

**Land Adjacent to Cranford,
Llansantffraid Ym Mechain, Powys,
Desk-Based Assessment
Planning Application: P/2017/0363
(Powys)**



Report by: Trysor

For: Roger Parry & Partners

August 2017



**Land Adjacent to Cranford,
Llansantffraid Ym Mechain, Powys,
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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2017/566

For: Roger Parry & Partners

August 2017

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Cover photograph: Looking southeast across the development area.

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

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

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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 development on land to the east of Cranford, Llansantffraid ym Mechain, planning application P/2017/0363 (Powys).
- 1.2 A site visit was undertaken by Trysor to examine the location of the development. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape, and their setting.
- 1.3 Nine evaluation trenches were placed across the development site.
- 1.4 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1 kilometre in radius, focused on SJ2301920584, the centre of the 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.
- 1.5 There is one Scheduled Monument, MG216, within a 1km radius of the development, but there would be no impact on it, the topography and buildings would block any views.
- 1.6 There are 26 Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of the development. There would be no impact on any of these.
- 1.7 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens within the 1km radius.
- 1.8 The development site does not lie within a Registered Historic Landscape.
- 1.9 There would be no significant impacts on any other previously recorded historic assets within the 1km radius assessment area.
- 1.10 An evaluation excavation undertaken by Trysor in 2017 has identified a small pit which has been radiocarbon dated to the middle Bronze Age, 1427 – 1277 cal BC (Trysor, 2017). This suggests that the proposed development site has potential for further buried archaeology and that further archaeological mitigation might be considered in association with this development.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

- 3.1 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU commissioned Trysor heritage consultants on behalf of their client to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment and evaluation for a residential development on land adjacent to Cranford, Llansantffraid ym Mechain, Powys, SY22 6AX, planning application P/2017/0363 (Powys), see Figure 1.
- 3.2 The planning application was commented on by the Development Control Section, Curatorial Services, at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT, 2017). The Development Control Section, Curatorial Services, CPAT, recommended that a pre-determination archaeological assessment be undertaken before the planning application was determined.

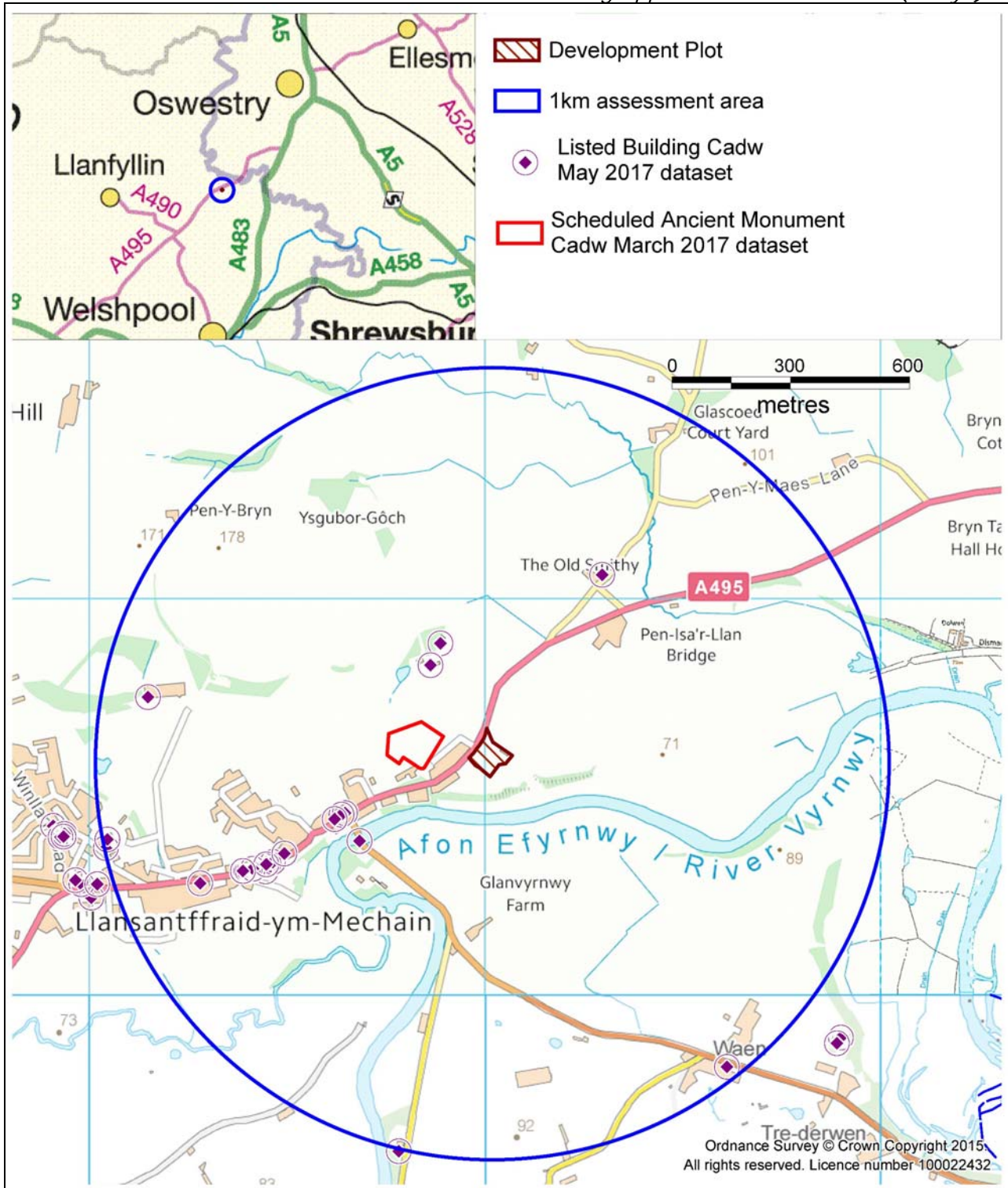


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the 1km radius assessment area.

4. The development

- 4.1 Outline planning permission is being sought for 9 dwellings, access road and associated infrastructure, planning application P/2017/0363 (Powys).

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment considered known historic assets within a 1 km radius circle centred on SJ2301920584, 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, including impact on setting. Historic assets have been given an ID number for the purposes of this report, other reference numbers, such as regional 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. Data on designated historic assets was supplied by Cadw.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19th century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19th and 20th 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 late June, 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 studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures and the impact on the setting and therefore the significance of historic assets (Cadw, 2017).
- 5.5 Nine evaluation trenches were excavated in June 2017 within the proposed development area. These were 1.5 metres wide and 199 metres in length in total, excavated down to the natural subsoil.
- 5.6 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006, 2008 and 2009 were used to inform the assessment as well as aerial photographs from 1969 and 2013 available from the Welsh Government Aerial photographic unit online. LiDAR data of 2 metre resolution was available for most of the assessment area.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.

- 5.9 The 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.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 1 kilometre dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value² and Setting. 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 4. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.
- 5.11 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed as to whether it was Positive, Negative or Neutral, and the level of impact 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.

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

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

6. The Development Site

6.1 The development site is located in a pasture field at the eastern edge of Llansantffraid ym Mechain, Powys and adjacent to the southern side of the A495 road. The development site itself is on a very gentle south-facing slope, just above and north of the floodplain of the Vyrnwy river. The southern half of the field appears to be poorly drained. The site is approximately 10 metres above the river however, well above the level of any floodwaters.

6.2 The underlying bedrock is composed of mudstones and limestones of the Dolhir Formation, which date to the Ordovician Period and were deposited in deep sea conditions some 444 to 451 million years ago. The bedrock is masked by deposits of glacial till and fluvio-glacial deposits, including sands and gravels, which were deposited across the district during the last Ice Age, over 10,000 years ago.

7. Archaeological Overview

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

7.1.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods within a 1km radius of the proposed development site. These periods represent the last Ice Age and the period immediately afterwards, when population levels were very low in central Wales and evidence of human activity relatively scant.

7.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4000BC – 1500BC).

7.2.1 The development site is situated less than 5km to the west-northwest of Four Crosses, an archaeologically-rich landscape which includes considerable evidence of prehistoric activity, including significant settlement, funerary and ritual sites of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (Warrilow, Owen & Britnell, 1986).

7.2.2 Based on current evidence, the main area of prehistoric activity appears to have been further down the Vyrnwy valley, as the landscape around the development site is more notable for the absence of artefacts and monuments of Neolithic to Bronze Age date. No sites of these periods are recorded in the HER within a 1km radius of the assessment area.

7.2.3 There is a HER record for a Bronze Age palstave axe (PRN 20) found at Llansantffraid during the first half of the 20th century, but the exact location of the findspot is not recorded.

7.2.4 An evaluation excavation undertaken by Trysor at the proposed development site in July 2017 identified a pit (ID number 34), filled with a charcoal-rich soil. The pit fill has been radiocarbon dated to 1427–1277 cal BC, providing the first archaeological evidence of Bronze Age activity at Llansantffraid ym Mechain (Trysor, 2017).

7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).

7.3.1 The Iron Age is a period characterised by the frequent remains of Hillforts and Defended Enclosures in the Welsh landscape some excavated examples of which have been found to have their origins in the late Bronze Age. The larger, more strongly Hillforts tend to be on higher ground and appear to have been relatively large settlements. Many of the Defended Enclosures are relatively small and are often found in lowland contexts. These are likely to have been small settlements such as farmsteads.

7.3.2 There are two probable Iron Age settlements recorded in the HER within 1km of the proposed development site. These are the Ysgubor Goch Enclosure (ID number 2) and the Waen Enclosure (ID number 4), which are both relatively small enclosures which survive only as cropmarks within fields, visible from the air but with no surface features now surviving.

7.3.3 There are further examples of Iron Age enclosures along the Vyrnwy valley and would appear to suggest that the valley was well settled and farmed during the Iron Age and into the Roman period. A good example is the hilltop fort of Soldier's Mount (PRN 22), just to the west of Llansantffraid ym Mechain.

7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410)

7.4.1 The development site is situated just to the east of a scheduled Roman site, the Llansantffraid ym Mechain Supply Depot (ID number 3; MG216). This site was partially excavated in 1987 and 1988 and Prof. Barri Jones claimed to have discovered a timber barrack building and a granary. The supply depot was described as being polygonal in plan and defined by a double rampart and ditch on at least one side. The excavations in appeared to confirm some archaeological features, including post-holes and "miscellaneous nails" but no Roman material was found, which may cast doubt on the identification of the site as a Roman supply depot.

7.4.2 A single Roman coin, dating to the reign of Constantine 2nd has been recorded as being found at Llansantffraid ym Mechain (PRN 23). The exact findspot is not recorded in the HER, but it does demonstrate the penetration of Roman culture and commerce into the district.

7.4.3 It is likely that the wider district also continued to be settled and farmed throughout the transition from the Iron Age into the Roman period however. During recent archaeological excavations around Four Crosses, less than 5km further down the Vyrnwy valley to the east-southeast, the possible line of a Roman road has been recorded (CPAT PRN 87449). Two finds of Roman jewellery have also been recorded in the same area, namely a Dolphin Brooch and a Bow Brooch (PRNs 120512 & 118486) and numerous discoveries of Roman and Romano-British pottery have been made including examples of Severn Valley Ware of 2nd to 3rd

century AD date, found within the infilled ditches of a probable Romano-British Field System (Jones, 2007).

7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).

7.5.1 There is no evidence of Early Medieval activity within 1km of the proposed development site. The parish church at Llansantffraid ym Mechain is dedicated to St. Ffraid, who was an Early Medieval Welsh saint. The partly curved boundary of the churchyard (ID number 5) may be evidence that the church has its origins in the pre-Norman, Early Medieval period as a foundation of the Celtic church. The earliest references to the church are Medieval however as is the earliest surviving fabric of the present building.

7.5.2 There is evidence of activity during this period in the wider area. One of the finest Early Medieval monuments in the British Isles, Offa's Dyke runs close to the modern England-Wales border, less than 5km to the east-southeast of Llansantffraid ym Mechain. The Dyke is thought to have been constructed to mark the border between Powys and Mercia in the 8th century AD, initially at the behest of the Mercian king Offa. Although substantial sections of the bank and ditch survive in the modern landscape, the section which approaches Four Crosses from the north is obscured beneath the modern A483 road.

7.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).

