

Lower Bryn y Groes, Meifod, Powys Historic Environment Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Roger Parry & Partners

November 2015



Lower Bryn y Groes, Meifod, Powys Historic Environment Assessment

By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2015/494

For: Roger Parry & Partners

November 2015

38, New Road
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
www.trysor.net
enquiries@trysor.net



Cover photograph: From the proposed location of the turbine, looking northwest into the valley.

Lower Bryn y Groes, Meifod, Powys Historic Environment Assessment

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2015/496

DYDDIAD 17^{eg} Tachwedd 2015 DATE 17th November 2015

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

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

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

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, 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.

Contents

1. Summary	1
2. Copyright	2
3. Introduction	2
4. The Proposed Development	2
5. Methodology	4
6. The Development Site	5
7. Archaeological Overview	8
8. Historical Overview	11
9. Impact Assessment	14
10. Historic Landscape Aspects Relating to Proposed Turbine	22
11. Conclusion	30
12. Reporting	31
13. References	31
14. Reliability and Limitations of Sources	32
Appendix A: Specification for historic environment assessment	38
Appendix B: Site Gazetteer within 2km	46
Appendix C: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 2 to 5km	88
Appendix D: Listed Buildings within 2km to 5km	92
Appendix E: LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect	104
Appendix F: LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect	111
Appendix G: Photographs from turbine location	117
Appendix H: Plan from Client	125

1. Summary

1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed wind turbine on land east of Lower Bryn y Groes, Meifod, Powys.

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 assessment has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SJ1495810014, the location of the proposed turbine. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.

1.3.1 There are five Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km radius assessment area. There would be no direct impacts. There would be a Low indirect, visual impact and Low impact on Setting on two of these, and a Very Low indirect visual impact but no impact on setting on another one.

1.3.2 There are five Listed Buildings within the 2km radius assessment area. There would be no direct impacts. One would experience a Very Low indirect impact but no impact on setting.

1.3.3 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens in the 2km assessment area.

1.3.4 Three non-statutory historic assets within a 2km radius would experience a Low direct impact, these are all post medieval field boundaries. A further two historic assets would experience a Low indirect, visual impact from the turbine and six would experience a Very Low indirect visual impact, but the setting of none of these would be affected.

1.4 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area between 2km and 5km in radius, focused on SJ1495810014 the location of the proposed turbine, was assessed.

1.4.1 There are 12 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in this area. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact but no impact on setting on one of these.

1.4.2 There are 63 Listed Buildings within a 2km to 5km radius area. One would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact, with a Low impact on its setting. Another would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact and Very Low impact on setting. Eleven other Listed Buildings

would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact, but with no impact on their setting.

1.4.3 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens in the 2km assessment area.

- 1.5 There are two conservation areas within 5km of the proposed turbine. Meifod and Castle Caereinion. The turbine would not be visible from either Conservation Area.
- 1.6 There is no evidence to suggest that any buried archaeological features exist at the proposed turbine site.
- 1.7 The only archaeological mitigation thought necessary would be to undertake a watching brief on the access track where it passes through the field known as Cae Carn on the parish tithe map (Field Parcel 79 in Figure 4).

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 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed turbine at Lower Bryn y Groes, Meifod, Powys.
- 3.2 Trysor used scope notes supplied for single turbine developments by the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust in writing a specification as well as the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014). The specification, see Appendix A, was approved by the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, 30.5 metres to the hub and 48.01m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SJ1495810014, on high ground to the east of Lower Bryn y Groes, see Figure 1.
- 4.2 A foundation hole, less than 10 metres by 10 metres in plan, will be excavated for the turbine base through the subsoil.
- 4.3 A new access track, approximately 400 metres north northwest, will run to an existing trackway.

4.4 The grid connection will run approximately 440 metres north northwest to a connection point to the grid.

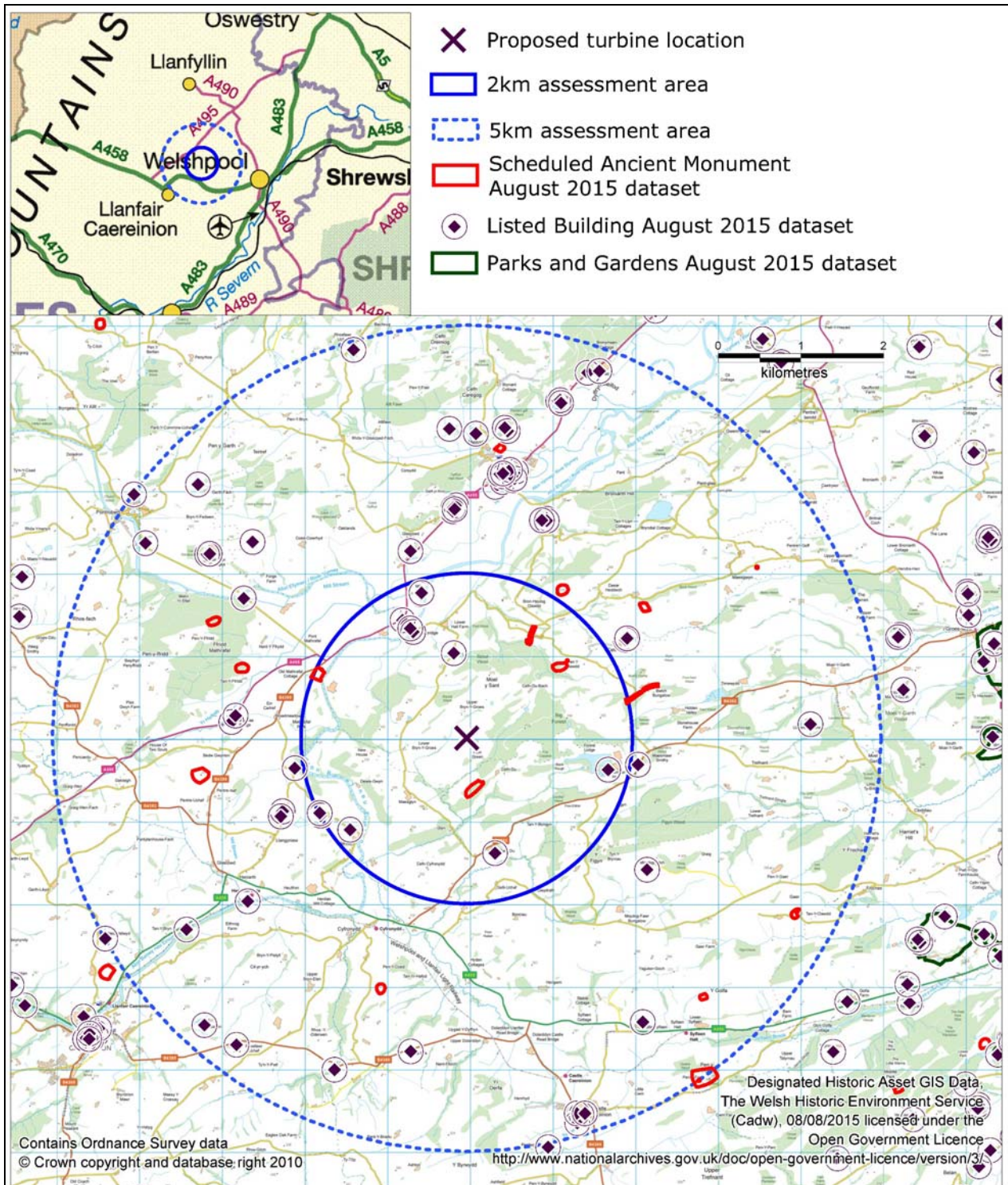


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius, and the 2 to 5km radius assessment areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SJ1495810014, the proposed turbine site, was chosen for the initial assessment of all recorded historic assets. Historic assets were excluded from further assessment where there was no intervisibility between the turbine blade tip and the historic asset, and there could be no impact on setting, see Figure 2.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 2km assessment.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Meifod parish, Township of Trefedrid, tithe map of 1840 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1838.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on September 29th, 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 assessment as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection. The aerial photographs now available online from the Welsh Government Aerial Photography Unit were also used.
- 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 assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment 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 assessment 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential

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

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 B.

- 5.11 Sites of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but in a very poor condition/destroyed, were not assessed further unless there would be a direct impact on them.
- 5.12 A further area of between 2 to 5 km radius, centred on SJ1495810014, was used to assess the impact on designated sites. This area was revised to exclude from further assessment historic assets which would not be intervisible, and on which there could be no impact on setting.
- 5.13 Data supplied by Cadw was used to assess designated sites within 2 to 5km of the development site.
- 5.14 Separate tables were created for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument.
- 5.15 The type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset (see Appendices C and D).

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The proposed development site is located in northern Powys, some 3km south of the village of Meifod and 8km west-northwest of Welshpool. The site is situated at just under 250 metres above sea level, on top of a short ridge, which runs northeast to southwest and forms part of a block of high ground to the east of the Banwy valley. The ridge is formed of mudstones of the Nant-ysgollon Formation, laid down in a deep sea environment between 423 and 428 million years ago in the Silurian period. The valleys to the south and north of the ridge have eroded into bedrock of the Nantglyn Flags Formation, which is of similar age.
- 6.2 From this ridge, good views are possible over the Banwy valley to the northwest and to the southwest, and to more distant uplands beyond the valley. More localised views are possible to the north and south also. The proposed turbine would stand on the northern flank of the ridge, from where views to the east and south are not possible at

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

ground level. The land here has been managed as improved pasture in modern times and lies within a post-medieval field parcel.

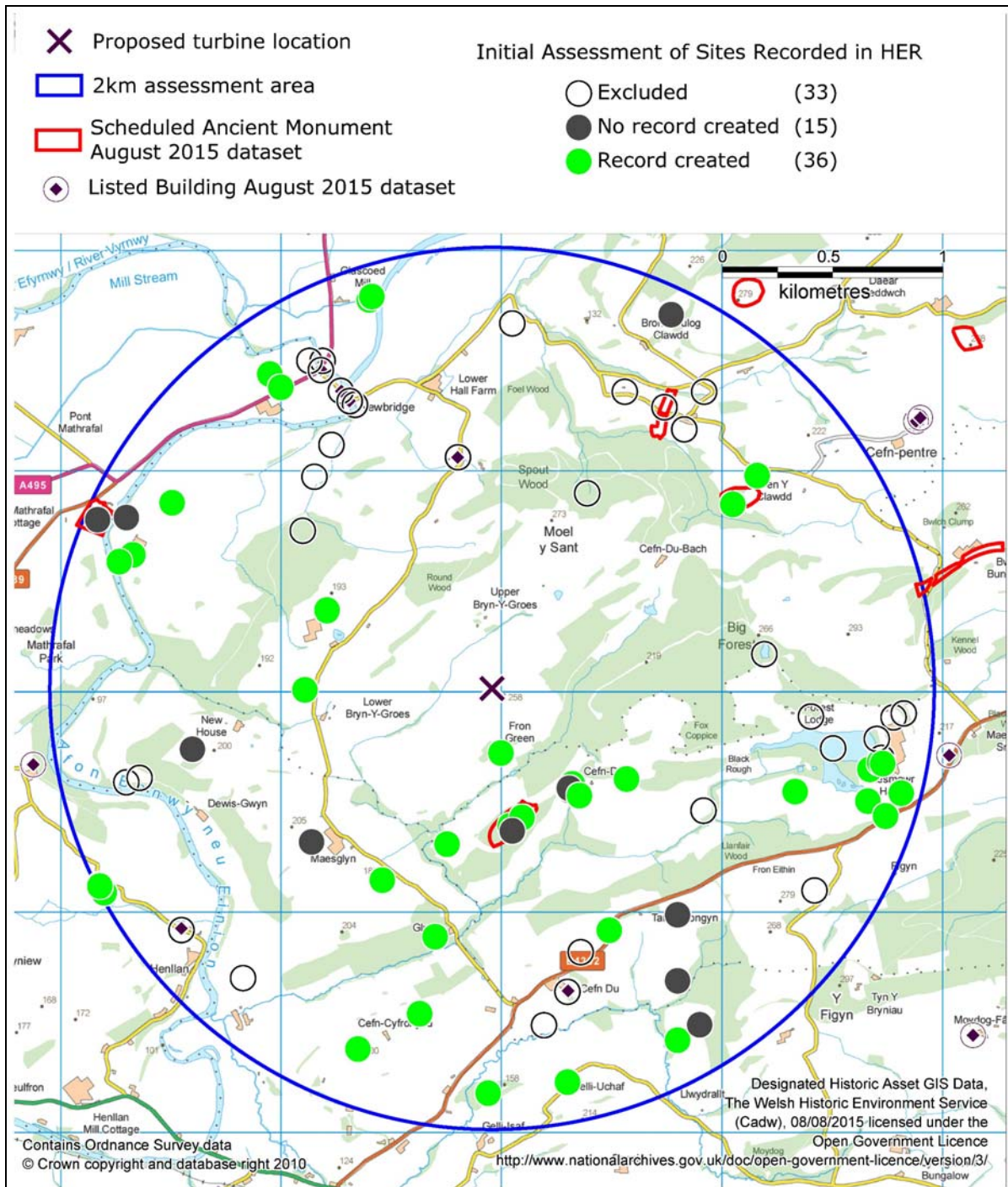


Figure 2: Sites excluded from further assessment as no intervisibility shown on the ZTVs generated by Trysor.

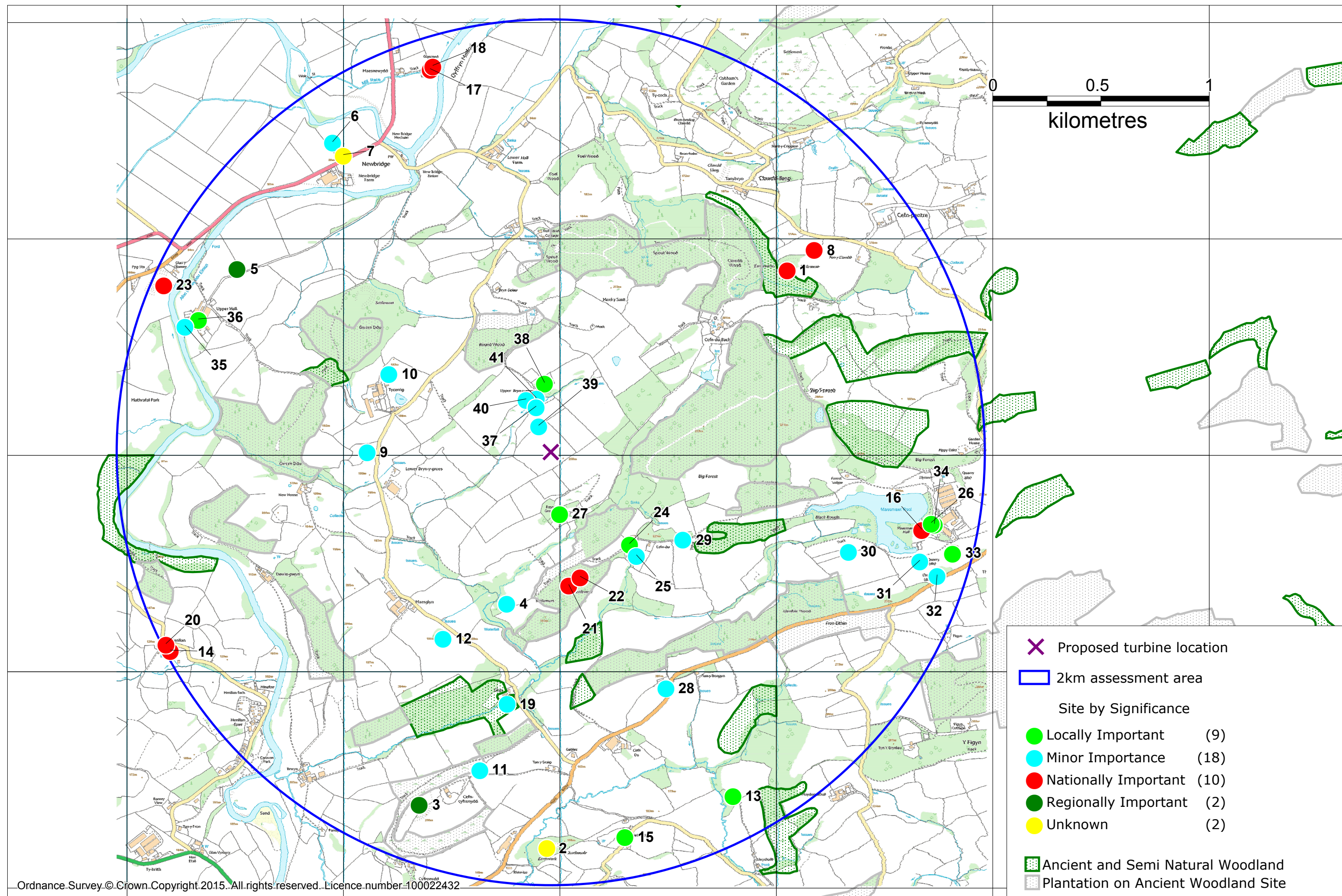


Figure 3: The 2km assessment area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

7. Lower Brynnygroes: Archaeological Overview

7.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC).

7.1.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site.

7.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4,000BC – 1,500BC).

7.2.1 There is little evidence of Neolithic activity within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine sites. A single flint scraper (PRN 6379) found on the surface of Mathrafal motte is the only find attributed to the period in the area. This find was clearly out of context and its significance is not known. It may have been brought into the site from elsewhere.

7.2.2 There are a small number of sites recorded within a 2km radius of the development site which indicates early Bronze Age activity in the area. The only visible site is the Tan y Bryn Round Barrow (ID number 8), which overlooks the confluence of the Efyrynwy and Banwy from high ground to the south.

7.2.3 There is little evidence of Bronze Age activity within a 2km to 5km radius of the proposed development. A single, Scheduled Round Barrow is recorded near Clwyd yr Onen (MG095), 2.5km to the northeast, in an area which would not be intervisible with the turbine.

7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1,500 BC – AD43).

7.3.1 There are no known finds of later Bronze Age settlements or findspots of artefacts associated with the period within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site.

7.3.2 There is a significant concentration of Iron Age Hillforts and Defended Enclosures in this district. These are generally situated on high ground with views over the Banwy or Efyrynwy valleys or tributary valleys. No fewer than seven Iron Age settlement sites are recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine. Only four of these would theoretically be intervisible with the proposed turbine, namely the Cefn Du Hillfort (ID number 21), Cefn Cyfronydd Hillfort (ID number 3), Clawdd Wood Hillfort (ID number 1) and the Mathrafal Enclosure (ID number 23). The Mathrafal Enclosure is unusual in terms of its landscape setting as it is found on a low-lying ridge which rises from the valley floor, close to the Afon Banwy. It has been speculated to be of possible Bronze Age, Iron Age or Roman date, but it might also be considered to be a candidate for the site of the Early Medieval *lllys* of Mathrafal, traditionally said to have been a seat of the Princes of Powys.

7.3.3 The concentration of Iron Age settlements extends to the 2km to 5km radius around the proposed turbine site. There are eight further Hillforts or Defended Enclosures in this area, six of which are theoretically intervisible with the proposed turbine. These are Pant Mawr

(MG096), Broniarth Hill (MG097), the impressive multivallate Pentre Camp (MG124), Bryn y Saethau Hillfort (MG231), Fridd Mathrafal Hillfort (MG232) and the Peny Coed Hillfort (MG232).

7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).

7.4.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Roman period within a 2km radius or 2km to 5km radius of the proposed turbine. A tradition that Mathrafal Castle (ID number 23) overlies a Roman site has not been borne out by modern excavations.

7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).

7.5.1 Within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine there are two sites recorded in the HER which are thought to have associations with the Early Medieval period. Mathrafal is traditionally held to have been a seat or *llys* of the Princes of Powys in pre-Norman times and this is reflected in the record for "Mathrafal Palace" (HER PRN 50454). The Medieval motte and bailey castle at Castell Mathrafal (ID number 23) has been associated with this tradition, but archaeological excavation has not provided any evidence of high status Early Medieval activity at the site. The location of the Early Medieval *llys* remains unknown. A second Early Medieval site within 2km of the development is an earthwork Dyke at Clawdd Llesg (HER PRN 78), which would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine. Dykes of this period are linear earthwork banks and ditches which are thought to have acted as markers to define the political boundaries in the pre-Norman period.

