A Proposed Solar Array at Brogan, Llanfechain, Powys Historic Environment Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Roger Parry & Partners

November 2015



A Proposed Solar Array at Brogan, Llanfechain, Powys Initial Assessment

By

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Trysor Project No. 2015/493

For: Roger Parry & Partners

November 2015

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Cover photograph: From the proposed development site looking south towards

Bryngwyn Park

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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 historic assets from a proposed solar array on land at Brogan, north of Bryngwyn house and parkland, Llanfechain, Powys. The impacts in relation to area designations or characterisations relating to the historic environment were also studied.
- 1.2 A field visit was undertaken to examine the location of the proposed solar array in relation to nationally important designated assets and registered Historic Parks and Gardens. Information was gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on these historic assets within the wider landscape. The site of the proposed array was also visited for any physical evidence of unknown archaeological features.
- 1.3 The assessment has studied the impacts on all nationally important, statutorily protected, historic assets within an area measuring 3km in radius, focused on SJ1783718817, the centre of the proposed solar installation. Data received from Cadw in August 2015 was used as well as information available through Historic Wales, the online information portal for the historic environment in Wales.
 - 1.3.1 There are four Scheduled Ancient Monument within 3km of the centre of the solar array, none of which would experience an impact.
 - 1.3.2 There are 52 Listed Buildings within 3km of the centre of the solar array. There would be a Low indirect visual impact on one building and a Very Low on another but in neither case would there be an impact on setting.
- 1.4 There are two Registered Parks & Gardens within 3km of the centre of the solar array. Bodynfoel would not be affected by the development. Bryngwyn would experience a Moderate, indirect, visual impact and a Moderate impact on setting based on views of the solar array from a limited area at the northern side of the parkland. The remainder of the parkland, gardens and buildings at Bryngwyn would not be affected.
- 1.5 There are two Conservation Areas within 3km of the centre of the solar array. Neither would be affected by the solar array.
- 1.6 The assessment has studied the impacts on all non-statutorily protected historic assets within an area measuring 1km in radius, focused on SJ1783718817, the centre of the proposed solar installation. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.

- 1.7 Overall, the impacts on the historic landscape and historic assets would not be significant.
 - 1.7.1 There would be a Low, direct, physical impact on a section of the former Cambrian Railway, which will be used to access the site, and also, potentially on four post-medieval field boundaries within the development area.
 - 1.7.2 Very Low, indirect, visual impacts would be experienced at three historic assets.
- 1.8 Mitigations can be put in place to reduce the potential physical impacts. These would include moling cable trenches beneath boundary banks and using existing gateways to enter field parcels.
- 1.9 In view of the proximity of the Efail Newydd Iron Age Defended Enclosure, a cropmark site some 200 metres to the northeast of the development, a minimum of a watching brief might be considered as further mitigation due to the possibility of buried archaeological features in the surrounding landscape.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

- 3.1 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU, on behalf of their client, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed solar array at Brogan on land north of Bryngwyn house and parkland in order to identify any potential impacts to the nationally important aspects of the historic environment.
- 3.2 Trysor used the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014) to write a specification for the assessment. The specification, see Appendix A, was approved by the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed that a solar array will be located within parts of four fields to the north of the Afon Brogan near Bwlch y Cibau. The approximate centre of the installation will be located at SJ1783718817.
- 4.2 Access would be along the former Llanfyllin branch railway line, now used as access to the fields on either side.

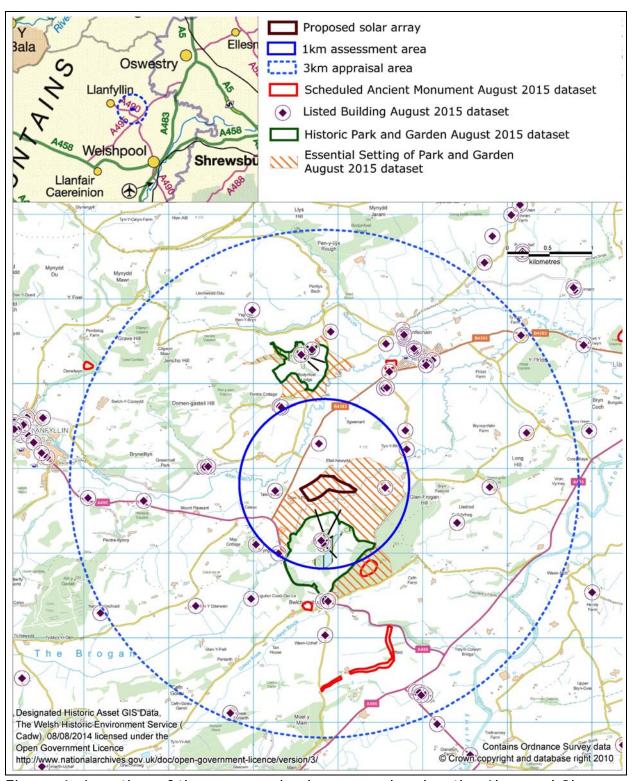


Figure 1: Location of the proposed solar array showing the 1km and 3km assessment areas, nationally important, statutorily protected, historic assets and registered Historic Parks and Gardens.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 3km radius centred on SJ1783718817, the centre of the proposed solar site, was chosen for an assessment of nationally important, statutorily protected, historic assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as Conservation Areas), and non-statutory area designations (Registered Parks and Gardens, and LANDMAP Historic and Cultural Aspect Areas).
- 5.2 Data supplied by Cadw in August 2015 was used to assess statutorily protected historic assets within 3km of the proposed development site as well as registered historic Parks and Gardens and registered Historic Landscapes. Data from NRW was used to assess LANDMAP Historic and Cultural aspect areas. Online data from Powys County Council was used to assess Conservation Areas and the Powys Landscape Character Areas from an online source.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Llanfechain parish tithe map of 1839 and accompanying tithe schedule.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed solar site, and the surrounding area, on September 4th, 2015. The potential impacts on nationally designated historic assets were studied and the wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the assessment, as well as the photos on the Welsh Aerial Photographic Unit's website and more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection website.
- 5.6 Three Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) from different parts of the proposed development, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, as well as elevation profiles in Google Earth and Google Earth street view, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting,
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 The type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset, see

