade
654	Hatches
870	Bronyn Marsh

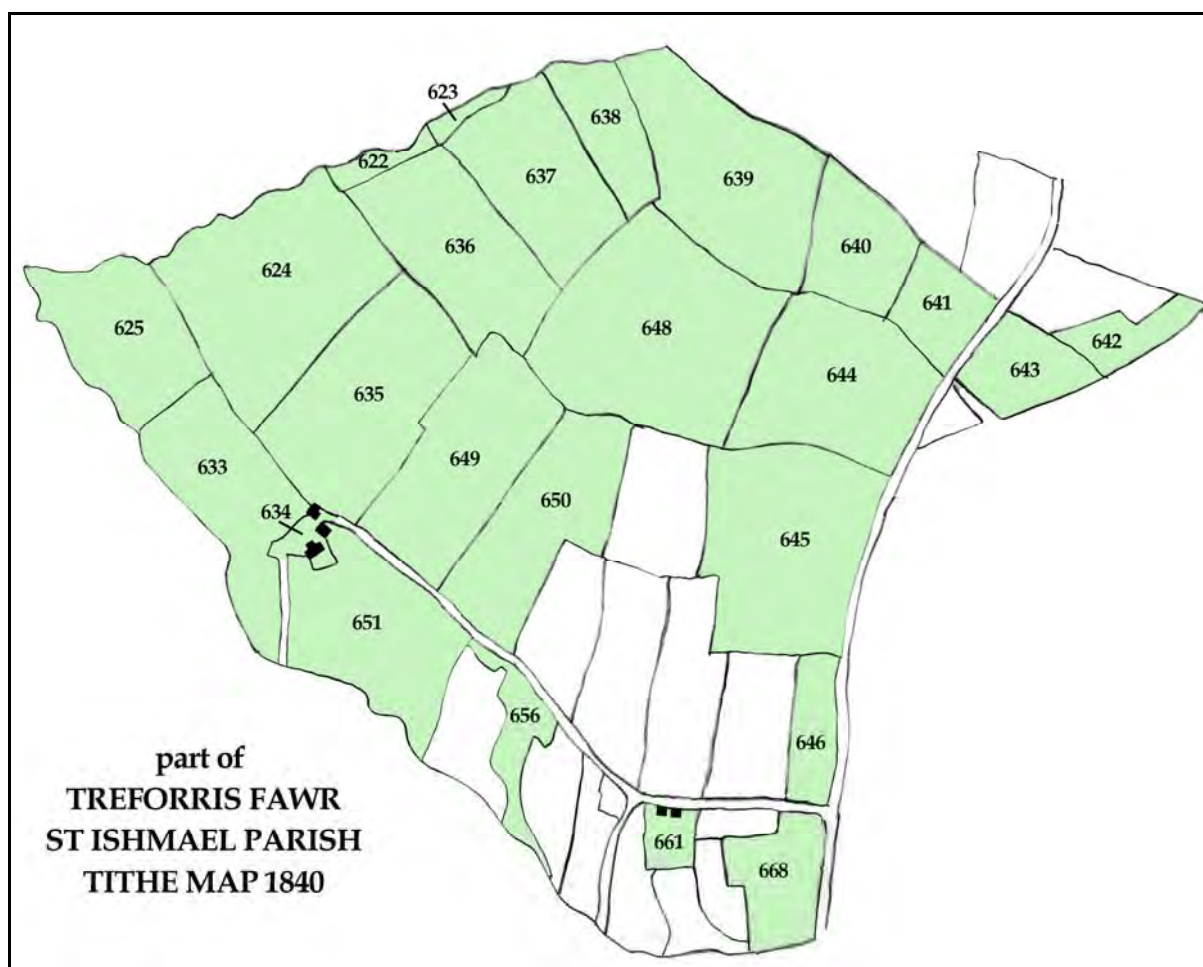


Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, parcel number 648, as shown on the St Ishmael parish tithe map of 1840.

7.1.5 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 some subdivision of fields had occurred. The 1906 edition of the 1:2500 map shows a similar picture. The boundary banks of the post-medieval field system are generally well-constructed earthwork banks, generally around 1 metre in height, 2 metres wide at base, and often topped with well-maintained hedgerows.

7.1.6 Historic mapping seems to indicate that the house at Treforris Fawr had remained in the same position, to the north of the farmyard and its associated outbuildings throughout the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. By the early 21<sup>st</sup> century the farmyard building complex has been expanded considerably with the addition of a group of large agricultural sheds where the historic courtyard was located. The southern 19<sup>th</sup> century courtyard building appears to still survive amongst the modern sheds.

## **7.2 Census evidence**

- 7.2.1 *Trevoris* is listed on the 1841 Census returns for St Ishmael parish as being occupied by William Andrew, aged 63. He lived here with his wife Mary (61) and two children, David (20) and Mary (28). A Female Servant also lived in the house and two male agricultural labourers in a separate building on the farmyard.
- 7.2.2 The 1851 parish census return shows that one David Thomas (39) farmed 263 acres at Treforris Fawr. He was a native of Llanfynydd parish. His wife Elizabeth (38) hailed from Llanpumpsaint. They had two daughters, Mary (10) and Elizabeth (4), both born in St. Ishmael parish. Also living on the farm were four male farmworkers, who came from the parishes of Llanfihangel Yeroth, Llandysul, Llanllawddog and Llangeler, all further north in the county of Carmarthenshire. Three dairy maids also lived at Treforris Fawr, from Llanpumpsaint, Llandyfaelog and St Ishmaels parishes.
- 7.2.3 In 1861 David and Elizabeth Thomas are recorded as farming 150 acres at Treforris Fawr. Their daughter Mary still lived with them. Also living on the farm were a ploughman from Llanboidy and four male farm servants from the parishes of Llanddewi Velfrey, Llangeler, St. Thomas Carmarthen and Llanddowror. A dairymaid from Trelech and a female servant from Llanwinio also lived here.
- 7.2.4 The 1871 census shows that a new family had taken over the tenancy of Treforris Fawr. The holding was now farmed by 24 year old William Davies, who lived with his two brothers. The name of one of these is also given as William, erroneously. He was aged 19. The third brother, John, was 17. Their 8 year old sister Sarah lived with them. Also living on the farm were one male general servant and three female general servants. The family and their workers all hailed from the parish of Cynwyl Elfed, Carmarthenshire.
- 7.2.5 In 1881, Treforris Fawr was being farmed by Henry Davies, aged 26 and a native of Cynwyl Elfed. He may well have been a brother of the three men who farmed here 10 years earlier. He lived with his wife, Esther (29), from Abergwili and their sons David (3) and William (2). Two male farm servants and two female farm servants also lived on the farm. The children, both male workers and one of the female workers had been born in Llansteffan parish, the second female worker came from Abergwili.
- 7.2.6 In 1891, Henry Davies continued to farm Treforris Fawr. He had by this time remarried, presumably after the death of his first wife. His second wife was Jane Davies (28), who came from Kidwelly. His two sons were still alive but the family now also included four younger children; Mary (8), Harry Stanley (7) Thomas (2) and Sarah (an infant). A male general servant and two female general servants, all from Carmarthen, also

lived on the farm, as well as a second male general servant who came from Warwick and was the only English speaker working on the holding.

7.2.7 The 1901 census records that Henry and Jane Davies now lived with 11 children. These were Edith (19), Henry S. (16), Thomas Barclay (12), John (10), Sarah (9), Adelina (8), Ceturah (6), Aeronwen (4), Elvet (3), Lewis (1) and an infant named Harold. One male farmworker also lived on the holding.

7.2.8 In 1911, the time of the last available census returns, Jane Davies, aged 47 was a widow. Three of her sons, Stanley (25), Tom (21) and John (19) were living with her and working on the farm. Three of her daughters, Sarah (20), Adilena (18) and Kate (16) were also present and undertaking dairy work on the farm. Her daughter Winnie (14), probably the Aeronwen of the 1901 census, did "house work". She also had another son, Ivor, aged just 3. Only one male farm servant, a native of Whitland, lived on the farm.

## **8. Impact Assessment**

8.1 The HER enquiry for the under 2km radius area yielded 119 records.

8.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2015. The field was pasture at the time and the surface of the field was not visible. The wider landscape context of the proposed development was also considered and the impact on the setting of designated sites. This visit was undertaken on a cloudy day, with reasonable 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 50 records.

8.3.1 Three new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for the farmstead and field system at Treforris Fawr (ID numbers 50 and 49) and a pillbox (ID number 48).

8.4 Within the 50 records there are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments and one Listed Building.

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
1	PEN YR HEOL	ROUND BARROW	Low
33	MAESMAWR	FARMSTEAD	Low
49	TREFORRIS FAWR	FIELD SYSTEM	Low
50	TREFORRIS FAWR	FARMSTEAD	Low
8	ISCOED	MANSION	Very Low
12	TABOR INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	CHAPEL	Very Low
14	PONT PEN-HILL-FACH	BRIDGE	Very Low
17	TRECOR	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
28	TY-MAWR	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
32	PANTEG	HOMESTEAD	Very Low
34	MYNYDD UCHA	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
35	PENRHEOL	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
37	TIR BACH	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
38	TREFORRIS BACH	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
42	CWM	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
44	LONGLANDS FARM	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
47	FFYNNON SAINT	COTTAGE	Very Low
48	ST ISHMAEL	PILLBOX	Very Low
2	FFYNNON SAINT	HOLY WELL	None
3	PARC Y CASTELL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	None
4	MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE	None
5	NANTYGOITRE	ROUND BARROW	None
6	MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE	None
7	TY-NEWYDD	COTTAGE	None
9	TREFORRIS BRIDGE	BRIDGE	None
10	CWMFFORDDGOCH	POUND	None
11	LLANSAIN SMITHY	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	None
13	CAPEL SEION CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None
15	FFYNNON-YNID	DWELLING	None
16	RHYDYGATH	COTTAGE	None
18	TRECOR SMITHY	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	None
19	ISCOED COTTAGE	COTTAGE	None
20	CWM CLYD	COTTAGE	None
21	TRESIL WOOD COTTAGE	COTTAGE	None
22	CWMBYCHAN COTTAGE	COTTAGE	None
23	CWMBYCHAN	FARMSTEAD	None
24	BRYNCOCH	FARMSTEAD	None
25	MELIN Y CWM; CWM MILL	CORN MILL	None
26	TY ISSA	COTTAGE	None
27	BROADWAY PLACE; PLAS	FARMSTEAD	None
29	TY'R PWLL	FARMSTEAD	None
30	TY CANOL	FARMSTEAD	None
31	TY ISSA	FARMSTEAD	None

<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site type</b>	<b>Level of Impact</b>
36	MAESGWYNNE	FARMSTEAD	None
39	TREFORRIS FAWR COTTAGE	COTTAGE	None
40	PENBANK; PEN-Y-BANK	PUBLIC HOUSE	None
41	BROADWAY	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	None
43	NINPWLL; NIMPWLL	FARMSTEAD	None
45	BROADWAY COTTAGE	COTTAGE	None
46	TREFORIS	MILL RACE	None

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

8.6.1 Thirty two historic assets would be unaffected.

8.6.2 Four historic assets would have a Low and fourteen would have a Very Low impact, most of these an indirect, visual impact over distance.

8.6.3 The field system (ID number 49) 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 or cable trench, which would follow an existing trackway and pass through existing gateways.

8.7 The Cadw datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another 15 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 57 Listed Buildings and one registered Park and Garden. The full results of this appraisal are found in Appendices C, D and E of this report.