7.5.2 A second Early Medieval Dyke is recorded within the 2km to 5km radius of the proposed turbine. This is the Scheduled Bwlch Aeddau Dyke (MG100), 2.2km to the east, which would not be intervisible with the turbine.

7.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).

7.6.1 There are several sites associated with the Medieval period within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine. It is likely that the area was well-settled during this period and that some of the principal farmsteads of the district have medieval origins.

7.6.2 The Cistercian abbey of Strata Marcella held some land in the area, known as the Moydog Grange. It has been suggested that two earthwork house platforms (ID number 13), some 1.8km to the southeast of the turbine site and not intervisible with the development, may be physical remnants of the medieval grange holding. CPAT has discounted this however, and suggest that the settlement site is more likely to be of Post Medieval date. Powys is well-known for the survival of house platforms, which are bare earthwork platforms terraced into hillslopes, on which timber framed houses would have stood in medieval and early-post medieval times.

7.6.3 In terms of archaeological remains, the most significant site is the Scheduled motte and bailey castle at Castell Mathrafal (ID number 23), which stands on the northern bank of the Afon Banwy. A second motte (ID number 22), said to be situated within the ramparts of Cefn Du hillfort (ID number 21) may simply be part of the defences of the original Iron Age entrance into the hillfort.

7.6.4 One Scheduled site of Medieval or early Post Medieval date is recorded within a 2km to 5km radius of the proposed turbine. This is the Cwrt y Person Moated Homestead (MG166), found just north of Meifod village. This site survives as an earthwork in a pasture field.

7.7 Post Medieval & Industrial (AD1539 – present day).

7.7.1 Most of the sites recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. These combine to reflect 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. They include mostly houses, farmsteads and farm buildings. There are also several former corn mills in the area, such as the Glascoed Mill (ID number 17).

7.7.2 Amongst the more significant houses Maesmawr Hall (ID number 16), 1.8km to the east-southeast of the proposed turbine, is a fine example of a gentry house set in parkland. The Hall, which is a listed building, dates to the late 17th century and was later used as a hunting lodge. The parkland dates to the 19th century, includes gardens and estate features such as an icehouse (HER PRN 54017) and walled kitchen garden (HER PRN 54014).

8. Lower Brynygroes: Historical overview

8.1 Map evidence

8.1.1 The area of the proposed turbine site is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings Meifod sheet, surveyed in 1829. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries but does differentiate between farmland and woodland. The land on which the proposed turbine would stand is identifiable as farmland on this map. This map does not label Lower Brynygroes farm. A building appears to stand at the location of the modern farmstead, but the "Brynygroes" name is written further north and not associated with any particular building or group of buildings. To the east, the site of modern Upper Brynygroes is labelled as "Trefedrid". This was also the name of one of the historical hamlets or townships which made up the parish of Meifod.

8.1.2 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1836 (Sheet 60), based on the 1829 survey, a similar picture is shown, although the topography of the area is better represented.

8.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the Meifod parish tithe map of 1840, see Figure 4. This shows that the essential character of the field system at the proposed turbine site was already in existence. It also confirms that there is a complex history to the names of the cottages and farms surrounding modern Lower Brynygroes.

8.1.4 The tithe map shows the field parcel where the proposed turbine would stand numbered as parcel 81. The accompanying tithe schedule, which was drawn up in 1838, records that this field was known as Cae Mawr and that it was just over 15 acres in area and part of an unnamed 217 acre holding, owned by the Reverend Nathaniel Roberts and occupied by his tenant Thomas Davies.

8.1.5 Cross-referencing the evidence of the tithe schedule with that of the 1841 Meifod parish census returns shows that the holding rented to Thomas Davies was known as Trefedrid (parcel number 72 on the tithe map). This confirms the evidence of the 1829 Ordnance Survey map which marks the farm now known as Upper Brynygroes as "Trefedrid".

8.1.6 The census returns for 1841 also show that the present Lower Brynygroes was at that time an unnamed cottage (parcel number 108a). It formed part of a second holding named Trefedrid (parcel number 138) which was a 135 acre farm rented out at that time to a Thomas James. This second Trefedrid is now known as Tycerrig.

8.1.7 The 1841 census shows that two cottages just 150 metres to the northwest of what is now Lower Brynygroes were at that time both known as Brynygroes (parcel numbers 115 and 117) and occupied by

agricultural labourers and their families. These cottages were also part of the smaller Trefedrid, farmed by Thomas James.

8.1.8 Parcel 79 on the tithe map, three fields to the north of the proposed turbine site appears to be named as Cae Carn (Cairn Field) on the tithe schedule, which may indicate that a Bronze Age funerary cairn was located within the field in the past. No surface trace of such a monument now survives.

8.1.9 The 1886 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was similar to that shown on the 1840 tithe map, although the large field parcel number 81 had by this time been merged with the eastern end of field parcel 82 (see Figure 4) to create a larger area of rough grazing. The 1902 edition of the 1:2500 map shows a similar picture. During the 20th century the land here was gradually divided up into its present layout of field parcels and managed as an area of improved grazing.

8.1.10 The 1886 1:2500 map also shows that the farms and cottages of the area had changed their names since the 1840 tithe map. The smaller of the two Trefedrid farms of the tithe map was now known as *Tygerig*. The larger Trefedrid was now *Brynygroes* and Lower Brynygroes had adopted its present name. The two cottages known as Brynygroes on the tithe map had been reduced to one building, which is not named on the 1886 map. The 1902 edition of the 1:2500 shows the same names in use at Tygerig and Lower Brynygroes, but by this time Upper Brynygroes had also received its current name.

8.1.11 The boundary banks on the holding are post-medieval in date and would appear to have originally been earthwork banks with hedgerows upon them. During the past century changing agricultural practices and requirements have seen the earthwork banks become denuded and post and wire fencing added to strengthen boundaries. Hedgerows have not generally been maintained, many were no longer regularly cut during the 20th century and the hedgerow shrubs and trees became overgrown or intermittent and lost their value as barriers to stock animals.

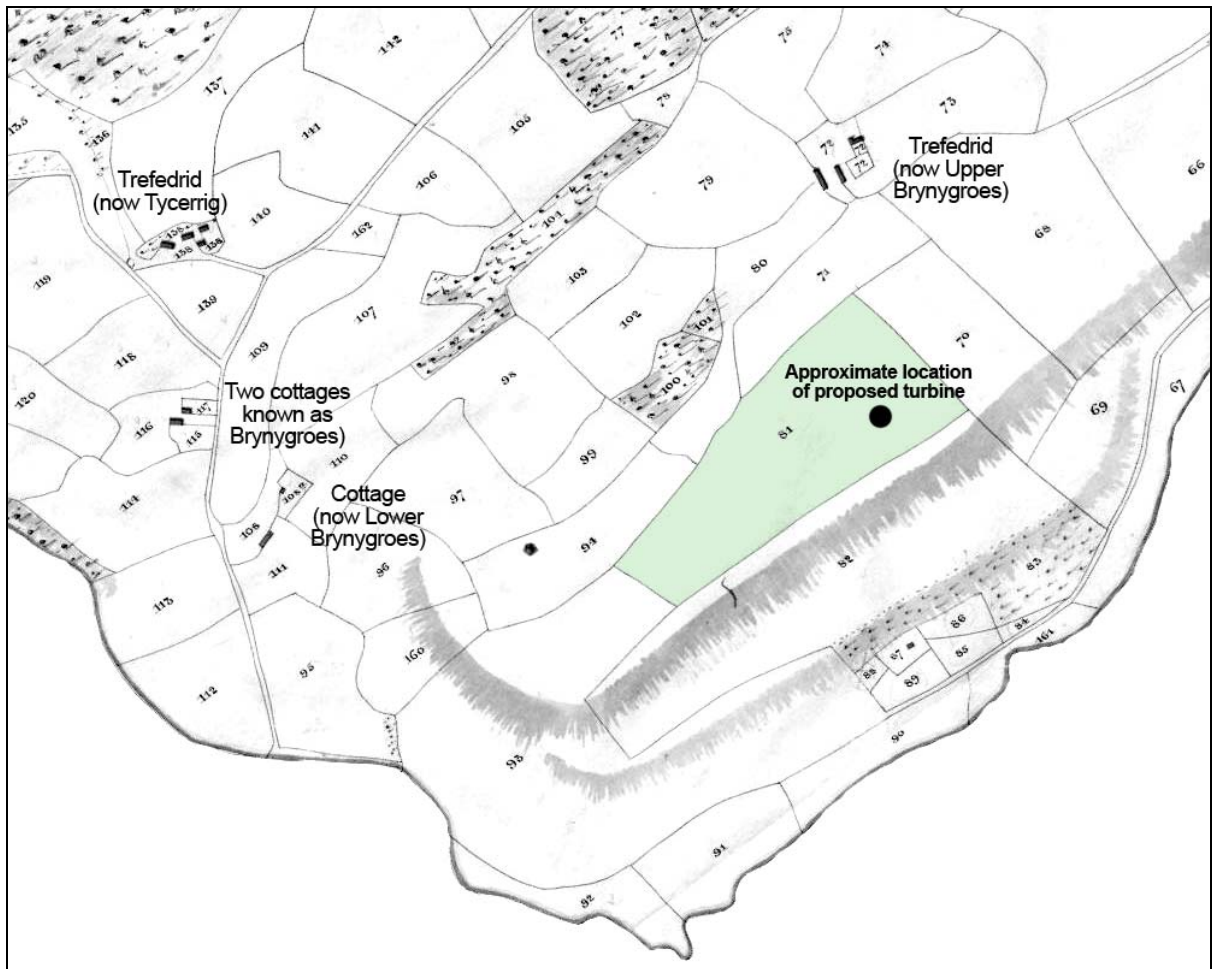


Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, parcel number 81, as shown on the Meifod parish tithe map of 1840. Parcel 79, to the north, is "Cae Carn".

9. Impact Assessment

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the under 2km radius area yielded 84 records for historic assets.
- 9.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 29th October 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 in the late afternoon on a clear day, with good visibility.
- 9.3 Of the initial 84 historic assets recorded in the HER for the 2 kilometre assessment area, 33 were excluded as there was no intervisibility, and no possible impact on setting. A further 15 records were removed from the dataset; 2 as they were for place-names only, 1 as it was for folklore, 3 as they were findspots where the artefact had been removed and no other evidence for a site, 3 as they were poorly located, 1 as it based on documentary records only and a physical location not known, 1 as it had been dismissed in the HER, 2 as they were parts of farmsteads and there was no need to assess each individual record on this occasion just the overall farmstead, and 2 as they were overall numbers but the individual elements had already been assessed.
- 9.4 Five new records for historic assets were created in the project database by Trysor. One was for the house at Upper Bryn y Groes, (ID number 38), and another for a modern quarry (ID number 41). The other three were for field boundaries (ID numbers 37, 39 and 40).
- 9.5 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 41 records for historic assets.
- 9.6 The significance of the historic assets represented by these records was assessed and graded 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).
- 9.7 Within the 41 records there were four Scheduled Ancient Monuments (represented by five historic assets), and five Listed Buildings. There are no Historic Parks and Gardens.
- 9.8 Historic assets that were graded as being of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but very damaged or destroyed, were not further assessed unless there would be a direct, physical impact, see Table 1 and Appendix B and Figure 3.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type
4	GLYN EARTHWORKS	FIELD SYSTEM
6	NEW BRIDGE CROPMARKS I	FIELD SYSTEM
9	TY CERRIG GALLOWS	GALLOWS?
10	TY CERRIG MOUNDS	SPOIL HEAP; ROUND BARROW?
11	CYFRONYDD HOUSE SITE	HOUSE
12	GUILDSFIELD ROAD	ROAD; ENCLOSURE
19	GLYNN MILL	CORN MILL
25	CEFN-DU, RIDGE AND FURROW	RIDGE AND FURROW
28	TAN-Y-BOGYN QUARRY	QUARRY
29	CEFN-DU, QUARRY	QUARRY
30	MAES-MAWR HALL, PARK BUILDING	BUILDING
31	MAES-MAWR, QUARRY I	QUARRY
32	MAES-MAWR, QUARRY II	QUARRY
35	UPPER HALL, POND	POND
41	LOWER BRYN Y GROES	QUARRY

Table 1: Sites assessed as of Minor Importance or Locally Important but in poor condition or destroyed. These were not further assessed.

9.9 The Direct and Indirect impact on the remaining historic assets 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. These impacts are further discussed in Section 10.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
37	LOWER BRYN Y GROES	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	None	None
39	LOWER BRYN Y GROES	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	None	None
40	LOWER BRYN Y GROES	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	None	None
21	CEFN DU HILLFORT	HILLFORT	None	Low	Low
22	CEFN DU MOTTE	MOTTE?	None	Low	Low
23	MATHRAFAL CASTLE, MOTTE AND BAILEY	MOTTE AND BAILEY	None	Low	Low
24	CEFN-DU, FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD	None	Low	None
38	UPPER BRYN Y GROES; TREFEDRID	HOUSE	None	Low	None
1	CLAWDD WOOD HILLFORT	HILLFORT	None	Very Low	None
3	CEFN CYFRONYDD HILLFORT	HILLFORT	None	Very Low	None

5	MATHRAFAL ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE	None	Very Low	None
8	TAN Y BRYN BARROW	ROUND BARROW	None	Very Low	None
15	GELLI-UCHAF HOUSE	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None
20	HENLLAN, FARM BUILDING	BARN	None	Very Low	None
33	MAES-MAWR, PARK	PARK	None	Very Low	None
36	UPPER HALL FARM	FARM	None	Very Low	None
2	GELLI ENCLOSURE	HOUSE PLATFORM; HILLFORT; FARMSTEAD	None	None	None
7	NEWBRIDGE CROPMARK II	RING DITCH?; HUT?	None	None	None
13	LLWYD-ALLT PLATFORM	HOUSE PLATFORM	None	None	None
14	HENLLAN UCHA HOUSE	HOUSE	None	None	None
16	MAES MAWR HALL	HOUSE	None	None	None
17	GLASCOED MILL	CORN MILL	None	None	None
18	GLASCOED MILL, PIG STYES	PIGSTY	None	None	None
26	MAES MAWR STABLE	STABLE	None	None	None
27	FRON GREEN BUILDING	BUILDING	None	None	None
34	MAES-MAWR HALL, STABLE AND COACH HOUSE	STABLE	None	None	None

Table 2: Impact on historic assets in the 2km appraisal area around the proposed turbine site

9.10 The Cadw datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another 12 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 63 Listed Buildings. The full results of this assessment are found in Appendices C and D, figures 6 and 7, and discussed in Section 10.

9.11 There are no registered Historic Parks and Garden within the 2m to 5km radius area.

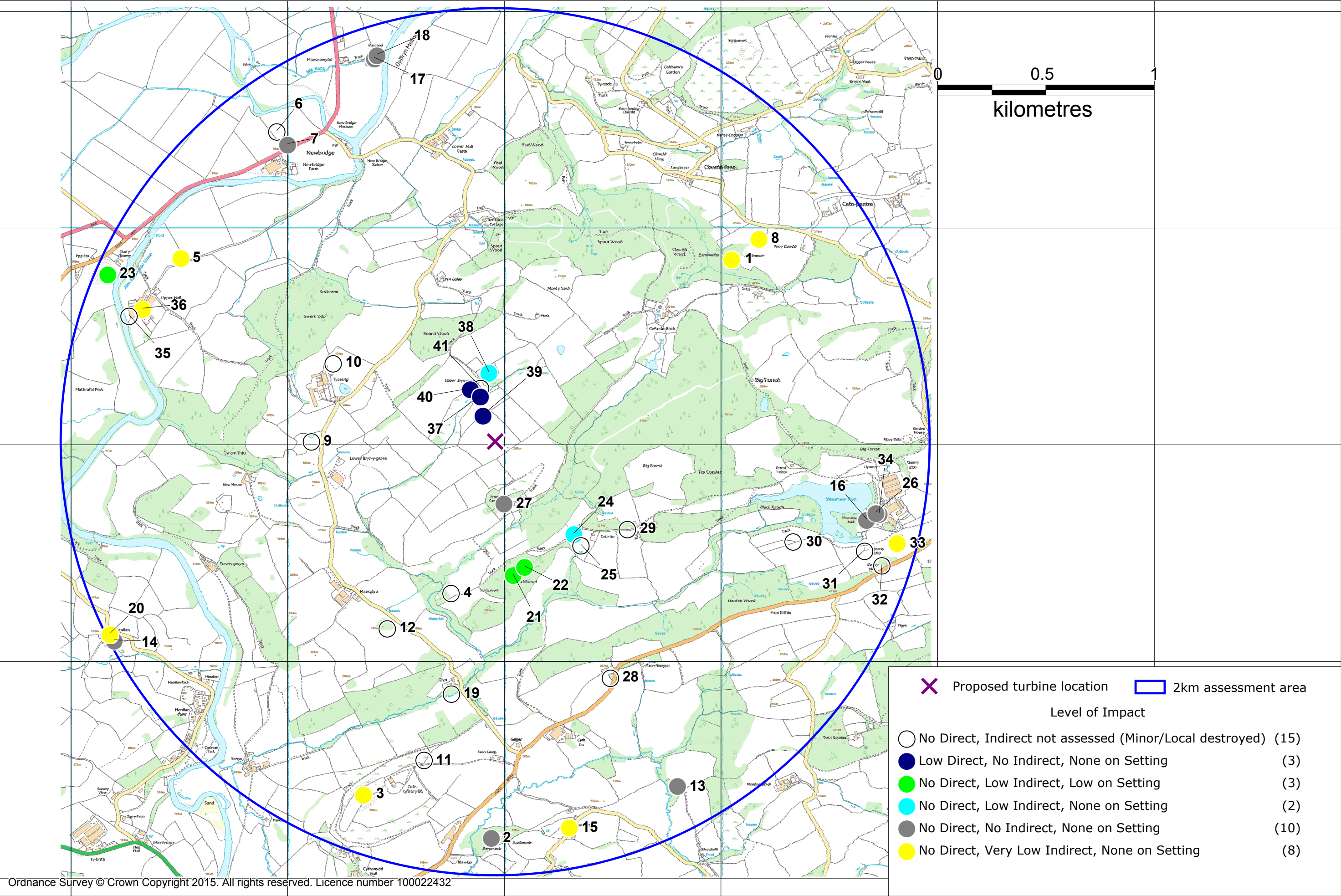


Figure 5: The 2km assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

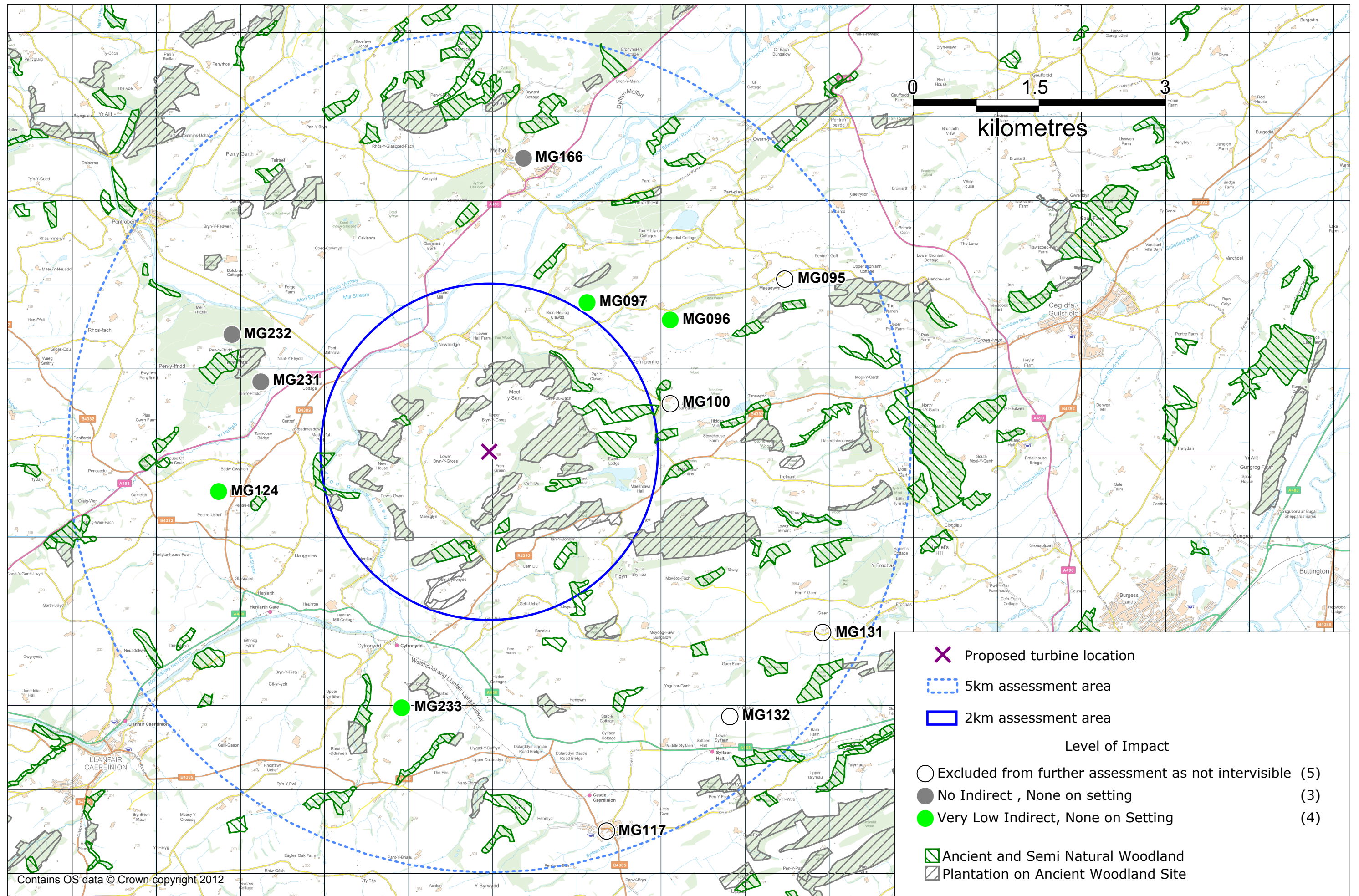


Figure 6: The 5km assessment area showing the level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with SAM Number

