

# Tynewydd, Llansilin, Powys Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Report by: Trysor

**For:** Roger Parry and Partners

April 2017



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2017/547

For: Roger Parry and Partners

April 2017

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*Cover photograph: Looking northeast from the garden towards the house at Tynewydd.*

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2017/547

DYDDIAD 3<sup>ydd</sup> Ebrill 2017      DATE 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2017

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

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

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

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

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## **1. Summary**

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed free range poultry unit at Tynewydd, Llansilin, Powys.
- 1.2 Tynewydd is notable for the historical importance of the house and some associated structures. The house itself of 17<sup>th</sup> century date, built in two phases, and is a Grade II\* Listed Building. Associated with the house are a former Latrine building and a Garden Wall, both of which have Grade II Listed Building status.
- 1.3 A site visit was undertaken by Trysor to examine the location of the development. The walk-over survey provided no evidence of buried archaeological features at the development site.
- 1.4 Particular note was taken of any potential impacts, direct or indirect, on the listed structures at Tynewydd. Information was also gathered on indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.5 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1 kilometre in radius, focused on SJ2082426877, the centre of the proposed development. The Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 1.6 There is one Scheduled Monument within a 1km radius of the development. This is the motte and bailey castle at Sycharth. The development would be partially visible at distance from the eastern side of the motte during winter, but screened by trees during the summer. The distance and screening by vegetation means that the visual impact would be Very Low with no impact on the setting of the monument.
- 1.7 There are 6 Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of the development. Three of these are at Tynewydd Farm itself and would experience a Low to Moderate visual impact and impact on setting, which could be reduced to Very Low to Low if mitigations are put in place, in the form of additional tree planting and hedgerow strengthening. The three other Listed Buildings are further from the development and two of these, a house and barn at Penybryn, would only experience a Low, indirect, visual impact with no impact on their setting. There would be no effect on the listed road bridge at Glascoed.
- 1.8 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 1km radius of the development.
- 1.9 The development would not cause any direct, physical impact to any known historic assets.

1.10 There is no physical, documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence to suggest that the proposed development site has potential for buried archaeology.

## **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 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11 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 on behalf of their client to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment for a free range poultry unit on land at Tynewydd, Llansilin, Powys, SY10 7QF, see Figure 1.

3.2 The clients have determined to undertake a review of constraints in order to inform the preparation of detailed proposals in line with PPG Wales guidance.

3.2.1 A planning application has not yet been submitted.

## **4. The development**

4.1 It is proposed that a large free range egg unit is developed in the field to the south of Tynewydd, Llansilin.

4.2 As part of the desk-based assessment, Trysor visited the site and assessed a range of possible locations for the proposed development. The location shown in Figure 2 is that selected in which the development would have the least impact.

4.3 In this proposal the unit would be cross-contour with the southeastern end of the unit terraced into the slope, and built parallel to the mature field boundary hedge to the northeastern side of the site, thus reducing the visibility of the building in the landscape. Only the gable end of the building would be visible from the direction of Tynewydd house (ID number 1), reducing visual impacts on the listed buildings within the farmstead building group.



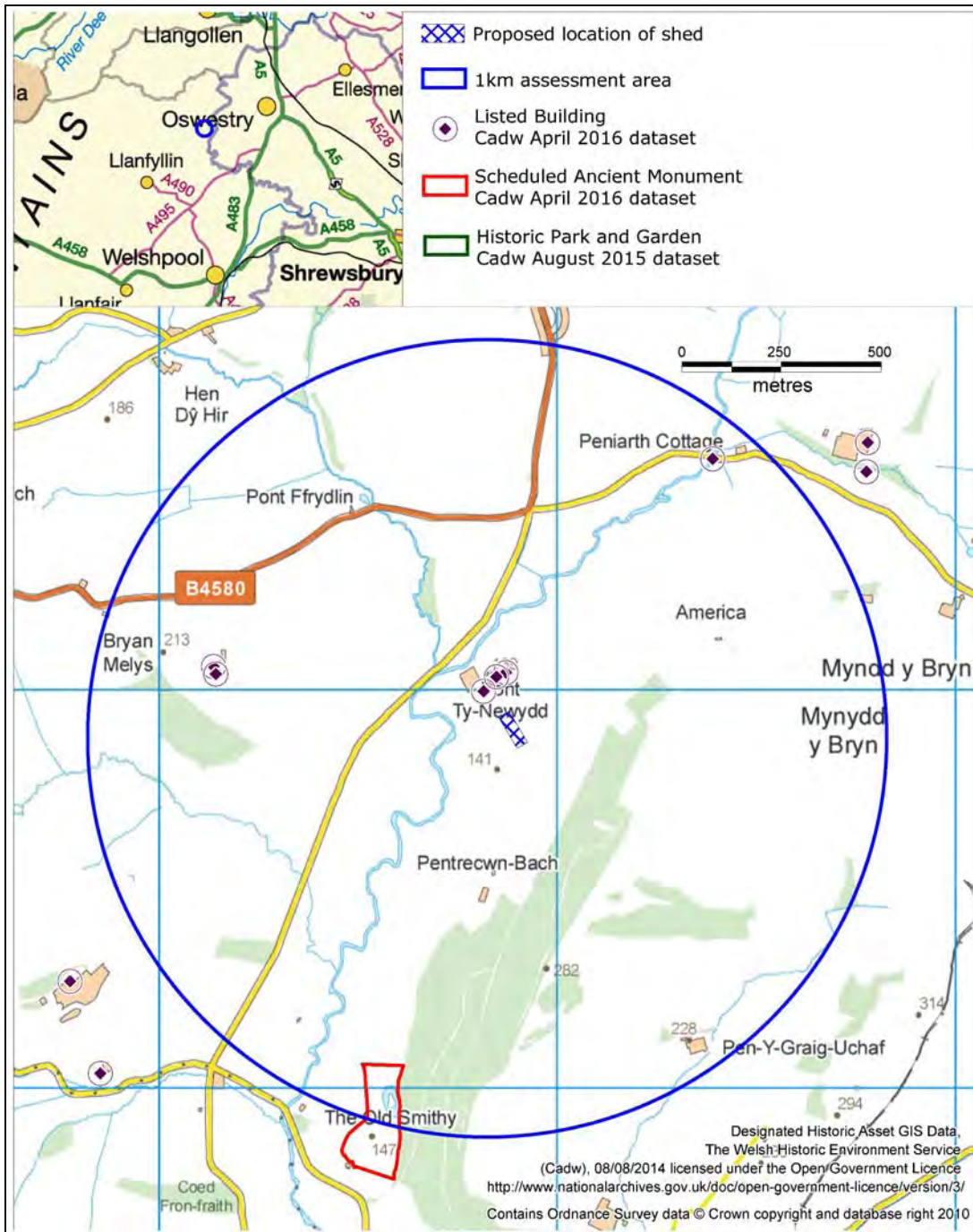


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the 1km radius assessment area.

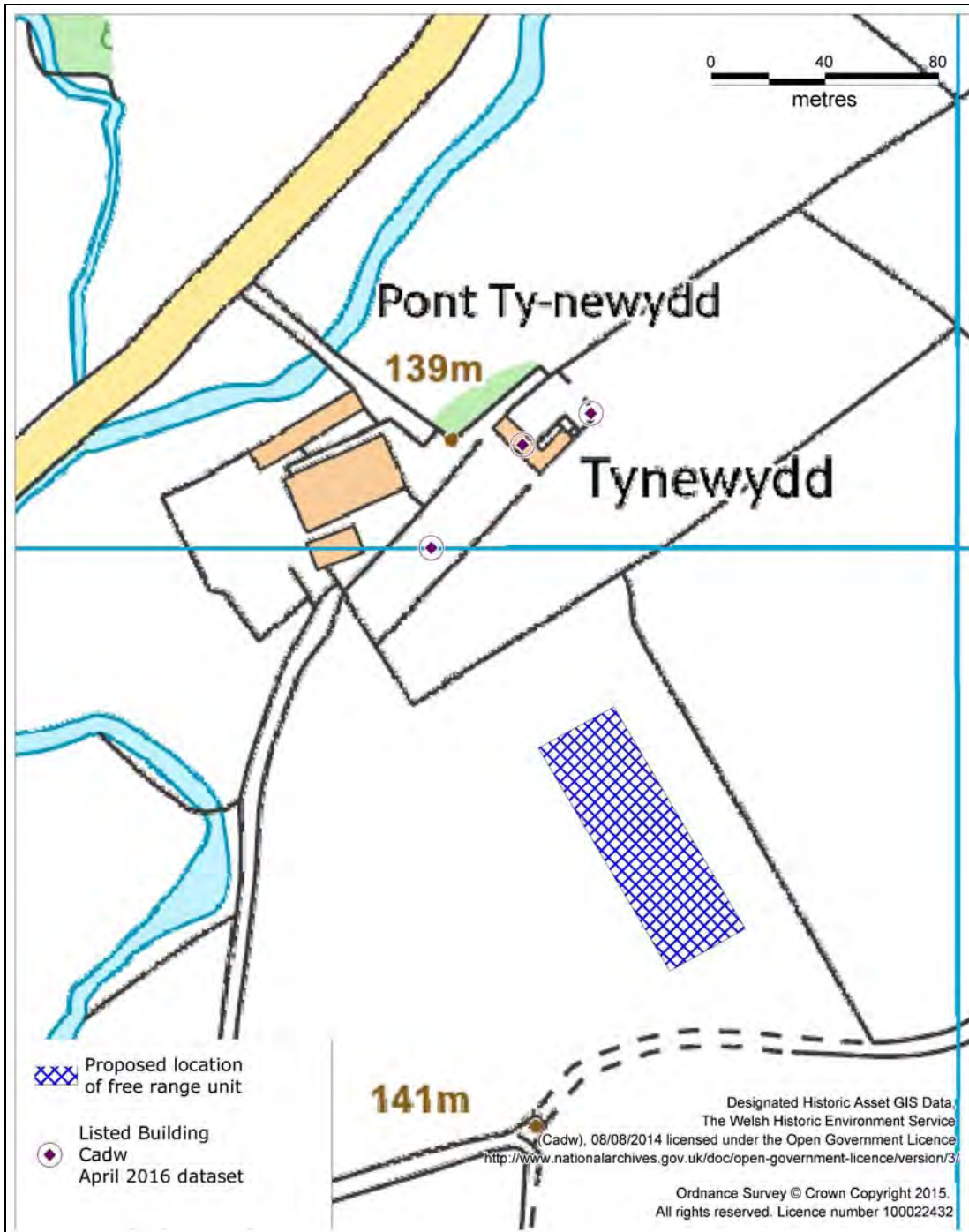


Figure 2: Selected location of the free range unit by Trysor after field visit. This is location which would offer the least impact, but before further mitigation.

## **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment considered known historic assets within a 1 km radius circle centred on SJ2082426877, the centre of the proposed development (see Figure 1). This has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area as well as assess any direct or indirect impacts. Historic assets have been given an ID number for the purposes of this report; other reference numbers, such as HER PRNs are cross referenced in Appendix B.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1 kilometre assessment.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the parish tithe map.
- 5.4 A site visit was made by Trysor to the development site, and the surrounding area, on February 1st, 2017. Visible archaeological features within the area that would be directly affected by the development were searched for and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures. Photographs are included in Appendix C.
- 5.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006, 2008 and 2009, were used to inform the assessment as well as aerial photographs from 1969 available from the Welsh Government Aerial photographic unit online. LiDAR data, of 2 metre resolution was available for most of the assessment area.
- 5.6 Modern Ordnance Survey mapping was used to assess current public access routes.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 The final dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the historic assets within the study area.
- 5.9 Each of the records in the final assessment 1 kilometre dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value<sup>1</sup>, as well as

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

Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value<sup>2</sup>. Once these had been considered the significance of each historic asset 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 7. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

- 5.10 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset 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 historic asset and the nature of the impact.

## **6. The Development Site**

- 6.1 The proposed development site is underlain by Ordovician mudstones of the Llangynog Formation. These were laid down in a deep sea environment between 451 and 467 million years ago.
- 6.2 The bedrock is masked by glacial deposits including bands of glaciofluvial sand, gravel and till laid down under ice age conditions in the Devensian period, within the past 2 million years. These sands and gravels appear to underlie the house at Tynewydd, to the west of which lies a band of glacial till.
- 6.3 The development site is located in a pasture field just to the west of the house at Tynewydd. The farmhouse itself lies to the west of a minor rural road which runs south from Llansilin towards the B4396 road, between Llandedwyn and Penybont. The site lies within a pasture field to the southeastern side of the Cynllaith valley, at about 145 metres above sea level. The field is a large and relatively flat parcel, which rises suddenly and steeply to over 160 metres above sea level at its southern end, where the land begins to rise up onto Mynydd y Bryn.

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

## **7. Tynewydd: Archaeological Overview**

7.1 There is very little evidence of human activity during early prehistoric times within a 1km radius of the proposed development. There are only two records in the regional HER of relevance to early periods.

7.1.1 In 1852, a workman moving a heap of stones at an unidentified location known as Tan Graig y Castell, located on Tynewydd Farm, uncovered a Neolithic polished stone axe (ID number 8), a bronze socketed looped axe of Bronze Age date (ID number 9) and a "stone ball" of unknown purpose. The precise circumstances of the find are not clear, or what the relationship of the two axes was with each other. It seems likely that the find was made on the high ground of Mynydd y Bryn, to the east of Tynewydd, rather than within the fields of the farm itself. The finds are evidence that settled farming communities are likely to have been present in the local landscape from the Neolithic period onwards however.

7.1.2 A possible Bronze Age round barrow cemetery (ID number 10) is recorded on Mynydd y Bryn, just to the east of the proposed development site. This record arises from the description of a possible group of cairns on the hill, noted by the Reverend Walter Davies in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but the location of the site has not been subsequently identified and therefore its veracity cannot be proven. The stone cairns noted by Davies may have been subsequently removed, or they may in fact have been more recent clearance cairns, of which several examples still survive on Mynydd y Bryn. It is possible that the find of the Neolithic and Bronze Age axes mentioned in 7.1.1 was made in this area.

7.1.3 There is no evidence of human activity from later prehistoric times, through the Iron Age and Roman times, or the Dark Ages within 1km of the proposed development site. It is not until the Medieval period (AD1100 - AD1539) that we begin to find good evidence of activity.

7.1.4 During the Medieval period, the area was a focus of power associated with Owain Glyndwr, one of the most significant figures in Welsh history. Glyndwr resided at Sycharth, a small manorial seat of power 1km to the south of the proposed development site. Along with Glyndyfrdwy, this was one of the principal courts held by Glyndwr in the late 14<sup>th</sup> century. The earthwork remains of a small motte and bailey castle (ID number 7) can still be seen at the site, set on a low knoll rising out of the Cynllaith valley. It is assumed that this was the site of Glyndwr's court.