7.6.1 There is little recorded evidence of Medieval activity within the assessment area. It is limited to several records in the regional HER for Ridge and Furrow cultivation (e.g. PRNs 72417, 72418 & 128348) but it is not certain that all, if any, of these areas of cultivation are in fact Medieval in date as early Post Medieval ploughing could have created the same features. They are considered to be of minor importance and were not included in this assessment.

7.6.2 The most significant Medieval survival in the district is St. Ffraid's parish church (ID number 10). It is known that a church was present by the late 13th century and it may have earlier origins. The present church building was substantially renovated in the late 19th century, but some Medieval fabric survives within the church. It stands within a churchyard (ID number 5) which is considered to be of Medieval or earlier origin.

7.6.3 Much of the wider district would have been settled and well-organised during medieval times and it is possible that some farmsteads within the assessment area are of medieval origin, although their present farmhouses and buildings are outwardly of post-medieval or modern character, but no recorded evidence of such medieval settlement currently exists.

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

7.7.1 Most of the sites recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed development site date to the post-medieval period. They mainly consist of historic assets which are associated with the settlement and transport history of the area during recent centuries.

7.7.2 The post-medieval historic assets in the assessment area include a range of dwellings and structures within Llansantffraid ym Mechain village, including examples of late Georgian terraced houses (e.g. ID numbers 30 & 31). Other buildings such as the former railway station (ID number 29), the corn mill (ID number 15) and a public house (ID number 23) are also recorded, as well as the fine stone bridge (ID number 14) across the Vyrnwy river.

8. Historical overview

8.1 The earliest map showing the development site is the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings, Presteigne sheet, surveyed in 1830. The Original Surveyors Drawings represent the first detailed map series of the whole country. They do not generally map field boundaries in detail and no details of any field system are shown on the 1830 map for the area around the development site. The map (see Figure 2) does not indicate the presence of any buildings or structures at the development site.



Figure 2: The 1830 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing shows the development site to be in an area of open countryside to the east of Llansantffraid ym Mechain.

8.2 The proposed development site is located on land which was shown as part of the holding of Bronhyddon House on the Llansantffraid Pool parish tithe map of 1840 (see Figure 3), the first detailed map of the field system of the area. Bronhyddon stands to the north of Llansantffraid ym Mechain and is one of the principal farms of the district. Its fine Georgian farmhouse is a listed building (ID number 8).

8.3 The 5-acre field in question is numbered 747 on the tithe map and named as Maes Ucha respectively on the accompanying tithe schedule, which also records it as an arable field at that time. It was owned and farmed by on W. John Williams.



Figure 3: The development site would be situated within Maes Ucha field, shaded green here on an excerpt of the 1840 parish tithe map.

8.4 The First Edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1886 shows the landscape at the proposed development site to have changed considerably when compared with that presented by the 1840 tithe map. A number of field boundaries in the area had been removed as fields were amalgamated into larger parcels. Therefore Maes Ucha had been amalgamated with the neighbouring field to the west show on the tithe map, which was previously called Wood Field. The line of the Oswestry & Newtown Railway had also been laid between the southern end of the field and the Vyrnwy river by this time.

8.5 The findings of the evaluation excavation undertaken by Trysor in 2017 suggest that an attempt to lime and drain this enlarged field was made in the late 19th century, but that it was subsequently left fallow and a dark topsoil developed across the field, sealing in the layer of 19th century activity, which did not appear to have been further disturbed by ploughing (Trysor, forthcoming). The iron tip of a ploughshare of probable 19th century date was found within a buried ditch (ID number 35) during the 2017 evaluation excavation (Trysor, 2017).

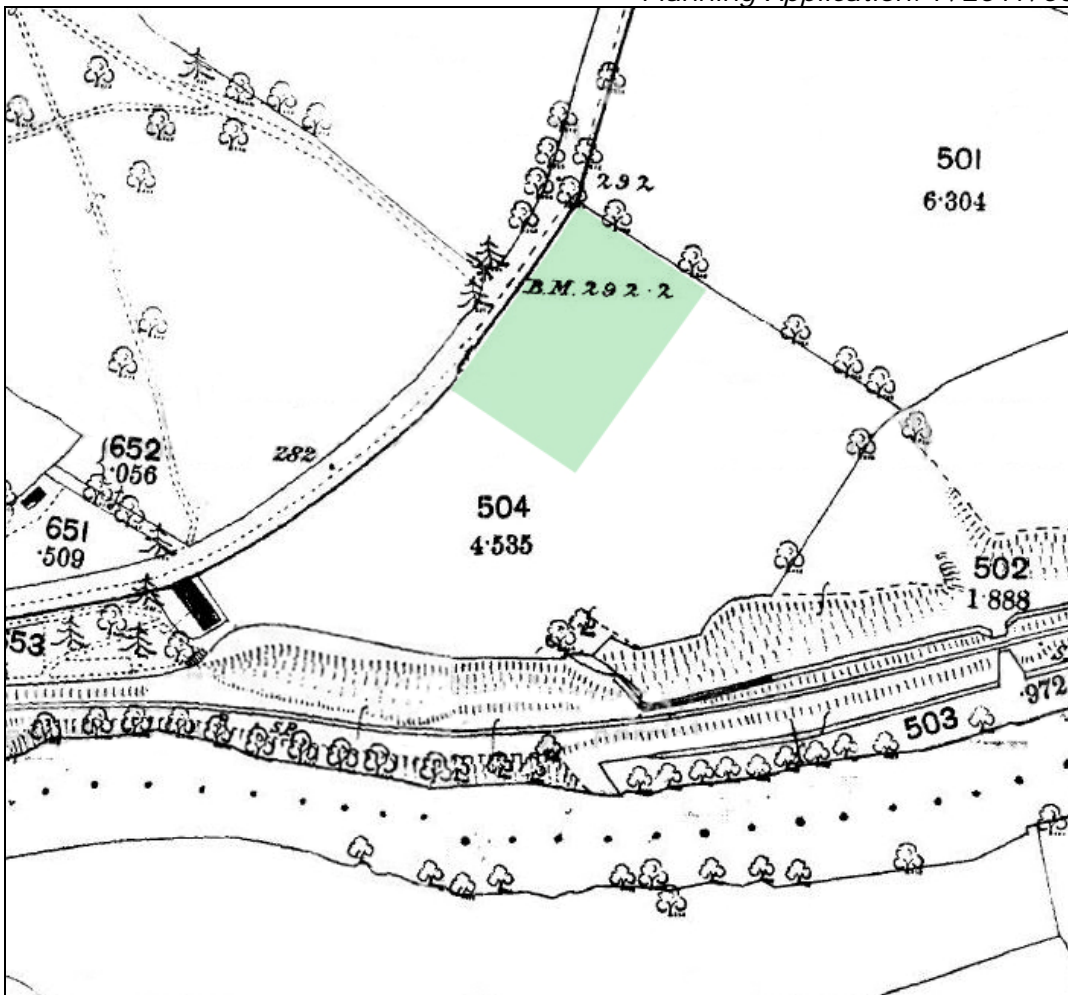


Figure 4; The farm buildings and environs at the development site as shown on the 1886 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. Note the railway to the south of the site.

8.6 The enlarged field remained unchanged until the second half of the 20th century. By the 1970s, Ordnance Survey maps showed that Cranford house had been built at the northwestern side of the field, surrounded by a large garden. To the northeast were two field barns with a new access road. One red-brick barn (ID number 32), still stands in 2017. The evaluation excavation carried out in 2017 (Trysor, 2017) revealed a water pipe (ID number 36) which appeared to run from Cranford to this standing barn.

9. Data Collation

9.1 The CPAT HER enquiry for the 1km radius assessment area yielded 57 records for historic assets.

9.2 Out of the 57 records, 28 were removed from the project dataset;

- 1 was the church bell and considered for under the church record
- 1 had an imprecise NGR and lay outside the study area
- 3 were for place-names with no other evidence
- 12 were for records within two terraces of houses which considered as overall entities not single houses
- 1 was a record for dumping of topsoil and refuse and not an antiquity
- 5 were duplicate records
- 5 were for findspots or minor sites where it was not clear what was recorded, or where it was

For fuller details see Section 15.

9.3 Eight new records were created in the project database by Trysor for this project. Three of these were outside the development area: one for a Listed Building, a sundial in the churchyard which did not have a PRN (ID number 33), and two for overall numbers for two Listed terraces of houses on which there would be no impact and for the purposes of this report were considered as Terraces, not individual houses (ID numbers 31 and 34). The remaining five records were for historic assets identified during the assessment and evaluation:

- a Bronze Age pit from the evaluation trenches (ID number 34)
- a fence line identified in the evaluation trenches (ID number 37)
- a ditch identified in the evaluation trenches (ID number 35)
- a 20th century agricultural building standing on the development site (ID number 32),
- a 20th century metal water pipe (ID number 36)

9.4 After the site visit, the historic map search, the evaluation and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1km radius assessment area contained 37 records for historic assets.

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 5. Full details of the results of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

10.2 Within the 34 records there was one Scheduled Monument and twenty six Listed Buildings. NB two sets of terraced housing were recorded under overall numbers in project database so the number of Listed Buildings and number of historic assets that are Listed are different.

Table 1: Significance of assessed historic assets

ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Significance	Historic Asset Status
3	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN (MELINIOG) SUPPLY BASE	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
7	GWYNDU HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
8	BRONHYDDON HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
10	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN CHURCH (ST FFRAID)	Nationally Important	Listed Building
11	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN, 'PEN ISA'R LLAN'	Nationally Important	Listed Building
12	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN, ' BRIDGE HOUSE'	Nationally Important	Listed Building
14	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN BRIDGE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
17	WAEN, CAST-IRON MILEPOST	Nationally Important	Listed Building
18	QUEEN'S OAK, CAST-IRON MILEPOST	Nationally Important	Listed Building
19	MELYNIOG-FACH	Nationally Important	Listed Building
20	MELYNIOG-FACH, OUTBUILDINGS	Nationally Important	Listed Building
21	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN, GLANDWR 1 (COTTAGE AT LEFT), WITH WALLED AND RAILED FORECOURT	Nationally Important	Listed Building
22	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN, GLANDWR 2 (COTTAGE AT RIGHT), WITH WALLED FORECOURT	Nationally Important	Listed Building
23	SUN HOTEL	Nationally Important	Listed Building
30	NUMBERS 1 TO 7, VICTORIA TERRACE, LLANSANTFFRAID YM MECHAIN	Nationally Important	Listed Building
31	ROSE COTTAGES, LLANSANTFFRAID YM MECHAIN	Nationally Important	Listed Building
33	ST. FFRAID'S PARISH CHURCH	Nationally Important	Listed Building
2	YSGUBOR GOCH ENCLOSURE	Locally Important	

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ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Significance	Historic Asset Status
4	WAEN ENCLOSURE	Locally Important	
5	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN CHURCH (ST FFRAID), YARD	Locally Important	
9	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN POST OFFICE	Locally Important	
15	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN MILL	Locally Important	
29	OSWESTRY AND NEWTOWN RAILWAY, LLANFYLLIN BRANCH, LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN STATION	Locally Important	
1	BRYN VYRNWY CROPMARK	Minor Importance	
6	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN CHURCH (ST FFRAID), FORMER CHURCHYARD	Minor Importance	
13	BRONHYDDON TRACK	Minor Importance	
24	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN MILL, WEIR	Minor Importance	
25	LLANSANTFFRAID, COIN	Minor Importance	
26	LLANSANTFFRAID, SPINDLEWHORL	Minor Importance	
27	LLANSANTFFRAID, BUCKLE	Minor Importance	
28	PENISA'R-LLAN, RIDGE AND FURROW	Minor Importance	
32	CRANFORD, BARN	Minor Importance	
35	MAES UCHA, DITCH	Minor Importance	
36	MAES UCHA, PIPE	Minor Importance	
37	MAES UCHA, FENCE	Minor Importance	
16	MELYNIOG COTTAGE CROPMARKS	Unknown	
34	MAES UCHA, PIT	Unknown	

