

# Tynant, Talybont, Ceredigion Historic Environment Appraisal



Report by: Trysor

For: DC21 Ltd

August 2015



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2015/479

For: DC21 Ltd

August 2015

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*Cover photograph: From the approximate location of the proposed turbine,  
looking south southeast towards Bwlchglas.*

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

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

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

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

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## **1. Summary**

- 1.1 This historic environment appraisal has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed wind turbine at Tynant, Talybont, Ceredigion.
- 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 SN7038588701, 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 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the revised 2km radius.
- 1.4 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area between 2km and 5km in radius, focused on SN7038588701, the location of the proposed turbine was assessed.
  - 1.4.1 Seven of the 18 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km radius would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact with no impact on their settings.
  - 1.4.2 No Listed Buildings within a 2km to 5km radius would experience an impact from the development.
  - 1.4.3 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens within the 2km to 5km appraisal area.
- 1.5 The appraisal shows that there is no surface evidence of buried archaeological features at the proposed turbine site.
- 1.6 There is no evidence to suggest that any buried archaeological features exist at the proposed turbine site. Therefore no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in respect of this development.

## **2. Copyright**

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### **3. Introduction**

- 3.1 Charles Ashton of DC21, Dene House, North Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield, HD8 0RW, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Tynant, Talybont, Ceredigion, SA24 5DN.
- 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, see 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 48 metres to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN7038588701 on high ground to the east of Tynant, Talybont, Ceredigion, SY24 5DN, see Figure 1.
- 4.2 A foundation hole, less than 10 metres square in area, will be excavated into the subsoil for the turbine base.
- 4.3 A new access track from an existing farm track to the turbine will be created, a distance of approximately 150 metres. A hardstanding area would be created next to the turbine.
- 4.4 The cable trench will follow the access track.

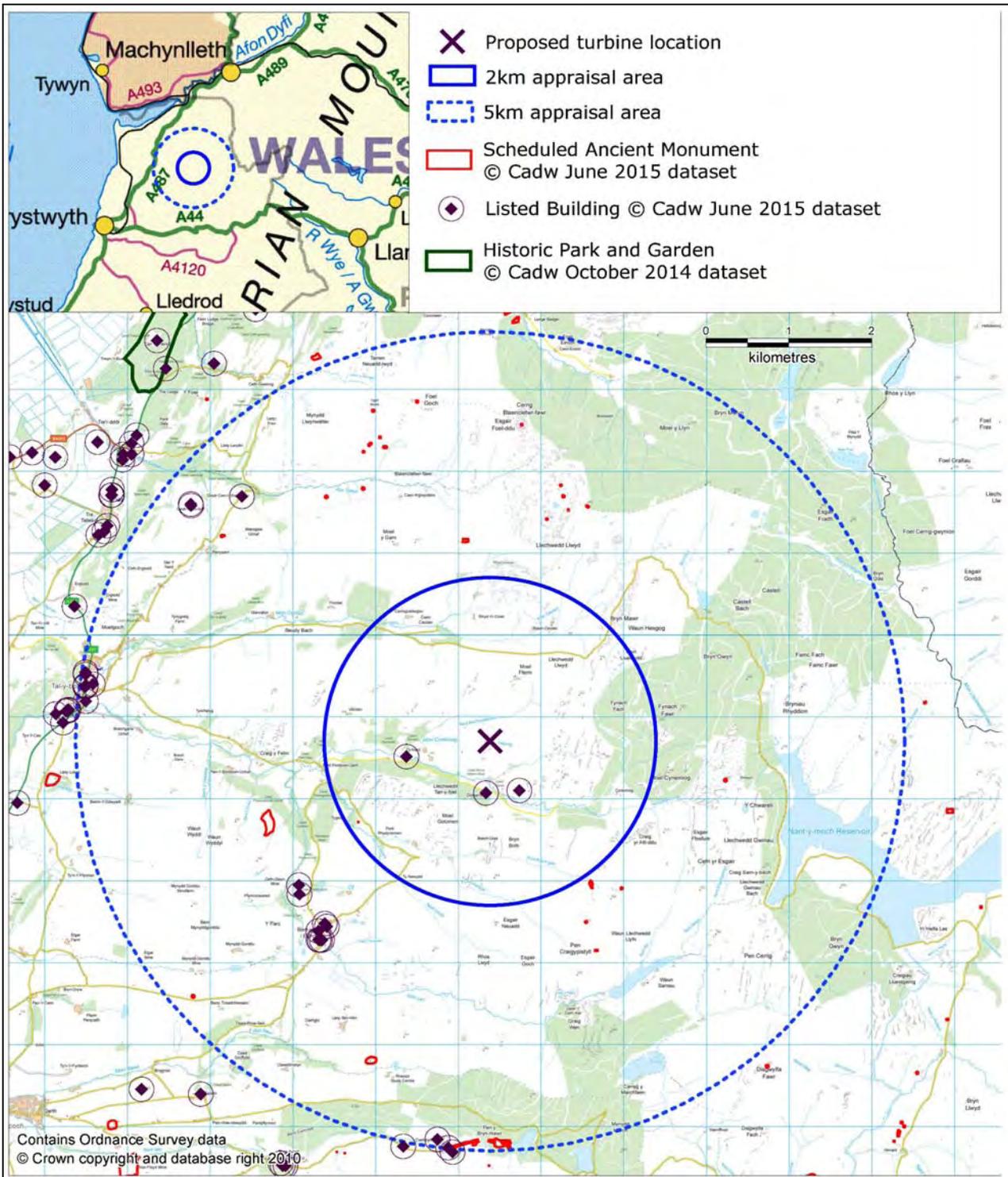


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius, and the 2 to 5km radius appraisal areas.

## **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SN7038588701, the proposed turbine site, was chosen for the initial appraisal of all recorded historic assets. This area was revised to exclude sites where there was no intervisibility between the turbine blade tip and the site and no impact on setting, see Figure 2.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 2km appraisal.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn parish tithe map of 1847 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1845.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on July 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal were searched for and any other historic assets that on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2010, were used to inform the appraisal as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting as well as a ZTV created by Trysor.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an appraisal dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final appraisal 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group 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

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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.

scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh 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 SN7038588701, 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 giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument.
- 5.15 The type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset (see Appendices C and D).

## **6. The Development Site**

- 6.1 The proposed development site lies in an improved pasture field, which has been enclosed since at least the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is located in a prominent hilltop position to the north of the Cyneiniog valley in north Ceredigion. The site is just over 280 metres above sea level and from this location there are excellent views down the Cyneiniog valley to the west and of the surrounding uplands.
- 6.2 The underlying strata at Tynant consist of mudstones of the Devils Bridge Formation, laid down in a deep sea environment between 428 and 444 million years ago during the Silurian Period.

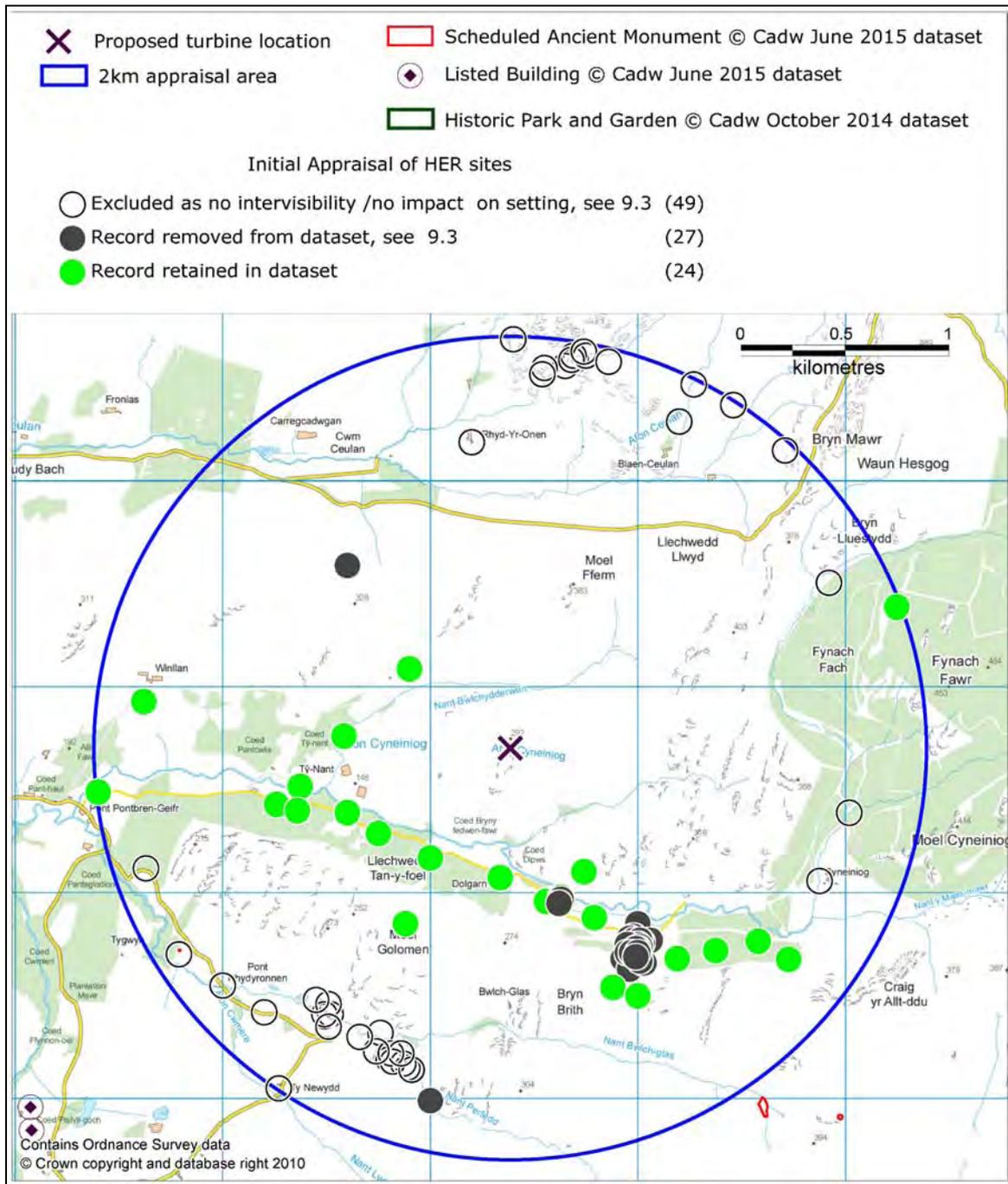
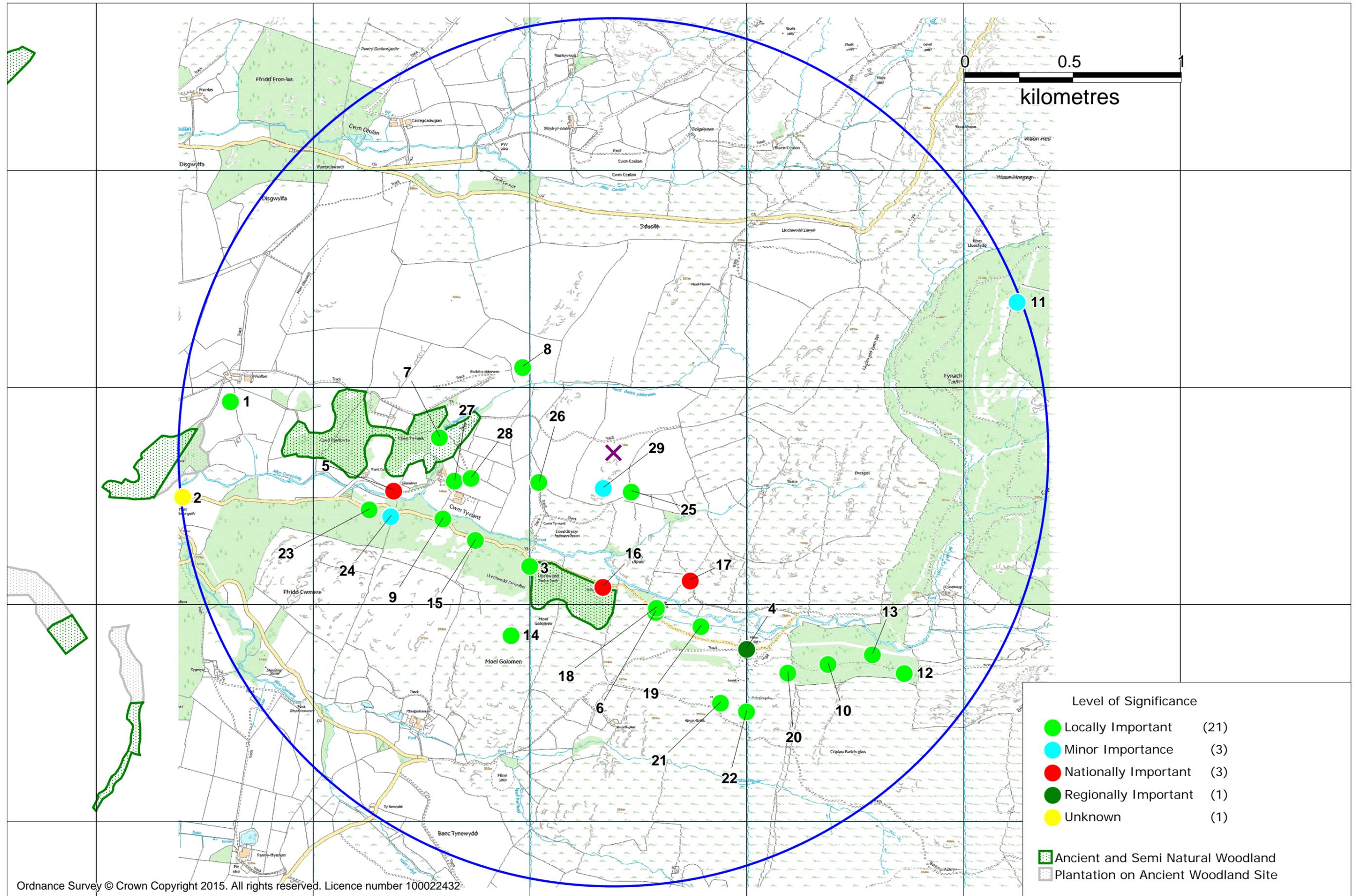


