

CASTLERING ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO.546

LAND EAST OF THE A483 TRUNK ROAD

FOUR CROSSES

POWYS

SJ 269 185

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

JULY 2016

**LAND EAST OF THE A483 TRUNK ROAD, FOUR CROSSES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**CONTRACTED BY DAVID PARKER PLANNING ASSOCIATES
ON BEHALF OF THE CLIENTS**

Every effort has been made to provide accurate information within this report. However
Castlering Archaeology cannot be held responsible for any errors and inaccuracies contained therein.

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SYNOPSIS

This report has been undertaken to assess the potential archaeological impact of any development on land west of the A483 Trunk Road within the village of Four Crosses, Powys. The site comprises two fields of pasture separated by hedged boundaries and what remains of a third field which was cut through by the construction of the recently constructed by-pass.

The principle aim of the assessment is to evaluate the archaeological resource and determine the potential for any negative / positive impact on the archaeological resource that may exist within the site, in order to eliminate and / or minimise any adverse impact that future development may have on the said resource.

The area of Four Crosses is of high archaeological significance primarily due to the concentration of prehistoric burial monuments, enclosures and field patterns, which suggest fairly intensive occupation during the late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Although considerable archaeological work has been undertaken in and around the village, based principally on evidence originally gathered by aerial photography, no evidence of archaeological features has been recorded for the assessment site.

The combined results of the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey have shown that the development site provides little potential evidence of significant archaeological remains.

Cartographic evidence indicates that the land has been used for agriculture since the 18th century at least, while the results of the geophysical survey undertaken as part of the current programme of archaeological work suggest an agricultural regime of medieval date. The evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing recorded by geophysical survey was the only firm evidence of buried archaeological remains on the site. Although sub-surface evidence of these former agricultural practices would be destroyed during the construction phase of any development, the loss could be offset by the opportunity to sample and record these buried features.

For the reasons given within this report, this assessment concludes that providing mitigation strategies to allow for sufficient archaeological recording of probable and potential below-ground remains and / or finds are agreed, prior to any construction works on the site, development on this site will have limited adverse impact on the archaeological resource.

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Abbreviations:

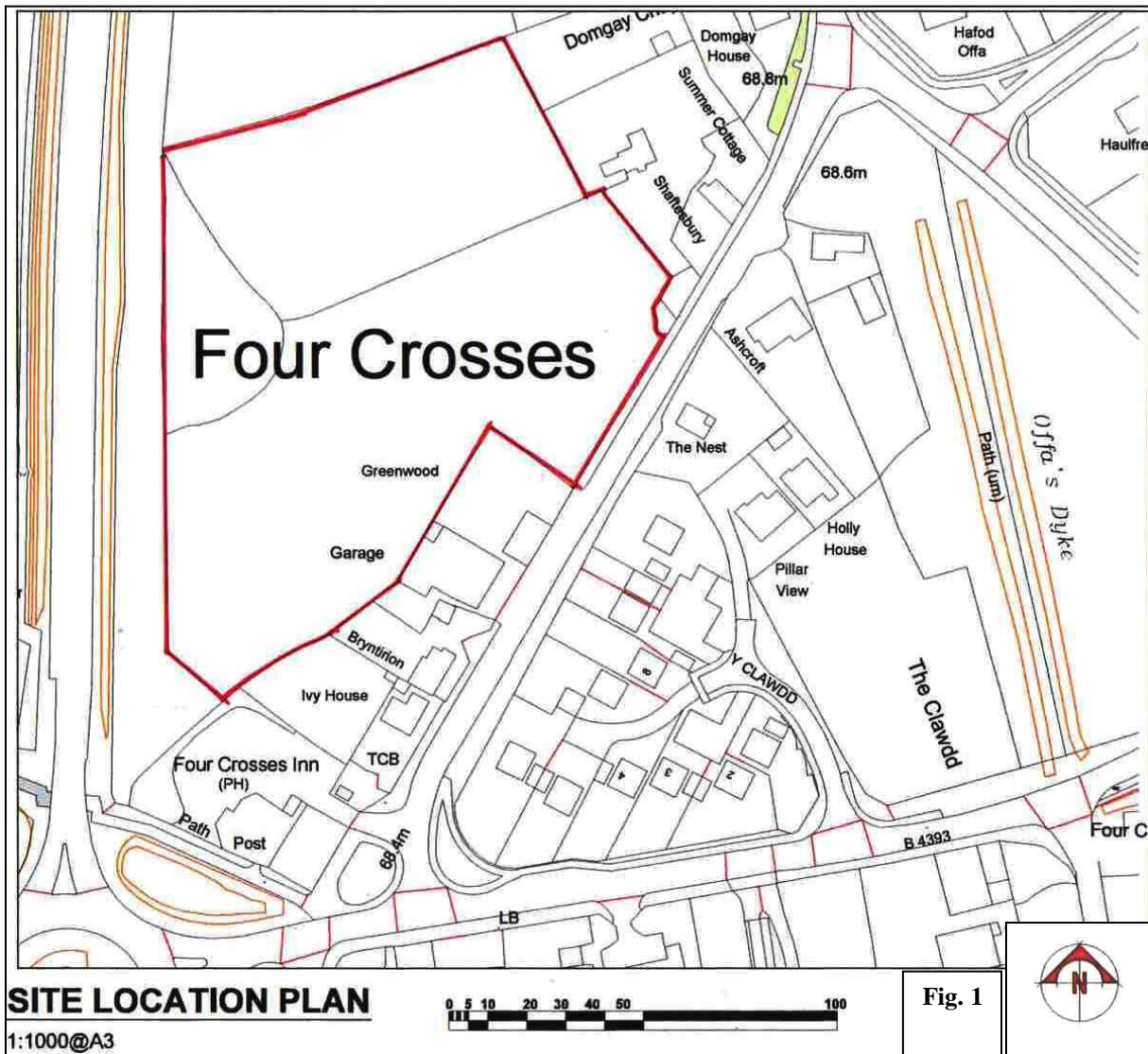
BC	Before Christ
BGS	British Geological Survey
<i>c.</i>	<i>circa</i>
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CPAT	Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
HER	Historic Environment Record
m	metre
mAOD	metre above Ordnance Datum
MCIfA	Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
NGR	National Grid Reference
NLW	National Library of Wales
NMR	National Monuments Record
NPRN	National Primary Record Number
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number
RCAHMW	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report comprises the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and site walk-over of land to the east of the recently constructed section of the A483 Swansea to Manchester Trunk Road which opened in July 2011, to by-pass the small village of Four Crosses. The assessment has been undertaken in advance of any assessment for development on the site.

1.2 Access to the land is gained via a field gate from the former north-south route through the village. The recently constructed by-pass has cut through the agricultural land to the west of the village and now undeveloped land only forms a small part of the assessment site boundary. The properties fronting the former main north-south route through the village, known as The Street, including the now closed Four Crosses Public House in the south and the Grade II Listed former Domgay Chapel in the north, form part of the eastern boundaries of the site, as seen in Fig. 1 below.

1.3 The site comprises two fields of pasture separated by hedged boundaries and what remains of a third field which was cut through by the construction of the recently constructed by-pass, as seen prior to construction in Fig. 2 following.