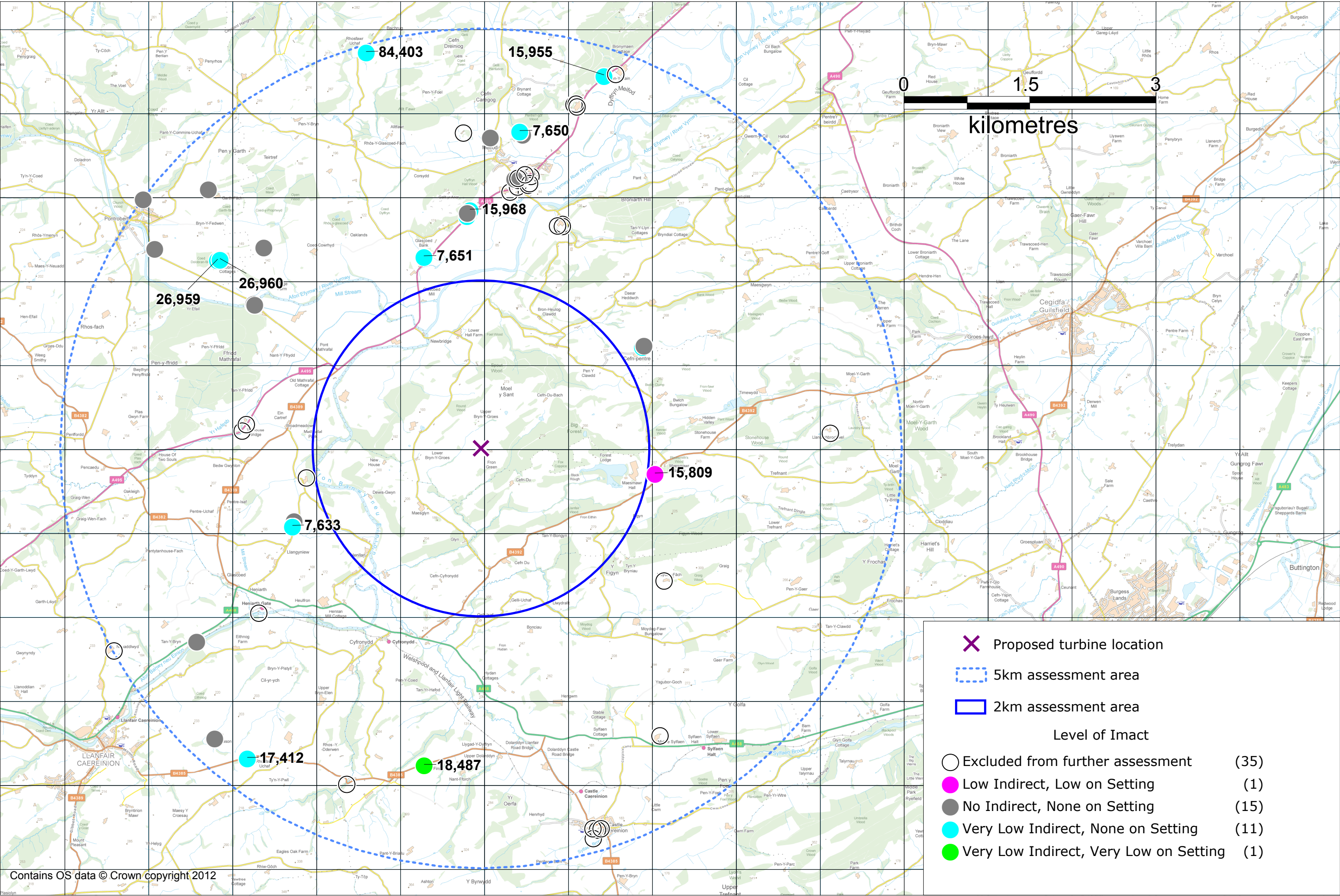


Figure 7: The 5km assessment area showing the level of impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building Number

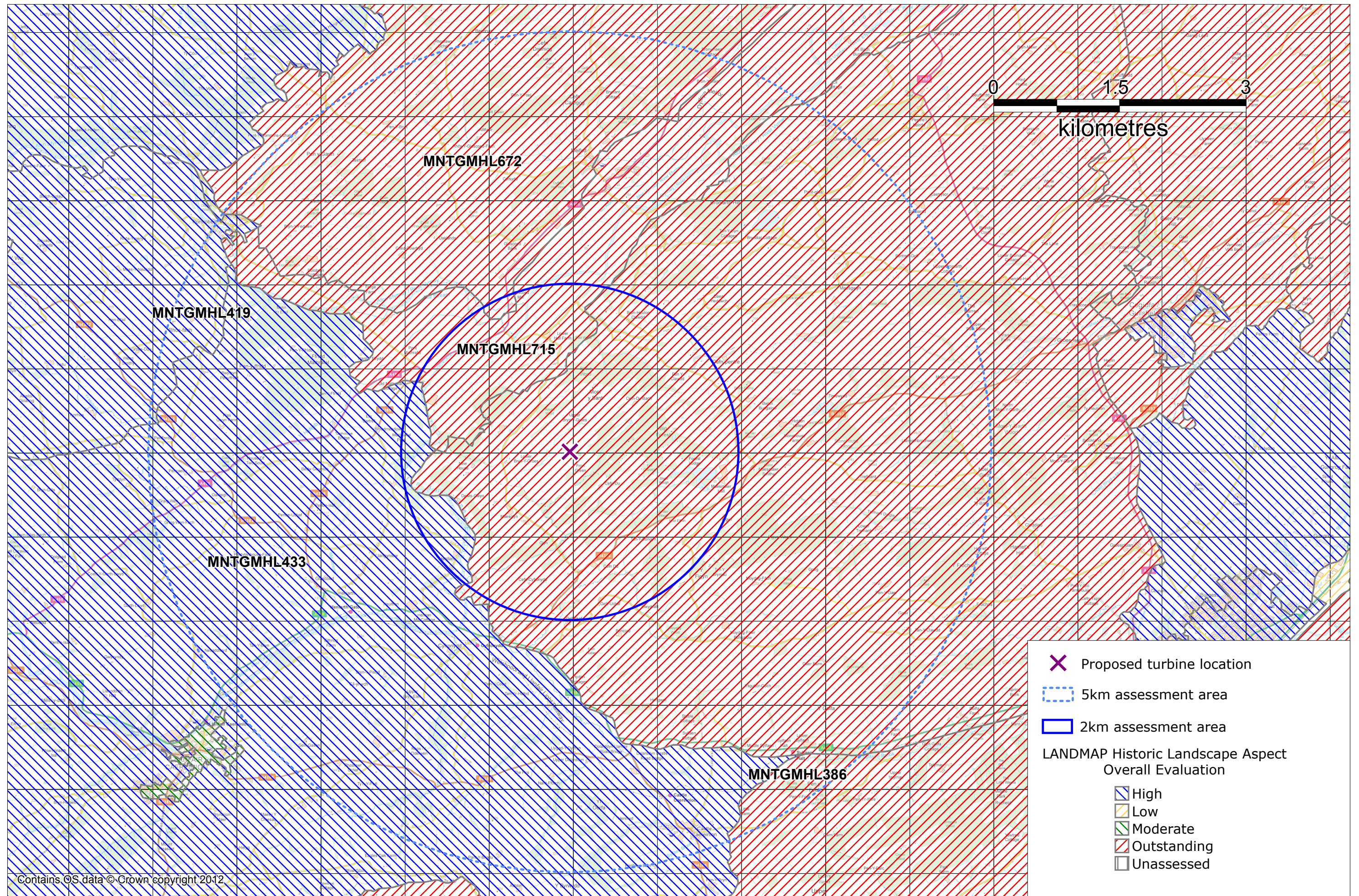


Figure 8: The 5km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

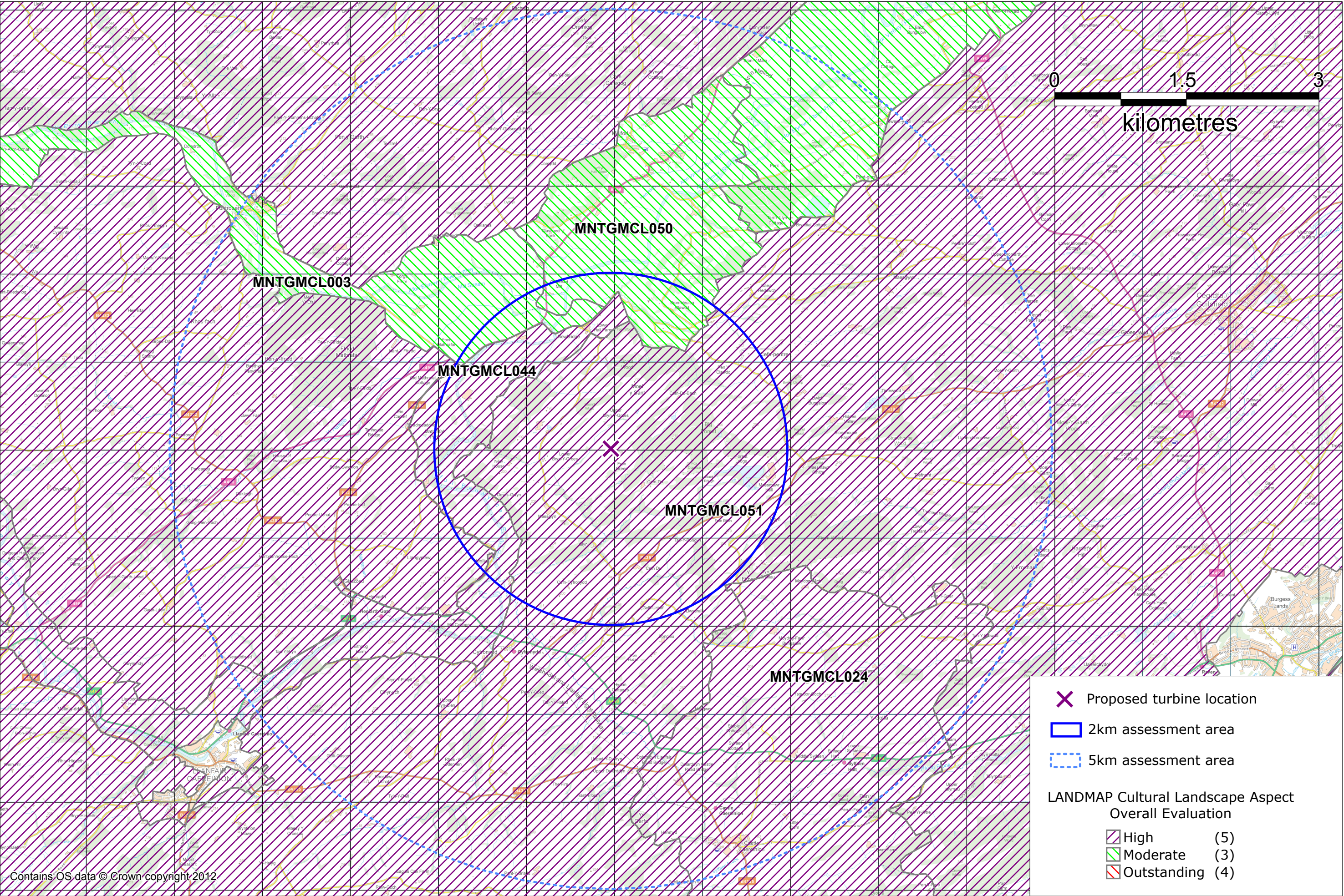


Figure 9: The 5km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

10. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

10.1 Following the impact assessment, aspects of the historic environment around the proposed turbine site have been considered as outlined in the specification agreed by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section (see Appendix A).

10.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

10.2.1 There are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km assessment area, one of which consists of two historic assets. There are no direct or physical impacts on any of these monuments. Three historic assets, Cefn Du hillfort (ID number 21, SAM MG008), Cefn Du Motte (ID number 22, also SAM MG008) and Mathrafal Castle, Motte and Bailey (ID number 12, SAM MG004) would have a Low Indirect, visual impact and a Low impact on their setting. A further two historic assets, Clawdd Wood hillfort (ID number 1, SAM MG093) and Tan y Bryn round barrow (ID number 8, SAM MG330) would have a Very Low Indirect, visual impact but no impact on their setting. For further details see table 3, figures 3 & 5 and Appendix C.

ID number	SAM Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
21	MG008	CEFN DU HILLFORT	HILLFORT	None	Low	Low
22	MG008	CEFN DU MOTTE	MOTTE?	None	Low	Low
23	MG044	MATHRAFAL CASTLE, MOTTE AND BAILEY	MOTTE AND BAILEY	None	Low	Low
1	MG099	CLAWDD WOOD HILLFORT	HILLFORT	None	Very Low	None
8	MG330	TAN Y BRYN BARROW	ROUND BARROW	None	Very Low	None

Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2km area

10.2.3 There are twelve Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2km to 5km area. There would be a Very Low indirect impact on four of these Scheduled Ancient Monuments but no impact on their setting, see Table 4, Figure 6 and Appendix D.

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
MG096	Camp 135m SE of Pant Mawr	Enclosure	SJ171116	Very Low	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
MG097	Broniarth Hill Camp	Enclosure	SJ161118	Very Low	None
MG124	Pentre Camp	Hillfort	SJ117095	Very Low	None
MG233	Pen y Coed Hillfort, Cyfronydd	Hillfort	SJ139069	Very Low	None
MG166	Cwrt y Person Moated Site	Moated Site	SJ153135	None	None
MG231	Bryn y Saethau Hillfort	Hillfort	SJ122108	None	None
MG232	Ffridd Mathrafal Hillfort	Hillfort	SJ119114	None	None
MG095	Round Barrow 225m SE of Clwyd-yr-onen	Round barrow	SJ184120	Excluded	Excluded
MG100	Bwlch Aeddau Dyke	Linear earthwork	SJ171106	Excluded	Excluded
MG117	Mound in Churchyard	Motte	SJ163055	Excluded	Excluded
MG131	Tan y Clawdd Camp	Hillfort	SJ189078	Excluded	Excluded
MG132	Y Golfau Camp	Enclosure	SJ178068	Excluded	Excluded

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

10.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

10.3.1 There are five Listed Buildings within the revised 2km assessment area, see Table 5, figure 4 and appendix C. One of these would have a Very Low indirect impact from the proposed development with no impact on setting. The other Listed Buildings would not be affected.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
20	HENLLAN, FARM BUILDING	BARN	None	Very Low	None
14	HENLLAN UCHA HOUSE	HOUSE	None	None	None
16	MAES MAWR HALL	HOUSE	None	None	None
17	GLASCOED MILL	CORN MILL	None	None	None
18	GLASCOED MILL, PIG STYES	PIGSTY	None	None	None

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

10.3.2 Within the 2km to 5km assessment area, there are a further 63 Listed Buildings. One would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact with a Low impact on setting, and another would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact with a Very Low impact on setting. Eleven further Listed Buildings would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine, with no impact on their setting; see Table 6, Appendix D and Figure 7. The remainder of sites would either not be intervisible according to the ZTV or there would be no impact.

Listed Building number	Site Name	Grade	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
15809	LODGE TO MAESMAWR HALL (INCLUDING GATE PIERS), B 4392 MAESMAWR ROAD (N SIDE), MAESMAWR	II	Low	Low
18487	Mile marker opposite The Firs.	II	Very Low	Very Low
7633	Church of St Cynyw	II*	Very Low	None
7650	PENTRE'R GOF (ALSO KNOWN AS PENTREGO), PENTRE	II*	Very Low	None
7651	GLASCOED, A495 (NE SIDE), NEWBRIDGE	II	Very Low	None
15955	OUTBUILDING TO FRONDEG, A 495 (NW SIDE), ALLT-Y-MAIN	II	Very Low	None
15968	DYFFRYN FARMHOUSE, (INCLUDING RAILINGS, DWARF WALLS AND GATE PIERS AT SPLAYED ENTRANCE), A 495 (NW S	II	Very Low	None
15969	COWHOUSE AND GRANARY ON W SIDE OF FARMYARD AT DYFFRYN FARM, A 495 (N SIDE), DYFFRYN	II	Very Low	None
17412	Milestone	II	Very Low	None
26959	Farm Building at Dolobran including Link Wall to House	II	Very Low	None
26960	Dolobran Hall	II*	Very Low	None
80814	Cefn Pentre	II	Very Low	None
84403	Primary House at Rhos Fawr Isaf	II*	Very Low	None

Table 6: Listed Buildings on which there would be an impact in the 2km to 5km assessment area, for a list of the other Listed Buildings see Appendix D.

10.4 Previously Recorded, Non-Designated Historic Assets

10.4.1 There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets within 2km of the turbine site. There would be a Very Low, indirect, visual impact on 5 historic assets and a Low indirect, visual

impact on one. The setting of these sites would not be affected. Further details in Appendix B, Figure 3 & 5 and listed in Table 7 below.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
24	CEFN-DU, FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD	None	Low	None
3	CEFN CYFRONYDD HILLFORT	HILLFORT	None	Very Low	None
5	MATHRAFAL ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE	None	Very Low	None
15	GELLI-UCHAF HOUSE	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None
20	HENLLAN, FARM BUILDING	BARN	None	Very Low	None
33	MAES-MAWR, PARK	PARK	None	Very Low	None

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

10.5 Newly identified historic assets

10.5.1 Five newly recorded historic assets were noted for this assessment at or near the turbine site. The details of these sites are included in Table 8, Appendix B and Figures 3 & 5.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
37	LOWER BRYN Y GROES	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	None	None
39	LOWER BRYN Y GROES	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	None	None
40	LOWER BRYN Y GROES	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	None	None
38	UPPER BRYN Y GROES; TREFEDRID	HOUSE	None	Low	None
36	UPPER HALL FARM	FARM	None	Very Low	None

Table 8: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

10.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

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

10.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

10.7.1 There are no Registered Historic Landscapes within the 2 or 5km assessment areas.

10.8 Powys Landscape Character Areas

The development site lies within a Landscape Character Area defined by Powys County Council as Area LCAM10, "Guilsfield", an extensive area extending from Welshpool to Llansantffraid ym Mechain.