Figure 2: Sites excluded from further assessment.



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

## **7. Archaeological Overview**

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

**7.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4,000BC – 1,500BC).** There is no evidence of Neolithic activity within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. There is little evidence of early Bronze Age activity within a 2km radius of the development site. A Bronze Age Standing Stones reportedly found at Glan yr Afon (ID number 2) has not been seen since the 1970s and the record may be erroneous. A surviving standing stone at Cwmere (PRN 8489) has been excluded from the assessment as it lies in an area unaffected by the proposed turbine. Standing stones are often associated with funerary practices, including the burial of cremation urns in pits near the stone.

In the wider landscape, between 2km and 5km radius from the proposed turbine, there are scheduled examples of Bronze Age funerary monuments. These are mostly stone cairns built in the earlier Bronze Age, usually to cover a single cremation burial. These include fine examples on Carn Owen (CD048), Cerrig Blaenclettwr (CD237), Foel Goch (CD257) and Pencraig y Pistyll (CD250), as well as a damaged Ring Barrow at Banc Troedrhiwseiri (CD238) and a cemetery group consisting of six cairns on Moel y Llyn (CD239). Collectively these monuments, as many others in the wider landscape, suggest a significant Bronze Age community was active in the district, but at present there is no evidence of the settlement sites of the period. The development would have a minimal, visual impact on the above named funerary monuments.

**7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1,500 BC – AD43).** There is no evidence of later Bronze Age activity within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine, such as settlement sites or finds of metal weapons or tools. There are also no recorded Iron Age settlements within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine.

There is one scheduled hillfort within 2km to 5km of the proposed turbine, at Penycastell near Penrhyncoch (CD069). Iron Age hillforts are not uncommon around the margins of the Ceredigion uplands. These were generally small settlements which were protected by earthwork ramparts and ditches when in use.

- 7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).** There are no records associated specifically with the Roman period within a 2km radius or 2km to 5km radius of the proposed turbine site. Evidence of Roman activity has been found further west near Talybont, including a small fortlet at Erglodd and evidence of a nearby Roman lead smeltery. Both sites lay close to the line of a Roman road connecting Llanio in Ceredigion with Pennal, further north in Montgomeryshire.
- 7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).** There are no records of Early Medieval activity within a 2km radius or 2km to 5km radius of the proposed turbine site.
- 7.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).** There are no records of Medieval activity within a 2km radius or 2km to 5km radius of the proposed turbine site. This is unusual in the upland Ceredigion as the landscape here would have been exploited for upland grazing in medieval times and it would be expected that evidence of medieval *hafod* settlements would be present. These typically include the drystone and earthwork remains of houses and hut used by herdsman during the summer months when the animals were put on the uplands for the summer grazing season. Their absence from the HER may indicate that the local landscape has not been subject to detailed archaeological field survey, rather than an absence of such sites.
- 7.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day).** Most of the historic assets recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. They include farmsteads and cottages, and sites associated with pastoral farming such as sheepfolds. There is also a significant group of industrial sites such as the Bwlchglas Lead Mine (ID number 4) and Hafan Tramway (ID number 12), which date to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when metal mining and stone quarrying temporarily changed the character of the district. Numerous abandoned dwellings and mine workings now dot the hills and valleys of the area, demonstrating the extent of activity along the Cyneiniog valley, and adjacent valleys, during post-medieval times, and the retreat from the hills during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Bethesda Independent Chapel (ID number 5), now a listed building, stands as a reminder of the community which existed here a century ago.

## **8. Historical overview**

### **8.1 Map evidence**

8.1.1 The area of the proposed turbine site is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings *Plynlimmon* sheet, surveyed in 1816. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries but does differentiate between enclosed and unenclosed land. This map provides some detail of the landscape around the proposed turbine, including the surrounding farmsteads of Tynant, Bwlchfyfedwen Fawr and Bwlchfyfedwen Fach. The map also shows the trackway which connected Tynant to both of the latter named holdings. No detail of field boundaries within the field systems of these farmsteads is shown. However, the proposed development site was clearly within the enclosed and farmed landscape by the time of this survey.

8.1.2 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1837, based on the 1816 survey, a similar picture is presented.

8.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the tithe map for the Ceulan y Maesmawr hamlet within the parish of Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn, which was surveyed in 1847 (see Figure 4). This shows details of the field system around the proposed turbine site, which was well developed and covered the whole of hill between Tynant and Brynfyfedwen Fawr (named as Bwlchfyfedwen Fawr on the 1816 Ordnance Survey map). The main characteristics of this field system are still seen today, although some boundaries have been removed to create larger fields, including around the proposed turbine site.

8.1.4 The turbine would now stand in the field marked on the tithe map as parcel number 1073, named as *Cae'r defaid* in the tithe apportionment or schedule, which accompanies the tithe map. This gives the acreages and names of the fields on all of the farms within the parish.

8.1.5 The apportionment records that Brynfyfedwen Fawr was the largest of the three farms adjacent to the proposed turbine site, being a 137 acre holding, owned by one Matthew Davies and occupied by Hugh Hughes. At that time Tynant was a 69 acre farm, owned and farmed by one John Griffiths. Brynfyfedwen Fach was a 58 acre holding owned by Jane Thomas and occupied by John Jones.

8.1.6 The 1888 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was similar to that shown on the 1847 tithe map. The 1907 edition of the map shows a similar picture.

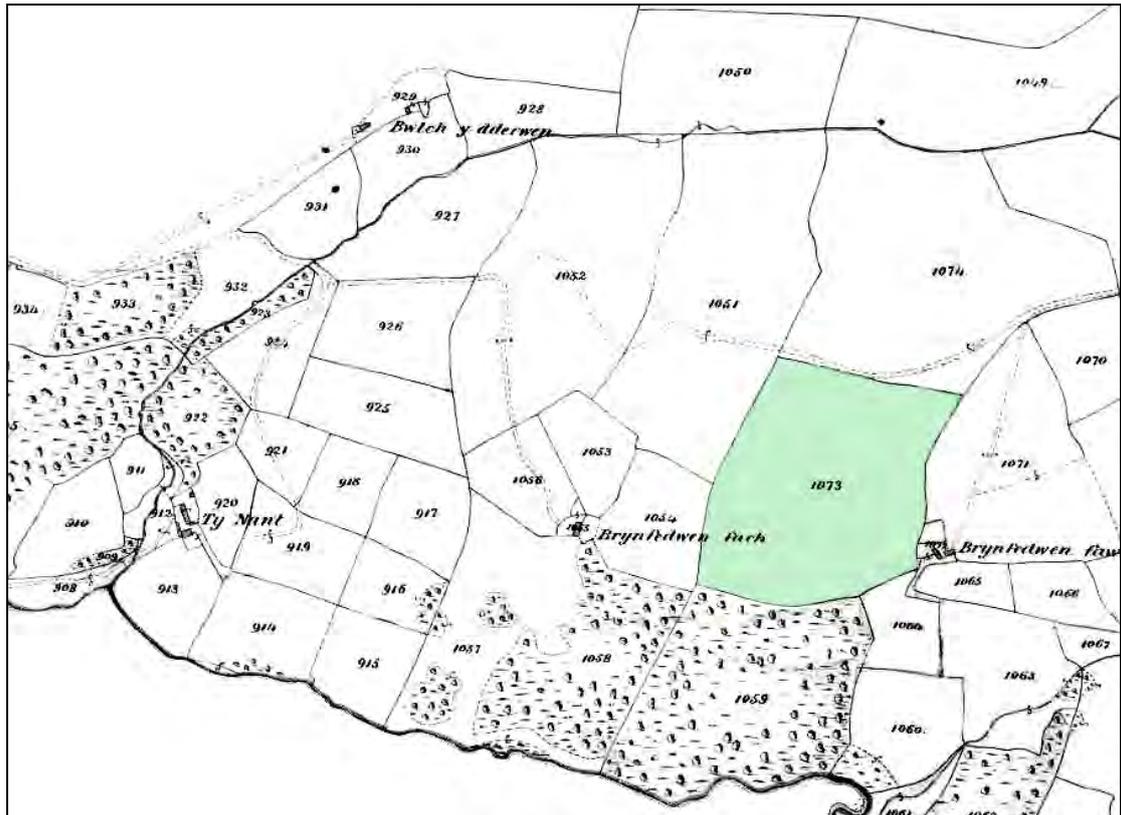


Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, parcel number 1073, as shown on the Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn parish tithe map of 1847. The farm trackway which runs from Tynant to the northern side of parcel 1073 is still in use today and will be used for access to the turbine site.

