

Henbant, Lledrod, Ceredigion Historic Environment Appraisal Revised



Report by: Trysor

For: Roger Parry and Partners

November 2015



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By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2014/442

For: Roger Parry and Partners

November 2015

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

www.trysor.net
enquiries@trysor.net



*Cover photograph: From the approximate location of the proposed turbine,
looking north towards Gaer Fawr hillfort.*

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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.

JENNY HALL MCIFA *Jenny Hall*

PAUL SAMBROOK MCIFA *Paul Sambrook*

Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

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

*Tyllwyd
Eglwyswrw
Crymych
Pembrokeshire
SA41 3TD
01239 891470*

www.trysor.net

enquiries@trysor.net

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

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

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1. Summary

1.1 This historic environment appraisal has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed wind turbine at Henbant, Lledrod, Ceredigion. It has been reviewed after a change to the height of the turbine and this report is for a turbine 48.01m in height.

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 SN6508870457, the location of the proposed turbine. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.

1.2.1 One Scheduled Ancient Monument within the revised 2km radius would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbine. No Listed Buildings within the revised 2km appraisal area would be affected.

1.4 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area between 2km and 5km in radius, focused on SN6508870457, the location of the proposed turbine was assessed.

1.3.1 Nine Scheduled Ancient Monuments would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the development.

1.3.2 Six Listed Buildings would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the development.

1.3.3 One Registered Park & Garden would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the development.

1.5 The appraisal shows that there is no surface evidence of buried archaeological features at the proposed turbine site.

1.6 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in association with the proposed development.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

- 3.1 Richard Corbett of Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20, Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Henbant, Lledrod, Ceredigion, SY23 4HZ, planning application number A140435.
- 3.2 Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section has written a generic brief for such appraisals (DAT HM, Undated). These appraisals are intended to be a rapid appraisal of the readily available historic environment information including a site visit. The purpose of the appraisal is to inform DAT HM as to whether any further assessment or evaluation would be required as part of the planning process. Trysor prepared a specification based on the brief (Trysor, 2014) and Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section approved the specification as fit for purpose.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 30.5m, and 48.01m to the upright blade tip, would be located at approximately SN6508870457 within a field parcel at Henbant, Lledrod, Ceredigion, SY23 4HZ.
- 4.2 A foundation hole, 9.2 metres by 9.2 metres and 2.1 metres deep, will be excavated for the turbine base.
- 4.3 Construction vehicles will use an existing access route to the field from the farm buildings running for approximately 160 metres northeast to the field in which the turbine would stand. A 175 metres section of new track would run northeast to the turbine itself.
- 4.4 The cable route will follow the line of the access track.

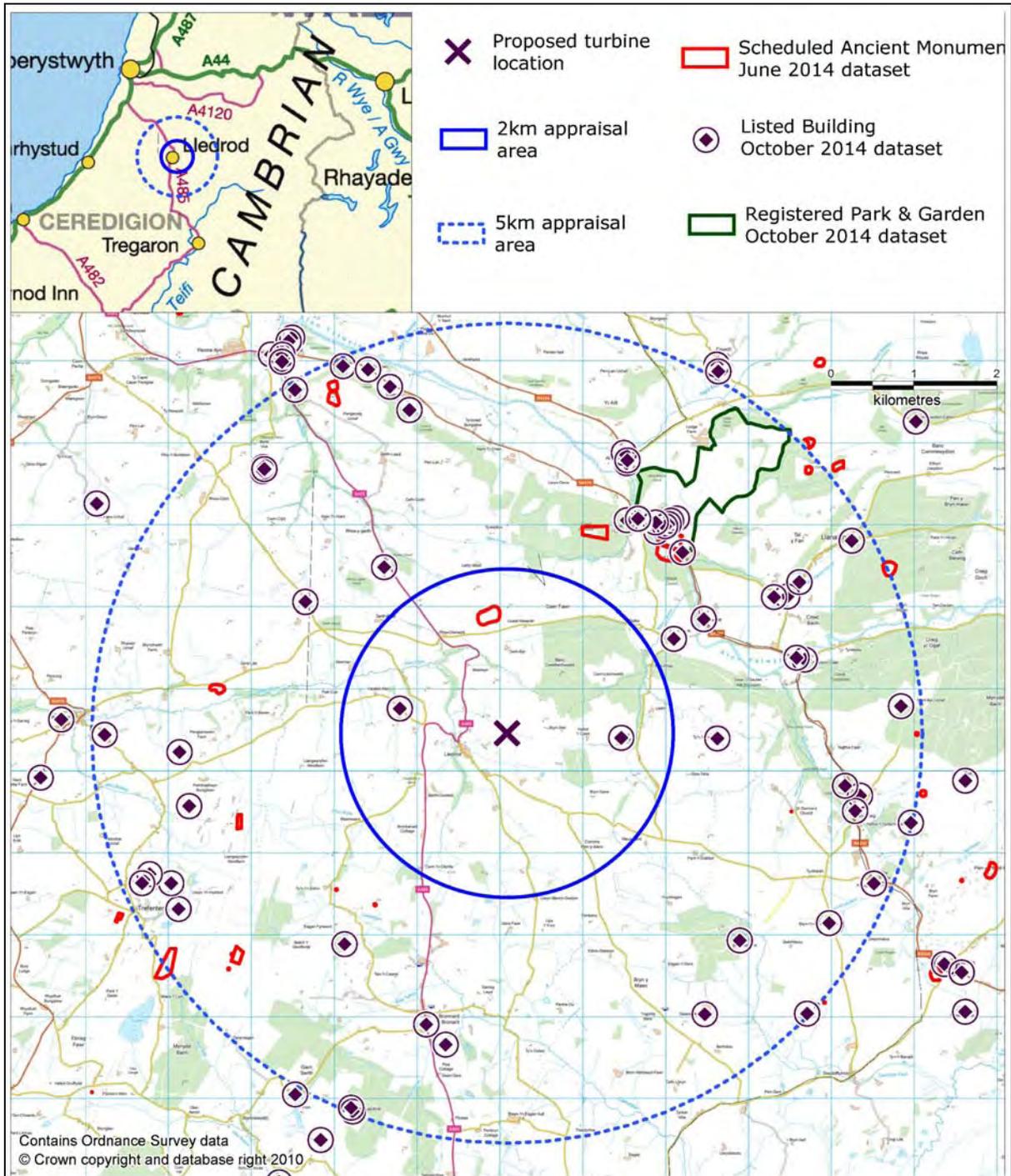


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius, and the 2 to 5km radius appraisal areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SN6508870457, the proposed turbine site, was chosen for the initial appraisal of all recorded historic assets. This area was revised to exclude areas where there was no intervisibility between the turbine blade tip and the site, and no impact on setting.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 2km appraisal.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Lledrod parish tithe map of 1843 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1843.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on January 28th, 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 2009, were used to inform the appraisal as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting as well as a ZTV created by Trysor.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an appraisal dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final appraisal 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh

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

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

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

- 5.11 As this exercise is an appraisal of the study area, not a full desk-based historic environment assessment, no site descriptions have been included in the appraisal dataset or this printed report, apart from newly recorded features (See Appendix B).
- 5.12 A further area of between 2 to 5 km radius, centred on SN6508870457, was used to assess the impact on designated sites only. This area was revised to exclude sites which would not be intervisible and on which there could be no impact form further assessment.
- 5.13 Data supplied by Cadw was used to assess designated sites within 2 to 5km of the development site.
- 5.14 Separate tables were created for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and Parks and Gardens giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument.
- 5.15 The type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset (see Appendices C, D & E)

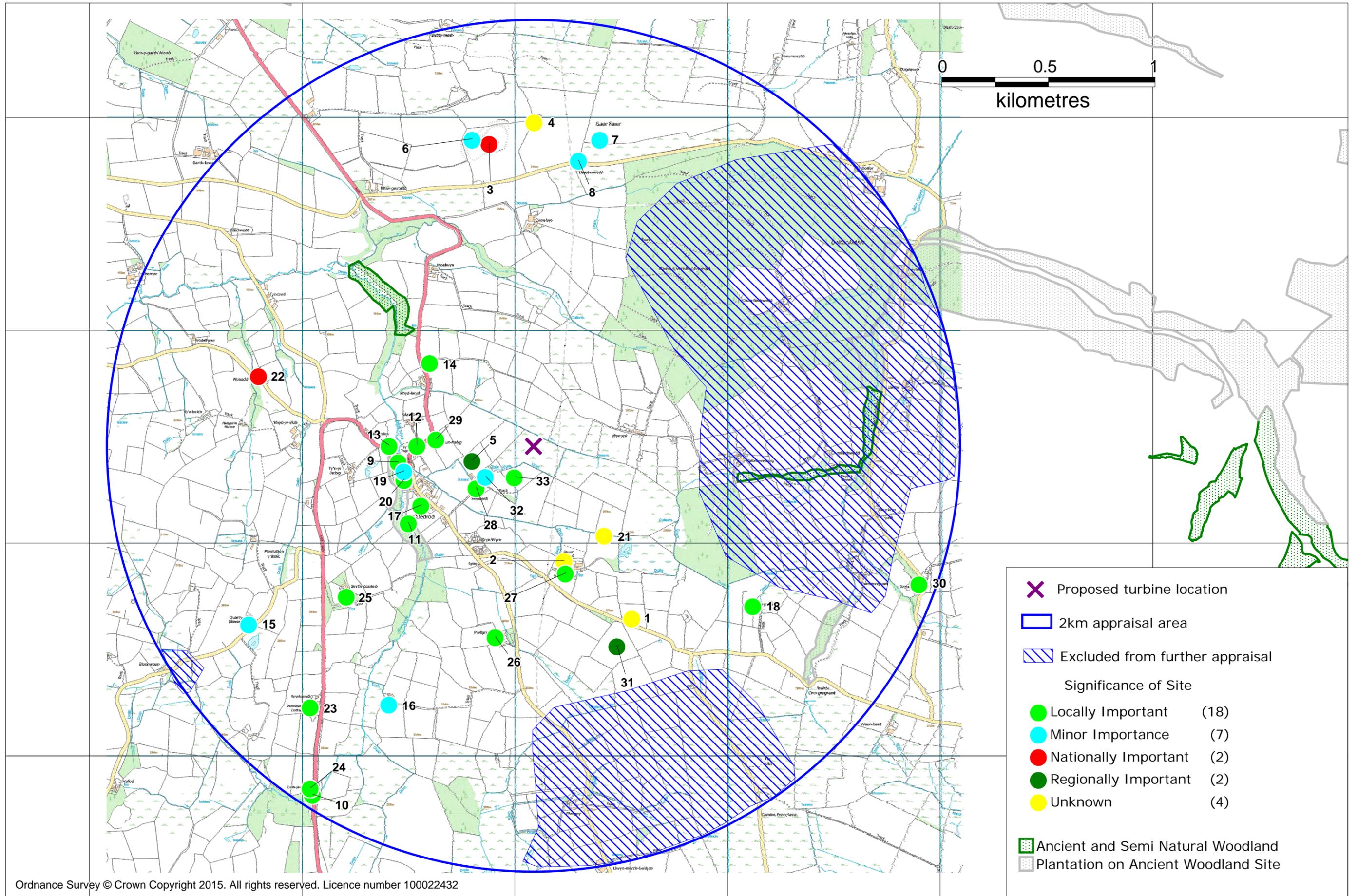


Figure 3: The 2km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

6. Archaeological Overview

- 6.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC).** There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site.
- 6.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4000BC – 1500BC).** 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. Two postulated Bronze Age Standing Stones are found near Gaer Fawr hillfort to the north of Lledrod (ID numbers 4 & 6) but these are thought to be of more recent date. 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 known as Round Barrows, which are mounds built in the earlier Bronze Age and usually cover a single cremation burial. These include two examples on Mynydd Bach (CD057), a Ring Barrow at Pencamddwr (CD131), a Round Cairn at Ty'n yr Eithin (CD226) and a cairn cemetery on Hafod Ithel (CD132).