Section 8 and Appendices B, C and D. Impact on area designations and characterisations are considered in Section 9 and Appendices E and F.

- 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 within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site, and the nature of the impact.
- 5.12 A further area of 1km radius, centred on SJ1495810014, was used to assess the impact on all other historic assets recorded in the regional HER.
- 5.13 Historic assets were excluded from further assessment if all three ZTVs showed they would not be intervisible with the development site, and in addition, that there could be no impact on setting.
- 5.14 A site visit was made to the proposed development site, and the surrounding area, on September 4th, 2015. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the development proposal were searched for and any other historic assets that on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.15 All data sources used for the 3km assessment of nationally important or designated sites were used as well as LiDAR data now available from NRW, although only 2m resolution data is available for this area.
- 5.16 Each of the records in the final assessment 1km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 3. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.
- 5.17 Sites of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but in a very poor condition/destroyed, were not assessed further unless there would be a direct impact on them.

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 extends over an area of 9.4ha and is situated within a series of pasture fields which slope gently to the southeast above the meadows alongside the Brogan stream near Llanfechain, Powys. A narrow strip at the western edge of the site was under a maize crop at the time of the site visit in September 2015. The altitude of the site slopes gently from 108 metres above sea level at its northern side to 101 metres on its southern boundary, which means that the site faces the southeast. Hedged boundary banks define most of the perimeter of the site, although at its northern and western edges there are currently no hedges, banks or fences. The proposal includes plans to plant screening hedges across these gaps.
- 6.2 The surrounding landscape includes a number of interesting historical components. The site lies just to the north of the Registered Park and Garden of Bryngwyn Hall, and lies within the boundaries of the estate. Bryngwyn Hall has a history which extends back before the 19th century, but the present house was built after an earlier mansion was destroyed by fire at the end of the 18th century. The parkland and gardens surrounding the mansion are of early to mid-19th century date. Immediately to the east of the development site lays Glanbrogan Hall, a Listed Building, and it's degraded (non-Registered) parkland. Along the northwestern edge of the site runs the now disused track bed of the former Cambrian Railway's Llanfyllin branch line, which dates to the second half of the 19th century. Beyond this is the B4393 road, which was originally a turnpike road built in the late 18th century. Just to the west of the site was the now lost Bryngwyn Flag Station, a railway halt which served Bryngwyn Hall in the late 19th century, near Glanypwll Farm, a farm on the Bryngwyn estate.
- 6.3 In the wider landscape, there is another Registered Parks and Garden, at Bodynfoel to the north. The parkland at Brynderwen, to the southwest, is not a Registered Park and Garden but it also presents an attractive landscape. Both Bodynfoel and Brynderwen houses are largely obscured behind belts of woodland plantations and parkland trees. More ancient settlement is also represented to the southeast, where Bryngwyn Wood hides a scheduled Iron Age hillfort, which occupies the summit of a hill overlooking the parkland which surrounds Bryngwyn Hall. This is one of several Iron Age defended settlement sites along the Efyrnwy valley.
- 6.4 The proposed development site is underlain by Ordovician rocks of the Allt-tair-ffynnon Formation. These area siltstones and mudstones formed in deep seas approximately 455 to 457 million years ago. The bedrock is overlain by glacial tills deposited during the last Ice Age and alluvial deposits along the Brogan valley, which have been laid down by river action.

7. Brogan: Archaeological Overview

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

7.1.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites recorded in the HER which are associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed solar array.

7.2 Neolithic and Bronze Age (4,000BC - 800BC).

7.2.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites recorded in the HER which are associated with the Neolithic or Bronze Age within a 1km radius of the proposed solar array.

7.3 Iron Age (800 BC – AD43).

- 7.3.1 There is single site of Iron Age date within the 1km radius of the proposed solar array, namely the cropmark site at Efail Newydd (ID number 1) about 200 metres northeast of the development. Iron Age settlements, including hillforts and other defended enclosures are common in the Welsh landscape. This example is situated on a low ridge between the Afon Cain and Brogan stream and appears to be a defended farmstead or settlement rather than a hillfort type fortification.
- 7.3.2 Two further examples of Iron Age settlement sites are found within the 1km to 3km assessment area, both protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The Bwlch y Cibau Defended Enclosure (MG210) is a denuded earthwork in a pasture field, overlooking the Colwyn stream to the south of Bwlch y Cibau. The Bryngwyn Wood Camp (MG029) is a hillfort which occupies the summit of Bryngwyn Wood hill, to the southeast of the proposed development. It has been hidden in woodland for at least two centuries but would have originally enjoyed good views over the lower ground of the Cain valley to the northwest and the Efyrnwy valley to the southeast.

7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).

7.4.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Roman period within a 1km or 3km radius of the proposed solar array.

7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).

