

Blaenffos, Newcastle Emlyn Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal



Report by: Trysor

For: Gareth Morgan

December 2013



Blaenffos, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal

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Trysor Project No. 2013/336

For: Gareth Morgan

December 2013

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Cover photograph: From the approximate location of the proposed turbines, looking north towards the Teifi valley.

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

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

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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Contents

1. Summary	1
2. Copyright	1
3. Introduction	1
4. The Proposed Development	2
5. Methodology	3
6. Blaenffos Farm: Historical Overview	6
7. Blaenffos Farm: Proposed Turbine Site	8
8. Impact Assessment	8
9. Historic Landscape Aspects Relating to the Blaenffos Farm Proposed Turbine	12
10. Conclusion	16
11. Reporting	16
12. References	17
Appendix A: Blaenffos Farm Impacts	18
Appendix B: Descriptions of Newly Recorded Sites	24
Appendix C: Site Appraisals within the Revised Study Area	29

1. Summary

1.1 This historic environment appraisal has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from two proposed wind turbines at Blaenffos Farm, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire.

1.2 The appraisal has looked at all known historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SN3187038470, a central point between the two proposed turbine sites, consulting the regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record, as well as examining historic maps. A field visit was also undertaken to examine the location of the turbines and record previously unknown historic assets.

1.3 Consideration was also given to the possible impact on three Special Landscape Areas and an Historic Landscape which are defined in the adjacent landscape.

1.4 The appraisal area was revised after the field visit to exclude areas where there could be no intervisibility or impact on setting.

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

1.6 A total of 25 historic assets fell within the revised appraisal area, including one monument with Scheduled Ancient Monument status within and one Listed Building. Three of these sites would be exposed to a Very Low indirect, visual impact by the development and six to a Low indirect, visual impact.

1.7 A Low impact has been assessed for the Scheduled motte but this would not cause direct, physical impact or have a significant impact on its setting. A Very Low impact has been assessed for the Listed Building, again there would not be a direct, physical impact or a significant impact on its setting.

1.8 The appraisal therefore shows that no direct, physical impact or significant indirect, visual impact would be caused to the historic environment by the proposed turbine.

1.9 On the basis of this appraisal, no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary for the proposed development.

2. Copyright

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

3. Introduction

3.1 Martin Horne, of WinDS Limited, Gwelfor, Castle Morris, Haverfordwest, Dyfed, Wales, SA62 5XA, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants on behalf of his client, Mr Gareth Morgan, Blaenffos Farm, Newcastle Emlyn, SA38 9JD, to write an Historic Environment Appraisal as part of documentation to accompany a planning application for two wind turbines at Blaenffos, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire.

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 interested parties 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, 2013)

4. The proposed development

4.1 It is proposed that two 500kW turbines, each with a height of 50 metres to the hub, and 76 metres to the upright blade tip will be located 150 metres apart in two adjacent field parcels at SN3188638542 (A) and SN3185038400 (B) north of Blaenffos, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, see Figure 1.

4.2 Each turbine will require a foundation hole, approximately 10 metres by 10 metres and 2 metres deep, and with a cable trench up to 1 metre deep running for up to 780 metres towards to a National Grid connection at Penbuarth. Access will be from an existing farm track which runs from Blaenffos farmstead northwards towards Turbine A. A 50 metre section of new track would need to be created to access Turbine B from this existing trackway

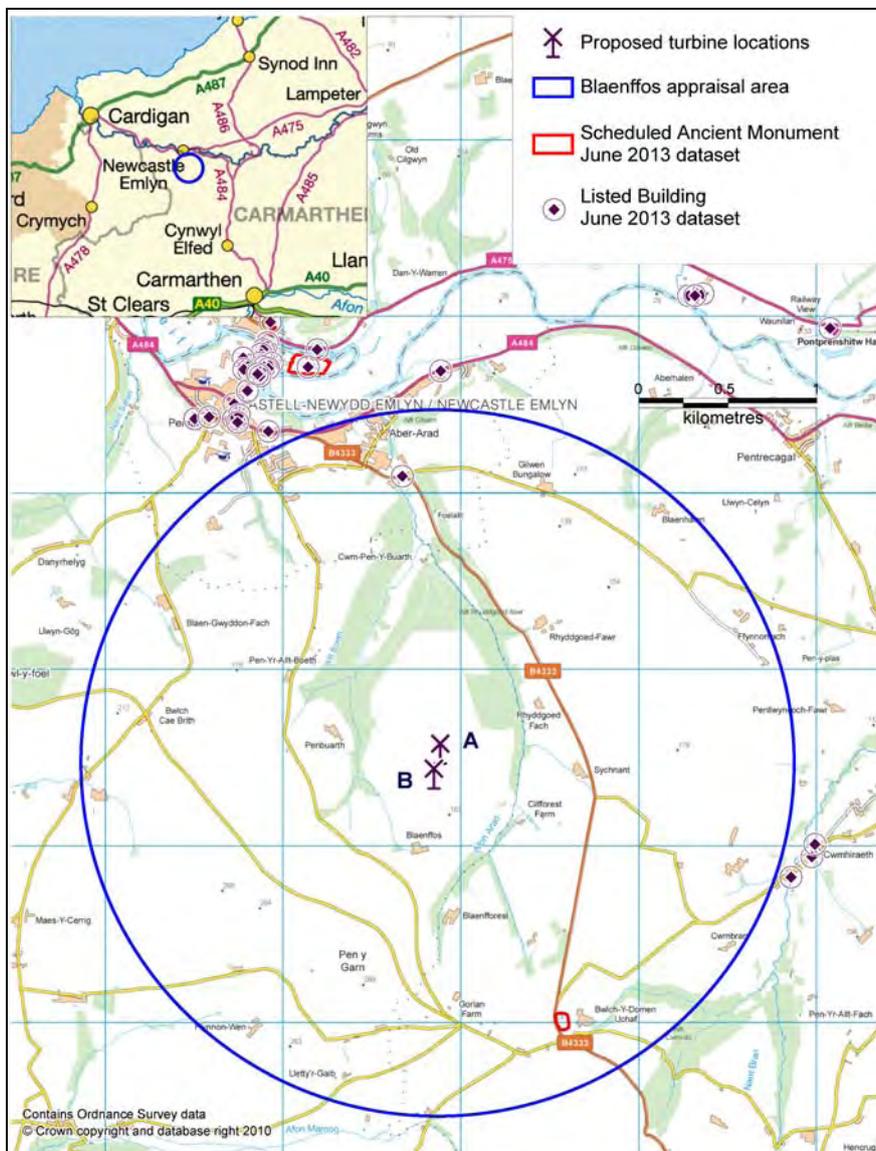


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius appraisal area.

5. Methodology

5.1 A study area of a 2km radius circle centred on SN3187038470, midway between the two turbines, was chosen for the initial appraisal of sites. This area was revised to exclude small areas on the east, northwest and southwest sides where there was no intervisibility or possibility of impact on setting of historic assets, see Figure 2.