8.8 As Table 4 in 9.2.2 shows, it was determined that three of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be exposed to a Low or Very Low indirect, visual impact but with no impact on setting. Further details of the appraisal of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix D and Figure 6.

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

8.10 As outlined in 9.6 there is one registered Park and Garden within the 2 to 5km appraisal area but there would be no impact on essential setting or significant views.

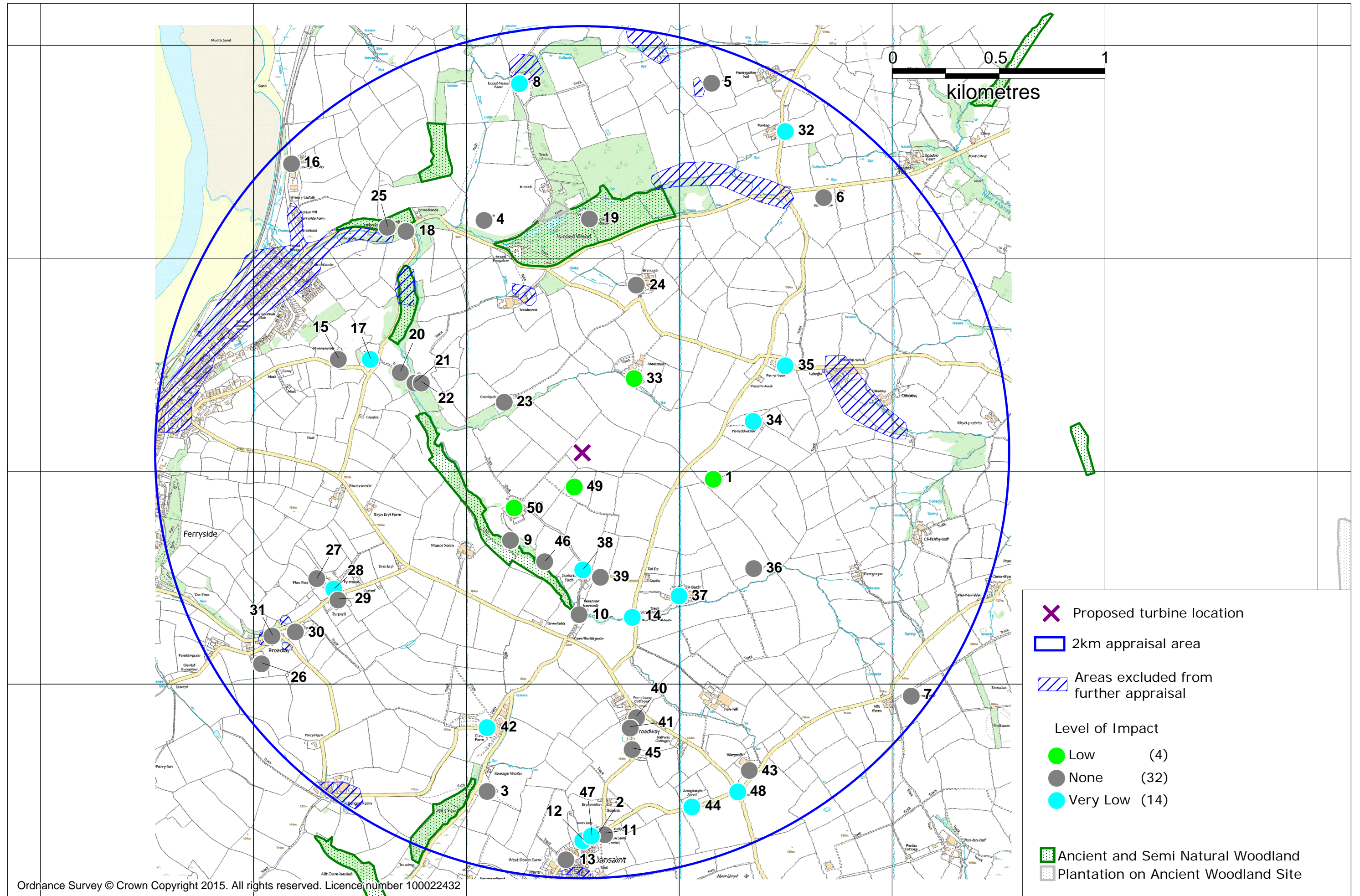


Figure 5: The 2km appraisal area showing the level of impact on sites recorded, labelled with Project ID number



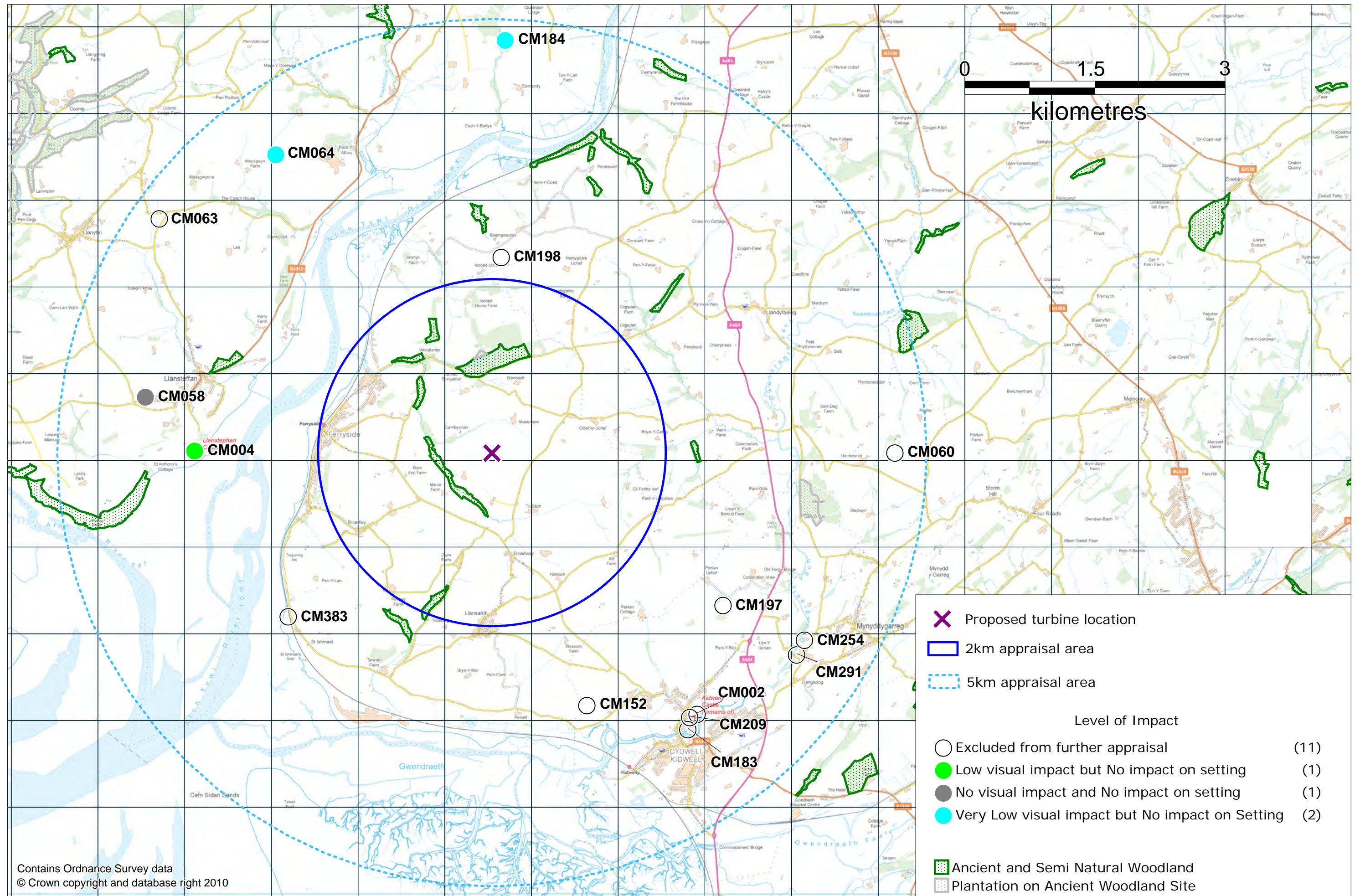


Figure 6: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with SAM number



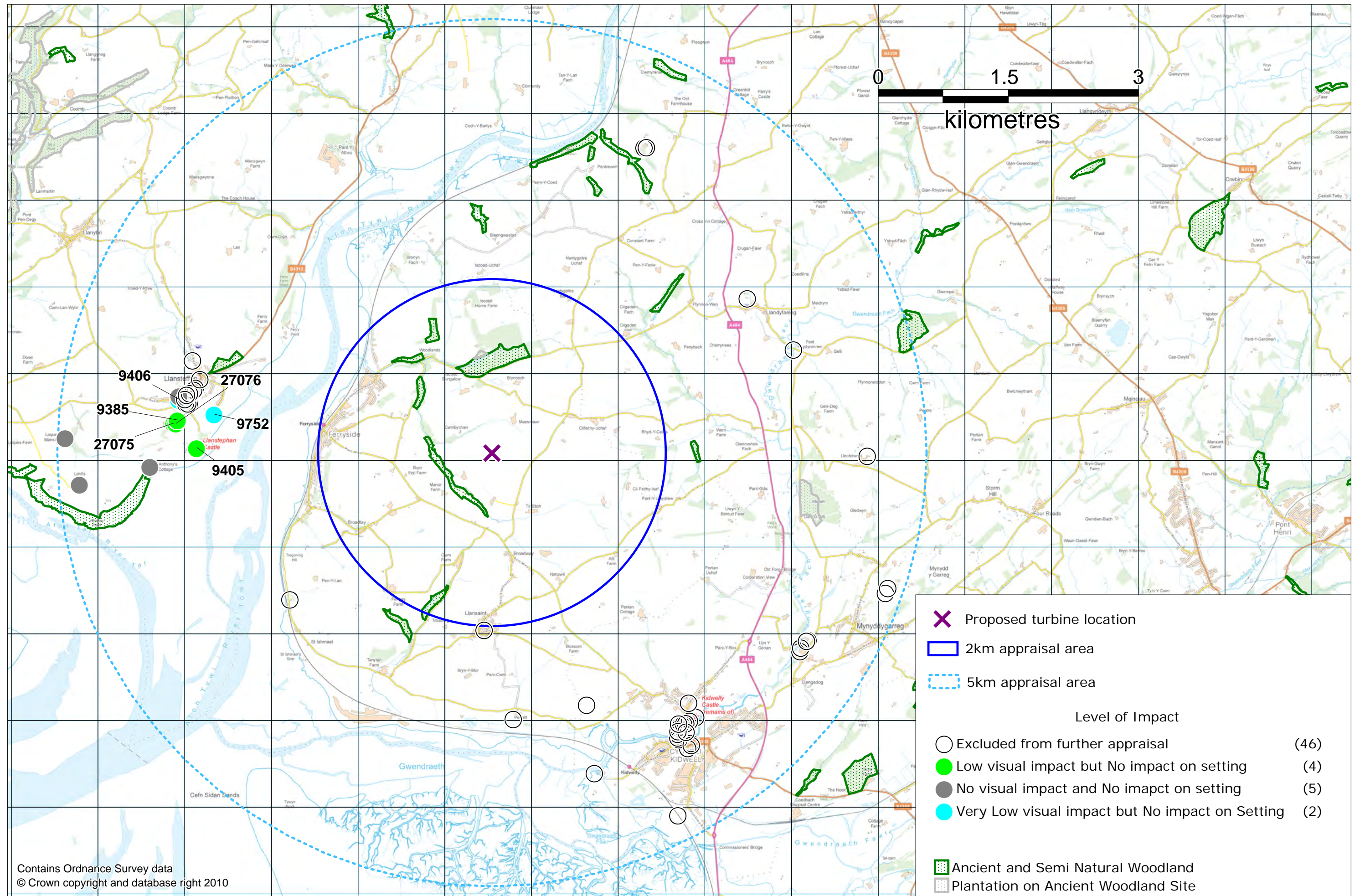


Figure 7: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with LB number where there is an impact.