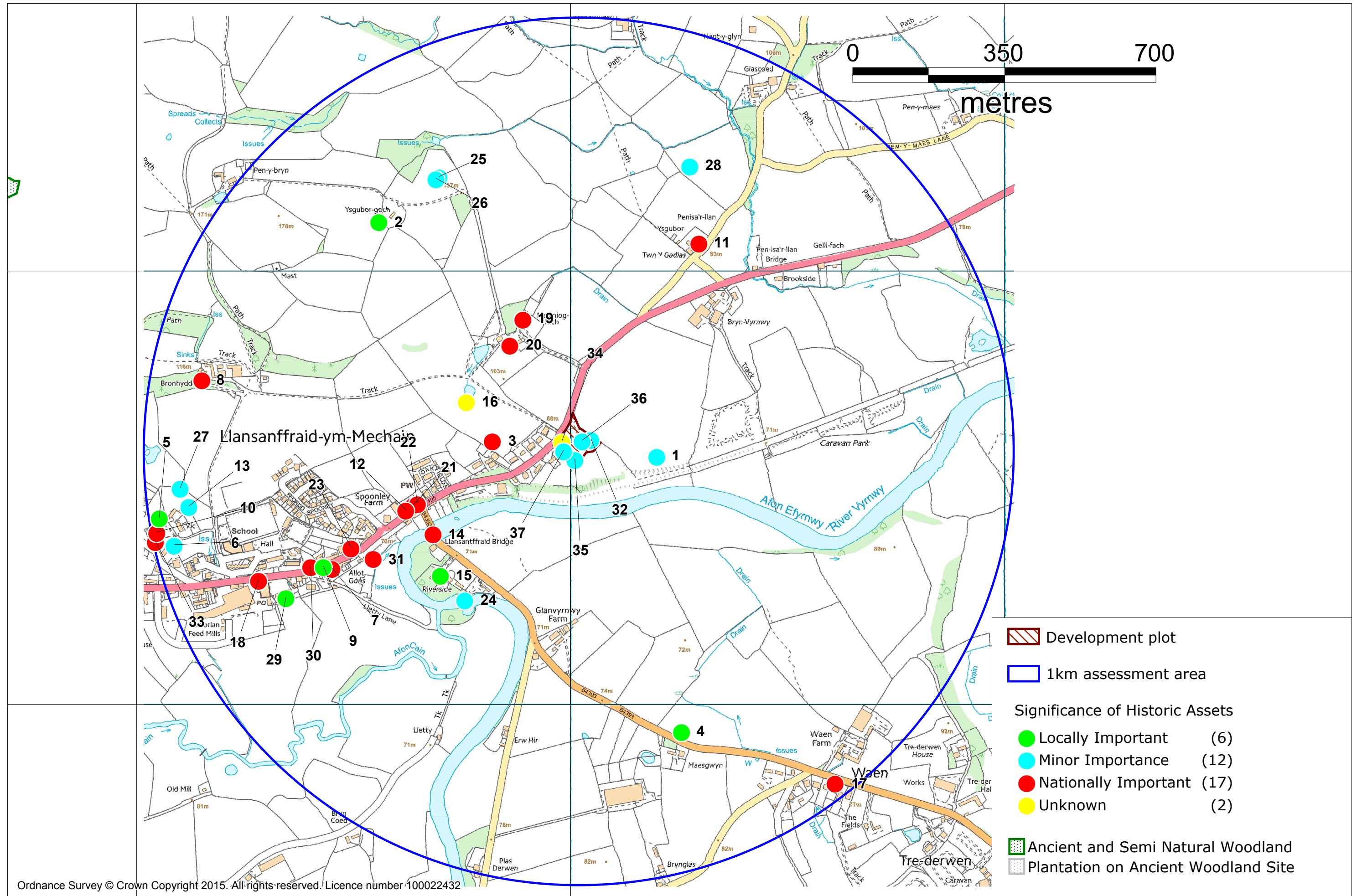


Figure 5: The 1km assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

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, and whether the impact was Positive, Negative or Neutral. 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 6.

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

ID number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
34	MAES UCHA, PIT	PIT	High	High	None
32	CRANFORD, BARN	BARN	High	None	None
35	MAES UCHA, DITCH	DITCH	High	None	None
36	MAES UCHA, PIPE	PIPE	High	None	None
37	MAES UCHA, FENCE	FENCE	High	None	None
2	YSGUBOR GOCH ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE	None	Very Low	None
1	BRYN VYRNWY CROPMARK	FIELD SYSTEM; ENCLOSURE	None	None	None
3	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN (MELINIOG) SUPPLY BASE	DEPOT?	None	None	None
4	WAEN ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE	None	None	None
5	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN CHURCH (ST FFRAID), YARD	CHURCHYARD	None	None	None
6	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN CHURCH (ST FFRAID), FORMER CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	None	None	None
7	GWYNDU HOUSE	HOUSE	None	None	None
8	BRONHYDDON HOUSE	HOUSE	None	None	None
9	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN POST OFFICE	POST OFFICE; TEMPERANCE HOUSE	None	None	None
10	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN CHURCH (ST FFRAID)	CHURCH	None	None	None

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ID number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
11	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN, 'PEN ISA'R LLAN'	HOUSE	None	None	None
12	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN, ' BRIDGE HOUSE'	HOUSE	None	None	None
13	BRONHYDDON TRACK	ROAD	None	None	None
14	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN BRIDGE	BRIDGE	None	None	None
15	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN MILL	CORN MILL	None	None	None
16	MELYNIOG COTTAGE CROPMARKS	FIELD SYSTEM?	None	None	None
17	WAEN, CAST-IRON MILEPOST	MILEPOST	None	None	None
18	QUEEN'S OAK, CAST-IRON MILEPOST	MILEPOST	None	None	None
19	MELYNIOG-FACH	FARMHOUSE	None	None	None
20	MELYNIOG-FACH, OUTBUILDINGS	OUTBUILDING	None	None	None
21	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN, GLANDWR 1 (COTTAGE AT LEFT), WITH WALLED AND RAILED FORECOURT	HOUSE; SCHOOL	None	None	None
22	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN, GLANDWR 2 (COTTAGE AT RIGHT), WITH WALLED FORECOURT	HOUSE	None	None	None
23	SUN HOTEL	PUBLIC HOUSE	None	None	None
24	LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN MILL, WEIR	WEIR	None	None	None
25	LLANSANTFFRAID, COIN	FIND	None	None	None
26	LLANSANTFFRAID, SPINDLEWHORL	FIND	None	None	None
27	LLANSANTFFRAID, BUCKLE	FIND	None	None	None
28	PENISA'R-LLAN, RIDGE AND FURROW	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	None	None

ID number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
29	OSWESTRY AND NEWTOWN RAILWAY, LLANFYLLIN BRANCH, LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN STATION	RAILWAY STATION	None	None	None
30	NUMBERS 1 TO 7, VICTORIA TERRACE, LLANSANTFFRAID YM MECHAIN	TERRACE	None	None	None
31	ROSE COTTAGES, LLANSANTFFRAID YM MECHAIN	TERRACE	None	None	None
33	ST. FFRAID'S PARISH CHURCH	SUNDIAL	None	None	None

11.2 Table 2 shows that most recorded historic assets within the 1km assessment area would not be exposed to any 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.

11.2.1 Thirty one historic assets would be unaffected by the development.

11.3 There is one Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the development area, but there would be no impact on it.

11.4 There are twenty six Listed Buildings within the 1km assessment area, recorded as 16 historic assets in the project database. There would be no impact on any of these, see Table 2, Appendix B and Figures 5 & 6.

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

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

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

11.8 The proposed development would lie on the northern side of the linear Dyffryn Meifod LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (MNTGMHL715), see Figure 7, which is described as; *"Mixed, regular and irregular valley-bottom fieldscapes of possibly medieval to early post-medieval origin along the Vyrnwy valley from the south of Meifod to Llanymynech, with pronounced river meanders and cut-offs. Prehistoric land use and settlement indicated by Neolithic to Bronze Age*

burial mounds. Small nucleated church settlement of early medieval origin at Meifod. Medieval settlement and land use indicated by areas of relict ridge and furrow cultivation and by earthwork castles at Mathrafal and Carreghofa and by the medieval moated site at Cwrt y Person near Meifod. Post-medieval industrial settlement at Llanymynech. The late 18th-century Montgomeryshire Canal and the course of the dismantled Cambrian Railway branch line from Llanymynech to Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain and Llanfyllin run through the northern part of the area. Dispersed farmsteads of mostly post-medieval origin. Modern riverside holiday caravan park near Llansantffraid."

11.8.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Outstanding and the justification is given as "*Regular fieldscape occupying valley floor. Medieval and later agriculture with farms and houses settlement at Meifod. and defensive site at Mathrafal. Associations with early Welsh saints and later Welsh princes. Some earlier prehistoric burial monuments. Area crossed by Montgomeryshire canal. Its associations and its complex content contribute to its score.*"

11.9 The development area would stand in the Vyrnwy River Valley LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (MNTGMCL003), see Figure 8, which is described thus; "*The River Valley is wide and picturesque and is replete with historical associations, prominent among which are the clas settlement of Meifod and associations with Ann Griffiths, and a number of ancient settlements. Its contemporary essence is of leisure and recreation, from the facilities at Lake Vyrnwy to fishing and canoeing on lower reaches of the river to the presence of the 20th/21st concept of Glyndwr's Way*"

11.9.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Moderate and the justification is given as "*(Moderate in terms of the contemporary cultural essence of leisure and recreation, though such an evaluation in no way diminishes the Valley's historical and aesthetic value)*"

11.10 Only the eastern edge of the Llansantffraid conservation area falls within the 1km study area. According to the ZTV the area would not be intervisible with the development which lies at the opposite end of the settlement, and in practice the buildings in between would block any possible view.

11.11 There is no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at the proposed development site.

11.11.1 LiDAR mapping of the area, provided by the Development Control Section of CPAT's Curatorial Services, did appear to show that ridge and furrow cultivation ridges were present in the field, as well as a possible linear feature, perhaps a ploughed out field boundary, running northeast to southwest across the southern part of the proposed development area (see section 6, Appendix A). These features were not evident on the ground or in the evaluation trenches opened by Trysor in June, 2017.

- 11.11.2 The archaeological evaluation undertaken by Trysor in 2017 identified a small pit, which has been radiocarbon dated to the middle Bronze Age, which suggests that the site has further archaeological potential (Trysor, 2017).
- 11.12 No evidence of palaeoenvironmental potential has been noted within the field, either from field observations or the evaluation excavation. Further exploration could identify archaeological contexts which could be suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling.
- 11.13 There are no place-names identified on the list of Historic Place Names within the proposed development area.
- 11.14 There are no field names of archaeological significance at the development site. The proposed development would take place in an field named *Maes Ucha* on the 1841 parish tithe map.
- 11.15 The boundary banks around the development site are post-medieval and modern in date and include hedged and fenced boundaries. There are no significant earthwork boundaries present.