- 6.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).** A single find of a bronze palstave axe from Sarn Elen, just to the east of the proposed turbine is evidence of a continued Bronze Age presence in the district. There is ample evidence of Iron Age settlement also, with the large hillfort at Gaer Fawr (ID number 3) within the 2km radius of the proposed turbine. This hillfort would be intervisible with the turbine, to the south, but its essential setting relates to a number of other Iron Age Defended Enclosures to the west and north, within 2km to 5km of the proposed turbine, such as Caer Argoed (CD051), Coed Allt Fedw (CD025). Iron Age settlements, including hillforts and other defended enclosures are common in Ceredigion. In lowland areas, defended enclosures are often found to be small settlements, sometimes single farmsteads, which were protected by earthwork ramparts and ditches when in use.
- 6.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).** There is one record associated specifically with the Roman period within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine sites. This is a section of Roman Road identified through excavation in 2013 (ID number 31). There has long been a clue to the existence of this road as a cottage name Sarn Elen formerly stood to the east of Henbant, close to the line of the Roman Road and undoubtedly influenced by the tradition of "Sarn Helen" the name often used to describe Roman Roads in Wales. This road is thought to be a section of the Llanio to Pennal Roman Road and runs c.490m to the east of the proposed turbine site, hidden by a line of post-medieval field

boundaries. The turbine development would have no impact on the line of this road or its immediate environs. Two important Roman sites are found within 5km, however, both to the northeast of Henbant. These are the Roman fort at Trawsgoed (CD119) and Ceredigion's only example of a Roman villa, at Abermagwr, which has been excavated in recent times (NPRN405315). Both would have been served by the Llanio to Pennal road.

- 6.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).** There are no records of Early Medieval activity within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. 3.5km to the east-southeast is the medieval church of St. Gwnnws, which may stand on an Early Medieval site. Inside the church porch is an Early Christian Monument, the Llanwnnws Stone, which is thought to date to the 9th century AD (CD111).
- 6.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).** There is only one recorded features associated with the Medieval period within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. St. Michael's parish church, Lledrod, stands within a churchyard of medieval origin, but the medieval church was demolished some two centuries ago and replaced with the present building. It is likely that some local farms would have had medieval origins, but evidence of medieval activity is rarely identifiable in the landscape. In upland and marginal landscapes in the wider area, deserted settlement sites of possible medieval date have survived, such as a hut site on Hafod Ithel (CD193).
- 6.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day).** A number of sites recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. They include a former corn mill, a smithy, a chapel, the village school and combine to give some taste of the effect that agricultural and social change in the period had on the local landscape, significantly changing the appearance of the district during the past 200 years.

7. Historical overview

7.1 Map evidence

7.1.1 The area of the proposed turbine site is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings Aberystwyth sheet, surveyed in 1820. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries but does differentiate between enclosed and unenclosed land. This map provides little detail of Henbant, and does not name the farm, but clearly shows the access lane which leads from the road to the southwest to the farmyard. This map also shows one building on the farmyard, in the approximate position and on a similar alignment to the site of the farmhouse and byre shown on later 19th century maps. No detail of any associated field system is shown.

7.1.2 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1834, based on the 1820 survey, a similar picture is presented. There is a little more detail, including the representation of the buildings on the farmyard as a single, linear range, which suggests that the farmhouse and byre shown on later maps was in place by this time. The 1834 map also shows two extra tracks running from the farmyard. One (ID number 32) runs up the slope to the north-northeast and would appear to be the farm track which presently gives access to the upper fields, including the proposed turbine site. The second runs east-southeast and is also still present on the farmstead.

7.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the Llanfihangel Lledrod parish tithe map of 1845, see Figure 4. This shows that the field system (ID number 33) at the proposed turbine site was already in existence. This field system has changed little since the 1840s. A number of large field parcels at the eastern side of the holding have been further subdivided into smaller parcels over the intervening 170 years but there is little evidence of the removal of boundary banks to create larger fields. The turbine would stand in the field marked on the tithe map as parcel number 171, named as *Rhos y Rhyd* in the tithe apportionment, which accompanies the map. The apportionment also records that Henbant was a 97 acre holding, owned by one Richard Rowland and occupied by David Evans. The field names and usage are also given (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: Field names at Henbant, from the Llanfihangel Lledrod Parish Tithe Apportionment, 1843

162	House, buildings, yard, garden, road		
163	Cae dan ty		Arable
164	Cae ffordd	Arable	
165	Park rhyd y gloch		Arable
166	Cae fagwr	Pasture	
167	Pant gwyn	Arable	
168	Cae gors		Pasture
169	Cae rhos fawr	Arable	& Pasture
170	Cae rhos fach	Pasture	
171	Rhos y rhyd	Pasture	
172	Cae oddiau y ty		Pasture & Arable
173	Cae rhos		Arable & Pasture
174	Bank shop		Arable
175	Cae'r Odyn		Arable
176	Cae Gwair	Meadow	

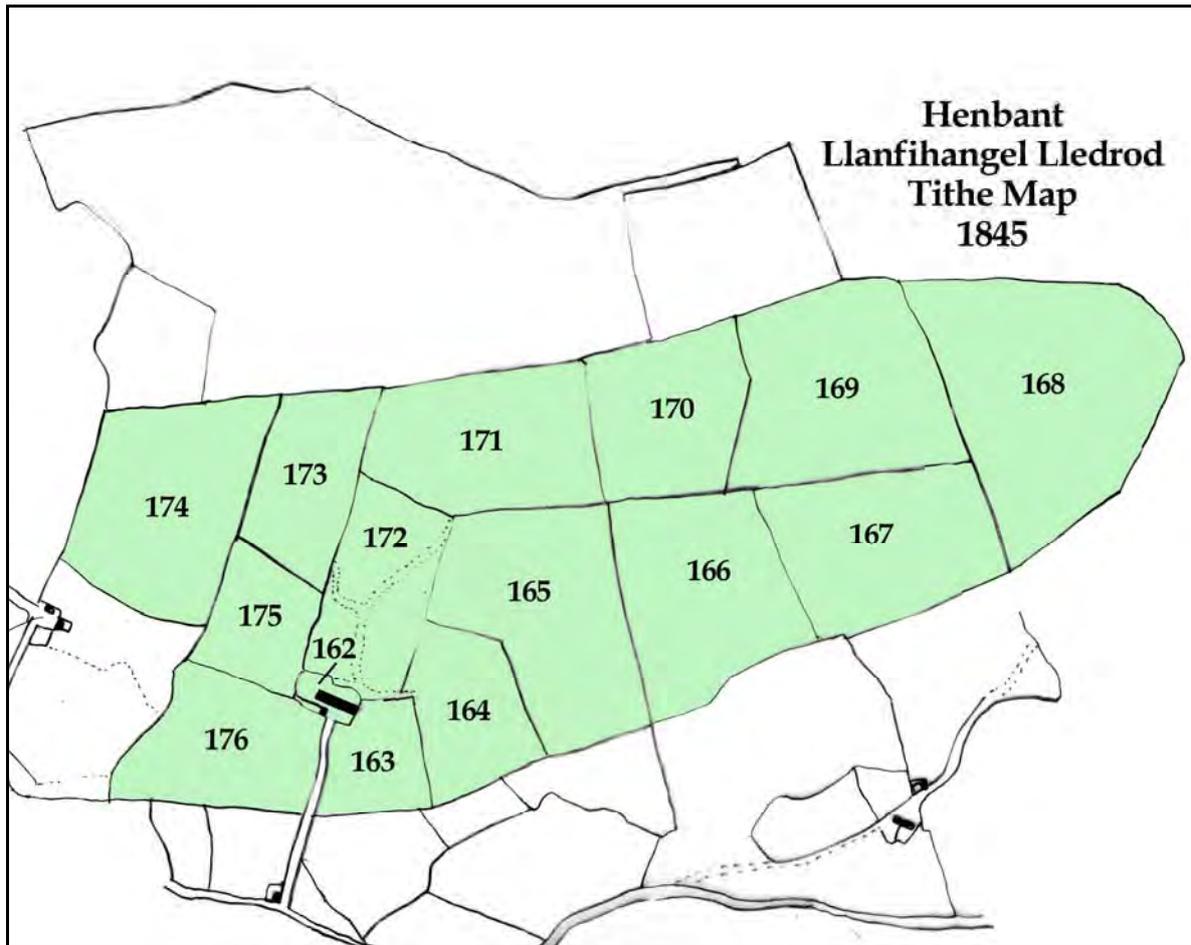


Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, parcel number 171, as shown on the Llanfihangel Lledrod parish tithe map of 1845.

7.1.4 The 1888 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was similar to that shown on the 1845 tithe map. The 1907 edition of the map shows a similar picture. The chief difference is that the field where the turbine would stand was still shown on both maps as two fields (shown as parcels 171 and 172 on the tithe map). During the 20th century this boundary was removed to unite the two fields into a single parcel. The boundary banks of the post-medieval field system include, on the higher fields to the north of the farmyard, low earthwork banks along which post and wire fences have been erected. Closer to the farmyard, on the lower fields, hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees are also found. Typically the banks are less than 1 metre high and 1 metre to 1.5 metres wide at base.

7.1.5 Historic mapping seems to indicate that the house at Henbant had remained in approximately the same position for the past 200 years, but was demolished in the early 21st century and replaced with a new house on adjacent land. The 19th century byre attached to the western side of the original farmhouse has also been demolished. There are no pre-20th century buildings standing on the farmyard today.

7.2 Census evidence

- 7.2.1 The 1841 Census returns for Lledrod Lower parish show that the occupier of Henbant was one Richard Dudlyke, aged 26. He lived with his wife Jane (23) and their 2 year old son. Two male servants and a female servant also lived on the farm.
- 7.2.2 The 1851 parish census returns show 50 year old David Evans farmed 108 acres at Henbant. He was a native of Llangwryfon parish and lived with his wife Elizabeth (40) and two young sons and a baby daughter. Two male farm labourers and a female house servant also lived at Henbant.
- 7.2.3 The 1861 census returns show that David and Jane Evans still farmed Henbant, recorded as a 120 acre holding, now living with two teenage sons and three younger daughters. An 11 year old boy also worked as a shepherd on the farm.
- 7.2.4 The 1871 census shown that the Evans family, both parents and all five children, still lived at Henbant. Both sons were in their twenties and worked on the farm. No farm labourers or female servants were living on the farm at this time.
- 7.2.5 By 1881, David Evans was an 81 year old widower. Both his sons were unmarried and living at home. David, the eldest, is recorded as a "Local Calvinistic Methodist Preacher" whilst his brother Evan is recorded as a farmer. Anne (25) and Elizabeth (22) also lived at home. A 9 year old niece also lived at Henbant and attended the local school. A male farm servant also lived here.
- 7.2.6 In 1891, a new family is recorded at Henbant. James Parry, aged 69 and a native of Llanilar parish lived here with his wife Margaret (68) and three adult sons. An adult granddaughter, Avarinah, and grandson, Morgan J., also lived with the family. Their middle son John (37) also lived here with his wife, Ruth (39), who was from Essex and did not speak Welsh.
- 7.2.7 The 1901 census shows that the eldest son of the Parry family, Thomas, now aged 48 was now the head of household. He farmed with his brother Morgan, and their niece Avarinah also lived here. Henry John Parry, a 3 year old nephew of Thomas Parry is also recorded. One male farm worker, David Griffiths, also lived at Henbant.
- 7.2.8 In 1911, the last available census returns, Morgan Parry, aged 55 was the head of household. His niece Avarinah still lived here, as did Henry, his nephew. David Griffiths was still employed as a Carter on the farm.
- 7.2.9 Henbant is listed amongst the farms of Lledrod parish in the 1920 edition of Kelly's Directory for South Wales & Monmouthshire. The farmer at that time was one John James.