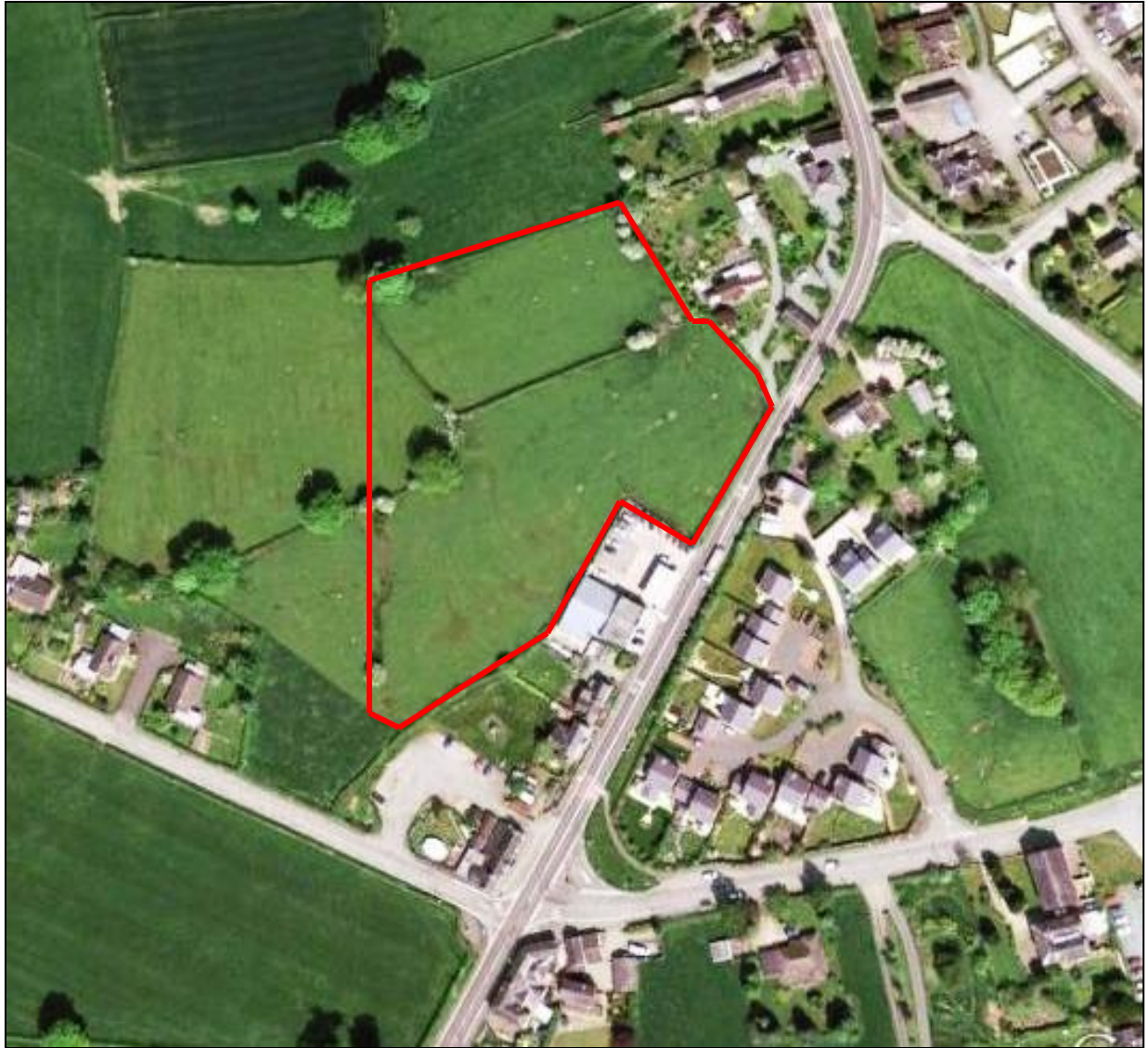


Fig. 2 Aerial view of the site from the south, prior to the By-pass construction

Google-earth imagery 13.05.2008

2. PLANNING AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

2.1 The role of planning authorities in respect of the archaeological resource is defined by legislation at both national and local level.

2.2 Welsh Office Planning Guidance, 2016, *Planning Policy Guidance Wales: Chapter 6 Conserving the Historic Environment* (Edition 8) states that The Welsh Government's objectives in respect of the historic environment (namely statutory designated and undesignated heritage assets, conservation areas, above and below ground archaeological remains, the historic landscape and the built heritage) are to:

- preserve and enhance the historic environment;
- protect archaeological remains, which are a finite and non-renewable resource;
- ensure the character of historic buildings is safeguarded;
- ensure that conservation areas are protected or enhanced.

Paragraph 6.5.2 states that:

The needs for archaeology and development can be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, if developers discuss their proposals for development with the local planning authority at an early stage. Archaeological assessments commissioned by developers can help provide information on the archaeological sensitivity of a site before submitting a planning assessment. ...The results of any assessment ... should be provided as part of the planning assessment.

2.3 At a local level, Powys County Council has the statutory duty to manage and protect the historic environment. Policy UDP SP3 of *Powys Unitary Development Plan, 2001 – 2016*, adopted in March 2010, refers to the Natural and Built Heritage, stating that:

Proposals for development should seek to protect, conserve and wherever possible enhance sites and features of historic and built heritage importance including those of archaeological, architectural, heritage conservation and historic interest.

(http://pstatic.powys.gov.uk/fileadmin/Docs/Planning/Written_statement_final_web_en_05.pdf; UDP SP3 Policy B)

3. AIMS OF THE ASSESSMENT

The principle aims of the assessment are to:

- evaluate the archaeological resource by identifying previously recorded and potential sites of archaeological interest, including above ground structures, earthworks or find scatters, within or bordering the assessment site;
- determine the potential for any negative / positive impact on the archaeological resource that may exist on the site;
- inform further works and any subsequent mitigation strategy in order to eliminate and / or minimise any adverse repercussions that the proposed works may have on the said resource.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The assessment has been undertaken using proven archaeological techniques, which comply with Guidelines and *Codes of Conduct* set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014a); in particular the *Standard & Guidance for an historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2014b). The assessment comprises a desk-based study complemented by a site visit.

4.2 In order to build a chronology of the past land use on the site, the desk-based study has consulted relevant readily available records held by the following sources:

- Historic Environment Records (HER) held by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool (CPAT)
- National Library of Wales (NLW), Aberystwyth

4.3 The data have been collated together with information gained from online sources, including those of the National Monuments Record (NMR) held by RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, which is currently closed. All sources consulted are listed in Section 11 *following*.

4.4 Following completion of the desk-based study, a non-intrusive site visit was undertaken on June 13th 2016 in order to:

- assess the current land-use and topography
- identify the presence / absence of earthworks and / or structures on the site
- assess the potential for buried archaeological deposits
- relate the existing landscape to the results of the desk-based assessment

4.5 An independent geophysical survey in order to assess evidence for buried archaeological remains was undertaken by TigerGeo to accompany this report and the results are commented on in Section 7 *following*.

5. GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Geologically the village lies close to the boundary between Permian and Ordovician sandstones (BGS 1990). The site lies at approximately 65mAOD forming part of the almost level terracing to the south of the River Vyrnwy, formed after the last Ice Age approximately 9,000BC. The solid geology is recorded as inter-bedded Siltstone and Mudstone, overlain by glacial deposits (BGS). The clays and silts that form the glacial deposits on the south side of the village are overlain by brown earths which, in the fields surrounding the village, have proved favourable for both arable and pastoral agriculture in the past.

6. GENERAL HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Pre-history

6.1 The primary archaeological interest in the area surrounding the core of the village lies in the prehistoric periods. Aerial reconnaissance in recent years has revealed the presence of prehistoric burial monuments, enclosures and field patterns. The concentration of funerary sites within the vicinity of the village suggests fairly intensive occupation during the late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods; although to date no evidence of any settlement sites has been recorded. Considerable archaeological work has been undertaken prior to modern development in and around the village, based principally on evidence originally gathered by aerial photography and geophysical survey.