5.2 The HER enquiry for the 2km radius area yielded 39 records.

5.3 Within the 39 records, two had inaccurate NGRs and actually lay outside the revised study area, and these were removed from the dataset. A further 15 records lay within the excluded areas and were also removed. This left 22 HER records in the appraisal dataset. One of these was a Scheduled Ancient Monument and one was a Listed Building.

5.4 A site visit was made to Blaenffos Farm and the surrounding area on November 18th, 2013 to rapidly appraise if there were any visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal and also the wider landscape context of the proposed development. The fields were under pasture at the time.

5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2005, 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the appraisal.

5.6 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Cenarth parish tithe map of 1839 and accompanying tithe schedule.

5.7 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and fieldwork was entered into a bespoke database in Access 2003 format to create an appraisal dataset. 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.

5.8 At the end of a rapid appraisal of the data, the information from the site visit and historic map search, the appraisal dataset contained 25 records. As stated in 5.3, 17 HER records were discarded as they were for sites that lay outside the area or fell within the excluded area.

5.8.1 Three new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for the three field boundary banks (ID numbers 23, 24 & 25).

5.9 Each of the records in the final appraisal dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 3. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix C.

5.10 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).

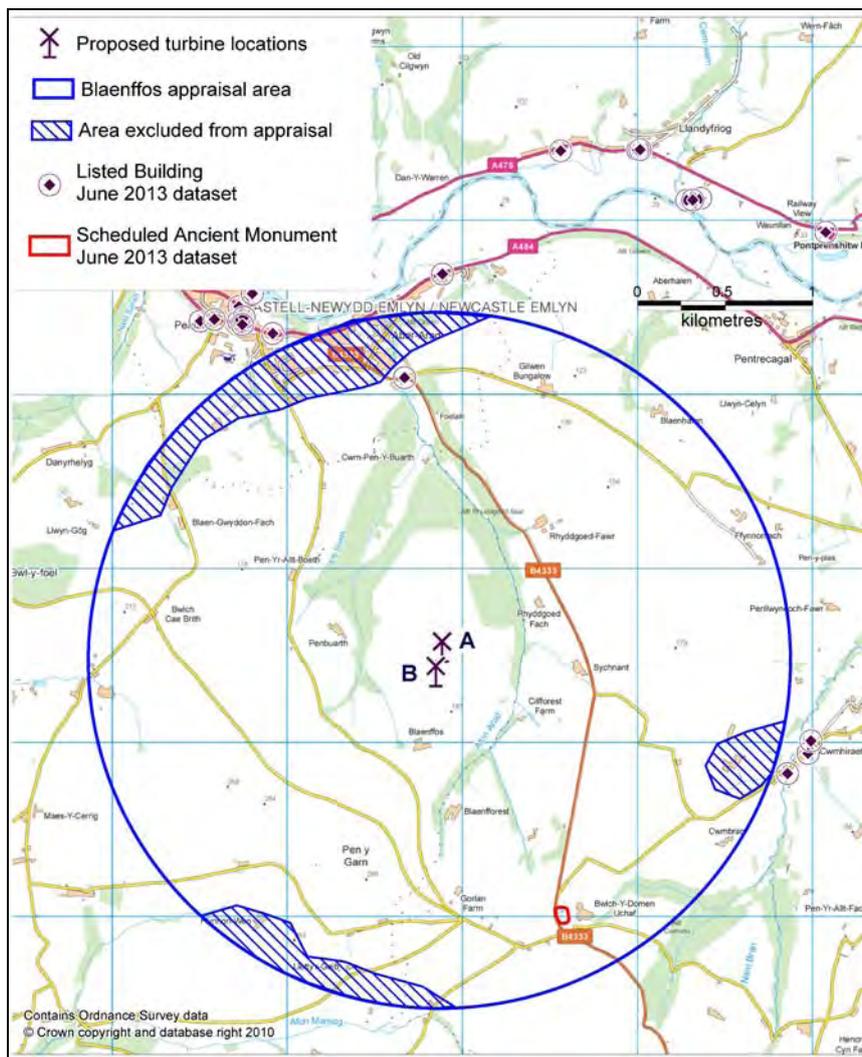


Figure 2: Showing the area excluded from the appraisal area as there would be no intervisibility with the proposed turbines.

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.