7.1.5 The castle site is now protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and accessible to the general public. The origins of the castle are not fully understood, but it may have originated in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Sycharth was praised by the poet Iolo Goch in 1390 and was clearly a centre of some status, with a fine timber-framed house on the motte and a great hall within the bailey. As a response to Glyndwr's war of independence

against Henry IV, Sycharth was attacked and destroyed by fire in 1403 by Henry, Prince of Wales, the future Henry V (Richards, 1948, 183). Sycharth was never rebuilt and the site faded into obscurity thereafter.

- 7.1.6 In his poem, *Iolo Goch* alludes to a deer park (ID number 14) at Sycharth, in another enclosure, separate from Glyndwr's court. It has been speculated that the wooded slopes known as Parc Sycharth, adjacent to the site of the motte and bailey of Sycharth, may have been the location of the deer park, but this is unproven.
- 7.1.7 It is likely that some farmsteads in the area are of medieval origin, although their present farmhouses and buildings are outwardly of post-medieval or modern character. The military conflicts during medieval times, a settled, agricultural society would have existed in the district throughout the period. It is interesting to note that when Sycharth was torched in 1403 by Prince Henry, he wrote a letter to his father, Henry IV, stating that he had also destroyed a number of other homesteads in the immediate area, which he described as being occupied by Glyndwr's tenants (Richards, 1948, 187). It is possible therefore that many of the homesteads which existed in the district at the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century were lost at that point.

## **7.2 Post Medieval & Industrial (AD1539 – present day).**

- 7.2.1 Most of the sites recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed development site date to the Post Medieval period. They include historic assets which are chiefly associated with the development of agriculture and settlement in the area.
- 7.2.2 There are two significant houses recorded within the assessment area which are thought to have their origins in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. These include the original homestead at Tynewydd (ID number 1), known to have been in occupation prior to its enlargement in 1684. The post-medieval outbuilding range which accompanied the house was removed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and replaced with modern farm buildings. Only a rare example of a probable 17<sup>th</sup> century latrine building (ID number 4) survives of the original outbuildings there.
- 7.2.3 The nearby house of Penybryn (ID number 11, see plate 27 for long-range view) with its contemporary cruck-framed barn (ID number 2), is also notable. Penybryn is thought to have originated as a hall house but has been subject to later modifications. Both the house and barn are listed buildings, reflecting their importance.
- 7.2.4 The modest homes of post-medieval date are also recorded in the area. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a group of five cottages (ID numbers 13, 16, 17, 18 & 19) stood on the western slopes of Mynydd y Bryn, to the east of Tynewydd. These had all been abandoned by the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and disappeared from the landscape.

## **8. Tynewydd Development Site: Historical overview**

- 8.1 The proposed development site is located on land that has historically been associated with Tynewydd House (ID number 1).
- 8.2 Tynewydd is a homestead of considerable historical interest, reflected in its status as a Grade II\* Listed Building.
- 8.2.1 It is known that Tynewydd was one of the residences of the 17<sup>th</sup> century antiquarian William Maurice, who is more commonly associated with his main residence at Cefnybraich, Llansilin (NLW, Dictionary of Welsh Biography). William Maurice was born in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and is remembered as a collector of medieval Welsh manuscripts, a transcriber of early Welsh poetry, and an historian. He died in 1680 and Tynewydd was inherited by Ann, one of his three daughters and the wife of David Williams, brother of Sir William Williams, who was himself a collector of ancient manuscripts.
- 8.2.2 During the lifetime of William Maurice, the homestead at Tynewydd consisted of what is now the eastern wing of the house. According to its Listed Building description, this part of the house is of probable early 17<sup>th</sup> century date. It is notable for its almost intact timber framing, with later brick and stone infilling.
- 8.2.3 Shortly after William Maurice's death, his daughter Ann and her husband David Williams added a significant extension to the house, commemorated by a 1684 date stone, visible above the main entrance, which bears their initials. This part of the house is largely built of brick, with only the lower part of the western wall built in stone. The main entrance into the house was now in the southwest facing side of the new building, from where the main aspect of the house was designed to look southwest, through a new walled garden or orchard enclosure, which partly survives today (ID number 3).
- 8.2.4 The link to the Williams family saw the property become a farmstead on the Wynnstay estate, to which it belonged until purchased by the family of the present owners during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.3 Historic mapping charts the development of the holding since the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Tynewydd is shown on the 1830 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyor's Drawings, see Figure 3. The Original Surveyors Drawings represent the first detailed map series of the whole country. They do not map field boundaries in detail and no details of any field system are shown on the 1830 map around Tynewydd farm or the development site.
- 8.3.1 The Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1836 (Sheet 60), see Figure 4. This map is based on the 1830 survey. This again does not map field systems. Tynewydd is

shown in greater detail on this map, however, and the house and its attached walled garden are more clearly represented.



Figure 3: Excerpt from the 1830 Oswestry Sheet of the OS Original Surveyors Drawings. Tynewydd is shown, with its walled garden to the southwest of the house just discernible.

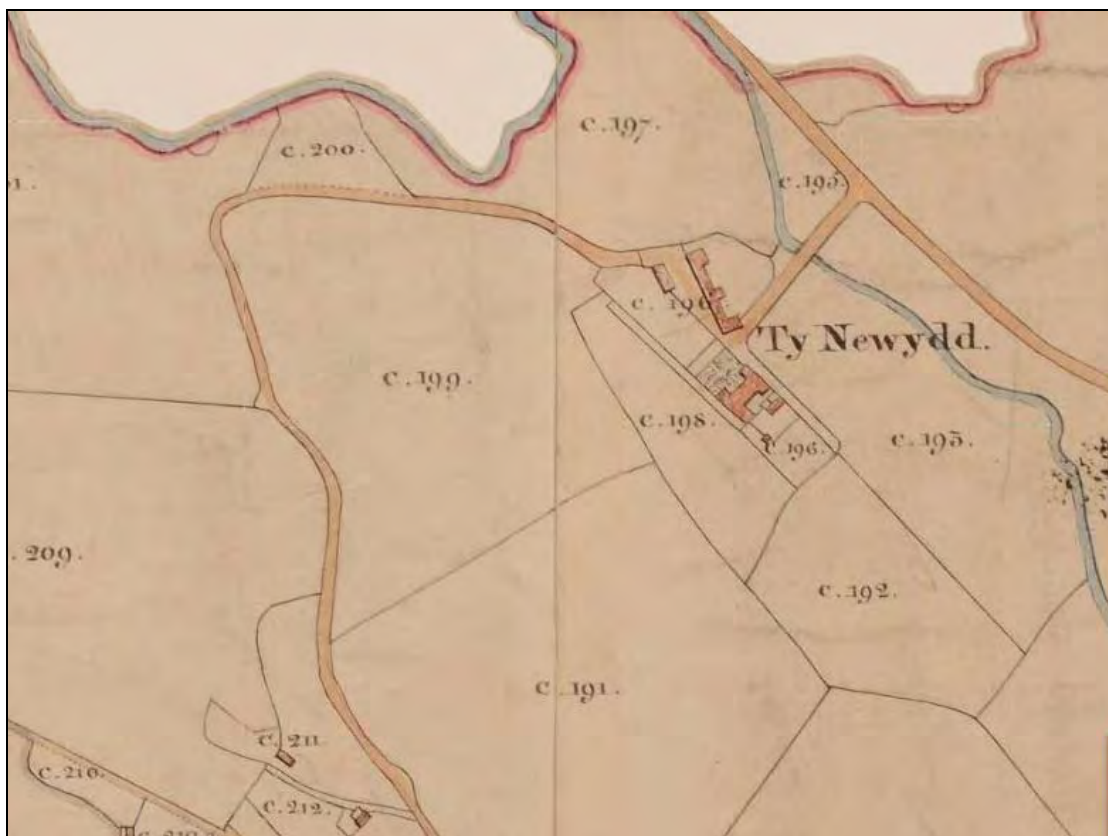


Figure 4: The 1838 1 inch to 1 mile map shows the house and garden a little more clearly.



8.3.2 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the tithe map for Sycharth township, drawn for the Llansilin parish tithe survey of 1841. This map is the first to show a clear depiction of the field system of the district, see Figure 5. It also clearly shows the layout of the buildings at Tynewydd. The house is distinctively H-shaped, indicating that the northern end of the western wing may have been truncated during the mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> century, although the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map seems to show that this “northern wing” may have been a later extension to the main house. The tithe map also shows a long outbuilding range to the southwest of the house, which was replaced by modern farm buildings during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

8.3.3 The accompanying tithe schedule lists field parcel C.199 as a 7 acre arable field on Tynewydd Farm, which was at that time a 135 acre holding. The field name is difficult to read on the schedule but appears to be “Bolfast Issa.” It should be noted that parcel C.198 was known as “Orchard”. The owner of Tynewydd at that time was John Wynn-Eyton (of Leeswood, Flintshire) and the occupier was one Jane Morris, widow.



*Figure 5; An excerpt from the Llansilin parish tithe map of 1841. The proposed development site lies within field parcel C.199. Parcel C.198 was known as “Orchard” at this time. North is to the right.*

8.3.4 The First Edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1874 shows the landscape around the proposed development site to be similar in most respects to the picture presented by the 1841 tithe map, see Figure 6. Later editions of the 1:2500 map show a very similar picture. It appears that it was not until the final quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century that the historic farm buildings to the west of the house were replaced by modern agricultural buildings.



*Figure 6; The 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map shows the house and outbuildings clearly. Note that the "Orchard", parcel 2156, was planted with trees at this time, a mixture of conifers and deciduous trees.*

## **9. Data Collation**

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the 1km radius assessment area yielded 17 records for historic assets.
- 9.2 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1km radius assessment area contained 21 records for historic assets.
  - 9.2.1 One record in the original HER dataset had an incorrect NGR and actually lay outside the study area, so was removed from the dataset, details in section 15.
  - 9.2.2 Three records were duplicated in the HER dataset and the duplicates were removed from the project dataset.
  - 9.2.3 Two records which had not been included in the original HER dataset as they had incorrect NGRs were brought into the project dataset through searching Archwilio online, details in section 15.
  - 9.2.4 Six new records were created in the project database by Trysor for historic assets not previously recorded.

## 10. Assessment of Significance

10.1 The significance of each historic asset 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 6. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

10.2 Within the 21 records there was one Scheduled Monument and 6 Listed Buildings.

*Table 1: Significance of assessed historic assets*

<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Status of Historic Asset</b>
1	TYNEWYDD	Nationally Important	Listed Building
2	PEN Y BRYN, BARN	Nationally Important	Listed Building
3	TY-NEWYDD, GARDEN & ORCHARD ENCLOSURE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
4	TY-NEWYDD, OUTBUILDING	Nationally Important	Listed Building
7	SYCHARTH	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
11	PEN Y BRYN HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
12	SYCHARTH CASTLE, NORTHERN ENCLOSURE	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
8	TYNEWYDD NEOLITHIC AXE	Regionally Important	No Designation
9	TYNEWYDD AXES	Regionally Important	No Designation
5	PONT Y GLASCOED	Locally Important	Listed Building
20	PONT TYNEWYDD	Locally Important	No Designation
6	SYCHARTH, RIDGE AND FURROW II	Minor Importance	No Designation
13	TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE I	Minor Importance	No Designation
15	PENTRECWN; PENTRECWM	Minor Importance	No Designation
16	TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE V	Minor Importance	New Sites
17	TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE IV	Minor Importance	New Sites
18	TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE III	Minor Importance	New Sites
19	TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE II	Minor Importance	New Sites

<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Status of Historic Asset</b>
21	TYNEWYDD	Minor Importance	No Designation
10	MYNYDD Y BRYN CAIRN GROUP	Unknown	No Designation
14	SYCHARTH, DEER PARK	Unknown	No Designation

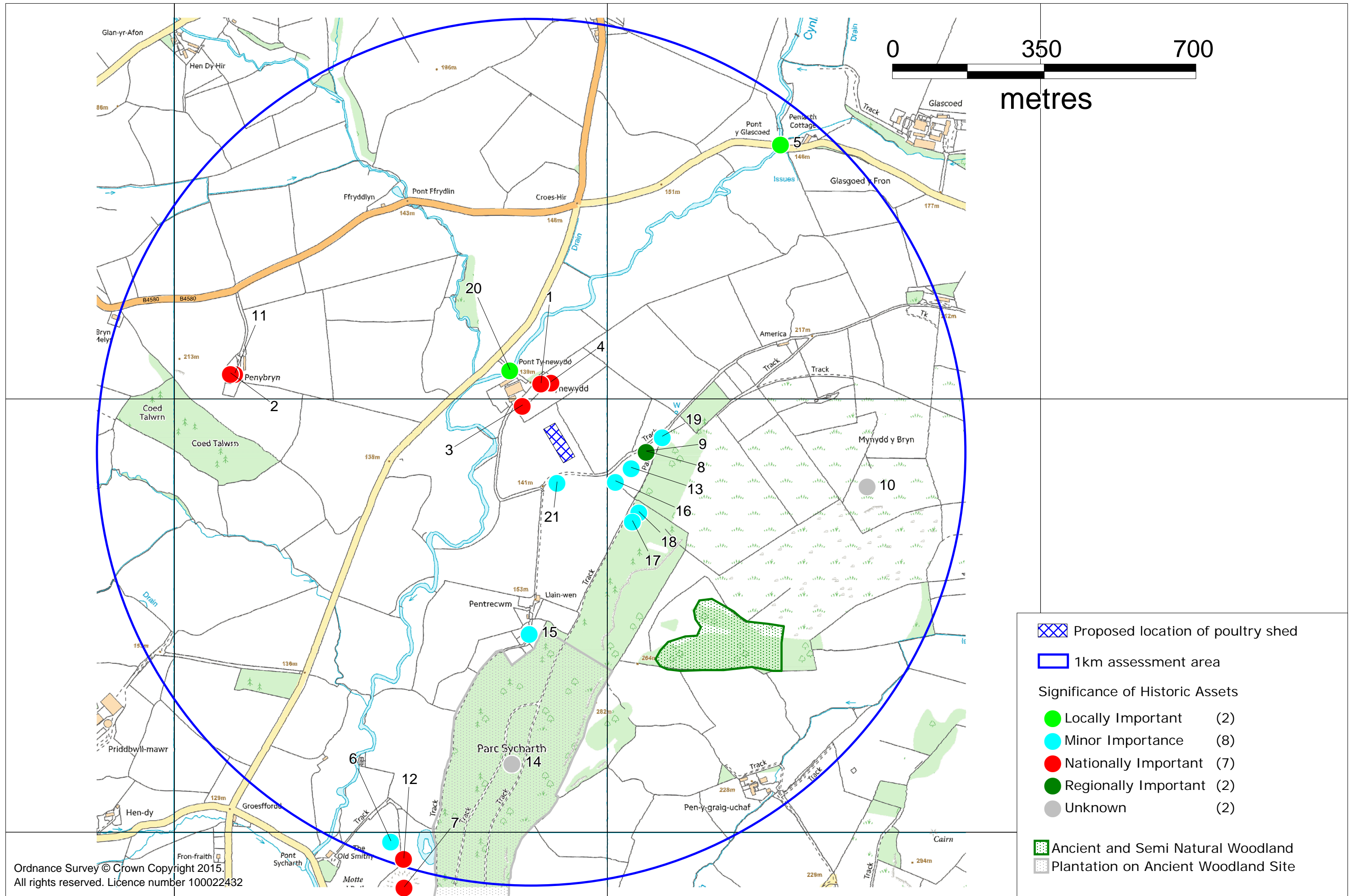


Figure 7: The 1km assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

## 11. Assessment of Impact

11.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset 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 historic asset 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 8.