6.2 The earliest evidence of human intervention within the area of the village dates to the Mesolithic period (approx 10,000-4,000BC). Although to date no features from this period have been identified, the discovery of flints and traces of charcoal, with a radiocarbon date indicating Mesolithic activity, were recorded during excavations in the 1980s (PRN 6424; Warrilow *et al*, 1986). Two small flint flakes were also recovered from a 19th century feature southwest of the village during excavations in 2004 (Event PRN 130049).

6.3 Warrilow's excavations from 1981 to 1985 focussed on a Bronze Age barrow cemetery on land off Domgay Lane, approximately 100m to the northeast of the assessment site (PRN 3596; 3604 etc; Warrilow *et al* 1986). The excavations revealed evidence of continuing activity in the area from the middle to late Neolithic into the Bronze Age (approximately 2,500 to 1,500 BC). Small plain sherds of 'Beaker' pottery found within one of the barrow excavations in 1982 are believed to be residual material suggesting activity on the site prior to the barrow cemetery. An extensive programme of excavation undertaken by Marches Archaeology in 2003, following geophysical survey in advance of the housing development on c.2.4ha of land off Domgay Lane, revealed further evidence of prehistoric burial features, pit alignments and field boundaries, enlarging on the archaeological data recorded by Warrilow *et al* in the 1980s (ArchaeoPhysica 2002 & Kenney 2003; Event PRN106351).

6.4 Prehistoric features were recorded during excavations by the Cotswold Archaeological Unit on 17th May 2005 and in 2007 and 2008 a research and training excavation was undertaken at Four Crosses on the site investigated by Warrilow *et al* in the 1980s. The excavation, manned by students supervised by staff from Birmingham Archaeology, focused on a pit alignment, a ring ditch and field boundary system as part of a wider landscape study. The aim of the excavation was primarily to obtain dating evidence from the ring ditch and field boundary ditch, to establish their chronological relationship. However, the results of these excavations appear to be unpublished (Halsted forthcoming).

6.5 Proposals to construct the new section of the A483 Swansea to Manchester Trunk Road, which subsequently opened in July 2011 and forms the western boundary of the assessment site, allowed for extensive archaeological investigations to be undertaken west of the village by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) (Event PRN 123123; Jones & Grant 2011). The excavations recorded evidence of multiperiod activity along the corridor route, including a relatively small circular ditch-type feature, the shape and size of the which suggested it was similar to the burial mounds recorded elsewhere in Four Crosses, also dated to the late Neolithic and Bronze

Age periods. The feature was recorded south of Parson's Lane approximately 600m north of the assessment site. In addition several small pits were revealed in the same area, some of which had obvious signs of burning, perhaps associated with prehistoric cooking activities.

6.6 North of Parsons Lane pits of Prehistoric date produced a rim sherd of mid – late Neolithic pottery and charcoal, from which a radiocarbon date of 3970 – 3790 cal BC was recorded (Jones & Grant 2011). To the north of Canal Road a rectangular enclosure was excavated west of the assessment site, however, the date and function of the enclosure is uncertain.

The Iron Age / Roman period

6.7 The 1980s excavation of barrow cemetery and Cae Hen Pit alignments by Warrilow *et al* (Event PRN 130026) and that by Marches Archaeology in 2003 also uncovered evidence of Iron Age activity (approximately 700 BC- AD48). Warrilow recovered charcoal which producing a radiocarbon date indicating Iron Age activity believed to be the result of metal working. During the Iron Age and into the Roman period the area in general is believed to have been more heavily populated. Four Crosses may have been the location of a Romano-British agricultural settlement, indicated by residual pottery of Roman date found overlying one of the barrow sites in the 1980s (PRN 50560). In addition, the large enclosure ditches recorded in 2003 west of Domgay Lane were dated to at least the Romano-British period based on pottery evidence.

6.8 The former main road that heads northwest from the village centre towards Llandysilio has been identified as the possible line of Roman Road RRX 93.

Saxon period

6.9 The 1980s excavations by Warrilow *et al* recorded the remains of what may have been 5 single inhumation burials dug into the southwest quadrant of Barrow Site 2 (PRN 50525). Four grave pits and one ill-defined area of skeletal remains were recorded; none were dated although they all appeared to post-date the Bronze Age barrow. The burials appeared to be aligned east-west and a possible Saxon date was postulated. In addition 2 iron spears were found in the upper fill of a barrow ditch (PRN 50528). The archaeological evaluation carried out in 2002 by Marches Archaeology recovered the remains of an iron javelin and an iron spearhead of probable 6th or 7th century date (Event PRN106351).

6.10 Warrilow (1986) reported that some of the barrows may have remained upstanding until the 7th century. However, the most prominent site passing through the village is the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the earthwork known as Offa's Dyke (PRN 100000; SAM Mg 33), that demarcated the Angle-Saxon Kingdoms from Wales in the Saxon / early Medieval period. There appears to be no direct association between the Monument and the prehistoric features that preceded it.

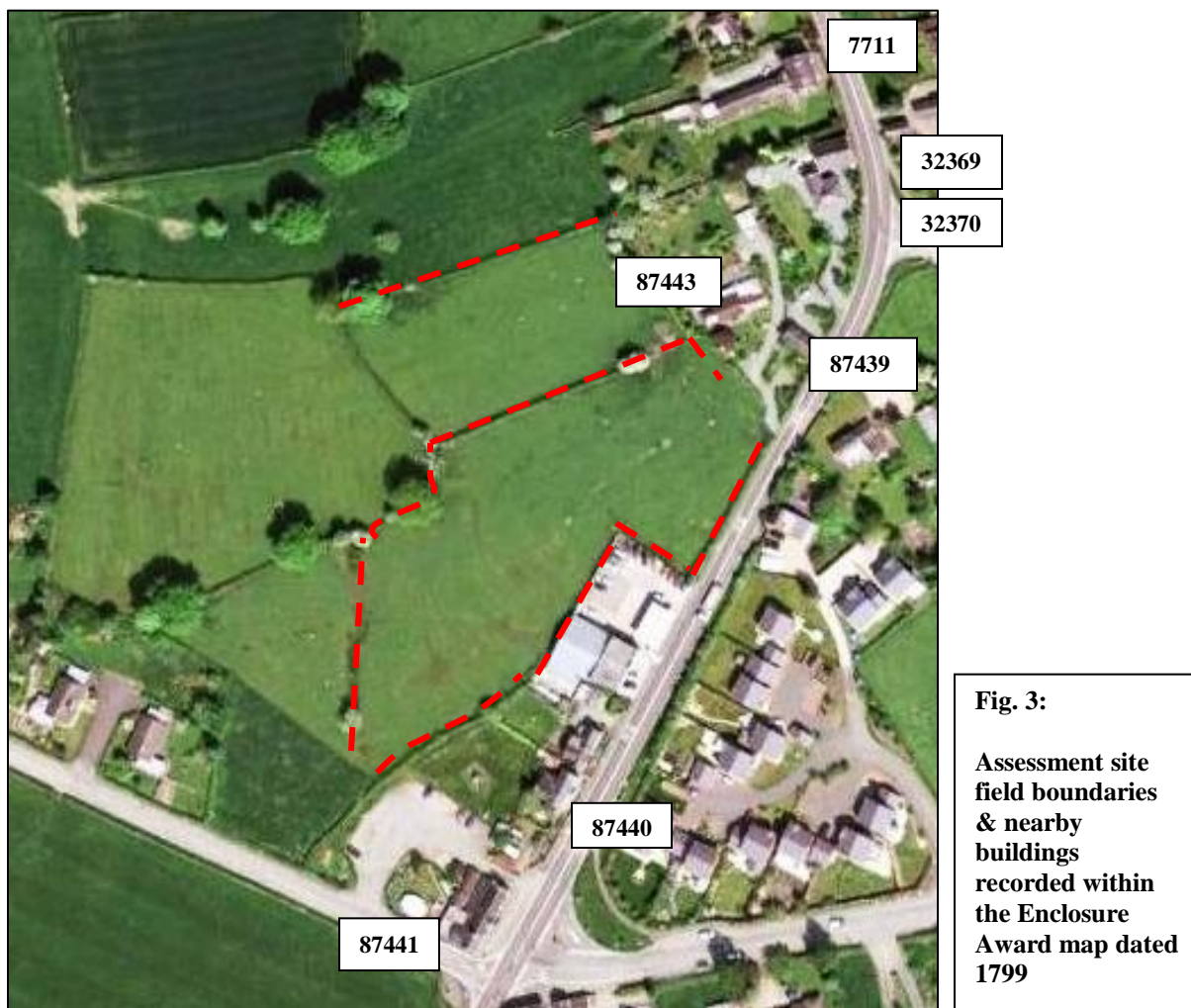
6.11 To the south of the village and in the vicinity of Llandysilio School to the north of the assessment site, the Monument survives as a substantial earthwork bank. The alignment appears to have continued north following the alignment of the main road towards Llandysilio, in a similar manner to the possible Roman Road RRX 93. However evaluation to test the continuation of the earthwork within the western part of Llandysilio School site adjacent to the A483 trunk road, by Hankinson in 2007, located no evidence of the Dyke (Event PRN 113110).