8. Impact Assessment

- 8.1 The HER enquiry for the under 2km radius area yielded 69 records.
- 8.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 28th January 2015. The field was pasture at the time and the surface of the field was not visible. The wider landscape context of the proposed development was also considered and the impact on the setting of designated sites. This visit was undertaken on a cloudy day, with reasonable visibility.
- 8.3 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid appraisal of the readily available data the final dataset for the 2km radius appraisal area contained 33 records.
- 8.3.1 Three new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for the field system at Henbant (ID number 33) and a trackway (ID number 32) as well as for a section of Roman road (ID Number 31) recorded in the NMR and excavated by Archaeology Wales in 2013.
- 8.4 Within the 33 records there were one Scheduled Ancient Monument and one Listed Building.
- 8.5 The Direct and Indirect impact on each site was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

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

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
3	GAER FAWR	HILLFORT	Low
28	HENBANT	FARMSTEAD	Low
32	HENBANT	TRACKWAY	Low
33	HENBANT	FIELD SYSTEM	Low
2	PEN-LAN	BURNT MOUND	Very Low
4	GAER FAWR	STANDING STONE?	Very Low
12	YSGOL LLEDROD	SCHOOL	Very Low
14	CAPEL RHYDLWYD	CHAPEL	Very Low
15	BLAENWAUN	QUARRY	Very Low
23	BRONBANADL	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
25	BERTHDOMLED	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
26	PWLL PRIDD	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
27	PENLAN	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
29	WAUN HELYG	SMALLHOLDING	Very Low
30	BRYNARTH	FARMSTEAD	Very Low

31	PENLAN	ROAD	Very Low
1	LLECH MIHANGEL; GILFACH-LAS	STANDING STONE	None
5	SARN ELEN	FINDS	None
6	GAER FAWR	STANDING STONE?	None
7	GAER FAWR II	TRACKWAY	None
8	LLYS NEWYDD; LLUEST NEWYDD	LLYS?	None
9	LLEDROD	BRIDGE	None
10	CWMYROLCHFA	BRIDGE	None
11	LLEDROD	MILL RACE	None
13	LLEDROD	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	None
16	RATTAL MAWR	GRAVEL PIT	None
17	ST.MICHAEL'S	CHURCH	None
18	BRYNGARW	DWELLING	None
19	PENSYNGRUG	THRESHING FLOOR	None
20	FELIN LLEDROD	CORN MILL	None
21	PEN-LAN	BURNT MOUND	None
22	NEUADD	FARMHOUSE	None
24	CWM YR OLCHFA	SMALLHOLDING	None

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

8.6.1 Seventeen historic assets would be unaffected.

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

8.6.3 The field system (ID number 33) in which the turbine would stand would have a direct impact in that the turbine would be erected within it, but the turbine foundation would not damage the field boundaries nor would the access track, which would follow an existing trackway (ID number 32) and pass through existing gateways.

8.7 The Cadw datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another 15 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 55 Listed Buildings and one registered Parks and Gardens. The full results of this appraisal are found in Appendices C, D and E of this report.

8.8 As Table 4 in 9.2.2 shows, it was determined that nine of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km appraisal area would be exposed to a Very Low indirect, visual impact but with no impact on

setting. Further details of the appraisal of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix D and Figure 6.

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

8.10 There are is one registered Park and Garden within the 2 to 5km appraisal area.

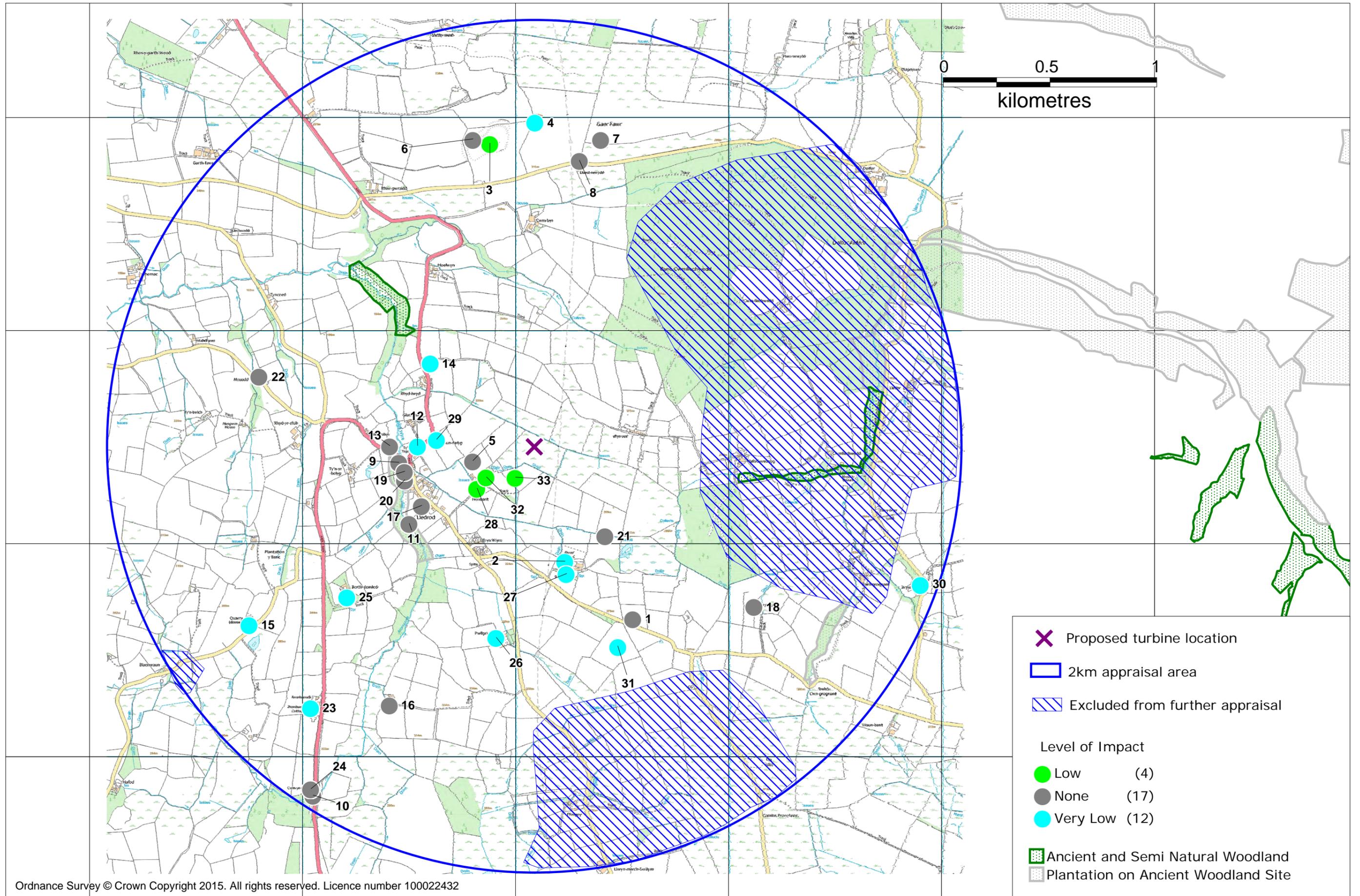


Figure 5: The 2km appraisal area showing the level of impact on sites recorded, labelled with Project ID number