LCAM9 "Severn Farmlands", which is an extensive area within Montgomeryshire that encompasses the Severn and Efyrynwy valleys. The area has been defined as;

"an open valley/vale landscape along the Severn and Efyrynwy rivers with settlements of various sizes."

The historical and cultural characteristics of this area are given as;

"Early settlements and land use suggested by Neolithic to bronze Age burial and ritual monuments, prehistoric defended sites, and a wide range of features from Roman to medieval and post medieval, including Offa's Dyke, a Cistercian Monastery site, a post medieval industrial complex at the head of the head of the Severn navigation at Pool Quay, the late 18th century Montgomery Canal and the 19th century Cambrian Railway line. Small nucleated settlements of medieval origin at Meifod, Arddleen, Llanfechain, Llandysilio and Llandrinio. Variable field patterns from regular to irregular, from medieval to post medieval origin. Contains SMR sites, SAMs, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. The Vale of Montgomery has outstanding cultural value."

The locations which are mentioned in this definition of the area are mostly distant and would not be affected in any way by the development. The nearest is Meifod village, but its historic core would not be affected by the presence of the turbine as the locations would not be intervisible.

10.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

10.9.1 The proposed turbine would stand in the Maesmawr LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (MNTGMHL248), see Figure 8 and Appendix E, which is described as;

"Irregular fieldscapes probably largely of medieval and early post-medieval date on the lower, dissected hills and stream valleys between the Severn and Vyrnwy valleys, north and west of Welshpool and west of Guilsfield. Blocks of conifer plantation with some residual ancient broadleaved woodland along stream valleys and on steeper valley sides. Early settlement and land use is suggested clusters of Neolithic to Bronze Age lithic finds and dispersed burial mounds and by the later prehistoric hillforts at Trefnanney Gaer, Pant Mawr, Clawdd Wood, Soldiers Ring, Tan y Clawdd and Golfa and by a number of lower-lying defended farmsteads. The early medieval Clawdd Llesg runs across a ridge in the western part of the area. Medieval settlement and land use

is indicated by the earthwork castle at Cefn Du overlying a later prehistoric hillfort. The Tirymynach grange belonging to the medieval Cistercian monastery at Strata Marcella lay near Trefnanney in the northern part of the area. Dispersed farms, houses and cottages predominantly of post-medieval origin. Gentry houses or small country houses of 17th to 19th-century at Maesmawr Hall, Llanerchydol and Brooklands Hall, the latter associated with a registered late 19th century garden and landscape park."

10.9.2 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Outstanding.

10.9.3 Other LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Areas within 5km are commented on in Appendix E, but there is no significant impact on any of them.

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Level of Visual Impact	Level of impact setting
MNTGMHL248	Maesmawr	Outstanding	Low	Low
MNTGMHL386	Powis Castle Park	Outstanding	Very Low	Very Low
MNTGMHL419	Dolanog	High	None	None
MNTGMHL433	Middle Banwy / Upper Rhiw	High	Very Low	Very Low
MNTGMHL672	Bryngwyn	Outstanding	Very Low	Very Low
MNTGMHL715	Dyffryn Meifod	Outstanding	Low	Low

Table 9: Indirect impacts on LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Areas within 5km

10.9.4 The proposed turbine would stand in the extensive Rural Landscapes LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (MNTGMCL051), see Figure 8 and Appendix E, which is described as;

"The Aspect Area is essentially a catch-all of landscapes surrounding other Aspect Areas. It reveals an eclectic mix of landscape type, from fertile lowlands to bleak moorlands, and forms a buffer between other Aspect Areas that are more culturally distinctive or diverse. Surprisingly, there are few statutorily protected landscape types - such as SSSIs or SLAs within the area. Nevertheless, Rural Landscapes forms the background to the more detailed painting on the canvas of Montgomeryshire, contributing greatly to the county's soubriquet of Powis paradwys Cymru."

10.9.5 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High. However it includes most of rural Montgomeryshire and impact on the aspect area is very Low.

10.9.3 Other LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas within 5km are commented on in Appendix G and shown in Figure 10, but there is no significant impact on any of them, see Table 10 below.

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
MNTGMCL003	Vyrnwy River Valley	Moderate	Very Low	None
MNTGMCL024	Castell Caereinion	High	Very Low	Very Low
MNTGMCL044	River Valleys	High	Very Low	Very Low
MNTGMCL050	Meifod	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low
MNTGMCL051	Rural Landscapes	High	Very Low	Very Low

Table 10: Indirect impacts on LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas within 5km

10.10 Conservation Areas

10.10.1 There are two Conservation Areas within a 5km radius of the proposed turbine. These are at Meifod and Castell Caereinion.

10.10.2 The proposed turbine would not be visible from within the most of the Meifod Conservation Area as local topography intervenes. A small area at the very northwestern tip of the conservation area would have views of the turbine, but trees would obscure views from part of this area.

10.10.3 The proposed turbine would not be visible from within the most of the Castell Caereinion Conservation Area

10.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

10.11.1 No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

10.12 Buried archaeological potential

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

10.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

10.13.1 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site.

10.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

10.14.1 The proposed turbine site is in an area where the post-medieval field boundaries have generally become denuded and their hedgerows have not been managed in modern times. The boundaries are now effectively by post and wire fences, on low earthwork banks, with intermittent, unmanaged hedgerows.

10.15 Ancient woodland

10.15.1 There are ten areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 2km assessment area, and fifteen Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites. There would be no physical impact on any of these woodlands from the proposed turbine.

10.16 Place-names

10.16.1 There are no placenames of archaeological or historical significance at the proposed turbine site. A field to the north, through which the access track will pass through a field which is called Cae Carn (Cairn Field) on the tithe schedule, which may indicate that a Bronze Age funerary cairn was located within the field in the past. No surface trace of such a monument now survives and the origin of the name is not certain as *carn* can be used refer to natural features or non-funerary cairns, not only Bronze Age burial cairns.

10.17 Cumulative impact

10.17.1 A single, medium sized turbine is visible to the north at an undetermined distance from Lower Bryn y Groes, beyond the Efyrrwy valley in the direction of Llanfyllin. This turbine is not a prominent feature in the view due to the distance involved. A communications mast stands some 620 metres to the north-northeast, beyond Upper Brynygroes.

10.18 National Park

10.18.1 There are no National Parks close to the assessment areas.

11. Conclusion

- 11.1 There would not be a direct, physical impact on any historic assets, apart from Post Medieval field boundaries (ID numbers 37, 39 & 40) through which a new access track and the cable trench to connect the wind turbine to the National Grid.
- 11.2 There would not be a significant indirect, visual impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets from the proposed development within the 2km radius assessment area.
- 11.2.1 Three non-statutory historic assets within a 2km radius would experience a Low direct impact, these are all post medieval field boundaries. A further two historic assets would experience a Low indirect, visual impact from the turbine and six would experience a Very Low indirect visual impact, but the setting of none of these would be affected.
- 11.2.2 One Listed Building within a 2km radius would experience a Very Low indirect impact from the proposed turbine.
- 11.2.3 Three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 2km radius would experience a Low indirect, visual impact and a Low impact on setting. A further two Scheduled Ancient Monuments would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact with no impact on setting.
- 11.2.4 Within a 2km to 5km radius there are 63 Listed Buildings. One Listed Building would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact and Low impact on Setting and another a Very Low indirect, visual impact and Very Low impact on setting. A further eleven Listed Buildings would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact from the proposed wind turbine, but no impact on setting.
- 11.2.5 Within a 2km to 5km radius there are 12 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There would be a Very Low indirect, visual impact on four of these but with no impact on their setting.
- 11.2.6 There are no Registered Historic Parks & Gardens within a 5km radius of the proposed development.
- 11.2.7 There are two Conservation Areas, at Meifod and Castle Caereinion, within a 5km radius of the proposed turbine. It is unlikely that the turbine would be visible from these areas.
- 11.3 There is no evidence to suggest that any buried archaeological features exist at the proposed turbine site.
- 11.4 The only archaeological mitigation thought necessary would be to undertake a watching brief on the access track where it passes through the field known as Cae Carn on the parish tithe map (Field Parcel 79 in Figure 4).

12. Reporting

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

13. References

13.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1829, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Meifod Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1836, 1" to 1 mile

Meifod parish tithe map 1840 and apportionment 1838

Ordnance Survey, 1886, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey, 1902, 1:2500

13.2 Web-based materials

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

RCAHMMW, Historic Wales Portal

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

Ancestry, Census data

13.3 Published sources

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

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

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

13.4 Unpublished sources

Trysor, 2015, *Specification for an Historic Environment Assessment for a turbine at Lower Bryn y Groes, Meifod, Powys*

13.5 Data Sources

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 30/09/2015

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

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

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

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

Cadw, Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset, supplied June 2014

Note: People undertaking historic environment desk-based assessments in Wales have been told by Cadw not to use Historic England, 2015, *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* as this is directly linked to NPPF in England and therefore not part of planning policy in Wales.

14. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

14.1 In line with the requirements of the ClfA Standards & Guidance notes for undertaking Desk-based Assessments (Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.

14.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area. The earliest map source was the 1829 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum website. The Meifod parish tithe map (1840) is a good source. The map is clear and the accompanying tithe schedule gives land ownership and tenancy details and field names.

14.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Clwyd Powys HER. The National Monuments Record for Wales was also used.

14.3.1 HER data supplied by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust was in most respects accurate and useful. Comment on all the records supplied is given below in Table 12.

PRN	Site Name	Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
69	Mathrafal Castle	Multiple site	No record created	Overall record for historic assets recorded and assessed separately
70	Gwern Ddu Hillfort	Hillfort	Excluded	
78	Clawdd Llesg Dyke	Short dyke	Excluded	
80	Cobham's Garden	Folklore	No record created	This is not an identified physical feature
82	Pistyll y Clawdd Well	Well	Excluded	
84	Clawdd Wood Hillfort	Hillfort	Record created	
103	Cefn Du Multiple Site	Multiple site	No record created	Overall record for two historic assets recorded and assessed separately
761	Gelli Enclosure	House platform; Hillfort; Farmstead	Record created	
1338	Cefn Cyfronydd Hillfort	Hillfort	Record created	

PRN	Site Name	Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
1763	Maen Llwyd Placename	Standing stone	No record created	Place-name only, no physical evidence
1764	Cae Garreg Placename	Standing stone; Round barrow	No record created	Place-name only, no physical evidence
2535	Glyn earthworks	Field system	Record created	Minor importance
3949	New Bridge Einion Cropmark	Round barrow	Excluded	
4612	Mathrafal enclosure	Defended enclosure; Enclosure	Record created	
4615	New Bridge Cropmarks I	Field system	Record created	Minor
4616	Newbridge Cropmark II	Ring ditch; Hut	Record created	
4617	Ty Coch Cropmark	Defended enclosure	Excluded	
4659	Tan y Bryn Barrow	Round barrow	Record created	NGR should be SJ1617510954
4660	Cefn Du Uchaf Barrow	Non antiquity; Round barrow	Excluded	
4724	Ty Cerrig Gallows	Gallows	Record created	Minor
4725	Ty Cerrig Mounds	Spoil heap; Round barrow	Record created	Minor
6379	Mathrafal Castle, flint find	Find	No record created	Findspot, artefact removed, no known associated site
7100	Fron Eithin hillfort	Hillfort	Excluded	
8386	Fron Fedw House Site	House	Excluded	
8815	Dewis Gwyn House Site	House	Excluded	
8818	Cyfronydd House Site	House	Record created	Minor. NGR appears to be wrong, nothing shown at this point on Historic OS maps other than a well. Also description says incorporated into a farmyard and there is no farmyard here
8819	Guilsfield Road	Road; Enclosure	Record created	Minor

PRN	Site Name	Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
8821	Cae Carreg Trackway	Trackway	Excluded	
17937	Moydog Grange (Strata Marcella), possible site I	Grange	No record created	Poorly located
17997	Llwyd-allt platform	House platform	Record created	
20241	Henllan Ucha House	House	Record created	
20243	Cefn Du Uchaf House	House	Excluded	
20244	Gelli-Uchaf House	House	Record created	
20245	Maes Mawr Hall	House	Record created	
20281	Clawdd Llesg House	House	Excluded	
26764	Glascoed Mill	Corn mill	Record created	
32589	Cefn Du Uchaf	House	Excluded	
35163	Newbridge platform	Platform; Flood defence	Excluded	
35164	Maesnewydd Argae bank	Argae	Excluded	
35913	Moydog Grange (Strata Marcella), possible site II	Grange	No record created	Poorly located
36398	Clawdd Llesg, Ty Brith	House	Excluded	
36418	Glascoed Mill, pig styes	Pigsty	Record created	
36419	Newbridge, New Bridge Mechain	Bridge	Excluded	
36420	Newbridge, New Bridge Einion	Bridge	Excluded	
37403	Glynn Mill	Corn mill	Record created	Locally important but now not visible. A better NGR is SJ1475608856
37406	Trefedrid Mill	Corn mill	No record created	Location unknown
40882	Henllan, farm building	Barn	Record created	
40884	Henllan-fach	House	Excluded	
42135	Capel Newbridge	Nonconformist chapel	Excluded	

PRN	Site Name	Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
50032	Cefn Du Hillfort	Hillfort	Record created	The northeast to southwest measurement is wrong, the scheduled area which appears to encompass the whole of the site is only 255 metres NE to SW
50033	Cefn Du Motte	Motte	Record created	
50453	Mathrafal Castle, 'Roman occupation'	Find	No record created	Dismissed in HER as likely to be misidentified
50454	Mathrafal Palace (Dark Age)	Palace	No record created	Document only, no known physical feature
50455	Mathrafal Castle, motte and bailey	Motte and bailey	Record created	
53000	Cefn-du, farmstead	Farmstead	Record created	
53001	Cefn-du, pump	Water pump	No record created	Part of farmstead, assessed under the farmstead number
54012	Cefn-du, ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Record created	Minor
54013	Cefn-du house	House	No record created	Part of farmstead, assessed under the farmstead number
54014	Maes Mawr walled garden	Walled garden	Excluded	
54015	Maes Mawr Wind pump	Wind pump	Excluded	
54016	Maes Mawr stable	Stable	Record created	
54017	Maes Mawr Ice house	Icehouse	Excluded	
57526	Fron Green building	Building	Record created	
58402	Tan-y-bogyn quarry	Quarry	Record created	Minor
67796	Cefn-du, quarry	Quarry	Record created	Minor
67797	Black Rough, building	Building	Excluded	
67798	Maes-mawr Hall, park building	Building	Record created	Minor importance

PRN	Site Name	Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
67801	Maes-mawr, quarry I	Quarry	Record created	Minor
67802	Maes-mawr, quarry II	Quarry	Record created	Minor
67803	Maes-mawr, park	Park	Record created	
67804	Maes-mawr Hall, stable and coach house	Stable	Record created	
67805	Maes-mawr pool	Lake	Excluded	
67806	Maes-mawr, quarry III	Quarry	Excluded	
67807	Maes-mawr, quarry IV	Quarry	Excluded	
67808	Big Forest, pond	Pond	Excluded	
79887	Upper Hall, pond	Pond	Record created	Minor
79888	New Bridge Einion, building	Building	Excluded	
79889	Upper Hall, building	Building	Excluded	
79896	Upper Hall Farm	Farm	Record created	
113452	Clawdd Llesg House Site	House	Excluded	
117630	Guilfield, Spindlewhorl	find	No record created	Findspot, artefact removed, no known associated site
117635	Guilfield, Coin Weight	find	No record created	Findspot, artefact removed, no known associated site
117664	Guilfield, Spindlewhorl	find	Excluded	
128396	Brwyn, ridge and furrow	ridge and furrow	Excluded	

Table 12: Comments on HER data supplied for the assessment

14.3.3 The National Monuments Record is available online, through Coflein. It was found that the NMR contains very few records within the assessment area and was of limited use for this assessment.

14.4 Cadw's Listed Building descriptions were accessed via the Historic Wales Portal where necessary. These records were found to be informative and accurate.

14.5 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2006 and 2009 and provide good coverage for the whole assessment area. More recent aerial images used on the People's Collection for Wales website were also used and found to be generally clear and useful. The aerial photographs on the Welsh Aerial Photogram[ahic Unit's website did not offer alternative images that were useful. Black and white images from 1969 were not of sufficient resolution to be useful.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
November, 2015

Appendix A: Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT FOR A TURBINE AT LOWER BRYN Y GROES, MEIFOD, POWYS

1. Introduction

1.1 Roger Parry & Partners of have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed turbine at Lower Bryn y Groes, Meifod, Powys.

1.2 Scope notes supplied for single turbine developments by the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT, undated) have been used to guide this specification as well as the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CifA, 2014)

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, 30.5 metres to hub and 48.01m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SJ1495810014 on high ground to the east of Lower Bryn y Groes.

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

2.3 A new access track, approximately 400 metres north northwest, will run to an existing trackway.

2.4 The grid connection will run approximately 440 metres north northwest to a connection point to the grid.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has not been submitted yet. There was a previous application P/2015/0402, for a turbine 50 metres to the east southeast of the current location. This assessment 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 assessment in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning applications, in line with the scope notes supplied for single turbine developments by Mark Walters of Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, (CPAT, undated)

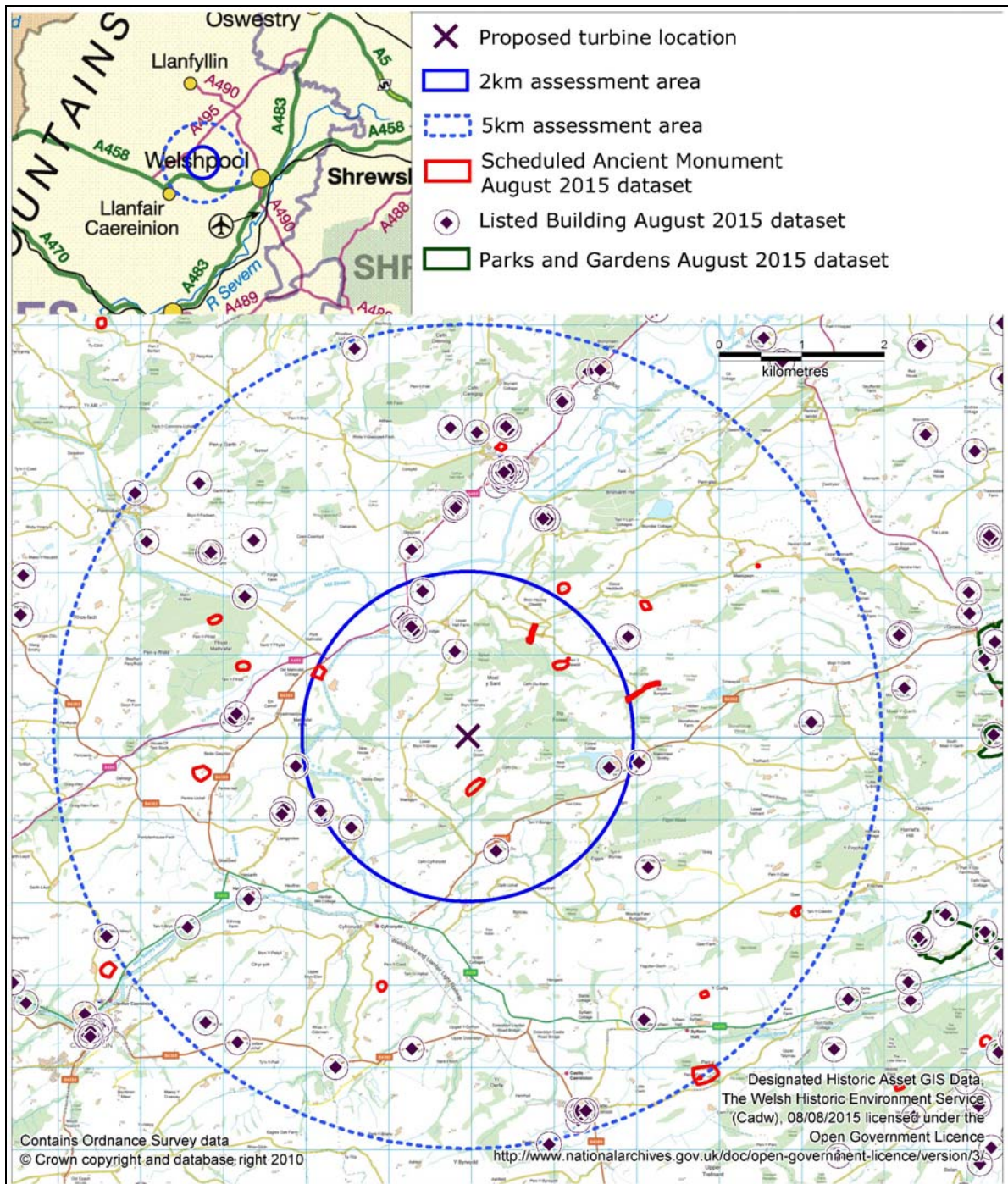


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbine and the proposed areas of the assessment.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The assessment will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SJ1495810014 (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established. The indirect impact on sites that are of Minor Importance or of Local Importance but destroyed will not be assessed. The impact on designated sites will be considered within a 5km radius circle.