7.5.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Early Medieval period within a 1km or 3km radius of the proposed solar array.

7.6 Medieval (AD1100 - AD1539).

7.6.1 It is possible that a number of the farms and residences recorded in the HER within 1km of the proposed solar array have their origins in the Medieval period. Bryngwyn Hall (PRN17188; Listed Building number 8710), for example, is thought to have been preceded by a hall-house of medieval origin which was replaced by a new mansion in the 1770s. Collectively they demonstrate that the area was well-settled during medieval times, with some prosperity enjoyed by the upper echelons of society.

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

- 7.7.1 Most of the sites recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed solar array site date to the Post Medieval period. These features combine to reflect the effect that agricultural and social change in the period had on the local landscape, significantly changing the appearance of the district during the past 200 years. The recorded sites are mostly farmsteads and farm buildings as well as dwellings, which range from cottages such as Ty Gwyn (ID number 2) to minor gentry houses such as Glanfrogan House (ID number 5) and Glanypwll (ID number 12). The mansion at Bryngwyn Hall (PRN17188) is one of the most important houses in the district, dating in its present form to the end of the 18th century and standing in a beautiful parkland landscape (Registered Park & Garden PO41), surrounded by woodland plantations and ornamental gardens.
- 7.7.2 Other records relate to the improvements to the transport network which were introduced to the area in the 18th and 19th centuries. These include the Cambrian Railway's Llanfyllin Branch line (ID number 11) which was built along the Cain valley in the 1860s and had a halt near Bryngwyn (ID number 10).

8. Brogan: Historical overview

8.1 Map evidence

- 8.1.1 The area of the proposed solar array site is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings Meifod sheet, surveyed in 1829. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries in detail but does map woodland and parkland.
- 8.1.2 The Ordnance Survey 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map was published for the area in 1836 (Sheet 60), based on the 1829 survey. This map also fails to show any details of the field system at the proposed solar array site.
- 8.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the Llanfechain parish tithe map of 1839, see Figure 2. This shows that the field system at the proposed solar array site was already in existence. Some of the field boundaries shown on the tithe map have since been changed, apparently when the field system was rationalised after the construction of the Cambrian Railway to the north of the proposed development site in the 1860s.
- 8.1.4 The proposed solar array would be located in an area which includes all or part of seven fields shown on the tithe map. All of these fields apart from one (parcel number 731) were owned by Martin Williams of Bryngwyn Hall and formed part of the estate demesne. Three

fields shown in Figure 2 below are included in their entirety, parcels numbered;

- 732 Maes y groes (arable)
- 734 Plantation
- 736 Little Maes y groes (arable)

Small portions of four more fields are also included;

- 722 Long Butts (arable)
- 723 Berthlandeg (arable)
- 731 Cae Mingog (arable on Glanypwll, owned by the Abertanat estate).
- 733 Broad Leason (arable)

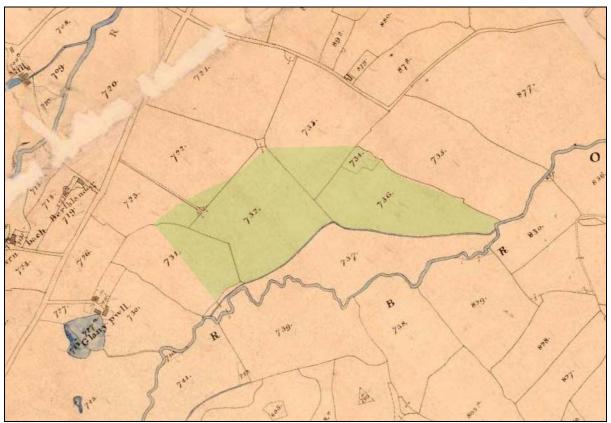


Figure 2; An excerpt from the 1839 Llanfechain parish tithe map. The area of the proposed solar array is shaded in green. Note the Leat (ID number 19) which forms the northern boundary of parcel 737.

8.1.5 The 1884 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the solar array site was similar to that shown on the 1839 tithe map but there had been two significant changes in the intervening decades. During the 1860s, the Llanfyllin Branch of the Cambrian Railway (ID number 11) had been constructed immediately to the north of the proposed development site. During the same period the course of the Brogan stream within field parcel 739 on the tithe map had been straightened and moved southwards (ID number 18). The 1901 Second Edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows a similar picture, although by this time some rationalisation of the field boundary between parcels 731 and 732, as shown on the tithe map, had occurred

to straighten the boundary (ID number 24) between the fields at its northern end.

- 8.1.6 There has been no significant change to the field system since the early 20th century. Field parcel 731, as numbered on the tithe map, has been used as an arable field recently. All of the other land within the proposed development site is used for pasture.
- 8.1.7 The boundary banks within, and surrounding, the proposed development site are post-medieval in date and are mostly earthwork banks topped with well-maintained hedgerows. The only exception is the section of the former Cambrian Railway which runs along the northern edge of the survey area, which is a post and wire fence, also now hedged.