## **9. Impact Assessment**

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the under 2km radius area yielded 100 records.
- 9.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2015. The field was pasture at the time and the surface of the field was partially visible, mainly rock outcrops. 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.
- 9.3 Of the initial 100 records included in the HER for the 2 kilometre assessment area, 49 were excluded as there was no intervisibility and no possible impact on setting. A further 27 records were removed from the dataset; 25 as they were features within the heart of the Bwlch Glas mine complex (ID number 4) and not needed for this assessment, 1 as it is a natural feature and 1 as it had an inaccurate grid reference and actually lay outside the 2km area.
- 9.4 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid appraisal of the readily available data the final dataset for the 2km radius appraisal area contained 29 records.
  - 9.4.1 Five new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for a former mine shaft and level (ID numbers 27 & 28), Bryn y Fedwen Fawr farmstead (ID number 25), Bryn y Fedwen Fach cottage (ID number 26), and a clearance cairn (ID number 29).
- 9.5 Within the 29 records there were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments and three Listed Buildings.
- 9.6 The Direct and Indirect impact on each site was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 1 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

Table 1: Impact on sites within the appraisal area around the proposed turbine site

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
16	DOLGARNWEN	COTTAGE	None	Low	None
3	HAFAN TRAMWAY; DOL GARN WEN	TRAMWAY	None	Very Low	None
4	BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD	ZINC MINE; LEAD MINE	None	Very Low	None
5	CAPEL BETHESDA	CHAPEL	None	Very Low	None
8	BWLCH-Y-DDERWEN	METAL MINE	None	Very Low	None
12	HAFAN TRAMWAY (WEST)	TRAMWAY	None	Very Low	None
14	MOELGOLOMEN FARM	SHEEPFOLD	None	Very Low	None
18	BWLCHGLAS LEAD MINE	WHEEL PIT	None	Very Low	None
19	BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD	LEAT	None	Very Low	None
20	BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD	MAGAZINE	None	Very Low	None
21	BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD	MINE SHAFT	None	Very Low	None
22	BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD	LEVEL	None	Very Low	None
25	BRYN Y FEDWEN FAWR	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
28	TYNANT	LEVEL	None	Very Low	None
29	TYNANT	CLEARANCE CAIRN	None	Very Low	None
1	WINLLAN	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
2	GLAN YR AFON	STANDING STONE	None	None	None
6	BWLCHGLAS MINE	AQUEDUCT	None	None	None
7	TY-NANT MINE; TYNANT; ESGAIR HIR WEST	LEAD MINE	None	None	None
9	CWM-TY-NANT	LEAD MINE	None	None	None
10	CRIPIAU BWLCH-GLAS	LEAD MINE	None	None	None
11	FYNACH FAWR	TRIANGULATION POINT	None	None	None
13	CRIPIAU BWLCHGLAS	LEVEL	None	None	None
15	HAFAN RAILWAY	BRIDGE	None	None	None
17	ALLTGOCHYMYNYDD	HOUSE	None	None	None
23	TAN-Y-FOEL	COTTAGE	None	None	None
24	TAN-Y-FOEL	WELL	None	None	None
26	BRYN Y FEDWEN FACH	COTTAGE	None	None	None
27	TYNANT	MINE SHAFT	None	None	None

9.7 As Table 1 shows it was determined that recorded historic assets within the 2km appraisal area would not be exposed to any significant impact from the proposed turbine development. Full details of the appraisal of direct and indirect impact for each of the sites in Table 1 can be found in Appendix B.

9.7.1 Fourteen historic assets would be unaffected.

9.7.2 Twelve historic assets would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. Many of these are industrial features associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century lead mining at or around Bwlchglas Mine.

9.7.3 One historic asset could experience a Very Low, indirect, physical impact, namely a disused mine level at Tynant (ID number 28). This can be avoided if traffic stays to the existing trackway which passes the spoil tip of the level as it ascends the hill to the east of Tynant.

9.7.4 One historic asset would have a Low, visual indirect impact

9.8 The Cadw datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another 19 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 21 Listed Buildings and no registered Historic Parks and Gardens. The full results of this appraisal are found in Appendices C and D of this report.

9.9 As Table 2 in 10.2.2 shows, it was determined that 11 of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be unaffected by the development as they would not be intervisible with the turbine, due to the nature of local topography. Seven Scheduled Ancient Monuments would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact due to intervisibility, but with no impact on their setting. Further details of the appraisal of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix C and Figure 6.

9.10 As Table 4 in 10.3.2 shows, it was determined that none of the 21 Listed Buildings within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would experience any impact from the proposed turbine. Full details of the appraisal of impact for all of the Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix D and Figure 7.

9.11 There are no registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 2 to 5km appraisal area.

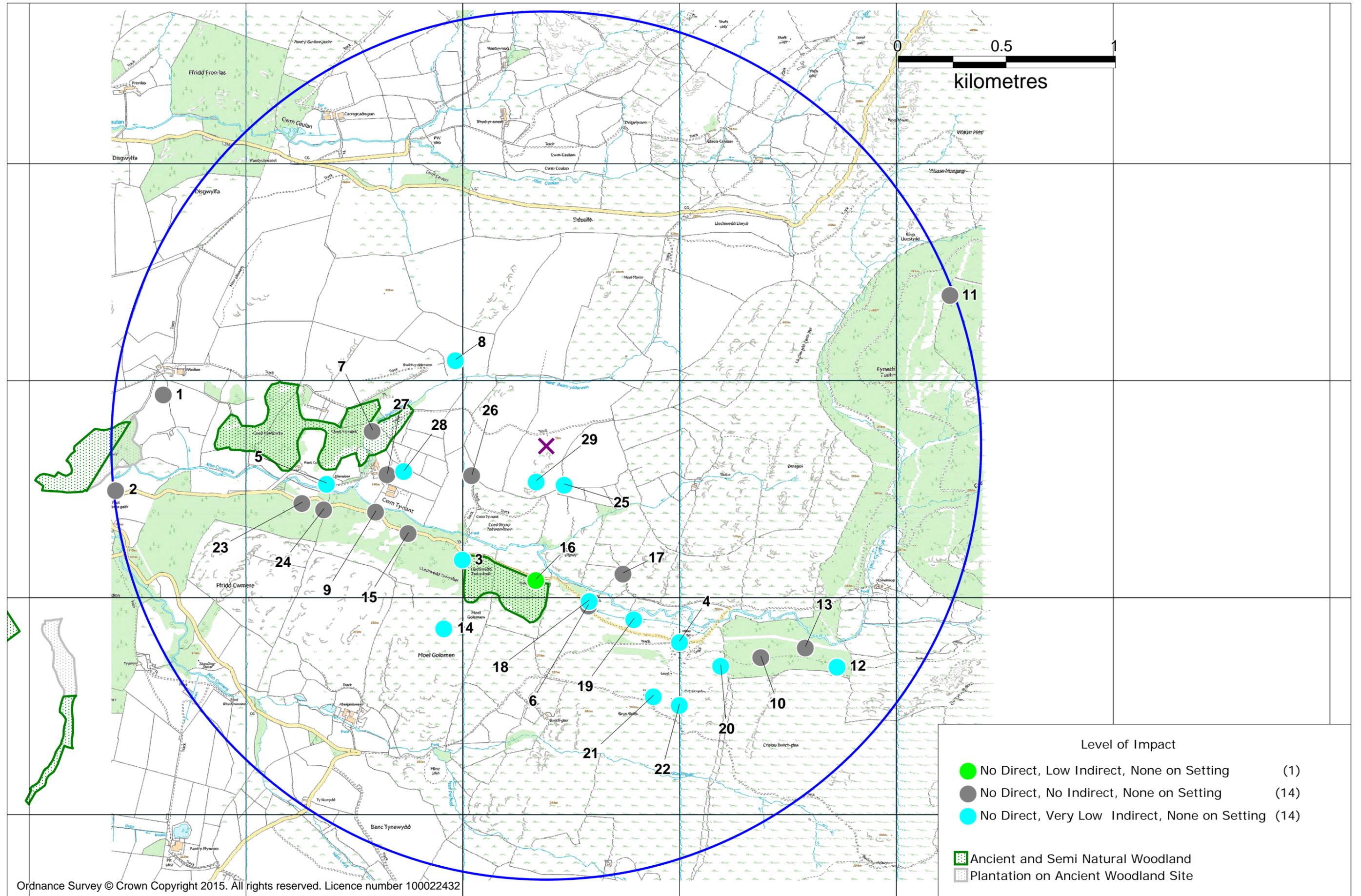


Figure 5: The 2km assessment area showing the level of impact, labelled with Project ID number