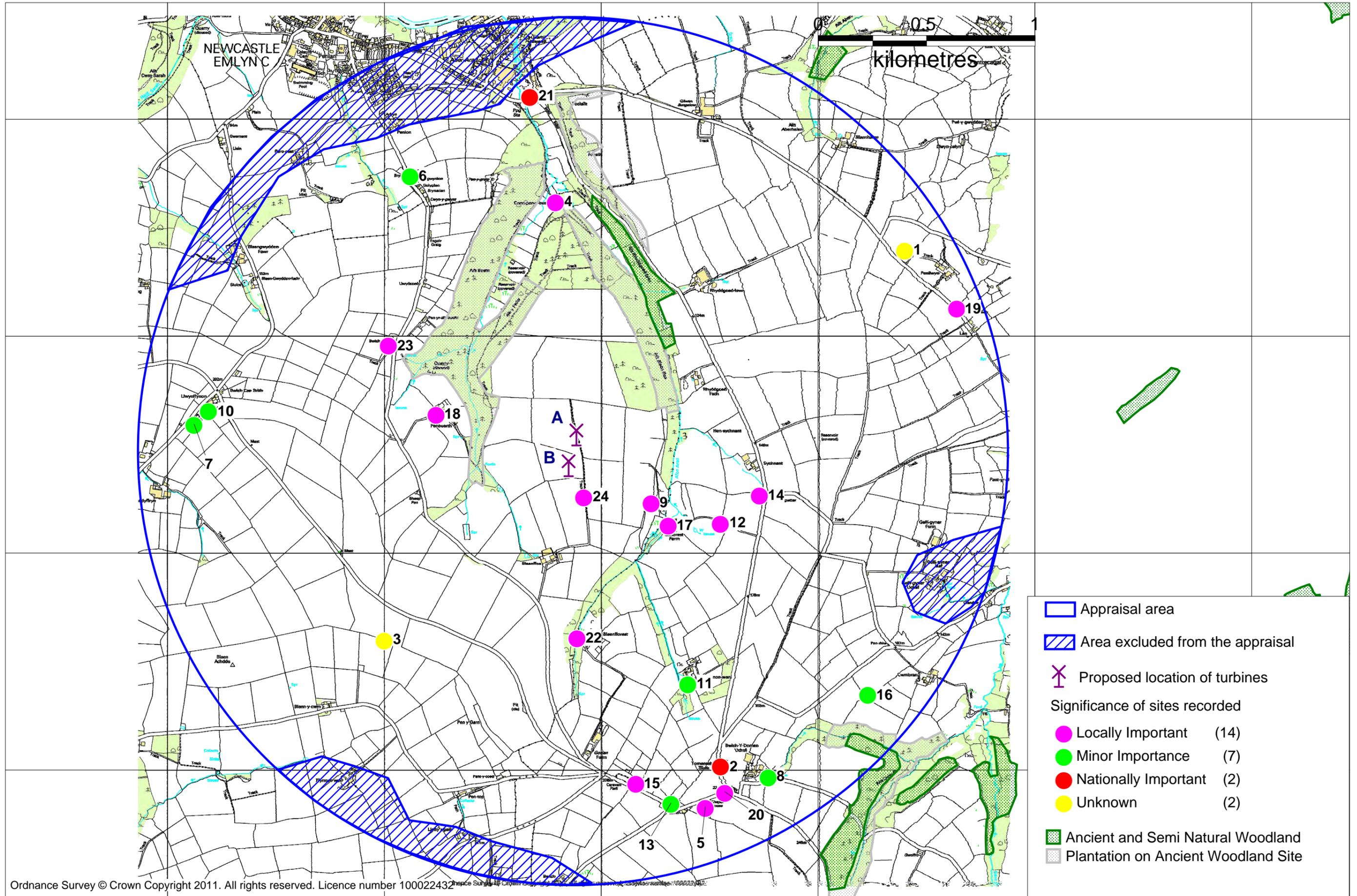


Figure 3: The 2km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

6. Blaenffos Farm: Historical overview

6.1 Little is known of the earlier history of the land at Blaenffos. There is a strong tradition that the area between Parc Nest farm and the farms of Cilfforest and Blaenfforest, where Blaenffos is located, was occupied by a paled deer park in medieval times (ID number 43). The deer park belonged to the castle of Newcastle Emlyn. It seems to have been much reduced in importance by the early 16th century, but as recently as the early 19th century the former boundaries of the deer park were reportedly still traceable (Evans, 1923, 36).

6.2 The farmstead of Blaenffos is not shown on the Newcastle Emlyn map sheet of the 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing. The land which is now occupied by Blaenffos is enclosed, with access tracks shown running onto it from the direction of *Penbyarth* to the west and *Cilforest* and *Blaenforest* to the east.

6.3 On the 1831 1" to 1 mile scale map, the farmstead is shown but called *Pen y ffos*. There are tracks from both *Pen y buarth* and *Cil y fforest* onto the land to the north of the farm buildings suggesting that they both had land there.

6.4 On the tithe map of 1839, the farmhouse and fields at *Blaenfoes* are shown. The farm was at that time owned by Lord Cawdor and farmed by his tenant, Evan Jones. The tithe map shows the farm buildings laid out in a similar plan to those at the core of the modern farmstead. A building is shown where the farmhouse stands, at the southern side of the farmyard, flanked by buildings to the east and west, which create a farmyard area that is open to the north. The field names, as recorded on the tithe apportionment, were as follows;

1263	Llwyncoed uchaf	1307	Park gogra phenbuarth
1264	Crasstwen	1308	Cefn Canol
1265	Fron isaf	1309	Park gog'r sychnant
1266	Fron ganol	1310	Yr Allt
1276	Park go gyfer or forest	1311	Park gog'r hirgoed fawr
1277	Park go gyfer	1312	Park yr Allt
1278	Fron uchaf	1313	Allt y Hiwd
1279	Park y scubor		
1280	Cefn uchaf		
1281	Park Clover		
1282	Park uchaf		
1283	Park pwillan		
1284	Homestead		
1285	Park wyn		
1297	Park newydd		
1298	Park bach		
1299	Park yr arren		
1300	Cwm Michael		
1301	Park y cwm		
1302	House & Field		
1303	Park y graig		
1304	Park y graig		
1305	Park canol		
1306	Park y Berllan		

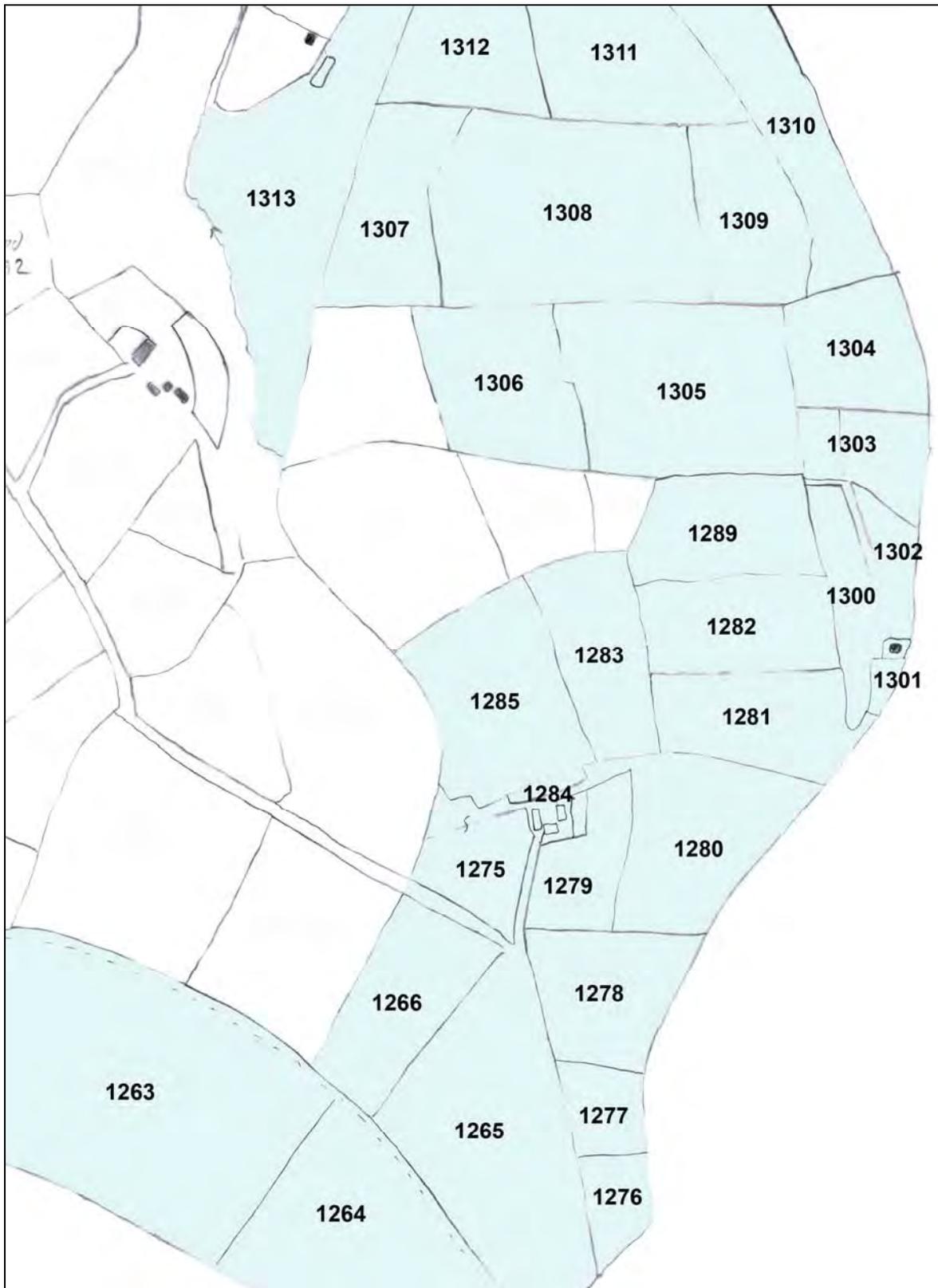


Figure 4: Blaenffos farm, shaded in green, on the Cenarth parish tithe map, 1839

6.5 The 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows the layout of the farm yard clearly, but the arrangement of the house and outbuildings is remarkably similar to that shown on the 1839 parish tithe map. Of these 19th century buildings, the house and the outbuilding to the east of the farmyard seem to be still in place today, although they have undoubtedly undergone changes in the past 150 years. A number of large modern agricultural buildings have extended the farmyard complex to the east, north and west.