Medieval period

6.12 Agricultural practices form the only evidence of medieval activity in and around the village. Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation generally believed to be of medieval date has been recorded in the field west of Street Farm (PRN 5022). Few features of medieval date have been recorded within the area of the village, although a small corn-drying kiln of c.1450-1650 date was recorded by CPAT at the northern end of the by-pass route, together with a number of pits containing medieval pottery (Event PRN 123123; Jones & Grant 2011). To the north of the village St. Tysilio's church is of possible 7th century origins, although the present church is a Victorian structure. The sub-circular churchyard boundary is considered a strong indicator of the medieval origins of the church (Frost 2001).

Post-medieval period

6.13 The area of the village appears to have remained one of scattered dwellings amid large tracts of arable land until the late 18th century. An estate map dated 1780 included in the Lloyds of Leaton Knolls documents (SRO) and The Enclosure Award of 1799, which resulted in the end of the open-field system, are the earliest cartographic records of the village. Many of the field boundaries recorded by these late 18th century maps were later recorded by the tithe in 1842 and are still visible today, including most of those that form the assessment site as seen *below*.



6.14 On the west side of the village, the post-1799 landscape of smaller fields was interrupted by the construction of the Montgomery Canal. The canal was built between 1784 and 1821, linking the Llangollen Branch of the Shropshire Union Canal in the north to Newtown in the south and runs approximately 0.4km west of the assessment site. Brick making waste had been identified by Page in 2004 (PRN 130049) and three brick kilns, probably associated with the construction of the canal, were recorded south of Canal Road during excavation in advance of the by-pass in 2010 by CPAT (Jones & Grant; PRN 128653) .

6.15 It seems likely that the advent of the canal encouraged the growth of the village. The modern dwelling known as Shaftesbury (*see Fig. 1 previous*) has been built over the site of an older dwelling recorded by Enclosure Award of 1799 (PRN 87443). The map also records a building occupying the site of the present red brick roadside building, which may have had its origins as a stable (PRN 87443). The building has been modernised and is now known as Summer Cottage. The few Grade II listed buildings of late 18th or early 19th-century date recorded within the village include Street House (PRN 7710); the former Domgay Chapel first built in 1823 (PRN 32369) and Domgay House (PRN 32370), all recorded by the 1842 Tithe map, to the north of the assessment site (Fig. 4 *overleaf*). South of the assessment site, the Four Crosses Inn, built between 1799 and 1840 (PRN 87441), is recorded on the junction of The Street and Canal Road. The Inn is now closed and awaiting redevelopment. On the northeast side of the Inn, Ivy House is of a similar building date (PRN 87440).

6.16 Several excavations within the village have recovered evidence of other 18th and 19th features and ceramics; particularly in areas where no Prehistoric evidence was recorded. Across the road from the assessment site, evaluation on land adjoining The Nest by CPAT in 2003 recorded undated features in the form of a ditch with pit or posthole along the side of it, which suggested evidence of boundaries (PRN 39886). Further excavation in 2004 by the present author, in close proximity to that undertaken in 2003, showed that based on ceramic evidence, all features were of post-medieval date (PRN 39885). In addition, a watching brief also undertaken by the present author prior to housing development off Shrewsbury Road recorded Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe fragments, but nothing else of archaeological significance was identified (PRN 57657; Frost 2000). Evaluation carried out along the postulated line of Offa's Dyke, by Hankinson in 2007, located no evidence of the Dyke, although finds of 18th / 19th century date were recovered (Event PRN 113110).

6.17 The Tithe Apportionment sheds no light on the land-use of the assessment site fields in 1842 and the 1886 OS map shows no change in the assessment fields in a period of forty years and little expansion of the village itself (Fig. 5 *overleaf*). The assessment site field pattern remained unchanged until the recent construction of the by-pass.