9. Historic Environment Resource

- 9.1 Within the 3km radius assessment area, there are 4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 52 Listed Buildings. These sites are all statutorily protected. There are also 2 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, which are not statutorily protected.
- 9.2 The surroundings of the proposed development site were visited on 4th September 2015. The wider landscape context of the proposed development was considered and the impact on the setting of statutorily protected sites and registered historic parks and gardens. This visit was undertaken on a clear day, with good visibility.
- 9.3 Details of the assessment of these historic assets are given in Sections 10 and 11.
- 9.4 The HER enquiry for the 1km radius assessment area for all historic assets yielded 46 records.
- 9.5 Of the initial 46 historic assets recorded in the HER for the 1 kilometre assessment area, 6 were excluded as there was no intervisibility, and no possible impact on setting. A further 22 records were removed from the dataset; 8 as they were for Listed Buildings assessed in the 3km assessment area (some records were duplicated), 2 as they were for parts of Bryngwyn Park, also assessed in the 3km assessment area, 1 as it was for a natural feature, and 12 as they were parts of farmsteads and there was no need to assess each individual record on this occasion, just the overall farmstead.
- 9.6 Eight new records for historic assets were created in the project database by Trysor. One was for a former leat (ID number 19), another for a straightening of Afon Brogan in the 19th century (ID number 18), a former farmstead and cottage (ID numbers 20 & 21) and four field boundaries (ID numbers 22, 23, 24 & 25).
- 9.7 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid appraisal of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1km radius appraisal area contained 25 records for historic assets.
- 9.8 The significance of the historic assets represented by these records was assessed and graded in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown).
- 9.9 Historic assets that were graded as being of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but very damaged or destroyed, were not further assessed unless there would be a direct, physical impact or a potential indirect physical impact, see Table 1, Appendix H and Figure 3.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type
4	TY-UCHAF WELL	WELL
6	BODYNFOEL, FIELD BANKS	FIELD SYSTEM
8	BRYNGWYN FOOTBRIDGE	BRIDGE
15	STONEHOUSE RIDGE AND FURROW	RIDGE AND
15		FURROW
20	CAE HOWELL	COTTAGE
21	FRON Y PEUNOD	FARMSTEAD

Table 1: Non-Designated historic assets assessed as of Minor Importance or Locally Important but in poor condition or destroyed and no potential physical impact. These were not further assessed.

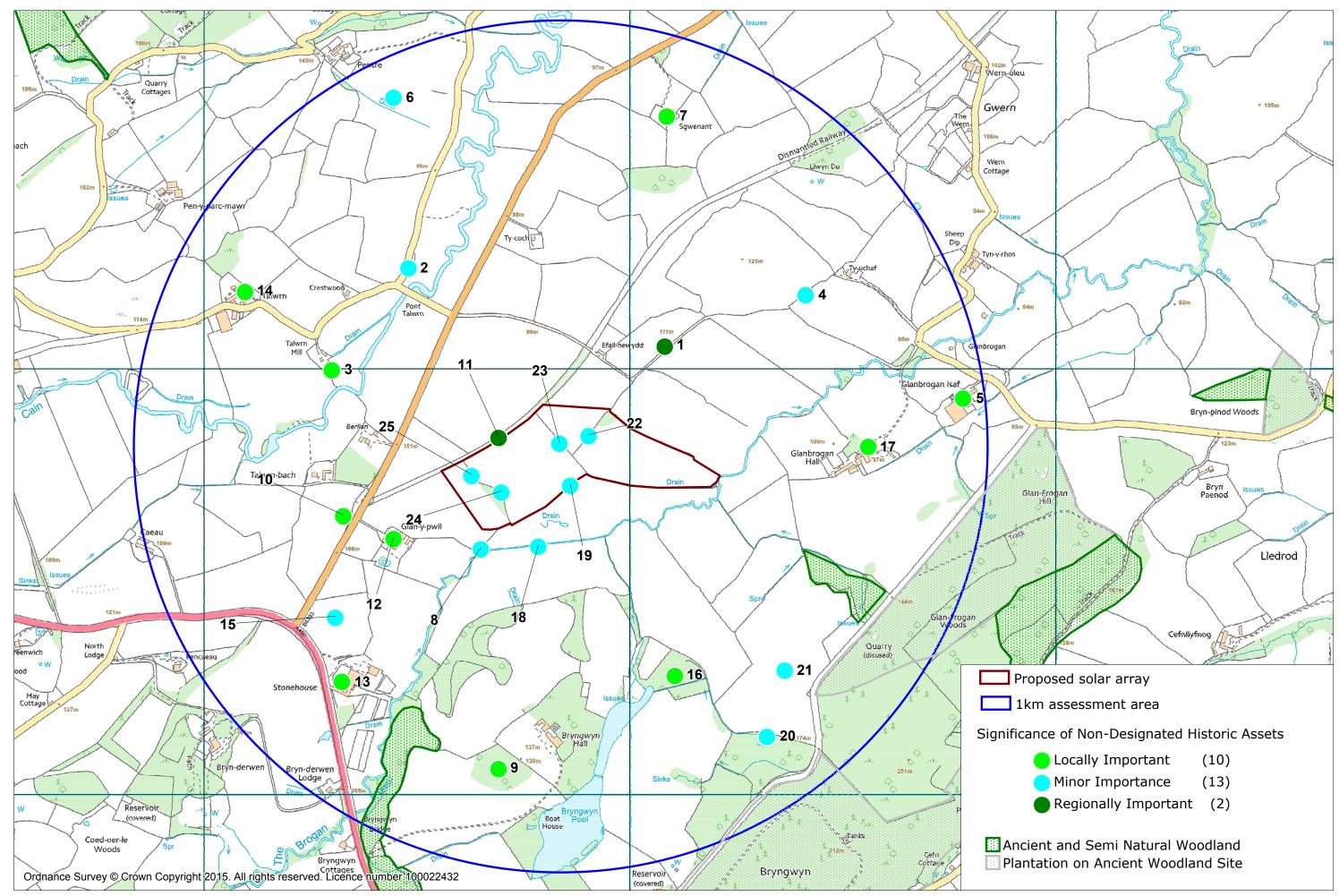


Figure 3: The 1km assessment area showing significance of non-designated historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

10. Impact on Nationally Important Historic Assets within 3km 10.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

10.1.1 There are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 3km assessment area. None of these would experience an impact from the development. The Bryngwyn Wood Camp would theoretically be intervisible, but the site lies in woodland and there would be no clear views from the hillfort towards the solar array. See Table 2, Appendix C and Figure 4 for details.