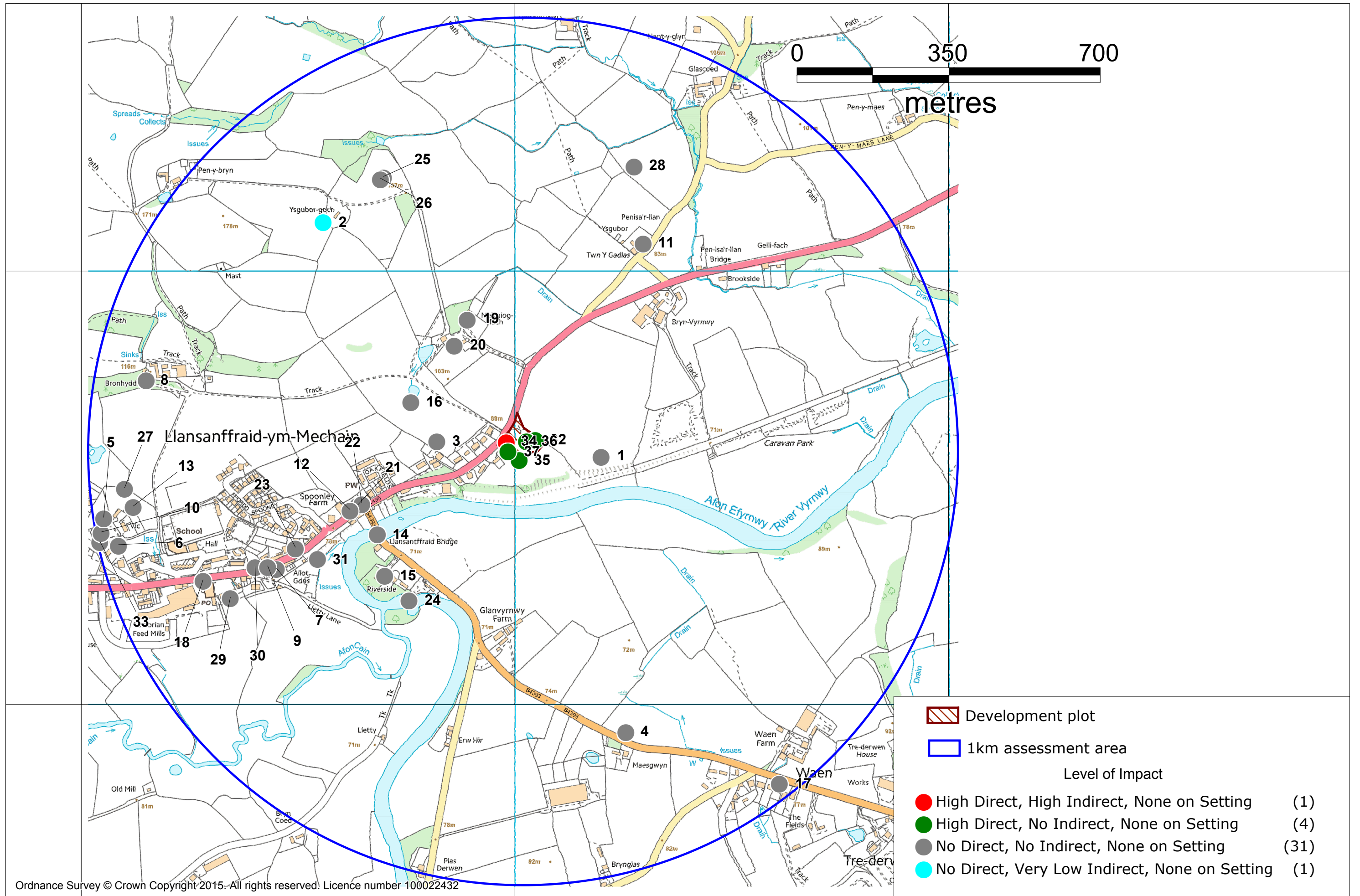


Figure 6: The 1km assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

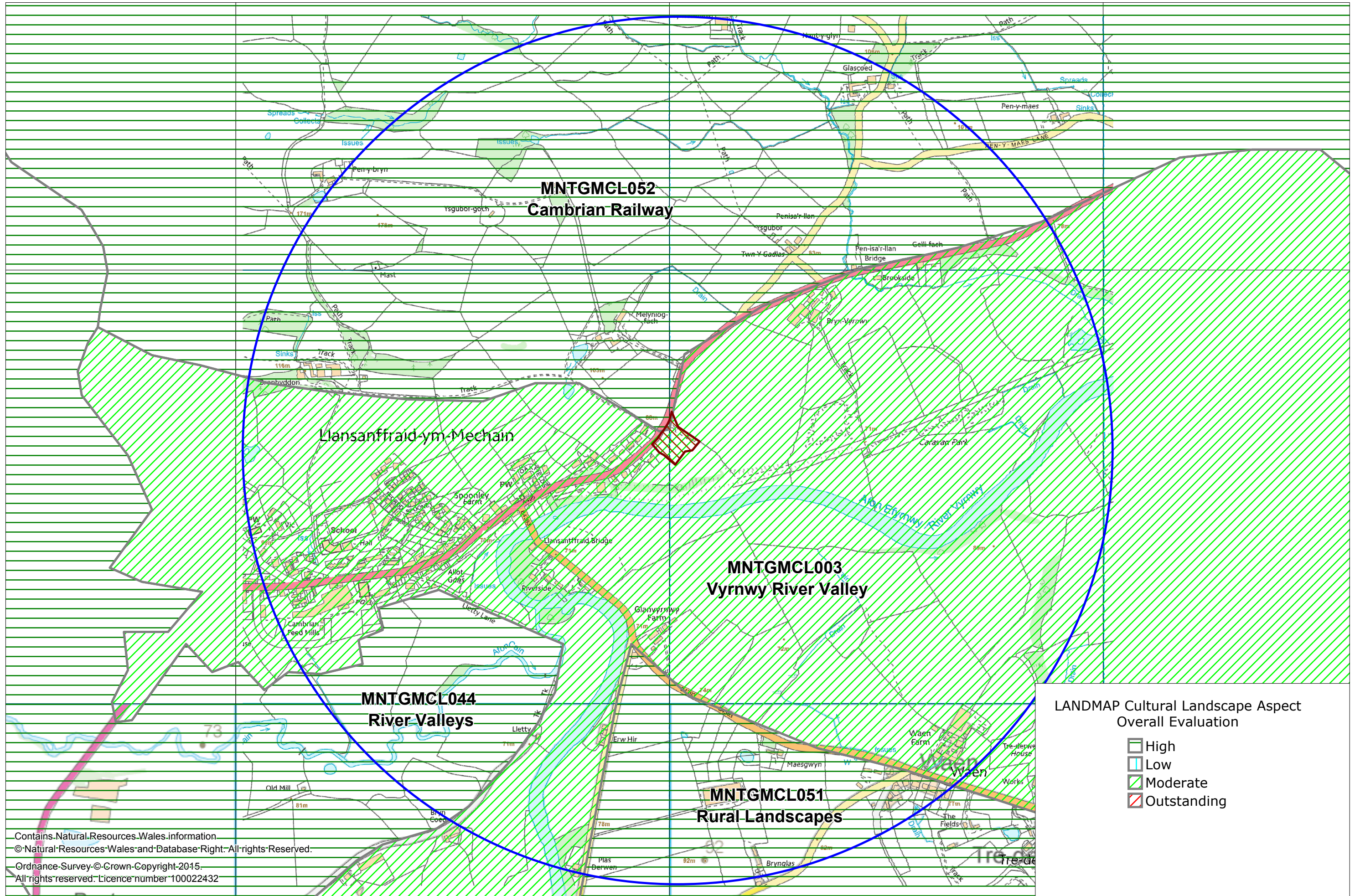


Figure 8: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number and Name

12. Discussion

- 12.1 The proposed development site is situated just to the east of Llansantffraid ym Mechain, in a pasture field which was associated with the neighbouring Cranford house during the later 20th century. A modern brick-built barn was used as a poultry unit and the field was divided by a fence associated with poultry farming carried out from Cranford (current occupant of Cranford, pers. comm.).
- 12.2 There was no recorded evidence of archaeological features within this field. However, its proximity to a supposed "Roman Supply Depot", which is a scheduled monument (MG216) raised the possibility that evidence of Roman activity might survive here. In view of the proximity of the field to the Vyrnwy river, which lies just to the south, it was also thought possible that evidence of prehistoric settlement might be found at the site. Concentrations of both prehistoric and Roman activity have been identified in modern times some 5km further down the Vyrnwy valley, where a concentration of new building development at Four Crosses has allowed for a series of archaeological evaluations and excavations.
- 12.3 In view of the pattern of prehistoric and Roman activity around Four Crosses, CPAT's Planning Archaeologist recommended that an evaluation excavation be undertaken at the proposed development site. Trysor undertook this evaluation in June 2017 (Trysor 2017, see Appendix D). 199 metres of trenching was opened and examined thoroughly. During this evaluation a small pit (ID number 34) was excavated in Trench A. Charcoal taken from the fill of this pit has been radiocarbon dated to the middle Bronze Age. Two charcoal lenses was also found outside the pit in Trench A but their origin was not determined. A layer of charcoal rich material was also found in Trench M, which was determined to be the likely result of scrub or tree burning as the charcoal was spread through a broad band. No artefacts or archaeological features were noted in association with this charcoal layer and it was sampled but remains undated at the time of writing.

13. Conclusion

- 13.1 This desk-based assessment shows that there would be no indirect, visual impacts or direct, physical impacts on any significant historic assets within the 1km-radius assessment area arising from the proposed development.
- 13.2 An archaeological evaluation has also been undertaken within the area of the proposed development. The discovery of Pit ID number 34, radiocarbon dated to the middle Bronze Age, and the presence of charcoal in two of the nine trenches opened for the evaluation, suggests that the proposed development site has further archaeological potential and that further mitigation might be considered in association with any development of the land.

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, Presteigne Sheet

Llansantffraid Pool, Tithe Map, 1840

Llansantffraid Pool, Tithe Apportionment, 1838

Ordnance Survey, 1886, 1:2500, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1901, 1:2500 2nd edition

15.2 Web-based materials

Cadw, 2017, Setting of Historic Assets in Wales

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/>

RCAHMW, List of Historic Placenames,

<https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/placenames/map>

15.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales

Cadw, 2017, Setting of Historic Assets

Jones, N.W., 2007, *Four Crosses STW Growth Archaeological Assessment*. CPAT Report.

Warrilow, W, Owen, G. and Britnell, W. 1986. 'Eight Ring-Ditches at Four-Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys 1981-85', Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 52, 53-87

15.4 Unpublished Sources

CPAT, 2017, CPAT, 2017a, Letter from Mark Walters, CPAT to Kate Bowen, Powys County Council, dated 25th April 2017

Trysor, 2017, *Land Adjacent to Cranford, Llansantffraid ym Mechain, Powys, P/2017/0363 (Powys) Evaluation Report 2017/576*

15.5 Data Sources

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 23/06/2017 – Enquiry Number E6271

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded March 2017

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

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded March 2017

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 19th and 20th 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 of 1840 is available for inspection at the National Library of Wales and on the Cynefin website "The Tithe Maps of Wales". The tithe map and its 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 patchy in detail and content, see Table 3. The recording of the schedule site and archaeological field work near Cranford was good.
 - 16.3.1 There were several records with poor locational detail, either imprecise or inaccurate. Some were find spots from the PAS database.
 - 16.3.2 The recording of Listed Buildings in the HER was confused, with poor locational detail for many and also duplicate numbers.
- 16.4 Data from Cadw on Listed Buildings gave a generally good level of detail.
 - 16.4.1 The records for two Listed Buildings in Llansantffraid ym Mechain have had their locational detail transposed so that the record for the No 2 Glandwr, Listed Building Number 82569, has the NGR for the No 1 Glandwr, 82567, and vice versa.
- 16.5 Data from the National Monuments Record was informative and generally accurate, although limited in the number of records and their relevance to the assessment.
- 16.6 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online and provide reasonable coverage for the whole assessment area.

16.7 LiDAR imagery available from Natural Resources Wales was of good quality for this area, and helped confirm existing sites, but did not show any new features in close proximity to the development site.

16.8 RCAHMWs' List of Historic Placenames in Wales website was consulted but held no information of relevance to this assessment. More detail could be gained from historic maps which were consulted in the course of the assessment. The locational information on the place-names website is poor, and the names often do not relate accurately to the location shown.