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

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

5.3 An assessment 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 assessment 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* and Historic England, 2015, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets*

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

5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting. ZTV and photomontages supplied by the client will be used if available. If ZTV is not yet available Trysor will create their own.

5.7 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014). 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.

5.8 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 assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- h. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.

6.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014). 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)*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, revised December 2014.

CPAT, undated, *Scope of Archaeological Assessment Work*

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

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

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. Digital archives will follow the guidelines from the RCAHMW, (RCAHMW 2015).

11. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the assessment. 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, 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 assessments 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 assessments/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. 2015/496

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor

September 2015

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

ID number: 1 **CLAWDD WOOD HILLFORT**
HILLFORT

HER PRN: 84 **NMR NPRN:** 306768
NGR: SJ16051086 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Defence
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: MG099 **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 1.35km to the northeast

Group Value: One of a group of Iron Age hillforts in the Meifod area

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork hidden in woodland

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Iron Age hillfort was constructed on a ridgetop, with a vertical cliff defining its western side. Originally, the hillfort would have had good views to the northwest, towards the Efyrynwy valley. In post-medieval times the hill has been managed for woodland and to the present day the entire site is hidden beneath mature trees.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
Very Low
Visual impact

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would theoretically be visible from this hillfort but in practice the mature woodland which covers the monument would block views. The turbine would not interrupt views from this hillfort to any other hillfort in the Meifod area and would not impact on the essential setting of this monument.

ID number: 2 GELLI ENCLOSURE
HOUSE PLATFORM; HILLFORT; FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 761 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SJ14940819

Period: Medieval; Iron Age; Early Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near intact

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Unknown

Distance from solar array: 1.8km to the south

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Earthwork of unspecified type

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A poorly described earthwork of unknown site type, function or date, situated on a small, relatively low knoll. The site is surrounded by mature woodland and has no views of the wider landscape. There is insufficient information on which to base an assessment of setting.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees surround the knoll block all views in or out of the site.

ID number: 3 CEFN CYFRONYDD HILLFORT
HILLFORT

HER PRN: 1338 **NMR NPRN:** 306752

NGR: SJ14350839 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 1.75km to the south-southwest

Group Value: One of a group of Iron Age hillforts in the Meifod area

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Iron Age hillfort was constructed on a prominent hill to the east of the Banwy valley at an altitude of approximately 185 metres above sea level. The site appears to be just to the west of the summit of the hill and therefore facing southwest, towards the Banwy valley. The earthworks are now very denuded and lie within a pasture fields.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Visual impact

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine may just be visible from the eastern part of the hillfort, but a plantation of mature conifers along the northern side of the hill would block views of the turbine. The turbine would not impact on key views of the hillfort.

ID number: 4 GLYN EARTHWORKS
FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN: 2535

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1475409320

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor	Minor, post-medieval field boundaries		
Description:			

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: Part of the former landscape

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 5 **MATHRAFAL ENCLOSURE**
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 4612

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1350810867 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age; Bronze Age; Roman

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Cropmark

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 1.7km to the northwest

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Cropmark site

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cropmark site marks the position of an undated enclosure, now completely ploughed out. It is situated at just under 100 metres above sea level, on a low, narrow ridge which rises from the valley floor to the east of the Afon Banwy. The land is now under pasture and divided up into field parcels as part of the post-medieval field system.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Possibly visual impact

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: It is likely that the turbine blades would be visible to the southeast, but the trees of an intervening woodland plantation are likely to screen much of the view towards the proposed turbine. The date and purpose of the site are not known, but its setting is focused on the valley floor and nearby river, and the apparent defensive qualities of the low ridge on which the monument was constructed.

ID number: 6 **NEW BRIDGE CROPMARKS I
FIELD SYSTEM**

HER PRN: 4615

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ13951145

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Cropmark

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: Minor cropmarks associated with a post medieval field system.

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Cropmarks viewed on aerial photographs

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 7 NEWBRIDGE CROPMARK II
RING DITCH?; HUT?

HER PRN: 4616

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ14001139 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Described as "possibly fortuitous" by CPAT's Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project. This crop mark feature has not been proven to be of archaeological interest.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Cropmark viewed on aerial photographs

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Although recorded as a possible ring ditch or hut of prehistoric date, the description of this site suggest that it may just be a fortuitous arrangement of natural features.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 8 **TAN Y BRYN BARROW**
ROUND BARROW

HER PRN: 4659 **NMR NPRN:** 406977

NGR: SJ1617510954 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: MG330 **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 1.55km to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork mound

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Round Barrow is situated at 220m above sea level on a northwest facing slope just below the crest of a ridge line. It would appear to be in a false-crest position, just below the crest, in order to enhance its visibility from lower ground to the northwest. The monument is now located within a post-medieval pasture field, defined by hedgerows.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Visual impact

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The blades of the turbine may well be visible above the trees in the woodland plantation to the southwest of this round barrow, when viewed from the minor road to the northeast. This would cause a Low, indirect, visual impact. The setting of the barrow is focused on views to and from the northwest, however, which means that the turbine would not impact on these views or the essential setting of the barrow.

ID number: 9 TY CERRIG GALLOWS
GALLOWS?

HER PRN: 4724

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ14111002

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Civil

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	Uncorroborated site, damaged by recent activity, with no archaeological features noted.		

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Uncorroborated tradition

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 10 TY CERRIG MOUNDS
SPOIL HEAP; ROUND BARROW?

HER PRN: 4725

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ14211038 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval; Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near intact

Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: Dismissed as antiquities in the 1980s.

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Rubbish mounds

Historical Value: Described by the Ordnance Survey in 1982

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 11 CYFRONYDD HOUSE SITE
HOUSE

HER PRN: 8818

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ14630855

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Near destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Former cottage site at Cefn Cyfronydd, now demolished with only fragments remaining.		

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Fragmentary remains

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 12 GUILSFIELD ROAD
ROAD; ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 8819

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1446009157 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval; Unknown **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A section of a disused minor road		

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 13 LLWYD-ALLT PLATFORM
HOUSE PLATFORM

HER PRN: 17997

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ15800843 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Determined to be of likely post-medieval date by R.J. Silvester of CPAT when studied for the Deserted Rural Settlements Project.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 1.8km to the south-southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: Described by CPAT for the Deserted Rural Settlements Project c.1998

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This earthwork site appears to consist of a earthwork house platform and an associated enclosure bank, both now denuded. The site is situated at about 180 metres above sea level, on the western side of the sheltered valley of a minor tributary stream of the Afon Banwy. The site is now in a pasture field.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: It seems that mature trees and rising ground are likely to block views of the proposed turbine. The turbine would not impact on the setting of the site within its streamside context.

ID number: 14 HENLLAN UCHA HOUSE
HOUSE

HER PRN: 20241 **NMR NPRN:** 29342
NGR: SJ13200910 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 26968 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:** 1.98km to the west-southwest

Group Value: Associated with a Listed traditional barn which stands to the north

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Attractive half-timbered hall house

Communal Value: None

Setting: Henllan Ucha is situated in the shelter of a minor tributary valley of the Afon Banwy at about 125 metres above sea level. The stream runs west to east and passes to the south of the house, the valley descending eastwards to the Banwy. This location appears quite sheltered. The house stands in its own garden and has traditional farm outbuildings to the north and southwest.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This house is set low below a minor road and the hedgerows along the roadside, as well as rising ground and further hedgerows and trees to the east-northeast, would block views of the turbine. The turbine would not affect views of the house.

ID number: 15 GELLI-UCHAF HOUSE
HOUSE

HER PRN: 20244

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ15300824 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:** 1.8km to the south

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A post-medieval cottage which has been constructed alongside a minor country road, within a field parcel. In modern times a garden plot has been created around the house. The façade of the house has been finished with a mock half-timbered effect, but this is of 20th century date. It remains occupied.

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Very Low
Visual impact

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from the rear of the house but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on setting.

ID number: 16 **MAES MAWR HALL
HOUSE**

HER PRN: 20245 **NMR NPRN:** 29566
NGR: SJ1667209659 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 15810 **grade:** II*

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:** 1.75km to the east-southeast

Group Value: Mansion at the heart of a small country estate

Evidential Value: Standing building, still occupied

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Attractive country house

Communal Value: None

Setting: Maesmawr dates originally to 1689-1692 but underwent alteration during the 19th century and in the 1850s it was turned into hunting estate by William Curling, a Midlands industrialist. The mansion and its gardens and parkland are situated at the head of a minor tributary valley which runs to join the Afon Banwy to the southwest. The house sits within its 19th century parkland. There is also a large lake to the west of the mansion, created in the 1820s. Outbuildings, including stables, stand to the east of the house and there is a walled garden to the north. There appears to have been an ornamental garden to the west of the house, but this doesn't appear to have survived. The house is approached by a drive from the east, at the entrance to which is a fine red-brick lodge.

The house is now part of a working farm. The surrounding slopes are generally wooded and the former parkland also retains its open character, broken up by many individual trees and wooded parcels. Large, modern agricultural sheds have been built to the east and north of the mansion and its stables.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** Woodland to the west of the house would block views towards the turbine. The turbine would not impact on the relationship between the hall and its gardens and parkland.

ID number: 17 GLASCOED MILL
CORN MILL

HER PRN: 26764

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1440111787 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 15984 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 1.85km to the north-northwest

Group Value: Associated with the Efyrynwy river, the mill leat and a Listed pigsty.

Evidential Value: Standing building, converted for residential use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for Listing Purposes

Aesthetic Value: Typical 19th century corn mill

Communal Value: First source of electricity for Meifod village

Setting: This 19th century corn mill was built in a bend of the Efyrynwy river, on the valley floor. It was fed via a mill leat originating from the Efyrynwy to the west, with the water flowing through its undershot wheel and returning to the same river to the east. It was converted to generate electricity for Meifod village in 1923. It was used as a corn mill and power station until it ceased working in the 1950s. The former mill has pasture fields to the north, with mature deciduous trees lined along the river to the east and a broader parcel of mature woodland to the south. The property is accessed via a lane from the west, which connects it to the A495.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees to the south of the building would block any views towards the proposed turbine. The turbine would not impact on the setting of the mill, which is focused on the floor of the Efyrynwy valley.

ID number: 18 GLASCOED MILL, PIG STYES
PIGSTY

HER PRN: 36418

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1441311802 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 15985 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:** 1.85km to the north-northwest

Group Value: Associated with the former Glascoed Mill

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for Listing Purposes

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This early 19th century pig-sty stands in the garden of the former Glascoed Mill, just to the west of the Efyrynwy river. The former mill and its garden have pasture fields to the north, with mature deciduous trees lined along the river to the east and a broader parcel of mature woodland to the south. The property is accessed via a lane from the west, which connects it to the A495.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** Mature trees to the south of the pigsty would block any views towards the proposed turbine. The turbine would not impact on the garden setting of the pigsty or its relationship with Glascoed Mill.

ID number: 19 GLYNN MILL
CORN MILL

HER PRN: 37403 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SJ1475608856 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: This former mill was abandoned in the 19th century and no longer survives.

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: Owned by Cyfronydd Hall

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Described by CPAT for the Mills and Milling Scheduling Enhancement Programme (2012) and P. Barton in Montgomeryshire Mills (1997-99)

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 20 HENLLAN, FARM BUILDING
BARN

HER PRN: 40882

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1318009130

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Unknown

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 26969 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:** 1.98km to the west-southwest

Group Value: Part of the farmstead of Henllan Ucha

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for Listing Purposes

Aesthetic Value: Tradition wooded sided barn

Communal Value: None

Setting: Henllan Ucha is situated in the shelter of a minor tributary valley of the Afon Banwy at about 125 metres above sea level. The stream runs west to east and passes to the south of the property, the valley descending eastwards to the Banwy. This location appears quite sheltered. The barn stands on the opposite side of a minor road from the dwelling house, at the southwestern corner of a sloping, pasture field. The barn is closely associated with the house and the entrances into the barn are from the roadside, facing the house.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Very Low
Visual impact

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The blades of the proposed turbine may be visible from the rear of the barn, although rising ground and mature trees in the landscape may well screen or block views of the turbine. The turbine would not impact on the setting of the barn, which is focused on the house and farmyard of Henllan Ucha, or impact on key views of the building.

ID number: 21 CEFN DU HILLFORT
HILLFORT

HER PRN: 50032 **NMR NPRN:** 306737

NGR: SJ1504109403 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: MG008 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:** 560m to the south

Group Value: One of a group of Iron Age hillforts in the Meifod area

Evidential Value: Well-preserved earthwork hidden in woodland

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This multivallate Iron Age hillfort was built on a prominent hill which rises to just over 250m above sea level and is situated between two minor tributary streams of the Afon Banwy. The hillfort would appear to have been focused on the views towards the Banwy valley to the southwest. It is thought that the site may have been re-used in medieval times and a possible motte is seen within its northeastern end, but this has not been proven archaeologically to be a medieval feature. In post-medieval and modern times the site has been hidden in mature oak woodland.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

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

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** Low

**Comment on
Impact:** This hillfort is hidden in a mature oak woodland. The trees would largely block views of the turbine although during the winter months, when the leaves have fallen, there may be some views possible out of the woodland towards the turbine from the northern and northwestern edge of the hillfort. This would not be considered a key view from the hillfort however.

The turbine would be in the peripheral view when looking towards the hillfort from the public road to the southwest. The impact is offset considerably, however, as the hillfort itself is no longer visible as it is completely hidden in the woodland.

ID number: 22 CEFN DU MOTTE
MOTTE?

HER PRN: 50033

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1509409441

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Defence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: MG008

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 560m to the south

Group Value: Within Cefn Du hillfort

Evidential Value: Earthwork feature

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This earthwork feature lies within the Iron Age hillfort of Cefn Du just inside the entrance at the northeastern end of the defences. The mound is linear, rectangular mound which is not a typical form for a medieval motte and it may well be an Iron Age defensive feature, protecting the entrance. The feature, and the remainder of the hillfort, is hidden in mature oak woodland.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Partial intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: Low

Comment on Impact: This feature is hidden in a mature oak woodland. The trees would largely block views of the turbine although during the winter months, when the leaves have fallen, there may be some views possible out of the woodland towards the turbine from this point.

The turbine would not affect views of the mounds from outside the wood as the trees would block such views.

ID number: 23 **MATHRAFAL CASTLE, MOTTE AND BAILEY**
MOTTE AND BAILEY

HER PRN: 50455

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ13171079 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Defence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: MG044

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 1.95km to the west-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthworks survive, partial excavation has been undertaken

Historical Value: Described in archaeological and historical sources

Aesthetic Value: Mentioned in a medieval poem by Cynddelw, which refers to a Battle of Mathrafal and the burning of the castle

Communal Value: None

Setting: This medieval motte and bailey castle is situated on the western bank of the Afon Banwy, south of Meifod. It may well have been positioned at a fording point on the river. There is a tradition that a Dark Age "llys" existed at this location, but no evidence for such a site has been found during excavations here in the past. During post-medieval times Mathrafal farmhouse stood to the west of the motte, with a range of farm buildings to the north of the motte. The now denuded earthwork site is now situated in a pasture field. Mathrafal farmhouse had disappeared by the late 19th century but its outbuildings, known as Mathrafal Barns, are still in use, now converted for residential purposes.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Visual impact

Level of Impact on Setting: Low

Comment on Impact: A band of mature deciduous trees to the western side of the motte and along the riverbank would screen or block views of the turbine during the summer months. During winter, when the leaves have fallen, the turbine is likely to be visible when looking to the east-southeast from the country road which passes to the west of the monument. This would cause a Low, indirect visual impact with a Low impact on the setting of the monument.

ID number: 24 CEFN-DU, FARMSTEAD
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 53000

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1532209593 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 560m to the southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Deserted house but outbuildings and land in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmstead is of likely 18th or early 19th century origin and is situated on a low ridge between two minor stream valleys. A mixture of woodland and pasture fields surround the farmstead buildings. The farmhouse has been abandoned in modern times and is now derelict, whilst the outbuildings continue in use for agricultural purposes.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Visual impact

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The top of the proposed turbine is likely to be visible above the woodland plantation to the northwest of the house. This will cause a Low, indirect, visual impact but would not affect the relationship of the constituent parts of the holding and thereby not affect its setting.

ID number: 25 CEFN-DU, RIDGE AND FURROW
RIDGE AND FURROW

HER PRN: 54012

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1535409540

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor	Minor earthwork features		
Description:			

Rarity: Not common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Slight earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 26 MAES MAWR STABLE
STABLE

HER PRN: 54016

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1671609690

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:** 1.8km to the east-southeast

Group Value: Associated with Maesmawr Hall

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This 19th century stable block stands to the east-northeast of Maesmawr Hall. A stable yard is situated to the southern side of the building, with a larger stable block and coach house of slightly earlier date forming the eastern and southern sides of the stable complex. Mature trees surround three sides of the complex, with a range of large, modern agricultural sheds immediately to the east.

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** Mature trees surrounding the building would block views of the turbine. The turbine would have no impact on views of the building or its setting.

ID number: 27 FRON GREEN BUILDING
BUILDING

HER PRN: 57526

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1499909733 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Ruin

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 280m to the south

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping.

Historical Value: Ruined remains described by CPAT in 2004

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage was built in the late 18th or early 19th century on a moderate slope overlooking a minor tributary of the Afon Banwy to the south. The house was abandoned during the 20th century and fell into ruin, the site now largely being hidden in a parcel of mature deciduous woodland.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Although the ZTV suggests the turbine blades would be visible from this site, the rising slope to the north and the presence of mature deciduous trees on the slope would mean that the view would be blocked in reality. The trees also hide the ruins of the building and the turbine would not impact on views of this post-medieval feature.

ID number: 28 TAN-Y-BOGYN QUARRY
QUARRY

HER PRN: 58402

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1549008929 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor	A minor quarry pit.		
Description:			

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused quarry pit

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 29 CEFN-DU, QUARRY
QUARRY

HER PRN: 67796

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1556809615 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A minor quarry working		

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused quarry pit

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 30 MAES-MAWR HALL, PARK BUILDING
BUILDING

HER PRN: 67798

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1633309558

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Building

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Minor building, now destroyed.		

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historical Mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 31 MAES-MAWR, QUARRY I
QUARRY

HER PRN: 67801

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1666309515 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A minor quarry working		

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused pit

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 32 MAES-MAWR, QUARRY II
QUARRY

HER PRN: 67802

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1674309448 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A minor quarry working		

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused pit

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 33 MAES-MAWR, PARK
PARK

HER PRN: 67803

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1681409551 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Parks Gardens and Urban Spaces

Form: Landscape

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:** 1.9km to the east-southeast

Group Value: Associated with Maesmawr Hall

Evidential Value: Many parkland features survive in the landscape

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Typical estate parkland landscape. Garden designed by Edward Kemp c.1858

Communal Value: None

Setting: This parkland was created during the 19th century and included a large lake to the west of the mansion, an extensive parkland as well as stables to the east of the house and a walled garden to the north. There appears to have been an ornamental garden to the west of the house. The ornamental garden doesn't appear to have survived, but the other features are recognisable, although the parkland is now divided into field parcels for what is now a working farm. The mansion and its gardens and parkland are situated at the head of a minor tributary valley which runs to join the Afon Banwy to the southwest. The surrounding slopes are generally wooded and the former parkland also retains its open character, broken up by many individual trees and wooded parcels. Large, modern agricultural sheds have been built to the east and north of the mansion and its stables.