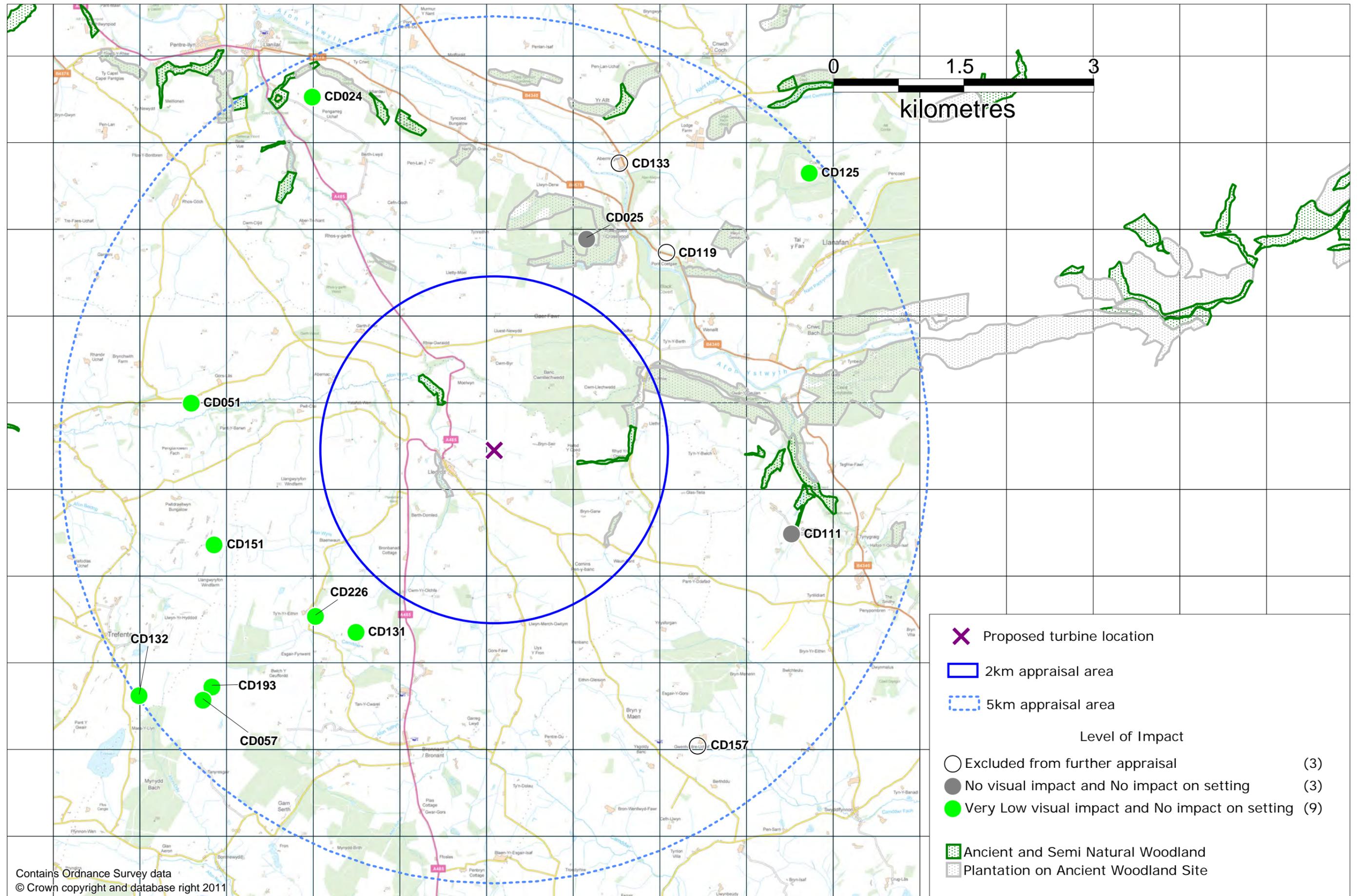


Figure 6: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with SAM number

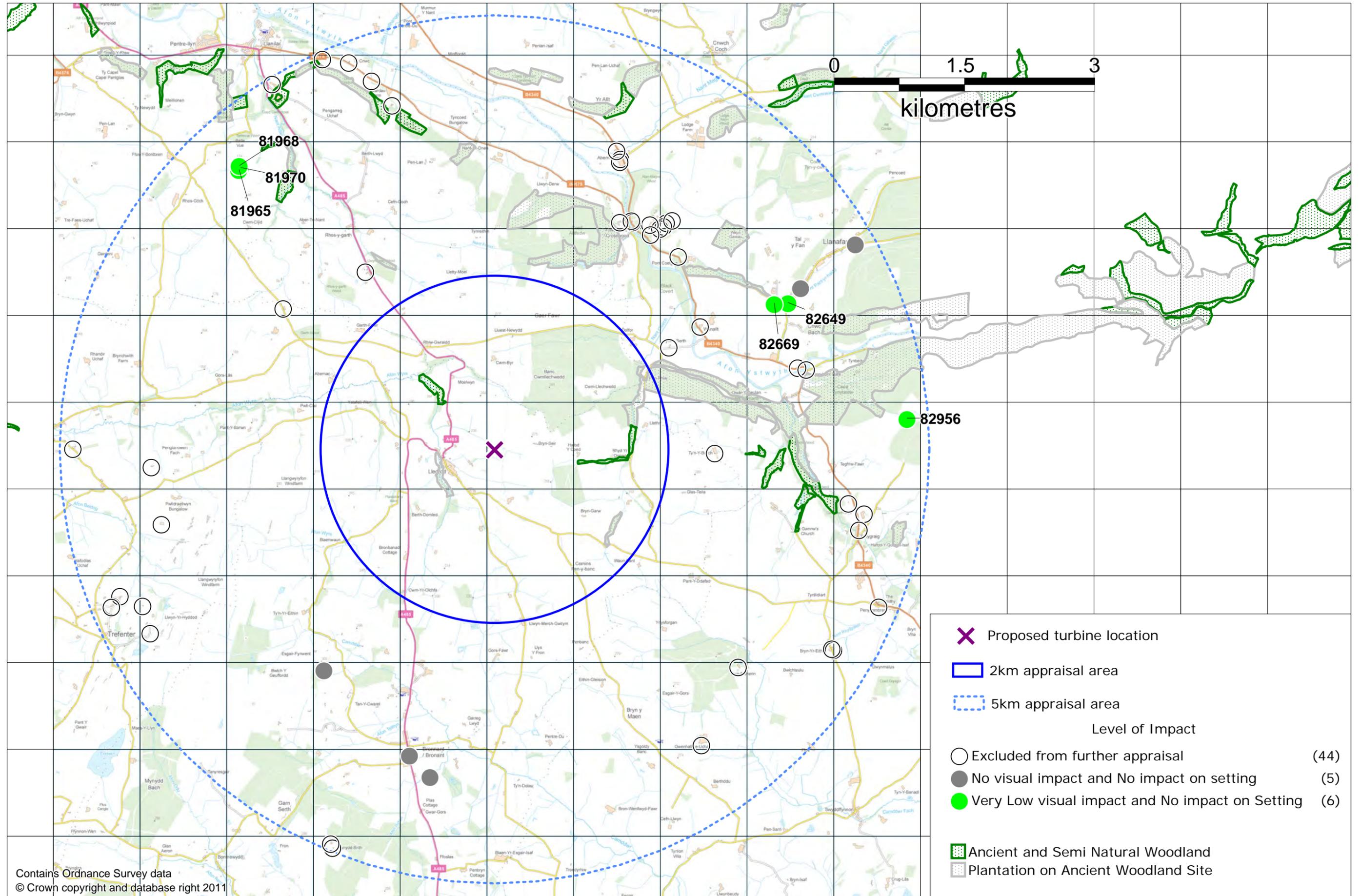


Figure 7: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with LB number where there is an impact

9. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

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

9.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

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

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
3	GAER FAWR	HILLFORT	Low

Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments

9.2.2 There are a further fifteen Scheduled Ancient Monuments in 2 to 5km area, in addition to the one mentioned in 9.2.1 above. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on nine of the Scheduled Ancient Monument but with no impact on setting, see Table 4, Figure 6 and Appendix D.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on setting
CD024	Pen-y-Castell Group	Hillfort	Very Low	None
CD051	Caer Argoed	Hillfort	Very Low	None
CD057	Two Cairns on Mynydd Bach	Round cairn	Very Low	None
CD125	Coed Ty'n-y-Cwm Camps	Promontory Fort - inland	Very Low	None
CD131	Pantcamddwr Ring Cairn	Ring cairn	Very Low	None
CD132	Hafod Ithel Cairn Cemetery	Cairnfield	Very Low	None
CD151	Enclosure on Banc Pwllrainllwyn	Enclosure	Very Low	None
CD193	Hafod Ithel Deserted Rural Settlement	Rectangular hut	Very Low	None
CD226	Ty'n-yr-Eithin Round Cairn	Round barrow	Very Low	None
CD025	Coed Allt-Fedw Camp	Enclosure	None	None
CD111	Llanwnnws Inscribed Stone in Church	Cross-marked stone	None	None
CD187	Nant Bryn Isaf Ring Cairn	Ring Cairn	None	None
CD119	Trawsgoed Roman Fort	Fort	Excluded	Excluded

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on setting
CD133	Abermagwr Sawmill	Sawmill	Excluded	Excluded
CD157	St Ffraed's Well, Cynhawdre	Holy Well	Excluded	Excluded

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

9.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

9.3.1 There is one Listed Building within the revised 2km appraisal area. This is the farmhouse at Neuadd (ID number 22). There would be no impact on it, see Table 5, Appendix B and Figure 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
22	NEUADD	FARMHOUSE	None

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

9.3.2 Within the 2km to 5km appraisal area, there are a further 55 Listed Buildings, there would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on 6 Listed Buildings but with no impact on setting from the proposed turbine, see Table 6, Appendix D and Figure 7.

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
81965	Barn and attached outbuildings at Coedllys	Very Low	None
81968	Coedllys	Very Low	None
81970	Former Cowhouse	Very Low	None
82649	Church of Saint Afan	Very Low	None
82669	Ty'r Ysgol	Very Low	None
82956	Nant-byr-isaf	Very Low	None
82051	Bronfynwent	None	None
82054	Cwrt Bach with attached outbuilding	None	None
82061	Ynys Coch Fach	None	None
82656	Llanafan Womens Institute Hall	None	None
82666	Rhydygarreg	None	None
14558	Rhydgaled	Excluded	Excluded
17258	Trawsgoed House	Excluded	Excluded
17259	Ornamental fountain and basin at Trawsgoed House	Excluded	Excluded
17260	Terrace wall and steps at foot of lawn to SW of Trawsgoed House	Excluded	Excluded
17261	The Old Dairy	Excluded	Excluded
17262	Lodge Fach	Excluded	Excluded
17263	Gatepiers and low walls to main entrance to Trawsgoed House	Excluded	Excluded
24023	Capel Bethel including vestry to left	Excluded	Excluded
81757	Blaenbeidiog	Excluded	Excluded
81758	Cefn Coch	Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
81760	Cottage some 250m ESE of Pentre Mynydd	Excluded	Excluded
81763	Penglanowen Fawr	Excluded	Excluded
81764	Pentre Mynydd	Excluded	Excluded
81766	Tanllain and attached outbuilding and forge	Excluded	Excluded
81768	Tanyrallt	Excluded	Excluded
81769	Ty Capel	Excluded	Excluded
81966	Castle Hill Lodge	Excluded	Excluded
81971	Gates, piers and railings to Plas Llidiardau	Excluded	Excluded
81979	Plas Llidiardau	Excluded	Excluded
81984	Ty Cnwc	Excluded	Excluded
81985	Tyncefn	Excluded	Excluded
82056	Mynydd Brith	Excluded	Excluded
82058	Outbuilding at Mynydd Brith	Excluded	Excluded
82644	Abermagwr Sawmill	Excluded	Excluded
82645	Abermagwr, former shop, and walls with railings	Excluded	Excluded
82648	Birchgrove	Excluded	Excluded
82652	Garden seat at foot of avenue to SW of back lawn at Trawsgoed House	Excluded	Excluded
82653	Gatepiers and gates to forecourt at Trawsgoed House	Excluded	Excluded
82655	Holly Lodge	Excluded	Excluded
82658	No 1 Tynyberth	Excluded	Excluded
82659	No 2 Tynyberth	Excluded	Excluded
82664	Plas y Wenallt	Excluded	Excluded
82667	The Smithy House/ Yr Hen Efail	Excluded	Excluded
82668	The White Gates	Excluded	Excluded
82948	Broncaradog	Excluded	Excluded
82949	Bryn Hyfryd	Excluded	Excluded
82950	Brynmehefin	Excluded	Excluded
82951	Plas Caradog	Excluded	Excluded
82952	Coach-house and stable at Bryn Hyfryd	Excluded	Excluded
82958	St. Brigid's Well at Gwenhafdre Isaf	Excluded	Excluded
82960	Trefiw Fach	Excluded	Excluded
82961	Ty'n-y-bwlch	Excluded	Excluded
9831	Pont Llanafan	Excluded	Excluded
9841	Castle Hill	Excluded	Excluded

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

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

There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets and Buildings within 2km of the turbine site. Apart from a Low impact on the farmland at Henbant, only a Very Low, indirect, visual impact would be caused to those non-designated historic assets and buildings included in Appendix B, Figure 7 and listed in Table 6 below.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
28	HENBANT	FARMSTEAD	Low
2	PEN-LAN	BURNT MOUND	Very Low
4	GAER FAWR	STANDING STONE?	Very Low
12	YSGOL LLEDROD	SCHOOL	Very Low
14	CAPEL RHYDLWYD	CHAPEL	Very Low
15	BLAENWAUN	QUARRY	Very Low
23	BRONBANADL	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
25	BERTHDOMLED	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
26	PWLL PRIDD	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
27	PENLAN	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
29	WAUN HELYG	SMALLHOLDING	Very Low
30	BRYNARTH	FARMSTEAD	Very Low

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

9.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

9.5.1 Three newly recorded sites of historic importance were noted for this appraisal at or near the turbine site. One of these, the Roman Road which crosses the fields of Penlan farm, is already recorded in the NMR by the RCAHMW as NPRN 309280, but is not currently recorded in the regional HER. Records have also been recorded for the field system at Henbant (ID number 33) and a trackway which connects the farmyard with its upper fields (ID number 32). These are both post medieval features. There would be a direct impact on both as the turbine would stand within the field system and the trackway would be used to access the turbine site. The direct, physical impact and the indirect, visual impact are assessed as Low. There will be no damage to the field boundaries that define the field system and the upgrading of the trackway would not damage historic, constructed features. The details of these sites are included in Table 7, Appendix B and Figures 3 & 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
32	HENBANT	TRACKWAY	Low
33	HENBANT	FIELD SYSTEM	Low
31	PENLAN	ROAD	Very Low

Table 8: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

9.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There is one Registered Park and Garden within the 2km or 5km study area. This is Trawsgoed, PGW (Dy) 53(CER) 3km to the northeast of the proposed turbine. The turbine would be visible from a small area of the northeasternmost fields of the Trawsgoed parkland, but with no impact on setting.

9.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

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

9.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Special Landscape Area (Ceredigion County Council, 2010). The Afon Wyre SLA9 area lies to the west. This covers the valley of the Wyre and associated up land plateau, including the Llangwryfon windfarm

9.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

The proposed turbine would stand in the large Cwmllechwedd LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRDGNHL066), which is described as an

"A complex area of relatively high ground comprising pockets of moorland, medium-to-large enclosures (many reverted to moor/rough grazing) and several coniferous forestry plantations. The settlement pattern is one of widely dispersed farms. A wind-farm lies in this area. There are currently 87 HERs, 7 SAMs and 8 LBs in the area, primarily relating to Iron age hill forts, bronze age funerary and ritual monuments and post medieval industrial and settlement sites, cottages and other buildings."

The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High.

9.10 Conservation Area

There are no Conservation Areas within the 2km or 5km study areas.

9.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

9.12 Buried archaeological potential

During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology at the proposed development site. There is also no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at the proposed location for the turbine.

9.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site.