*Table 2: Impact on assessed historic assets within the 1km assessment area before mitigation*

<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Level of Direct Impact</b>	<b>Level of Indirect Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>
1	TYNEWYDD	HOUSE	None	Moderate	Moderate
3	TY-NEWYDD, GARDEN AND ORCHARD ENCLOSURE SOUTH	GARDEN WALL	None	Low	Low
2	PEN Y BRYN, BARN	BARN	None	Low	None
4	TY-NEWYDD, OUTBUILDING	OUTBUILDING	None	Low	None
7	SYCHARTH	CASTLE	None	Low	None
11	PEN Y BRYN HOUSE	HALL HOUSE	None	Low	None
13	TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE I	COTTAGE	None	Very Low	None
16	TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE V	COTTAGE	None	Very Low	None
17	TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE IV	COTTAGE	None	Very Low	None
18	TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE III	COTTAGE	None	Very Low	None
19	TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE II	COTTAGE	None	Very Low	None
5	PONT Y GLASCOED	BRIDGE	None	None	None
6	SYCHARTH, RIDGE AND FURROW II	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	None	None
8	TYNEWYDD NEOLITHIC AXE	FIND	None	None	None
9	TYNEWYDD AXES	FIND	None	None	None
10	MYNYDD Y BRYN CAIRN GROUP	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	None	None	None

<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Level of Direct Impact</b>	<b>Level of Indirect Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>
12	SYCHARTH CASTLE, NORTHERN ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE	None	None	None
14	SYCHARTH, DEER PARK	DEER PARK	None	None	None
15	PENTRECWN; PENTRECWM	HOUSE	None	None	None
20	PONT TYNEWYDD	BRIDGE	None	None	None
21	TYNEWYDD	QUARRY	None	None	None

11.2 As Table 2 shows, no recorded historic assets within the 1km assessment area would be exposed to any significant impact from the development. Full details of the assessment of direct and indirect impact for each of the historic assets in Table 2 can be found in Appendix B.

11.3 The most significant impact would be felt on the house at Tynewydd (ID number 1), which is a Grade II\* Listed Building. Part of the purpose of this assessment was to identify a location for the proposed free range poultry unit which would cause the least possible impact on the listed building and its setting.

11.3.1 The proposed development site was chosen as it appeared to offer a location where the poultry unit would be relatively sheltered by the topography, to reduce the impact on long-range views, and aligned in a manner which would make it less visible from Tynewydd house and also relatively easy to shelter from view through a number of mitigations, including strengthening existing hedgerows, the introduction of a new hedgerow and also the re-establishment of the orchard which once existed between the proposed development site and the house.

11.4 There is part of one Scheduled Monument within the 1km assessment area. The Sycharth Mound and Bailey Castle, (ID number 11, see plates 20, 21 & 23) would experience a Low indirect visual impact and no impact on setting. The proposed shed would be partially visible from eastern side of the top of the motte, but through trees.

<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Level of Direct Impact</b>	<b>Level of Indirect Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>
11	Sycharth Mound and Bailey Castle	Motte and Bailey	None	Low	None

*Table 3: Scheduled Monuments within 1km assessment area*



11.5 There are 6 Listed Buildings within the 1km assessment area, including Tynewydd House, which is also discussed in 11.3 above and in more detail in 12 below. See also Table 4, Appendix B and Figures 7 & 8.

<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Listed Building Number</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Level of Direct Impact</b>	<b>Level of Indirect Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>
1	641	TYNEWYDD	HOUSE	None	Moderate	Moderate
3	81903	TY-NEWYDD, GARDEN AND ORCHARD ENCLOSURE SOUTH	GARDEN WALL	None	Low	Low
2	84404	PEN Y BRYN, BARN	BARN	None	Low	None
4	81910	TY-NEWYDD, OUTBUILDING	OUTBUILDING	None	Low	None
11	655	PEN Y BRYN HOUSE	HALL HOUSE; HOUSE	None	Low	None
5	81913	PONT Y GLASCOED	BRIDGE	None	None	None

*Table 4: Listed Buildings within 1km assessment area*

11.6 Five non-designated historic assets, four of which are newly recorded, would experience a Very Low or Low, indirect, visual impact and but no impact on their setting.

11.7 Ten historic assets would be unaffected by the development.

11.8 There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 1km assessment area.

11.9 There are no World Heritage sites within the 1km assessment area.

11.10 Six new historic assets were recorded for the purposes of this assessment. These include four post-medieval cottages (ID number 16, 17, 18 and 19), which are no longer landscape features, the post medieval bridge of Pont Tynewydd (ID number 20) and a modern quarry pit (ID number 21) on Tynewydd farm. The proposed development would have a Very Low indirect, visual, impact on the four cottages. The quarry pit is a minor feature for which there is no definable setting, whilst the bridge would not be intervisible with the development.

11.11 The development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape.

11.12 The proposed development would stand in the Moelfre LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (MNTGMHL840), see Figure 9, which is described as;

*“Predominantly irregular fieldscapes of medieval and early post-medieval on undulating valleys and hills north of the lower Tanat valley. Mixed broadleaved and conifer plantations on steeper hill slopes. Early settlement and land use is indicated by Mesolithic chance finds, isolated Neolithic to Bronze Age hilltop burial mounds and by the later prehistoric hillfort at Llwyn Bryn-dinas, overlooking the Tanat valley, with a scattering of possibly contemporary smaller defended farms. Medieval and later land use is indicated by the medieval earthwork castle site at Sycharth, by the small nucleated church settlement at Llansilin, and by dispersed farms of medieval and early post-medieval origin.”*

11.12.1 The overall evaluation of this Aspect Area was High. The development would not impact on any of the elements that define the Aspect Area, other than a short section of hedgerow that would need to be removed to create access into the field.

11.13 The development area would stand in the extensive Rural Landscapes LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (MNTGMCL051), see Figure 10, 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.”*

11.13.1 The overall evaluation of this Aspect Area was High.

11.14 The proposed development site falls within the Llanrhaeadr Landscape Character area (LCA M3), as defined for Powys County Council (John Campion Associates Ltd, 2008, 57). This large landscape area is described thus;

*“This area extends over the lower valley slopes of the northern side of the Tanat Valley from east of Llangynog to the border with England, encompassing the village of Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant.”*

*“A rolling plateau farmland complex, dominated by livestock and dairy farming, typified by small irregular field patterns following the contours. Strongly defined field boundaries predominate, defined by managed and overgrown hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees. Area feels secure,*

*settled and safe with a definite sense of enclosure, emanating from the upland scarps rising to the west and north at the heads of the valleys. This LCA forms part of the Tanat and Rhaeadr Valley complex and forms an important foreground to the dramatic rising uplands beyond."*

11.14.1 The description of the area touches upon the Llansilin area;

*"In the north east, there is an improved agricultural landscape associated with relatively low-lying ground centred upon the settlement of Llansilin, with intensive agriculture and frequent re-seeded grassland leys are frequent."*

*"Medieval and later land use is indicated by the medieval earthwork castle site at Sycharth, by the small nucleated church settlement at Llansilin, and by dispersed farms of medieval and early post-medieval origin. In the centre are predominantly irregular fieldscapes of medieval and early post-medieval origin in the lower Tanat valley, associated tributaries and on adjacent valley sides and hills. Dispersed farms of medieval and early postmedieval origin."*

11.14.2 The proposed development does no conflict with the overall character of this area, as dispersed farms and intensive agriculture are amongst its characteristics. The development would not remove or significantly alter any defining characteristics.

11.15 There are no Conservation Areas within the 1km study area.

11.16 During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology on land which would be affected by the development. There is no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at this location.

11.17 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the proposed development site, which lies in a well-drained, arable field.

11.18 The boundary banks on the holding are post-medieval in date and include hedged and fenced boundaries, some on very low earthwork banks.

11.19 There are no field names of known archaeological significance at the development site. The proposed development would take place in a field which appears to be named as *Bolfast Issa* on the 1841 parish tithe map, the meaning of which is not apparent.

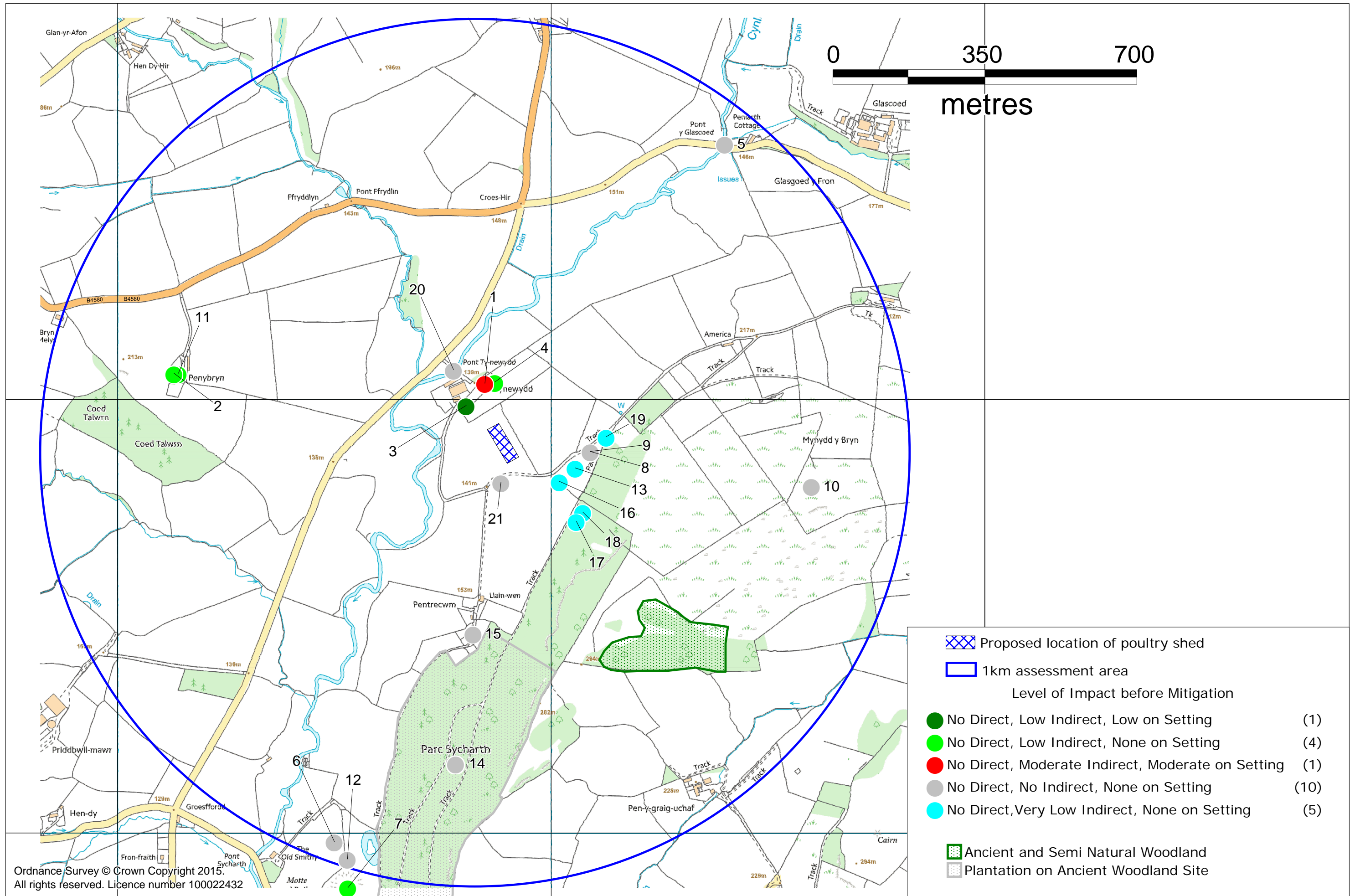


Figure 8: The 1km assessment area showing level of impact on historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