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Very Low
Visual impact

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The upper part of the turbine would be visible from the southern edge of the parkland, along the B4392 road, but at a distance of up to 2km away. Intervening woodland and also parkland trees will screen or block views of the turbine from parts of this area. The turbine would not be visible from much of the parkland however and would not impact on the relationship between the park and the mansion.

ID number: 34 MAES-MAWR HALL, STABLE AND COACH HOUSE
STABLE

HER PRN: 67804

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1673009685 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 1.8km to the east-southeast

Group Value: Associated with Maesmawr Hall

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive, well-designed, red-brick stable block

Communal Value: None

Setting: This late 18th or early 19th century stable block, with an integral coach house, stands to the east-northeast of Maesmawr Hall. A stable yard is situated to the western side of the building. Mature trees surround three sides of the building and yard, with a range of large, modern agricultural sheds immediately to the east.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees surrounding the building would block views of the turbine. The turbine would have no impact on views of the building or its setting.

ID number: 35 UPPER HALL, POND
POND

HER PRN: 79887

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1326810599

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This pond was a minor feature and was destroyed by the 1980s when a new farm building was built here.		

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 36 UPPER HALL FARM
FARM

HER PRN: 79896

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ13331063 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:** 1.75km to the west-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Working farmstead

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This post-medieval farmstead stands close to the eastern side of the Afon Banwy, on the valley floor, at about 98 metres above sea level. The farmhouse remains in the same position as shown on later 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, but the historic outbuildings which stood around the farmyard to the north of the house have been replaced by large, modern agricultural sheds.

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Very Low
Visual impact

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The upper part of the proposed turbine would be visible from the farmstead but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact on this modern farm complex.

ID number: 37 LOWER BRYN Y GROES
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1489010227 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A denuded, post-medieval earthwork field boundary bank.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 220m to the north-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A denuded, post-medieval earthwork field boundary bank to the southern side of a minor tributary stream of the Banwy. The bank has become very denuded and the boundary is maintained by a post and wire fence. The area is pasture land.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
Low
Would be crossed by an access track for the turbine

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The access track to the turbine site would cross the line of this denuded boundary bank. In view of the very denuded nature of this post-medieval boundary bank, no mitigation is thought necessary, although the width of the affected section of the bank should be kept to the minimal possible to allow the trackway to pass through.

ID number: 38 UPPER BRYN Y GROES; TREFEDRID
HOUSE

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1492910337 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This settlement was known as Trefedrid at the time of the 1829 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. This suggests that the farmstead has relatively early origins, as Trefedrid is also the name of one of the townships of Meifod parish. By the time of the First Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1886 the property is shown Brynygroes and can be seen to be a farmstead consisting of the farmhouse and several outbuildings, the house apparently in the same position as the present dwelling. The 1902 1:2500 map names the property as Upper Brynygroes. The farm buildings appear to have survived throughout the 20th century but by the early 21st century only the house and the westernmost outbuilding remained. Today the house is used as a dwelling but this is no longer a working farmstead.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 320m to the north

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping; House remains in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This post-medieval former farmhouse is situated at approximately 236 metres above sea level in the upper reaches of a minor tributary valley of the Afon Banwy. The house faces southwards, across a grassy area where its outbuildings once stood. The house was the dwelling of a working farmstead until the second half of the 20th century but has now lost most of its outbuildings and is only used for residential purposes. The surrounding garden area is overgrown and has a number of trees growing close to the house, on all four sides. Access is via a trackway from the northwest.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Visual impact

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from this location, although the trees growing to south of the house now largely screen the view.

ID number: 39 LOWER BRYN Y GROES
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1490210139 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A denuded, post-medieval earthwork field boundary bank.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 135m to the north-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A denuded, post-medieval earthwork field boundary bank to the southern side of a minor tributary stream of the Banwy. The bank has become very denuded and the boundary is no maintained with a post and wire fence. The area is pasture land.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
Low
Would be crossed by an access track for the turbine

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The access track to the turbine site would cross the line of this denuded boundary bank. The trackway should pass through an existing gate to reach the proposed turbine site.

ID number: 40 LOWER BRYN Y GROES
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1484410261 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

Trysor
Description: **SAM number:** A denuded, post-medieval earthwork field boundary bank.
LB number:
grade:

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 270m to the north-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A denuded, post-medieval earthwork field boundary bank to the northern side of a minor tributary stream of the Banwy. The bank has become very denuded at its eastern end and replaced by a post and wire fence which has straightened the boundary and moved it slightly to the north. The area is pasture land.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
Low
Would be crossed by an access track for the turbine

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The access track to the turbine site would cross the line of this denuded boundary bank. In view of the very denuded nature of this post-medieval boundary bank, no mitigation is thought necessary, although the width of the affected section of the bank should be kept to the minimal possible to allow the trackway to pass through.

ID number: 41 LOWER BRYN Y GROES
QUARRY

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1489110266 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: A minor, modern quarry pit.

Rarity: Common

Distance from 260m to the north-northwest
solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Open working

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A small, modern quarry working into the bottom of the valley slope in a minor tributary valley of the Banwy. The area is pasture land.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct No
Impact?:

Any Indirect No
Impact?:

Level of Impact
on Setting:

Comment on
Impact:

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

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
MG095	Round Barrow 225m SE of Clwyd-yr-onen	Round barrow	SJ184120					Excluded	Excluded
MG096	Camp 135m SE of Pant Mawr	Enclosure	SJ171116	2.65km to the northeast	None	This Iron Age hillfort was sited on a prominent hillock overlooking a minor tributary valley to the east of the Efyrynwy. It stands at the edge of the steep valley slope, with only denuded ramparts visible on its north, east and west sides. The site is ringed by mature trees and a strip of mature woodland covers the valley slope to the north.	The proposed turbine would theoretically be visible from this location, but the mature trees which surround the monument would be likely to screen views of the turbine and greatly reduce any visual impact. The turbine is to the southwest, whilst the focus of the monument appears to be to the valley to the north, possibly also including views towards a neighbouring enclosure to the west-northwest on Broniarth Hill.	Very Low	None
MG097	Broniarth Hill Camp	Enclosure	SJ161118	2.15km to the northeast	Woodland owned by Natural Resources Wales	This small, ovoid enclosure is thought to be a probable Iron Age hillfort. It occupies the eastern flank of a prominent local summit to the east of the Efyrynwy valley, but appears to have sited to face the east-southeast and has no view westwards towards the Efyrynwy. During the 19th and early 20th century the hill was managed as hill pasture, but in modern times it has become wooded and some of the woodland is now evidently encroaching onto monument.	The blades of the proposed turbine may be visible from this location, although the ZTV suggests that the turbine would not be visible to hub height. The trees now growing on and around the site may also screen views of the turbine. The hillfort was clearly sited to face the east-southeast, whereas the turbine would be to the southwest and not part of the important views out of the monument. Another Iron Age Defended Enclosure is located 1km to the east-southeast and seems to be intervisible with the Broniarth Hill Camp.	Very Low	None
MG100	Bwlch Aeddan Dyke	Linear earthwork	SJ171106					Excluded	Excluded
MG117	Mound in Churchyard	Motte	SJ163055					Excluded	Excluded

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
MG124	Pentre Camp	Hillfort	SJ117095	3.25km to the west	None	This fine, multivallate Iron Age Hillfort is situated at about 213 metres above sea level on the summit of a prominent, conical hill, to the west of the Banwy valley from where views eastwards towards the valley are possible. The site is now a denuded earthwork in the farmed landscape, overlain by the post-medieval field system.	The proposed turbine would be visible in the distance but would cause only a minimal visual impact with no impact on key views of the monument or its setting.	Very Low	None
MG131	Tan y Clawdd Camp	Hillfort	SJ189078					Excluded	Excluded
MG132	Y Golfa Camp	Enclosure	SJ178068					Excluded	Excluded
MG166	Cwrt y Person Moated Site	Moated Site	SJ153135	3.5km to the north	None	This moated site is located on relatively flat ground to the north of Meifod village. The site is now wooded but situated in a pasture field. A band of mature deciduous trees stand to the south, along the field boundary.	The trees growing on the site as well as those along the southern edge of the field would block any views towards the proposed turbine. The development would not affect key views or the essential setting of this monument.	None	None
MG231	Bryn y Saethau Hillfort	Hillfort	SJ122108	2.85km to the west-northwest	None	This Iron Age Hillfort lies at 135m above sea level on a natural promontory to the west of the Afon Banwy from where it would have enjoyed views eastwards across the valley. It is protected from attack from the west by a complex series of ramparts and ditches, which are now denuded. In historic times the site has been covered by woodland plantations and a young coniferous plantation has been recently planted over the site and is now beginning to obscure its earthworks once again.	The forestry plantation growing over the site would block views towards the turbine. The turbine would not affect key views of the monument or its setting.	None	None

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
MG232	Ffridd Mathrafal Hillfort	Hillfort	SJ119114	3.35km to the west-northwest	None	This Iron Age Hillfort lies at 205m above sea level at the northeastern end of a natural promontory to the west of the Afon Banwy from where it would have enjoyed views eastwards across the valley. In historic times the site has been covered by woodland plantations. It has not been overplanted in recent times, but is surrounded by forestry and has dense ground vegetation which obscures detail on the ground.	The forestry plantation surrounding the site would block views towards the turbine. The turbine would not affect key views of the monument or its setting.	None	None
MG233	Pen y Coed Hillfort, Cyfronydd	Hillfort	SJ139069	3.2km to the south-southwest	None	This Iron Age Defended Enclosure is situated at about 213 metres above sea level to the north of a summit and on a natural terrace in the slope, from where views northwards towards the Banwy valley are possible as well as to the northeast and east towards a tributary valley of the Banwy. The site is now a denuded earthwork in the farmed landscape, overlain by the post-medieval field system.	The proposed turbine would be visible in the distance but would cause only a minimal visual impact with no impact on key views of the monument and with no impact on the relationship of the hillfort with the adjacent valleys to the north and east.	Very Low	None