9.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

The first detailed map of the field system of Henbant farm is the Llanfihangel Lledrod parish tithe map of 1845. This shows that the field system was already in existence. This field system has changed little since the 1840s. A number of large field parcels at the eastern side of the holding have been further subdivided into smaller parcels over the intervening 170 years but there is little evidence of the removal of boundary banks to create larger fields. The 1888 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was similar to that shown on the 1845 tithe map. The 1907 edition of the map shows a similar picture. The boundary banks of the post-medieval field system include, on the higher fields to the north of the farmyard, low earthwork banks along which post and wire fences have been erected. Closer to the farmyard, on the lower fields, hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees are also found. Typically the banks are less than 1 metre high and 1 metre to 1.5 metres wide at base.

9.15 Ancient woodland

There are two areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 2km appraisal area and three areas of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites. All are narrow strips along the Afon Wyre and Cwm Grogant and there would be no impact on them from the proposed turbine.

9.16 Place-names

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

9.17 Cumulative impact

Up to seven turbines of the Llangwryfon windfarm are visible from the proposed turbine site, occupying high ground to the west-southwest, the closest being 2.3km from Henbant.

9.18 National Park

There are no National Parks close to the appraisal areas.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1 Overall, there would not be a significant impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets, in relation to the proposed development of a wind turbine at Henbant. Of the 33 historic assets within the revised appraisal area, 17 would be unaffected by the development. Only four historic assets would experience a Low impact, including Henbant farmstead, Henbant field system and Henbant trackway (ID numbers 28, 32 & 33), which would experience a direct, physical impact. Another 12 historic assets would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.
- 10.2 There is only one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 2km appraisal area, namely the Gaer Fawr hillfort (ID number 3). There would be a Very Low indirect, visual impact on this monument, but its setting would not be affected by the development and views of the monument would also remain unaffected.
- 10.3 There is one Listed Building within the 2km appraisal area, namely Neuadd farmhouse (ID number 22). The proposed turbine would not be intervisible with this building and would have no impact on views of it or its setting.
- 10.4 Within the 5km-radius area appraised for impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 15 SAMs are found. Six of these would not be intervisible with the turbine. The remaining nine sites would only experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.
- 10.5 Within the 5km-radius area appraised for impacts on Listed Buildings, 55 Listed Buildings are found. Of these only 6 would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.
- 10.6 A single Registered Historic Parks & Garden is found within the 5km appraisal area. This is the parkland and garden of Trawsgoed Mansion (PGW (Dy) 53 (CER)). The proposed turbine would be visible at distance from a limited area at the northeastern tip of the parkland but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact and not impact on key views of the parkland or interfere with its essential setting.
- 10.7 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in respect of this development.

11. Reporting

- 11.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

12. References

12.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1820, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing,
Aberystwyth Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1834, 1" to 1 Mile

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

Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500 2nd edition, surveyed 1906

Lledrod parish tithe map 1843 and apportionment, 1843

12.2 Web-based materials

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

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal

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

12.3 Published sources

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

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

Ceredigion County Council, 2010, *Designation of Special Landscape Areas*

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

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

12.4 Unpublished sources

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

Trysor, 2014, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal at Henbant, Lledrod, Ceredigion*

12.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received
29/01/2015

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

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

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

November 2015

Appendix A: Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL AT HENBANT, LLEDROD, CERDIGION

1. Introduction

1.1 Richard Corbett of Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20, Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Henbant, Lledrod, Ceredigion, SY23 4HZ, planning application number A140435.

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

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 30.5m, and 45m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN6508870457 within a field parcel at Henbant, Lledrod, Ceredigion, SY23 4HZ.

2.2 A foundation hole, 9.2 metres by 9.2 metres and 2.1 metres deep, will be excavated for the turbine base. Construction vehicles will use an existing access route to the field from the farm buildings running for approximately 160 metres northeast to the field in which the turbine would stand. A 175 metres section of new track would run northeast to the turbine itself. The cable route will follow the line of the access track.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has been submitted for this turbine, application number A140435. This appraisal is to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the turbine on this resource, to allow interested parties to make an informed decision about the impact of the proposal.

4. Objective of the specification

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

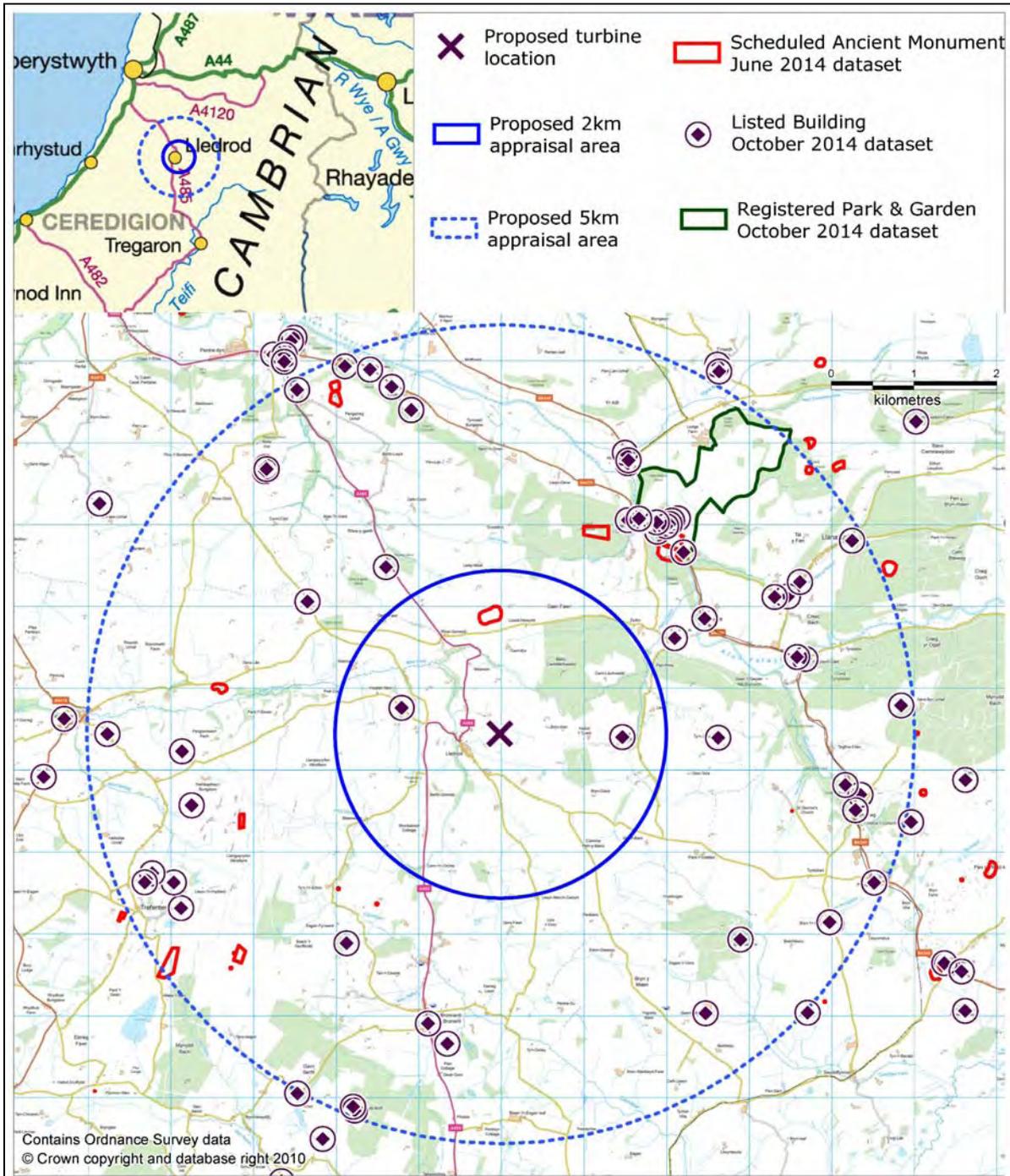


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbine and the proposed 2km and 5km areas of the appraisal.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SN6508870457, the approximate proposed location of the turbine (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established. Designated sites will be considered within a 5km radius circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Reporting

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

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

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

7. Sources

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

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

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

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

8. Health & Safety

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

9. Dissemination

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

10. Archive

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

11. Resources to be used

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

12. Qualification of personnel

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

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

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

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/442

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
January 2015

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

ID number: 1 LLECH MIHANGEL;GILFACH-LAS
STANDING STONE

HER PRN: 1979

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN65556965 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Placename evidence only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This record is based on a placename and no standing stone has been recorded at this location. A recumbent stone which was noted in the corner of the field was broken up in 1970 but its significance is not known.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 930m to the south-southwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: No standing stone has ever been seen at this location and the record is based on place name evidence alone.

ID number: 2 PEN-LAN
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN: 1982 **NMR NPRN:** 303549

NGR: SN6523269918 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

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

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of two burnt mounds on Penlan farm

Evidential Value: Burnt "debris" noted in 1994, on a "glacial mound"

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This supposed burnt mound was originally situated some 40m from a spring. Its original landscape setting is not known but it now lies in an improved pasture field, about 30m northwest of Penlan farm.

Significance: Unknown

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 560m to the south-southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but the feature here is already denuded by ploughing and has had its setting changed by 19th century agricultural improvement and modern expansion of the nearby farm complex. Only a minimal visual impact would result from the development.

ID number: 3 **GAER FAWR**
HILLFORT

HER PRN: 1997 **NMR NPRN:** 303579
NGR: SN64887188 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Domestic;Defence
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Intact
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: CD 010 **LB number:** *grade:*

Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER;NMR

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

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork site, in relatively good condition

Historical Value: Described in historical and archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Gaer Fawr is situated on a local summit of an east-west ridge, from where 360 degree views are gained of the surrounding landscape. It may well have been contemporary with other hillforts such as Gaer Argoed (CD 051) to the west and Coed Allt Fedw Camp to the north (CD 025). The fort is now a denuded earthwork, but still visible in the landscape, the land being used for pasture.

Significance: Nationally Important

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Low

Comment on Impact: The turbine would be visible from the southern side of the hillfort. It would not impact on key views of the monument or on its setting nor lie between the fort and other Iron Age sites to the west and north.

ID number: 4 GAER FAWR
STANDING STONE?

HER PRN: 5178

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6509171980 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Other Structure

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Stone stands in pasture field

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

This possible standing stone is found in an area of pastureland on a prominent ridge, to the east of Gaer Fawr hillfort. It is not thought likely to be an antiquity and stands at the juncture of two post-medieval field boundary banks.

Significance:

Unknown

**Distance from
closest turbine:**

1.5km to the north of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

Yes

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:**

Very Low

**Comment on
Impact:**

The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would cause only a minimal visual impact and would not affect key views of the stone or its setting.

ID number: 6 GAER FAWR
STANDING STONE?

HER PRN: 9719

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN648719 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Structure **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Monolith of probable modern origin

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This monolith stands at the northern edge of the Gaer Fawr Iron Age hillfort. It is thought likely to be a modern addition to the landscape.

Significance: Minor Importance

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The grid-reference given places this stone to the north of the ridge line and therefore out of view of the proposed turbine.

ID number: 7 **GAER FAWR II**
TRACKWAY

HER PRN: 11828

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN654719 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER;NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork features

Historical Value: Discussed in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This site was erroneously identified as a possible hillfort in the past but discounted when it was realised the earthworks were simple created by the braiding of recent trackways. Not an antiquity.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.5km to the north-northeast

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This site was erroneously identified as a possible hillfort in the past but discounted when it was realised the earthworks were simple created by the braiding of recent trackways. Not an antiquity.

ID number: 9 LLEDROD
BRIDGE

HER PRN: 17435

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6445370382 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport; Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Described in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Carried the public road over the river

Setting: A cast-iron bridge was built across the Afon Wyre, in Lledrod village, in 1896 but replaced by a modern bridge after 1979. The original bridge has been destroyed.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 635m to the west of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This bridge no longer survives and has been replaced by a modern structure.