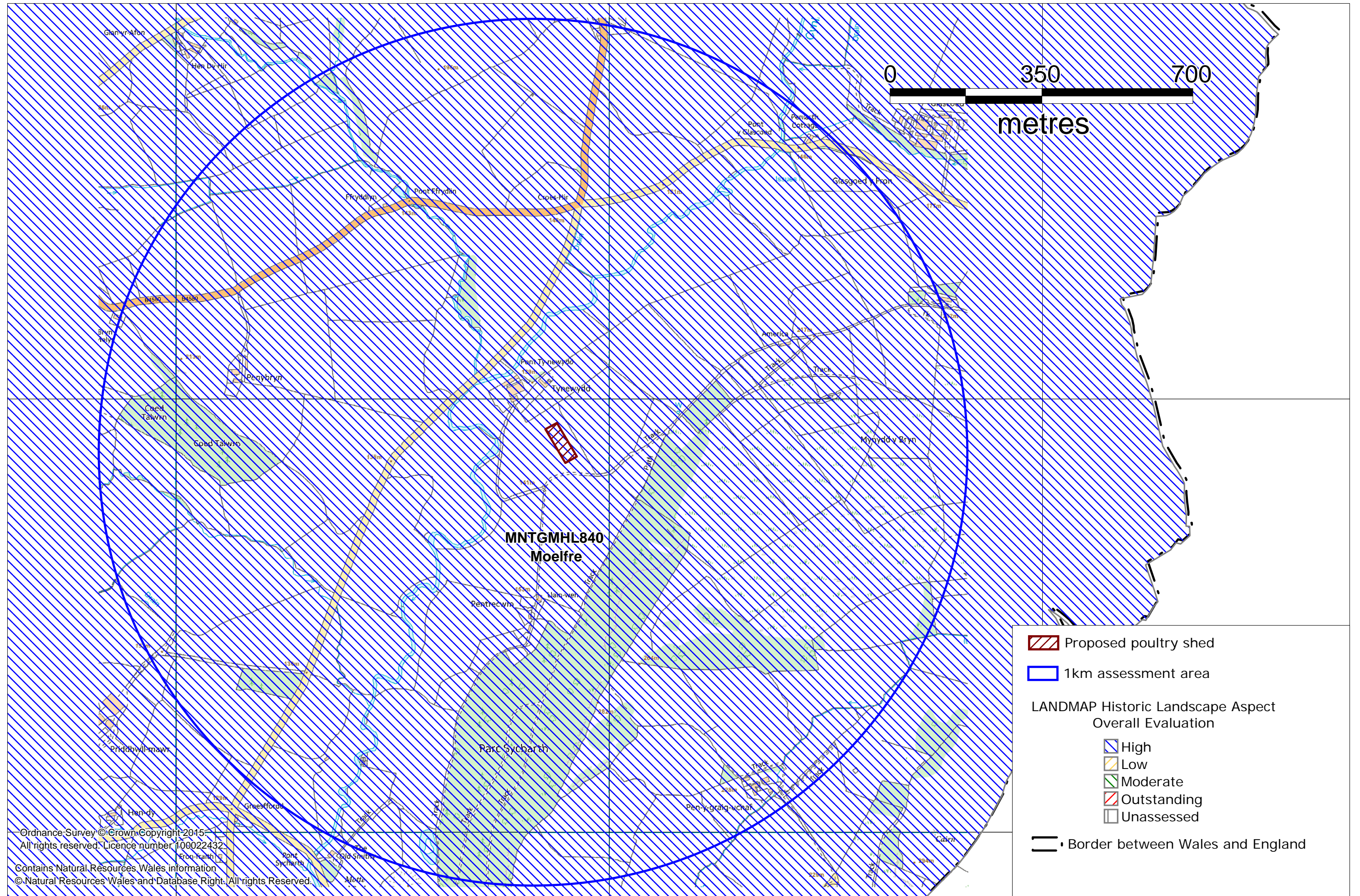


Figure 9: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

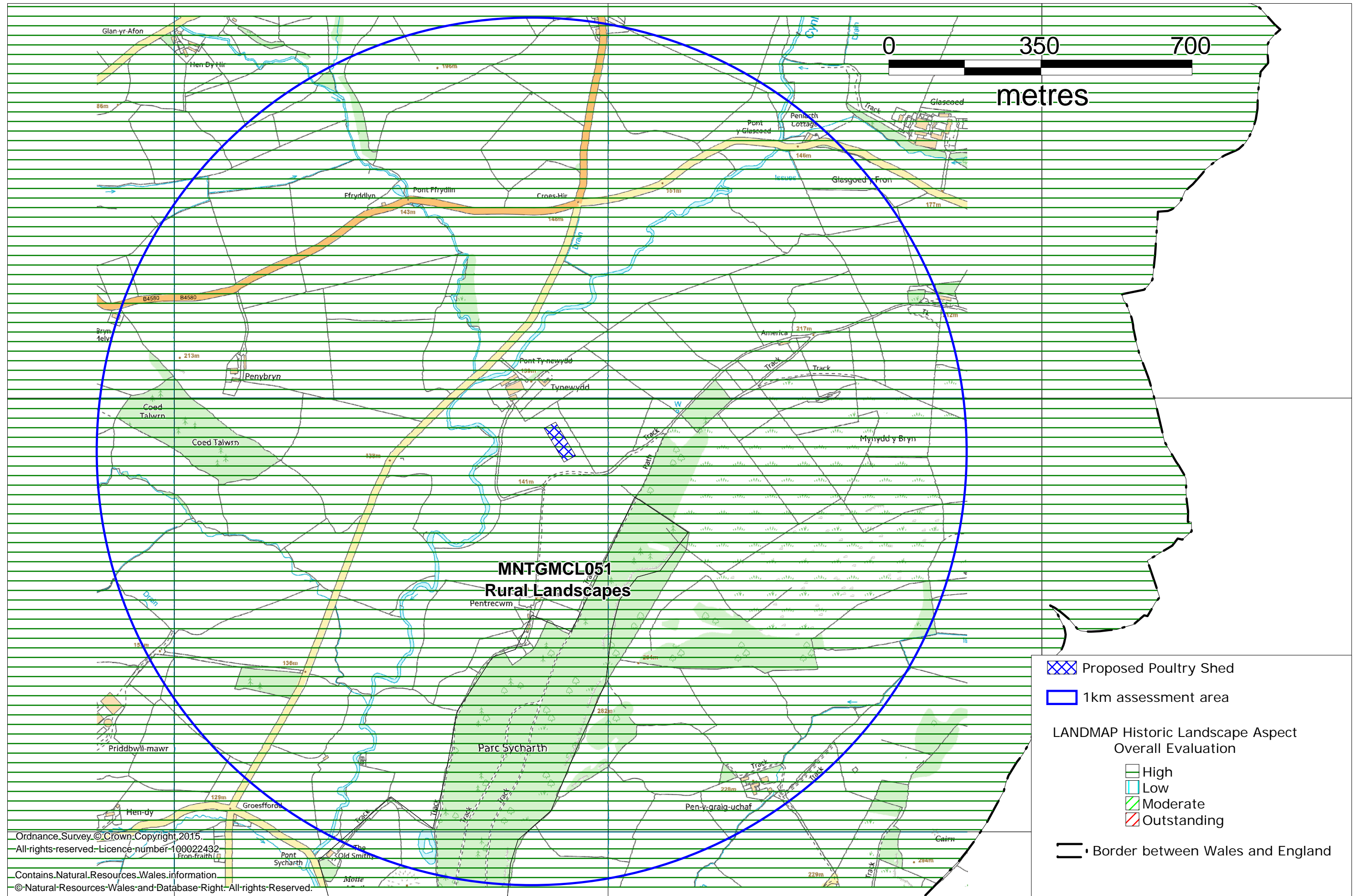


Figure 10: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

## 12. Impacts on Listed Buildings, and Mitigations

12.1 The proposed development would represent the addition of a new element into the landscape in relatively close proximity to Tynewydd house, which is a Grade II\* Listed Building and the associated garden wall and former latrine building, which are both Grade II Listed Buildings.

12.1.1 The proposed development would not cause a direct, physical impact to the three listed buildings.

12.1.2 The proposed development would, however, be likely to cause some level of indirect, visual impact and/or impacts on setting for each of the listed buildings.

12.1.3 These impacts, and possible mitigations, need to be analysed in detail.

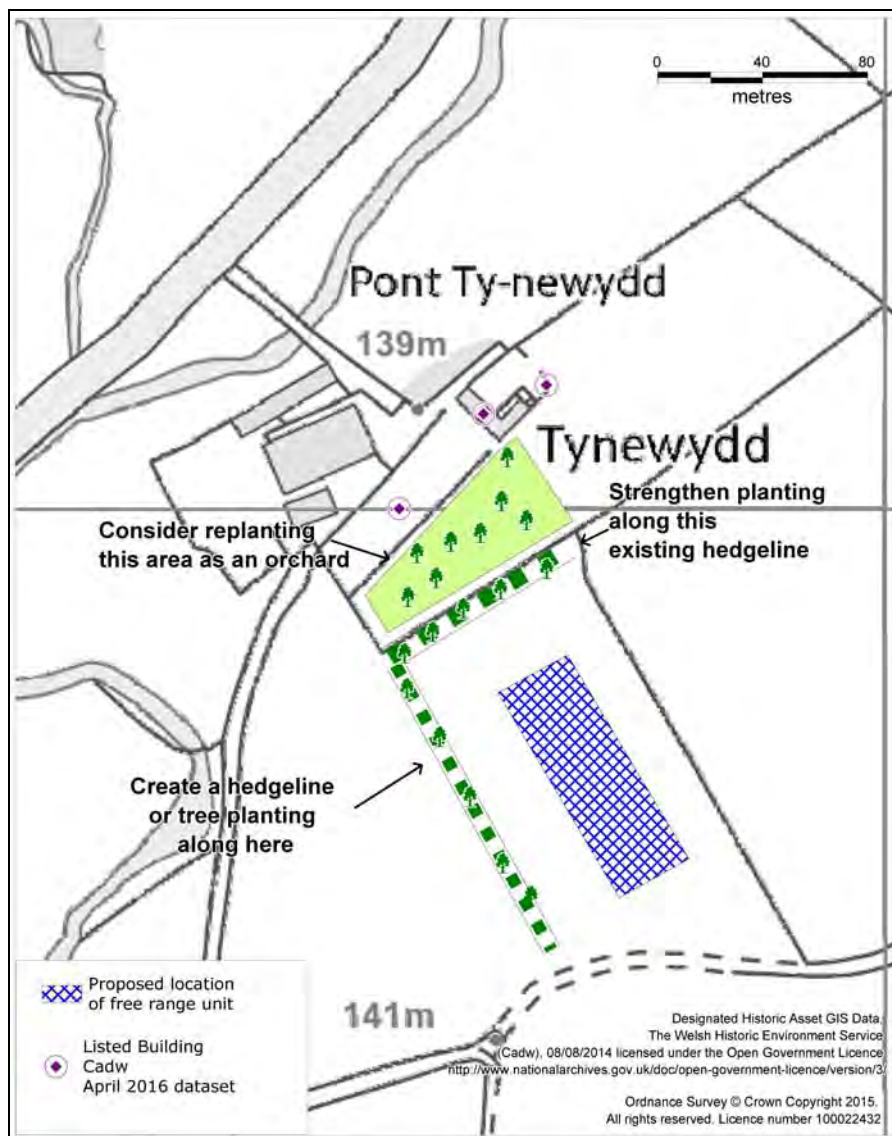


Figure 11: Suggested mitigation

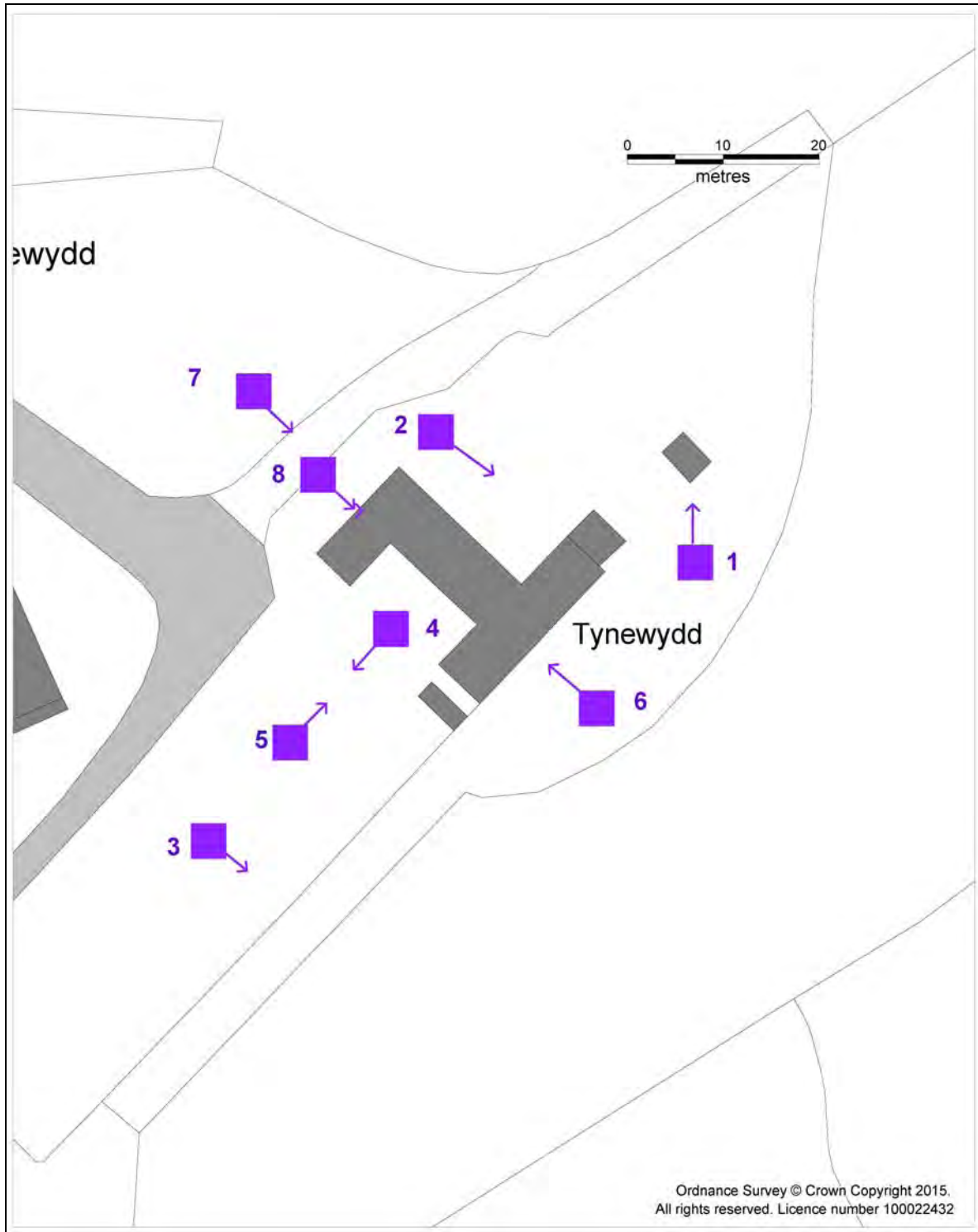


Figure 12: Locations and directions of photographs taken for Section 12.



## **12.2 The Former Latrine Building (ID number 4): Setting, Impacts, Mitigation (see Plates 1 & 2).**

### **12.2.1 The Setting of the Former Latrine Building.**

This small, two-storeyed building stands close to the northeastern side of the house at Tynewydd. Its purpose is unknown, but it has been listed as a possible former latrine building which served the residents of the house. It had two doorways, both now bricked up, in its southwestern side, facing the house. There is another bricked up doorway in the northwestern side, also bricked up. There is a small bricked-up window on the ground floor in the northeastern wall, with a bricked-up window in the upper floor of the same wall. The present doorway is in the southeastern wall and it appears to have been inserted at a later date to replace the bricked up entrances.

This building may be of 17<sup>th</sup> century date and contemporary with the expansion of the house. The lack of understanding of its original purpose make it difficult to establish its historic setting, beyond its obvious associated with the house. In terms of its modern setting, the building has been used for agricultural purposes within living memory and now seems to be used for storage. An oil tank on a concrete plinth has been placed against its northeastern wall, out of view from the house.