Appendix D: Listed Buildings within 2km to 5km

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
15809	LODGE TO MAESMAWR HALL (INCLUDING GATE PIERS), B 4392 MAESMAWR ROAD (N SIDE), MAESMAWR	317031	309722	II	2.1km to the east-southeast	Visible from public road	This lodge was built in the 1860s or 1870s at the eastern entrance into the parkland of the Maesmawr estate. It remains occupied as a dwelling.	The blades of the proposed turbine would be visible above the roofline of the lodge from the elevated public road to the east. The ZTV indicates that the turbine would not be visible to hub height from this position and conifers and mature woodland on intervening high ground would also screen the turbine to some extent. It is possible that only the blade tips would be visible. The views from the southeast and the east-southeast are the key views of the building and trees adjacent to the lodge would block the turbine in these views. The turbine would not affect views from more acute angles from the public road, such as the northeast or southeast. The lodge itself would block views of the turbine from the lower-lying carriage drive which enters the parkland.	Low	Low
15944	MALDWYN, HIGH STREET (S SIDE), MEIFOD VILLAGE	315304	313084	II					Excluded	Excluded
15945	WATERLOO HOUSE, INCLUDING FORMER COTTAGE TO RIGHT. HIGH STREET (S SIDE), MEIFOD VILLAGE	315400	313148	II					Excluded	Excluded
15946	WATERLOO COTTAGE, (FORMERLY WATERLOO VIEW), HIGH STREET (S SIDE), MEIFOD VILLAGE	315393	313144	II					Excluded	Excluded
15947	THE OLD POST OFFICE, HIGH STREET (SE SIDE), MEIFOD VILLAGE	315401	313214	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
15948	HOUSE ADJOINING THE OLD POST OFFICE AT THE N END. HIGH STREET (SE SIDE), MEIFOD VILLAGE	315401	313224	II					Excluded	Excluded
15949	SUNDIAL TO SW OF TOWER AT CHURCH OF ST TYSILIO, HIGH STREET, MEIFOD VILLAGE.	315521	313165	II					Excluded	Excluded
15950	TY MAWR, HIGH STREET (S SIDE), MEIFOD VILLAGE	315554	313271	II					Excluded	Excluded
15951	FOUNTAIN AT THE FRONT OF ALDWYN HOUSE, HIGH STREET, (N SIDE, MEIFOD VILLAGE	315417	313254	II					Excluded	Excluded
15952	ROSE VILLA, HIGH STREET (N SIDE), MEIFOD VILLAGE	315499	313289	II					Excluded	Excluded
15953	GER-Y-NANT (BROOK HOUSE), ROAD TO PENTRE (SW SIDE), MEIFOD VILLAGE	315360	313240	II	3.25km to the north-northeast	Visible from public road	An early 19th century roadside dwelling in Meifod village which remains occupied. An extension to the north side of the building has served as a butchers and post office in the past.	Mature trees and buildings to the south of the house would block views towards the proposed turbine. The development would not impact on views of the house or its village setting.	None	None
15954	TY BACH AT CEUNANT FARMHOUSE, A495 (NW SIDE), ALLT-Y-MAIN	316066	314124	II					Excluded	Excluded
15955	OUTBUILDING TO FRONDEG, A 495 (NW SIDE), ALLT-Y-MAIN	316423	314463	II	4.7km to the north-northeast	Visible from public road	This late 18th century outbuilding stands between the house at Frondeg and the road which passes to the southwest. It is a three storey building, with the ground floor at the height of the road, stables on the first storey at the level of the access lane to Frondeg, with living quarters for an ostler in the second storey.	The ZTV shows that only the blade tips of the proposed turbine would be visible at a distance, causing only a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. It is possible that intervening woodland on high ground could block views of the turbine completely. The turbine would not impact on views of the building or affect its setting.	Very Low	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
15957	STABLES AND COACH-HOUSES AT PEN-Y-LAN HALL, WELSHPOOL ROAD, BRONIARTH HILL	315929	312700	II					Excluded	Excluded
15958	'L'-SHAPED RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS, INCLUDING A DOVECOTE AT PEN-Y-LAN HALL, WELSHPOOL ROAD, BRONIART	315927	312675	II					Excluded	Excluded
15967	Pont-y-Ffatri (partley in Llangyniew Community)	312250	311747	II	3.2km to the northwest	On a public road	This stone bridge was built in the 1830s and carries a public road across the Efyrrwy river. It is not shown on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings of 1829 or the Ordnance Survey's 1 inch to 1 mile scale map of 1836, but does appear on the 1838 Meifod parish tithe map (Teirtreff hamlet). It remains in use today.	Mature deciduous trees growing alongside the bridge would block views of the turbine from the bridge. The turbine would not affect key views of the bridge or its essential setting as a crossing over the Efyrrwy.	None	None
15968	DYFFRYN FARMHOUSE, (INCLUDING RAILINGS, DWARF WALLS AND GATE PIERS AT SPLAYED ENTRANCE), A 495 (NW S	314828	312864	II	2.85km to the north	Visible from public road	This farmhouse has 17th century origins and the original dwelling, a timber-framed building, still stands. It is now fronted by a 19th century wing which has the appearance of a separate, stone-built house, to its southeastern side, but the two houses are in fact connected and used as a single dwelling.	Large, modern agricultural sheds stand to the south of the farmhouse and dominate views in that direction. It is possible that the top of the turbine would be visible in the distance above the roofline of the largest shed, but it would only cause a minimal visual impact, with no impact on key views of the house or its setting.	Very Low	None
15969	COWHOUSE AND GRANARY ON W SIDE OF FARMYARD AT DYFFRYN FARM, A 495 (N SIDE), DYFFRYN	314791	312792	II	2.8km to the north	Visible from public road	A 17th century timber-framed, brick-walled farm outbuilding at the southwestern side of the historic farmyard complex at Dyffryn. In the 20th century large agricultural sheds have been added to the northeast, southeast and southwest, disrupting the original setting of the building.	Large, modern agricultural sheds stand to the south of this building and dominate views in that direction. It is possible that the top of the turbine would be visible in the distance above the roofline of these sheds, but it would only cause a minimal visual impact, with no impact on key views of the building or its farmyard setting.	Very Low	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
15970	COWHOUSE FORMING N SIDE OF FARMYARD, AT DYFFRYN FARM. A 495 (N SIDE), DYFFRYN	314796	312830	II	2.8km to the north	Visible from public road	A 17th century timber-framed, brick-walled farm outbuilding at the northwestern side of the historic farmyard complex at Dyffryn. In the 20th century large agricultural sheds have been added to the south, southeast and southwest, disrupting the original setting of the building.	Large, modern agricultural sheds stand to the southeast of this building and a contemporary cowhouse and granary also stands to its southern side. These structures block views to the south generally from this location. The proposed turbine would not be visible from here and would not impact on key views of the building or its farmyard setting.	None	None
15971	STONE BUILDING AND CALF HOUSE, AT THE E SIDE OF THE FARMYARD, AT DYFFRYN FARM, A 495 (N SIDE), DYFFR	314814	312814	II	2.8km to the north	None	A 17th century stone-built farm outbuilding at the northeastern side of the historic farmyard complex at Dyffryn. In the 20th century a large agricultural shed have been added to the southeastern end of the building, which has either been incorporated into the new structure or lost. This shed dramatically changes the farmyard setting of the listed building and blocks views towards the road and valley to the southeast.	A large, modern agricultural shed stand to the southeast of this building and would block views to the south generally from this location. The proposed turbine would therefore not be visible from here and would not impact on key views of the building or its setting.	None	None
15989	MALTHOUSE AND GRANARY AT PENTRE'R GOF, INCLUDING LEAN-TO ON W, PENTRE	315454	313761	II	3.7km to the north	None	This 17th century building was one of the original farmyard outbuildings which stood to the south of Pentre'r Gof house, alongside the access lane to the dwelling. In modern times it has been incorporated into a group of large, abutting farm sheds.	The modern farm buildings which surround the old malthouse and granary have dramatically altered its setting and would also block any view of the proposed turbine.	None	None
15990	GOETRE, PENTRE	314749	313787	II*					Excluded	Excluded
17412	Milestone	312174	306334	II	4.6km to the southwest	On a public road	This milestone is a sandstone pillar, erected by the Montgomeryshire Turnpike Trust in the late 18th century. It marks the distances 6 miles to Welshpool, and 1 mile to Llanfair Caereinion. It remains in situ at the southern side of the road.	The turbine would be visible in the distance, but would be behind anyone viewing the milestone, which can only be appreciated looking south. The turbine would therefore not impact the key view of the stone or its roadside setting.	Very Low	None
17413	Pont Pren-dano	313356	306034	II					Excluded	Excluded
18485	Church of St Garmon	316361	305490	II					Excluded	Excluded
18486	Sundial in churchyard, Church of St Garmon.	316346	305487	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18487	Mile marker opposite The Firs.	314281	306252	II	3.8km to the south-southwest	On a public road	This milestone is a cast iron milepost, said to have been erected by the Montgomeryshire Turnpike Trust in the late 18th century. It marks the distances 5 miles to Welshpool, and 1 1/2 mile to Llanfair Caereinion. It remains standing at the southern side of the road. Curiously, the other mile markers along the road are milestones and it is said that this cast iron example is the last survivor of the original 18th century turnpike trust mileposts, although it is possible that it is actually a 19th century replacement for an earlier milestone. For some reason this milepost is not shown on late 19th century or early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, unlike the other milestones along the road.	The turbine would be visible in the distance when looking northwards at the milestone, although the relatively modest size of the turbine and the distance between the two locations would mean that the visual impact would be Very Low. The context of the milestone now being at the side of a busy, modernised road (B4385) also indicates that its setting has changed to some degree since it was first erected. The distant turbine would have a Very Low impact on the setting of this feature.	Very Low	Very Low
18488	The Old Rectory	316296	305385	II					Excluded	Excluded
18489	Pont Pren-dano	313359	306030	II					Excluded	Excluded
18491	Moydog-fach	317140	308452	II					Excluded	Excluded
26958	Old Rectory	311071	312403	II	4.5km to the northwest	Visible from the public road	This dwelling is situated on a south-facing slope overlooking the Afon Fyrnwy valley. It was built as a Rectory in 1853 to serve the nearby church at Pont Robert, built to serve the newly created parish of Pont Robert in 1854. The slope rises behind the house, northwards, and is wooded, which blocks views in that direction. The house faces the valley to the south.	Slightly rising ground and mature trees to the southeastern side of the house would block views towards the proposed turbine. It would have no impact on views of the building or its setting.	None	None
26959	Farm Building at Dolobran including Link Wall to House	311819	312267	II	3.85km to the northwest	Public footpaths pass through the farmyard area	A small outbuilding at the southern edge of the farm outbuilding complex associated with Dolobran. It is situated in elevated position overlooking the Efyrynwy valley to the south.	The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from this location, but would only cause minimal visual impact and would not affect key views of the building or its setting associated with Dolobran house and farmstead..	Very Low	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
26960	Dolobran Hall	311849	312275	II*	3.85km to the northwest	Public footpaths pass close to the house	The farmhouse at Dolobran is of 17th century date . It is situated in elevated position overlooking the Efyrynwy valley to the south. Its historic farm building range to the northeast of the house appears to have been replaced by large agricultural sheds in modern times.	The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from this location, although some trees just to the southeast of the house would be likely to screen or block the view, especially when in leaf during the summer months. The turbine would only cause minimal visual impact and would not affect key views of the building or its farmyard setting.	Very Low	None
26961	Tanhouse Bridge	312113	310238	II					Excluded	Excluded
26962	Pont-y-Ffatri (partly in Meifod Community)	312262	311735	II	3.2km to the northwest	On a public road	This stone bridge was built in the 1830s and carries a public road across the Efyrynwy river. It is not shown on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings of 1829 or the Ordnance Survey's 1 inch to 1 mile scale map of 1836, but does appear on the 1838 Meifod parish tithe map (Tair Tref hamlet). It remains in use today.	Mature deciduous trees growing alongside the bridge would block views of the turbine from the bridge. The turbine would not affect key views of the bridge or its essential setting as a crossing over the Efyrynwy.	None	None
26964	Ty-mawr Farmhouse	312878	309680	II					Excluded	Excluded
26965	Ffordd Banwy (Old Rectory)	312732	309158	II	2.4km to the west-southwest	None	This former rectory was built in the late 18th or early 19th century just to the north of the parish church. It is set within its own grounds, which are now surrounded by mature deciduous trees, giving it a secluded setting.	Mature deciduous trees around the perimeter of the garden would block views towards the proposed turbine. The development would not impact on views of the house or its essential setting and relationship with the parish church to the south.	None	None
26966	Tan-y-ffridd	312162	310315	II					Excluded	Excluded
26970	Heniarth Mill	312311	308069	II					Excluded	Excluded
7609	PEN-Y-LAN HALL (FORMERLY LISTED AS PEN-LAN HALL), WELSHPOOL ROAD, BRONIARTH HILL	315870	312681	II*					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
7623	Gelli Gason	311785	306571	II	4.7km to the southwest	Visible from public road	This house is the farmhouse for the working farm of Gelligason. It is situated at the head of a minor tributary valley of the Banwy, at about 192 metres above sea level. The house stands to the east of the farm building range, where the pre-20th century outbuildings have mostly survived but have been incorporated into larger 20th century agricultural sheds. The property is accessed via a farm track from the south.	This house faces the south-southeast and has outbuildings to its northeastern side, beyond which there is a slight rise in ground level. This means that it will have no view of the distant turbine. The turbine would have no impact on key views of the house or its farmyard setting.	None	None
7624	Neuadd Lwyd	310586	307619	II					Excluded	Excluded
7633	Church of St Cynyw	312712	309098	II*	2.4km to the west-southwest	Place of worship	This 15th parish church is thought to stand on the site of an earlier church, possibly the Cappella de Llankenwy mentioned in 13th century sources. Unlike many churches, the building was not substantially changed in Victorian times. It stands in an oval churchyard, to which a rectilinear extension has been added to its western side. The church is on a valley slope overlooking the Banwy valley from the west. A post-medieval rectory stands just to the north of the churchyard.	A view of the proposed turbine may just be possible from the front of the church porch, but otherwise mature trees alongside the churchyard would block views of the turbine. The turbine would have no impact on key views of the church or its essential setting within its churchyard.	Very Low	None
7646	Parish Church of St Tysilio and St Mary	315537	313185	I					Excluded	Excluded
7647	KING'S HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE, HIGH STREET (N SIDE), MEIFOD VILLAGE	315483	313291	II					Excluded	Excluded
7648	VYRNWY HOUSE (INCLUDING THE FRONT GARDEN RAILINGS)	315399	313248	II					Excluded	Excluded
7649	THE OLD VICARAGE (FORMERLY LISTED AT VICARAGE)	315070	313730	II	3.7km to the north	None	This vicarage has its origins as an early 18th century parsonage which was enlarged considerably in the 19th century. It is set within its own grounds which include and are surrounded by deciduous trees which block views of the property and from the property.	The trees to the south of the house and woodland on intervening high ground between the turbine and the house would block views of the turbine.	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
7650	PENTRE'R GOF (ALSO KNOWN AS PENTREGO), PENTRE	315420	313800	II*	3.8km to the north	None	This house stands at just over 100 metres above sea level on the lower valley slopes to the northern side of the Efyrynwy river, and a short distance to the north of Meifod village. A steep, wooded slope rises immediately to the north of the house. The house faces south-southeast with an ornamental garden laid out in front of the building. To the south of the garden stands a large range of modern agricultural sheds which appear to incorporate at least one linear, historic farm building which is shown on late 19th and early 20th Ordnance Survey maps.	The blade tips of the proposed turbine may be visible to the south-southwest, although trees on higher ground in that direction may block views of the turbine completely. The turbine would not affect views of the house or its farmstead setting.	Very Low	None
7651	GLASCOED, A495 (NE SIDE), NEWBRIDGE	314278	312308	II	2.4km to the north-northwest	Visible from public road	This 17th century house is situated in a slightly elevated position to the north of the road between Meifod and Mathrafal. It served as a farmhouse and a range of 19th century outbuildings stand immediately downslope to the south, at the roadside. The house faces south towards its outbuildings. The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from the house, above the roofs of the outbuildings, but would only cause minimal visual impact and would not affect key views of the house or its setting within its garden and association with its outbuildings.	The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from the house, above the roofs of the outbuildings, but would only cause minimal visual impact and would not affect key views of the house or its setting within its garden and association with its outbuildings.	Very Low	None
7653	CEUNANT FARMHOUSE, A495 (NW SIDE), ALLT-Y-MAIN	316091	314132	II					Excluded	Excluded
7654	STRAW BARN AT CEUNANT FARM, A 495 (NW SIDE), ALLT-Y-MAIN	316102	314098	II					Excluded	Excluded
7655	BRON-Y-MAIN, A495 (SE SIDE), ALLT-Y-MAIN	316563	314486	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
7661	John Hughes Memorial Chapel (Pontrobert Chapel)	310934	312995	II*	5km to the northwest	Open as a Heritage Centre	The memorial chapel is situated alongside a minor lane just north of Pont Robert village. It stands on a flat terrace which has been cut into the slope and the building faces to the southeast. The land behind rises to the northwest and some mature trees grow to the rear of the chapel.	Hedgerows and mature trees to the southeast of the chapel would block views towards the proposed turbine. The turbine would have no impact on views of the building or its setting.	None	None
7690	Orchard Cottage and Brookside	316292	305502	II					Excluded	Excluded
7861	Middle Sylfaen Farmhouse	317091	306608	II					Excluded	Excluded
7863	Red Lion Inn	316389	305502	II					Excluded	Excluded
7879	LLANERCH BROCHWELL, B 4392 MAESMAWR ROAD (S SIDE) MAESMAWR	319120	310211	II*					Excluded	Excluded
80814	Cefn Pentre	316881	311236	II	2.3km to the northeast	A public footpath passes close to this building	This farmhouse and attached byre are thought to be of possible 16th century origin, but to have been modified in the 17th and early 19th centuries. It stands on a farmyard to the northern side of a country road which originally ran further to the east and was part of the parish road network. The road now ends at Cefn Pentre however, which is in a relatively lonely situation. The building is aligned east-northeast to west-southwest and faces southwards. A single, linear outbuilding stands to the northeast on a similar alignment.	The ZTV suggests that the blades of the proposed turbine may be visible from this location, but the property does not face in the direction of the turbine and any visual impact would be minimal. The turbine would not affect key views of the building or its setting.	Very Low	None
81010	Detached farm range at Cefn Pentre	316900	311252	II	2.3km to the northeast	A public footpath passes close to this building	This outbuilding is associated with the farmhouse and attached byre at Cefn Pentre and is thought to be of possible 16th century origin. It stands on a farmyard to the northern side of a country road which originally ran further to the east and was part of the parish road network. The road now ends at Cefn Pentre however, which is in a relatively lonely situation. The building is aligned east-northeast to west-southwest and faces southwards towards the farmyard area.	The house and attached byre stand to the southwest and would block any view towards the proposed turbine. The turbine would not affect key views of the building or its farmyard setting.	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
84403	Primary House at Rhos Fawr Isaf	313590	314741	II*	4.9km to the north-northwest	Visible from public road	The original house at Rhos Fawr Isaf was a medieval hall house, which now serves as a barn to a 19th century red-brick cottage which replaced the primary house. The building is situated in a elevated position at about 255 metres above sea level, on the high ground to the north of the Efyrynwy valley, with the land descending to the southeast offering distant views towards the Efyrynwy and Banwy valleys. The building is aligned north-northeast to south-southwest however, and was built to take advantage of the view in this direction, but instead faces the minor country road to the west-northwest. Rhos Fawr Isaf sits in a landscape characterised by a combination of pasture fields and wooded hilltops,	The turbine would be visible from this location according to the ZTV, but deciduous trees to the south and southeastern side of the building would be likely screen or block views towards the proposed turbine. Views of the turbine may be possible in winter when the trees have lost their leaves, but it should be remembered that the building was not built to face the turbine site. The distance from the turbine and the relatively modest scale of the turbine would mean that it would only cause a Very Low, indirect visual impact.	Very Low	None
8649	FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, DOLOBRAN	312370	312420	II*	3.5km to the northwest	By footpath	This Quaker Meeting House was built in 1700 on the Dolobran estate, on a small plot of land set within the field system. The building was deliberately positioned to be hidden from view, situated in a fold of the hill. This is strengthened by mature trees growing around the perimeter of the burial ground, which is now maintained as a garden. The building remains in use as a Meeting House and is now accessed on foot via a green lane.	Mature trees around the Meeting House are likely to block views towards the proposed turbine. The turbine would not impact on views of the building or its setting.	None	None
8652	Melin Dol-rhyd	311570	307727	II	4.1km to the southwest	Visible from public road	This former mill and mill house are situated on the northern bank of the Banwy is a section, at the foot of the steep valley slope. The mill is of 18th century origin and worked until the 1950s, being powered by water drawn from the river, which flows close to the southern end of the house. Between the house and river, the track of the Welshpool & Llanfair Light Railway passes. This line was built in 1903 to link Welshpool and Llanfair Caereinion and remains operation today.	Mature trees to the northeast would block views towards the turbine. The development would have no impact on key views of the house or on its essential setting.	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from the turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
8658	Garth-fawr	311709	313115	II*	4.5km to the northwest		This timber-framed hall house may date to the 16th century but was mostly encased in stone-building in the 17th century. It was a farmhouse on the Dolobran estate until the 1980s but is now used as a private residence. The house faces southwest, with outbuildings to the north.	The house faces the southwest but views to the southeast would seem to be blocked by hedgerow trees close to the dwelling. It is not thought that the turbine would be visible as a result. The turbine would have no impact on views of the house or its essential setting.	None	None

Appendix E: LANDMAP Historic Aspect Areas within 5km

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Distance from turbine	Description/Justification	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of impact on setting
MNTGMHL248	Maesmawr	Outstanding	Within	This aspect area is described as “Irregular fieldscapes probably largely of medieval and early post-medieval date on the lower, dissected hills and stream valleys between the Severn and Vyrnwy valleys, north and west of Welshpool and west of Guilsfield. Blocks of conifer plantation with some residual ancient broadleaved woodland along stream valleys and on steeper valley sides. Early settlement and land use is suggested clusters of Neolithic to Bronze Age lithic finds and dispersed burial mounds and by the later prehistoric hillforts at Trefnanney Gaer, Pant Mawr, Clawdd Wood, Soldiers Ring, Tan y Clawdd and Golfa and by a number of lower-lying defended farmsteads. The early medieval Clawdd Llesg runs across a ridge in the western part of the area. Medieval settlement and land use is indicated by the earthwork castle at Cefn Du overlying a later prehistoric hillfort. The Tirymynach grange belonging to the medieval Cistercian monastery at Strata Marcella lay near Trefnanney in the northern part of the area. Dispersed farms, houses and cottages predominantly of post-medieval origin. Gentry houses or small country houses of 17th to 19th-century at Maesmawr Hall, Llanerchydol and Brooklands Hall, the latter associated with a registered late 19th century garden and landscape park.” The overall evaluation is justified as “Extensive area of irregular fields and woodland occupying the undulating hill land to the west of the Severn valley. Significant medieval and later agricultural remains, farmsteads and minor settlements, including high status farms and designed landscapes, but perhaps most notable for its high concentration of later prehistoric / Romano-British enclosed settlements and minor hillforts.”	The turbine would stand within this Aspect Area. Within a 1km radius the turbine would be visible from much of the landscape, although woodland and plantations, as well as the undulating character of the landscape would reduce the visual impacts to some extent and most recorded historic assets would be unaffected or would only experience a low level of visual impact. The turbine would be increasingly less visible outside a 1km radius and beyond a 2km radius only limited visibility from higher ground would be possible. The physical impact of the turbine would be Very Low. It would not destroy or damage features which are defined as being important to the historic character of the Aspect Area. The turbine would not interfere with sight lines between the Iron Age settlement sites which are scattered around the area, which are often not intervisible with each other due to the undulating landscape.	Low	Low

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Distance from turbine	Description/Justification	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of impact on setting
MNTGMHL386	Powis Castle Park	Outstanding	Nearest point 4.5km metres to the south-southeast	This aspect area is described as “17th-century and later gardens and 18th and 19th-century landscape park possibly based on medieval deer-park associated with Powis Castle, with 20th-century estate conifer plantations and irregular fieldscapes in the outler park areas. Early settlement and land use in the area is indicated by the later prehistoric Pen-y-foel hillfort and by smaller defended enclosure sites. The area includes the two earlier medieval earthwork castles at Ladies Mount and Powis Middle Park and the Plas yr Alarch moated site at Trefnant in addition to the 13th-century stone castle Powis Castle, remodelled as country house from the 16th century. Dispersed farms of medieval and early post-medieval origin with some later estate farms and estate water-powered sawmill near near Coed-y-dinas.” The overall evaluation is justified as “The park (and its immediate setting) and the formal gardens surrounding Powis Castle. A combination of formal and informal designed landscape and garden, managed farmland and woodland. Also contains medieval and later prehistoric sites.”	Only a very small part of this Aspect Area lies within the 5km assessment area. Most of the area would not be intervisible with the turbine, but some higher ground at the northwestern corner would theoretically have a view, including part of the Iron Age hillfort of Penyfoel. Some views towards the turbine would theoretically be possible from the hillfort, but mature trees across the hillfort ramparts are likely to block or restrict the views. The turbine would also be 5km away and not present a significant feature at that range. Other named sites, including Powis Castle, would be in areas which are not intervisible with the proposed turbine. Physically, the turbine development would have no impact on this Aspect Area.	Very Low	Very Low

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Distance from turbine	Description/Justification	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of impact on setting
MNTGMHL419	Dolanog	High	Nearest point 4.35km metres to the west-northwest	This aspect area is described as “Mixed fieldscapes on the undulating, lower hill land west of Pontrobert and north of Llanerfyl, mostly lying between the middle Vyrnwy and Banwy valleys and including a discrete area of registered common land. The more irregular field patterns appear to represent early piecemeal clearance and enclosure from medieval and earlier times whilst areas of more regular, straight-sided fields appear to represent late 18th and 19th-century enclosure of former commons. Small blocks of 20th-century conifer plantation, especially to the north-west of the area, with residual ancient broadleaved woodland along steeper stream and valley sides elsewhere. Early settlement and land use is indicated by isolated Neolithic to Bronze Age burial mounds and chance finds and by the later prehistoric hillforts at Allt Dolanog and Bryn Coch. The Roman road between the forts at Caersws and Llanfor runs across the area. The Cyffin grange belonging to the Cistercian abbey at Strata Marcella lay in the north-western part of the area. Dispersed farms and houses of late medieval and post-medieval date.” The overall evaluation is justified by “Large area of very irregular fields and some sinuous woodland occupying archetypal rolling Montgomeryshire hill land. Medieval and later agricultural remains with with some medieval settlements and a number of significant post medieval farms and farmsteads. Also a number of earlier prehistoric elements (burial and ritual monuments) and later prehistoric defended settlements (hillforts and enclosures), and medieval defensive works. The range and variety contribute to its overall score.”	Only a very small part of this Aspect Area lies within the 5km assessment area, and this only includes an area of deciduous woodland northwest of Pont Robert, from where the turbine would not be visible due to the mature trees within the woodland. Physically, the turbine development would have no impact on this Aspect Area.	None	None

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Distance from turbine	Description/Justification	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of impact on setting
MNTGMHL433	Middle Banwy / Upper Rhiw	High	Nearest point 1.5km metres to the west-southwest	This aspect area is described as “Mixed fieldscapes on the undulating land in the Llanfair Caereinion area, in the valleys of the middle Banwy and upper Rhiw and on the surrounding valley sides and low hilltops. Blocks of 20th-century conifer plantation in the northern part of the area, with some residual ancient broadleaved woodland in steep-sided stream valleys. The more irregular field patterns appear to represent early piecemeal clearance and enclosure from medieval and earlier times whilst areas of more regular, straight-sided fields appear to represent late 18th and 19th-century enclosure of former commons. Early settlement and land use is indicated by sparse Neolithic to Bronze Age burial and ritual monuments and by later prehistoric small hillforts as at Pen-y-Coed, Pen-y-Castell, Ffrith Mathrafal, Bryn-y-Saethau small defended farmsteads of Iron Age to Roman date. The Roman road running north of Caersws to the forts at Llanfor crosses the area. Small nucleated church settlements of probably medieval or earlier origin at Castle Caereinion, Tregynon, Llanwyddelan and Llanllugan, the latter also associated with a medieval Cistercian nunnery. Dispersed farms and cottages of medieval and later origin. The extant early 20th-century Welshpool and Llanfair Light Railway runs through the area.” The overall evaluation is justified by “Extensive area of irregular fields and some sinuous woodland occupying archetypal rolling Montgomeryshire hill land. Dominated by medieval and later agriculture with numerous farms and houses, a number of medieval (or possibly earlier) settlements with churches, but also a number of Bronze Age barrows and standing stones and Iron Age hillforts and enclosures. The complex content contributes to its scores.”	Views of the turbine would be possible from higher ground across this extensive Aspect Area, but the distance between these hills (between 2km and 17km) mean that the visual impact from the turbine would be minimal. Penyrcoed Hillfort is named as an important site and has been assessed as experiencing only a Very Low visual impact from the development as key views from the monument are not focused on the area of the turbine. Another hillfort named is Penycastell or Pentre, which would experience a Very Low visual impact, with the turbine only visible in the distance. Ffridd Mathrafal and Bryn y Saethau hillforts have been assessed and would not be impacted on by the development as they are both in afforested areas. Physically, the turbine development would have no impact on this Aspect Area.	Very Low	Very Low

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Distance from turbine	Description/Justification	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of impact on setting
MNTGMHL672	Bryngwyn	Outstanding	Nearest point 1.85km metres to the north-northwest	This aspect area is described as “Irregular fieldscapes of possibly medieval and later date on the low hills and ridges north of the Vyrnwy and including part of the Cain valley north of Meifod and west of Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain. Blocks of 20th-century conifer plantation and some relict ancient and replanted broadleaved woodland on some steeper ridge slopes. Early settlement and land use suggested by Neolithic to Bronze Age burial mounds and chance finds and by the later prehistoric hillfort at Bryngwyn and a number of other small defended farmsteads. Small nucleated church settlement of early medieval or medieval origin at Llanfechain, which includes the Domen Gastell earthwork castle. Dispersed farms and cottages of mostly post-medieval origin and small post-medieval nucleated . Registered landscape park and 18th-century country house at Bryngwyn Hall, north of Bwlch-y-cibau.” The overall evaluation is justified by “Area of irregular fields and woodland occupying northern slopes of Dyffryn Meifod. Dominated by medieval and later agriculture with farms and houses, some designed landscape, but also a small number of earlier prehistoric burial and ritual monuments and significant numbers of later prehistoric defended hillforts and enclosures, early medieval and medieval and defensive works.”	Most of the area would not be intervisible with the turbine. This includes the areas of Llanfechain, Bryngwyn and Domen Gastell which are at the northeastern end of the area between 8.5km and 11km from the turbine site. Physically, the turbine development would have no impact on this Aspect Area.	Very Low	Very Low