ID number: 10 CWMYROLCHFA
BRIDGE

HER PRN: 17436

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN64056882 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport; Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Carries public road over stream

Setting: A minor bridge which carries the A485 over the upper Wyre at Cwmyrolchfa. It seems to date to the mid-19th century as the 1820 and 1834 OS maps shown the river running across the road here. The present bridge appears to be a modern construction.

Significance: Locally Important

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

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** Trees to the northeast of the bridge would screen or block any view of the turbine.

ID number: 11 LLEDROD
MILL RACE

HER PRN: 18962

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6450170095 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial; Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with Felin Lledrod corn mill

Evidential Value: Historic mapping, probably now a denuded earthwork in woodland

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This mill race was fed by the Afon Wyre, to the south of Felin Lledrod, and carried water for some 200m to a mill pond near the mill building.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 685m to the southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This feature is hidden in woodland alongside the Afon Wyre and would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine

ID number: 12 YSGOL LLEDROD
SCHOOL

HER PRN: 18963 **NMR NPRN:** 23286
NGR: SN64547046 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Education
Form: Building **Condition:** Converted

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This village school has closed and was for sale in 2014.

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER;Trysor

Group Value: An historic building within Lledrod village

Evidential Value: Standing building, no longer a school

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former village school

Setting: This 19th century village school stands at the northern edge of Lledrod. A school house stands to the rear of the school. Both were for sale in 2014 and the school had been closed.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 560m to the west of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The upper part of the turbine would be visible from the northeastern end of the building but mature trees on the slope rising to the east would be likely to screen or block views towards the turbine from the remainder of the property. The turbine would not affect views of the former school or its setting.

ID number: 13 LLEDROD
BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

HER PRN: 18964 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN64417046 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: The smithy marked on the 2nd edition 1:2500 OS map of 1905 is not identifiable today.

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: An historic building within Lledrod village

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This smithy is shown on the 1905 1:2500 edition map, at the eastern end of a row of three terraced cottages or buildings at the northwestern edge of Lledrod village. The smithy building may have been replaced or incorporated into the easternmost cottage during the 20th century but is not recognisable today.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 675m to the west of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This building does not appear to have survived and may have been replaced with a modern structure.

ID number: 14 CAPEL RHYDLWYD
CHAPEL

HER PRN: 18965

NMR NPRN: 7379

NGR: SN64607085 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER; NMR; Cadw Listing Description

Group Value: A chapel house stands alongside the chapel

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Typical gable entry nonconformist chapel

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: Rhydwlwyd chapel was first built in 1755 but the present building dates to 1899. It stands in a roadside position, with the chapel house to its northern side. It does not have an attached burial ground.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 630m to the northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from the rear of the chapel but would not impact on key views of the building or its setting.

ID number: 15 **BLAENWAUN
QUARRY**

HER PRN: 19191

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN63756962 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

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

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused quarry working

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This minor quarry dates to the 19th century and was worked into the side of an east-facing slope, facing Lledrod and the Wyre valley. It has long been disused.

Significance: Minor Importance

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

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The turbine would be visible from this location but cause only a minimal visual impact on this minor, disused quarry.

ID number: 16 RATTAL MAWR
GRAVEL PIT

HER PRN: 19200

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6440969243 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This 20th century gravel pit was located just south of the farm buildings at Rattal Fawr.

Significance: Minor Importance

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: An adjacent building would block any views of the turbine.

ID number: 17 **ST.MICHAEL'S
CHURCH**

HER PRN: 20473

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6456070180 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Stands within an historic churchyard

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting:

St Michael's church existed in medieval times and was named in the Taxatio of 1291. Its foundation date is not known but it was situated on a terrace to the east of the Afon Wyre, in a sheltered, valley location and served the parish of Llanfihangel Lledrod through later medieval and post-medieval times. The medieval church was demolished in the early 19th century and replaced with an entirely new building, which was itself restored in 1893. This building is still in use today, standing in the churchyard and surrounded by mature evergreen trees.

Significance:

Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:**

590m to the southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

Mature trees would block views towards the turbine and modern housing developments also stand in the line of sight. From the turbine site the roof of the church is visible, but ground level views back to the turbine would not be possible. There would be no impact on setting or views of the church.

ID number: 18 **BRYNGARW
DWELLING**

HER PRN: 21332 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN6611969707 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status:

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

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing buildings

Historical Value: SR Meyrick apparently refers to Bryngarw in his "History of Cardiganshire"

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small farmstead was established on high ground to the west of the upper reaches of the Grogant valley, the stream of which feeds the Nant Cleirch before reaching the Ystwyth near Trawsgoed, to the north. The land rises to the southwest, south and east of the farmyard, falling away northwards suggesting that the best views were towards the Ystwyth valley and higher ground offered shelter from prevailing winds. The farm is shown on the 1820 OS Original Surveyors Drawings map and later 19th century maps show it to be a small holding, with the house associated only with a single attached byre to its northern side. The house appears to still stand in the same position, although the byre seems to have been reroofed during the early 19th century. A small number of 20th century farm sheds stand to the west and east of the house, but it remains a small group of buildings.

Significance: Locally Important

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

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** A modern shed stands to the west of the house and would block views towards the proposed turbine.

ID number: 19 PENSYNGRUG
THRESHING FLOOR

HER PRN: 25217

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN64487034 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Two bungalows were built on this land c.1990, and their garden areas were landscaped, which would appear to have destroyed the feature reported.

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Possibly associated with the neighbouring corn mill

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This feature was reported as a winnowing site to DAT in 1990. It seems to have been situated on a small hillock to the east of the access lane to the former corn mill in the village of Lledrod. The site was developed for housing shortly afterwards and the feature probably removed or built over.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 620m to the west-southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This site is not thought to survive and has been built over.

ID number: 20 FELIN LLEDROD
CORN MILL

HER PRN: 26391 **NMR NPRN:** 24764

NGR: SN64487030 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Building **Condition:** Converted

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The modernisation of this building in the late 20th century has seen the creation of a much larger dwelling which may incorporate elements of the old corn mill, but its character is very much that of a modern house.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	HER; Trysor		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping and documentary sources		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This former corn mill was powered by water taken from the Afon Wyre and carried northwards via a leat to a mill pond which formerly existed to the southeast of the corn mill building. The mill stood between the heart of the village of Lledrod and St. Michael's Parish church to the south. The site has been transformed since 1990 by the conversion of the corn mill into a much larger house and the landscaping of its surrounding land to create a garden area for the dwelling.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	625m to the west-southwest of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	None		
Comment on Impact:	High ground and modern houses to the east of the former mill block any view towards the proposed turbine.		

ID number: 21 PEN-LAN
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN: 29906 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN65427004 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Sub-surface Deposit **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of two burnt mounds on Penlan farm

Evidential Value: Oral evidence

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This feature has not been seen by archaeologists but was reported by the landowner in 1994. It had previously been noticed after ploughing and ditch clearance but no trace of it was found in 1994 and it had either been badly damaged or destroyed. The field is still maintained as improved pasture.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 530m to the southeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The precise location and true character of the burnt soil reported by the landowner has not been accurately plotted or verified and no field evidence has been found as any burnt mound here has long been ploughed out. No assessment of impact can be made.

ID number: 22 NEUADD
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 58085

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6379670787 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 82057 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cadw Listing Description

Group Value: Formerly part of Ty'n y Coed farm

Evidential Value: Standing building, occupied

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a good example of a small 19th century farmhouse

Communal Value: None

Setting: Neuadd stands alongside a minor rural road to the northwest of Lledrod village. The 1843 tithe map shows it as a cottage on Ty'n y Coed Farm, but it seems to have developed into a small holding in its own right thereafter and the farmhouse is associated with several 20th century outbuildings.

Significance: Nationally Important

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The house faces to the northwest, away from the turbine. Outbuildings to the southeast of the house may block views of the turbine, which would not impact on views of the house or its setting.

ID number: 23 BRONBANADL
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 107205

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN64046923 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Various

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cambrian Mountains Initiative

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Working farmstead. Apparently examined by the Cambrian Mountains Initiative in 2014

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmstead is not shown on the 1820 OS Original Surveyors Drawings map but appears on the 1845 parish tithe map. It was built alongside the road now known as the A485 during the intervening years. The farm is still apparently working and has a modern dwelling to the north of the historic farmyard area, as well as some modern farm sheds to the south of the original farmyard.

Significance: Locally Important

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from parts of the holding but would cause a Very Low visual impact and have no effect on views of the farm buildings or their setting.

ID number: 24 CWM YR OLCHFA
SMALLHOLDING

HER PRN: 107206

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN64046885 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Near intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cambrian Mountains Initiative

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building. Apparently examined by the Cambrian Mountains Initiative in 2014

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This smallholding was established by the early 19th century on the northern side of Cwmyrolchfa, a minor valley which opens out to the north to become the Wyre valley. It is shown on the 1820 OS surveyors drawings map. Today a small cottage and small outbuilding stand at the site, at the side of the A485 road.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.9km to the southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees block views from this location towards the proposed turbine.

ID number: 25 BERTHDOMLED
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 107210

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN64216975 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Various

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cambrian Mountains Initiative

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing buildings

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: This appears to be a planned Victorian group of farmstead buildings

Communal Value: None

Setting: Berthdomlyd is shown on the 1820 OS surveyors drawings map at a location some 200m to the east of the present farmyard. By the 1880s a new farmhouse and neatly arranged group of outbuildings had appeared and the old farmstead abandoned and its site cleared. The present, 19th century building group is well-sheltered by surrounding deciduous woodland and stands close to the A485 road.

Significance: Locally Important

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

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from parts of the holding but would cause a Very Low visual impact and have no effect on views of the farm buildings or their setting.

ID number: 26 PWLL PRIDD
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 107211

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN64916956 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Various

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cambrian Mountains Initiative

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Working farmstead. Apparently examined by the Cambrian Mountains Initiative in 2014

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmstead is situated on a terrace to the east of the Afon Wyre, with the land rising sharply to the east. The land also rises gently to the north, but the top of the turbine may be visible from parts of the farmstead.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 910m to the south-southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from parts of the farmstead but would cause only minimal visual impact.

ID number: 27 PENLAN
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 107223

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN65246986 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Various

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cambrian Mountains Initiative

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Working farmstead. Apparently examined by the Cambrian Mountains Initiative in 2014

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Penlan is a post-medieval farmstead, established in a relatively high position on a slope overlooking the Afon Wyre valley to the west, just west of Lledrod village. The farmstead is depicted on all OS maps since the early 19th century and by the late 19th century took the form of a farmhouse and one linear outbuilding close by to its eastern side, set within a fieldscape of large, regular fields. The parish tithe map of the 1840s shows a rather different layout to the field system, particularly to the north of the farmyard. During the later 20th century the farmyard area changed dramatically also. The farmhouse seems to stand in the same position as shown on the 1888 1:2500 OS map, and the linear outbuilding shown on that map also seems to stand to the east of the house. These two buildings are now surrounded by large, modern agricultural sheds which have appeared as the holding has expanded and modernised.

Significance: Locally Important

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

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The turbine would be visible from parts of the farmstead but only cause a minimal visual impact and would not impact on views of historic elements or their settings.

ID number: 28 HENBANT
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 107224

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN64827026 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Various

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The original farmhouse and byre range, which were the only buildings of substance shown on the 1888 and 1905 1:2500 OS maps at Henbant, have been demolished. A new house was in place to the southwest of the original farmhouse by 2011. The property is apparently still being farmed, but now has only a small number of 20th century outbuildings around the farmyard area.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	HER; Cambrian Mountains Initiative		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Apparently examined by the Cambrian Mountains Initiative in 2014		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Henbant is a post-medieval farmstead, established on a natural terrace in the valley slope to the north of the Afon Wyre, just west of Lledrod village. It overlooks the parish church to the west-southwest, but the land rises to the north of the farmyard and is partially wooded. The farmstead is depicted on all OS maps since the early 19th century but its 19th century house and attached byre were demolished in the early 21st century and a new house built on adjacent land.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	320m to the southwest of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	Yes		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	The historic buildings associated with Henbant no longer survive. 20th century sheds and a modern house now stand around the farmyard area. Steeply rising ground and trees to the northern side of the farmyard would block views towards the turbine. The trackway and cable trench can be installed without damaging historic landscape features.		