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
MG029	Bryngwyn Wood Camp	Hillfort	SJ183178	None	None
MG210	Bwlch-y-Cibau Enclosure	Enclosure	SJ176173	None	None
MG005	Domen Castell Mound & Bailey Castle	Motte	SJ186202	Excluded	Excluded
MG077	Bwlch-y-Cibau Dyke	Linear earthwork	SJ183166	Excluded	Excluded

Table 2: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 3km assessment area

10.2 Listed Buildings and their settings

10.2.1 There are 52 Listed Buildings within the 3km assessment area. It appears that only 2 of these Listed Buildings would experience any impact from the development, nearby Glanbrogan Hall and Brogan-fach cottage, both of which would experience some indirect, visual impact. See Table 3, Appendix D and Figure 5 for details.

Listed Building number	Site Name	Grade	Level of Visual Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
7626	Glanbrogan Hall and Brogan-fach.	П	Low	None
7662	Pentre	П	Very Low	None
8610	PENTRE FARM,A490 (CONTINUATION OF HIGH STREET) (NE.SIDE)	П	None	None
8611	GREEN HALL,A490 (CONTINUATION OF HIGH STREET) (NE.SIDE)	П	None	None
8612	BARN & CARTSHED RANGE AT GREEN HALL,A490 (CONTINUATION OF HIGH STREET) (NE.SIDE)	П	None	None
8682	Ty-Coch Talwrn	11	None	None
8710	BRYNGWYN HALL, A490 (NE.SIDE) BLWCH-Y-CIBAU	*	None	None
8711	STABLES & COACH HOUSE AT BRYNGWYN HALL, A490 (NE.SIDE) BWLCH-Y-CIBAU	П	None	None
15961	NOS 1 & 2, BRYN-DERWEN LODGE	П	None	None
15962	BRYN-DERWEN HALL	11	None	None
82418	Barn at Pentre	П	None	None

Site Name			Grade	Level of	
82426	_	Site Name	Graue	Visual Indirect	
82428	82424	Llys Farmhouse	11	None	None
82429	82426	Llys-ucha	П	None	None
Record Facing F	82428	Old Barn at Hendre, Bodynfoel	П	None	None
T625	82429	Old Rectory	П	None	None
Total	82435	Talwrn Bach	П	None	None
Total	7625	Church of St. Garmon	11*	Excluded	Excluded
Textuded	7627	Bodynfoel and Tanrhiw Farmhouses	П	Excluded	Excluded
Total	7643	Cefnllyfnog Farmhouse	*	Excluded	Excluded
8609 Y DOLYDD	7644	Wyddigoed	H	Excluded	Excluded
B676 Wern Cottage		· · ·	П		
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15964 TY ROP, MEIFOD ROAD (W SIDE), BWLCH-Y-CIBAU 15982 TY TAN-Y-DERWEN, COED-OER-LE, NANTYMEICHIAID 15988 LOWER PENIARTH, COLWYN LANE (S SIDE), PENIARTH STABLE BUILDING AT YSTUMCOLWYN FARM. A 490 (NE SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN FARM, A 490 (E SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN FARM, A 490 (E SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN FARM, A 490 (E SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN IN Excluded Excluded 82415 Agricultural Range at Domen Gastell Farm 82419 Bodynfoel Hall III Excluded Excluded 82420 Bryncynfelin Farmhouse III Excluded Excluded 82421 Cain Villa III Excluded Excluded 82422 Domen Gastell Farmhouse III Excluded Excluded 82423 Llanfechain Bridge III Excluded Excluded 82425 Llys Old Farmhouse and Outbuildings Range 82427 Maes-y-llan III Excluded Excluded 82430 Old Talbot Inn III Excluded Excluded 82431 Plas Cain III Excluded Excluded 82432 Pont Parry III Excluded Excluded	15960		П	Excluded	Excluded
TY TAN-Y-DERWEN, COED-OER-LE, NANTYMEICHIAID Excluded Exclud	15963		П	Excluded	Excluded
15982 NANTYMEICHIAID LOWER PENIARTH, COLWYN LANE (S SIDE), PENIARTH STABLE BUILDING AT II Excluded	15964		П	Excluded	Excluded
SIDE), PENIARTH STABLE BUILDING AT YSTUMCOLWYN FARM. A 490 (NE SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN BREWHOUSE RANGE AT TS994 YSTUMCOLWYN FARM, A 490 (NE SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN WHEEL HOUSE INCLUDING BARN AT TS995 YSTUMCOLWYN FARM, A490 (E SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN WHEEL HOUSE INCLUDING BARN AT TS995 YSTUMCOLWYN FARM, A490 (E SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN B2415 Agricultural Range at Domen Gastell Farm B2419 B0dynfoel Hall B2420 Bryncynfelin Farmhouse B2421 Cain Villa B2422 Domen Gastell Farmhouse B2423 Llanfechain Bridge B2423 Llanfechain Bridge B2425 B2426 B2427 Maes-y-llan II Excluded	15982		П	Excluded	Excluded
TS993 YSTUMCOLWYN FARM. A 490 (NE SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN	15988		П	Excluded	Excluded
TS994 YSTUMCOLWYN FARM, A 490 (NE SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN WHEEL HOUSE INCLUDING BARN AT YSTUMCOLWYN FARM, A490 (E SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN FARM, A490 (E SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN 82415 Agricultural Range at Domen Gastell Farm 82419 Bodynfoel Hall II Excluded Ex	15993	YSTUMCOLWYN FARM. A 490 (NE	П	Excluded	Excluded
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82431Plas CainIIExcludedExcluded82432Pont ParryIIExcludedExcluded		-			
82432 Pont Parry II Excluded Excluded					
ozass Sugarmon's Church Lychqate II Excluded Excluded	82433	St Garmon's Church Lychgate	<u></u>]]	Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building number	Site Name	Grade	Level of Visual Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
82434	Sundial in St Garmon's Churchyard	П	Excluded	Excluded
82436	The Mount	11	Excluded	Excluded
82438	Ty-coch	11	Excluded	Excluded
82440	Ty-newydd	П	Excluded	Excluded
82441	Tyn-y-rhos Farmhouse	П	Excluded	Excluded
83068	Cruck-framed farm-building at Ystum Colwyn	II*	Excluded	Excluded