Table 3: Comments on HER data supplied by CPAT

PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
23	Glascoed Find	Find	No record created	Outside study area
3636	Bryn Vyrnwy Cropmark	Field system; Enclosure	Record created	Minor
4596	Ysgubor Goch enclosure	Defended enclosure; Enclosure	Record created	
5117	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain (Meliniog) Supply Base	Depot	Record created	
5150	Waen enclosure	Defended enclosure; Enclosure	Record created	
6143	Corpse Field Placename	Non antiquity; Cemetery	No record created	Place-name
7605	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Church (St Ffraid), yard	Churchyard	Record created	
7718	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Church (St Ffraid), former churchyard	Churchyard	Record created	Minor - possibly in wrong place as Historic Settlements report says 7718 is to the north of the churchyard
7719	Bridge House	House	No record created	Duplicate of PRN 32,659
16890	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Church	Church	No record created	Duplicate record for church
17692	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Church (St Ffraid), bells	Church bell	No record created	Part of church

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PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
20419	Victoria Terrace House	House	No record created	Victoria Terrace is three storey not two storey and is to the west of this dot, Both Victoria Terrace and rose Cottage have other numbers
20420	Gwyndu House	House	Record created	Better NGR is 2245020315
20421	Bronhyddon House	House	Record created	
20422	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Post Office	House	Record created	
20423	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain House	House	No record created	Given an overall number for the purposes of this project, could do with better NGR
20424	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain House	House	No record created	Given an overall number for the purposes of this project, could do with better NGR
20425	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain House	House	No record created	Given an overall number for the purposes of this project, could do with better NGR
20426	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain House	House	No record created	Given an overall number for the purposes of this project, could do with better NGR
20427	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain House	House	No record created	Given an overall number for the purposes of this project, could do with better NGR
20428	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain House	House	No record created	Given an overall number for the purposes of this project, could do with better NGR
31154	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Church (St Ffraid)	Church	Record created	Duplicated by

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PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
31855	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, 'Pen Isa'r Llan'	House	Record created	
32659	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, 'Bridge House'	House	Record created	Duplicated by 7719
37007	Bronhyddon track	Road	Record created	Minor
37008	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Bridge	Bridge	Record created	
37527	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Mill	Corn mill	Record created	
37528	Trederwen Fawr Mill	Corn mill	No record created	Not known where it was, so impact cannot be assessed
38018	Melyniog Cottage Cropmarks	Field system	Record created	
42585	Cartrefle	House	No record created	Given one overall number for the purpose of this project as no impact. NGR wrong
42586	Waen, cast-iron milepost	Milepost	Record created	
42587	Queen's Oak, cast-iron milepost	Milepost	Record created	NGR should be SJ2228120288
42595	Marwen (No. 2, Rose Cottages), with walled and railed forecourt	House	No record created	Given one overall number for the purpose of this project as no impact. NGR wrong
42596	Melyniog-fach	Farmhouse	Record created	
42597	Melyniog-fach, outbuildings	Outbuilding	Record created	
42598	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, Glandwr 1 (cottage at left), with walled and railed forecourt	House	Record created	NGR wrong should be SJ2263820461
42599	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, Glandwr 2 (cottage at right), with walled forecourt	House	Record created	NGR should be SJ2264720465.
42600	Rose cottage (No. 1, Rose Cottages), with walled and railed forecourt	House	No record created	Given one overall number for the purpose of this project as no impact. NGR wrong

*Land Adjacent to Cranford, Llansantffraid Ym Mechain, Powys,
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PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
42601	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, Rose Cottages 3, with walled and railed forecourt	House	No record created	Given one overall number for the purpose of this project as no impact. NGR wrong
42602	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, Rose Cottages 4, with walled and railed forecourt	House	No record created	Given one overall number for the purpose of this project as no impact. NGR wrong
42605	Sun Hotel	Public house	Record created	NGR should be SJ2249420363
42613	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, Victoria Terrace 7, with walled and railed forecourt	House	No record created	Given an overall number for the purposes of this project, NGR is wrong
57716	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	No record created	Unsure where this is meant to be, dot looks unlikely location for ridge and furrow
59449	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, Victoria Terrace 3, with walled and railed forecourt	House	No record created	Duplicate of another record, the HER is a bit of a mess for the listed buildings in Victoria Terrace and Rose Cottages
59450	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, Victoria Terrace 5	House	No record created	Duplicate of another record, the HER is a bit of a mess for the listed buildings in Victoria Terrace and Rose Cottages
70810	Bronhyddon, landfill site	Refuse disposal site	No record created	Non-antiquity
72415	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Mill, weir	Weir	Record created	NGR should be SJ2275620243
72416	Lletty Lane brick kiln	Brick kiln	No record created	Place-name
72417	Lletty Lane ridge and furrow I	Ridge and furrow	No record created	No ridge and furrow visible, minor feature
72418	Lletty Lane ridge and furrow II	Ridge and furrow	No record created	No ridge and furrow visible, minor feature

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PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
72419	Maes y Llan placename	Church land	No record created	Place-name
88743	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, Coin	find	No record created	Post med coin, unknown location
117638	Llansantffraid, Coin	find	Record created	Minor
117640	Llansantffraid, Spindlewhorl	find	Record created	Minor
117643	Llansantffraid, Buckle	find	Record created	
128348	Penisa'r-Ilan, ridge and furrow	ridge and furrow	Record created	Minor
141924	Oswestry and Newtown Railway, Llanfyllin Branch, Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Station	RAILWAY STATION	Record created	

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
August, 2017

Appendix A: Specification

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
A DESK-BASED STUDY AND EVALUATION
9 DWELLINGS ON LAND ADJ. CRANFORD,
LLANSANTFFRAID YM MECHAIN, POWYS, P/2017/0363 (POWYS)**

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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 and evaluation for a residential development on land adjacent to Cranford, Llansantffraid ym Mechain, Powys, SY22 6AX, planning application P/2017/0363 (Powys).

1.2 The proposed development is for the erection of up to 9 dwellings, formation of vehicular access and all associated works, planning application reference number P/2017/0363.

2. The proposed development

2.1 Outline planning permission is being sought for 9 dwellings, access road and associated infrastructure.

3. Location of Development

3.1 The development site is located at SJ2301920584, in a field to the east of “Cranford” on the eastern edge of Llansantffraid ym Mechain. It lies between the A495 to the north and the River Vyrnwy to the south.

3.2 The development plot is in the northern part of a pasture field. The development plot slopes gently to the southeast towards the River Vyrnwy.

3.3. The underlying geology is of the sedimentary Caradoc series consisting of mudstones, siltstones, sandstones and limestones, formed approximately 440 to 461 million years ago in the Ordovician Period.

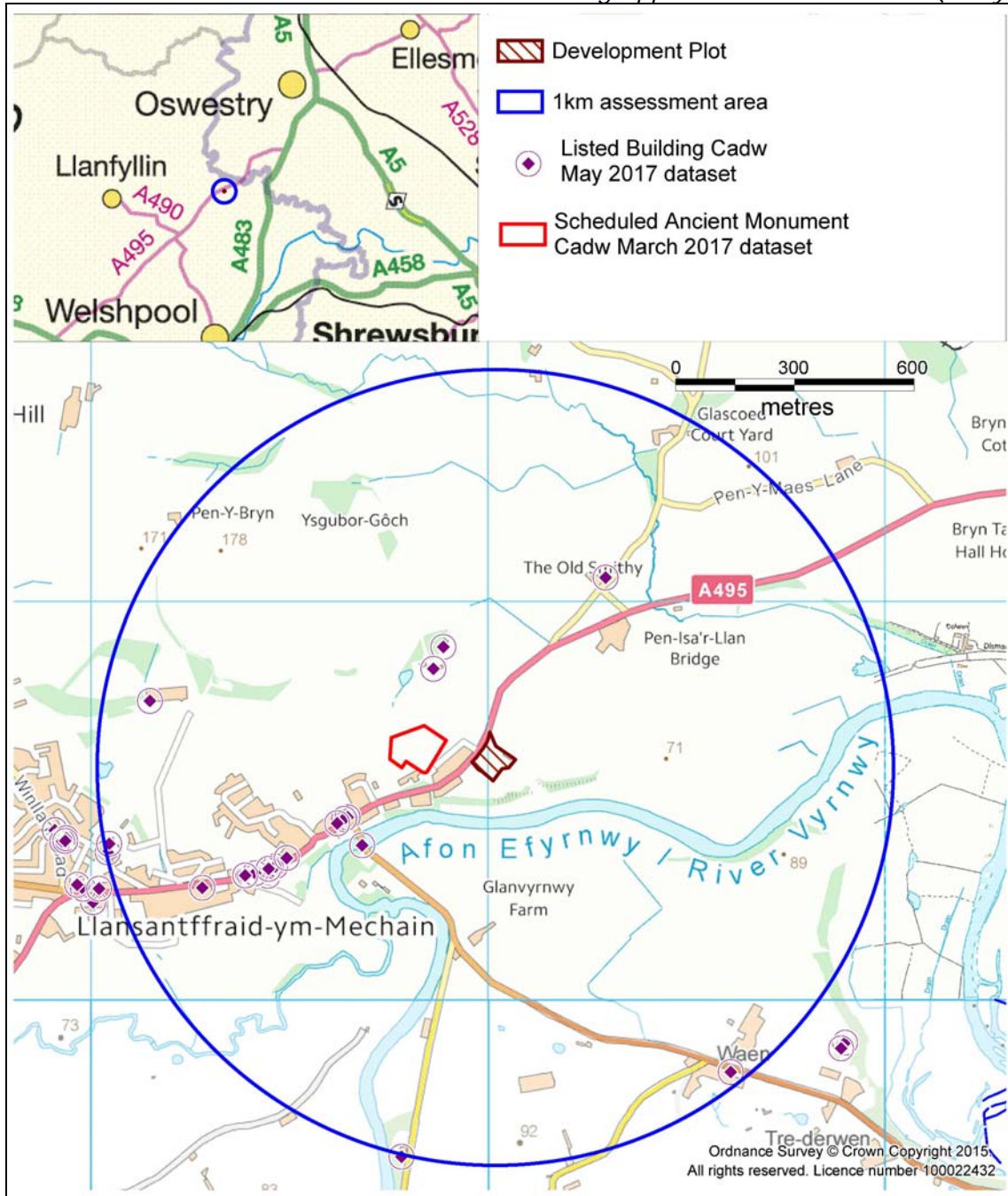


Figure 1: The location of the proposed development site and 1km study area

4. Planning context of the proposed development

4.1 An outline planning application was submitted for the residential development to Powys County Council, reference number, P/2017/0363.

4.2 The planning application was commented on by the Development Control Section, Curatorial Services, at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT, 2017a). The Development Control Section, Curatorial Services, CPAT, recommended that a pre-determination archaeological assessment be undertaken before the planning application was determined.

4.3 Comments were provided by Development Control Section, Curatorial Services, at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT, 2017c) that the assessment should take the form of a desk top study and investigative trenching, equivalent to 200 metres x 1.5 metres.

4.4 The application was also commented on by Cadw (Cadw, 2017) who concluded that there would be no objection to the development relating to the setting of the Scheduled Monuments.

5. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

5.1 The objective of this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for the desk-based study and investigative trenching (evaluation).

5.2 The standard guidelines supplied by Development Control Section, Curatorial Services, CPAT were used to guide the WSI (CPAT 2017b) as well as specific detail in an email response. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA, 014b) was also used.

CIfA define field evaluation as:

“..... a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

5.3 The purpose of field evaluation is described as gaining:

“..... information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

- a. The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource*
- b. The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource*
- c. The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research”*

5.4 As outlined in the brief from Development Control Section, Curatorial Services, CPAT, the desktop study should be sufficient to provide a historical framework for any archaeological remains (CPAT, 2017b).

5.5 The investigative trenching will be sufficient to establish the presence of archaeological features, or not, with the development area and their date and function.

5.6 Once the presence (or not) and nature of any archaeological features has been established further mitigation may be required.

6. Nature of the Archaeological Resource

6.1 The development plot lies 100 metres to the southeast of the scheduled Roman Supply depot, MG216. This is believed to date to the 1st to 2nd centuries as a military supply depot transported along the river Vyrnwy. In the regional Historic Environment Record managed by CPAT, there are cropmark features recorded 40 metres to the east of the development plot of unknown significance. Relict ploughing features, identified from LiDAR data, may run through the plot in a NW to SE alignment, as well as an earthwork bank on a NE to Sw alignment.

7. Scope of Work

7.1 A desk-based study will be undertaken to inform on the known archaeological resource and create a historical narrative.

7.2 Eleven evaluation trenches, seven trenches, A to G, measuring 20 metres by 1.5 metres and four trenches, H to K, 15 metres by 1.5 metre will be excavated. This would represent 5.2% of the development area. A pipeline that runs across the development site will be avoided, as well as the area in which a barn previously stood, to the northeast edge.