### **12.2.2 Impacts on the Former Latrine Building: Visual Impact.**

The proposed development would be intervisible with this building, but intervening hedgerow and some mature trees would lessen the visible impact to some degree (see Figure 11). The development would cause a Low, indirect, visual impact.

### **12.2.3 Impacts on the Former Latrine Building: Setting**

The development would not interrupt any key views of the building, which demands close inspection to make any sense of its characteristic features. The development would also not interrupt the relationship between the house and this building. A garage has been added to the northeast gable of the house in modern times, which in the part of the house closest to the "latrine" and has already altered its setting to some extent. The proposed development would therefore not have an impact on the setting of this building.

### **12.2.4 Mitigations against Impacts on the Former Latrine Building.**

As the visual impact has been determined to be a Low, indirect, visual impact, and there is no impact on the setting of this building, no mitigations are thought necessary to offset any impacts.



*Plate 1: One of the most important key views of the "latrine" (ID number 4) is that looking north. From this distance the detail of the brickwork can be appreciated, including the blocked-up double doorway on the southwestern side, to the left in the photograph. The building cannot be appreciated from a distance.*



*Plate 2: This view, looking east-southeast, gives an idea of the relationship between the "latrine" and Tynewydd house. The intervening garage is a modern addition. The garage abuts the original early 17<sup>th</sup> century house, with the wing springing off its front wall at the extreme right of the photograph being a late 17<sup>th</sup> century addition, part of the 1684 enlargement of the homestead.*

### **12.3 The Garden Wall (ID number 3): Setting, Impacts, Mitigation (see plates 3 & 4).**

#### **12.3.1 The Setting of the Garden Wall**

The garden situated to the southwest of the house at Tynewydd is thought likely to have been created when the house itself was extended in 1684. The extended house was built to face the southwest, along the axis of the rectilinear walled garden. This meant that the garden became an integral element in the setting of the house. To the present day, the key view from the main door of the house is still to the southwest through the garden.

During later post-medieval times, a range of farm buildings stood immediately to the west of the garden. The original farm buildings were removed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and replaced by modern agricultural sheds, which have altered the setting of the garden to a considerable extent.

The condition of the garden itself also declined during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. At one time there were trees within the garden but it has been maintained largely as a lawned area in modern times, with no ornamental or structural features within the enclosed area.

The enclosing wall is itself not in pristine condition. Historic photographs shown on the RCAHMW's entry for Tynewydd on their Coflein website (recorded as NPRN35470), give some idea of what has been lost. The southeastern wall is built in brick with stone, half-round copings. This wall is about 1.2 metres in height along most of its course, but as it approached the house it rose up to about 2 metres in height and abutted the gable end of the house. The higher section of this wall near the house has been removed in modern times to improve access to the rear of the house.

About a third of the northwestern wall, the section closest to the house, is in red brick, but the remainder of the wall is stone built. Originally, this wall also ran to the gable end of the house, and rose up to around 2 metres in height, but the section closest to the house no longer exists and a drive now passes along the southwestern side of the house. The surviving section of this wall is now also just over 1 metre in height.

The southwestern end of the garden has no walling and is defined by a modern post and rail fence. The northeastern end of the garden, next to the house, is now left open. The loss of key sections of the wall has reduced its integrity and value. Whereas it once created an enclosed and intimate space to the southwest of the house, it is now a very open area with a very different character.

#### **12.3.2 Impacts on the Garden Wall: Visual Impact**

The key view of the garden and its surviving walling is southwestwards from the main entrance of the house. When viewed from this position, the proposed development would not be visible. Another key view within the garden would be that looking northeastwards back towards the house. The

proposed development would not be in the line of sight in this view either. The proposed development would only be visible when looking south-southeast from within the garden itself. This is not a key view and therefore the visual impact should be considered to be Low.

### **12.3.3 Impacts on the Garden Wall: Setting**

The setting of the garden and its walling is intrinsically linked to its relationship with the house and the view from the southwest-facing main entrance into the house. It is listed due to being an "*important element in the context of a fine 17<sup>th</sup> century house.*" As the setting is therefore dependent of the view from the house and the proposed development does not interfere with the most important line of sight, the impact on setting is also considered to be Low.

### **12.3.4 Mitigations against Impacts on the Garden Wall**

The proposed development would be in relatively close proximity and its gable end of the proposed building would be visible when looking south-southeast out of the garden. The replanting of the adjacent former Orchard field with deciduous trees, and the strengthening of the field boundary to the eastern side of the "Orchard" would significantly reduce the visibility of the proposed development and lessen the visual impact and any impact on the setting of the garden to Very Low (see Figure 11).



*Plate 3: This view, looking south-southeast towards the proposed development site. The replanting of the “Orchard” parcel behind the wall and the strengthening of the hedgerow seen just above the wall would lessen the impact of the development markedly.*



*Plate 4: This view, looking southwest from the front of the house, shows the key view of the garden, from an historic and modern perspective. Note the modern farm buildings to the right, which have already impacted on the setting of the garden. The proposed development does not affect this view.*

## **12.4 Tynewydd House (ID number 1): Setting, Impacts, Mitigation (see plates 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19).**

### **12.4.1 The Setting of Tynewydd House**

The original house at Tynewydd was a minor gentry house, built on a relatively level terrace some 75 metres above the eastern bank of the River Cynllaeth. It probably dated to the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, at a time when there was a widespread building of new farmhouses and residences in the countryside of eastern Wales, during the time of “the Great Rebuilding” (Smith, 1975, 148). The name Tynewydd (New House) may be significant in this respect.

The original house was built parallel to the contours of the slope, in typical post-medieval style, with the facade of the building facing downslope, towards the river and across the valley to the northwest (Smith, 1975, 230). This arrangement contrasts sharply with the downhill siting of medieval houses, which were generally positioned across the line of the natural hill contours.

In the late 17th century, as attested by the 1684 datestone, the house was extended by the addition of an L-shaped range to its northwestern lateral wall. Although the northwestern arm of this new range still had a facade overlooking the Cynllaith to the northwest, this new arrangement created an open sided courtyard in front of the main entrance, which faced to the southwest.

A walled garden was added immediately to the southwest of the house and the view from the entrance through the garden appears to have been the axis of the key view from the residence thereafter. A range of outbuildings stood to the west-southwest of the house, but these were demolished during the 20th century and replaced with modern farm sheds, which stand to the present day. The house still serves as the dwelling on a working farmstead.

### **12.4.2 Impacts on Tynewydd House: Visual Impact**

Visual impacts from the proposed development could affect views of Tynewydd as well as view from Tynewydd.

In terms of views of the house, there are different issues associated with views from different directions.

i) The key view of the property from the walled garden area to the southwest of the house has been described above in 12.3. It is a significant view in terms of understanding the house but was restricted originally to those who viewed the house from within its garden. It is evident that the proposed development would not interrupt the line of sight through the garden towards the main entrance of the house. Any view of the development from this angle would be purely peripheral and effectively negated with careful tree planting in the adjacent field parcel and along its boundary fence. The visual impact would be Low but could be reduced to Very Low with appropriate mitigation.

ii) The key view of the property from the northwest is also of significance to understanding the house. This view from the adjacent Llansilin road is of the main façade of the house to the outside world. The house itself would largely block views of the proposed development from this side. The proposed development might be partially visible from the access lane into the farm, which crosses Pont Tynwydd bridge, but this impact could also be reduced significantly with careful tree planting in the adjacent field parcel and along its boundary fence. The visual impact would be Low, but with mitigations in place could be reduced to Very Low.

iii. In the key view of the house from the northeast, the proposed development would be peripheral. The house and the adjacent former latrine building would block the view towards the development when the house was viewed from close range. From further back, the intervening field boundary around the development site, which includes a mature hedgerow and some mature hedgerow trees, would obscure the development. Strengthening this boundary and infilling any gaps with hedgerow shrubs would increase the screening effect of the boundary. The visual impact would again be Low, but with mitigations in place could be reduced to Very Low.

iv. The key view of the house from the southeast would be gained from the area to the northwest of the proposed development, within the curtilage of the house. The free range poultry unit would be behind the observer when looking at the house from this area and not impact on the key view. This view is important as it allows an observer to clearly see the rear wall of the house, which is the only clearly visible portion of the original homestead and is the only visible wall characterised by timber-framing with brick infill.

v. The further away an observer is positioned from the house to the southeast, the less their appreciation and understanding of the architectural detail. The impact of the proposed development on this view would be Moderate nevertheless as it would have an impact on the setting of the house in its landscape context.

vi. In terms of views looking out from the house, the proposed development would only be visible from the southeast and south-facing parts of the house and would have a Moderate impact. The position of the new building, gable on the house, would reduce its visual impact to a large extent. The planting of new trees in the "Orchard" parcel and the strengthening of the boundary between the "Orchard" and the development site would screen the building from view and reduce any visual impacts to a Low level.

#### **12.4.3 Impacts on Tynwydd House: Setting**

The house was built to enjoy specific views to the northwest and southwest, and to be enjoyed or appreciated in views from those directions. The proposed development would lie to the southeast of the house and would therefore not interrupt these essential aspects of the original setting of the building.

The house can be viewed in its present setting within its field system and the wider landscape from the footpath to the southeast, on the slope above the proposed development site. The poultry unit would have a much greater impact on this view, but the distance of the viewing point from the house would be considerable and from this range the architectural detail of the house could not be appreciated or enjoyed. The house itself, be it the original early 17<sup>th</sup> century dwelling or the late 17<sup>th</sup> century extended residence, was not built to be viewed or appreciated from this direction. The view from the hill to the southeast should not be considered to be a key view or an aspect of the essential setting of the house.

The modern setting of the house is characterised by its role as the farmhouse on a working, modern farm, with modern farm buildings in close proximity. The proposed poultry shed would introduce a new element into the landscape of the working farmstead, causing a Moderate impact on setting. With the appropriate mitigations, the impact on the setting of the house would be reduced to a Low level.

#### **12.4.4 Mitigations against Impacts on Tynewydd House.**

The main impacts of the proposed development on Tynewydd house would be:

- a Low visual impact created by the new building being visible in views from the northeastern and southwestern sides of the house
- Moderate visual impact of the new building being visible in longer range views towards Tynewydd, from high ground to the southeast. The impact would be Low or Very Low from distance from other directions.

The most effective mitigation to reduce the visual impact of the proposed development would be to replant the "Orchard" parcel with deciduous trees and to strengthen the field boundary between the "Orchard" and the development site. This boundary historically had coniferous trees along its length, as evidenced by the 1875 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, which shows conifers along the boundary. This map also shows regularly planted trees in the "Orchard", the name given to the narrow field to the southeast of the house by the 1841 tithe survey. Such planting would greatly reduce the visual impacts of the development from the house.

In terms of views of the proposed development from the wider landscape, it would clearly not be possible to completely hide the building. However, by terracing the building into the steep hillslope at its southeastern end, placing it parallel to the mature field hedgerow to its eastern side, and creating a new field hedged field boundary, with intermittent trees, to its western side (see Figure 11), the appearance of the building could be softened and made much less conspicuous in the landscape.

It should be noted that the existing access lane into the farmyard would be used to access the proposed poultry unit. A new access track would have to be built to connect the farmyard to the new unit. This could be achieved without having a direct physical impact on any historic asset on the current farmstead.





*Plate 5: The key view of the house from the garden to the southwest, including the main entrance into the residence. This view would be unaffected by the development.*



*Plate 6: The southeastern side of the house is the original homestead, with stone gable walls and a timber-framed, brick-filled lateral wall. It can only be fully understood and appreciated from close-up. The detail cannot be appreciated from distance. This key view would not be affected by the proposed development.*



*Plate 7: Viewed from the northwest, the façade of the late 17<sup>th</sup> century extension is seen. The gable end of the proposed free-range egg unit would be visible from this location, to the right of the house. However, mitigation such as tree planting in the “Orchard” field and the strengthening of the hedgerow between the “Orchard” and the development site would screen views of the new building and restore historic landscape features shown on 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps.*



*Plate 8: The key view of the northwest façade of the house would be from directly in front of the building and at close range in order to understand the architectural detail. The house itself would block views of the development.*

### **13. Conclusion**

- 13.1 The development would not cause any direct, physical impact to any known historic assets.
- 13.2 There is no physical, documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence to suggest that the proposed development site has potential for buried archaeology.
- 13.3 The proposed development would stand relatively close to three Listed Buildings at Tynewydd. It has been assessed that there would be some impacts on each of these;
- 13.13.1 Tynewydd Former Latrine would have a Low, indirect, visual impact with no impact on its setting. No mitigations are recommended for this historic asset.
- 13.3.2 Tynewydd Garden Walls would have a Low, indirect, visual impact, with a Low impact on its setting. If mitigations were put in place in the form of tree planting the adjacent field parcel to the southeast (a former orchard) and strengthening the hedgerow between the development site and the garden, the level of visual impact and impact on setting could both be reduced to Very Low.
- 13.3.3 Tynewydd House would experience Low or Moderate, indirect, visual impacts, depending on the angle of view, with a Moderate impact on its setting. With mitigations in place, namely the planting of trees in the field parcel immediately south of the house and the strengthening of the intervening field boundary, these impacts would be reduced to Very Low or Low level.

## 14. Reporting

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

## 15. References

### 15.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1830, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Oswestry Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1838, 1" to 1 Mile Sheet 74

Ordnance Survey, 1875-1888, 1:2500, 1<sup>st</sup> edition

Ordnance Survey, 1899, 1:2500 2<sup>nd</sup> edition

Ordnance Survey, 1974, 1:2500

Sycharth, Priddbwllch, Llansilin, Bodlith and Rhiewlas Uwchfoel - Llansilian parish tithe Map, 1841

Sycharth, Priddbwllch, Llansilin, Bodlith and Rhiewlas Uwchfoel - Llansilian parish Apportionment, 1840

### 15.2 Web-based materials

British Museum, 2016, *Online Gallery: Ordnance Survey Drawings*

<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/index.html>

Cynefin, 2016, *Tithe Maps of Wales*

<http://cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk/en/tithe-maps/>

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

National Library of Wales, *Dictionary of Welsh Biography*, entry for William Maurice.

Welsh Government, 2016, Draft *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

### 15.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2010, *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*

Richards, R, 1948, Sycharth in *Montgomeryshire Collections, Vol.50, p.183-1*

### 15.4 Unpublished sources

John Campion Associates Ltd., 2008, Powys Landscape Character Assessment.