6.6 The 1907 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows an almost identical layout to that shown in 1889.

6.7 The 1979 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map is the first to show that modern farm buildings had been added around the historic core of the farmstead. Some additional buildings have appeared at the eastern and northeastern sides of the farmyard complex since that time.

6.8 Although the early history of the land at Blaenffos is not documented, if it fell within the boundaries of the medieval deer park associated with Newcastle Emlyn castle then the field system which has developed here must be of post-medieval origin, as the land would previously have been maintained as open ground and woodland.

6.9 The field system shown at Blaenffos on 19th century maps, including the fields in which the proposed turbines would stand has undergone few changes during the past century and a half. The essential elements of this post-medieval field system are still recognisable today, although some field boundaries have been removed to create larger field parcels. Most of the fields are defined by well-maintained boundary banks, which consist of relatively low earthwork banks topped by hedgerows and edged by post and wire fences.

7. Blaenffos: Proposed turbine sites

7.1 The proposed turbines at Blaenffos Farm are to be located at SN3188638542 (A) and SN3185038400 (B). They would stand in adjacent pasture fields, within 600 metres to the north-northeast of the farm buildings at Blaenffos Farm. The proposed cable trench will run westwards and cross a minor, wooded valley towards the farm buildings of neighbouring Penbuarth Farm, where it will connect to an existing electricity supply. Existing farm tracks will be used for access to the development site.

7.2 When the farm and its environs were visited in November 2013, an assessment was made of the intervisibility of key monuments in the local landscape with the proposed turbine site. This assessment was undertaken in conditions of good light and good visibility.

8. Impact Assessment

8.1 Within the revised area a total of 25 sites were recorded in the appraisal database.

8.2 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 A but a summary is tabulated in Table 1 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

8.3 As Table 1 and Appendix A show, no recorded historic assets within the area of the appraisal were determined to be exposed to any significant impact from the proposed turbine development. (Details of the appraisal for direct and indirect impact for each of the sites in Table 1 can be found in Appendix A).

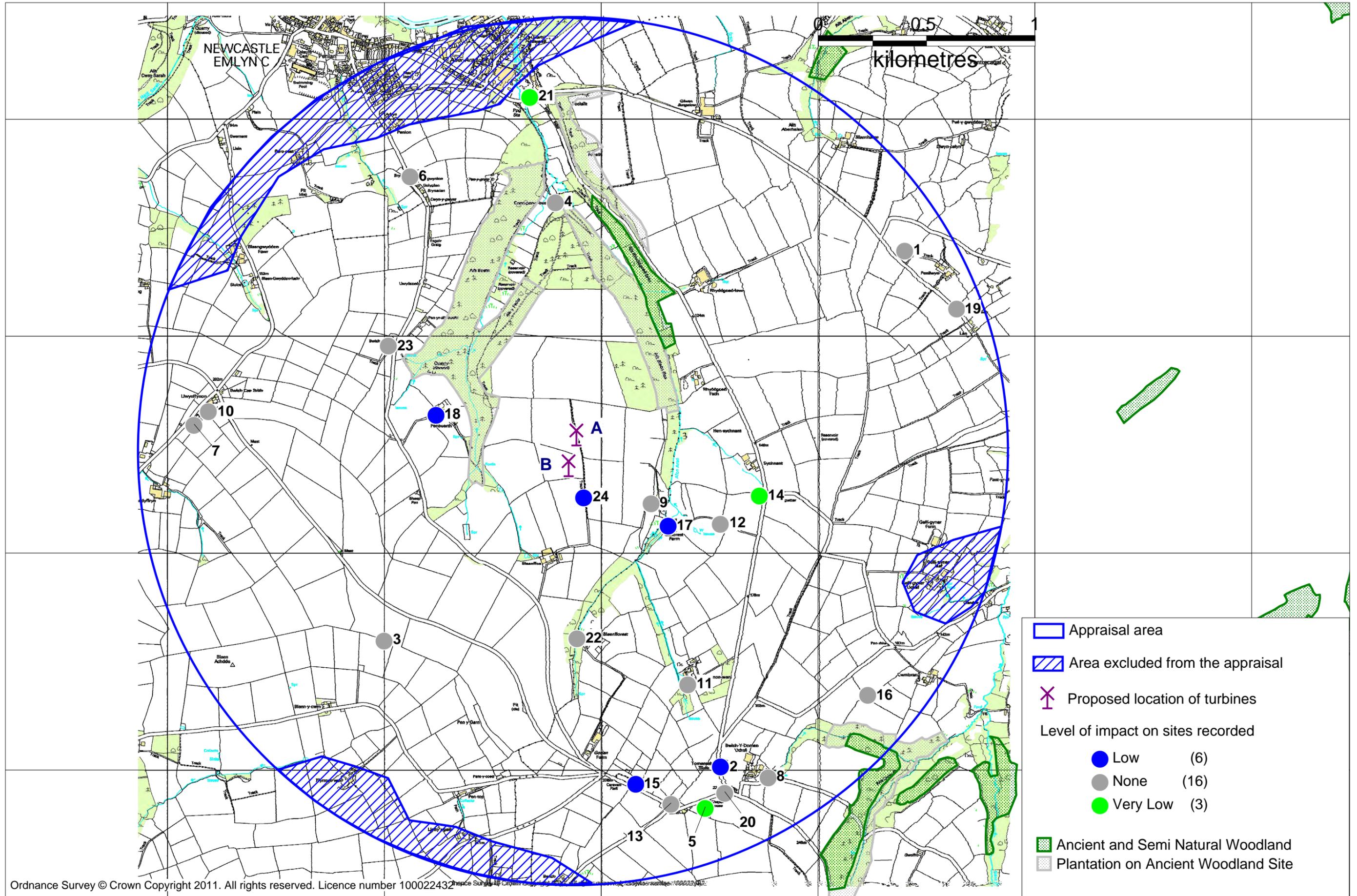
8.4 An examination of the proposed development site identified no evidence of surface material of archaeological interest. The land was under pasture with little exposure of the underlying soil surface.

8.5 Existing farm tracks on Blaenffos Farm would be used to gain access to both turbine sites, causing no additional impact on any historic assets.

8.6 The cable trench will run westwards towards the farm buildings at neighbouring Penbuarth Farm. It will pass beneath one post-medieval field boundary to the west of the proposed turbines. Otherwise it will follow an existing farm trackway at Penbuarth, or pass through existing gaps in the field boundaries on Blaenffos Farm, which will avoid impacts on the field systems of both farms.