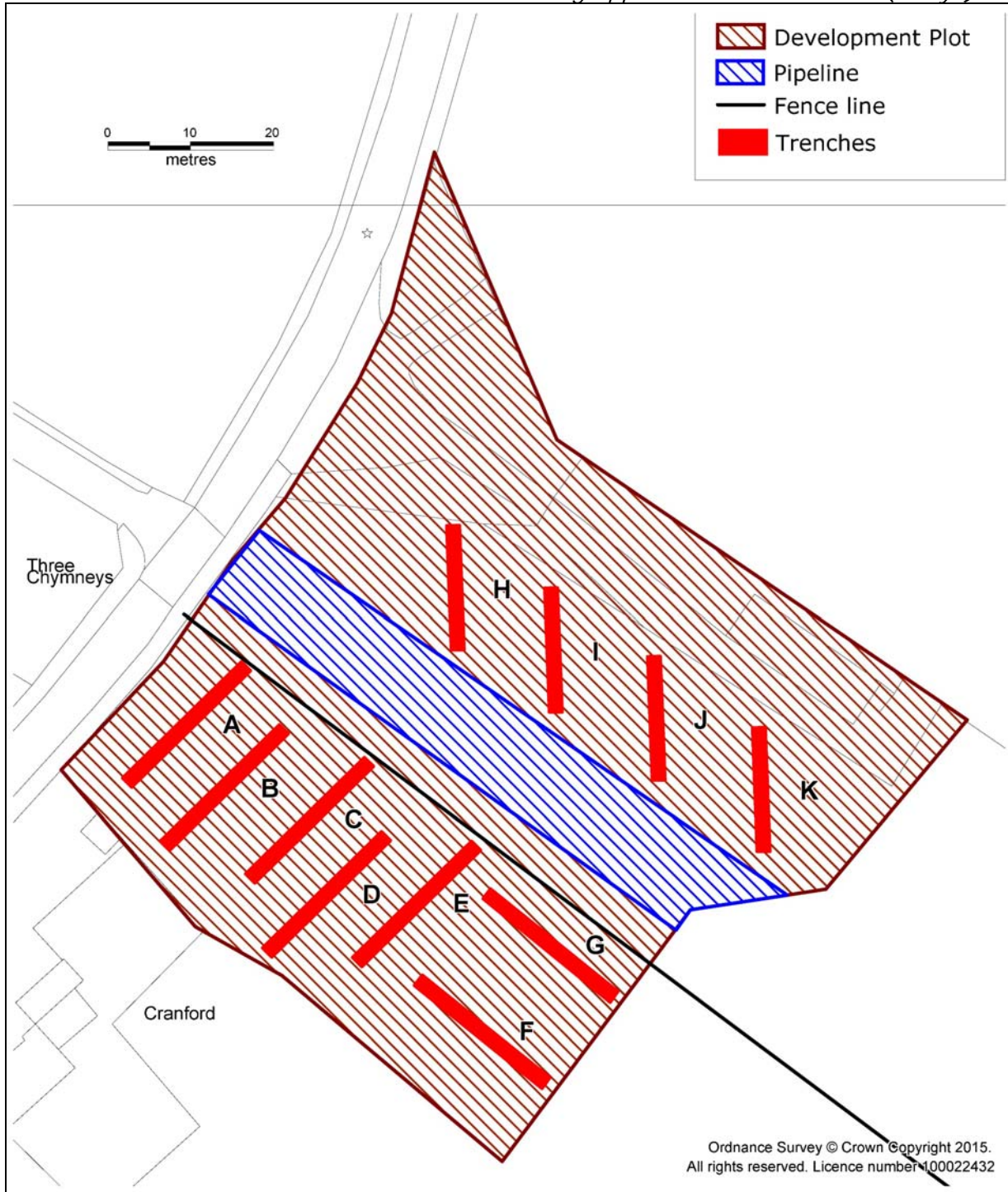


Figure 2; Proposed location of trenches

8. Methodology

8.1 Desk-based Study

8.1.1 The assessment will consider known historic assets within a 1km radius circle centred on SJ2301920584 (see Figure 1) and additional information sources as outlined in 8.1.2 will be studied in order to inform a historical account.

8.1.2 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
- LiDAR data if available
- Registered Historic Landscape and Character Area data if applicable
- LANDMAP
- Documentary sources
- Published journals

8.1.3 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 earthwork features in the vicinity of the proposed development. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

8.1.4 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.

8.2 Evaluation

8.2.1 The evaluation will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA, 2014a).

8.2.2 A two-person team will oversee the mechanical removal of the ploughsoil from the trenches in 0.1 metre spits. The trenches will be excavated with a toothless bucket and the ploughsoil/topsoil will be discarded, but will be scanned for artefacts.

8.2.3 The turf layer will be removed from the trenches by machine using a flat (toothless) grading bucket. The exposed surface will be examined for artefacts, in particular flints and the position of any artefacts found will be recorded.

8.2.4 Excavation by machine will continue until the first recognisable archaeological layer or natural subsoil is reached.

8.2.5 If a recognisable archaeological horizon is encountered whilst excavating the trenches, mechanical machining will cease. Excavation by hand will proceed sufficient to establish function and date of layers and features, and their relationship to other layers or adjacent features. The level of natural subsoil will be established in Trench A,

8.2.6 Trench bases and sections will be cleaned by hand prior to recording.

9. Recording – Excavation and Post Excavation

9.1 A written record of all activity will be kept as well as context records on pro-forma sheets for all archaeological contexts, based on the CEU recording manual. The notes and context sheets will form part of the project archive.

9.2 A plan of the location of the trenches and representative sections of the trenches will be drawn, at an appropriate scale. If any archaeological features are observed, they will be excavated and recorded, photographed, and planned at an appropriate scale. Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. All plans will be related to boundaries shown on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey mapping. Levels will be taken from a site datum which will be cross referenced to an Ordnance Survey datum.

9.3 Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA, 2014b)*. . All artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. They will be catalogued by context, including dimensions, weight, number, and description as relevant. Significant artefacts will be drawn at an appropriate scale.

9.4 Deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled according to *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage.

9.5 In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left *in situ*, and if removal is required, a Ministry of Justice license will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.

9.6 Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 18M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used. The photographs will be archived with a full catalogue showing location of photographs and direction taken. Photographs will be archived in TIF format.

10. Reporting

10.1 Following the completion of the on-site work, a report on the evaluation will be prepared according to the requirements of section 3.4 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA, 2014a)*

10.2 The report will address the aims and purposes of the evaluation and be fully representative of the information gained including negative evidence. It will contain at a minimum:

- A non-technical summary of the evaluation
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purposes of the evaluation
- Methodology
- Results including desktop study and structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered, details will be included in appendices as appropriate
- Interpretation
- Discussion/Conclusion including significance of result in a local, regional and context.
- Index to Archive and location of archive
- Illustrations, including a location plan
- Bibliography

10.3 Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Powys Historic Environment Record.

11. Health & Safety

11.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of the fieldwork in accordance with their health and safety policy.

12. Public Benefit and Outreach

12.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales), if appropriate.

12.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and regional HER making it publicly accessible to all.

12.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client, and others, in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

13. Archive

13.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2014b) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015).

13.2 Any artefacts will be returned to the landowner after recording and reporting. If they are considered to be regionally or nationally important discussions about depositing the artefacts in a recognised museum archive will be held with the client.

14. Resources to be used

14.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the fieldwork outlined and reporting and archiving. During the fieldwork they 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.

15. Qualification of personnel

15.1 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

15.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking area and trench excavation, watching briefs and post excavation work. She worked on the extensive Stanwick Roman villa project in Northamptonshire for several seasons and undertook a year of post excavation work with the project. In 1993 she became the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Dyfed Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a 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.

15.3 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.

15.4 Dee Williams (BA Archaeology and Classical Studies) graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter. After University she pursued a career in field archaeology. Her first supervisory post was with Wessex Archaeology (Manpower Service Commission 1984-5) as the Finds Officer on a large multi-period urban excavation in Dorchester. From 1986 to 1994 she was employed as the Finds Officer with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. From 1994 to the present she has worked as an administrator in the Department of Archaeology at Lampeter but continues her research interests in finds with specialisms in ceramics and glass.

15.5 Martin Locock (BA, MCIfA) – Martin has undertaken many bone reports for Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and others. He has also undertaken studies of bricks and mortar.

15.6 Dr Ian Brooks (PhD, BA, MCIfA, FSA) - Flint assemblages of any size from a single artefact to many thousands of artefacts can be analysis. Recent projects have varied from a few artefacts recovered during the excavation of a late medieval house in North Wales to over 16,000 Mesolithic artefacts from Bath. In addition to standard typological studies Ian

Brooks has developed specialist techniques to investigate the original source of the flint and the deliberate heat treatment of flint by the use of micropalaeontology.

15.7 Wendy Carruthers (BSc, MSc) has worked as a freelance archaeobotanist for over 30 years, mainly analysing plant macrofossils from sites in southern and central England and Wales. After graduating in Manchester she worked as a field botanist for a year, followed by a couple of years on archaeological excavations as a digger and planner. I then took the Masters course in Plant Taxonomy at Reading, and started working as a freelance archaeobotanist after I graduated. In the early 1990s she was the English Heritage Archaeobotanist at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for four years. Over the years she has analysed charred, waterlogged, mineralised, silicified and desiccated plant remains. She is particularly interested in preservation by mineralisation.

16. Insurance & Professional indemnity

16.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

17. Project identification

17.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2016/566. Identifying site code will be LYM2017.

18. Monitoring

18.1 Staff from Powys County Council and the planning archaeologists at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust will be welcome to visit the site and monitor the work. They will be informed as to when work will start on site and contact details given. Any financial transactions related to this should be addressed directly to the client.

19. Sources

Cadw, 2017, Letter dated 26th April 2017

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

CPAT, 2017a, Letter from Mark Walters, CPAT to Kate Bowen, Powys County Council, dated 25th April 2017

CPAT, 2017b, Powys CC Planning Application P2017/0408 – Land at the Bache Farm, New Radnor, Prepared for Gerallt Davies, Roger Parry & Partners (on behalf of Powys CC), Brief for Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation CPAT EVB 881

CPAT, 2017c, Email correspondence between Mark Walters, CPAT and Trysor

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

June 2017

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

ID number: 1 BRYN VYRNWY CROPMARK
FIELD SYSTEM; ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 3636

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2319920574 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

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

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	This feature may correspond with the boundary between field parcels 749 and 750 on the tithe map. It is a minor feature.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: A cropmark feature possibly corresponding with a ploughed out field boundary

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A minor feature.

ID number: 2 YSGUBOR GOCH ENCLOSURE
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 4596

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2255821115 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age; Roman **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	The cropmark outline of the surviving part of a sub-rectilinear enclosure is visible on 20th century aerial photographs. The western half of the enclosure appears to survive beneath a pasture field, the eastern side having been affected by the construction of a barn which has been converted into a dwelling in modern times.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 640 metres to the northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Cropmark site

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cropmark exists in a pasture field at about 150 metres above sea level, on the eastern slope of a rounded hill which rises to about 180 metres at Penybryn, to the west of the site. A post-medieval barn, enlarged and converted into a dwelling by the early 21st century, stands over the eastern part of the enclosure, with a modern shelter belt of trees planted through the centre of the enclosure.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Partial intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The hilltop is just visible from the proposed development site. The development would cause a minimal, indirect, visual impact, but would not impact on views of the cropmark site or its setting.

ID number: 3 LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN (MELINIOG)
SUPPLY BASE DEPOT?

HER PRN: 5117

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ22822061 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Roman? **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: Mg216

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Identified as a Roman Supply Depot by Professor Barri Jones from aerial photographs in 1986, this site was partially excavated in 1987. Prof. Jones claimed to have discovered a timber barrack building and a granary. It was described as being polygonal in plan and defined by a double rampart and ditch on at least one side. Small-scale excavations in 1987 and 1988 appeared to confirm some archaeological features, including post-holes and "miscellaneous nails" but no Roman material was found, which may cast doubt on the identification of the site as a Roman supply depot.

Rarity: Rare

Distance from development: 100 metres to the west

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources, some excavation, disputed findings

Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The possible site is situated on a southeast-facing slope to the northern side of the Vyrnwy valley, in an area of pasture fields.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Modern houses to the north of the proposed development site block any view of the possible Roman supply depot.

ID number: 4 **WAEN ENCLOSURE**
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 5150

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2325619939 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age; Roman **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			A sub-circular, univallate enclosure is visible as a cropmark at this location, but there is no evidence of it on the ground. The southern part of the enclosure has been truncated by the B4393 road. The surviving cropmark measures just over 40 metres square.
Rarity:			Not rare
Distance from development:			670 metres to the south-southeast
Group Value:			None
Evidential Value:			Cropmark
Historical Value:			None
Aesthetic Value:			None
Communal Value:			None
Setting:			This cropmark is visible in an arable field to the south of the Vyrnwy floodplain, with the B4393 road cutting through its southern edge.
Significance:			Locally Important
Any Direct Impact?:			No None
Any Indirect Impact?:			No None
Level of Impact on Setting:			None
Comment on Impact:			Mature trees along the southern edge of the field where the proposed development would occur screen views of the development from this location.