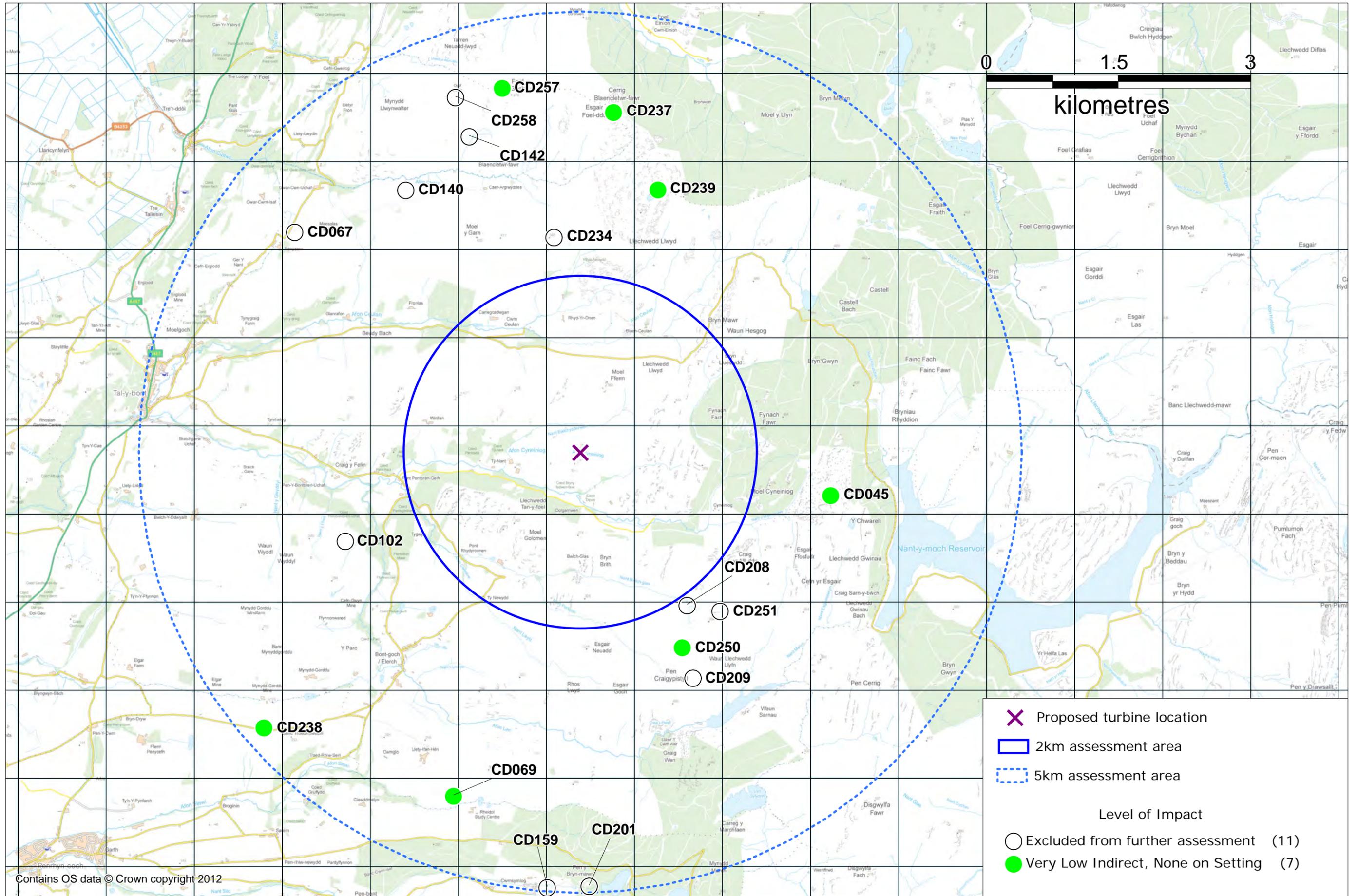


Figure 6: The 5km assessment area showing impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with SAM Number

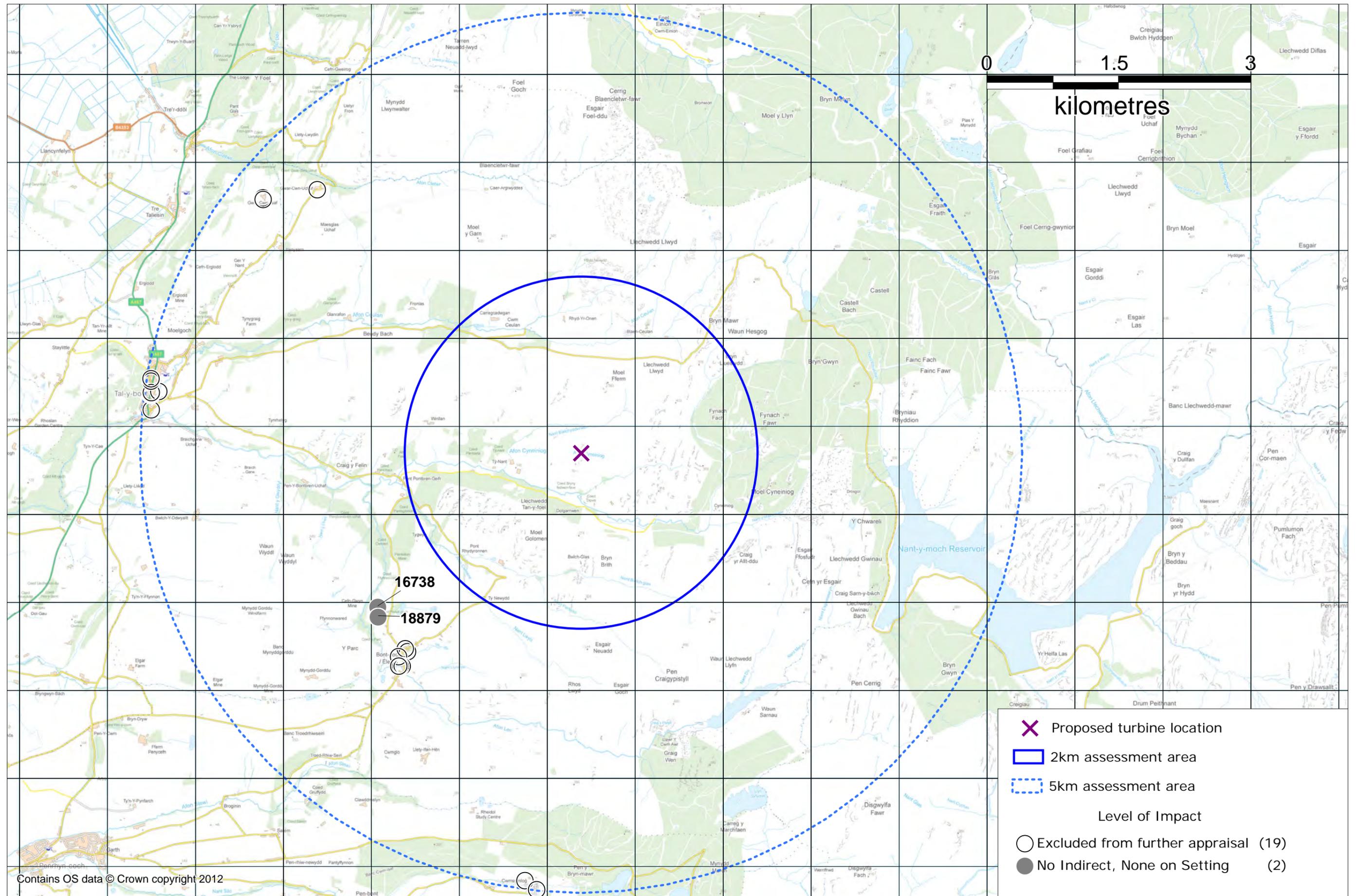
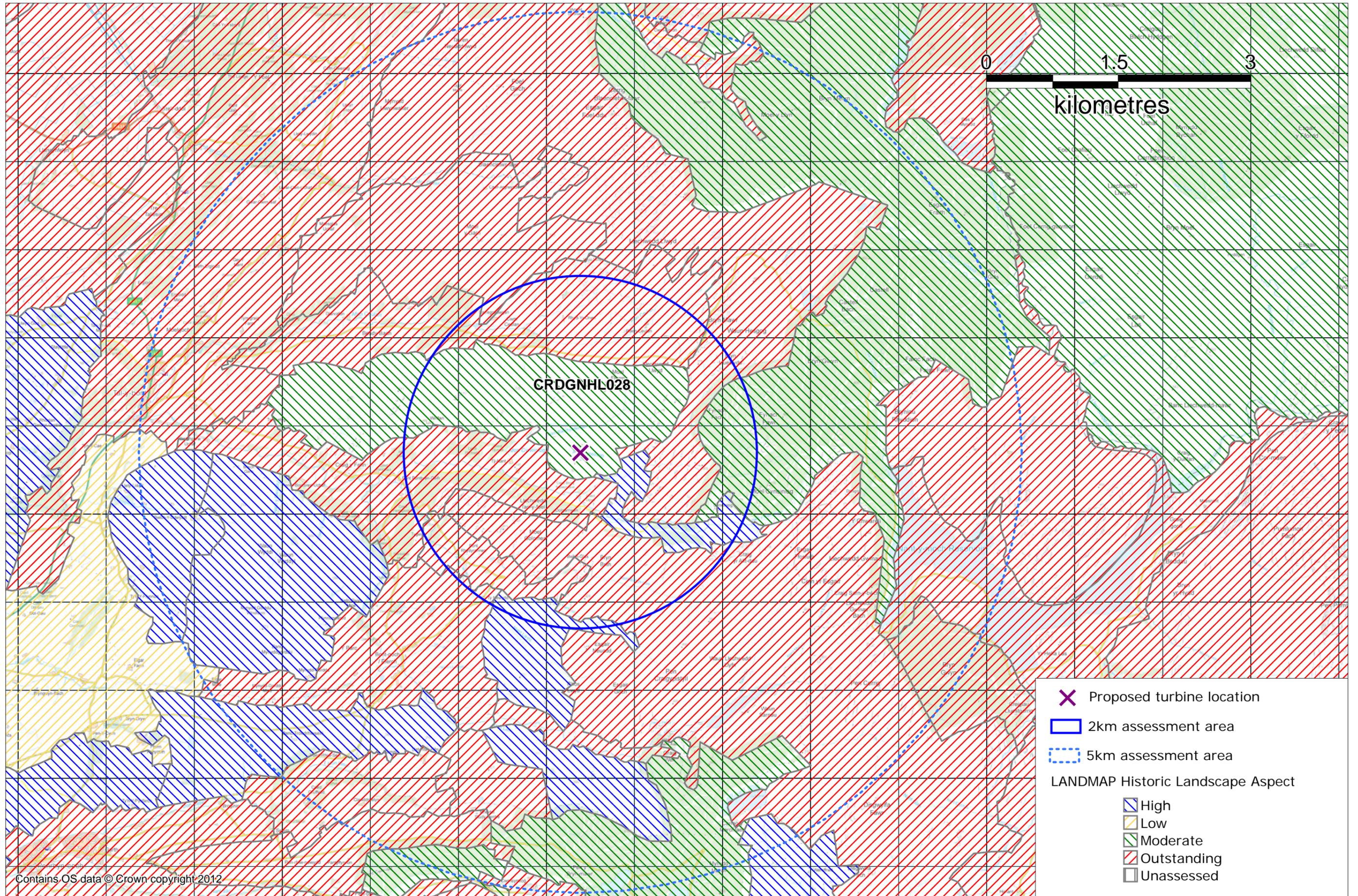


Figure 7: The 5km assessment area showing impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building Number



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Figure 8: The 5km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

## 10. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

**10.1** 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).

### 10.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

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

10.2.2 There are 18 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in 2 to 5km area. The nature of the local topography means that eleven of these would not be intervisible with the turbine nor be affected in any way. There would be a possible Very Low indirect, visual, impact on seven of these Scheduled Ancient Monuments but with no impact on their settings, see Table 2, Figure 6 and Appendix D.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD045	Carn Owen, Cerrig yr Hafan	Round cairn	SN732882	Very Low	None
CD069	Pen y Castell	Hillfort	SN689848	Very Low	None
CD237	Cerrig Blaencletwr-Fawr Round Cairn	Round cairn	SN707925	Very Low	None
CD238	Banc Troedrhwiwseiri Ring Barrow	Ring barrow	SN667855	Very Low	None
CD239	Moel y Llyn Cairn Cemetery	Cairn cemetery	SN712916	Very Low	None
CD250	Penraig y Pistill Round Cairn	Round cairn	SN715864	Very Low	None
CD257	Foel Goch Round Cairn	Round cairn	SN695928	Very Low	None
CD067	Bedd Taliesin Round Barrow	Round cairn	SN671912	Excluded	Excluded
CD102	Pen Dinas Camp	Hillfort	SN677877	Excluded	Excluded
CD140	Two Cairns N of Moel y Garn	Round cairn	SN684916	Excluded	Excluded
CD142	Llainwen Round Cairns	Round cairn	SN691922	Excluded	Excluded
CD159	Cwmsymlog Lead Mine	Silver mine	SN700837	Excluded	Excluded
CD201	Blaen Cwmsymlog Lead and Silver Mine	Dam	SN704837	Excluded	Excluded