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

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
2	TOMEN SEBA	MOTTE	Low
15	TY-CEFN	COTTAGE	Low
17	CILFFOREST;CILYFFOREST DWELLING,FARMSTEAD	MAJOR	Low
18	PEN-Y-BUARTH	DWELLING	Low
24	BLAENFFOS	FIELD SYSTEM	Low
25	BLAENFFOS	FARMSTEAD	Low
5	CAPEL PANT-Y-BWLCH	CHAPEL	Very Low
14	PEN-LAN-GWTTER	COTTAGE	Very Low
21	PANTYRONNEN,ABERARAD	HOUSE	Very Low
1	PARC CASTELL	UNKNOWN	None
3	PEN Y GARN	ROUND BARROW	None
4	CWM PEN BUARTH	DWELLING	None
6	BRYN	QUARRY	None
7	LLWYNFFYNON	QUARRY	None
8	BWLCH Y DOMEN UCHAF	QUARRY	None
9	BRON-FELIN	COTTAGE	None
10	LLWYNFFYNNON	WELL	None
11	FFYNNON-WEN	WELL?	None
12	LLWYN-CELYN	COTTAGE	None
13	PANT-Y-BWLCH	COTTAGE	None
16	LLAIN-TY-NEWYDD	COTTAGE	None
19	FFYNNONFACH	WEAVERS COTTAGE	None
20	BWLCHYDOMEN	TOLL GATE	None
22	BLAENFFOREST	WHEEL PIT	None
23	FFOREST; PARC NEST	DEER PARK	None



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

9. Historic Landscape Aspects Relating to the Blaenffos Farm Proposed Turbines

9.1 The following aspects of the historic environment around the Blaenffos Farm proposed turbine sites have also been considered by this appraisal, as required by the brief supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section (DAT, HM, Undated);

a) Scheduled Ancient Monuments in their settings

There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument designation within the revised appraisal area, namely the medieval motte known as Tomen Seba (ID number 2). This is located 1.5km away from the proposed turbines and the view from the motte towards Blaenffos would be interrupted by hedgerows and trees. The motte itself is currently under scrub and tree cover.

SAM Number	ID Number	PRN	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
CM020	2	2273	TOMEN SEBA	MOTTE	Low

Table 2: Impacts on sites that are parts of Scheduled Ancient Monuments

b) Previously Recorded Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments in their settings

Five historic assets in the revised appraisal area are thought likely to experience a Low indirect, visual impact. A further two sites would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact. In each case it is due to the site being intervisible with the proposed turbine over distance, but in no case would their setting be affected by the development. These sites are listed in Table 3 below.

Potential impacts on Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments are included in Appendix A and Table 3. The significance of Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments is addressed in Appendix C.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
15	TY-CEFN	COTTAGE	Low
17	CILFFOREST;CILYFFOREST DWELLING,FARMSTEAD	MAJOR	Low
18	PEN-Y-BUARTH	DWELLING	Low
24	BLAENFFOS	FIELD SYSTEM	Low
25	BLAENFFOS	FARMSTEAD	Low
5	CAPEL PANT-Y-BWLCH	CHAPEL	Very Low
14	PEN-LAN-GWTTER	COTTAGE	Very Low

Table 3: Impacts on Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments

c) Newly identified sites of historic importance

Three newly recorded sites of historic importance were noted for this appraisal at or near the turbine site. These include the farmstead at Blaenffos Farm (ID number 25) and its post-medieval field system (ID number 24). A record has also been created for a medieval deer park (ID number 23), which was associated with Newcastle Emlyn castle and was still known when John Leland visited the area in the 1530s.

The detail of these sites are included in Appendices A, B & C.

d) Listed Buildings in their settings

There is one Listed Building within the revised appraisal area. This is the cottage where the Rev. Herber Evans was born (ID number 21). It is thought possible that long range views

of the proposed turbines might be possible from the cottage, which faces directly up the Arad valley towards the turbine site, 1.5km to the south. The valley floor, roadside setting of the cottage would not be adversely affected by the turbines at this distance, however.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
21	PANTYRONNEN,ABERARAD	HOUSE	Very Low

Table 4: Impacts on Listed Buildings

e) Non-statutory buildings of local importance

No non-statutory buildings of local importance included on a local list were identified as being affected by the proposed development.

f) Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the revised study area.

g) Registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Registered Historic Landscape but three HLC Areas come into the eastern side of the revised appraisal area and within 1km of the proposed development site. The Rhyddgoed, Bwlchdomen-Pentrecagal and Rhos Penboyr HLC Areas all form part of the Drefach-Felindre Historic Landscape. This was defined to reflect the distinctive landscape and industrial heritage of the area around Drefach-Felindre, where deeply incised river valleys run off the uplands to the south and became the focus of an important woollen manufacturing industry during post-medieval times due to the availability of fast-flowing streams to drive machinery in local woollen mills. The proposed turbines would not be visible from much of the Drefach-Felindre HLC, particularly the settlements in the valleys and lower-lying areas as steep, wooded slopes often interrupt the views. The turbines would be visible from the higher ground to the south, such as Rhos Penboyr, where wind turbines have already been installed on Moelfre hill (Blaen Bowi).

h) Non-registered Historic Landscapes

Both Carmarthenshire County Council and Ceredigion County Council have designated Special Landscape Areas focused on the Teifi Valley.

In Ceredigion, SLA7 Teifi Valley includes the northern side of the Teifi floodplain and tributary valleys such as Cwm Cou, as well as some higher ground at Adpar. Apart from Adpar, the SLA is characterised as “an established landscape of small settlements and farms, with a sense of enclosure with limited views out to the surrounding, wider landscape.” It is apparent that the proposed turbines at Blaenffos would only be visible from the higher ground at Adpar, although woodland and modern development will invariably interrupt much of the view towards Blaenffos, which lies 3km to the south-southeast. The proposed turbines could only be said to cause a Low, visual impact on limited parts of SLA7 Teifi Valley.

Carmarthenshire County Council’s Teifi Valley Llandysul to Newcastle Emlyn SLA (CRMRTVS537) is very much restricted to the Teifi floodplain and low-lying ground and views from within the area towards Blaenffos would be blocked by the steep and often wooded slopes that rise southwards from the valley floor. The document states “There is a feeling of enclosure within the valley and this varies with the amount of tree cover. Views are restricted to the valley floors and its slopes.” Carmarthenshire have also defined the Cenarth Slopes (CRMRTVS354) as a SLA. This covers the southern slopes of the Teifi

valley and largely lies to the west of Blaenffos, but includes the wooded slopes that lie to the immediate northwest and northeast of the proposed turbine sites. The description of this SLA states that “The area feels fairly enclosed and there are relatively few open views – these are often obscured by the woodland, however, there are views north towards the Teifi valley. It is evident that the proposed turbines at Blaenffos would not have a significant impact on the Cenarth Slopes SLA.

i) LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

The proposed turbines would stand in the small Blaen Achddu LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL42456), which covers an area characterised by large, rectilinear fields of recent origin. This area has been given a High overall evaluation. It should be noted that LANDMAP does not refer to the medieval deer park that would have encompassed much of this and adjacent areas and in that respect it does not accurately interpret the landscape history of the area around Blaenffos. If John Leland was correct in stating in the 1530s that the deer park still existed, then the relatively recent origin of the field system here may be explained by the absence of agriculture within the deer park area until post-medieval times. Since Tudor times much of the landscape has been enclosed and farmed, with the process of enclosure completed by the mid-19th century on the higher ground to the south of Blaenffos. There is now no identifiable evidence for the boundaries and extent of the deer park and character of the landscape around Blaenffos is essentially post-medieval. The proposed development would not physically damage any elements of the post-medieval landscape and therefore only have a visual impact during the working life of the proposed turbines.