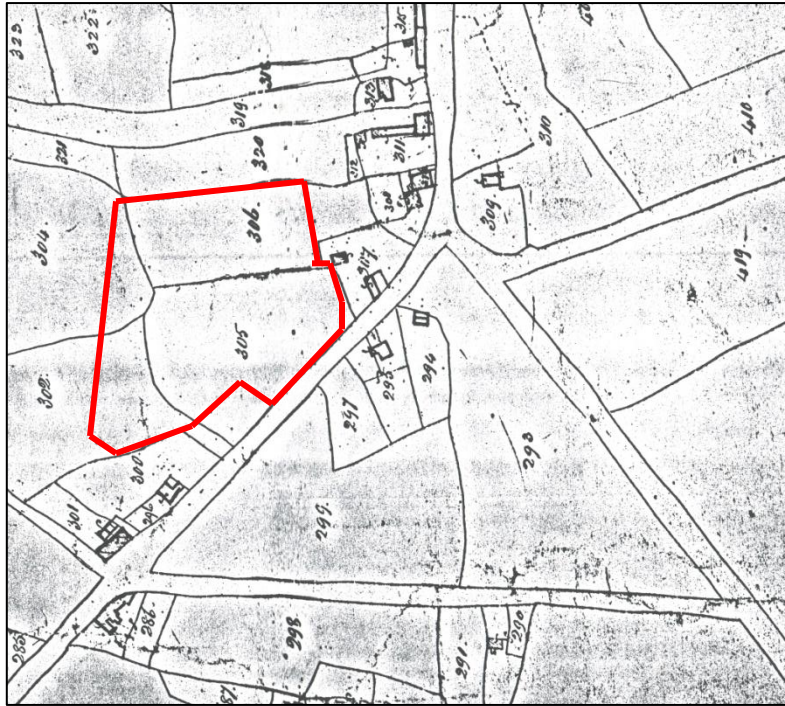
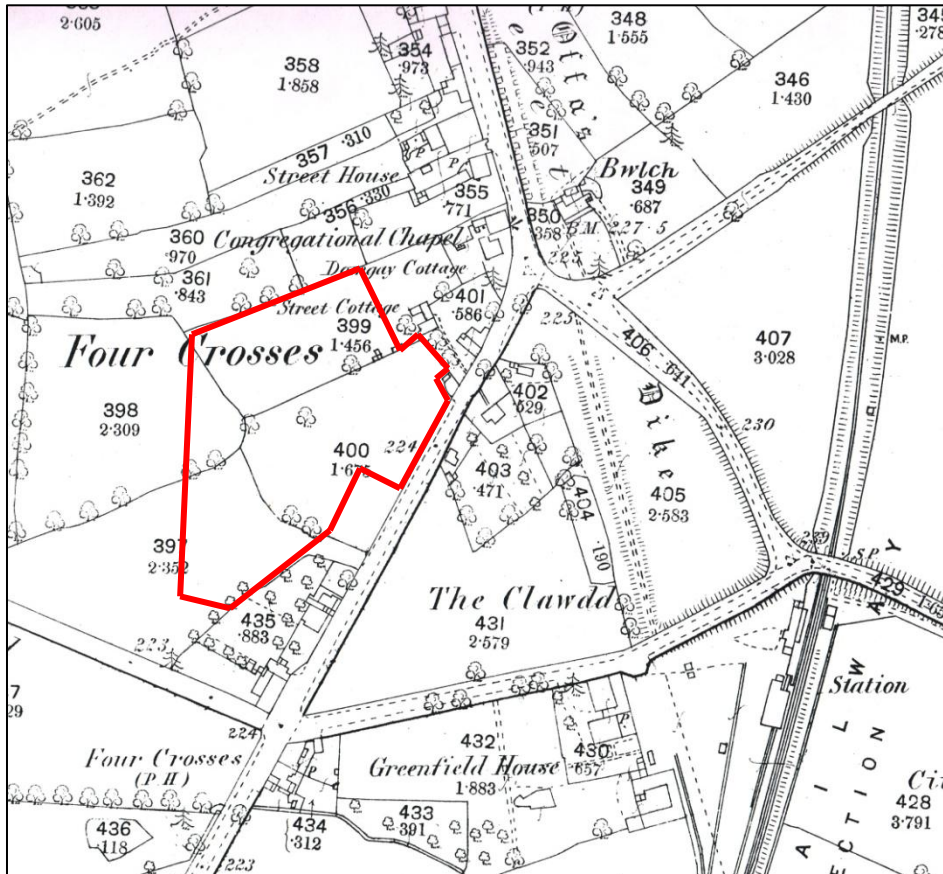


Fig. 4 left:
1842 Tithe map
& approximate
site boundary

Fig. 5 below:
1886 OS map
& approximate
site boundary



7. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

7.1 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in June 2016 by TigerGeo and the full results are reported independently (TigerGeo FCP161). Although the results were strongly affected by the adjacent petrol station and the margins of the site and small areas of rough, inaccessible and / or boggy ground made surveying impractical, some features were recorded.

7.2 The northeast to southwest alignment of former cultivation strips over the two large fields that form the assessment site provided evidence of past land-use (Survey Feature 4). The cultivation pattern was the only firm evidence of sub-surface archaeology within the site.

7.3 The northwest / southeast aligned linear feature identified as Survey Feature 5, in the northern field, provided a strong signal and has been interpreted as a backfilled drain or a ditch.

7.4 In the field to the south, the linear concentration identified as Survey Feature 7 was difficult to interpret, possibly relating to a hardcore track or a section of ditch filled with debris.

7.5 Elsewhere small areas of buried ferrous debris were recorded.

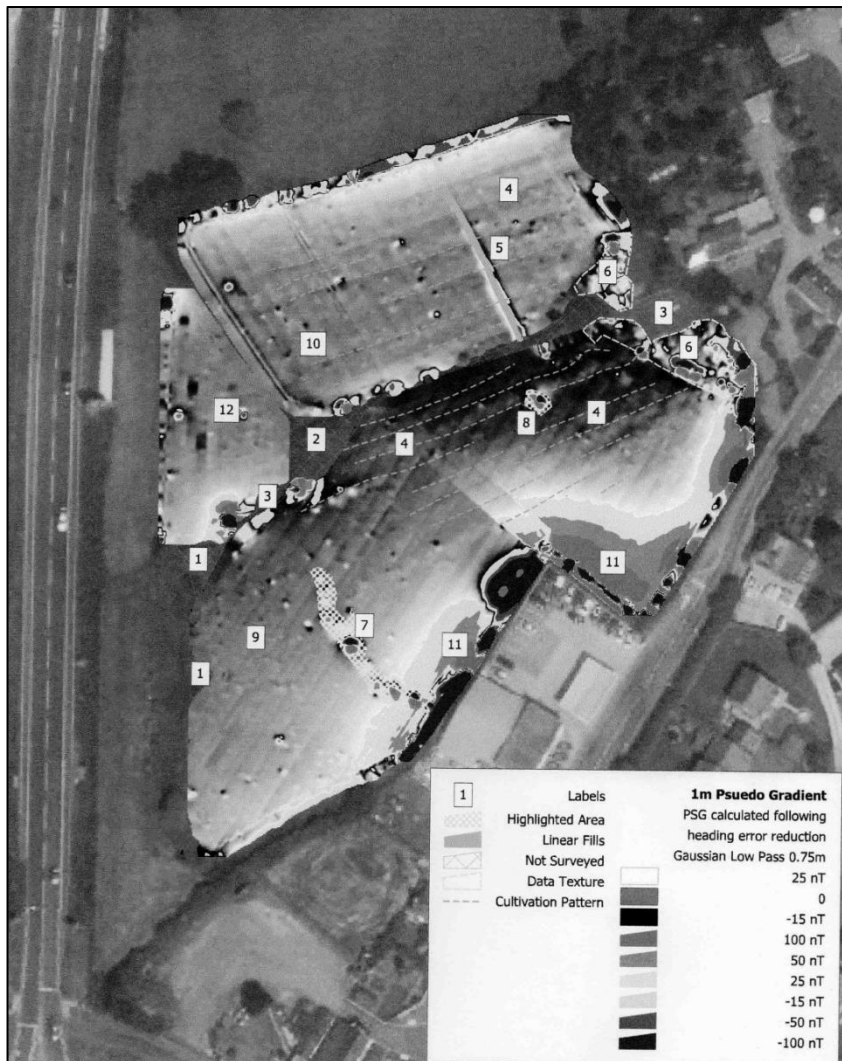


Fig. 6:
after TigerGeo
Report FCP161
DWG 03
June 2016

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

8.1 The desk-based assessment has shown that the village of Four Crosses is within an area of high archaeological potential, the main evidence of which has been provided by aerial archaeology and subsequently substantiated by archaeological excavation in and around the village, as indicated on Fig. 7 *overleaf*.

8.2 To date no features of archaeological potential have been identified from aerial reconnaissance within the assessment site itself. However the past pastoral land-use of the site is not particularly favourable to the production of cropmarks. In consequence a geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in June 2016 by TigerGeo in order to assess evidence for buried archaeological remains (Section 7 *previous*). The results of the survey recorded no firm evidence of buried archaeological features other than those relating to cultivation. The evidence of the ridge and furrow ploughing, generally believed to be of medieval date, is similar to that recorded from aerial photographs to the west of Street Farm (PRN 5022).