ID number: 5 LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN CHURCH (ST,
FFRAID) YARD
CHURCHYARD

HER PRN: 7605

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2205220432 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: The parish churchyard has a curved eastern and southern boundary which may indicate that it was originally a sub-circular enclosure and therefore of early origin as an ecclesiastical site. The north and west boundary, by the time of the parish tithe map in the mid-19th century were squared off. In modern times the churchyard has been extended to the north and south, altering its shape. The churchyard includes memorial stones of post-medieval date, but the church is of medieval origin.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 920 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: Associated with the parish church

Evidential Value: Churchyard in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Includes memorials of post-medieval date and the medieval parish church

Communal Value: Burial place

Setting: This enclosure is defined around the parish church and encloses a raised parcel of land from where there are good views southwards towards the Vyrnwy valley. Considerable development has taken place on the adjacent land to the west and south of the churchyard.

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 intervisible with the churchyard.

ID number: 6 LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN CHURCH (ST
FFRAID), FORMER CHURCHYARD
CHURCHYARD

HER PRN: 7718

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2208620369 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A minor feature not intervisible with the proposed development, thought to be associated with the churchyard boundary.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A minor feature not intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 7 GWYNDU HOUSE
HOUSE

HER PRN: 20420

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2245020315 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 82561

grade: II

Trysor Description: A timber-framed cottage on the southern side of the main street leading into Llansantffraid ym Mechain from the west. It is a storey and a half, with a dormer window in the roof. It is thought to be of possible 17th century date. The house was formerly known as Madoc House.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 595 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as an example of a probable 17th century timber-framed cottage

Communal Value: None

Setting: This house stands alongside the main street leading into Llansantffraid ym Mechain from the west and may be of 17th century origin.

Significance: Nationally 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 intervisible with this cottage.

ID number: 8 BRONHYDDON HOUSE
HOUSE

HER PRN: 20421

NMR NPRN: 21315

NGR: SJ22152075 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 7639 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: An 18th century farmhouse, embellished in the early 19th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 830 metres to the west-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, occupied

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a fine example of an 18th century farmhouse

Communal Value: None

Setting: This house stands alongside a minor country road to the northern side of the Vyrnwy valley. The house faces southeast and has a small group of outbuildings to the southwestern side.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Modern houses to the north of the development site block any view towards Bronhyddon from the proposed development site.

ID number: 9 LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN POST OFFICE
POST OFFICE; TEMPERANCE HOUSE

HER PRN: 20422

NMR NPRN: 29852

NGR: SJ22432032 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	This building is said to have originally been a public house, which was later converted into a Temperance Hotel. By the second half of the 20th century it served as the Post Office for Llansantffraid ym Mechain.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 600 metres to the west-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building stands to the northern side of the main street entering Llansantffraid ym Mechain from the west.

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 intervisible with this building.

ID number: 10 LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN CHURCH
(ST FFRAID)
CHURCH

HER PRN: 31154

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2204620398 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:** II*
Trysor Description: The medieval parish church dedicated to St. Ffraid, mentioned as early as 1254. It has seen many changes made to its fabric and was fully restored in 1893, when it was also enlarged, although many medieval features were retained.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 930 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: Associated with the churchyard

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a medieval church restored by leading architect J. Aldred Scott in the 19th century

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: The parish church stands within its raised churchyard from where there are good views southwards towards the Vyrnwy valley. Considerable development has taken place on the adjacent land to the west and south of the churchyard.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The parish church would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 11 LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN, 'PEN ISA'R LLAN'
HOUSE

HER PRN: 31855

NMR NPRN: 29733

NGR: SJ2329621066 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 8707

grade: II

Trysor Description: A late-16th to early 17th century, timber-framed house which has been extended in later times and modernised internally. It is a storey and a half in height.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 510 metres to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, occupied

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a 16th to 17th century timber-framed house

Communal Value: None

Setting: This house stands alongside a minor country road to the northern side of the Vyrnwy valley. The house faces southeast and has a small group of outbuildings to the southwestern side.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature hedgerow trees screen views from the development site and outbuildings and a modern bungalow also block the line of sight.

ID number: 12 LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN, ' BRIDGE HOUSE'
HOUSE

HER PRN: 32659

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2262020450 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: 7642

grade: II

Trysor Description: A mid-19th century townhouse, which was built adjacent to a malthouse that stood in the same plot of land until the later 19th century. The house appears by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. It was originally a house and shop and incorporates Greek-style ornamentation on its façade. The house remains occupied and well-maintained in 2017, but the shop front was removed in modern times when renovations were carried.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 380 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, renovated

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a fine early Victorian house embellished with Greek stylistic features

Communal Value: None

Setting: Bridge House stands to the northern side of the main street at the heart of Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, opposite the bridge over the Vyrnwy river.

Significance: Nationally 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 intervisible with this house.

ID number: 13 BRONHYDDON TRACK
ROAD

HER PRN: 37007

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2212020458 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	A former trackway to the rear of the vicarage, apparently leading towards Bronhyddon to the north. A minor feature.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A minor feature not intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 14 LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN BRIDGE
BRIDGE

HER PRN: 37008

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2268320395 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 82562

grade: II

Trysor Description: This elegant stone bridge, which is two-arched, was built in the late 18th century built across the Vyrnwy river at Llansantffraid ym Mechain. It replaced an earlier bridge which was washed away in a flood.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 355 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing structure, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: An elegant, two-arched, 18th century bridge

Communal Value: Carries the public road across the Vyrnwy river

Setting: An 18th century stone bridge built across the Vyrnwy river at Llansantffraid ym Mechain.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The topography and mature trees block views between the bridge and the proposed development.

ID number: 15 LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN MILL
CORN MILL

HER PRN: 37527

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ227203

Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			A former corn mill building. It worked into the 20th century but was converted into workshops by the later part of the century.
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	400 metres to the southwest		
Group Value:	Associated with the nearby Mill House and a weir.		
Evidential Value:	Standing building ,reused		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	The converted building still has the character of a mill building		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	A corn mill situated on the north bank of the Vyrnwy river to the south of Llansantffraid ym Mechain. No longer used as a mill.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Mature trees to the northeast would block views of the development from this location.		

ID number: 16 MELYNIOG COTTAGE CROPMARKS
FIELD SYSTEM?

HER PRN: 38018

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ22762070 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	CPAT have recorded a possible relict field system in this area, based on cropmarks observed on aerial photographs. The source material is not identified in the record and it is not possible to trace the cropmarks on modern aerial photographs or on LiDAR.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 265 metres to the northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Possible cropmarks

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Possible relict field system surviving as cropmarks, but its existence is uncertain.

Significance: Unknown

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 intervisible with this possible field system.

ID number: 17 **WAEN, CAST-IRON MILEPOST
MILEPOST**

HER PRN: 42586

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2361019820 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 82555

grade: II

Trysor Description: A late 19th century or early 20th century cast iron milepost at the southern side of the road. It reads "Shrewsbury 18 Llanfyllin 7 Oswestry 7".

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 970 metres to the southeast

Group Value: One of a series of mileposts on the B4393 road

Evidential Value: Milepost remains in situ

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: An example of a 19th century cast iron milepost

Communal Value: On a public road

Setting: At the southern side of the B4393 road. When first put in place, fields lay to the south of the road, but these parcels now have bungalows built in them.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees to the northwest block views towards the development site from this location.

ID number: 18 **QUEEN'S OAK, CAST-IRON MILEPOST
MILEPOST**

HER PRN: 42587

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2228120288 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 82554 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A late 19th century or early 20th century cast iron milepost at the southern side of the road. It reads "Shrewsbury 19 Llanfyllin 6 Oswestry 8".

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 750 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: One of a series of mileposts on the A495 road

Evidential Value: Milepost remains in situ

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: An example of a 19th century cast iron milepost

Communal Value: On a public road

Setting: At the southern side of the A495 road, apparently in situ. When erected in the late 19th century it had the railway station to the south, but a modern supermarket store now stands immediately to its south.

Significance: Nationally 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 intervisible with this feature.

ID number: 19 MELYNIOG-FACH
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 42596

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2289020890 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 82566 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A Regency-style gentry house, enlarged in later times but still retaining much of its character.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 260 metres to the north-northwest

Group Value: Associated with listed outbuildings

Evidential Value: Standing building, occupied

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a good example of a Regency house

Communal Value: None

Setting: Set in its own gardens, within the post-medieval field system, to the northern side of the Vyrnwy valley, north east of Llansantffraid village. Mature trees ring the property.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The topography and mature trees block views between the house and the proposed development.

ID number: 20 MELYNIOG-FACH, OUTBUILDINGS
OUTBUILDING

HER PRN: 42597

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2286020830 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 82579 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: The outbuildings of the Regency house at Melyniog-fach, including a timber-framed house to which an L-shaped outbuilding was added in 1815. The house predates the mansion and was used as the home farm after the mansion was built.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 220 metres to the north-northwest

Group Value: Associated with Melyniog-fach mansion

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a former home farm house and building complex

Communal Value: None

Setting: The outbuildings of Melyniog-fach stand a short distance to the south of the house.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The topography and mature trees block views between this building and the proposed development.

ID number: 21 LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN, GLANDWR 1
(COTTAGE AT LEFT), WITH WALLED AND RAILED
FORE COURT
HOUSE; SCHOOL

HER PRN: 42598

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2263820461 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 82567

grade: II

Trysor Description: This redbrick cottage has a datestone bearing the inscription "RO MDCCCXLVII" (1847). Richard Owen is named as the owner on the 1838 parish tithe map, when the building was used as a "House, School and Garden". The adjacent house, No.2 Glandwr, post-dates this original cottage.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 355 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: Attached to No.2 Glandwr, a later cottage

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: An attractive mid-19th century cottage

Communal Value: None

Setting: A house built at the northern side of the main street in Llansantffraid ym Mechain, facing south across the bridge over the Vyrnwy river.

Significance: Nationally 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 intervisible with this building.

ID number: 22 LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN, GLANDWR 2
(COTTAGE AT RIGHT), WITH WALLED FORECOURT
HOUSE

HER PRN: 42599 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SJ2264720465 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:** II
Trysor Description: This redbrick cottage was built to the eastern side of No.1 Glandwr, which is earlier and has a datestone dating it to 1847. No.2 had been built by the time of the 1886 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 345 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: Attached to No.1 Glandwr, an earlier cottage

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: An attractive mid-19th century cottage

Communal Value: None

Setting: A house built at the northern side of the main street in Llansantffraid ym Mechain, facing south across the bridge over the Vyrnwy river.

Significance: Nationally 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 intervisible with this building.

ID number: 23 SUN HOTEL
PUBLIC HOUSE

HER PRN: 42605 **NMR NPRN:** 419724

NGR: SJ2249420363 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 82585 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: This public house, originally known as the Sun Inn, is shown on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps and its forerunner is also shown on the parish tithe map of the 1840s.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 520 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Pub remains in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Public house

Setting: A public house standing on the north side of the main street leading into Llansantffraid ym Mechain from the west. It is of early 19th century original and was in use as a pub in 2017.

Significance: Nationally 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 intervisible with this building.

ID number: 24 LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN MILL, WEIR
WEIR

HER PRN: 72415

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2275620243 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Structure

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	A weir on the Vyrnwy river which was in place by the late 19th century. It was built to take water from the river to supply the nearby corn mill at Riverside.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	400 metres to the southwest		
Group Value:	Associated with the former mill at Riverside		
Evidential Value:	Structure survives		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	A weir on the bed of the River Vyrnwy south of Llansantffraid ym Mechain. It served to take water into a leat which fed a nearby corn mill at Riverside.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This feature would not be intervisible with the proposed development.		

ID number: 25 LLANSANTFFRAID, COIN
FIND

HER PRN: 117638

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2269721218 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Object

Form: Finds

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** The findspot of a coin of Edward I (1279), found in this vicinity. **LB number:** **grade:**

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 640 metres to the north-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Findspot of a medieval coin

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An example of a late 12th century silver coin

Communal Value: None

Setting: The findspot was within a pasture field on the northern side of the Vyrnwy valley.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This coin was found in modern times and no archaeological features were found in association. It is therefore of minor importance to the archaeology of the locality.

ID number: 26 LLANSANTFFRAID, SPINDLEWHORL
FIND

HER PRN: 117640

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2269021214 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval; Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Object

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			A lead alloy, cast, spindlewhorl of medieval or post-medieval date.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 640 metres to the north-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Findspot only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The findspot was within a pasture field on the northern side of the Vyrnwy valley.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This spindlewhorl was found in modern times and no archaeological features were found in association. It is therefore of minor importance to the archaeology of the locality.