j) Conservation Area

There are no Conservation Areas within the revised study area.

k) Tir Gofal interests or requirements

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

l) 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. Turbine A would be located in a field which has a very uneven surface, with some bedrock exposed. The present owner reported that a previous owner had caused this effect by placing large dung heaps in the field which were periodically removed by machine, thereby disturbing and, in places, removing the topsoil.

m) Palaeoenvironmental potential

No palaeoenvironmental potential can be identified at the Blaenffos Farm turbine site. Both turbines would be located in a pasture field which is well-drained.

n) Hedgerows and field patterns

The proposed development would include two wind turbines which would be located in adjacent pasture fields. These are part of a regular and well-maintained field system which seems to have become enclosed in its present form by the 19th century. In early post-medieval times this area may well have fallen within a deer park which would mean that the land would have been maintained for game and thereby left unenclosed and uncultivated. The present field system is defined by low, earthwork boundary banks (less than 1 metre high and less than 2 metres wide at base), mostly topped with hedgerows and edged by post and wire fences. The proposed development will not change the character of the field system or have any effect on any field boundary banks.

o) Ancient woodland

An Ancient or Semi-natural Woodland lies within the revised appraisal area, at Allt Rhuddgoed Fawr. Areas of Plantation on Ancient Woodland sites are also located around the margins of Blaenffos Farm, namely Allt y Fedw, Allt Boeth and Allt Blaenffos. The cable trench will follow an existing trackway through the southern end of Allt y Fedw for part of its course. It should be pointed out that the trackway is shown as marking the southern extent of Allt y Fedw on the 1831 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map. There is no woodland shown at all to the east of Penbuarth farm on the 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, which may cast some doubt on the identification of this woodland as a Plantation on Ancient Woodland.

p) Place-names

The significance of the Blaenffos place-name (originally Pen y Ffos) is not known, although the present owners believe that the “ffos” or ditch in question was associated with the management of water which flows from springs to the west of the farmyard and feeds streams that flow northwards into the Afon Arad. A significant group of place-names in the wider area are thought to be associated with the existence of a deer park in medieval times. These include Parc Nest, Bwlch y Pâl, Penbuarth, Cilfforest and Blaenfforest. The land now occupied by Blaenffos Farm was divided between Penbuarth and Cilfforest until the early 19th century and would have lain within the area of the putative deer park.

q) Cumulative impact

Blaenffos lies 2.5km to the north of the existing wind turbines at Blaen Bowi. Two of the three turbines are visible on the skyline, with the blades of the third also in view behind Moelfre hill.

m) National Park

Blaenffos is not situated close to any National Park.

10. Conclusion

10.1 There would not be a significant impact on the historic environment or on individual historic assets in relation to the proposed development of the proposed wind turbine at Blaenffos Farm.

10.2 There would be no impact on Carmarthenshire's Teifi Valley and Cenarth Slopes Special Landscape Areas. A Very Low, visual impact would be experienced on limited parts of Ceredigion's Teifi Valley Special Landscape Area.

10.3 A Low, visual impact would be experienced on limited parts of the Drefach-Felindre Historic Landscape, which would be largely felt in its western Character Areas which incorporate high ground. The sheltered valleys at the core of this Historic Landscape would not be affected.

10.4 There is only one Scheduled Ancient Monument and one Listed Building within the revised appraisal area. The former would experience a Low indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbines and the latter a Very Low indirect, visual impact. The settings of these sites would not be compromised by the development.

10.5 Five other historic assets would experience a Low indirect, visual impact, based on the visibility of the turbine at distance. Two other historic assets would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact. The settings of these sites would not be compromised by the development.

10.6 On the basis of this appraisal, no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary for the development of proposed turbine base and its associated cable trench.

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

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Cenarth parish tithe map and schedule, 1839

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Trysor, 2013, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal at Blaenffos, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
November 2013

Appendix A: Blaenffos Impacts

ID number: 1 PARC CASTELL UNKNOWN
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None No known archaeological features are known to be associated with this place-name. The field is not likely to be intervisible with the proposed turbines.

=====
ID number: 2 TOMEN SEBA MOTTE
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes Intervisibility
Overall Impact: Low The proposed turbines would be visible from this location, 1.5km to the north-northwest. The development would not affect the setting of the monument.

=====
ID number: 3 PEN Y GARN ROUND BARROW
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None There is no evidence of a cairn at this location. On early OS maps this hill is called Llwydcoed and the Penygarn name given to a ridge further to the west.

=====
ID number: 4 CWM PEN BUARTH DWELLING
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None The proposed turbines would not be intervisible with this dwelling as a steep, wooded slope divides the two locations.

=====
ID number: 5 CAPEL PANT-Y-BWLCH CHAPEL
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes Intervisibility
Overall Impact: Very Low This chapel, which may now be closed, would be intervisible with the proposed turbines, 1.7km to the north-northwest, but the development would not affect the setting of the building.

=====
ID number: 6 BRYN QUARRY
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None There would be no view from within this quarry towards the proposed turbine site.

ID number: 7 LLWYNFFYNON QUARRY
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None The proposed turbines are not likely to be visible from within this minor quarry working.

=====
ID number: 8 BWLCH Y DOMEN UCHAF QUARRY
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None This disused quarry lies in a wooded parcel and the trees would block any view towards the proposed turbines.

=====
ID number: 9 BRON-FELIN COTTAGE
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None This cottage has fallen into ruin and is now surrounded by woodland which would block the view towards the proposed turbines. would

=====
ID number: 10 LLWYNFFYNNON WELL
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None This well may not survive but a bank of higher ground blocks the view from this location towards the proposed turbine sites.

=====
ID number: 11 FFYNNON-WEN WELL?
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None No archaeological features are known in association with this place name.

=====
ID number: 12 LLWYN-CELYN COTTAGE
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None This cottage has been demolished and very little evidence of it survives. The most notable feature is the bank of the garden that surrounded it.

=====

=====
ID number: 13 PANT-Y-BWLCH COTTAGE
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None This cottage was a ruin by the late 20th century and has now been replaced by a modern house.

=====
ID number: 14 PEN-LAN-GWTTER COTTAGE
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes Intervisibility
Overall Impact: Very Low This ruined cottage stands behind a hedgerow that would partly block the westward view towards the proposed turbines, nearly 900 metres away. The turbines would not affect the setting of the site.

=====
ID number: 15 TY-CEFN COTTAGE
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes Intervisibility
Overall Impact: Low The proposed turbines would be visible from here, 1.5km to the north-northwest. The development would not affect the setting of the dwelling, which sits alongside a caravan park.

=====
ID number: 16 LLAIN-TY-NEWYDD COTTAGE
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None This cottage has been completely removed from the landscape.