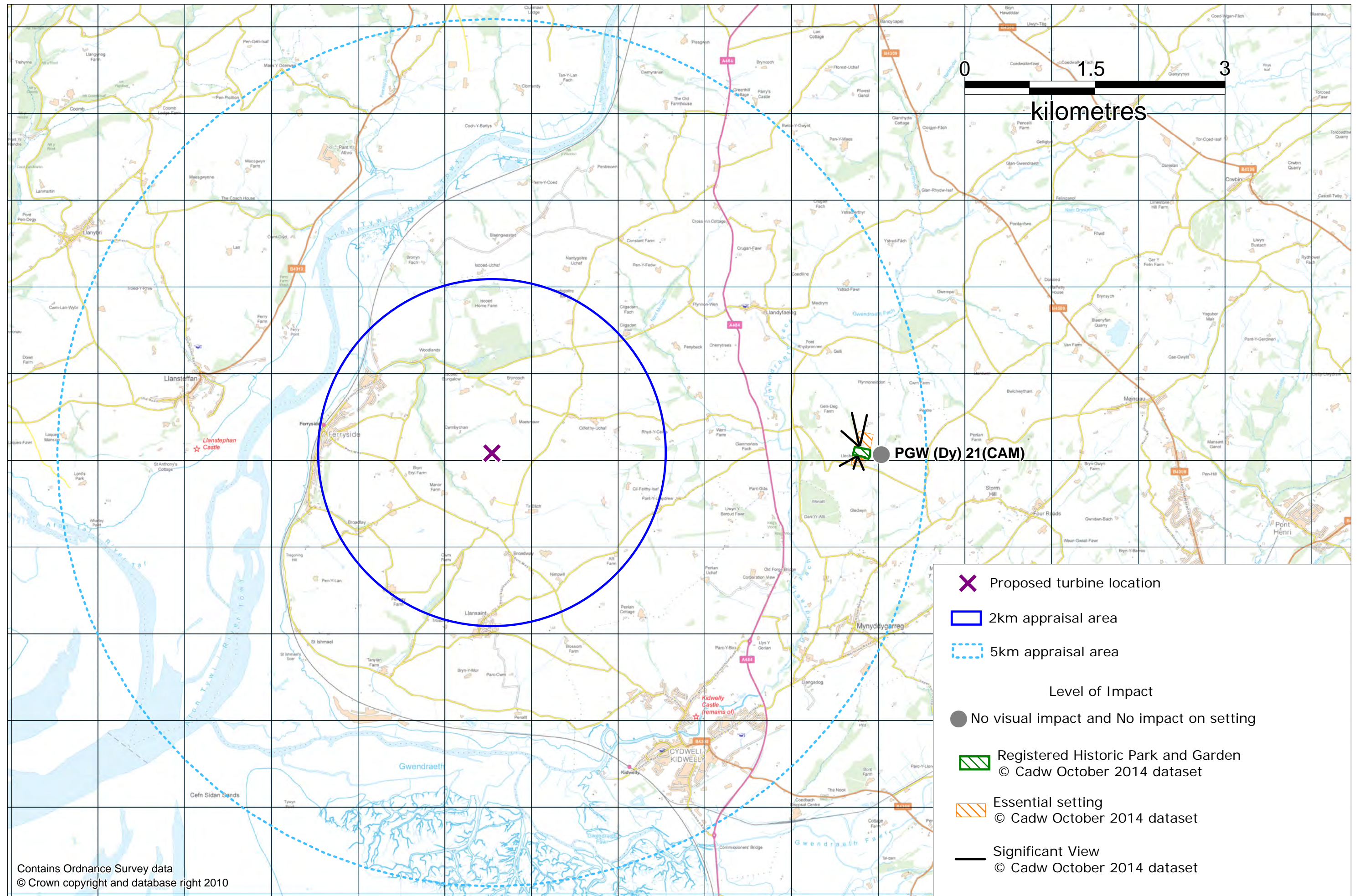


Figure 8: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on registered Historic Parks and Gardens, labelled with PG number



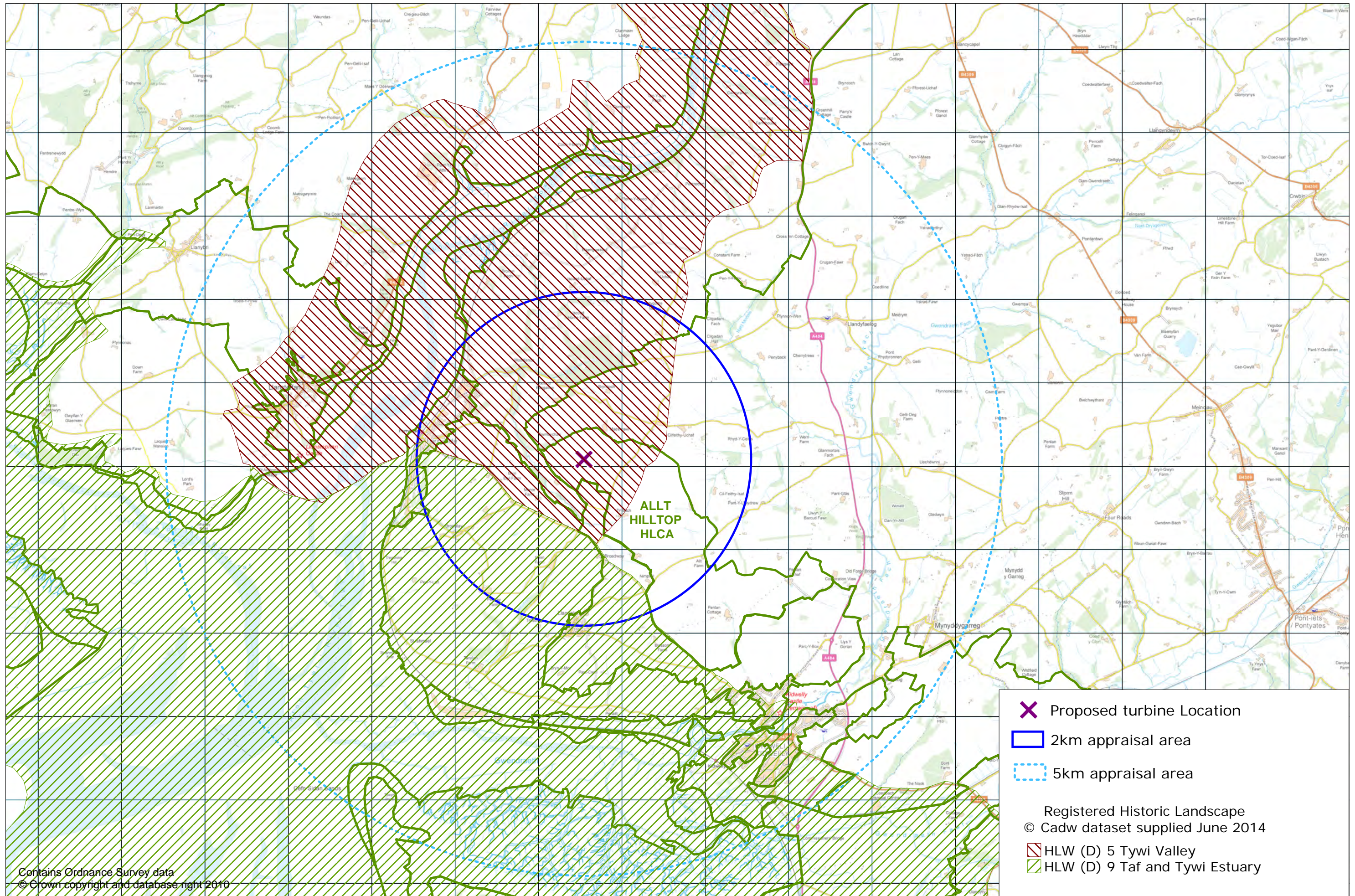


Figure 9: The 5km appraisal area showing the location of Upland Ceredigion Historic Landscape and the Character Areas created by Dyfed Archaeological Trust



## 9. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

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

### 9.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

9.2.1 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monument within the revised 2km appraisal area. There would be a Low indirect, visual impact on one of these, the Pen yr Heol Bronze Age round barrow (ID number 1), but the setting would not be affected. Potential impacts on the Scheduled Ancient Monument are included in Table 3, Appendix B and Figure 5.

ID Number	Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site type	Level of Impact
1	CM190	PEN YR HEOL	ROUND BARROW	Low
4	CM199	MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE	None

*Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

9.2.2 There are a further fifteen Scheduled Ancient Monuments in 2 to 5km area. There would be a Low indirect visual impact on one of these and a Very Low visual impact on a further two but in no case would there be an impact on setting, see Table 4, Figure 6 and Appendix C.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CM004	Llansteffan Castle	Castle	Low	None
CM064	Maen Llwyd Standing Stone	Standing Stone	Very Low	None
CM184	Standing Stone NNW of Clomendy	Standing Stone	Very Low	None
CM058	Fron Ucha Burial Chamber	Chambered Tomb	None	None
CM002	Kidwelly Castle	Castle	Excluded	Excluded
CM060	Group of Standing Stones NE of Llechdwnni	Standing Stone	Excluded	Excluded
CM063	Maen Melyn Standing Stone	Standing Stone	Excluded	Excluded
CM152	Coleman Dovecot	Dovecote	Excluded	Excluded
CM183	Kidwelly Town Gate & Defences	Gatehouse	Excluded	Excluded

<b>Scheduled Ancient Monument Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Level of Visual Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>
CM197	Pen-Lan-Uchaf Standing Stone	Standing Stone	Excluded	Excluded
CM198	Is-Coed-Uchaf Standing Stone	Standing Stone	Excluded	Excluded
CM209	Kidwelly Medieval Town (Part of)	Town	Excluded	Excluded
CM254	Hot & Cold Rolling Mills, Kidwelly Tinsplate Works	Industrial Monument	Excluded	Excluded
CM291	Kidwelly Old Tinsplate Works and Dam	Tinsplate Works	Excluded	Excluded
CM383	St Ishmael's Scar Beach Defence Gun House	Gun House	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 is one Listed Building within the revised 2km appraisal area. This is the mansion at Iscoed (ID number 8). There would be a Very Low indirect, visual impact on it, see Table 5, Appendix B and Figure 5.

<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Listed Building Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site type</b>	<b>Level of Impact</b>
8	9732	ISCOED	MANSION	Very Low

*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 57 Listed Buildings, there would be a Low visual impact on four Listed Buildings and a Very Low indirect visual impact on two but with no impact on setting from the proposed turbine, see Table 6, Appendix D and Figure 7.