ID number: 27 LLANSANTFFRAID, BUCKLE
FIND

HER PRN: 117643

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ221205 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Object

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status:

Trysor
Description: **SAM number:** A copper-alloy buckle of post-medieval date. **LB number:** **grade:**

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 860 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Find only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The findspot was within a pasture field on the northern side of the Vyrnwy valley.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This buckle was found in modern times and no archaeological features were found in association. It is therefore of minor importance to the archaeology of the locality.

ID number: 28 PENISA'R-LLAN, RIDGE AND FURROW
RIDGE AND FURROW

HER PRN: 128348

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2327521243 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation seen on LiDAR mapping.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Seen on LiDAR coverage, not verified in the field

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A minor feature, not intervisible with the development.

ID number: 29 OSWESTRY AND NEWTOWN RAILWAY, LLANFYLLIN
BRANCH, LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN
STATION
RAILWAY STATION

HER PRN: 141924 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SJ2234420248 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Complex **Condition:** Converted

Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: The former Llansantffraid ym Mechain railway station building on the Llanfyllin Branch of the Oswestry & Newtown Railway dates to the late 19th century. The line closed in 1965 and the railway station building has since been extended, modernised and converted into a restaurant.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 710 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: Part of the Oswestry & Newtown Railway

Evidential Value: Standing building, modernised and reused

Historical Value: Mentioned in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A station building on the Llanfyllin Branch of the Oswestry & Newtown Railway dating to the later 19th century. Now used as a restaurant.

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 intervisible with this feature.

ID number: 30 NUMBERS 1 TO 7, VICTORIA TERRACE,
LLANSANTFFRAID YM MECHAIN
TERRACE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 21531

NGR: SJ2240120319 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 82568 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A terrace of 7, three-storey houses. They are red-brick cottages, dating to 1836. A datestone carrying the letters DEJ 1836 is visible on the terrace. They houses are still occupied and well-maintained.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 640 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing row of terraced houses

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A fine row of early Victorian terraced houses

Communal Value: None

Setting: This row of 7 terraced houses was built in 1836 at the northern side of the main street entering Llansantffraid ym Mechain from the west. They may have been built and named Victoria Terrace to mark Queen Victoria's accession to the throne.

Significance: Nationally 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 intervisible with these cottages.

ID number: 31 ROSE COTTAGES, LLANSANTFFRAID YM MECHAIN
TERRACE

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2254520338 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number:

grade: II

Trysor Description: A terraced row of five cottages. Cartrefle, at the western end, is larger than the rest of the houses in the row, but each of the cottages are of slightly different configuration in terms of the number of windows in the front wall and width of the house. They are of red-brick build under a slate roof and stand to the northern side of the main street into Llansantffraid ym Mechain from the west.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 540 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing row of terraced houses

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A fine row of late Georgian terraced houses

Communal Value: None

Setting: This row of 5 terraced houses was built in 1832 at the northern side of the main street entering Llansantffraid ym Mechain from the west.

Significance: Nationally 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 intervisible with these cottages.

ID number: 32 CRANFORD, BARN
BARN

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2304720613 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A red-brick barn dating to the second half of the 20th century. It first appears on Ordnance Survey maps in the early 1970s. It was used as a chicken shed at some point but by 2017 was not in use. An evaluation excavation undertaken in 2017 by Trysor showed that a water pipe appeared to run to the barn from the direction of Cranford, a house to the west which formerly owned the barn and accompanying field.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, disused

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A field barn at the eastern side of a pasture field just outside Llansantffraid ym Mechain village.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This barn is no longer in use and would be demolished if a planned development (2017) within the accompanying field was given permission.

ID number: 33 ST. FFRAID'S PARISH CHURCH
SUNDIAL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2204320377 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 82586 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A sundial set up in 1810 on the southern side of the parish church. It was provided as a gift by the Rev. and Mrs Pryse, to encourage punctuality amongst the congregation.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 950 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: Associated with the parish church

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: An early 19th century sundial

Communal Value: Used by parishioners

Setting: Stands in the parish churchyard, to the south of the church

Significance: Nationally 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 intervisible with this feature.

ID number: 34 MAES UCHA, PIT
PIT

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SJ2298020608 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A small pit was discovered during an evaluation excavation in association with a proposed house-building scheme on land adjacent to Cranford, Llansantffraid ym Mechain.

The pit was less than 1 metre square and about 30cm deep. It was filled with a charcoal-flecked soil. A sample of this charcoal was taken and radiocarbon dated to 1427-1277 cal BC.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: Within

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Buried feature, discovered by excavation

Historical Value: Mentioned in an archaeological report

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was a buried feature discovered when an evaluation trench was opened in a pasture field.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
High
Area may be disturbed by development

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
High
Currently unknown associated features may be disturbed by development

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This pit is likely to be part of an as yet unidentified site of Bronze Age activity. Future development in this field could damage or destroy unrecorded features.

ID number: 35 MAES UCHA, DITCH
DITCH

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SJ2301020567 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

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

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	This old drainage ditch discovered when an series of evaluation trenches were opened in a pasture field by Trysor in 2017. Its line, which ran north-northeast to south-southwest, was transected in three trenches, labelled F, G and M. It was about 0.5m in depth and 80cm to 1 metre in width. The ditch probably represents an attempt to drain and improve the land during the second-half of the 19th century. The tip of an iron tine of a ploughshare was found in the ditch fill, suggesting that the ditch was open during the 19th century.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Buried feature, discovered by excavation

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This drainage ditch was a buried feature discovered when an evaluation trench (Trenches F, G & M) was opened in a pasture field by Trysor in 2017.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
High
Area may be disturbed by development

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This ditch is relatively recent and is not of archaeological significance. It may be affected by development of the field but no archaeological mitigations would be necessary.

ID number: 36 MAES UCHA, PIPE
PIPE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SJ2302720610 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This metal water pipe was a buried feature discovered when an evaluation trench (Trench M) was opened in a pasture field by Trysor in 2017. It appears to have run west-southwest to east-northeast, from the direction of Cranford house to a nearby disused barn, both of which date to the second half of the 20th century.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	Within		
Group Value:	Associated with a nearby barn		
Evidential Value:	Buried feature, discovered by excavation		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This metal water pipe was a buried feature discovered when an evaluation trench (Trench M) was opened in a pasture field by Trysor in 2017.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	Yes High Area may be disturbed by development		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This water pipe is a modern feature and is not of archaeological significance. It may be affected by development of the field but no archaeological mitigations would be necessary.		

ID number: 37 MAES UCHA, FENCE
 FENCE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SJ2298420587 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

Trysor Description: A line of three post holes associated with this fence-line were buried features discovered when an evaluation trench (Trench C) was opened in a pasture field by Trysor in 2017. The owner of adjacent Cranford house provided information that the fence stood during the second half of the 20th century and was associated with poultry farming carried out by previous occupants of Cranford. Two of the post holes contained parts of modern engineering brick and one still had part of a decayed wooden post.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Buried feature, discovered by excavation

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Post holes associated with this fence-line were buried features discovered when an evaluation trench (Trench C) was opened in a pasture field by Trysor in 2017.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
 High
 Area may be disturbed by development

Any Indirect Impact?: No
 None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This fence line is a modern feature and is not of archaeological significance. It may be affected by development of the field but no archaeological mitigations would be necessary.

Appendix C: Photographs

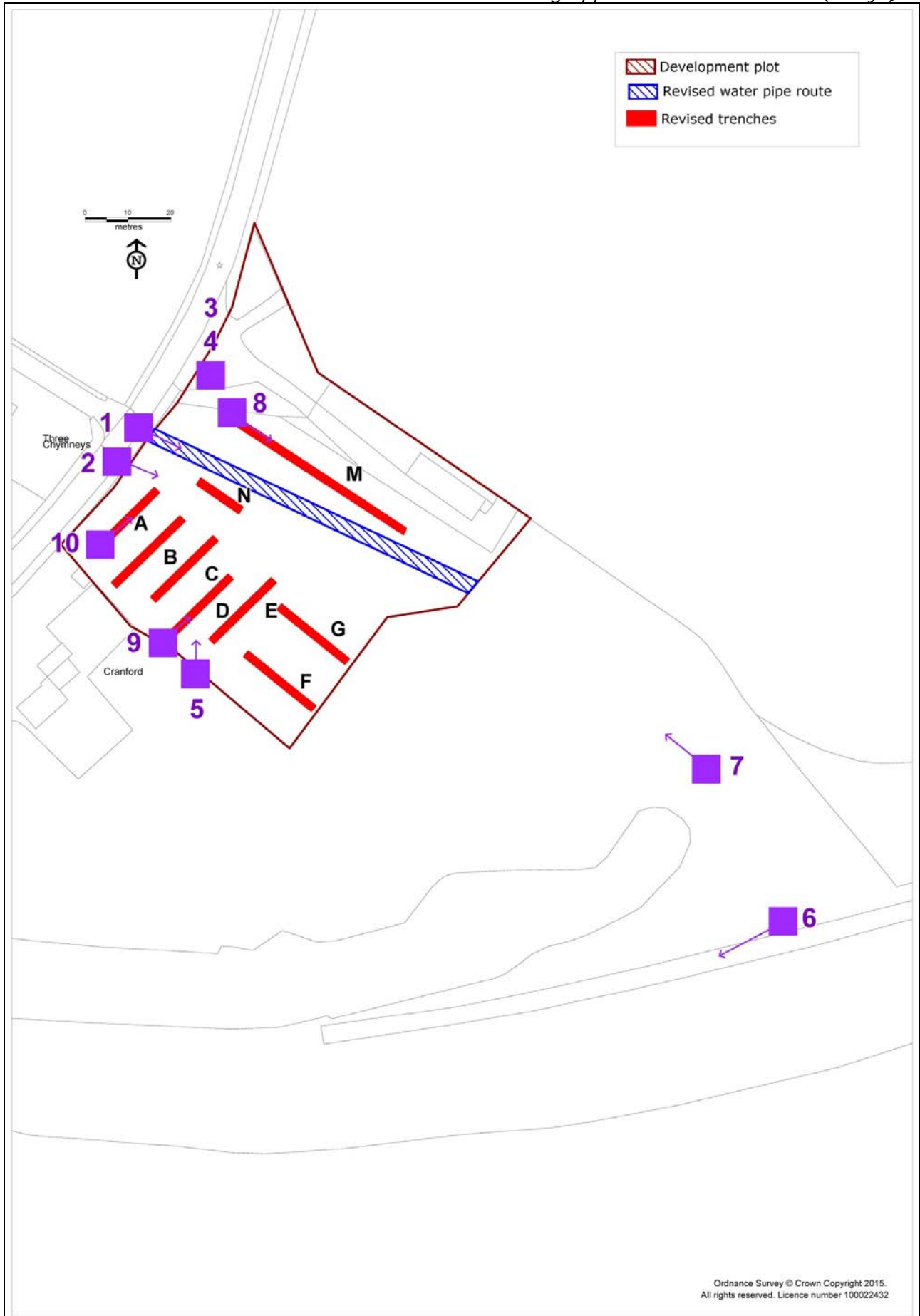


Figure 9; Location of photographs in Plates 1 to 10



Plate 1: A view across the development site, looking southeast.



Plate 2: A view across the development site, looking southeast.



Plate 3: A view across the development site, looking south. Cranford house is right of centre.



Plate 4: Evaluation trenches A, B & C with Cranford house in the background.



Plate 5: A view northwards across evaluation trenches A, B, C & D. The A495 road lies above the field and the house to the left is on the opposite side of the road.



Plate 6: A view along the former track bed of the Oswestry & Newtown Railway line. The Vyrnwy river is to the left (out of view). To the right the sharp step up from the floodplain into Maes Ucha field, where the development site is located, is plainly visible.



Plate 7: A view looking northwest from the southeastern corner of Maes Ucha field. Cranford is the first house to the left of centre.



Plate 8: The view southeastwards towards the Vyrnwy valley with the red-brick barn (ID number 32) to the left.



Plate 9: The view northeast along Trench D, with barn ID number 32 in the background.



Plate 10: The pit discovered in Trench A, looking northeast. The fill of this pit has been radiocarbon dated to the middle Bronze Age.