### 15.5 Data Sources

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 18/01/2017

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded April 2016

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2015

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded April 2016

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

## **16. Reliability & Limitations of Sources**

- 16.1 In line with the requirements of the ClfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 16.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area.
- 16.2.1 The earliest map source was the 1830 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which clear digital copies are available through the British Museum website.
- 16.2.2 The parish tithe map and apportionment of 1841 are available for inspection at the National Library of Wales and on the Cynefin website "The Tithe Maps of Wales". The tithe map and apportionment are both clear and informative sources.
- 16.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust HER. The HER data supplied by the Clwyd Powys HER was in most respects accurate although some of the locational detail was inaccurate. One record included in the original HER dataset had an incorrect NGR and actually lay outside the assessment area. Two records were not included in the original HER dataset as they had incorrect NGRs so were not found during the search. The records were searched for on Archwilio online and included in the final project dataset. Accurate NGRs for these three records are included in Table 5 below. The HER contained no record for 6 sites identified by this study.
- 16.4 Listed Building data from Cadw was helpful and accurate.
- 16.5 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.
- 16.6 LiDAR imagery available from the Natural Resources Wales was of good quality for this area.

*Table 5: Comments on HER data supplied.*

<b>PRN</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Record created?</b>	<b>Trysor comments</b>
25643	Tynewydd House, Llansilin	House	Yes	Not included in HER dataset as NGR in HER puts it at Glascoed, approximately 1km northeast of where it should be. Better NGR is SJ2084727037
40755	Sycharth, cowhouse range	Cow house	Outside study area	Wrong location in HER, NGR should be SJ2052125157
42611	Pen y bryn, barn	Barn	Record created	
42623	Ty-newydd, garden and orchard enclosure south	Garden wall	Record created	NGR for record in HER is in the wrong location should be SJ2081527001, 970 metres to the north.
42624	Ty-newydd, outbuilding	Outbuilding	Record created	
42631	Pont y Glascoed	Bridge	Record created	
49090	Tynewydd finds	Find	No record created	Duplicate records
49091	Tynewydd finds	Find	No record created	Duplicate records
72305	Sycharth, ridge and furrow II	Ridge and furrow	Record created	
101074	Sycharth Castle	Motte and Bailey	Record created	Record not supplied in original HER dataset as the NGR for record lay just outside assessment area. No amendment to NGR necessary
101075	Tynewydd finds	Find	No record created	
101076	Tynewydd Neolithic axe	Find	Record created	

<b>PRN</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Record created?</b>	<b>Trysor comments</b>
101077	Tynewydd axes	Find	Record created	
101086	Mynydd Y Bryn Cairn Group	Round barrow cemetery	Record created	
102548	Pen Y Bryn House	hall house; House	Record created	
113526	Sycharth Castle, northern enclosure	Enclosure	Record created	
126194	Mynydd Bryn, building	Building	Record created	
130137	Sycharth, deer park	Deer park	Record created	
1001766	Pentrecwn	HOUSE	Record created	PRN seems to be wrong - 7 digits long

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor,  
March, 2017

## **Appendix A: Specification**



**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
FOR A PROPOSED CHICKEN SHED  
ON LAND AT TYNEWYDD, LLANSILIN , POWYS**

**1. Introduction**

1.1 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants on behalf of their client to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment for a free range egg unit on land at Ty Newydd, Llansilin, Powys, SY10 7QF.

1.2 A planning application has not been submitted yet.

**2. The proposed development**

2.1 It is proposed that a large free range egg unit is developed in the field to the south of Ty Newydd, Llansilin.

2.2 Further details of the development will be sought during the desk based assessment.

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

3.1 A planning application has not been submitted yet.

**4. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation**

4.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a desk-based assessment in order to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect on the historic environment and historic assets.

4.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2014a) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation.

**5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.**

5.1 The development site lies 1.25km to the south of Llansilin, and on land to the south of the grade II\* farmhouse at Ty Newydd. The medieval motte and bailey of Sycharth lies a kilometre to the south.

5.2 The desk based assessment will evaluate previous recorded archaeology and assess the potential for buried features in the development area, as well as the impact on the setting of historic assets.

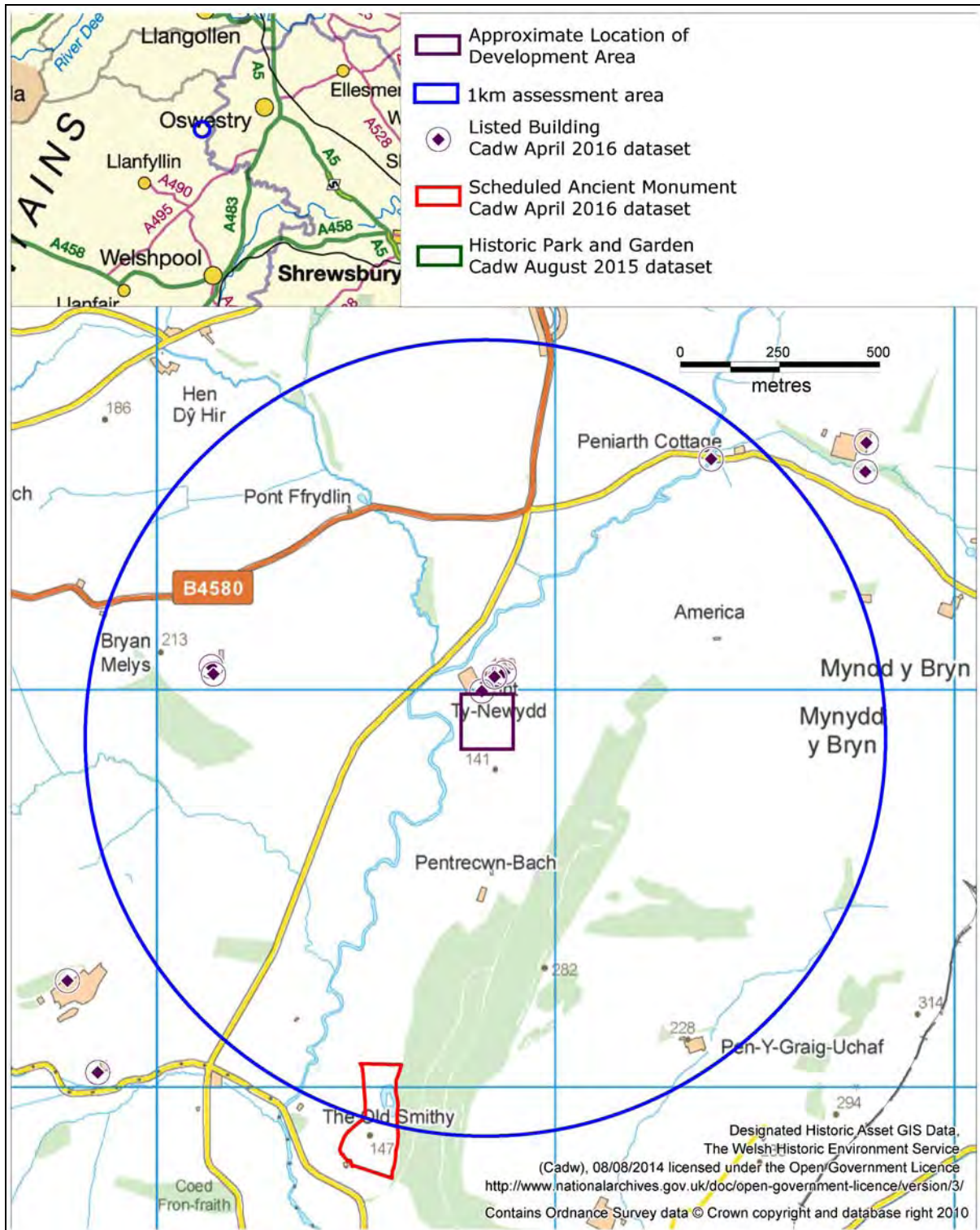


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed 1km assessment area.

## 6. Scope of Work

6.1 The assessment will initially consider known historic assets within a 1km radius circle centred on SJ2082426877 (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established.

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

- a. Scheduled Monuments and their settings.
- b. Listed buildings and their settings.
- c. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- d. World Heritage Sites
- e. Conservation Areas
- f. Previously recorded non-designated historic assets and their settings,
- g. Buildings identified as of Local Importance where such buildings have been identified
- h. Newly identified historic assets, and their settings
- i. Historic Landscapes, and their characterisation
- j. Hedgerows and field patterns
- k. Ancient woodland
- l. Place-name evidence
- m. Cumulative impacts
- n. Any agri-environmental interests or requirements, e.g. Environmental Stewardship or Countryside Stewardship scheme
- o. Potential for buried archaeological
- p. Potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence

6.3 The following data sources will be consulted:

- Powys Historic Environment Record
- Cadw
- RCAHMW
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Other historic maps including tithe map
- Aerial photographs
- Documentary sources
- Published journals

6.4 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, 1014a). 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. The setting of historic assets will be assessed and photographs taken where appropriate.

6.5 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.

6.6 Once the dataset of existing and new data has been created, the significance of all identified historic assets will be assessed considering their evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values (Cadw, 2010). The setting of the historic assets will also be considered.

6.7 An assessment will be made of the development's potential impact on all historic assets, looking at direct physical, and indirect physical and visual impacts. This will include impact on the setting of the historic assets.

6.8 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 from the client will be used if available. If a ZTV is not available Trysor will create one.

## **7. Reporting**

7.1 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 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.
- j. potential for buried archaeological features within the development plot

7.2 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, 2014a)*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

## **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. A pdf copy of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), as well as with the archive to the National Monuments Record (NMR).

## **10. Archive**

The paper archive will be deposited with National Monuments Record. 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**

Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the desk-based assessment. During the field visit will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kit. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

### **12. Qualification of personnel**

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

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, 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 partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland field survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well heritage interpretation and community-based projects.

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 a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland field survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well as community-based, non-intrusive projects and community heritage interpretation.

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

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

### **14. Project identification**

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2017/547

### **15. Sources**

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), revised December 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.  
RCAHMW, 2015,

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor, January 2017

**Appendix B:  
Gazetteer of historic assets  
within 1 kilometre**

**ID number:** 1 TYNEWYDD  
HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 25643 **NMR NPRN:** 35470  
**NGR:** SJ2084727037 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Restored  
**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 641 **grade:** II\*

**Trysor Description:** A fine mid-17th century country residence which was formerly part of the Wynnstay Estate, but sold into the current owner's hands in modern times. It has been repaired, renovated and partly modernised by the owners and serves as a large farmhouse on a working family farm.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from Development:** 90 to the north

**Group Value:** Associated with a listed garden and latrine

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, repaired and renovated in modern times

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

**Aesthetic Value:** A fine 17th century residence

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The original house at Tynewydd was a minor gentry house, built on a relatively level terrace some 75 metres above the eastern bank of the River Cynllaeth, probably in the 16th century. It was built parallel to the contours of the slope, in typical post-medieval style, with the facade of the building facing across the river and the valley to the northwest. In the late 17th century, as testified by the 1684 datestone, the house was extended by the addition of an L-shaped ranged to its northwestern lateral wall. Although the northwestern arm of this new range still had a facade overlooking the Cynllaeth to the northwest, this new arrangement created an opensided courtyard in front of the main entrance, which faced to the southwest. A walled-garden was added immediately to the southwest and the view from the entrance through the garden appears to have been the axis of the key view from the residence thereafter. A range of outbuildings stood to the west-southwest of the house, but these were demolished during the 20th century and replaced with modern farm sheds, which stand to the present day. The house still serves as the dwelling on a working farmstead.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Moderate  
Intervisibility, proximity.

**Level of Impact on Setting:** Moderate

**Comment on Impact:** Mitigation would be necessary in the form of planting along the field boundary between the development and the house could reduce the level of impact. Potentially the restoration of the small orchard which formerly existed between the house and development site could also assist in reducing and offsetting the impacts.

**ID number:** 2 PEN Y BRYN, BARN  
BARN

**HER PRN:** 42611

**NMR NPRN:** 32707

**NGR:** SJ2013027060 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Unknown

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 84404 **grade:** II

**Trysor Description:** A stone barn at Pen y Bryn, with traces of timber framing. It is thought to be of 16th century date and probably contemporary with the farmhouse, which stands just to the north, on the opposite side of the yard.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from Development:** 750m to the west-northwest

**Group Value:** Associated with Pen y Bryn house

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

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

**Aesthetic Value:** Probable 16th century structure

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Pen y Bryn barn is situated on an east-facing slope, overlooking the Cynllaith valley, at about 200 metres in altitude. It stands to the southern side of its farmyard, facing the house to the north.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Low  
The development would be visible on the opposite side of the valley.

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The development would be visible from the eastern gable end of the barn but would only cause a minimal indirect visual impact. The barn, as a late medieval or sub-medieval house, was built on a cross-contour alignment with no concern for views downslope and across the valley to the east. Its principal views are towards the house to the north, not to the east.



**ID number:** 3 TY-NEWYDD, GARDEN AND ORCHARD ENCLOSURE SOUTH  
GARDEN WALL

**HER PRN:** 42623

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2083026030 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** ParksGardens & Urban Spaces

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 81903 **grade:** II

**Trysor**

**Description:**

This former walled garden was associated with Tynewydd house and probably created initially when the house was built in the 17th century. Relatively little of the original garden survives, the main survivors being a stone and brick wall along the western side of the garden and red-brick wall on the eastern side, with stone copings. It is listed because of its associated with the listed house.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from** 70 metres to the northwest

**Development:**

**Group Value:** Associated with Tynewydd House

**Evidential Value:** Standing stone walls

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

**Aesthetic Value:** Originally this would have been the main view from the façade of the house, looking southwest.

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This garden and orchard enclosure was created to the south-western side of the house and in the main view from the façade of the dwelling and entrance.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct** No  
**Impact?:** None

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

**Level of Impact** Low  
**on Setting:**

**Comment on**  
**Impact:** The most significant aspect of the form and setting of the former walled garden is its relationship with the adjacent house. It was positioned to be seen from the façade and main entrance of the house. The development would not interfere with that relationship. The development would be visible to the southeast, and would cause a low, indirect, visual impact. The walled garden is however in poor condition and 20th century farm buildings already stand alongside it to the northwest. The new development would have less impact on it than the present farm buildings.

**ID number:** 4 TY-NEWYDD, OUTBUILDING  
OUTBUILDING

**HER PRN:** 42624 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SJ2087027040 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Near intact  
**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 81910 **grade:** II

**Trysor Description:** This curious red-brick building measures 5 metres x 3 metres but has two stories and several bricked up doorways and windows. It is most likely to be of late-17th century or later date, but may be contemporary with the mid-17th century house. It may have originally been built as a latrine for the house, but in modern times has been used for agricultural purposes on this working farm.