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD208	Nant Bwlch-glas llyest farmstead	Deserted Rural Settlement	SN716869	Excluded	Excluded
CD209	Waun Llechwedd Llyfn long hut	Deserted Rural Settlement	SN716861	Excluded	Excluded
CD234	Ffridd Newydd, Stone Circle c.600m NW of	Stone circle	SN700911	Excluded	Excluded
CD251	Bwlch yr Adwy Round Barrow	Round barrow	SN719869	Excluded	Excluded
CD258	Carn Wen Round Cairn	Round cairn	SN689927	Excluded	Excluded

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

### 10.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

10.3.1 There are 3 Listed Buildings within the revised 2km appraisal area.

One of these, Dolgarnwen cottage (ID numbers 16) would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact. Another one would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, Capel Bethesda (ID number 5). See Table 3, Appendix B and Figures 3 and 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
16	DOLGARNWEN	COTTAGE	None	Low	None
5	CAPEL BETHESDA	CHAPEL	None	Very Low	None
17	ALLTGOCHYMYNYDD	HOUSE	None	None	None

Table 3: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the revised 2km appraisal area

9.3.2 Within the 2km to 5km appraisal area, there are a further 19 Listed Buildings. There would be no impact on any of these from the proposed turbine, see Table 4, Appendix D and Figure 7.

Listed Building number	Site Name	Grade	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
16738	Plas Cefn Gwyn	II	None	None
18879	Gate to Plas Cefn Gwyn	II	None	None
10712	Church of St Peter	II*	Excluded	Excluded
10713	Former Church School	II	Excluded	Excluded
18875	The Old Vicarage	II	Excluded	Excluded
18876	Y Felin	II	Excluded	Excluded
18877	Outbuilding at Y Felin	II	Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building number	Site Name	Grade	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18878	Mill at Y Felin	II	Excluded	Excluded
18880	Outbuildings to NE of Gwarcwm-uchaf	II	Excluded	Excluded
18884	The Black Lion Hotel	II	Excluded	Excluded
18885	Ceulan Mills	II*	Excluded	Excluded
18886	No 1 Tyrrel Place	II	Excluded	Excluded
18887	No 2 Tyrrel Place	II	Excluded	Excluded
18888	No 3 Tyrrel Place	II	Excluded	Excluded
18889	Tyrrel House	II	Excluded	Excluded
18890	Tabernacle Baptist Chapel	II	Excluded	Excluded
18891	Bethel Independent Chapel	II*	Excluded	Excluded
24020	Tabernacle Baptist Chapel	II	Excluded	Excluded
82822	Gwarcwm Isaf old farmhouse	II	Excluded	Excluded
82829	Outbuilding at Gwarcwm Isaf	II	Excluded	Excluded
83668	Plas Wigwam	II	Excluded	Excluded

Table 4: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the 2km to 5km appraisal area

#### 10.4 Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings

10.4.1 There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets and Buildings within 2km of the turbine site. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on 10 sites. The setting of these sites would not be affected. Further details in Appendix B, Figure 3 & 5 and listed in Table 5 below.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
3	HAFAN TRAMWAY; DOL GARN WEN	TRAMWAY	None	Very Low	None
4	BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD	ZINC MINE; LEAD MINE	None	Very Low	None
8	BWLCH-Y-DDERWEN	METAL MINE	None	Very Low	None
12	HAFAN TRAMWAY (WEST)	TRAMWAY	None	Very Low	None
14	MOELGOLOMEN FARM	SHEEPFOLD	None	Very Low	None
18	BWLCHGLAS LEAD MINE	WHEEL PIT	None	Very Low	None
19	BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD	LEAT	None	Very Low	None
20	BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD	MAGAZINE	None	Very Low	None
21	BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD	MINE SHAFT	None	Very Low	None
22	BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD	LEVEL	None	Very Low	None

Table 5: List of non-designated historic assets and buildings

## 10.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

10.5.1 Five newly recorded sites of historic importance were noted for this appraisal at or near the turbine site. The details of these sites are included in Table 6, Appendix B and Figures 3 & 5. They include two deserted settlement sites (ID numbers 25 & 26) as well as two former lead mining features close to Tynant (ID numbers 27 & 28). A small, modern clearance cairn was the only new feature recorded in close proximity to the proposed turbine site (ID number 29).

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
25	BRYN Y FEDWEN FAWR	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
28	TYNANT	LEVEL	None	Very Low	None
29	TYNANT	CLEARANCE CAIRN	None	Very Low	None
26	BRYN Y FEDWEN FACH	COTTAGE	None	None	None
27	TYNANT	MINE SHAFT	None	None	None

Table 6: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

## 10.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Park and Gardens within the 2km or 5km study area.

## 10.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

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

## 10.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site lies just within the very extensive North Ceredigion Uplands Special Landscape Area (No.12). Wind farms and single wind turbines are now commonly found within this area and wind farms are included amongst the Primary Qualities and Features in the SLA definition. The area is characterised also by historic metal mining sites, extensive conifer plantations, reservoirs and some hydro-electric stations. Cumulative impact from wind turbines is listed as a point for management. There are no wind turbines visible in close proximity to Tynant at present.

## 10.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

10.9.1 The proposed turbine would stand in the Disgwylfa LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRDGNHL028), see Figure 8, which is described as;

*"This is an area of ridge/hills rising to over 320m... There are no dwellings... It is divided into large enclosures which are mainly under*

*improved pasture... There are currently 3 HERs in the area, for lead mines and a Bronze Age barrow..."*

10.9.2 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Moderate, but its integrity, survival and condition scores are High. *It is a fairly common landscape type in Ceredigion which survives in good condition but with a limited variety of landscape components.*

#### **10.10 Conservation Area**

There are no conservation areas within 5 kilometres of the turbine.

#### **10.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements**

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

#### **10.12 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.

#### **10.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential**

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site.

#### **10.14 Hedgerows and field patterns**

10.14.1 The first detailed map of the field system at Tynant is the tithe map for Ceulan y Maesmawr hamlet, of Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn parish dating to 1847. This shows that the field system was well-developed, with mostly medium to large sized fields of irregular form. This field system has survived to the present day, but many of the boundaries are no longer in use as field parcels have been amalgamated to create larger fields. The historic boundaries are generally defined by low earthwork boundary banks, less than 1 metre high, with hedgerows only found on the lower slopes. There are few trees or hedgerows on higher ground, where post and wire fencing now defines the boundaries.

#### **10.15 Ancient woodland**

There are three areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within, or partly within, the 2km appraisal area. There is also one Plantation on Ancient Natural Woodland. These all grow along the steep slopes of the river valleys of the district. There would be no physical impact on any of these woodlands from the proposed turbine.

#### **10.16 Place-names**

There are no placenames of archaeological or historical significance on the Tynant holding.

**10.17 Cumulative impact**

The Mynydd Gorddu windfarm is visible c.3km to the west-southwest.

**10.18 National Park**

There are no National Parks close to the appraisal areas.

## **11. Conclusion**

- 11.1 There would not be a direct, physical impact on any historic assets.
- 11.1.1 The cable trench will follow an existing trackway to Tynant farmyard and would not damage historic field boundaries.
- 11.2 There would not be a significant indirect, visual impact on the historic environment, or individual historic assets from the proposed development.
- 11.2.1 Thirteen non-statutory historic assets within a 2km radius would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the turbine. These are mostly 19<sup>th</sup> century mining remains, one of which, an old level at Tynant (ID number 28) could experience an indirect physical impact from traffic using the existing access trackway, but this can be avoided providing the track is not widened and vehicles keep to the existing trackway.
- 11.2.2 One Listed Building within a 2km radius would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the turbine, namely Capel Bethesda (ID number 5), from where the turbine would be visible, but not impact on the setting or key views of the building. Another Listed Building, the cottage of Dolgarnwen (ID number 16) would also be intervisible and would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact.
- 11.2.3 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 2km radius would be affected by the development.
- 11.2.4 Within a 2km to 5km radius there are 19 Listed Buildings, none of which would be impacted from the proposed wind turbine.
- 11.2.5 Within a 2km to 5km radius there are 18 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Seven of these would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on their settings.
- 11.2.6 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens within a 5km radius of the proposed development.
- 11.3 There is no evidence to suggest that any buried archaeological features exist at the proposed turbine site. Therefore no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in respect of this development.

## **12. Reporting**

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

## **13. References**

### **13.1 Map sources**

Ordnance Survey, 1816, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Plynlimmon Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1837, 1" to 1 Mile

Ordnance Survey, 1888, 1:2500, 1<sup>st</sup> edition

Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500 2<sup>nd</sup> edition

Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn parish, Ceulan y Maesmawr hamlet tithe map 1847 and apportionment, 1845

### **13.2 Web-based materials**

Historic England, 2015, *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3*

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal

Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, [www.archaeoleg.org.uk](http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk)

### **13.3 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

### **13.4 Unpublished sources**

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

Trysor, 2015, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal at Tynant, Talybont, Ceredigion*

### **13.5 Data Sources**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 23/07/2015

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created October 2015

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

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created June 2015

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

August, 2015

## **Appendix A: Specification**

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL  
AT TYNANT, TALYBONT, CEREDIGION**

**1. Introduction**

1.1 Charles Ashton of DC21, Dene House, North Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield, HD8 0RW, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Tynant, Talybont, Ceredigion, SA24 5DN.

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

**2. The proposed development**

2.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 30.5m, and 48 metres to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN7038588701 on high ground to the east of Tynant, Talybont, Ceredigion, SY24 5DN.

2.2 A foundation hole, less than 10 metres by 10 metres in plan will be excavated down into the natural subsoil for the turbine base.

2.3 A new access track from an existing farm track to the turbine will be created, a distance of approximately 150 metres.