ID number: 29 WAUN HELYG
SMALLHOLDING

HER PRN: 107225

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN64637049 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Near intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cambrian Mountains Initiative

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building with outbuildings

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This post-medieval smallholding stands alongside the A485 at the northern edge of Lledrod village.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 455m to the west of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The top of the proposed turbine would be likely to be visible from this location, but mature deciduous trees up the slope to the east of the house are likely to screen views of the turbine. Key views of Waun Helyg house and its setting should not be affected.

ID number: 30 BRYNARTH
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 107229

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN66906981 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Various

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Cambrian Mountains Initiative

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing buildings

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmstead is situated on the upper slope to the eastern side of the Grognant valley. Views would be possible from this location northwards along the valley towards Trawsgoed and the Ystywth valley. Brynarth is no longer a working farmstead and it is now managed as a Guest House.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.9km to the east-southeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: It is unlikely that more than the blade tips of the turbine would be visible from here. Mature trees to the west of the buildings would screen or block views and the turbine would have no impact on views of the property or its setting.

ID number: 31 PENLAN
ROAD

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 309280
NGR: SN6548069520 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Roman **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A section of Roman road was excavated by Iestyn Jones of Archaeology Wales in 2013. It evidently ran northwards to the fort at Trawsgoed. It would have run southwards to Llanio and ultimately further north to Pennal, near Machynlleth. The line of the road passes the site of a cottage known as Sarn Elen, to the north of Penlan farm.		
Rarity:	Not common		
Reference:	NMR		
Group Value:	A section of the Llanio to Pennal Roman road		
Evidential Value:	Section excavated and Roman road revealed in 2013		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources, excavation televised by S4C		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This Roman Road evidently ran northwards to the fort at Trawsgoed. It would have run south to Llanio and ultimately further north to Pennal, near Machynlleth. Only parts of its course have been identified and it now lies beneath the post-medieval field system which covers the region.		
Significance:	Regionally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	1km to the south-southwest of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	Very Low		
Comment on Impact:	The Roman road is not a visible feature in the local landscape therefore the turbine, which would be visible from along the line of the road, would not impact on views of it or its essential setting and would cause only a minimal visual impact to the landscape.		

ID number: 32 HENBANT
TRACKWAY

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0
NGR: SN6486470313 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This farm track appears to be shown on the 1834 1 inch to 1 mile scale OS map. It runs from the farmyard at Henbant, up the slope to the northeast to access the upper fields of the holding. It now passes through a small area of woodland above the farmyard. In this wood it crosses a minor stream which flows through a small valley towards the farmyard. The woodland is not shown on 19th century maps.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	Trysor		
Group Value:	Part of Henbant farmstead		
Evidential Value:	Track in use		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This farm track appears to be shown on the 1834 1 inch to 1 mile scale OS map. It runs from the farmyard at Henbant, up the slope to the northeast to access the upper fields of the holding. It now passes through a small area of woodland above the farmyard. In this wood it crosses a minor stream which flows through a small valley towards the farmyard. The woodland is not shown on 19th century maps.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Distance from closest turbine:	190m to the west-southwest		
Any Direct Impact?:	Yes		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	This trackway has developed through continued use, rather than being a constructed feature. It has not been metalled.		

ID number: 33 HENBANT
FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SN6500070312 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The first detailed map of the field system of Henbant farm is the Llanfihangel Lledrod parish tithe map of 1845. This shows that the field system was already in existence. This field system has changed little since the 1840s. A number of large field parcels at the eastern side of the holding have been further subdivided into smaller parcels over the intervening 170 years but there is little evidence of the removal of boundary banks to create larger fields. The 1888 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was similar to that shown on the 1845 tithe map. The 1907 edition of the map shows a similar picture. The boundary banks of the post-medieval field system include, on the higher fields to the north of the farmyard, low earthwork banks along which post and wire fences have been erected. Closer to the farmyard, on the lower fields, hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees are also found. Typically the banks are less than 1 metre high and 1 metre to 1.5 metres wide at base.		

Rarity: Common

Reference: Trysor

Group Value: Part of Henbant farmstead

Evidential Value: Field system on working farm

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This post medieval field system was created around Henbant farmstead in post-medieval times, on slopes and a hilltop to the northeast of Lledrod parish church and the Wyre valley.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine:

Any Direct Impact?: Yes

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Low

Comment on Impact: Although the turbine will stand within one of the fields of this field system, it will have a Low physical impact. Access will be via an existing track and the cable trench will be cut along the same line. The visual impact on the post-medieval landscape around the turbine will also be Low.

**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 Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD024	Pen-y-Castell Group	Hillfort	SN629745	4.5km to the northwest of the turbine	None	This SAM consists of two separate monuments. An Iron Age hillfort stands on the summit of a promontory overlooking the confluence of the Ystwyth and Nant Adail. It has a 360 degree due to the prominent nature of the summit and seems to have been positioned to overlook the Ystwyth valley, perhaps also to be intervisible with hillforts to the south, such as Gaer Fawr to the southeast. The second monument is to the north of the hillfort and the summit and on a north-facing slope overlooking the Ystwyth valley. It may be a Romano-British settlement created after the abandonment of the hillfort. The hillfort on the summit is now overgrown with scrub, whilst the enclosure to the north lies in an improved pasture field.	The proposed turbine would be visible on the horizon from the hillfort, but the relatively small scale of the turbine and the distance from the hillfort would suggest that its visual impact would be minimal. It would not interrupt views between the hillfort and any other Iron Age settlements within view in the district. The turbine would not be intervisible from the enclosure to the north, as the hill summit blocks the line of sight.	Very Low	None
CD025	Coed Allt-Fedw Camp	Enclosure	SN661729	2.6km to the north-northeast	None	This Iron Age hillfort sits on the crown of a rounded hill, but seems to have been positioned just to the northeast of the summit, giving it views towards the Ystwyth valley to the northeast and east. The site has been incorporated into a coniferous forest plantation in modern times, although the hillfort itself is no longer overplanted and is managed as an open area. Trees have been planted immediately outside the rampart however, isolating the monument from the landscape.	This hillfort appears to face the northeast and east and it is unlikely that views towards the turbine to the south-southwest would be gained, especially as the site is surrounded by coniferous forestry. The turbine would have no impact on the relationship with other Iron Age settlements along the Ystwyth valley (Penycastell CDO24 and Coed Ty'n y Cwm CD125) or interfere with any views towards Gaer Fawr to the southwest (CD050).	None	None
CD051	Caer Argoed	Hillfort	SN615710	3.5km to the west of the turbine	Visible from the public road to the north	This small hillfort is situated on a narrow ridge between two stream valleys and its aspect would appear to be focused to the west, towards lower ground where Llangwryfon village now stands. It may be associated with a group of Iron Age hillforts further northeast along the Ystwyth valley but is not intervisible with them, nor with the larger Gaer Fawr (CD050) which lies further to the east up the Wyre valley. The site is now very denuded and lies within an improved pasture field, with some gorse and scrub now growing over its banks.	Only the top or blade tips of the proposed turbine would be visible from this site, causing minimal visual impact. Views of the hillfort and its essential setting would not be affected by the turbine.	Very Low	None
CD057	Two Cairns on Mynydd Bach	Round cairn	SN617675	4.3km to the southwest	On open access land	This pair of Bronze Age cairns are found either side of the summit of Hafod Ithel hill, 180m apart on a north-northeast to south-southwest line. This position gave them excellent views over the landscape, the northern cairn looking generally northwards and the southern cairn looking generally southwards. They are now found in an area of unimproved, upland pasture.	The turbine would be visible on much lower ground at distance but would cause only a minimal visual impact. It would have no affect on views of the two cairns or on their essential setting.	Very Low	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD111	Llanwnnws Inscribed Stone in Church	Cross-marked stone	SN685695	3.55km to the east-southeast	Within a parish church building	This Early Medieval stone now stands inside the porch of the present church building, to where it was moved for safe-keeping. Its original setting is not known.	This stone is kept inside the church porch, set into the floor, and would have no view of the turbine or be affected by it in any way.	None	None
CD119	Trawsgoed Roman Fort	Fort	SN670727					Excluded	Excluded
CD125	Coed Ty'n-y-Cwm Camps	Promontory Fort - inland	SN687736	4.8km to the northeast of the turbine	None	This scheduled site consists of three neighbouring, small Iron Age defended enclosures situated in a block of high ground defined by the Nant Magwr to the north, Nany Pantyrhaidd to the south and the Ystwyth valley (at Abermagwr) to the west. They would appear to be positioned to take advantage of the defensive qualities of a series of local summits overlooking the forementioned valleys and also may well be associated with a line of Iron Age hillforts along the southern side of the Ystwyth west of this position. These include (Penycastell CDO24 and Coed Ty'n y Cwm CD125) and Gaer Fawr (CD050), which lies further to the south.	The turbine would be visible at distance from this location, although coniferous plantations close to the northern and eastern enclosures may interfere with the view to some extent. The relatively small scale of the turbine suggests it would cause only a minimal visual impact. The turbine would not interfere with the relationship between these three neighbouring camps nor with the larger hillforts to the west and southwest. The turbine will have no impact on views of CD125.	Very Low	None
CD131	Pantcamddwr Ring Cairn	Ring cairn	SN634683	2.6km to the southwest of the turbine	None	This Bronze Age ring cairn is situated on top of a local summit, with 360 degree views of the local landscape. It now lies within an enclosed pasture field.	The proposed turbine would be visible to the northeast but would only cause a Very Low visual impact. It would not impact on views of the cairn or affect its setting. Larger turbines already stand nearby on Mynydd Bach, to the northwest, which is much closer to this cairn than Henbant.	Very Low	None
CD132	Hafod Ithel Cairn Cemetery	Cairnfield	SN609676	4.9km to the southwest	On open access land	A group of Bronze Age cairns within a cairnfield on a south-facing slope of Hafod Ithel, possibly associated with a contemporary field system. The land here is now managed as unimproved upland pasture.	This record relates to a group of at least 28 cairns within a Bronze Age cairnfield on a south-facing slope which would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine. Cadw have extended the scheduled area to include a summit cairn to the north-northeast of this group, which may just have a view towards the turbine, although the distance involved and the difference in altitude (the turbine would be set on much lower ground and the upland bloc of Hafod Ithel may well block views towards it in reality) suggests that only a very minimal visual impact would be caused by the development.	Very Low	None
CD133	Abermagwr Sawmill	Sawmill	SN665737					Excluded	Excluded