=====
ID number: 17 CILFFOREST;CILYFFOREST MAJOR DWELLING,FARMSTEAD
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes Intervisibility
Overall Impact: Low The proposed turbines are likely to be visible from the present farmhouse, 530m to the west, although woodland may partly obscure the view in that direction. The Allt Blaenffos wood lies between the two locations.

=====

ID number: 18 PEN-Y-BUARTH DWELLING
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes
Overall Impact: Low

Intervisibility with proposed turbines and cables from the development site
 The turbines will be clearly visible from Penybuarth, 650m to the east. The cables will cross the valley from Blaenffos to the farm buildings at Penybuarth to connect to the grid as both farms are involved in the proposed development.

ID number: 19 FFYNNONFACH WEAVERS COTTAGE
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None

The proposed turbines are unlikely to be visible from this location as higher ground lies to the west of the cottage, blocking the view towards Blaenffos.

ID number: 20 BWLCHYDOMEN TOLL GATE
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None

This tollgate had been removed by the late 19th century and no evidence survives in the field today.

ID number: 21 PANTYRONNEN,ABERARA HOUSE
 D
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes
Overall Impact: Very Low

Likely intervisibility
 The cottage faces down the Arad valley towards the proposed turbine site. It is likely that the turbines would be visible at a distance of 1.6km. The development would not affect the setting of this roadside cottage however.

ID number: 22 BLAENFFOREST WHEEL PIT
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None

This wheelpit lies in a wooded area and trees would block the view towards the proposed turbines.

ID number: 23 FFOREST; PARC NEST
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None

DEER PARK

There is no known evidence of the deer park, apart from documented traditions and some local place names. The land has been enclosed, farmed and settled since early post medieval times, changing the character of the area significantly.

=====

ID number: 24 BLAENFFOS
Is there a Direct Impact: Yes
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes
Overall Impact: Low

FIELD SYSTEM

The turbines would stand within the field system but would not impact directly on the field boundaries. The cable trenches would go through a field boundary but can taken beneath them rather than through them.
 Intervisibility
 The positioning of two wind turbines at Blaenffos farm would have a low impact on the field system. Existing trackways would give access to the development site and cable trenches can be cut beneath boundary banks to avoid damage.

=====

ID number: 25 BLAENFFOS
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes
Overall Impact: Low

FARMSTEAD

Intervisibility
 The positioning of two wind turbines at Blaenffos farm would have a low impact on the field system. Existing trackways would give access to the development site and cable trenches can be cut beneath boundary banks to avoid damage.

=====

**Appendix B:
Written Descriptions Of Newly
Recorded Archaeological Sites**

ID number: 23 FFOREST; PARC NEST DEER PARK
HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0
NGR: SN3102038960 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence
Period: Medieval; Post Medieval
Form: Complex **Condition:** Documents
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: There is strong evidence that a medieval deer park, associated with the castle at Newcastle Emlyn, existed on the high ground to the south of Newcastle Emlyn. In 1923, the Rev. Gruffydd Evans documented a tradition that the pale that defined this deer park, thought to be known as Parc Nest, could still be identified in the first half of the 19th century. Local farm names, including Parc Nest, Bwlch y Pâl, Cilfforest, Blaenfforest and Fforest, were said to be evidence of the approximate area of the deer park. Evans also documents references from a survey of 1532, and from John Leland c.1538, to this deer park. No evidence of the boundaries or extent of such a deer park has been noted in modern times.
Rarity: Not common
Reference: Evans, Rev. G., 1923, The Story of Newcastle Emlyn and Atpar p.36
Documentation:
Group Value: Associated with Newcastle Emlyn castle
Evidential Value: Documentary only
Historical Value: Mentioned in historical sources
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number:	24	BLAENFFOS	FIELD SYSTEM
HER PRN:		NMR NPRN:	0
NGR:	SN3192038260	Grid reference taken at centre of site	
		Broadclass:	Agriculture and Subsistence
Period:	Post Medieval		
Form:	Complex	Condition:	Intact
Site Status:		SAM number:	
		LB number:	
		grade:	
Description:	Although the early history of the land at Blaenffos is not documented, if it fell within the boundaries of the medieval deer park associated with Newcastle Emlyn castle, then the field system which has developed here must be of post-medieval origin, as the land would previously have been maintained as open ground and woodland.		
	The field system shown at Blaenffos on 19th century maps, including the fields in which the proposed turbines would stand has undergone few changes during the past century and a half. The essential elements of this post-medieval field system are still recognisable today, although some field boundaries have been removed to create larger field parcels. Most of the fields are defined by well-maintained boundary banks, which consist of relatively low earthwork banks topped by hedgerows.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:			
Documentation:			
Group Value:	Part of Blaenffos farmstead		
Evidential Value:	Field system on a working farm		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Significance:	Locally Important		

ID number: 25 BLAENFFOS FARMSTEAD
HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0
NGR: SN3176037980 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Description: Little is known of the earlier history of the land at Blaenffos. There is a strong tradition that the area between Parc Nest farm and the farms of Cilfforest and Blaenfforest, where Blaenffos is found, was occupied by a paled deer park in medieval times (ID number 43). The deer park belonged to the castle of Newcastle Emlyn. It seems to have been much reduced in importance by the early 16th century, but as recently as the early 19th century the former boundaries of the deer park were reportedly still traceable.

The farmstead of Blaenffos is not shown on the Newcastle Emlyn map sheet of the 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing. The land which is now occupied by Blaenffos is enclosed, with access tracks shown running onto it from the direction of Penyborth to the west and Cilfforest and Blaenfforest to the east.

On the 1831 1" to 1 mile scale map, the farmstead is shown but called Pen y ffos. There are tracks from both Pen y buarth and Cil y fforest onto the land to the north of the farm buildings suggesting that they both had land there.

On the tithe map of 1839, the farmhouse and fields at Blaenffos are shown. The farm was at that time owned by Lord Cawdor and farmed by his tenant, Evan Jones. The tithe map shows the farm buildings laid out in a similar plan to those at the core of the modern farmstead. A building is shown where the farmhouse stands, at the southern side of the farmyard, flanked by buildings to the east and west, which create a farmyard area that is open to the north.

The 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows the layout of the farm yard clearly, but the arrangement of the house and outbuildings is remarkably similar to that shown on the 1839 parish tithe map. Of these 19th century buildings, the house and the outbuilding to the east of the farmyard seem to be still in place today, although they have undoubtedly undergone changes in the past 150 years. A number of large modern agricultural buildings have extended the farmyard complex to the east, north and west. The 1907 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows an almost identical layout to that shown in 1889.

The 1979 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map is the first to show that modern farm buildings had been added around the historic core of the farmstead. Some additional buildings have appeared at the eastern and northeastern sides of the farmyard complex since that time.

Although the early history of the land at Blaenffos is not documented, if it fell within the boundaries of the medieval deer park associated with Newcastle Emlyn castle, then the field system which has developed here must be of post-medieval origin, as the land would previously have been maintained as open ground and woodland.