**Rarity:** Rare

**Distance from Development:** 110m to the north

**Group Value:** Associated with Tynewydd house

**Evidential Value:** Standing building

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

**Aesthetic Value:** 17th or 18th century building

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small building stands close to the northeastern side of the house at Tynewydd. Its purpose is unknown.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The end of the new development would be visible to the south, but it would not interrupt the relationship between this building and the nearby house of Tynewydd. The new development would not impact on key views from the structure.

**ID number:** 5      PONT Y GLASCOED  
BRIDGE

**HER PRN:** 42631      **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SJ2140027590 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Transport  
**Form:** Building      **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**      **LB number:** 81913 **grade:** II  
**Trysor**  
**Description:** A minor, two-arched, stone road bridge of probably 17th or 18th century origin. It remains in use, carrying a minor road over the Cynllaith stream.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from Development:** 840m to the northeast  
**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Standing structure

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** A good example of a pre-19th century bridge

**Communal Value:** Carries the public road over a stream

**Setting:** A small stone bridge which carries a minor road over the Cynllaith stream. It has mature trees to either side which restrict views of and from the bridge.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed development would not be visible from this location as mature trees and the local topography would block the view.

**ID number:** 6 SYCHARTH, RIDGE AND FURROW II  
RIDGE AND FURROW

**HER PRN:** 72305

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ20502598 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Medieval (Possible); Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**Trysor** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Ridge and furrow cultivation has been recorded from aerial photographs in this field. No evidence of such cultivation is visible on Google Earth or LiDAR images of the area. The cultivation may well have been of post medieval date as the land here has been farmed for several centuries since medieval times.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from** 970m to the south-southwest  
**Development:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Aerial photographic evidence

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Earthwork features of likely post medieval or possibly medieval date recorded from aerial photographs in a field immediately to the northwest of the motte at Sycharth.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct** No  
**Impact?:** None

**Any Indirect** No  
**Impact?:** None

**Level of Impact** None  
**on Setting:**

**Comment on** The proposed development would not be visible from these minor  
**Impact:** features and would have no impact on them.

**ID number:** 7 SYCHARTH  
MOTTE AND BAILEY

**HER PRN:** 101074 **NMR NPRN:** 306999  
**NGR:** SJ2053125874 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** DEO20 **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Trysor Description:** This fine earthwork motte and bailey castle was occupied by Owain Glyndwr as his court or llys in the late 14th and early 15th centuries.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from Development:** 1km to the south-southwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork

**Historical Value:** Associated with Owain Glyndwr. Mentioned in historical and archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The castle was built on a knoll which rises out of the floor of the relatively broad Cynllaith valley. It is overlooked by high ground to both sides, but is highly defensible in its immediate landscape.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed development would be partially visible from part of the castle site, i.e. the northwestern quadrant of the summit of the motte, during winter. Intervening trees would largely block the view however. The development would not represent a significant visual intrusion into the views from the castle itself, from where a number of modern, working farmsteads are already visible.

**ID number:** 8 TY NEWYDD NEOLITHIC AXE  
FIND

**HER PRN:** 101076 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SJ21092688 Not known  
**Period:** Neolithic **Broadclass:** Monument (by form)  
**Form:** Finds **Condition:** Unknown  
**Site Status:**

**Trysor**  
**Description:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
A polished stone axe "of close grained green stone" of Group VI Langdale manufacture, found with a bronze socketed, looped axe and a stone ball. They were found in 1852 at a place called Tan Graig y Castell, on Tynewydd farm, when a heap of stones was being moved. The location of Tan Graig y Castell is not known and it is not named on the parish tithe map. It seems likely that the findspot was on the higher ground of Mynydd y Bryn, to the east of Tynewydd.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from Development:** Unknown

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Artefact now kept at the National Museum of Wales

**Historical Value:** Described in the RCAM's Denbighshire Inventory

**Aesthetic Value:** Example of prehistoric technology

**Communal Value:** Held at the National Museum of Wales

**Setting:** The location of the findspot has never been identified.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The location of the findspot has never been identified.

**ID number:** 9 TY NEWYDD AXES  
FIND

**HER PRN:** 101077

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ21092688 Not known

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Broadclass:** Object

**Form:** Finds

**Condition:** Unknown

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A bronze socketed, looped axe found with a stone axe "of close grained green stone" of Neolithic type, along with a stone ball. They were found in 1852 at a place called Tan Graig y Castell, on Tynewydd farm, when a heap of stones was being moved. The location of Tan Graig y Castell is not known and it is not named on the parish tithe map. It seems likely that the findspot was on the higher ground of Mynydd y Bryn, to the east of Tynewydd.		

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from Development:** Unknown

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Artefact now kept at the National Museum of Wales

**Historical Value:** Described in the RCAM's Denbighshire Inventory

**Aesthetic Value:** Example of prehistoric technology

**Communal Value:** Held at the National Museum of Wales

**Setting:** The location of the findspot has never been identified.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The location of the findspot has never been identified.

**ID number:** 10 MYNYDD Y BRYN CAIRN GROUP  
ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**HER PRN:** 101086

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ216268 Not known

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Documentary Evidence

**Condition:** Unknown

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>			
	In the early 19th century, the Reverend Walter Davies, wrote of a group of 7 or 8 cairns, including a possible ring cairn of some 40 paces in diameter, on Mynydd y Bryn. He specifically records that they were at a part of the mountain known as Craig y Caws and below and to the southeastern side of the rock. These features have not been seen or recorded since and their exact location and condition is not known.		

**Rarity:** Not known

**Distance from Development:** Unknown

**Group Value:** Not known

**Evidential Value:** Documentary sources

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in a parish history

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The location of the features described by the Rev. Walter Davies is not known.

**Significance:** Unknown

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The location of the supposed barrows has never been fixed. They may not survive. As they were originally described as being below and to the southeast of "Craig y Caws", it appears that they were on the eastern side of the hilltop, and would not have been intervisible with the development site.



**ID number:** 11 PEN Y BRYN HOUSE  
HALL HOUSE; HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 102548 **NMR NPRN:** 27668  
**NGR:** SJ2014027060 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Medieval; Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 655 **grade:** II\*  
**Trysor Description:** The dwelling at Pen y Bryn was originally a 16th century hall house. It has been restored and continues to be used as a dwelling.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from Development:** 750m to the west-northwest

**Group Value:** Associated with a listed historic barn.

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, still occupied

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

**Aesthetic Value:** A rare example of a late medieval or sub-medieval hall house

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Pen y Bryn is situated on an east-facing slope, overlooking the Cynllaith valley, at about 200 metres in altitude. It stands to the northern side of its farmyard, with a single barn to the southern side of the yard and a linear outbuilding range to the northeast.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Low  
The development would be visible on the opposite side of the valley.

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The development would be visible from the eastern gable end of Pen y Bryn but would only cause a minimal indirect visual impact. Pen y Bryn, as a late medieval or sub-medieval house, was built on a cross-contour alignment with no concern for views downslope and across the valley to the east. Its principal views are therefore to the south, not to the east.

**ID number:** 12 SYCHARTH CASTLE, NORTHERN ENCLOSURE  
ENCLOSURE

**HER PRN:** 113526 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SJ20532594 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence  
**Form:** Buried Features **Condition:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** DE020 **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Trysor** Survey work undertaken at Sycharth in 2009 for Cadw suggested that  
**Description:** northern outer enclosure may have been attached to the castle.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from** 970m to the south-southwest  
**Development:**

**Group Value:** Associated with Sycharth Castle

**Evidential Value:** Geophysical survey

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** On land adjacent to the motte and bailey of Sycharth castle.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct** No  
**Impact?:** None

**Any Indirect** No  
**Impact?:** None

**Level of Impact** None  
**on Setting:**

**Comment on** The proposed development would not be visible from this location as  
**Impact:** intervening trees and boundary hedges would block the view.

**ID number:** 13 TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE I  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:** 126194

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2105526842 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>			
	This small cottage is shown here on the parish tithe map of 1838 within parcel C212. It was at that time a part of Gravel Hill Farm, despite its proximity to Tynewydd. It was still occupied at the time of the 1902 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map and is still shown on the 1912 edition of the map also. No standing walls remain of the building today but some archaeological features may remain.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from Development:** 160m to the east-southeast

**Group Value:** One of several small cottages built on this slope overlooking Tynewydd farm.

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Situated on a steep west facing slope overlooking Tynewydd farm and the Cynllaith valley. This was open ground in the late 19th century but the slope here is now partially wooded.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This was a minor cottage which has now almost completely disappeared. The development would have no physical impact on its site.

**ID number:** 14 SYCHARTH, DEER PARK  
DEER PARK

**HER PRN:** 130137

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ20782616 Not known

**Period:** Medieval

**Broadclass:** Parks Gardens & Urban Spaces

**Form:** Documentary Evidence

**Condition:** Unknown

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	In the late 14th century, the poet Iolo Goch alluded to a deer park associated with Owain Glyndwr's court or llys at Sycharth. The poet said that the deer park lay in another enclosure, separate from the llys. No more is known about the deer park, or if it actually existed or was merely a poetic embellishment. It has been speculated that the wooded slopes known as Parc Sycharth, adjacent to the site of the motte and bailey of Sycharth may have been the location of the deep park, but this is unproven.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not common		
<b>Distance from Development:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Associated with the llys of Sycharth		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Documentary		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Referred to in a poem by Iolo Goch		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	The location of the supposed deer park has never been fixed, therefore its setting cannot be explored.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The location of the supposed deer park has never been fixed, therefore its an impact assessment cannot be made.		

**ID number:** 15 PENTRECWN; PENTRECWM  
HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 1001766

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ20822646 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Documentary Evidence

**Condition:** Not Applicable

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>			
	Despite the tradition, all available Ordnance Survey maps from the early 19th century Original Surveyors Drawing onwards, as well as the parish tithe map of 1838, record the name of the holding as Pentrecwm, not Pentrecwn. The sole exception in the 1888 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map which uses the name Pentrecwn.		

**Rarity:** Not applicable

**Distance from Development:** 430m to the south

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Documentary

**Historical Value:** Recorded in Llafar Gwlad magazine

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This record relates to a tradition, not to an archaeological feature or site. There is no setting associated with the tradition.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This record relates to a tradition, not to an archaeological feature or site. There is no impact on the tradition.

**ID number:** 16 TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE V  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2101926811 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A small cottage is shown here on the parish tithe map of 1838 within parcel C211. It had disappeared by the time of the 1899 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. No standing walls remain of the building today but some archaeological features may remain.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from Development:</b>	130m to the southeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	One of several small cottages built on this slope overlooking Tynewydd farm.		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	Situated on a steep west facing slope overlooking Tynewydd farm and the Cynllaith valley. This was open ground in the late 19th century but the slope here is now partially wooded.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Very Low Intervisible		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This was a minor cottage which has now almost completely disappeared. The development would have no physical impact on its site.		

**ID number:** 17 TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE IV  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2105826719 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A small cottage is shown here on the parish tithe map of 1838 within parcel C210. It had disappeared by the time of the 1899 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. No standing walls remain of the building today but some archaeological features may remain.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from Development:</b>	230m to the southeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	One of several small cottages built on this slope overlooking Tynewydd farm.		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	Situated on a steep west facing slope overlooking Tynewydd farm and the Cynllaith valley. This was open ground in the late 19th century but the slope here is now partially wooded.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Very Low Intervisible		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This was a minor cottage which has now almost completely disappeared. The development would have no physical impact on its site.		

**ID number:** 18 TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE III  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2107326740 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A small cottage is shown here on the parish tithe map of 1838 within parcel C210a. It had disappeared by the time of the 1899 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. No standing walls remain of the building today but some archaeological features may remain.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from Development:</b>	210m to the southeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	One of several small cottages built on this slope overlooking Tynewydd farm.		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	Situated on a steep west facing slope overlooking Tynewydd farm and the Cynllaith valley. This was open ground in the late 19th century but the slope here is now partially wooded.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Very Low Intervisible		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This was a minor cottage which has now almost completely disappeared. The development would have no physical impact on its site.		



**ID number:** 19 TYNEWYDD FARM, COTTAGE II  
COTTAGE

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2112726914 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A small cottage is shown here on the 1899 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It is not present on the parish tithe map. It was still in occupation in the first years of the 20th century but is shown as an empty property on the 1912 edition of the 1:2500 map. No standing walls remain of the building today but some archaeological features may remain.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from Development:</b>	235m to the east		
<b>Group Value:</b>	One of several small cottages built on this slope overlooking Tynewydd farm.		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	Situated on a steep west facing slope overlooking Tynewydd farm and the Cynllaith valley. This was open ground in the late 19th century but the slope here is now partially wooded.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Very Low Intervisible		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This was a minor cottage which has now almost completely disappeared. The development would have no physical impact on its site.		

**ID number:** 20 PONT TYNEWYDD  
BRIDGE

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2077527068 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Transport

**Form:** Other Structure

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This fine, single arched stone bridge carries the access road to Tynewydd over the River Cynllaith. The bridge appears to have been in place since at least the mid-19th century as a bridge was in position at the time of the 1841 parish tithe map. In the 19th century this bridge was used by a minor parish road which ran beyond Tynewydd to rise up onto Mynydd y Bryn to the east and was used for access by the cottages on the mountain slopes there. Ultimately the road carried on further to the northeast to Pwll y Meirch.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from Development:</b>	160m to the northwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing structure		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	A fine 19th century stone bridge		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This small bridge crosses the Cynllaith to the west of Tynewydd house and connects the property with the minor country road which runs north to Llansilin.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	Views of the development would be blocked by the topography of the area, farm buildings and trees and bushes.		