2.5 The cable trench will follow the access track.

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

3.1 A planning application has not been submitted for this turbine yet.

3.3 This appraisal would be to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the turbine on this resource, to allow 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)

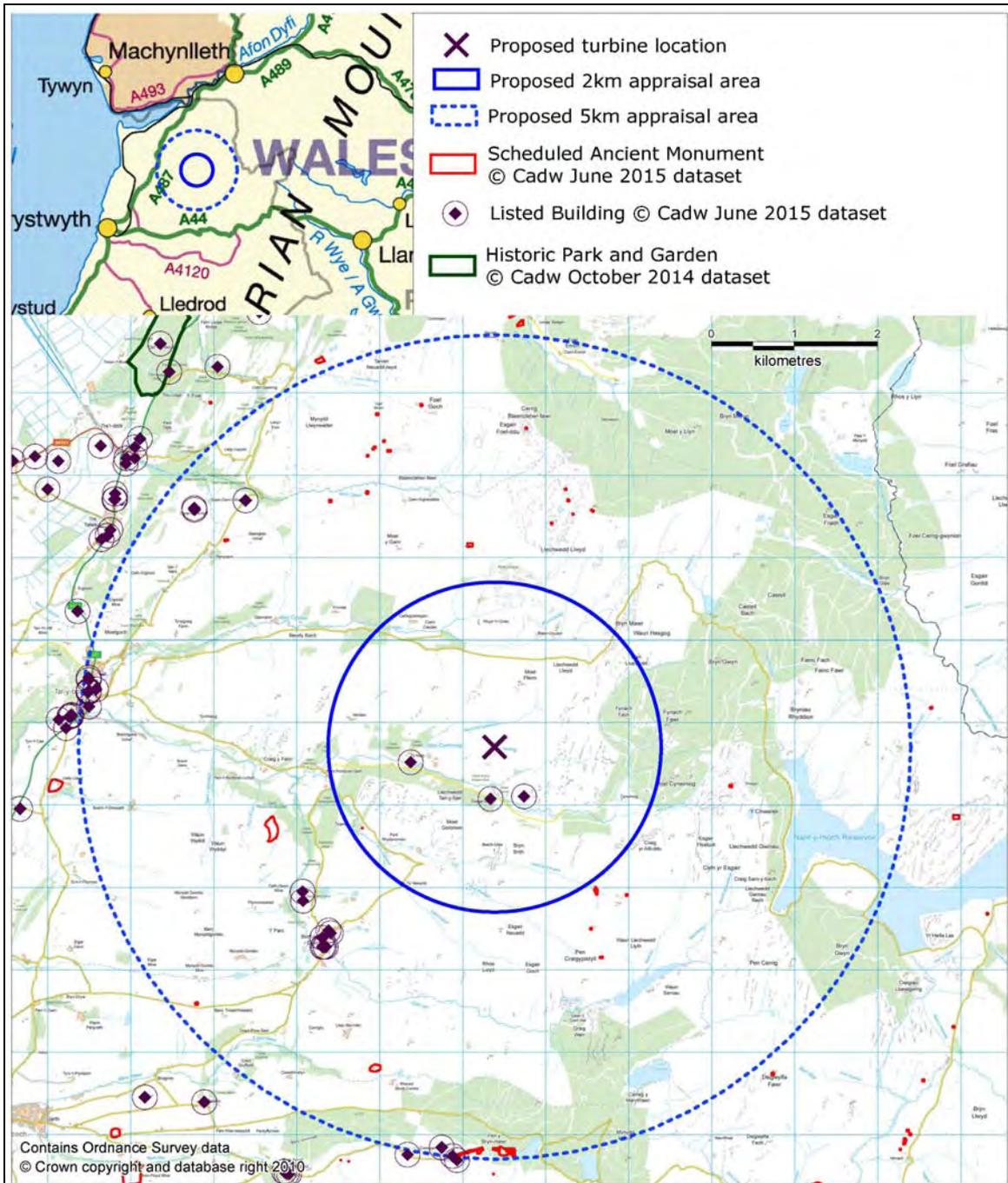


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbine and the proposed 2km and 5km areas of the appraisal.

## **5. Scope of Work**

5.1 The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SN7038588701, 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 areas. Sites that are found to be of Minor significance during initial appraisal will not be further appraised.

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 title 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Appraisal*. The site visit will 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. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

## **6. Reporting**

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

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a limited gazetteer of all historic assets included in the appraisal giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an appraisal 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.
- h. statement on reliability of resources used during appraisal.

6.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Appraisal*. 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 appraisal process (ASIDOHL2)*.

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

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Appraisal*.

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

## **8. Health & Safety**

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

## **9. Dissemination**

9.1 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**

10.1 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**

11.1 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**

12.1 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)

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

12.3 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/appraisals, and watching briefs.

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

13.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

## **14. Project identification**

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/479

Muslimpro  
Spice Box  
Bookers

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor  
July 2015

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

**ID number:** 1 WINLLAN  
BURNT MOUND

**HER PRN:** 4026

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN68628894 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Prehistoric

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Documents

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**Trysor Description:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
This record is for a possible burnt mound described by the Ordnance Survey in 1954. No detail is included with the record, therefore the accuracy of the location and identification of the monument cannot be verified.

**Rarity:** Not rare in the region

**Reference:**

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

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Documentary sources

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The record suggests that the burnt mound was located to the western side of a minor tributary stream of the Afon Cyneiniog. The land is now under pasture, within the enclosed landscape. A strip of hedgerow with mature trees runs north to south to the eastern side of the location.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Views of the proposed turbine would be blocked by the mature hedgerow to the eastern side of this location.

**ID number:** 2      GLAN YR AFON  
STANDING STONE

**HER PRN:** 8488

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN684885      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Bronze Age      **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

**Form:** Documentary Evidence      **Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** Unknown

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Documents, possibly erroneous

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This site may be mislocated. No stone has been seen at the location since it was first recorded in 1972. No assessment can be made.

**Significance:** Unknown

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This site may be mislocated. No stone has been seen at the location since it was first recorded in 1972. No assessment can be made.

**ID number:** 3 HAFAN TRAMWAY; DOL GARN WEN TRAMWAY

**HER PRN:** 8577

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN70008818 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Transport

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 650m to the southwest of the turbine

**Group Value:** A section of the Hafan Tramway

**Evidential Value:** Linear earthwork

**Historical Value:** Described in historical sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** The history of the tramway is of interest to a wide community

**Setting:** The Hafan Tramway ran from Llandre to the Hafan quarries in the late 19th century. The tram was disused by the end of the century and now only sections of the tramway bed survive to mark its course. At Dolgarnwen a short section remains in an area of scrubland, to the southern side of the Afon Cyneiniog river.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this section of the tramway but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. There would be no impact on the setting of the tramway or views of it.

**ID number:** 4      BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD  
ZINC MINE; LEAD MINE

**HER PRN:** 9161      **NMR NPRN:** 109037

**NGR:** SN710878      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval; Modern      **Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Complex      **Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common in this region

**Reference:**

**Distance from  
turbine:** 1.1km to the southeast

**Group Value:** Included many constituent elements

**Evidential Value:** Ruinous complex

**Historical Value:** Described in historical and archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** An impressive and evocative industrial ruin in an otherwise rural landscape

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The location of this mine was geologically determined. It stands to the southern side of the Afon Cyneiniog, on the lower valley slope. The complex, most of which dates to the early 20th century, is ruined and creates an impressive landscape feature within a area of open landscape in the upper part of the valley.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this derelict industrial site but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. There would be no impact on key views of the mine complex or its essential setting. It is best viewed looking southwards, the turbine would stand to the northwest.

**ID number:** 5 CAPEL BETHESDA  
CHAPEL

**HER PRN:** 19331

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN6937388528 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 18881 **grade:** II

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 1km to the west-southwest of the turbine

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, not in regular use

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** Typical rural side-entry chapel

**Communal Value:** Former place of worship

**Setting:** This chapel was built in 1855 to serve the inhabitants of the farmsteads and cottages in the upper Cyneiniog valley. It had closed by the late 20th century but still stands intact and is protected as a listed building. It faces across the Cyneiniog valley to the south from an elevated position alongside the trackway to Tynant farm.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The top of the proposed turbine is likely to be visible to the east-northeast, but would not impact on key views of the chapel or its essential setting, which relates to the valley to the south.

**ID number:** 6      **BWLCHGLAS MINE  
AQUEDUCT**

**HER PRN:** 19960

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7058087969 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 770m to the south-southeast of the turbine

**Group Value:** Part of the Bwlchglas mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This aqueduct was used in the early 20th century to carry water from a leat to a waterwheel powering machinery at the Bwlchglas Lead Mine. It was c.30m in length and located on the floor of the Cyneiniog valley, below the mine complex. The wheelpit and leat can still be seen, but the aqueduct was presumably a wooden launder and no longer survives.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This feature no longer survives.

**ID number:** 7 TY-NANT MINE; TYNANT; ESGAIR HIR WEST  
LEAD MINE

**HER PRN:** 25844 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN6958488773 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Common in this region

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 800m to the west of the turbine

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** Mentioned "History of the Cardiganshire Mines" by Absalom Francis in 1874

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This record relates to a small group of mining features, including a shaft at this grid-reference, which worked in the 19th century close to the Nant Bwlch y Dderwen stream. The area is now hidden in deciduous woodland.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would not be visible from this former metal mine site, as mature woodland would block views from the valley floor.

**ID number:** 8 BWLCH-Y-DDERWEN  
METAL MINE

**HER PRN:** 25845 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN6996889098 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:**                      Common in this region

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:**                      590m to the northwest of the turbine

**Group Value:**                      None

**Evidential Value:**                      A denuded spoil tip still exists at this site

**Historical Value:**                      None

**Aesthetic Value:**                      None

**Communal Value:**                      None

**Setting:**                      The location of this level was geologically determined. It was worked into a south-facing slope in the side of the Nant Bwlch y Dderwen valley.

**Significance:**                      Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:**                      No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:**                      Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:**                      None

**Comment on Impact:**                      The proposed turbine would be visible from this former metal mine level but would only cause a Very Low, visual impact.

**ID number:** 9 CWM-TY-NANT  
LEAD MINE

**HER PRN:** 25967 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN696884 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Common in this region

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 840m to the west-southwest of the turbine

**Group Value:** Possibly part of the Tynant Mine

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This record relates to an old mine shaft, which worked in the 19th century close to the Afon Cyneiniog river, but was disused by the later part of the century. The area is now hidden in deciduous woodland.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would not be visible from this site, as mature woodland would block views.

**ID number:** 10 CRIPIAU BWLCH-GLAS  
LEAD MINE

**HER PRN:** 25968 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7137587730 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This is shown as a working level on the 1st edition 1:2500 OS map, published in 1887. It may be a trial level worked by Edward Evans of Talybont prior to a report written by Edmond Spargo in 1889. It predates the nearby Bwlchglas mine complex.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common in this region		
<b>Reference:</b>			
<b>Distance from turbine:</b>	1.4km to the southeast of the turbine		
<b>Group Value:</b>	One of two late 19th century levels on Cripiau		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This was a working lead level in the 1880s but was disused by the end of the 19th century. It was driven into the north-facing valley slope to the south of the Afon Cyneiniog. Originally an area of upland grazing, the area was planted with conifers during the second half of the 20th century and the site is now hidden in trees.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This old level is now hidden in a coniferous plantation and would not be affected by the proposed turbine.		

**ID number:** 11 FYNACH FAWR  
TRIANGULATION POINT

**HER PRN:** 38110 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7224889399 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Modern **Broadclass:** Civil  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 1.95km to the east-northeast of the turbine

**Group Value:** One of many triangulation points established by the OS in the landscape

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This triangulation point was set on a local summit but the area has been incorporated into an extensive forestry plantation since the second half of the 20th century.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** It is not known if any structure survives here. The site has long been hidden within a large forestry plantation.