<b>Listed Building Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Level of Visual Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>
27075	Coach House and Stable Range at Y Plas	Low	None
27076	Wall and gatepiers to stable court at Y Plas	Low	None
9385	Y Plas	Low	None
9405	Llansteffan Castle	Low	None
9406	Vale View	Very Low	None
9752	Telephone Call-box	Very Low	None

<b>Listed Building Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Level of Visual Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>
27071	Ffynnon Fair	None	None
27072	Ffynnon Fair House	None	None
27079	St Anthony's Well	None	None
27080	Laques	None	None
27081	Lord's Park	None	None
11876	Kidwelly Castle	Excluded	Excluded
11877	The Town Gate	Excluded	Excluded
11878	Church of Saint Mary	Excluded	Excluded
11879	Dovecote NW of Coleman Farm	Excluded	Excluded
11880	Kidwelly Town Hall	Excluded	Excluded
11882	The Masons Arms	Excluded	Excluded
14553	Old house at Llechdwnni	Excluded	Excluded
20184	Kidwelly Bridge/Pont Cydweli	Excluded	Excluded
20185	No 16 (Morfa House)	Excluded	Excluded
20186	Capel Sul	Excluded	Excluded
20187	The Old Moat House	Excluded	Excluded
20188	Castle School and School house	Excluded	Excluded
20189	No 6	Excluded	Excluded
20190	Ruined Warehouse By Kidwelly Bridge	Excluded	Excluded
20191	Wall along S side of churchyard	Excluded	Excluded
20192	Castle Mill	Excluded	Excluded
20193	The War Memorial and railings	Excluded	Excluded
20194	Cae Newydd Railway Bridge	Excluded	Excluded
20195	Boxing Room at former Kidwelly Tinplate Works	Excluded	Excluded
20196	Assorting Room at former Kidwelly Tinplate Works	Excluded	Excluded
20197	Cold-roll Engine-house at former Kidwelly Tinplate Works	Excluded	Excluded
20198	Chimney at former Kidwelly Tinplate Works	Excluded	Excluded
20199	Lime-kiln facing W, on ridge E of Capel Horeb	Excluded	Excluded
20200	Lime-kiln facing S, on ridge E of Capel Horeb	Excluded	Excluded
20201	Kidwelly Quay	Excluded	Excluded
21456	Upland	Excluded	Excluded
21457	Former stables at Upland	Excluded	Excluded
27063	Cyncoed, including area railings.	Excluded	Excluded
27064	Osbourne House, including area railings.	Excluded	Excluded
27065	Plas-y-Coed	Excluded	Excluded
27066	Park Villa	Excluded	Excluded
27067	Railings and area walls at Plas-y-Coed and Park Villa.	Excluded	Excluded
27068	Nolands, including forecourt railings.	Excluded	Excluded
27069	Albion House, including forecourt railings	Excluded	Excluded
27070	The Sticks Hotel	Excluded	Excluded
27073	The Stores	Excluded	Excluded

<b>Listed Building Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Level of Visual Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>
27074	Cartref	Excluded	Excluded
27077	Milestone	Excluded	Excluded
27078	Well Cottage with forecourt railings and gate	Excluded	Excluded
82398	Church of St Maelog	Excluded	Excluded
82400	Pont Rhydyronnen	Excluded	Excluded
9404	Church of St Ystyffan	Excluded	Excluded
9411	Church of St Ishmael	Excluded	Excluded
9412	Remains of monastic grange at Penallt Farm	Excluded	Excluded
9414	Church of All Saints	Excluded	Excluded
9751	Telephone Call-box outside the Old Pound.	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

There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets and Buildings within 2km of the turbine site. There would be a Low indirect, visual impact on the farmstead at Maesmawr but no impact on setting. A further thirteen sites would have a Very Low indirect, visual impact. Details are included in Appendix B, Figures 3 and 5 and listed in Table 7 below.

ID Number	Site Name	Site type	Level of Impact
33	MAESMAWR	FARMSTEAD	Low
8	ISCOED	MANSION	Very Low
12	TABOR INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	CHAPEL	Very Low
14	PONT PEN-HILL-FACH	BRIDGE	Very Low
17	TRECOR	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
28	TY-MAWR	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
32	PANTEG	HOMESTEAD	Very Low
34	MYNYDD UCHA	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
35	PENRHEOL	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
37	TIR BACH	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
38	TREFORRIS BACH	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
42	CWM	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
44	LONGLANDS FARM	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
47	FFYNNON SAINT	COTTAGE	Very Low

Table 7: List of non-designated historic assets and buildings

## 9.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

9.5.1 Three newly recorded sites of historic importance were noted for this appraisal at or near the turbine site. One of these, the World War II pillbox (ID number 48), is already recorded in the NMR by the RCAHMW as NPRN 270387, but is not currently recorded in the regional HER. Records have also been recorded for the field system and farmstead at Treforris Fawr (ID number 49 & 50). These are both post medieval features. There would be a direct impact on both as the turbine would stand within the field system and the farmstead. The direct, physical impact and the indirect, visual impact are assessed as Low. There will be no damage to the field boundaries that define the field system and the upgrading of the trackway would not damage historic, constructed features. The details of these sites are included in Table 8, Appendix B and Figures 3 & 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site type	Level of Impact
49	TREFORRIS FAWR	FIELD SYSTEM	Low
50	TREFORRIS FAWR	FARMSTEAD	Low
48	ST ISHMAEL	PILLBOX	Very Low

Table 8: Impacts on Newly Identified sites



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

There is one Registered Park and Garden within the 2km to 5km study area. This is Llechdwnni, PGW (Dy) 21(CAM) 4.2km to the east of the proposed turbine. The garden lies on an east facing slope and there would be no impact on the essential setting or significant views as defined by Cadw (Cadw Parks and Gardens dataset, October 2014)

## **9.7 Registered Historic Landscapes**

The development site lies in the Tywi Valley, HLW (D) 5, Registered Historic Landscape and the Allt Hilltop Historic Landscape Character Area, see Figure 9.

## **9.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes**

The development site lies in the Llansaint Coastal Hills Special Landscape Area (Carmarthenshire County Council, 2011). This extensive area is based on the CRMRTVS936 unit of the Visual and Sensory aspect of LANDMAP which is described as

“Rolling hills overlooking the coast and the Tywi estuary. Dominated by improved agricultural land, some arable (maize). Strong field boundaries, relatively few trees compared to other parts of the county creating a feeling of exposure, some trees are wind sculpted. Scattered rural farms and fairly busy country roads. Llansaint is an unusual settlement being old in origin and hill top. It has a strong sense of place. The red soils are another feature that make this area distinct. Pylons cross a section of the area.”

## **9.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information**

The proposed turbine would stand in the Allt Hilltop LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL40207). This area is not described other than to say that the most significant archaeological elements are Bronze Age burial mounds, standing stones and cist and that it is a typical example of a Carmarthenshire agricultural landscape.

The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High.

## **9.10 Conservation Area**

9.10.1 The northern half of the Llansaint Conservation Area lies within the 2km appraisal area. Most of the buildings which lie along the western and northern edge of the village are modern in date and lie outside the conservation area. This modern development will largely screen views from the historic core of the settlement towards the proposed turbine.

9.10.2 The Llansteffan Conservation Area lies over 3km to the west-northwest of the turbine. The upper part of the turbine is likely to be visible from parts of the Conservation Area, but the relatively small scale of the turbine and the distance would suggest that the effect would be a minimal, indirect, visual impact.

9.10.3 The Kidwelly Conservation Areas lies almost 4km to the southeast and is not intervisible with the proposed turbine as higher ground lies between the two locations.

#### **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. A field to the southeast of the proposed turbine site is recorded on the parish tithe map as Cefn Maen (parcel 645). There is no evidence to suggest that the "maen" referred to in this instance was a Bronze Age Standing Stone and no evidence of any stone, natural or otherwise, appears to exist today.

#### **9.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential**

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site.

#### **9.14 Hedgerows and field patterns**

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 some subdivision of fields had occurred. The 1906 edition of the 1:2500 map shows a similar picture. The boundary banks of the post-medieval field system are generally well-constructed earthwork banks, generally around 1 metre in height, 2 metres wide at base, and often topped with well-maintained hedgerows.

#### **9.15 Ancient woodland**

There are six areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 2km appraisal area and three areas of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites. Most are narrow strips along valley sides and there would be no impact on them from the proposed turbine.

#### **9.16 Place-names**

There are no significant place-names closely associated with the proposed turbine site. The turbine would stand within a field called Rutland on the tithe map, an unusual name but without any archaeological connotations.

#### **9.17 Cumulative impact**

No wind turbines were noticed in close proximity to the proposed development during the field visit.

#### **9.18 National Park**

There are no National Parks close to the appraisal areas.

## **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 at Treforris Fawr. Of the 50 historic assets within the revised appraisal area, 32 would be unaffected by the development. Four historic assets would experience a Low impact, including Treforris Fawr farmstead, Treforris Fawr field system.
- 10.2 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km appraisal area. There would be a Low indirect, visual impact on one of them, the Pen yr Heol round barrow (ID number 1), but its setting would not be affected by the development.
- 10.3 There is one Listed Building within the 2km appraisal area, namely Iscoed mansion (ID number 8). The proposed turbine would have a Very Low indirect, visual impact but it would not impact on the setting of the mansion.
- 10.4 Within the 5km-radius area appraised for impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 15 SAMs are found. Eleven of these would not be intervisible with the turbine. The remaining three sites would only experience a Low or Very Low, indirect, visual impact with no impact on setting.
- 10.5 Within the 5km-radius area appraised for impacts on Listed Buildings, 57 Listed Buildings are found. Of these only 6 would experience a Low or Very Low, indirect, visual impact with no impact on setting.
- 10.6 A single Registered Historic Parks & Garden is found within the 5km appraisal area. This is the garden of Llechdwnni (PGW (Dy) 21 (CAM). The garden lies on an east facing slope and the proposed turbine would not impact on key views of the parkland or interfere with its essential setting.
- 10.7 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, 1811, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Carmarthen Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1831, 1" to 1 Mile

Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500, 1<sup>st</sup> edition

Ordnance Survey, 1906, 1:2500 2<sup>nd</sup> edition

St Ishmael parish tithe map 1840 and apportionment

### **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](http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk)

### **12.3 Published sources**

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

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

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

### **12.4 Unpublished sources**

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

Trysor, 2014, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal at Treforris Fawr, Ferryside, Carmarthen*

### **12.5 Data Sources**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 19/01/2015

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

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

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

February 2015

## **Appendix A: Specification**

## **SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL AT TREFORRIS FAWR, FERRYSIDE, CARMARTHEN**

### **1. Introduction**

1.1 Richard Corbett of Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20, Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Treforris Fawr, Ferryside, Carmarthen, SA17 5YG, planning application number W/30795.

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

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

2.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 30.5m, and 48m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN3854410089 within a field parcel at Treforris Fawr, Ferryside, Carmarthen SA17 5YG.

2.2 A foundation hole, 9.2 metres by 9.2 metres and 0.9 metres deep, will be excavated for the turbine base. Construction vehicles will use an existing access route to the fields from the farm buildings running for approximately 315 metres northeast to the field in which the turbine would stand. A 90 metres section of new track would run to the turbine itself. The cable route will follow the line of the access track.

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

3.1 A planning application has been submitted for this turbine, application number W/30795. This appraisal is to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the turbine on this resource, to allow interested parties to make an informed decision about the impact of the proposal.