**ID number:** 21 TYNEWYDD  
QUARRY

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2088426809 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 small, modern quarry on Tynewydd Farm.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from** 40m to the southwest  
**Development:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Minor quarry pit

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Found on the western flank of Mynydd y Bryn hill, facing Tynewydd.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct** No  
**Impact?:** None

**Any Indirect** No  
**Impact?:** None

**Level of Impact** None  
**on Setting:**

**Comment on** This is a minor, modern feature which would not be subject to impacts  
**Impact:** by the development.

## **Appendix C: Photographs**

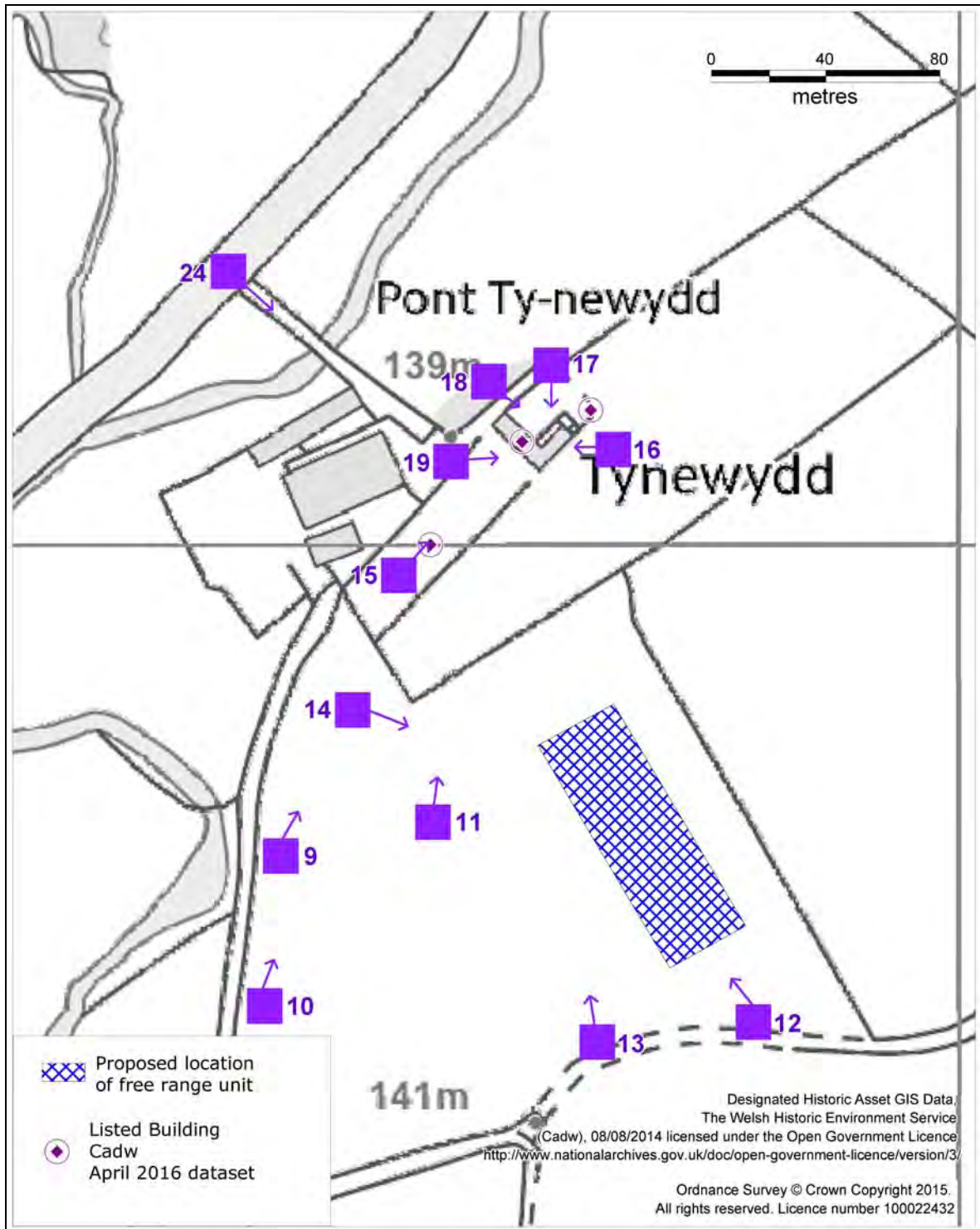


Figure 13: Location and directions of photographs taken on Tynewydd Farm included in Appendix 3.

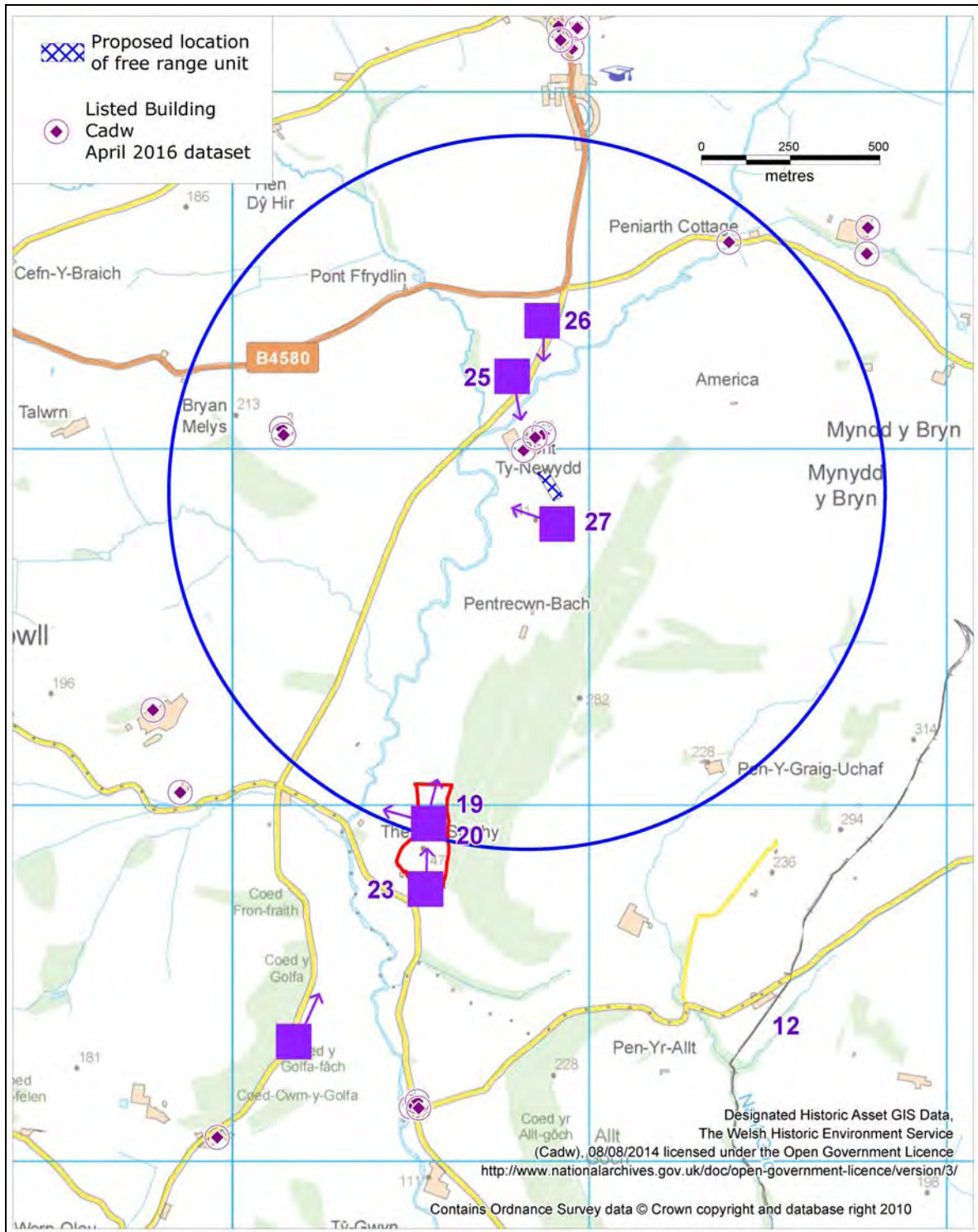


Figure 14: Location and directions of photographs taken in the wider landscape included in Appendix 3.



*Plate 9: A view of Tynewydd house and modern farmstead buildings from the south-southwest. The proposed development would be at the far right side of the view.*



*Plate 10: A view from the south-southwest, further away from the house than Plate 9. The proposed development would be located to the right hand side of the field, with its southern end terraced into the slope visible at the extreme right edge of the image.*



*Plate 11: The development area would be to the right of this view of Tynewydd house, with the north-northwestern end of the free-range egg unit extending approximately as far as the tree at the right edge of the image. At this range detail the architectural detail and importance of the house cannot be appreciated.*



*Plate 12: Looking north-northwest from the edge of the field in which the proposed development would occur. The new free-range egg unit would be terraced into the slope in the foreground to lessen its visual impact. The hedgerow and mature trees block the view of the house, but at this distance it is not possible to understand or appreciate the listed structures at Tynewydd, therefore the new building would not represent a significant impact on their setting.*





Plate 13: A similar photograph to Plate 12, looking northwards towards Tynewydd



Plate 14: A view looking towards the proposed development site, showing the slope at the southeastern corner of the field into which the southeastern corner of the free-range egg unit would be terraced. The northwestern end of the building would extend out into the field to approximately the position where the figures are standing just below the centre of the image.



*Plate 15: A key view of the southwestern side of the house viewed from within the associated garden. This view would be unaffected by the proposed development.*



*Plate 16: A key view of the southeast side of the house, where the oldest part of the dwelling is revealed. Only close up views allow an observer to understand and appreciate this detail and these views would not be affected by the proposed development.*



*Plate 17: A key view of the northeastern side of the house, which would not be affected by the proposed development.*



*Plate 18: The architectural detail on the northwestern side of the house also has to be seen at close quarters to be understood and appreciated. The proposed development would not impact on this view.*



*Plate 19: Another view of the southwest-facing side of the house and the main entrance. In modern times, the removal of most of the garden wall has opened this view up. The wall previously blocked the view and created a private space in front of the house. The development would not affect this view, which is important to the understanding and appreciation of the house.*

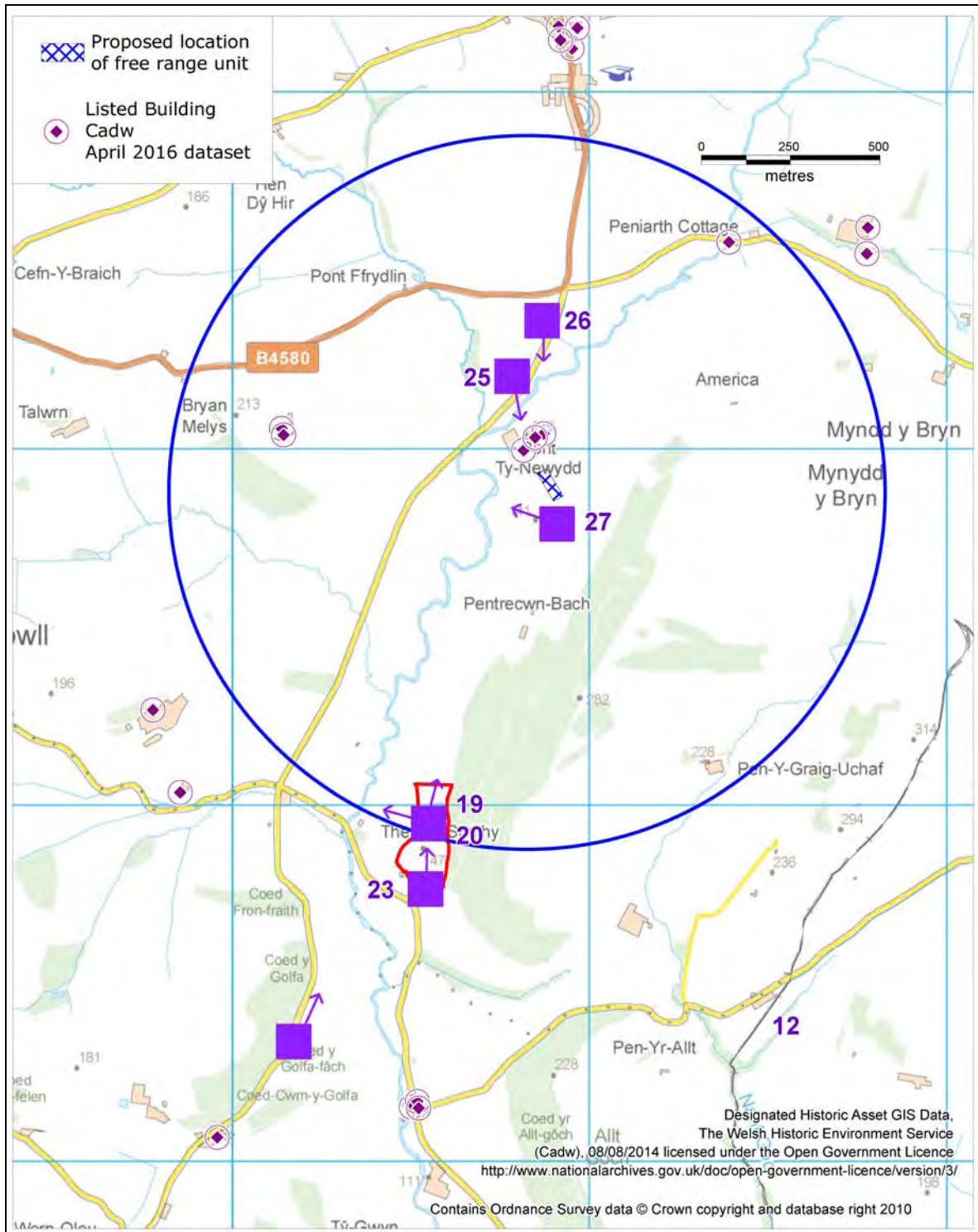


Figure 14: Location and directions of photographs taken of Tynewydd Farm and other historic assets from the surrounding landscape included in Appendix 3.



*Plate 20: Tynewydd is visible left of centre in this view looking north-northeast along the Cynllaith valley. The scheduled earthwork castle of Sycharth is centre right. The proposed development would be located in the green field to the right of Tynewydd (marked with an arrow). The visual impact of the development on Sycharth would be Low, but the addition of a new hedgerow on the southern side of the proposed building would help screen the new building and reduce the impact to Very Low.*



Plate 21: A view looking north to Tynewydd, see at the centre of the photograph. The view is from the top of Sycharth castle mound. The trees to the right of Tynewydd would screen the new building from view from the castle.



Plate 22: A working farm visible from Sycharth, and much closer to the castle than Tynewydd. The local landscape is a working agricultural landscape.



Plate 23: The castle motte at Sycharth. The proposed development would not impact on key views of the motte.



*Plate 24: The view from the entrance to the access lane to Tynewydd, to the west-northwest of Tynewydd. The combination of trees and buildings would obscure any view of the free-range egg unit from this direction. The gable end of the new building would perhaps be visible beyond the lane, but tree planting in the "Orchard" and hedgerow strengthening would close that view off within a few years.*



*Plate 25: A view of the house at Tynewydd, and the former latrine to the left, looking from the Llansilin road to the northwest. The house would block the view of the proposed development completely from this direction.*





*Plate 26: A view looking southwards towards Tynewydd from the Llansilin road. The house, trees and hedges would block the proposed free-range egg unit from this direction. Even in winter, with no leaves on the trees, the building would be virtually invisible.*



*Plate 27: The view looking west-northwest from the slope above the proposed development site to the listed buildings at Penybryn (ID numbers 2 & 11). At this distance, it is clear that there would not be a significant visual impact or any impact on the setting caused by the proposed development with regard to the listed house and barn at Penybryn.*