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Distance from turbine	Description/Justification	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of impact on setting
MNTGMHL715	Dyffryn Meifod	Outstanding	Nearest point 915 metres to the northwest	This aspect area is described as “Mixed, regular and irregular valley-bottom fieldscapes of possibly medieval to early post-medieval origin along the Vyrnwy valley from the south of Meifod to Llanymynech, with pronounced river meanders and cut-offs. Prehistoric land use and settlement indicated by Neolithic to Bronze Age burial mounds. Small nucleated church settlement of early medieval origin at Meifod. Medieval settlement and land use indicated by areas of relict ridge and furrow cultivation and by earthwork castles at Mathrafal and Carreghofa and by the medieval moated site at Cwrt y Person near Meifod. Post-medieval industrial settlement at Llanymynech. The late 18th-century Montgomeryshire Canal and the course of the dismantled Cambrian Railway branch line from Llanymynech to Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain and Llanfyllin run through the northern part of the area. Dispersed farmsteads of mostly post-medieval origin. Modern riverside holiday caravan park near Llansantffraid.” The overall evaluation is justified by “Regular fieldscape occupying valley floor. Medieval and later agriculture with farms and houses settlement at Meifod. and defensive site at Mathrafal. Associations with early Welsh saints and later Welsh princes. Some earlier prehistoric burial monuments. Area crossed by Montgomeryshire canal. Its associations and its complex content contribute to its score.”	Most of the area would not be intervisible with the turbine, particularly the low-lying Efyrynwy valley from New Bridge northeastwards, past Meifod and as far as Llanymynech, which is over 15km distant from the turbine site. The turbine would be visible in the section of the Efyrynwy valley which runs northwest from New Bridge to Pont Robert, although the visual impacts on recorded historic assets in this part of the Aspect Area remains Low or Very Low. Very little of the settlement at Meifod would have a view of the turbine. Cwrt y Person Moated Homestead would theoretically be intervisible but mature trees on and close to the monument would block views towards the turbine. Mathrafal Castle, similarly, would have mature trees obscuring views towards the turbine. Carreg Hoffa is some 15km from the turbine site and in an area which would not be intervisible. The industrial village of Llanymynech and the Montgomery Canal are both in areas which are not intervisible with the turbine. Physically, the turbine development would have no impact on this Aspect Area.	Low	Low

Appendix F: LANDMAP Cultural Aspect Areas within 5 km

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Distance from turbine	Setting	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact Setting
MNTGMCL003	Vyrnwy River Valley	Moderate	Nearest point 1.5km to the north-northwest	<p>This aspect area is described as "<i>The River Valley is wide and picturesque and is replete with historical associations, prominent among which are the clas settlement of Meifod and associations with Ann Griffiths, and a number of ancient settlements. Its contemporary essence is of leisure and recreation, from the facilities at Lake Vyrnwy to fishing and canoeing on lower reaches of the river to the presence of the 20th/21st concept of Glyndwr's Way.</i>"</p> <p>The overall evaluation is justified as "<i>Moderate in terms of the contemporary cultural essence of lkeisure [sic] and recreation, though such an evaluation in no way diminishes the Valley's historical and aesthetic value.</i>"</p>	The proposed turbine would be visible from the nearest section of this long and sinuous Aspect Area, chiefly where the Efyrynwy valley is joined by the Banwy at Newbridge, and northwest to Pont Robert. The turbine would not be visible from the remainder of the Aspect Area, which extends northwestwards almost to Lake Vyrnwy. The key theme of Ann Griffiths (Dolanog), would not be affected. A second theme is the Clas of Meifod reflecting early Christian activity, but this theme should be associated with the adjacent Aspect Area of Meifod (Number 050). The turbine would have no physical impact on this Aspect Area.	Very Low	None

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Distance from turbine	Setting	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact Setting
MNTGMCL024	Castell Caereinion	High	Nearest point 2km to the southeast	<p>This aspect area is described as <i>“The Aspect Area boundary for Castell Caereinion is drawn widely to encompass the extensive evidence of human occupation over millennia visible in the landscape. The village in the small valley of the Luggy Brook was settled by the Romans, testified to by the tentative evidence of two small enclosed settlements, and then by Welsh princelings with the construction of Twmpath Garmon (attributed to Madoc ap Mareddudd in 1156, only for his nephew Owain Cyfeiliog to be driven from it by the North Wales princes. Within the designated area is Pen y Llwyn, formerly a grange of Strata Marcella Abbey, and Ty Mawr (a timber-framed aisled hall house recently restored, and the only one of its kind in the county). There are several examples of the evolution of architectural styles. The AA also contains Maes Moydog, reputedly the site of the battle in 1295 at which the English completed the conquest of Wales.”</i></p> <p>The overall evaluation is justified as <i>“High as a relatively well-preserved historic rural landscape with a strong sense of place”</i></p>	<p>There would not be a view of the proposed turbine from within most of this fairly large Aspect Area, with view confined largely to higher ground between 200m and 300m in altitude. The important themes and sites include the 'Battle of of Maes Mwydog', the site of which has not been identified although recent thought (RCAHMW) is that the battle probably occurred near Montgomery. 'Twmpath Garmon' - a possible medieval castle mound, lies in the churchyard at Castell Caereinion and would not be intervisible with the turbine. Penyllwyn, a Listed Building just to the southwest of Castell Caereinion has been said to be on the site of a grange which belonged to Strata Marcella Abbey in medieval times. This is not accepted by David Williams, the leading authority on the Cistercian monastic movement in Wales and the site is not included in his Atlas of Cistercian Wales. The listed house is 17th century in origin and therefore significantly later than the Dissolution of the Abbeys and unrelated to the monastic tradition. It is also outside the 5km Assessment Area required for an impact assessment by the Planning Archaeologist and, in view of the distance between the two locations would only experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the turbine. The ZTV also indicates that only the blades, not the hub would be visible from Penllwyn. The turbine would not have a physical impact on this Aspect Area.</p>	Very Low	Very Low

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Distance from turbine	Setting	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact Setting
MNTGMCL044	River Valleys	High	Nearest point 1.35km to the west	This aspect area is described as <i>"These eastward-trending river valleys dominate the landscape of Montgomeryshire. Their streams mostly flow from Pumlumon, Berwyn and lesser ranges. They are variously broad or steep-sided (or both) and contain most of the historic settlements in the middle and north of the Study Area as a result of being the most convenient terrain for communications routes (except those in such Aspect Areas as MONTSCLO01 - River Severn; MONTSCLO03 - Vyrnwy River Valley; MONTSCLO15 - Tanat Valley; MONTSCLO16 - Clywedog Valley). They are chosen as a single Aspect Area not because of the similarity of their topography (which differs markedly) but because of the evidence of long-term settlement and exploitation of the adjacent terrain caused by topography. Without exception, each displays more than average aesthetic qualities. Many of the settlements within them have been selected as Aspect Areas in their own right - and these valleys provide the wider cultural context for them. The overall evaluation is justified as "High as typifying the cultural variety in the river valley landscapes of the middle and northern parts of the Study Area".</i>	The proposed turbine would be visible from some parts of this large and discontinuous Aspect Area, chiefly from the long and sinuous valley of the Banwy from Newbridge and southwest to Llanfair Caereinion. The turbine would be most visible from the facing valley slopes closest to the west and south west, but even then would often be intermittent as trees and hedgerows in the landscape would screen many views, but the overall visual impact would be Very Low. The themes of The Hymns of Ann Griffiths (Dolanog) and Bishop William Morgan (Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant) are associated with distant locations which would not be affected by the development. There would be no physical impact on the Aspect Area.	Very Low	Very Low

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Distance from turbine	Setting	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact Setting
MNTGMCL050	Meifod	Moderate	Nearest point 1.25km to the northeast	<p>This aspect area is described as <i>"Meifod originated as a 6th century clas foundation close to the confluence of the Banwy and Vyrnwy Rivers in the Vale of Meifod. The classification reflects more the different traditions as to the origin of the settlement's name than to any intrinsic cultural essence from its historicity."</i></p> <p>The overall evaluation is justified as <i>"Largely locally known historic village with several traditional place name and folklore associations"</i></p>	<p>Much of this relatively small Aspect Area would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine, including the historic core of the village of Meifod and the valley floor. The main classes of interest are intangible themes, such as Princes of Powys, unspecified folk memory and a legend surrounding the selection of the church site by the Early Medieval saint Gwyddfarch which is said to explain the origin of the name (Yma i fod = Meifod). The turbine would have no impact on these themes as historic Meifod is not intervisible with the development. The turbine would have no physical impact on the Aspect Area.</p>	Very Low	Very Low

Unique Identifier	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Distance from turbine	Setting	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact Setting
MNTGMCL051	Rural Landscapes	High	Within	This aspect area is described as <i>“The Aspect Area is essentially a catch-all of landscapes surrounding other Aspect Areas. It reveals an eclectic mix of landscape type, from fertile lowlands to bleak moorlands, and forms a buffer between oither Aspect Areas that are more culturally distinctive or diverse. Surprisingly, there are few statutorily protected landscape types - such as SSSIs or SLAs within the area. Nevertheless, Rural Landscapes forms the background to the more detailed painting on the canvas of Montgomeryshire, contributing greatly to the county's soubriquet of Powis paradwys Cymru.”</i> The overall evaluation is justified as <i>“High as a varied, visually rich rural landscape of a wide topographical range that provides the framework for the Study Area as a whole”</i>	This Cultural Aspect Area is loosely defined as a catch all of landscapes surrounding other aspect areas. It is said that it reveals an eclectic mix of landscape types, from fertile lowlands to bleak moorlands and forms a buffer between other aspect areas that are more culturally distinct or diverse. As such it does not form a coherent or contiguous land block, but is rather composed of landscape blocks scattered across the historic county of Montgomeryshire. The loose definition of this Aspect Area means that the addition of a wind turbine into the landscape does not constitute a significant impact on the Cultural Landscape. Indeed, such a development would appear to be in accord with the management remarks and guidelines for this Aspect Area, which are concerned with halting rural depopulation and keeping people on the land, whilst encouraging regenerative or small business activity and ensuring sustainability of income and provide subsidy to retain people so that they may nurture the landscape. There would be a Very Low physical impact on the Aspect Area with no characteristic features damaged.	Very Low	Very Low

Appendix G: Photos from turbine location

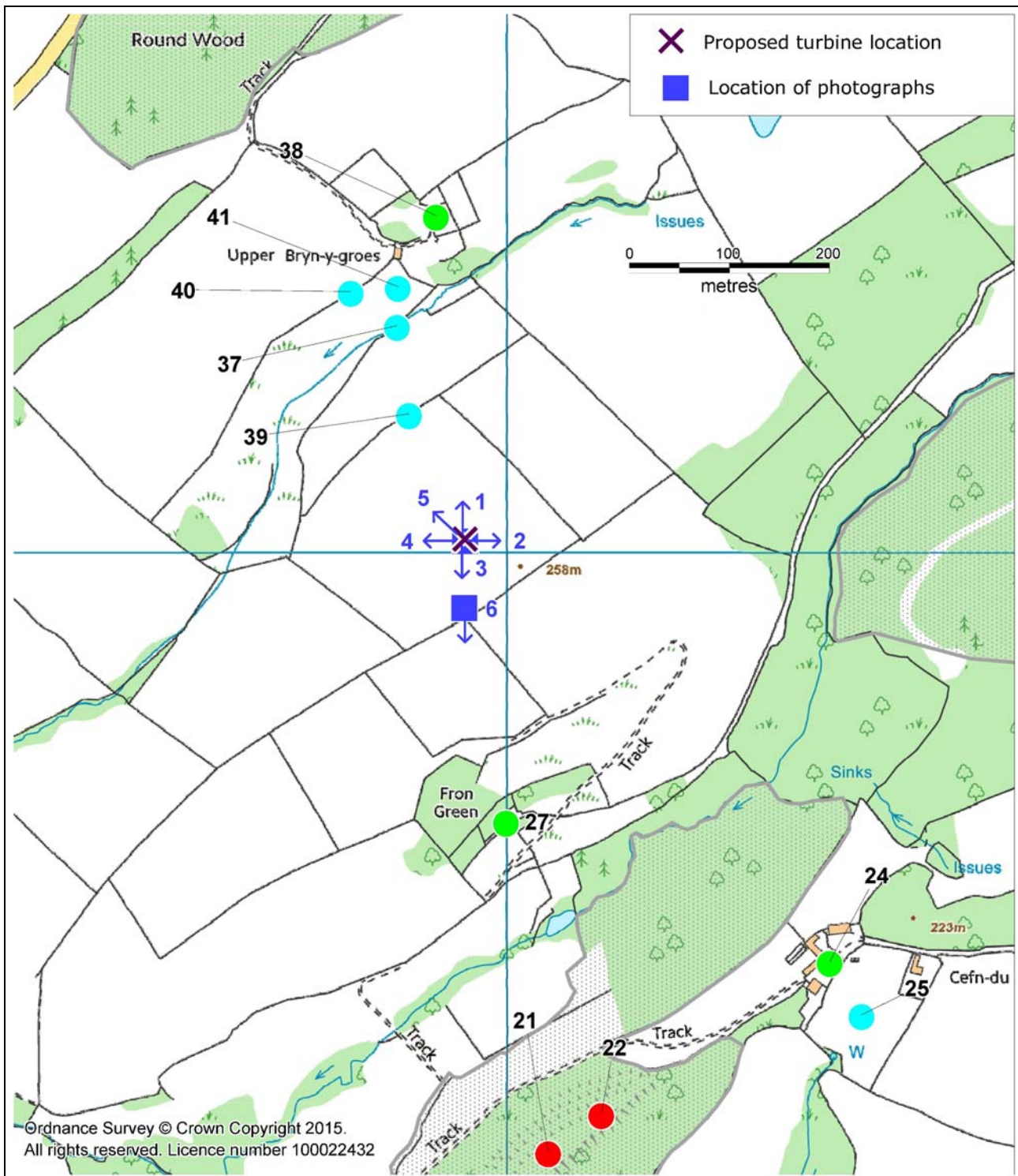


Figure 7; A map showing the location and direction of the photographs included in this appendix.



Photo 1; A photograph taken during the evening showing the view northwards from the proposed Lower Brynygroes wind turbine site. The dwelling of Upper Brynygroes can be seen in the centre of the photograph, partly hidden behind trees. A communications mast is visible on the skyline to the right.

Viewpoint Location; SJ1495810014



Photo 2; This image looks east from the turbine site. Views are restricted in this direction by rising ground.

Viewpoint Location; SJ1495810014



Photo 3; The view south from the proposed turbine site. Again rising ground blocks ground views and the position of the turbine to the northern side of the ridge rather than on the ridgeline would reduce its impact when viewed from the south.

Viewpoint Location; SJ1495810014



Photo 4; A view looking west from the proposed turbine site towards the setting sun. The sheds of Lower Brynygroes farm can be seen just left of centre. The Banwy valley lies beyond the line of conifers just above Lower Brynygroes.

Viewpoint Location; SJ1495810014



Photo 5; A view looking northwest from the proposed turbine site. The Efyrynwy valley lies beyond the line of conifers seen in the middle-distance.

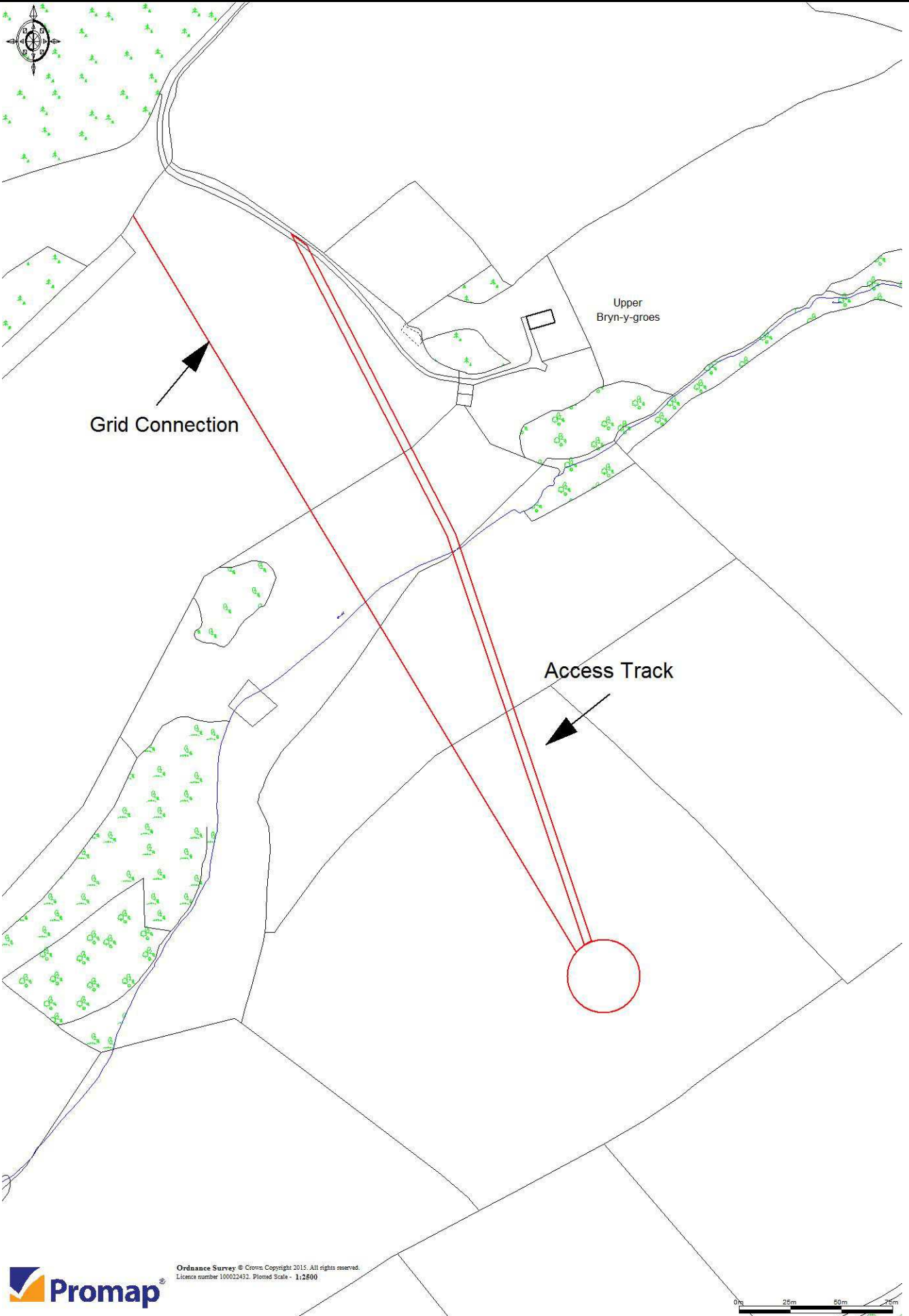
Viewpoint Location; SJ1495810014



Photo 6; A view looking south from the top of the ridge above the turbine site. The Iron Age hillfort of Cefn Du is hidden in the woodland at the centre to centre-right of the image.

Viewpoint Location; SJ1495509948

Appendix H: Plan from Client



Promap

Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2015. All rights reserved.
Licence number 100022432. Plotted Scale - 1:2500

0m 25m 50m 75m



www.rogerparry.net
mail@rogerparry.net

Tel: 01691 655334

Fax: 01691 657798

Roger Parry & Partners LLP
The Property Experts

JOB:	Proposed Wind Turbine
CLIENT:	D & G Andrew
TITLE:	Site Plan
LOCATION:	Lower Bryn Y Groes, Meifod
SCALE:	1:2500
DATE:	July 2015
DRAWING NO:	SP1A
DRAWN BY:	BR