### **4. Objective of the specification**

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

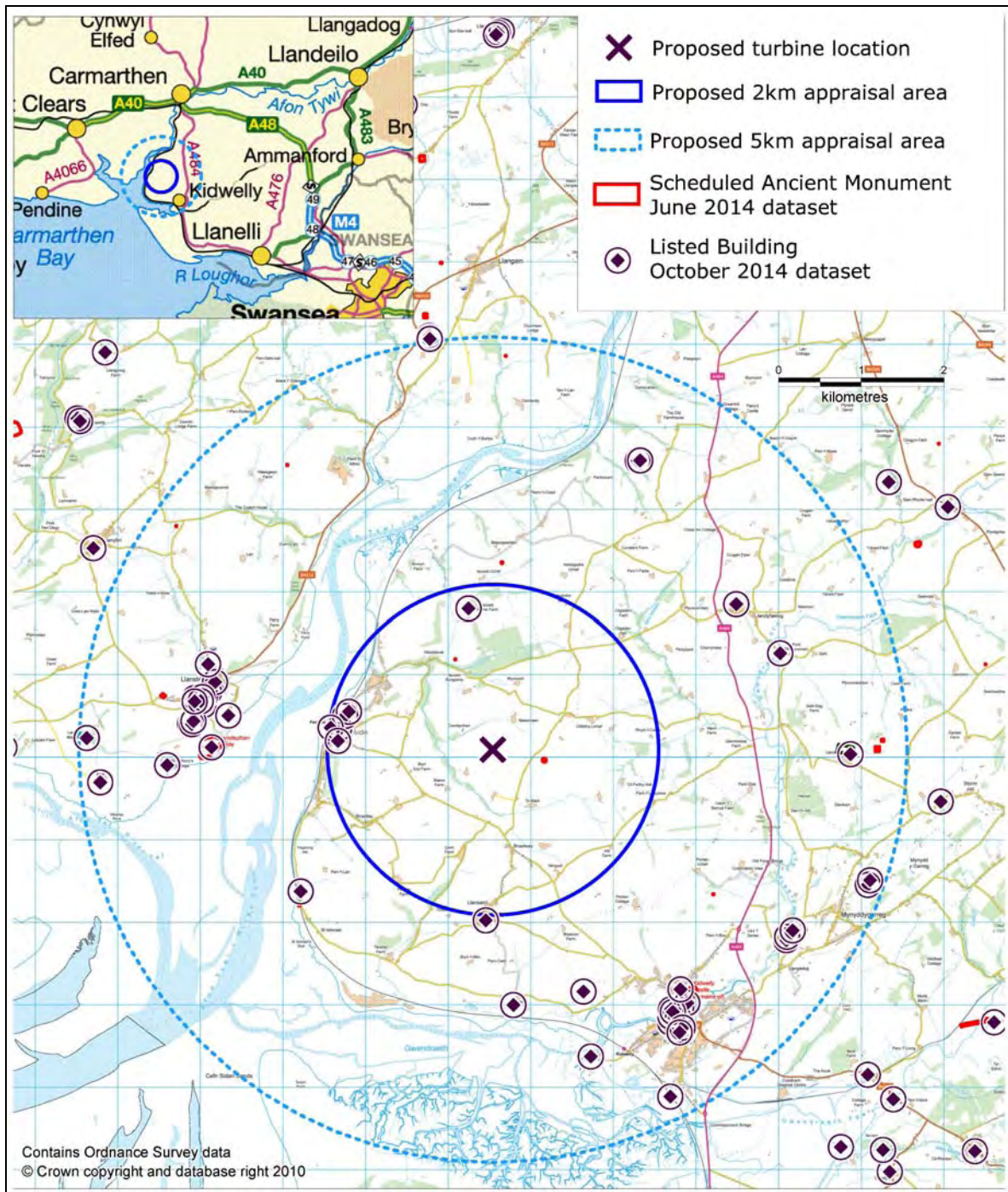


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbine and the proposed 2km and 5km areas of the appraisal.

## **5. Scope of Work**

**5.1** The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SN3854410089, the approximate proposed location of the turbine (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established. Designated sites will be considered within a 5km radius circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## **6. Reporting**

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

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

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

## **7. Sources**

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

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

Institute for Archaeologists, Updated 19<sup>th</sup> August 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

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

## **8. Health & Safety**

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

## **9. Dissemination**

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

## **10. Archive**

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

## **11. Resources to be used**

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

## **12. Qualification of personnel**

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

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

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

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

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

## **14. Project identification**

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/440

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor  
January 2015

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

**ID number:** 1 PEN YR HEOL  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 2112 **NMR NPRN:** 304137

**NGR:** SN39160997 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument

**SAM number:** CM190 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:** HER; NMR

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Denuded earthwork mound, interior probably intact

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This Bronze Age round barrow was constructed in an elevated position, apparently on a ridge-line between two parallel valleys. Its setting has been changed in post-medieval times by the creation of the field system within which it now stands. The best views are from the road to the west, from where the barrow stands out against the backdrop of a nearby hedgerow to its southeastern side. The equivalent view from lower ground to the east would no longer be possible, as the hedgerows across the slope would block views of the barrow. Similarly, hedgerows to the west, where the turbine would stand, would also block views up the slope towards the barrow.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Distance from  
closest turbine:** 630m to the east-southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** Yes

**Level of Impact  
from Turbine:** Low

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this location and would cause a Low visual impact. The turbine would not affect key views of the barrow or its setting, which are already compromised by post-medieval field boundaries and hedgerows.

**ID number:** 2 FFYNNON SAINT  
HOLY WELL

**HER PRN:** 2122

**NMR NPRN:** 32249

**NGR:** SN38620830 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary; Water  
Supply and Drainage

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Converted

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Site now covered over with a concrete slab

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in historic sources, including Francis Jones "Holy Wells of Wales"

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Former holy well and village water source

**Setting:** The location of this well was determined by local hydrology. By the early 20th century it had been covered over and a water pump had been placed here to draw water for use by villagers. The pump has been retained as an historic feature in a small landscaped area at the roadside, but the original Ffynnon Saint is no longer visible.

**Significance:** Locally Important

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

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The holy well is now buried and not visible.



**ID number:** 3      **PARC Y CASTELL**  
**DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?**

**HER PRN:** 2128

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN381085      Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

**Form:** Place-name      **Condition:** Unknown

**Site Status:**

**Trysor**  
**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Placename evidence only

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Reportedly, an Iron Age defended enclosure occupied this field, overlooking a minor stream valley which runs south down to the Gwendraeth estuary. No credible evidence has been produced to prove the existence of such a monument however and the site has been dismissed by DAT.

**Significance:** Unknown

**Distance from closest turbine:** 1.65km to the south-southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** No archaeological features have ever been demonstrated to exist is association with this "castell" placename.

**ID number:** 4      MAEN LLWYD  
STANDING STONE

**HER PRN:** 2201      **NMR NPRN:** 275691

**NGR:** SN3808411185 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:** CM199      **LB number:**      **grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:** HER; NMR

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Stone remains in situ

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The original setting of this Bronze Age standing stone is not understood. It stands in a hollow in the landscape, with land rising in all directions. A narrow valley to the west-southwest may have afforded views towards the Tywi estuary however and might explain why the stone was placed here. Further up the slope to the northeast, the stone can be viewed with the estuary in the background. This may be a significant element in the setting of the monument and its choice of location. The surrounding land is now chiefly improved pasture, with mature hedgerows and stands of mature deciduous woodland. The stone stands in the parkland of Iscoed mansion and would have been directly in line with the view to the Tywi estuary from the front of the house.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Distance from  
closest turbine:** 1.2km to the north-northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** Mature trees and a slight rise in the ground seem likely to block views of the proposed turbine from the stone. The turbine would not impact on key views or the setting of the stone.

**ID number:** 5 NANTYGOITRE  
ROUND BARROW

**HER PRN:** 2202 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN3915311828 Unknown

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

**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Unknown

**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:** HER; OS Card, 1967, SN31 SE7

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Only reference on a 1967 OS Card and not confirmed since

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A round barrow may have been reported at this location by WF Grimes but it is not known if the monument exists or if the grid-reference is correct. No feature is visible on modern aerial photographs. The site is a improved pasture field, on a north-facing slope, from where views towards the turbine to the south-southwest seem likely to be blocked by a rise in the ground in that direction.

**Significance:** Unknown

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

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** There is no indication that a round barrow exists at this site, but the location seems unlikely to be intervisible with the turbine as the land rises to the south-southwest and is crossed by mature hedgerows which may well block views.

**ID number:** 6 MAEN LLWYD  
STANDING STONE

**HER PRN:** 2203

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN39681129 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Placename Evidence

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Documentary sources, historic mapping

**Historical Value:** Described by the RCAM in 1917

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A stone named Maen Llwyd is shown at this location on the First Edition 1:2500 OS map of 1889 and the 1906 Second Edition of the map. Subsequent maps show this as the "Site of" Maen Llwyd, which indicates that the stone had been removed from the field by the mid-20th century. No trace of a stone exists now. The original source appears to be the 1917 Carmarthenshire Inventory, produced by the RCAM (a footnote to No.303, p.105). This source, however, states that the stone was a natural boulder. The field is of improved pasture.

**Significance:** Unknown

**Distance from closest turbine:** 1.65km to the northeast of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This monument would not appear to have been an antiquity and no longer survives.

**ID number: 7** TY-NEWYDD  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 6544

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN40090895 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Ruin

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Ruined building

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Ty Newydd was established on former common land post-1831; it is not shown on the 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey First Series map. The 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings show the area as open common land. The house was occupied into the 20th century but was derelict by the 1980s and is now a roofless ruin.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from  
closest turbine:** 1.9km to the southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** Trees and hedgerows surrounding the ruin are likely to block views of the proposed turbine.

**ID number: 8**      **ISCOED  
MANSION**

**HER PRN:** 6694

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN3834811322 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Restored

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 9732 **grade:** II

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:** HER; Cadw Listed Building Description; Trysor

**Group Value:** Associated with Iscoed Home farm and a range of outbuildings and estate features

**Evidential Value:** Ruined building

**Historical Value:** Discussed in historical sources

**Aesthetic Value:** Rare example of an 18th century brick house, possibly designed by Anthony Keck

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Iscoed mansion was begun during the late 18th century by the Mansel family and finished by General Sir Thomas Picton after he purchased the property in 1804. The house was situated on top of a southwest facing slope which afforded clear views towards the Tywi estuary across the estate demesne. The home farm lay 500m to the north and to the rear of the mansion a complex of outbuildings arranged around a central courtyard. A walled garden lay to the southeast and mature woodland formed a backdrop to the house to the north, east and south. The mansion now stands as a roofless shell, having fallen into dereliction by the 1960s.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

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

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine may be intervisible with the mansion, although trees to the south may partly screen views. The turbine would not impact on key views of the house or its setting.



**ID number: 9**      TREFORRIS BRIDGE  
BRIDGE

**HER PRN:** 7270

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38210968      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Transport

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** Part of Treforris Fawr farm

**Evidential Value:** Standing structure

**Historical Value:** Sketched by AS Maull of DAT in 1983 (SRF)

**Aesthetic Value:** Attractive 19th century stone bridge

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small, stone-built bridge was built during the 19th century to carry a farm lane over the stream to the south of Treforris Fawr. It continues to be used today. The stream valley is now thickly wooded.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 530m to the southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Rising ground and mature trees would block views of this bridge. The turbine would not affect views of the bridge or its setting.

**ID number:** 10 CWMFFORDDGOCH  
POUND

**HER PRN:** 7272

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN3853209330 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Other Structure

**Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing structure

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small stone-built pound has stood on the southern bank of a minor stream since the 19th century. It is in a state of disrepair but still survives. It stands alongside a wooded lane, and is itself now overgrown with vegetation.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 760m to the south of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Vegetation and mature trees would block views towards the proposed turbine

**ID number:** 11      LLANSAINT SMITHY  
BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

**HER PRN:** 8431      **NMR NPRN:** 41165  
**NGR:** SN38650830      Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval; Medieval      **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Building      **Condition:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This smithy stood at the northern side of Llansaint village in the mid-20th century but had been demolished by the 1980s, when DAT reported no trace of it survived.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

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

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This 20th century smithy no longer survives.