Table 3: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the 3km assessment area.

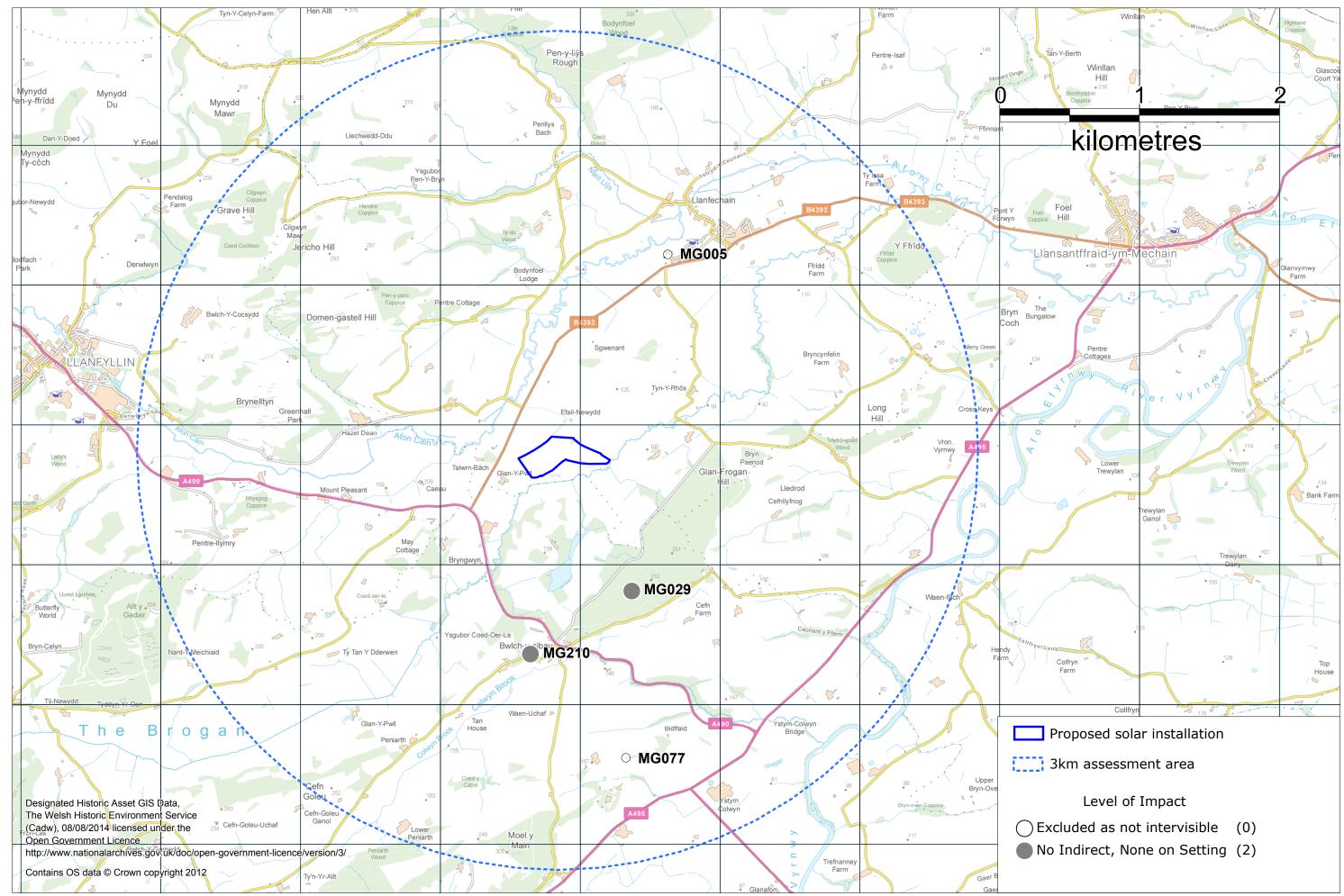


Figure 4: The 3km assessment area showing the impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with SAM Number