8.3 Ridge and furrow provides the strongest evidence of past cultivation in the area of Four Crosses. While generally believed to be medieval in date, it has been suggested that some of these field systems may have originated in the Roman period (Taylor 1975). In addition at Hen Domen, near Montgomery, the bailey of the 11th century castle overlies ridge and furrow. The layout and form of these field systems can also vary from area to area.

8.4 Although widespread in Medieval times to Post-medieval times, above ground evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation strips has become less evident over the years due to changes in agricultural practices. The buried deposits identified within the assessment site by the geophysical survey have the potential to reveal evidence of date and typology for these features. The evidence is likely to be of local or regional significance and in archaeological terms might be regarded as of moderate value.

8.5 The geophysical survey Features 4 appears to be a linear feature of modern date and Feature 7 and the smaller anomalies recorded are likely to be areas of buried debris. However their archaeological potential cannot be entirely discounted at this stage.

8.6 The proposed development will have no direct or indirect impact on the monument known as Offa's Dyke which runs through the village. In terms of nearby Listed buildings, the proposed development will have no negative visual impact on their wider setting over and above that which is already existing.

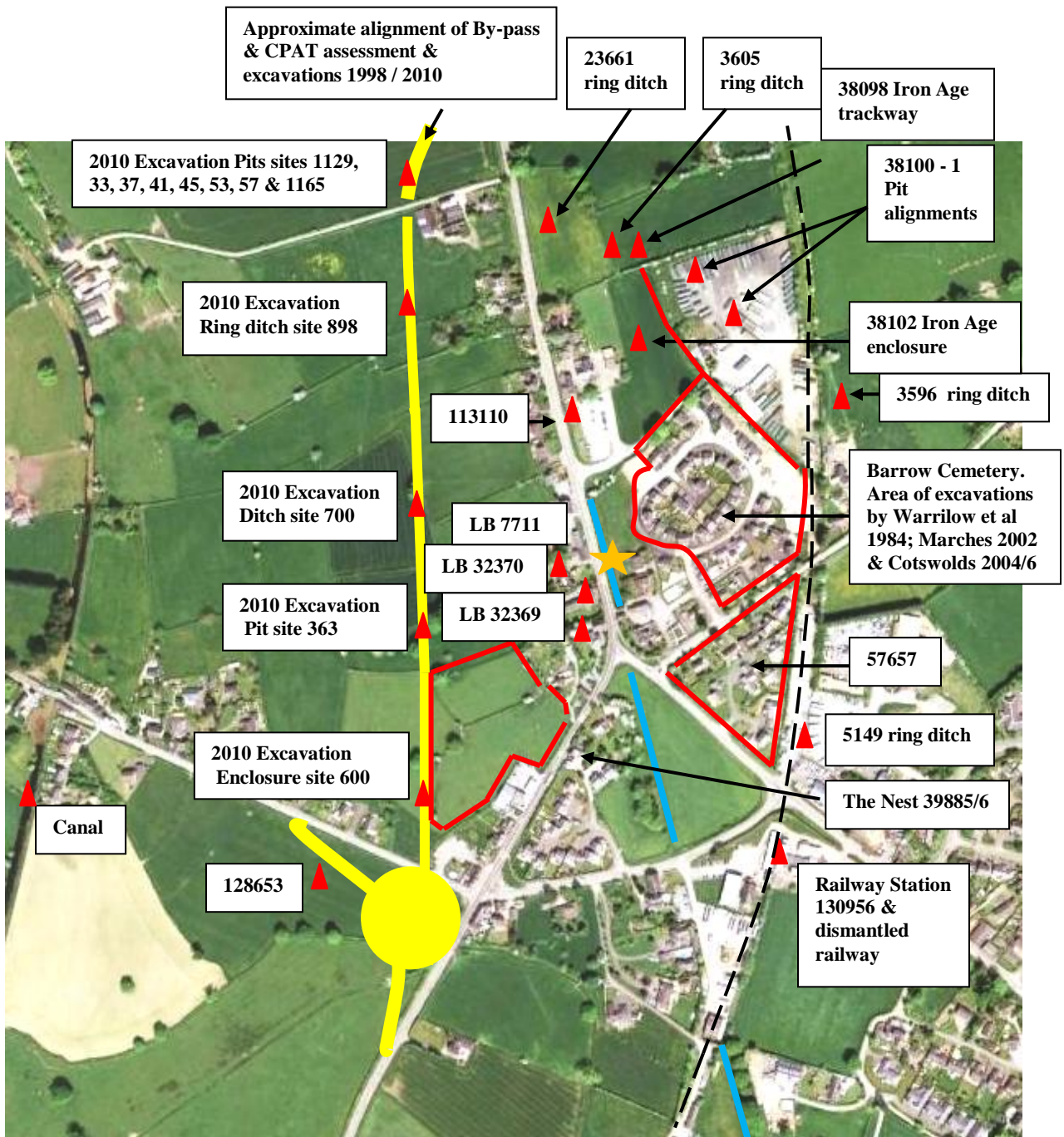


Fig. 7:
Archaeological interest of the area surrounding the village and the assessment site

Alignment of Offa's Dyke earthwork PRN 100000
★ SAM / PRN 26700

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The combined results of the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey have shown that the development site provides little potential evidence of significant archaeological remains.

9.2 Although any sub-surface evidence of former agricultural practices will be destroyed during the construction phase of the proposed development, the loss can be offset by the opportunity to sample and record these buried features.

9.3 In addition the probable drain and unknown anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey should be evaluated in order to discount their archaeological significance.

9.4 Providing mitigation strategies to allow for sufficient archaeological recording of probable and potential below-ground remains and / or finds are agreed, prior to any construction works on the site, this assessment concludes that development on this site will have limited adverse impact on any potential buried archaeological.

9.5 The archaeological work should be undertaken by a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA), who would operate according to the standard guidance of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA), in accordance with Welsh Office guidance.

9.6 The details of mitigation will be better advised in consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, acting as archaeological adviser to Powys County Council, as part of the planning process.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Castlering Archaeology would like to thank David Parker Planning Associates for contracting the assessment on behalf of Mr Mervyn Jones. Thanks are also due to TigerGeo for undertaken the geophysical survey.

11. SOURCES

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- 1780 Survey of the Property of Francis Lloyd (Shropshire Archives 103/3/77)
- 1799 Enclosure Award for Llandrinio, Llandysilio and Llansantfraid (NLW Enclosure Award 19, Montgomeryshire)
- 1842 Tithe map and Award dated 1839 for Llandysilio Parish (Powys Archives P/X/9/M/115)

1886 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map: Montgomeryshire Sheet 11.9, surveyed 1883

1902 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" map: Montgomeryshire Sheet 11.9

1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 2-Wales, Scale 1:250,000

1990 British Geological Survey (BGS) map of Mid-Wales and Marches, Solid edition sheet 52n 04W, Scale 1:250,000

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<http://www.coflein.gov.uk>

<http://www.cpat.org.uk>

<http://www.google-earth.com>

<http://cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch>

APPENDIX 1 – HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT

PRN 3604/6 Four Crosses barrow cemetery sites c.NGR: SJ27091881
 Multi period site includes a Bronze Age ring ditch (PRN 50525) 12.8m diameter with central pit. Excavation in 1984 by CPAT (PRN39979) also showed Iron Age activity (PRN 50526), apparently overlying an area of Beaker activity (PRN50524). Also Dark Age burials (PRNs50527/8). Possible Mesolithic activity (PRN50523). Apparently associated with satellite ring ditch c.3m to the south (PRN6129). Additional Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2002 by Marches Archaeology (Event PRN106351).
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Kenny, 2003, Land off Domgay Lane, Four Crosses, Powys (Event PRN106351)

Warrilow et al 1986 & others

PRN 3979 Street Farm placename NGR: SJ26941870
 Farm with name apparently derived from adjacent road called the street, which takes the line of Offa's Dyke. RCAHM, 1911 states that this is also the line of a roman road but gives no authority for this. Poss road takes name from dyke itself.