**ID number:** 12 TABOR INDEPENDENT CHAPEL  
CHAPEL

**HER PRN:** 15626

**NMR NPRN:** 6551

**NGR:** SN38550827 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>			

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER; NMR

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing building

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** Gable entry chapel in the simple, round-headed style

**Communal Value:** Place of worship

**Setting:** Tabor chapel was built to the north of Llansaint village in 1897. It was in use as a place of worship in 2011 but its current status is not known. The building stands at the roadside leading to Broadway from Llansaint.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 1.85km to the south of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on Impact:** The turbine would be visible from the rear of the chapel but would not affect views of the building or impact on its setting at the edge of Llansaint village.

**ID number:** 13 CAPEL SEION CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL  
CHAPEL

**HER PRN:** 15627

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38470818 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:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** Associated with a vestry and chapel house, also converted as residences

**Evidential Value:** Standing building

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** A fine late 19th century chapel, gable-entry in the Gothic style

**Communal Value:** Former place of worship

**Setting:** Seion was built at the heart of Llansaint village in 1808 and a larger chapel was built on the site in 1878. In 2006 it was converted into flats.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from  
closest turbine:** 1.9km to the south of the turbine

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** Modern houses to the north of the former chapel block views towards the turbine.

**ID number:** 14 PONT PEN-HILL-FACH  
BRIDGE

**HER PRN:** 15911

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38780932 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Transport

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing structure

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Carries public road over watercourse

**Setting:** This minor bridge carries a country road over a small brook. Although probably originally built in the 19th century its present cement rendered parapet suggests it was modernised in the 20th century.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Distance from  
closest turbine:** 800m to the south-southeast

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a minimal visual impact on this modernised bridge and would not impact on its setting.



**ID number:** 15 FFYNNON-YNID  
DWELLING

**HER PRN:** 21776

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN37401053 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Modernised

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Ffynnonynid was established after 1811 and the dwelling is shown on the parish tithe map of 1840. The house was built alongside the minor country road which runs west from Trecor farmstead to Ferryside. The house still stands, within its own garden and with several small outbuildings to the north, including a Dutch barn. The house itself appears to have been enlarged and modernised. It faces westwards towards the Tywi.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 1.2km to the west-northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Rising ground, hedgerows and trees seem likely to block views of the turbine from the house. The house itself faces the opposite direction, overlooking the Tywi.

**ID number:** 16 RHYDYGATH  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 21780

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN37181145

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small cottage stood at the roadside in the mid-19th century. It had been removed by the end of the 19th century and no trace survives.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Distance from closest turbine:** 1.92km to the northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This cottage was removed during the 19th century and no trace survives. The land now forms part of a sewage works.

**ID number:** 17      TRECOR  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 21787

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN37551053      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Complex

**Condition:** Converted

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>			

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing buildings, modernised

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The early history of Trecor is not known but the farmstead existed by the early 19th century. It is situated to the east of a minor river valley, but views in the that direction are screened by mature trees. The buildings are set in a slight hollow, with the land rising to the south, west and north, The surrounding hedgerows include many mature trees which emphasise the sheltered character of the location. The outbuildings were gutted and rebuilt in the early 21st century for conversion into a holiday complex, Trecor Barns.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 1.1km to the west-northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on Impact:** The house and outbuildings at Trecor face east-southeast, in the direction of the turbine. Garden and hedgerow trees close to the buildings would appear to screen or block views of the turbine however. The turbine may be partly visible in the winter months when the trees have lost their leaves.

**ID number:** 18      TRECOR SMITHY  
BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

**HER PRN:** 21788

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN3771811133 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Documentary Evidence

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This smithy stood at a road junction in a sheltered valley to the northeast of Ferryside. The building no longer survives and the site is now wooded.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Distance from closest turbine:** 1.3km to the northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This smithy has been demolished and its site is not intervisible with the proposed turbine as mature trees block the view.

**ID number:** 19      **ISCOED COTTAGE**  
**COTTAGE**

**HER PRN:** 21792

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38581119      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Restored

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** Part of the Iscoed estate

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, restored

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This cottage was standing by the mid-19th century, to the south of a stream which flowed through the demesne of Iscoed Mansion. It had been built within a small garden plot, surrounded by woodland. The cottage remains in use today and is also still surrounded by mature woodland, although the nearby mansion was abandoned in the mid-20th century and is now in a ruinous condition.

**Significance:** Locally Important

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

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Mature trees and rising ground would block views towards the turbine to the south.

**ID number:** 20 CWM CLYD  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 21794

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN3769110470 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Cwm Clyd cottage was in existence by the early 19th century, situated in a sheltered stream valley. The cottage had been abandoned by the start of the 20th century and fell into ruin. The site now lies in woodland.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from  
closest turbine:** 930m to the west-northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** Rising ground and mature trees would block views of the turbine from this site. The turbine would not affect the setting of the ruined cottage site.



**ID number:** 21 TRESIL WOOD COTTAGE  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 21795

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN37761042 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Tresil Wood cottage was in existence by 1840, when it appeared on the parish tithe map. It was situated in a sheltered stream valley. The cottage had been abandoned by the late 19th century and fell into ruin. The site now lies in woodland.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 850m to the west northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Rising ground and mature trees would block views of the turbine from this site. The turbine would not affect the setting of the ruined cottage site.

**ID number:** 22 CWMBYCHAN COTTAGE  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 21796

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN37791042 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Cwmbychan cottage was in existence by 1840, when it appeared on the parish tithe map. It was situated in a sheltered stream valley. The cottage had been abandoned by the late 19th century and fell into ruin. The site now lies in woodland.

**Significance:** Locally Important

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

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Rising ground and mature trees would block views of the turbine from this site. The turbine would not affect the setting of the ruined cottage site.

**ID number:** 23 CWMBYCHAN  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 21797

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38181033 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:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing buildings, modernised

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small farmstead was established by the early decades of the 19th century in a sheltered valley setting, to the east of Ferryside. The valley is now wooded, increasing the shelter offered by the valley. This is no longer a working farmstead but appears to be a residential property.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 440m to the northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Rising ground and mature trees to the east of Cwm Bychan are likely to block views towards the proposed turbine.

**ID number:** 24      BRYNCOCH  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 21800      **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38801088      Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

**Form:** Complex      **Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The post-medieval farm was demolished during the 20th century and a modern farm built just to the east. The site of the original buildings now forms the garden of the modern farmhouse.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Reference:</b>	HER		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	Bryncoch farm was established on relatively high ground, c.100m above sea level, from where the land falls away to the west, allowing views towards the Tywi estuary. The old farmstead was demolished during the 20th century and a new house and range of outbuildings built in the adjacent field to the east. No trace of the historic farmstead appears to survive.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Distance from closest turbine:</b>	830m to the north-northeast of the turbine		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No		
<b>Level of Impact from Turbine:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The post-medieval farmstead no longer survives. The holding is farmed from a modern farmyard complex.		

**ID number:** 25 MELIN Y CWM; CWM MILL  
CORN MILL

**HER PRN:** 22238

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN37631115 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post-medieval corn mill may have stood on the site of a medieval forerunner. It was located in a wooded minor valley. The mill house has been replaced with a much larger, modern dwelling and the former mill buildings do not seem to survive.

**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:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** This former mill no longer survives and rising ground and trees block views towards the proposed turbine from the location.

**ID number:** 26 TY ISSA  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 22847

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN37040910 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**Trysor**  
**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER; Trysor

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small cottage stood in its own garden within a larger field parcel to the south of Broadlay hamlet. It was shown on the 1840 parish tithe map but had disappeared by the 1880s. The site was later used to build a new house.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

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

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This cottage was destroyed by the 1880s and its site later built over.

**ID number:** 27 BROADWAY PLACE; PLAS FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 22900

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN37300950 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Complex

**Condition:** Modernised

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** House and buildings still in use

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small farmstead was shown on the 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawing and the parish tithe map. It stood within a post-medieval field system a short distance to the northeast of Broadlay hamlet. The house is still occupied, now modernised, and a mid- to late-19th century range of outbuildings stand around a courtyard to the northeast of the dwelling. Mature hedgerow trees stand to the north of the house and farmyard area

**Significance:** Locally Important

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

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Trees to the north of the house and buildings seem likely to block views of the proposed turbine. The development will not affect the setting of this property.

**ID number:** 28 TY-MAWR  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 22901

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN37380945 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:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing dwelling

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small farmstead was shown on the 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawing and the parish tithe map. It stood within a post-medieval field system a short distance to the northeast of Broadlay hamlet. The house is still occupied, now modernised, and faces the southeast.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 1.3km to the southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine may be visible from this location but would cause a minimal visual impact and not affect views of the property or its setting.



**ID number:** 29 TY'R PWLL  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 22902

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN37400940 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:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Working farmstead

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This farmstead is not shown on the 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawing but had been established by the time of the parish tithe map of 1840. It stands within a post-medieval field system a short distance to the northeast of Broadlay hamlet. It is a working farmstead which has retained its 19th century house and outbuildings and has a series of 20th century agricultural buildings to the east and northeast.

**Significance:** Locally Important

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

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** Modern buildings, rising ground and hedgerow trees would block views of the turbine from the house and historic buildings at Ty'r Pwll. The turbine would not affect views of the historic buildings or their setting.

**ID number:** 30 TY CANOL  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 22903

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN37200925 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Complex

**Condition:** Converted

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Former farmstead converted into holiday complex with major alterations

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Ty Cenol appears to be shown on the 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and also to the 1831 OS 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map. It's exact origins are not known, but it was established in a roadside position at the eastern side of Broadlay hamlet, probably in post-medieval times. The farmhouse has been replaced or extended to create a large, modern dwelling and the outbuildings have also been replaced or converted into holiday cottages.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 1.6km to the southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The historical buildings no longer survive in their original form and have mostly been replaced. The turbine would not have an impact on historical or archaeological features or their settings.

**ID number:** 31 TY ISSA  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 22907

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN37090923 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing building

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post-medieval farmstead stood at the heart of the hamlet of Broadlay by the early 19th century and was shown on the parish tithe map of 1840. The house is now a dwelling in the village and appears to have been extensively modified in the later 19th or 20th century.

**Significance:** Locally Important

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

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** It is unlikely that the proposed turbine would be visible from this location as trees and other buildings on rising ground would be likely to block the view to the northeast.

**ID number:** 32      PANTEG  
HOMESTEAD

**HER PRN:** 23034

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN395116      Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

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

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:**

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post-medieval farmhouse stand to the northern side of its farmyard and outbuildings, alongside a country road. The house faces the south, but views in that direction appear to be blocked by farm sheds on the opposite side of the farmyard.

**Significance:** Locally Important

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

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on Impact:** Farm buildings would appear to block views from the farmhouse towards the proposed turbine. The blade tips may just be visible but would only cause a minimal visual impact.

**ID number:** 33      **MAESMAWR  
FARMSTEAD**

**HER PRN:** 23401

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38791044      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:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Working farmstead

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Maes Mawr is a post-medieval farmstead which stands close to the source of a minor stream, within its own field system. The farmyard lies about 100m above sea level. The land rises gradually to the northwest but falls to the south and southwest giving views in the direction of the Tywi estuary. The farmhouse and 19th century outbuildings stand at the southeastern corner of the farmyard complex, with a group of much larger, modern farm sheds alongside to the northwest.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 430m to the northeast of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** Low

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this neighbouring holding but would not affect the setting of the farmyard buildings. It would cause a Low, indirect visual impact.