Census Returns

The 1841 census returns show that Blaenffos was a significant holding within a generation of its foundation. It was at that time farmed by one John Jones, who lived here with his wife Jane, four children aged 9, 6, 4 and 2. Also present was Esther Jones, presumably a relative, who is recorded as a woman of independent means, and also a Male Servant, a Female Servant and two other Male Servants listed as living in an outbuilding on the farm.

John and Jane Jones still lived at Blaenffos in 1851, when the census records that they farmed 150 acres. They now had 7 children and employed a male Agricultural Servant and

female House Servant. Both parents are listed as having been born in Penboyr parish.

The 1861 census shows that the Jones family was still at Blaenffos, John and Jane Jones now having 9 children. No workers were employed here at the time, presumably as the two eldest children, David and John, were aged 26 and 24 and capable of assisting their father on the farm. Blaenffos had increased to 200 acres by this time.

By 1871, we see a dramatic change has occurred at Blaenffos. The farm was now home to David Jones, aged 35, his wife Ann (from Llandyfriog) and a single female servant.

The 1881 census shows that David and Ann Jones had 4 children and employed a male and female servant. Blaenffos is recorded as a 100 acre farm.

Another significant change had occurred at Blaenffos by the time of the 1891 census. Thomas Jones, one of the younger children of John and Jane Jones, now aged 43, lived here with his wife Rachel and their 7 children, all aged 11 or younger. Rachel was from Newchurch parish and their eldest 5 children were all born in Cilrhedyn parish, with the youngest children born in Cenarth parish c.1889 and 1890, presumably after the family came to Blaenffos. A male farm servant was employed to assist on the farm.

The 1901 census shows that the Jones family's long association with Blaenffos had ended. A William Davies, aged 23, farmed here with the assistance of one male and one female servant.

The most recent available census returns date to 1911 shows that a John Davies was at Blaenffos, farming with his sisters Mary Jane and Lizzie, employing a servant named Henry Eyre, who was a Londoner.

Rarity:	Common
Reference:	
Documentation:	
Group Value:	None
Evidential Value:	Working farmstead
Historical Value:	None
Aesthetic Value:	None
Communal Value:	None
Significance:	Locally Important

Appendix C:

**Site Appraisals
Within Study Area**

ID number: 1 PARC CASTELL UNKNOWN
HER PRN: 2272 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN334394 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: UNASSIGNED
Period: Unknown
Form: Place-name **Condition:** Documents
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Place name from tithe map only
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Unknown

ID number: 2 TOMEN SEBA MOTTE
HER PRN: 2273 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN32553702 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: MONUMENT <BY FORM>;DEFENCE
Period: Medieval
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Intact
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** CM020 **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Prominent earthwork
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 3 PEN Y GARN ROUND BARROW
HER PRN: 7315 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN310376 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
Period: Bronze Age
Form: Place-name **Condition:** Documents
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Place name only
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Unknown

ID number: 4 CWM PEN BUARTH DWELLING
HER PRN: 8187 **NMR NPRN:** 17274
NGR: SN31793962 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: DOMESTIC
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: Part of Pen y Buarth farmstead
Evidential Value: Standing building
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 5 CAPEL PANT-Y-BWLCH CHAPEL
HER PRN: 15894 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN32483683 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Standing building, current status unknown
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: Place of worship
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 6 BRYN QUARRY
HER PRN: 15898 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN31123974 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: INDUSTRIAL
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Disused minor quarry
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 7 LLWYNFFYNON QUARRY
HER PRN: 15899 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN3012338594 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: INDUSTRIAL
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Disused quarry
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 8 BWLCH Y DOMEN UCHAF QUARRY
HER PRN: 15905 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN32773697 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: INDUSTRIAL
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Disused
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Disused quarry
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 9 BRON-FELIN COTTAGE
HER PRN: 16187 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN3223138233 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Domestic
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Ruin **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: Regional HER; Cenarth Parish Tithe Map
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Shown on tithe map, now ruined and hidden in woodland
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 10 LLWYNFFYNNON WELL
HER PRN: 16188 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN3019038657 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Place name
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 11 FFYNNON-WEN WELL?
HER PRN: 16189 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN324374 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Documents **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: This appears to be place name record
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 12 LLWYN-CELYN COTTAGE
HER PRN: 22257 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN32553814 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: DOMESTIC
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Historic mapping
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 13 PANT-Y-BWLCH COTTAGE
HER PRN: 22258 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN3232236848 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: DOMESTIC
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Historic mapping
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 14 PEN-LAN-GWTTER COTTAGE
HER PRN: 22259 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN32733827 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: DOMESTIC
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Building **Condition:** Ruined
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Ruined building
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 15 TY-CEFN COTTAGE
HER PRN: 22590 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN32163694 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: DOMESTIC
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Documents **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Standing building, extended and modernised
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 16 LLAIN-TY-NEWYDD COTTAGE
HER PRN: 22591 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN33233735 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: DOMESTIC
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Documents **Condition:** Documents
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Historic mapping
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 17 CILFFOREST;CILYFFOREST MAJOR
DWELLING,FARMSTE
AD

HER PRN: 24971 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN32313813 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Broadclass: DOMESTIC;AGRICULTURE AND

SUBSISTENCE

Period: Medieval;Post Medieval

Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Regional HER

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: There is a dwelling at Cilfforest but the location and form of the original dwelling is not known

Historical Value: Included in Francis Jones' "Historic Carmarthenshire Homes"

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 18 PEN-Y-BUARTH DWELLING

HER PRN: 25631 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN31243864 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Broadclass: DOMESTIC

Period: Post Medieval

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Regional HER

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, still occupied

Historical Value: Penybuarth was home to the Bruyne family in Elizabethan times

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 19 FFYNNONFACH WEAVERS COTTAGE
HER PRN: 35515 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN33643913 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: DOMESTIC;INDUSTRIAL
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Standing building
Historical Value: Recorded as a 19th century weaver's cottage
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 20 BWLCHYDOMEN TOLL GATE
HER PRN: 46544 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN32573690 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: COMMUNICATIONS
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Destroyed
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Documents
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 21 PANTYRONNEN,ABERARAD HOUSE
HER PRN: 61972 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN3167240106 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Domestic
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 9715
grade: II
Rarity: Common
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Standing building which is occupied
Historical Value: Birthplace of the Rev. Herber Evans
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 22 BLAENFFOREST WHEEL PIT
HER PRN: 102946 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN31893761 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Industrial
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Regional HER
Documentation:
Group Value: Part of Blaenfforest farmstead
Evidential Value: Standing structure
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 23 FFOREST; PARC NEST DEER PARK
HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0
NGR: SN3102038960 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence
Period: Medieval;Post Medieval
Form: Complex **Condition:** Documents
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Not common
Reference: Evans, Rev. G., 1923,The Story of Newcastle Emlyn and Atpar p.36
Documentation:
Group Value: Associated with Newcastle Emlyn castle
Evidential Value: Documentary only
Historical Value: Mentioned in historical sources
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 24 BLAENFFOS FIELD SYSTEM
HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0
NGR: SN3192038260 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference:
Documentation:
Group Value: Part of Blaenffos farmstead
Evidential Value: Field system on a working farm
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 25 BLAENFFOS FARMSTEAD
HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0
NGR: SN3176037980 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference:
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Working farmstead
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important