Sources:

RCAHM, 1911, Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouth I - County of Montgomery

Hankinson1995 & others

PRN 3995 City placename NGR: SJ27301835
 Name corruption of Cythiau meaning hut dwelling. Poss reference some form early settlement or even the many enclosures abounding locally.

Source:

RCAHM, 1911, Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouth I - County of Montgomery

PRN: 4628 Four Crosses Ridge and furrow 1 NGR: SJ26881829
 Brief Description:

Area of narrow regular ridge and furrow of Post-medieval date (CPAT AP 1977).

Sources:

Halfpenney, 2000, The Clawdd, Four Crosses, Oswestry: Desk-top assessment etc & others

PRN: 5022 Street Farm Medieval Ridge and furrow NGR: SJ11420227
 Brief Description:

Several fields of broad ridge and furrow, mostly about 7m wide (CPAT site visit form 1978 & 1995)

Sources:

Hankinson, 1995, A483 Swansea to Manchester Trunk Road at Four Crosses, Powys: archaeological assessment & others

PRN: 5372 Four Crosses barrow cemetery, site 3 NGR: SJ2708018740
 Bronze Age Ring ditch c.8m diameter, excavated by CPAT in 1984. Ditch 2m wide x 0.6m deep. No mound material survived but a thin yellow soil was apparent in the centre. No burials recorded. Site crossed from north to south by a later field ditch (Warrilow et al 1986, 53-87).

Sources:

Warrilow et al 1986, Eight ring-ditches at Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys

Roseveare, 2002, Domgay Lane, Four Crosses: Magnetic gradient and electrical resistance surveys

Kenny, 2003, Land off Domgay Lane, Four Crosses, Powys (Event PRN106351)

- PRN 6073 Barrow Cemetery, Cae Hen ring ditch 1 NGR: SJ26971880
 Poss ring ditch some 20m dia. Excavation proved site to be ploughed out barrow with encircling ditch and multiple stake circles around central grave (Warrilow et al 1983). Additional archaeological evaluation carried out in 2002 by Marches Archaeology (Event PRN106351).
 Sources:
 Warrilow et al 1986, Eight ring-ditches at Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys
 Kenny, 2003, Land off Domgay Lane, Four Crosses, Powys (Event PRN106351)
 Gibson, 1998, Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Upper Severn Valley
- PRN 7710 Street Cottage NGR: SJ2694718750
 Grade II Listed building of late 18th or early 19th century date, first recorded by
 Source: Silvester, 1992, & Cadw, 2008, Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
- PRN 15660 Four Crosses Multiperiod Settlement NGR: SJ2699218612
 CPAT Historic Settlement Survey.
 Source: Silvester, 1992, Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements, CPAT report
- PRN 26700 Site Name: Offa's Dyke NGR: SJ 270 187
 Scheduled section of Offa's Dyke Linear earthwork. Part of PRN10000
 Source: Cadw, Scheduling map - Mg033(POW)
- PRN 32369 Domgay Chapel NGR: SJ2697518639
 Grade II Listed Chapel first built in 1823 & rebuilt in 1854. Converted to a private dwelling.
 Source: Cadw, 2008, Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
- PRN: 32370 Site Name: Domgay House NGR: SJ2696918627
 Description: Grade II Listed Post-Medieval House
 Source: Source: Cadw, 2008, Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
- PRN 38086 Bronze Age Ring ditch 2 NGR: SJ2708118770
 Brief Description: Bronze Age Ring ditch c.9m diameter, Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2002 by Marches Archaeology (Event PRN106351).
 Sources:
 Roseveare, 2002, Domgay Lane, Four Crosses: Magnetic gradient and electrical resistance surveys
 Kenny, 2003, Land off Domgay Lane, Four Crosses, Powys (Event PRN106351)
- PRN 38087 Bronze Age Ring ditch NGR: SJ2709718725
 Brief Description: Bronze Age Ring ditch c.7m diameter (Event PRN106351)
 Sources: Roseveare, 2002; Kenny, 2003 etc
- PRN 38088 Site Name: Four Crosses field system, linear cropmark I NGR: SJ2705518770
 Description: Linear cropmark running SE-NW visible for c.96m. Appears to overlie ring ditch PRN 5372. Evaluation carried out in 2002 by Marches Archaeology (Event PRN106351).
 Sources:
 Jones, 2002, Land off Domgay Road, Four Crosses, Powys: Archaeological Evaluation
 Roseveare, 2002, Domgay Lane, Four Crosses: Magnetic gradient and electrical resistance surveys
 Kenny, 2003, Land off Domgay Lane, Four Crosses, Powys (Event PRN106351)
- PRN 38089 Site Name: Four Crosses field system, linear cropmark II NGR: SJ2704318759
 Linear cropmark running SE-NW visible for c.77m; interpreted as Post-Medieval Field boundary by Archaeological evaluation in 2002(Event PRN106351).
 Sources: Jones 2002; Roseveare, 2002; Kenny, 2003 etc
- PRN 38090 Site Name: Four Crosses field system, linear cropmark III NGR: SJ2714918708
 Description: Linear cropmark running SW-NE visible for c.53m interpreted as Post-Medieval Field boundary by Archaeological evaluation in 2002 (Event PRN106351).
 Sources: Jones 2002; Roseveare, 2002; Kenny, 2003 etc

- PRN 38091 Site Name: Four Crosses barrow cemetery, ring ditch IV NGR: SJ2711618711
Description: Ring ditch c.31m diameter. Truncated to NW by field boundary. Now partly overlain by recent garden of new house. Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2002 by Marches Archaeology (Event PRN106351).
Sources: Jones 2002; Roseveare, 2002; Kenny, 2003 etc
- PRN 38100 /01 Cae Hen Iron Age pit alignments NGR SJ2708118967/SJ2711118943
Pit alignment running E-W, extension of PRN 50518. Meets PRN 38098 at W end.
Event130026: Four Crosses pit alignments, Cae Hen excavation 1981 – 1984
- PRN 50560 Four Crosses barrow cemetery, site 1 (Roman finds) NGR: SJ2702818926
Finds of Romano-British pottery 'overlying' round barrow PRN 50559. Found during 1980s excavations. Presumably attests some of local Romano-British activity perhaps an as yet unidentified settlement.
Source: Warrilow *et al* 1986, Eight ring-ditches at Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys
- PRN 70712 Four Crosses Bypass, geophysical survey area 3, pits NGR: SJ26751885
Prehistoric. Pit cluster; two clusters of discrete positive anomalies discovered during geophysical survey of proposed Bypass corridor.
Sources:
Stratascan, 1997, Four Crosses Bypass geophysical survey, Powys Stratascan
Jones, N W, Silvester, R J & Britnell, W J 2003 Montgomery Canal Conservation Management Strategy.
Landscape Archaeology Assessment CPAT Report 550
- PRN 70714 Four Crosses Bypass, geophysical survey area 4/5, enclosure NGR: SJ26851882
A weak linear feature discovered during geophysical survey of proposed Bypass corridor. May be part of the boundary of a large enclosure.
Sources:
Stratascan, 1997, Four Crosses Bypass geophysical survey, Powys Stratascan
- PRN 87440 Four Crosses, Ivy House NGR: SJ26871844
L-shaped stone built house of two storeys with some brick detailing and slate roof. Cartographic evidence suggests built between 1799 and 1840.
Source: Hankinson, 1995
- PRN 87441 Four Crosses Inn NGR: SJ26851840
Rectangular brick built public house of two storeys with slate roof, located at junction of A483 and B4393. Cartographic evidence suggests it was built between 1799 and 1840. Now closed.
Source: Hankinson, 1995
- PRN 87449 Four Crosses, Roman Road NGR: SJ26601861
Putative line of Roman road (between SJ27001861 - SJ26601861) described in Jones (1884, p40) Apparently travelled from the 'Street', Llandysilio towards Mathrafal, Meifod. Apparently seen during agricultural work in a field called 'Brook Field', Gereglwyd, Meifod in 1870
Source: Hankinson, 1995 & others
- PRN 87439 Shaftesbury outbuilding / Summer Cottage NGR: SJ26961857
Rectangular brick building with slate roof aligned NE/SE and with stone end wall on SE side. Entrances and windows on NE side, probably with hay loft above suggesting used as a stable. Cartographic evidence suggests built before 1840 on site of an earlier, NE/SW aligned stone building, extant in 1799 and 1816. Modernised & now known as Summer Cottage.
Source: Hankinson, 1995