**ID number:** 34 MYNYYDD UCHA  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 23402

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN39351024 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:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing buildings

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small farmstead does not appear on the 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings but had appeared by the time of the 1840 St Ishmael parish tithe map. Originally it consisted of a single range of buildings, with a farmhouse and attached byre set within a small field enclosure. The house and byre appear to survive today, but a much larger agricultural shed was built to the southwest during the latter half of the 20th century.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 820m to the east-northeast of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. The house faces to the southeast and the turbine would not impact on key views of the farmstead.

**ID number:** 35      PENRHEOL  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 23404

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN39501050      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:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing buildings

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

This post-medieval farmstead is shown on the 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. The farm occupies relatively high ground with the land falling gently away to the west, south and east and rising slightly to the north. The farmhouse and outbuildings have stood in approximately the same position over the past two centuries, although the house appears to have been modernised and few original outbuildings can be identified today. A large agricultural shed was built to the southwest of the house during the second half of the 20th century and a modern bungalow now stands adjacent to the western side of the farmyard area.

**Significance:**

Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:**

1km to the east-northeast

**Any Direct Impact?:**

No

**Any Indirect Impact?:**

Yes

**Level of Impact from Turbine:**

Very Low

**Comment on Impact:**

The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

**ID number:** 36 MAESGWYNNE  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 23411

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN39350955 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Complex

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post-medieval farmstead stood within the post-medieval field system just to the northern side of a small brook which flows westwards along a minor valley. The farmstead was abandoned by the 1880s and the site cleared during the 20th century and the land turned over to pasture. There is now no trace of the farmstead visible on aerial photographs.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from  
closest turbine:** 970m to the southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** This farmstead was removed from the landscape over a century ago and no trace of it appears to survive. The turbine would have no impact on its site.



**ID number:** 37      **TIR BACH**  
**FARMSTEAD**

**HER PRN:** 23412

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN39000942      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:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Working farmstead

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post-medieval farmstead stood within the post-medieval field system just to the northern side of a small brook which flows westwards along a minor valley. The parish tithe map of 1840 shows a single, linear building here, presumably a house with an attached byre or barn. By the late 19th century a new farmhouse had been built to the western side of this building. Both buildings still stand today, but are now surrounded by the much larger agricultural sheds added during the 20th century, particularly to the east of the original farmyard.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 810m to the southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from parts of this holding, but would not impact significantly on the setting of the present, modernised farmstead.

**ID number:** 38      TREFORRIS BACH  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 23413

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38550954      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:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Working farmstead

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This farmstead has been in existence since at least the early 19th century. It is set within its post-medieval field system, alongside the lane to Treforris Fawr farm which lies less than 500m to the west. It overlooks a minor stream valley to the south, which is partially wooded.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 550m to the south of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on Impact:** The turbine would be visible from some of the fields on his holding but it seems that modern farm buildings and a line of conifers along the western side of the farmyard area would block views of the turbine from the farmhouse and farmyard.

**ID number:** 39      TREFORRIS FAWR COTTAGE  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 23414

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38630951      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Complex

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** Associated with Treforiss Fawr farm in the 19th century

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small cottage stood alongside the lane to Treforris Fach and Treforris Fawr farms and was shown on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing (Carmarthen Sheet) in 1811. The cottage was empty by the late 19th century and was removed during the 20th century and the land turned over to pasture. No evidence of the cottage survives in the landscape.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Distance from closest turbine:** 590m to the south of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This cottage was removed from the landscape during the 20th century. The turbine would have no impact.

**ID number:** 40 PENBANK;PEN-Y-BANK  
PUBLIC HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 23421

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38800885 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Commercial;Recreational

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>			

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Former pub site

**Setting:** This inn formerly stood within Broadway village and is shown on late 19th century OS maps as an public house. The site is now occupied by a modern bungalow and the old inn has been removed.

**Significance:** Locally Important

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

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This inn no longer survives and its site has been built over.

**ID number:** 41      **BROADWAY**  
**BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP**

**HER PRN:** 23422

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38770880      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER; Trysor

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This smithy formerly stood at the roadside here and is shown on the parish tithe map of 1840. It is not shown on late 19th century OS maps however and would appear to have been removed. The site is now occupied by a house first shown on the 1905 2nd edition 1:2500 OS map.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 1.3km to the south-southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This smithy no longer survives and its site has been built over.

**ID number:** 42 CWM  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 23423

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN381088 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Complex

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**Trysor Description:**

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

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Complex of standing buildings including 19th century house and outbuildings

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This was a small farmstead in the early 19th century, situated at the head of a minor stream valley which runs southwards towards the Gwendraeth estuary. The farm appears to have grown and been provided with a new house and range of outbuildings by the 1880s, arranged around a courtyard. These still survive today. During the 20th century a series of large agricultural sheds were built to the north of the historic core of the farm. The farmstead does not appear to have been under management as a working farm in recent years.

**Significance:** Locally Important

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

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from parts of the holding, although not from within the historic farmyard area. It would cause a minimal visual impact but no impact on the farmyard setting of the historic buildings.

**ID number:** 43 NINPWLL; NIMPWLL  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:** 23428

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN39330860 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:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Working farmstead

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This post-medieval farmstead was established at the head of a minor stream valley which runs down to the west-northwest. The original house and outbuildings stand at the eastern side of the modern farmstead complex, with a range of large, modern agricultural sheds standing to their northwestern side.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 1.7km to the south-southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The large, modern sheds at the northwestern side of the farmyard area would block any views of the turbine from the historic core of the holding.

**ID number:** 44      **LONGLANDS FARM  
FARMSTEAD**

**HER PRN:** 23429

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN39060843      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:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing buildings

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small farmstead was established at a roadside in fields to the east of Llansaint village by the time of the 1840 parish tithe map. It is not shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map. The present house appears to be to the southeast of the house shown on the tithe map.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Distance from closest turbine:** 1.75km to the south-southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this location. The turbine would cause minimal visual impact and would not affect views of the property or its setting.



**ID number:** 45      **BROADWAY COTTAGE**  
**COTTAGE**

**HER PRN:** 23434

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38780870      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small post-medieval cottage is not shown on maps prior to the 1840 parish tithe map. A late 19th century or early 20th century house now appears to stand on the site.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Distance from  
closest turbine:** 1.4km to the south-southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact  
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The cottage shown on the 1840 tithe map would appear to have been replaced by the present house by the early 20th century. The turbine is unlikely to be visible from this site as slightly rising ground and vegetation to the northwest would be likely to block the view in that direction.

**ID number:** 46      TREFORIS  
MILL RACE

**HER PRN:** 23593

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN3837109578 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial; Water Supply and Drainage

**Form:** Documentary Evidence

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:** HER

**Group Value:** Associated with Treforris Fawr farm

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This 19th century mill leat took water from a stream to the southeast of Treforris Fawr and carried it to the southern side of the farmyard. The leat was disused during the 20th century and its eastern half has been ploughed out. The western half may survive, close to Treforris Fawr, but is now hidden in a wooded area.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Distance from closest turbine:** 540m to the south-southwest

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact from Turbine:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Rising slopes and mature trees growing along the line of the former leat are likely to block views of the turbine. The turbine would not affect the setting of the leat or views of it.

**ID number:** 47      FFYNNON SAINT  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 23595

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN38590829      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing building

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This cottage is first shown on the 1890 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. A house called Ty Newydd stands on the site today, with two later houses attached to its northeastern end to form a short terrace. It is not clear whether Ty Newydd is the original house.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

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

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would cause only minimal visual impact, with no impact on the setting of this house in its terraced row, or impact on views of the house.





**ID number:** 50      TREFORRIS FAWR  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:**      **NMR NPRN:** 0

**NGR:** SN3822809831 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

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

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The farmstead at Treforris Fawr is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (Carmarthen sheet), surveyed in 1811. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries but does differentiate between enclosed and unenclosed land. This map shows Treforris Fawr house and farmyard approximately in the position they are found today, within the enclosed, farmed landscape.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Reference:</b>	Trysor		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Existing farmstead, historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	The farmstead of Treforris Fawr lies on a broad plateau with land on its northwestern side falling gently down to a minor stream.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Distance from closest turbine:</b>	Within		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	Yes		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes		
<b>Level of Impact from Turbine:</b>	Low		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The turbine will stand within the farmstead but will none of the groundworks will damage fetures which define the field system. Access and cable trench will use an existing track way.		

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

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CM002	Kidwelly Castle	Castle	SN409070					Excluded	Excluded
CM004	Llansteffan Castle	Castle	SN351101	3.25km to the west of the turbine	Open to the public	Llansteffan castle occupies a hillock overlooking the Tywi estuary from the west. Originally it was built as a timber and earthwork ringwork castle, which was turned into a small stone castle during the early 13th century. During the second half of the 13th century the castle was enlarged and the original stone castle became the inner ward, with a much larger outer ward added to its northern side, entered through the impressive Great Gatehouse, which is still used to access the castle interior to the present day. Despite its coastal setting, the castle was fortified to repel attacks from the landward side, and the gatehouse and strongest defences face the northwest. The curtain wall along the southeastern side, overlooking the Tywi, is relatively unimpressive, as the defences on this side were greatly enhanced by the steep slope which falls away from the castle down to the shore. Llansteffan was one of many coastal castles built by the Normans in medieval Wales with the intention of creating strongholds which could be supplied by sea whilst protecting themselves from landward attack. The castle had excellent views in all directions from its elevated position, including over the Tywi estuary and the opposite shore.	The upper part of the proposed turbine would be visible from accessible parts of the castle at the Great Gatehouse, which is positioned in the northwestern side of the monument.. The turbine would be some 3.25km away and, in view of its moderate scale (48 metres to blade tip) it would not create a significant feature in views from the castle to the east. The turbine would not impact on key views of the castle, seen at its most impressive as it is approached from the north. The setting of the castle would not be affected as the turbine would lie well beyond the Tywi estuary, on the opposite bank and outside the zone of influence of the castle, in the neighbouring lordship of Kidwelly.	Low	None
CM058	Fron Ucha Burial Chamber	Chambered tomb	SN345107	4km to the west-northwest of the turbine	None	This possible chambered tomb is located in wooded area to the west of Llansteffan village. It is not certain that it is an antiquity but if it was a chambered tomb, it may be likely that views towards the Tywi river,, to the east, would have been important. The site is now in deciduous woodland with no views possible to the east.	Deciduous trees block views of, and from, this possible chambered tomb. It would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine.	None	None
CM060	Group of Standing Stones NE of Llechdwnni	Standing stone	SN431101					Excluded	Excluded
CM063	Maen Melyn	Standing	SN347127					Excluded	Excluded



Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
	Standing Stone	stone							
CM064	Maen Llwyd Standing Stone	Standing stone	SN360135	4.3km to the northwest of the turbine	None	This standing stone has been reset in its original position after the site was excavated in 1951. It stands just to the west and below the summit of the hill on which it stands. This might suggest that the intention of those who erected the stone was to view it from lower ground to the west. It now stands in an improved pasture field.	The proposed turbine may be visible in the distance, on the opposite side of the Tywi. The moderate scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations suggest that the visual impact would be minimal. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of the stone, which relates to its position on the west-facing slope of a local summit, nor would it impact on key views of the stone, from lower ground to the west.	Very Low	None
CM152	Coleman Dovecot	Dovecote	SN396071					Excluded	Excluded
CM183	Kidwelly Town Gate & Defences	Gatehouse	SN408069					Excluded	Excluded
CM184	Standing Stone NNW of Clomendy	Standing stone	SN386148	4.8km to the north of the turbine	None	This standing stone was erected in a sheltered position to the eastern side of a minor valley. Its original setting is not fully understood. The stone now stands in an improved pasture field, with views possible down the valley to the south. Its setting is compromised by a line of large electricity pylons which pass within 350m to the north and east.	The proposed turbine may be visible in the distance, on the opposite side of the Tywi. The moderate scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations suggest that the visual impact would be minimal. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of the stone, which relates to its position in a minor valley, nor would it impact on views of the stone.	Very Low	None
CM197	Pen-Lan-Uchaf Standing Stone	Standing stone	SN412083					Excluded	Excluded
CM198	Is-Coed-Uchaf Standing Stone	Standing stone	SN386123					Excluded	Excluded
CM209	Kidwelly Medieval Town (Part of)	Town	SN408070					Excluded	Excluded
CM254	Hot & Cold Rolling Mills, Kidwelly Tinplate Works	Industrial monument	SN421079					Excluded	Excluded
CM291	Kidwelly Old Tinplate Works and Dam	Tinplate Works	SN420077					Excluded	Excluded
CM383	St Ishmael's Scar Beach Defence Gun House	Gun house	SN361082					Excluded	Excluded