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CD151	Enclosure on Banc Pwllrainllwyn	Enclosure	SN618693	3.4km to the west-southwest	Public footpaths cross the area	This series of enclosures were established on high ground on Mynydd Bach and presumably relate to pastoral farming on what would have been mountain pasture in medieval times. The area was enclosed in the 19th century and the pasture subsequently improved. In the later 20th century the Llangwryfon wind farm was established and two large wind turbines stand close to the earthworks and their access tracks run within 20 metres of the site.	This site lies within the Llangwryfon wind farm and has turbines and access tracks positioned close by. Two turbines to the east-northeast lay almost on the line of sight towards the much more distant proposed turbine at Henbant. The proposed turbine would cause a very minimal visual impact and have no impact on views of the enclosures or their already much altered setting.	Very Low	None
CD157	St Ffraed's Well, Cynhawdre	Holy Well	SN674670					Excluded	Excluded
CD187	Nant Bryn Isaf Ring Cairn	Ring Cairn	SN700704	4.95km to the east of the turbine	None	This Bronze Age ring cairn is situated on a local summit overlooking the deeply incised Nant Cwmtarw valley to the southwest. It now lies within a large coniferous plantation and, even though the ring cairn is now managed within a small unplanted area, the surrounding trees isolate it from the local landscape.	The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location as coniferous trees would block views towards the turbine. The turbine would not impact on views of the ring cairn or affect its setting.	None	None
CD193	Hafod Ithel Deserted Rural Settlement	Rectangular hut	SN618677	4.2km to the southwest	On open access land	This group of medieval settlement features is found on a northeast facing slope, just to the east of the summit of Hafod Ithel hill. This position gave the settlement a degree of shelter from prevailing winds and excellent views over the landscape to the northeast. The site is not very denuded and most of earthworks, found in an area of unimproved, upland pasture.	The turbine would be visible on much lower ground at distance but would cause only a minimal visual impact. It would have no affect on views of the settlement site or on the setting of the features on Hafod Ithel, or their relationship with related features on the same hill.	Very Low	None
CD226	Ty'n-yr-Eithin Round Cairn	Round barrow	SN630685	2.8km to the southwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road to the west	This cairn lies just to the south of the hilltop and would appear to be in a false-crest position, which suggests that it's optimum views would be from the south or southwest. The cairn is now rather denuded but is still visible within an improved pasture field.	The proposed turbine may just be visible to the northeast from this site, although the land does rise slightly to the north of the cairn and may reduce or block the view towards the turbine. The cairn was positioned to look south or southwest, not to the northeast, and seems to be deliberately positioned just to the south of the hilltop in order to accentuate views of the monument from lower ground to the south. The turbine would not affect these views and would therefore not affect the essential setting of the monument, as it would not be visible from the lower ground to the south.	Very Low	None

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

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Level of Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
14558	Rhydgaled	269518	268653	II					Excluded	Excluded
17258	Trawsgoed House	267070	273076	II*					Excluded	Excluded
17259	Ornamental fountain and basin at Trawsgoed House	267039	273034	II					Excluded	Excluded
17260	Terrace wall and steps at foot of lawn to SW of Trawsgoed House	266998	273008	II					Excluded	Excluded
17261	The Old Dairy	266884	273054	II					Excluded	Excluded
17262	Lodge Fach	266681	273084	II					Excluded	Excluded
17263	Gatepiers and low walls to main entrance to Trawsgoed House	266670	273100	II					Excluded	Excluded
24023	Capel Bethel including vestry to left	260686	268657	II					Excluded	Excluded
81757	Blaenbeidiog	261125	268342	II					Excluded	Excluded
81758	Cefn Coch	261137	270257	II					Excluded	Excluded
81760	Cottage some 250m ESE of Pentre Mynydd	261037	268656	II					Excluded	Excluded
81763	Penglanowen Fawr	261254	269597	II					Excluded	Excluded
81764	Pentre Mynydd	260776	268769	II					Excluded	Excluded
81766	Tanllain and attached outbuilding and forge	262656	272086	II					Excluded	Excluded
81768	Tanyrallt	260234	270467	II					Excluded	Excluded
81769	Ty Capel	260678	268643	II					Excluded	Excluded
81965	Barn and attached outbuildings at Coedllys	262143	273680	II	4.4km to the northwest of the turbine	A footpath runs through the farmyard area	The farmstead is located in an elevated position to the south of the Ystwyth valley and sits in a sheltered hollow, with higher ground immediately to the west and north. It has a generally eastern aspect, with the house facing the southeast. The 19th century farmyard layout was of farm buildings arranged around three sides of a courtyard, with an L-shaped building forming the southwest and south side of this group. This 19th century outbuilding still stands today, although it has now been incorporated into a series of modern agricultural sheds associated with the modern farmstead.	The turbine would be visible at distance but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. It would have no impact on the farmyard setting of this cowhouse.	Very Low	None
81966	Castle Hill Lodge	263109	274959	II					Excluded	Excluded
81968	Coedllys	262149	273729	II	4.4km to the northwest of the turbine	A footpath runs through the farmyard area	The farmstead is located in an elevated position to the south of the Ystwyth valley and sits in a sheltered hollow, with higher ground immediately to the west and north. It has a generally eastern aspect, with the house facing the southeast. The 19th century farmyard layout was of farm buildings arranged around	The turbine would be visible at distance but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. It would have no impact on the farmyard setting of the farmhouse.	Very Low	None

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Level of Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
							three sides of a courtyard, with a long building to the northeast of this group, probably the house and attached byres. By the early 20th century a new house had been built to the north of the courtyard group and the original house seems to have been abandoned. This late 19th century farmhouse still stands today, as do the courtyard farm buildings, although they are now partly incorporated into a series of modern agricultural sheds associated with the modern farmstead. The original house and its attached byres were demolished during the 20th century.			
81970	Former Cowhouse	262162	273705	II	4.4km to the northwest of the turbine	A footpath runs through the farmyard area	The farmstead is located in an elevated position to the south of the Ystwyth valley and sits in a sheltered hollow, with higher ground immediately to the west and north. It has a generally eastern aspect, with the house facing the southeast. The 19th century farmyard layout was of farm buildings arranged around three sides of a courtyard. This cowhouse forms the northeastern side of this group. This 19th century cowhouse still stands today, as do the rest of the courtyard farm buildings, although the latter are now partly incorporated into a series of modern agricultural sheds associated with the modern farmstead.	The turbine would be visible at distance but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. It would have no impact on the farmyard setting of the cowhouse.	Very Low	None
81971	Gates, piers and railings to Plas Llidiardau	263676	274708	II					Excluded	Excluded
81979	Plas Llidiardau	263912	274426	II					Excluded	Excluded
81984	Ty Cnwc	263413	274919	II					Excluded	Excluded
81985	Tyncefn	263606	272508	II					Excluded	Excluded
82051	Bronfynwent	263129	267913	II	3.2km to the southwest of the turbine	A footpath runs through the farmyard area	This farmstead sits within its post-medieval field system, with a number of small coniferous plantations now growing in the fields which surround the farmyard. The farmhouse stands within a small group of buildings around the farmyard, sheltered by mature trees.	Mature trees to the north-northeast would block any view towards the proposed turbine, which would have no impact on this building.	None	None
82054	Cwrt Bach with attached outbuilding	264350	266686	II	3.8km to the south-southeast of	A footpath runs through the	This farmstead sits within its post-medieval field system, with many of the boundary banks now	Mature trees to the north-northwest would block any view towards the proposed turbine, which would have	None	None

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Level of Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
					the turbine	farmyard area	characterised by mature trees. The farmhouse stands within a small group of buildings around the farmyard.	no impact on this building.		
82056	Mynydd Brith	263228	265869	II					Excluded	Excluded
82058	Outbuilding at Mynydd Brith	263208	265916	II					Excluded	Excluded
82061	Ynys Coch Fach	264116	266932	II	3.65km to the south-southeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This 19th century cottage stands alongside the main road which runs through Bronnant village. The house is now derelict.	An adjacent house to the north-northeast would block any view towards the proposed turbine, which would have no impact on this building.	None	None
82644	Abermagwr Sawmill	266536	273777	II					Excluded	Excluded
82645	Abermagwr, former shop, and walls with railings	266500	273904	II					Excluded	Excluded
82648	Birchgrove	266537	273081	II					Excluded	Excluded
82649	Church of Saint Afan	268473	272149	II	3.8km to the east-northeast of the turbine	Place of worship, visible from road and churchyard	This parish church was built in the mid-19th century, on the site of an earlier church. It still stands in the parish churchyard and continues to be used as a place of worship.	The top of the proposed turbine is likely to be visible from this location but would only cause a minimal visual impact. The turbine would not affect views of the church or impact on its churchyard setting.	Very Low	None
82652	Garden seat at foot of avenue to SW of back lawn at Trawsgoed House	266893	272939	II					Excluded	Excluded
82653	Gatepiers and gates to forecourt at Trawsgoed House	267140	273102	II					Excluded	Excluded
82655	Holly Lodge	268584	271407	II					Excluded	Excluded
82656	Llanafan Womens Institute Hall	268619	272326	II	4km to the east-northeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This small, former cottage stands alongside the road which runs through Llanafan village. It stands at the foot of a steep bank, in a mature garden which has many large shrubs and trees, with a coniferous plantation upslope to the north.	Mature trees and shrubs to the southwest would block any view towards the proposed turbine, which would have no impact on this building.	None	None
82658	No 1 Tynyberth	267109	271649	II					Excluded	Excluded
82659	No 2 Tynyberth	267103	271639	II					Excluded	Excluded
82664	Plas y Wenallt	267465	271878	II					Excluded	Excluded
82666	Rhydygarreg	269250	272830	II	4.8km to the northeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This small cottage stands alongside a minor rural road in Llanafan village. It stands at the foot of a steep bank, in a garden plot, with a coniferous plantation upslope to the northeast.	Mature trees to the southwest would block any view towards the proposed turbine, which would have no impact on this building.	None	None
82667	The Smithy House/ Yr Hen Efail	266543	273812	II					Excluded	Excluded
82668	The White Gates	267209	272688	II					Excluded	Excluded
82669	Ty'r Ysgol	268314	272142	II	3.6km to the east-northeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This mid-19th century school house was built on the schoolyard of the Earl of Lisburne's School in Llanafan. The house still stands next door to the school.	The top of the proposed turbine is likely to be visible from this location but would only cause a minimal visual impact. The turbine would not affect views of the building or impact on its schoolyard setting.	Very Low	None
82948	Broncaradog	269350	269726	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Level of Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
82949	Bryn Hyfryd	268997	268156	II					Excluded	Excluded
82950	Brynmehefin	267899	267958	II					Excluded	Excluded
82951	Plas Caradog	269291	269539	II					Excluded	Excluded
82952	Coach-house and stable at Bryn Hyfryd	268978	268169	II					Excluded	Excluded
82956	Nant-byr-isaf	269845	270816	II	4.75km to the east of the turbine	A footpath passes through the yard of the property	This small farmstead was established at the head of the Nant Byr valley, with the farmyard area overlooking the valley to the west-northwest. It stands within its post-medieval field system. Coniferous plantations existed to the northwest by the late 19th century and more have been added to the southeast during the 20th century.	The top of the proposed turbine may be visible from this location but would only cause a minimal visual impact. The turbine would not affect views of the house or impact on its setting.	Very Low	None
82958	St. Brigid's Well at Gwenhafdre Isaf	267476	267058	II				The top of the proposed turbine is likely to be visible from this location but would only cause a minimal visual impact. The turbine would not affect views of the building or impact on its schoolyard setting.	Excluded	Excluded
82960	Trefiw Fach	269170	269844	II					Excluded	Excluded
82961	Ty'n-y-bwlch	267629	270422	II					Excluded	Excluded
9831	Pont Llanafan	268684	271385	II					Excluded	Excluded
9841	Castle Hill	262530	274671	II					Excluded	Excluded

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

Park and Garden Number	Site Name	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
PGW (Dy) 53(CER)	Trawsgoed	SN671731	3km to the northeast.	Footpaths cross the area.	The Registered Park & Garden associated with Trawsgoed mansion includes the formal gardens surrounding to the mansion, which is situated on a terrace above the western banks of the Afon Ystwyth. The mansion had an extensive area of parkland, which still survives in the modern landscape, extending northeastwards up the valley slope in a series of large field parcels. Some fields still have scattered mature trees growing within them and occasional, small, coniferous plantations, particularly on the higher ground at the northeastern end of the parkland.	The proposed turbine would be visible at distance from a small area in the northeasternmost fields of the Trawsgoed parkland. The relatively small scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations mean that the visual impact would be Very Low. The turbine would not affect views of the parkland or impact on its setting.	Very Low	None