PRN 87443 Street Cottage / Shaftesbury NGR: SJ26931858
 House depicted on 1799 enclosure award map. Site now occupied by modern brick built house called 'Shaftesbury'.
 Source: Hankinson, 1995

PRN 119716 Four Crosses Bronze Age barrow cemetery NGR SJ27141883
 Broadly linear barrow cemetery between larger sites at the south (PRN38096), and north (PRN23661), via a number of sites north of Oldfield (PRNs38091, 3605). Covers a distance of 385m with a total of 8 or more smaller ring ditches interspersed between the larger ones. The larger sites may be primary with the smaller sites later infilling the inter-barrow spaces, acting as satellites to the larger mounds (Gibson, A M, 2002, pp31-2). Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2002 by Marches Archaeology (Event PRN106351).
 Sources: Gibson, 2002; Jones 2002; Roseveare, 2002; Kenny, 2003 etc

PRN 128166 Four Crosses barrow cemetery, ring ditch V NGR: SJ2706618842
 Ring ditch identified during a geophysical survey carried out by ArchaeoPhysica in 2002. The ring ditch appears at ground level to be a substantial upstanding earthwork and measures no more than 15m in diameter (CPAT, 2002). Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2002 by Marches Archaeology (Event PRN106351).
 Sources: Gibson, 2002; Jones 2002; Roseveare, 2002; Kenny, 2003 etc

PRN 128171 Site Name: Unknown pit alignment NGR: SJ2715818732
 Short section of a possible pit alignment, running N-S identified during a Geophysical survey by ArchaeoPhysica in 2002 (CPAT, 2002).
 Sources: Jones 2002; Roseveare, 2002; Kenny, 2003 (Event PRN106351) etc

PRN 128653 Site Name: Unknown ditch NGR: SJ2671918395
 Broad linear ditch aligned west-north-west by east-south-east was observed cutting into the natural subsoil during a watching brief between 2008-2009. The ditch measured 6m wide and c. 0.8m deep. not considered to be the same feature that was identified by geophysical survey in 1997, which was thought at the time to represent a trackway. The two linear features may be contemporary and could form part of a broader complex.
 Source: Grant & Jones 2009

PRN 128667 Four Crosses barrow cemetery, ring ditch VI NGR: SJ2706818773
 Brief Description:
 Ring ditch identified during a geophysical survey by ArchaeoPhysica in 2002, with a probable central burial pit. No bigger than 15m in diameter (CPAT 2002).
 Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2002 by Marches Archaeology (Event PRN106351).
 Sources: Jones 2002; Roseveare, 2002; Kenny, 2003 etc

PRN 130956 Four Crosses Railway Station NGR: SJ2712318410

APPENDIX 2 – HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT - RECORDED EVENTS

PRN 39885 Four Crosses, The Nest, excavation 2004
 Source: Frost, P, 2004, The Nest, Four Crosses, Powys, Archaeological Evaluation, Castlering Archaeology 188

PRN 39886 Four Crosses, The Nest, assessment 2003
 Source: Johnson, F, 2003, The Nest, Four Crosses, Powys. Archaeological Evaluation, CPAT 548

PRN 39861 Four Crosses, The Clawdd, evaluation 1999
 Source: Halfpenney, I, 2000 'The Clawdd', Four Crosses, Oswestry: Desk-top assessment and Archaeological Evaluation, Cambrian Archaeological Projects 113

PRN 39977/81 Four Crosses barrow cemetery excavation Sites 1-4

Sources:

Jones, G D B, 1979, Aerial Photography in North Wales 1976-77, Aerial Archaeology 4

Warrilow, W, 1983, Four Crosses Llandysilio, Archaeology in Wales 23

Warrilow, W, Owen, G & Britnell, W 1986, Eight ring-ditches at Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys 1981-85, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 52

Halfpenney, I, 2000, Domgay Road, Four Crosses, Powys: Archaeological Watching Brief, Cambrian Archaeological Projects

PRN 57657: OS Plot 1155, Shrewsbury Road, Four Crosses

Source: Frost, P, 2000, OS Plot 1155, Shrewsbury Road, Four Crosses: Archaeological Watching Brief, Castlering Archaeology

PRN 58095 Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, research project 1981-85

Source: Warrilow, W, Owen, G & Britnell, W, 1986, Eight ring-ditches at Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys 1981-85, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 52

PRN 72246 Four Crosses Bypass, assessment 1997-98

Source: Page, N, 1998, Four Crosses, Archaeology in Wales 38

PRN 87430 Four Crosses Bypass, assessment 1995

Source: Hankinson, R, 1995, A483 Swansea to Manchester Trunk Road at Four Crosses, Powys: archaeological assessment, CPAT 154

PRN 113067 Four Crosses, Domgay Lane, assessment project 2002-3

Sources:

Kenny, 2003, Land off Domgay Lane, Four Crosses, Powys (PRN 106351)

Roseveare, 2002, Domgay Lane, Four Crosses: Magnetic gradient and electrical resistance surveys
Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2002 by Marches Archaeology

Jones, N W 200, Land off Domgay Road, Four Crosses, Powys: Archaeological Evaluation, CPAT 487

PRN 113110 Offa's Dyke - Llandysilio School, evaluation 2007

Source: Hankinson, R, 2007, Llandysilio School, Four Crosses, Powys, Archaeological Evaluation, CPAT 902

PRN 123123 Four Crosses Bypass, excavation 2010

Sources:

Jones, N W, 2010, A483 Four Crosses Bypass, Powys: Post-excavation Research Design CPAT report 1058

Jones, N W and Grant, I, 2011, A483 Four Crosses Bypass, Powys: Interim Report on Excavation in 2010, CPAT 1115

PRN 130026 Four Crosses Iron Age pit alignments, Cae Hen excavation 1981 – 1984

Source: Owen, G & Britnell, W, 1989, Pit Alignments at Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys. The Montgomeryshire Collections 77

PRN 130049 A483 Four Crosses, evaluation 2004

Source: Page, Nigel, 2004, A483 Four Crosses, Montgomeryshire. Archaeological Field Evaluation 2004, Cambria Archaeology Report 2004/83