**ID number:** 12 HAFAN TRAMWAY (WEST)  
TRAMWAY

**HER PRN:** 38247 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7172787687 Grid reference taken at point along linear site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 1.7km to the southeast of the turbine

**Group Value:** A section of the Hafan Tramway

**Evidential Value:** Linear earthwork

**Historical Value:** Described in historical sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** The history of the tramway is of interest to a wide community

**Setting:** The Hafan Tramway ran from Llandre to the Hafan quarries in the late 19th century. The tram was disused by the end of the century and now only sections of the tramway bed survive to mark its course. This western section of the tramway bed ascends towards the quarries and for part of its course is a deep cutting through a forest plantation. It runs to the southern side of the Afon Cyneiniog river.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from parts of this section of the tramway but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. There would be no impact on the setting of the tramway or views of it.

**ID number:** 13 CRIPIAU BWLCHGLAS  
LEVEL

**HER PRN:** 38248 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7158187775  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

**Trysor** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** This is shown as a working level on the 1st edition 1:2500 OS map, published in 1887. It may be a trial level worked by Edward Evans of Talybont prior to a report written by Edmond Spargo in 1889. It predates the nearby Bwlchglas mine complex.

**Rarity:** Common in this region

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 1.5km to the southeast of the turbine  
**Group Value:** One of two late 19th century levels on Cripiau

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This was a working lead level in the 1880s but was disused by the end of the 19th century. It was driven into the north-facing valley slope to the south of the Afon Cyneiniog. Originally an area of upland grazing, the area was planted with conifers during the second half of the 20th century and the site is now hidden in trees.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This old level is now hidden in a coniferous plantation and would not be affected by the proposed turbine.

**ID number:** 14 MOELGOLOMEN FARM  
SHEEPFOLD

**HER PRN:** 41907

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN6991587861 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 970m to the southwest of the turbine

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Drystone structure

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This sheepfold has been constructed in a high position at the top of the valley slope on the southern side of the Cyneiniog valley, in a sheltered hollow, in an area of rough pasture.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a Very Low, visual impact with no impact on views of the sheepfold or its setting.

**ID number:** 15 HAFAN RAILWAY  
BRIDGE

**HER PRN:** 41916 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN69758830 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 750m to the southwest of the turbine

**Group Value:** Part of the Hafan tramway complex

**Evidential Value:** Documentary sources; possible surviving masonry

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This minor bridge spanned a small stream to carry the Hafan tramway along the Cyneiniog valley. The bridge no longer survives but a support pier still stood in recent times. It is not certain that the grid-reference is accurate as no stream is shown on OS mapping intersecting the tramway at this point. The area is now obscured with scrub and bracken.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This feature is hidden in deep vegetation and would not be affected by the proposed turbine. It is not certain that the grid-reference is accurate.

**ID number:** 16 DOLGARNWEN  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 57962

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7033788085 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 18882 **grade:** II

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 620m to the south of the turbine

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, maintained but not lived in

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as a surviving example of a small, croglofft cottage

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small cottage was occupied in the 19th century and was built at the southern side of the trackway along the southern side of the Cyneiniog valley. In the late 19th century the Hafan tramway was built just behind the house, to its southern side. The house stands in a very small garden plot and faces northwards towards the river and hills beyond.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a Low, visual impact. It would not impact on key views of the cottage or its essential setting.

**ID number:** 17 ALLTGOCHYMYNYDD  
HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 57963

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7074088114 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 18883 **grade:** II

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 690m to the southeast of the turbine

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, now derelict

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** Listed as an example of a traditional vernacular farmhouse

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This house is of late 18th or early 19th century date. It stands in a sheltered hollow and at the eastern side of a small yard, with small, stone-built outbuildings at the northwestern side of the yard. This group of buildings is situated at the centre of a post-medieval field system, on the northern valley slopes of the Cyneiniog valley. The house faces west-northwest across the yard. The yard is now surrounded by mature trees.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The mature trees which now surround this derelict farmhouse would block views towards the proposed turbine. The turbine would not affect views of the house or its essential setting within its farmyard.

**ID number:** 18      BWLCHGLAS LEAD MINE  
WHEEL PIT

**HER PRN:** 95864      **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SN7058487989 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Structure      **Condition:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Rarity:** Common in the region

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 740m to the south-southeast of the turbine

**Group Value:** Part of the Bwlchglas mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Ruinous stone structure

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This wheel pit was used in the early 20th century to house a waterwheel which powered machinery at the Bwlchglas Lead Mine. It was located on the floor of the Cyneiniog valley, below the mine complex, and fed via an aquaduct which ran to it from the south, tapping into a leat. The wheel pit site is sheltered by a small group of deciduous trees.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine may be partially visible from this former leat but trees growing around the site would screen the views. The turbine would only cause a Very Low, visual impact. It would not impact on key views of the wheel pit or its essential setting.

**ID number:** 19      BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD  
LEAT

**HER PRN:** 95867

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7079087904 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 900m to the south-southeast of the turbine

**Group Value:** Part of the Bwlchglas mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Denuded earthwork feature

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This leat was created in the early 20th century to supply to a water wheel which powered machinery at the Bwlchglas Lead Mine. It drew water from a weir on the Afon Cyneiniog and ran westwards down the valley for some 625m to the wheel pit and then the water was returned to the river. The whole complex fell out of use during the early 20th century and the leat is now overgrown in an area of rough pastureland.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this former leat but would only cause a Very Low, visual impact. It would not impact on key views of the leat or its essential setting.

**ID number:** 20      BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD  
MAGAZINE

**HER PRN:** 95889

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN71198769      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 1.3km to the southeast of the turbine

**Group Value:** Part of Bwlchglas mine

**Evidential Value:** Ruined structure

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small mine magazine was built in the late 19th or early 20th century to serve the nearby Bwlchglas Lead Mine. The structure was built on open land, some 160m upslope from the mine complex. It is now a solitary ruin on the upland pastures.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a Very Low, visual impact. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of this structure or key views of it.

**ID number:** 21      BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD  
MINE SHAFT

**HER PRN:** 95892

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN70888755      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork      **Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor  
Description:**

**Rarity:** Common in this region

**Reference:**

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

**Group Value:** Part of the Bwlchglas mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Disused shaft, open and surrounded by spoil tips

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This disused mine shaft dates to the later 19th century and was out of use by the early 20th century. It is located on the upper valley slope to the southern side of the Cyneiniog valley, and above the Bwlchglas mine complex, to the north.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct  
Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:** None

**Comment on  
Impact:** The turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a Very Low, visual impact. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of the shaft or key views of it.

**ID number:** 22      BWLCHGLAS; OCHR LWYD  
LEVEL

**HER PRN:** 95893

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN71008751      Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common in this region

**Reference:**

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

**Group Value:** Part of the Bwlchglas mine complex

**Evidential Value:** Disused level, open and surrounded by spoil tips

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This disused mine level dates to the later 19th century and was out of use by the early 20th century. It is located on the upper valley slope to the southern side of the Cyneiniog valley, and above the Bwlchglas mine complex, to the north.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a Very Low, visual impact. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of the level or key views of it.

**ID number:** 23 TAN-Y-FOEL  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 99988

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN69268844 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Documentary Evidence

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 1.15km to the west of the turbine

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

This small cottage was used in the 19th century. It stood at the southern side of a trackway which ran along the Cyneiniog valley, on the valley slope overlooking the river to the north. In the late 19th century the Hafan tramway was built between the cottage and the river, to serve quarries further to the east. The cottage fell out of use in the first half of the 20th century and fell into ruin. Its site is now hidden in a conifer plantation.

**Significance:**

Locally Important

**Any Direct**

No

**Impact?:**

None

**Any Indirect**

No

**Impact?:**

None

**Level of Impact on Setting:**

None

**Comment on Impact:**

This cottage may not survive but its site is now hidden in a forestry plantation and would be unaffected by the proposed turbine.

**ID number:** 24 TAN-Y-FOEL  
WELL

**HER PRN:** 99989

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN69368841 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 1.05km to the west of the turbine

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This well supplied Tanyfoel cottage and was used in the 19th century. It was located east of the house, at the southern side of the Cyneiniog valley. The cottage fell out of use in the first half of the 20th century and the well would have become disused. Its site is now hidden in a conifer plantation.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This site is now hidden in a forestry plantation and would be unaffected by the proposed turbine.

**ID number:** 25 BRYN Y FEDWEN FAWR  
FARMSTEAD

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7046988524 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Complex

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This abandoned farmstead is of post-medieval date. It was located in a sheltered position on the valley slope looking southwards over the Cyneiniog valley, set within a post-medieval field system. It was abandoned in the 20th century and its building fell into ruin, the field being absorbed into a neighbouring holding. The ruins of the farmhouse and at least one outbuilding can still be seen in the field.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 190m to the south-southeast of the turbine

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Ruined buildings

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This abandoned farmstead is of post-medieval date. It was located in a sheltered position on the valley slope looking southwards over the Cyneiniog valley, set within a post-medieval field system. It was abandoned in the 20th century and its building fell into ruin, the field being absorbed into a neighbouring holding.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a Very Low, visual impact. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of the farmstead or key views of it, gained from looking eastwards from the adjacent hillslope.



*Plate 1: The remains of Bryn y Fedwen Fawr farmstead (ID number 25), looking southeast towards the former Bwlchglas mine (ID number 4)*

**ID number:** 26      BRYN Y FEDWEN FACH  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7004388567 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**Trysor Description:**      **SAM number:**      **LB number:**      **grade:**  
This abandoned cottage is of post-medieval date. It was located in on the valley slope on the northern side of the Cyneiniog valley. It was abandoned in the 20th century as a dwelling but is still roofed and maintained for agricultural purposes by Tynant farm.

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 360m to the west-southwest of the turbine

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Ruined building

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This abandoned cottage is of post-medieval date. It was located in on the valley slope on the northern side of the Cyneiniog valley. It was abandoned in the 20th century as a dwelling but is still roofed and maintained for agricultural purposes by Tynant farm.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The steep slope to the northeast of the former cottage would probably block views of the proposed turbine. The turbine would not impact on key views of the building or its setting.

**ID number:** 27 TYNANT  
MINE SHAFT

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN6965388573 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**Trysor Description:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
The site of a former metal mine shaft worked in the 19th century and associated with the Tynant Mine. The shaft was disused by the late 19th century and has been infilled and reincorporated into a pasture field.

**Rarity:** Common in this region

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 740m to the west-southwest

**Group Value:** Part of the Tynant Mine

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The site of a former metal mine shaft worked in the 19th century and associated with the Tynant Mine. The shaft was disused by the late 19th century and has been infilled and reincorporated into a pasture field.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** There is now no surface evidence of this feature and the development would have no physical impact on it.

**ID number:** 28 TYNANT  
LEVEL

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN6973088586 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The site of a former metal mine level worked in the 19th century and associated with the Tynant Mine. The level was disused by the late 19th century and has been infilled and reincorporated into a pasture field. Evidence of the spoil tip derived from the level is still visible in the field, alongside a farm trackway.		