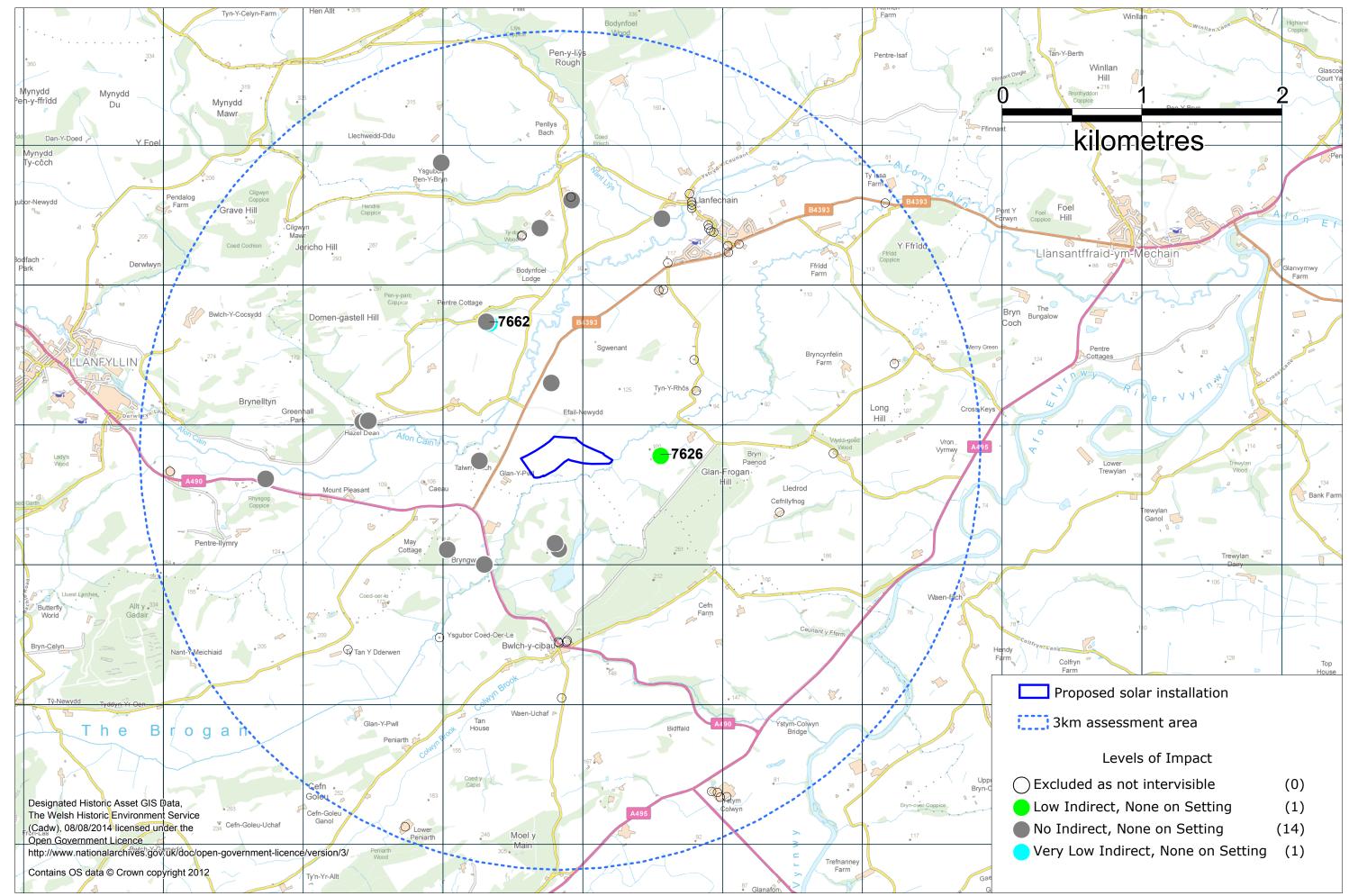


Figure 5: The 3km assessment area showing the impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building Number

11. Impact on Area Designations and Area Definitions related to the Historic Environment

11.1 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

11.1.1 There are two Registered Historic Park and Gardens within the 3km area. These are at Bryngwyn Hall, the estate for which the solar array would be developed, and Bodynfoel. The nature of the topography and vegetation means that there will be very little impact on these landscapes. See Table 4, Appendix E, and Figure 6. Appendix B included detailed photographs relating to views towards and from within the parkland at Bryngwyn.

Parks and Garden number	Site Name	NGR	Grade	Level of Visual Impact	Level of impact setting
PO41	Bryngwyn	SJ1789517968	11*	Moderate	Moderate
PO42	Bodynfoel Hall	SJ1754220204	Ш	None	None

Table 4: Impacts on Registered Parks and Gardens within the 3km assessment area

11.2 Registered Historic Landscapes

11.2.1 There are no Registered Historic Landscapes within 3km of the centre of proposed solar array.

11.3 Landscape Character Areas

11.3.1 The development site lies within a Landscape Character Area defined by Powys County Council as Area LCAM9, "Severn Farmlands", which is an extensive area within Montgomeryshire that encompasses the Severn and Efyrnwy valleys. The area has been defined as; "an open valley/vale landscape along the Severn and Efyrnwy rivers with settlements of various sizes."

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

Special qualities which are of relevance include Bryngwyn Hall and Bodynfoel Hall and their parklands.

11.4 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

11.4.1 The proposed solar array would be located with the *Bryngwyn* Historic Landscape Aspect Area (MNTGMHL672). The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High. The development would cause a Very Low impact on this Aspect Area. Details of the Aspect Area and impacts from the development are found in Table 5, Appendix F and Figure 7.