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

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
11876	Kidwelly Castle	240897	207049	I					Excluded	Excluded
11877	The Town Gate	240724	206941	II*					Excluded	Excluded
11878	Church of Saint Mary	240842	206750	I					Excluded	Excluded
11879	Dovecote NW of Coleman Farm	239641	207187	II*					Excluded	Excluded
11880	Kidwelly Town Hall	240805	206691	II					Excluded	Excluded
11882	The Masons Arms	240816	207213	II					Excluded	Excluded
14553	Old house at Llechdwnni	242873	210063	II					Excluded	Excluded
20184	Kidwelly Bridge/Pont Cydweli	240689	206855	II					Excluded	Excluded
20185	No 16 (Morfa House)	240703	206792	II					Excluded	Excluded
20186	Capel Sul	240691	206812	II					Excluded	Excluded
20187	The Old Moat House	240826	207004	II					Excluded	Excluded
20188	Castle School and School house	240759	206969	II					Excluded	Excluded
20189	No 6	240784	206975	II					Excluded	Excluded
20190	Ruined Warehouse By Kidwelly Bridge	240694	206883	II					Excluded	Excluded
20191	Wall along S side of churchyard	240847	206724	II					Excluded	Excluded
20192	Castle Mill	240787	206877	II					Excluded	Excluded
20193	The War Memorial and railings	240701	206971	II					Excluded	Excluded
20194	Cae Newydd Railway Bridge	240693	205913	II					Excluded	Excluded
20195	Boxing Room at former Kidwelly Tinplate Works	242098	207810	II					Excluded	Excluded
20196	Assorting Room at former Kidwelly Tinplate Works	242107	207851	II					Excluded	Excluded
20197	Cold-roll Engine-house at former Kidwelly Tinplate Works	242191	207937	II*					Excluded	Excluded
20198	Chimney at former Kidwelly Tinplate Works	242174	207928	II					Excluded	Excluded
20199	Lime-kiln facing W, on ridge E of Capel Horeb	243084	208481	II					Excluded	Excluded
20200	Lime-kiln facing S, on ridge E of Capel Horeb	243111	208537	II					Excluded	Excluded
20201	Kidwelly Quay	239730	206399	II					Excluded	Excluded
21456	Upland	240300	213617	II					Excluded	Excluded
21457	Former stables at Upland	240328	213620	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
27063	Cyncoed, including area railings.	235057	210664	II					Excluded	Excluded
27064	Osbourne House, including area railings.	235058	210659	II					Excluded	Excluded
27065	Plas-y-Coed	235018	210650	II					Excluded	Excluded
27066	Park Villa	235016	210664	II					Excluded	Excluded
27067	Railings and area walls at Plas-y-Coed and Park Villa.	235042	210660	II					Excluded	Excluded
27068	Nolands, including forecourt railings.	235128	210839	II					Excluded	Excluded
27069	Albion House, including forecourt railings	235110	210816	II					Excluded	Excluded
27070	The Sticks Hotel	235030	210774	II					Excluded	Excluded
27071	Ffynnon Fair	234953	210734	II	3.7km to the west-northwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This well may have been a medieval holy well. A post-medieval stone well-chamber now covers the well, with a pool within it, set into the garden wall of a house.	The proposed turbine would not be intervisible with this well and would have no impact upon it.	None	None
27072	Ffynnon Fair House	234940	210745	II	3.7km to the west-northwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This 17th century house, which was remodelled and given a new façade in the 19th century, stands set back from the street on the northern side of High Street, Llansteffan.	Trees in the parish churchyard would block views of the proposed turbine from this location. The turbine would not affect views of the house or its village setting.	None	None
27073	The Stores	235058	210772	II					Excluded	Excluded
27074	Cartref	235063	210776	II					Excluded	Excluded
27075	Coach House and Stable Range at Y Plas	234879	210432	II*	3.65km to the west of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This coach house and stable stands immediately to the southwest of the Plas mansion and was built at the same time as the house, around 1788.	The top of the proposed turbine would be likely to be visible above the opposite side of the Tywi, although the moderate scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations would suggest that the level of visual impact would be Low. The turbine would not affect views of the coach house and stable or impact on their setting in terms of their relationship with other outbuildings to the southwest and the mansion to the northeast.	Low	None

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
27076	Wall and gatepiers to stable court at Y Plas	234902	210428	II	3.65km to the west of the turbine	None	This wall and railings stand immediately to the southwest of the Plas mansion. The wall was built at the same time as the house, around 1788, but the railings were added in the early 19th century.	The top of the proposed turbine would be likely to be visible above the opposite side of the Tywi, although the moderate scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations would suggest that the level of visual impact would be Low. The turbine would not affect views of the railings or impact on their setting in terms of their relationship with the coach house and stable to the west, other outbuildings to the southwest and the mansion to the northeast.	Low	None
27077	Milestone	235182	210938	II					Excluded	Excluded
27078	Well Cottage with forecourt railings and gate	235097	211155	II					Excluded	Excluded
27079	St Anthony's Well	234603	209930	II	4km to the west of the turbine	A public footpath passes close to the well	This well lies in a wooded valley on the western side of the Tywi estuary.	Deciduous woodland and rising ground would block views to the east in the direction of the proposed turbine. The turbine would have no impact on this well.	None	None
27080	Laques	233629	210260	II	4.9km to the west of the turbine	None	Laques stands within its gardens, surrounded by deciduous woodland.	The proposed turbine is unlikely to be visible from Laques as deciduous woodland lies immediately to the east of the house and would block views in that direction. The turbine would certainly not impact on views of the house or its setting.	None	None
27081	Lord's Park	233793	209723	II	4.75km to the west of the turbine	A public footpath passes through the farmyard area	This farmhouse is located at the western end of the large range of farmyard buildings at Lord's Park.	The farmyard buildings to the east of the house stand on slightly higher ground and would block all views towards the proposed turbine. The turbine would have no impact on the farmhouse or its setting.	None	None
82398	Church of St Maelog	241491	211877	II					Excluded	Excluded
82400	Pont Rhydyronnen	242023	211288	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
9385	Y Plas	234921	210466	II*	3.6km to the west of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This fine mansion sits on a terrace facing the Tywi to the east., with the land in front of the house sloping down to the beach, less than 400 metres away. A series of outbuildings, including a listed coach house and stable block lay to the southwest of the house.	The top of the proposed turbine would be likely to be visible above the opposite side of the Tywi, although the moderate scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations would suggest that the level of visual impact would be Low. The turbine would not affect views of the house or impact on its setting within its gardens and its relationship with the outbuildings to the southwest.	Low	None
9404	Church of St Ystyffan	235009	210708	II*					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
9405	Llansteffan Castle	235141	210148	I	3.25km to the west of the turbine	Open to the public	Llansteffan castle occupies a hillock overlooking the Tywi estuary from the west. Originally it was built as a timber and earthwork ringwork castle, which was turned into a small stone castle during the early 13th century. During the second half of the 13th century the castle was enlarged and the original stone castle became the inner ward, with a much larger outer ward added to its northern side, entered through the impressive Great Gatehouse, which is still used to access the castle interior to the present day. Despite its coastal setting, the castle was fortified to repel attacks from the landward side, and the gatehouse and strongest defences face the northwest. The curtain wall along the southeastern side, overlooking the Tywi, are relatively unimpressive, as the defences on this side were greatly enhanced by the steep slope which falls away from the castle down to the shore. Llansteffan was one of many coastal castles built by the Normans in medieval Wales with the intention of creating strongholds which could be supplied by sea whilst protecting themselves from landward attack. The castle had excellent views in all directions from its elevated position, including over the Tywi estuary and the opposite shore.	The upper part of the proposed turbine would be visible from accessible parts of the castle at the Great Gatehouse, which is positioned in the northwestern side of the monument.. The turbine would be some 3.25km away and, in view of its moderate scale (48 metres to blade tip) it would not create a significant feature in views from the castle to the east. The turbine would not impact on key views of the castle, seen at its most impressive as it is approached from the north. The setting of the castle would not be affected as the turbine would lay well beyond the Tywi estuary, on the opposite bank and outside the zone of influence of the castle, in the neighbouring lordship of Kidwelly.	Low	None

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
9406	Vale View	234936	210704	II*	3.7km to the west-northwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This house was built in Llansteffan village in the mid-18th century. It remains as an important historical building in the streetscape today.	The top of the proposed turbine is likely to be visible. In view of the moderate scale of the turbine and its distance from the telephone box, only a minimal visual impact would be caused by the development. The turbine would have no impact on key views of the house, from the street to the north, nor impact on its village setting.	Very Low	None
9411	Church of St Ishmael	236219	208401	II						
9412	Remains of monastic grange at Penallt Farm	238794	207023	II						
9414	Church of All Saints	238459	208050	II						
9751	Telephone Call-box outside the Old Pound.	235029	210757	II						
9752	Telephone Call-box	235343	210533	II	3.2km to the west of the proposed turbine	In a public place	This telephone box stands at the edge of the car park above the beach at Llansteffan village.	The top of the proposed turbine is likely to be visible. In view of the moderate scale of the turbine and its distance from the telephone box, only a minimal visual impact would be caused by the development. The turbine would not impact on the setting of the telephone box, which is already compromised by a number of modern interpretation panels, decorative bollards and bicycle racks which have been placed alongside.	Very Low	None



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

Parks and Gardens Number	Site Name	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
PGW (Dy) 21 (CAM)	Llechdwnni	SN 428 101	4.15km to the east of the turbine	None	This early walled garden is thought likely to have been created for the Brigstocke family of Llechdwnni during the 17th century. It was associated with the old house of Llechdwnni, which now stands in a derelict condition to the east of the garden. The garden was created on an east-facing slope, just below the top of a low ridge, west of which the land falls away to the Gwendraeth Fach river.	Cadw have defined the essential setting of the garden as including a limited area of land immediately adjacent to the north and south of the walled garden and old house at Llechdwnni. The key views have been defined by Cadw as those gained from the viewing platforms which were integral to the walled garden at its northeastern and southeastern corners. These include views to the northwest, north and north-northeast, and the southwest, south and southeast. The proposed turbine would lay to the east and outside these lines of sight. The garden occupies an east-facing slope and it is evident that the western wall of the garden, which sits just to the east of the ridgetop and is 3.5m high, would block all views from within the garden area towards the proposed turbine. The turbine would not impact on the setting of the historic garden, including its relationship with the now-abandoned old house at Llechdwnni. Views westward from the pond at the western edge of the garden are screened by an adjacent hedgerow and the pond's setting relates to the walled garden to its eastern side. The turbine would not impact on that relationship.	None	None