**Rarity:** Common in this region

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 660m to the west-southwest

**Group Value:** Part of the Tynant Mine

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping, some earthwork evidence

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The site of a former metal mine level worked in the 19th century and associated with the Tynant Mine. The level was disused by the late 19th century and has been infilled and reincorporated into a pasture field. Evidence of the spoil tip derived from the level is still visible in the field, alongside a farm trackway.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility. Possible widening of the access track could impact on this feature.

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** There is now little surface evidence of this feature and the development would have no physical impact on it, although the track to the west will be used to access the turbine site and care would have to be taken not to denude or damage the surviving earthwork features here.

**ID number:** 29 TYNANT  
CLEARANCE CAIRN

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SN7034088540 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Modern

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Other Structure

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**Trysor Description:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
This small clearance cairn, measuring c.2m in diameter and less than 0.5m high, has been built in modern times by piling stones together in an area which has been subject to agricultural improvement. It is in an elevated position overlooking the Cyneiniog valley to the south.

**Rarity:** Common

**Reference:**

**Distance from turbine:** 170m to the south-southwest of the turbine

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Small stone cairn

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small clearance cairn has been built in modern times by piling stones together in an area which has been subject to agricultural improvement. It is in an elevated position overlooking the Cyneiniog valley to the south.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This small, minor feature would be intervisible with the proposed turbine. The turbine would cause only a minimal visual impact.



*Plate 2: Clearance cairn (ID number 29) looking northeast.*

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

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD045	Carn Owen, Cerrig yr Hafan	Round cairn	SN732882	2.9km to the east-southeast	Open Access Land	This cairn sits in a false crest position on a north-south running, rocky, ridge in a position which looks down the Cyneiniog valley from the east. The land is open upland pasture.	The proposed turbine would be visible from this location, but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. The turbine would not be visible in key views of the cairn, from the surrounding landscape and particularly from within the Cyneiniog valley. The setting of this monument would not be impacted upon by the development.	Very Low	None
CD067	Bedd Taliesin Round Barrow	Round cairn	SN671912					Excluded	Excluded
CD069	Pen y Castell	Hillfort	SN689848	2.8km to the west-southwest of the turbine	Visible from a distance from the public footpath 200m to the east	This impressive, univallate hillfort sits on a knoll which rises out of the valley slope to the north of the Afon Stewi. The entrance to the fort is from its eastern side, where the gateway was flanked by deeply cut ditches in front of substantial earthwork banks. There are good views in all directions from within the fort, particularly over the valley to the south and west. It is evident that the fort was reused in medieval or post-medieval times as there are ridge and furrow cultivation marks across the interior of the site. These overlie the denuded earthworks of several circular hut platforms of probable Iron Age date. The form is now used for pasture and the surrounding land is characterised by improved pasture fields.	This hillfort is now best viewed from higher ground to the north and south, although its builders clearly intended that the most impressive view should be gained from the east, by anyone approaching the main entrance. However, the knoll itself blocks westward views, towards the turbine, to anyone approaching from the east. The visual impact is therefore largely limited to views from within the fort itself, but the distance to the turbine, and the moderate size of the turbine, would make the visual impact minimal. The turbine would not impact on any of the key views of the site, from the ridges to the north and south, from the lower land to the east, nor from the valley to the west.	Very Low	None
CD102	Pen Dinas Camp	Hillfort	SN677877					Excluded	Excluded
CD140	Two Cairns N of Moel y Garn	Round cairn	SN684916					Excluded	Excluded
CD142	Llainwen Round Cairns	Round cairn	SN691922					Excluded	Excluded
CD159	Cwmsymlog Lead Mine	Silver mine	SN700837					Excluded	Excluded
CD201	Blaen Cwmsymlog Lead and Silver Mine	Dam	SN704837					Excluded	Excluded

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD208	Nant Bwlch-glas llyest farmstead	Deserted Rural Settlement	SN716869					Excluded	Excluded
CD209	Waun Llechwedd Llyfn long hut	Deserted Rural Settlement	SN716861					Excluded	Excluded
CD234	Ffridd Newydd, Stone Circle c.600m NW of	Stone circle	SN700911					Excluded	Excluded
CD236	Standing Stone c.280m E of Tygwyn	Standing stone	SN687877					Excluded	Excluded
CD237	Cerrig Blaencletwr-Fawr Round Cairn	Round cairn	SN707925	3.8km to the north of the turbine	Open Access Land	This cairn is summit-top position at c.465m above sea level, offering views northwestwards towards the Dyfi estuary and across the north Ceredigion uplands in all directions.	The proposed turbine would be visible from this location, but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. The turbine would not be visible in key views of the cairn, from the surrounding landscape and particularly from high points where similar cairns are found, such as the Moel y Llyn barrows to the south-southeast (CD239). The setting of this monument would not be impacted upon by the development.	Very Low	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD238	Banc Troedrhwiweiri Ring Barrow	Ring barrow	SN667855	4.75km to the southwest	Visible from the public road	This monument sits at the western end of a local summit on the ridge between the valley of the upper Bow Street Brook to the north and the Nant Afallen valley to the south. It was placed just to the north of the highest point, which cuts off views to the Nant Afallen valley to the south and suggests that the builders were concerned with views to, or from, the Bow Street Brook valley to the north, which runs westwards and opens out at Rhydpennau. It would seem to occupy a 'false-crest' position which would enhance its visibility from lower ground in the valley. This intervisibility between Troedrhwiweiri and Rhydpennau may be significant, as the cropmarks of two Bronze Age Barrow Cemeteries have been identified on the valley floor alongside the road to Llandre from Rhydpennau. Clearly there was a significant level of Bronze Age activity in this area. There is evidence that the barrow was reused for a secondary cremation burial in Roman times, discovered in the 1950s, when the site was excavated. The land surrounding the monument has been improved for pasture and since the 1950s a large stone clearance cairn has been added to the barrow.	This monument lies less than 1km to the south of the long-established Mynydd Gorddu windfarm. The addition of the smaller proposed turbine 4.75km to the northeast would not significantly add to the cumulative impact on the monument. Consideration should be given to the relatively poor condition of monument, which was excavated in the 1950s and has since had a large clearance cairn created upon it. The turbine would not impact on the essential setting of the monument, which seems focused on the valley of the Bow Street Brook, nor affect key views of the site, which would also be from lower ground the valley to the north and northwest.	Very Low	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD239	Moel y Llyn Cairn Cemetery	Cairn cemetery	SN712916	3.8km to the north of the turbine	Open Access Land	This cairn cemetery encompasses six cairns scattered across an area measuring c.550m x 450m. They range in altitude from 475m to 510m above sea level. Most of the cairns are situated on a high ridge to the western side of the upper portion of the Ceulan valley. The area is characterised by open upland grazing land, with a coniferous forest to the northeast of the group. The higher cairns have panoramic views across the landscape of north Ceredigion and are intervisible with neighbouring cairns such as the Cerrig Blaencletwr-Fawr Cairn (CD237).	The proposed turbine would be visible from this location, but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. The turbine would not be visible in key views of the cairns, from the surrounding landscape and particularly from high points where similar cairns are found. The setting of this monument group would not be impacted upon by the development.	Very Low	None
CD250	Pencraig y Pistill Round Cairn	Round cairn	SN715864	2.5km to the east-southeast of the turbine	Open Access Land	This cairn sits on a narrow, steep-sided ridge, which runs on a north-northeast to south-southwest axis. The site has panoramic views of the north Ceredigion uplands and is intervisible with the Bwlch yr Adwy Round Barrow (CD251).	The proposed turbine would be visible from this location, but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. The turbine would not be visible in key views of the cairn, from the surrounding landscape and particularly from high points where similar cairns are found. The setting of this monument would not be impacted upon by the development.	Very Low	None
CD251	Bwlch yr Adwy Round Barrow	Round barrow	SN719869					Excluded	Excluded

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD257	Foel Goch Round Cairn	Round cairn	SN695928	4.2km to the north-northwest of the turbine	Partly within Open Access Land	This cairn is position just to the north of a hilltop at c.465m above sea level, offering views northwestwards towards the Dyfi estuary, in an area of what is now open, upland, moorland.	It is possible that the proposed turbine would not be visible from this location as the ground rises slightly to the south of the monument, possibly blocking views. The ZTV suggests that the turbine may be visible, but if so it would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. The monument's setting relates to the landscape to the northwest, away from the turbine. The turbine would not be visible in key views of the cairn, from lower ground to the north and west.	Very Low	None
CD258	Carn Wen Round Cairn	Round cairn	SN689927					Excluded	Excluded

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

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
10712	Church of St Peter	268412	286457	II*					Excluded	Excluded
10713	Former Church School	268386	286490	II					Excluded	Excluded
16738	Plas Cefn Gwyn	268074	286962	II	2.8km to the southwest of the turbine	Visible from public road	This house is situated at c.180m above sea level on the eastern valley slope of the Leri valley, just north of Bontgoch village. It stands within its own grounds and is accessed from a minor road via a lane from the southeast.	The ZTV suggests that the blades of the turbine may be visible from this location. It is thought that rising ground, mature trees near the house and mature hedgerows further upslope to the northeast would block any view towards the turbine. The turbine would have no impact on key views of the house or its setting.	None	None
18875	The Old Vicarage	268310	286400	II					Excluded	Excluded
18876	Y Felin	268352	286291	II					Excluded	Excluded
18877	Outbuilding at Y Felin	268329	286291	II					Excluded	Excluded
18878	Mill at Y Felin	268313	286292	II					Excluded	Excluded
18879	Gate to Plas Cefn Gwyn	268079	286849	II	2.9km to the southwest of the turbine	Visible from public road	This gate is positioned on the access lane to Plas Cefn Gwyn, which is accessed via a minor road from the east. The location is found on the eastern valley slope of the Leri valley, just north of Bontgoch village.	The ZTV suggests that the blades of the turbine may be visible from this location. It is thought that rising ground, mature trees nearby and mature hedgerows further upslope to the northeast would block any view towards the turbine. The turbine would have no impact on key views of the gate or its setting.	None	None
18880	Outbuildings to NE of Gwar-cwm-uchaf	267385	291706	II					Excluded	Excluded
18884	The Black Lion Hotel	265498	289205	II					Excluded	Excluded
18885	Ceulan Mills	265584	289413	II*					Excluded	Excluded
18886	No 1 Tyrrel Place	265494	289380	II					Excluded	Excluded
18887	No 2 Tyrrel Place	265495	289386	II					Excluded	Excluded
18888	No 3 Tyrrel Place	265497	289392	II					Excluded	Excluded
18889	Tyrrel House	265499	289400	II					Excluded	Excluded
18890	Tabernacle Baptist Chapel	265495	289530	II					Excluded	Excluded
18891	Bethel Independent Chapel	265496	289557	II*					Excluded	Excluded
24020	Tabernacle Baptist Chapel	269748	283855	II					Excluded	Excluded
82822	Gwarcwm Isaf old farmhouse	266771	291593	II					Excluded	Excluded
82829	Outbuilding at Gwarcwm Isaf	266767	291613	II					Excluded	Excluded
83668	Plas Wigwam	269879	283753	II					Excluded	Excluded