LANDMAP Cultural Aspect Area Code	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
MNTGMHL403	Llanfihangel	High	Very Low	Very Low
MNTGMHL672	Bryngwyn	Outstanding	Very Low	Very Low
MNTGMHL715	Dyffryn Meifod	Outstanding	Excluded	Excluded

Table 5: Impacts on LANDMAP Historical aspect areas within the 3km assessment area

11.4.2 The proposed solar array would be located with the extensive and discontiguous *Rural Landscape*s Cultural Aspect Area (MNTGMCL051), which includes landscapes scattered across Montgomeryshire. The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High. The development would cause a Very Low impact on this Aspect Area. Details of the Aspect Area and impacts from the development are found in Table 6 and Appendix G and Figure 8.

LANDMAP Cultural Aspect Area Code	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
MNTGMCL003	Vyrnwy River	Moderate	No	No
	Valley		intervisibility	intervisibility
MNTGMCL018	Llanfyllin	Moderate	No	No
			intervisibility	intervisibility
MNTGMCL044	River Valleys	High	Very Low	Very Low
MNTGMCL047	Llanfechain	High	No	No
		_	intervisibility	intervisibility
MNTGMCL051	Rural	High	Very Low	Very Low
	Landscapes			

Table 6: Impacts on LANDMAP Historical aspect areas within the 3km assessment area

11.5 Conservation Area

11.5.1 There are two conservation areas within 3km of the centre of the proposed solar array. These are at Bwlch y Cibau and Llanfechain, but neither would be intervisible with the proposed development.

11.6 Ancient woodland

11.6.1 There would be no impact on any area of Ancient Woodland from the proposed development.

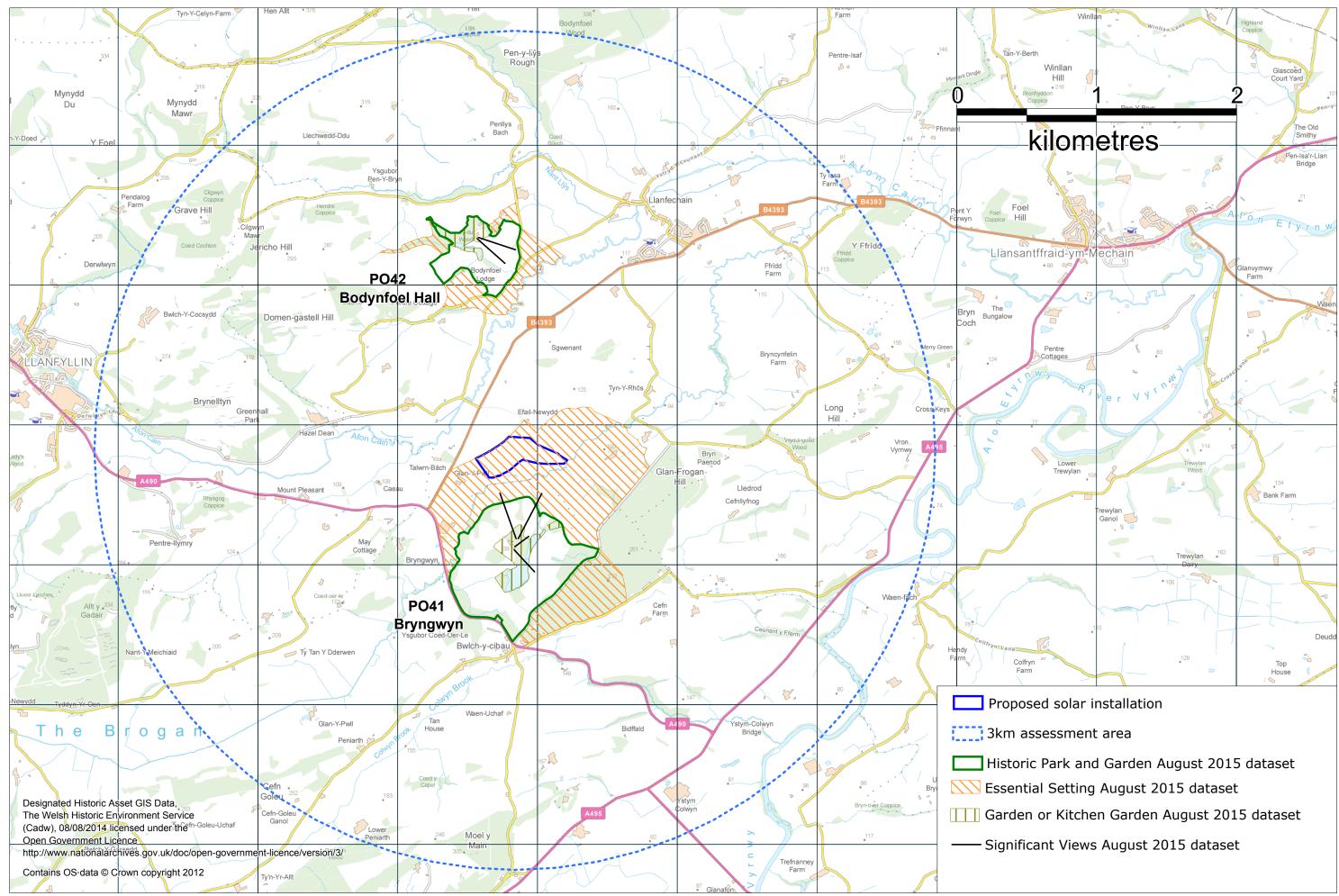


Figure 6: The 3km assessment area showing the registered Historic Parks and Gardens, labelled with Parks and Garden Number

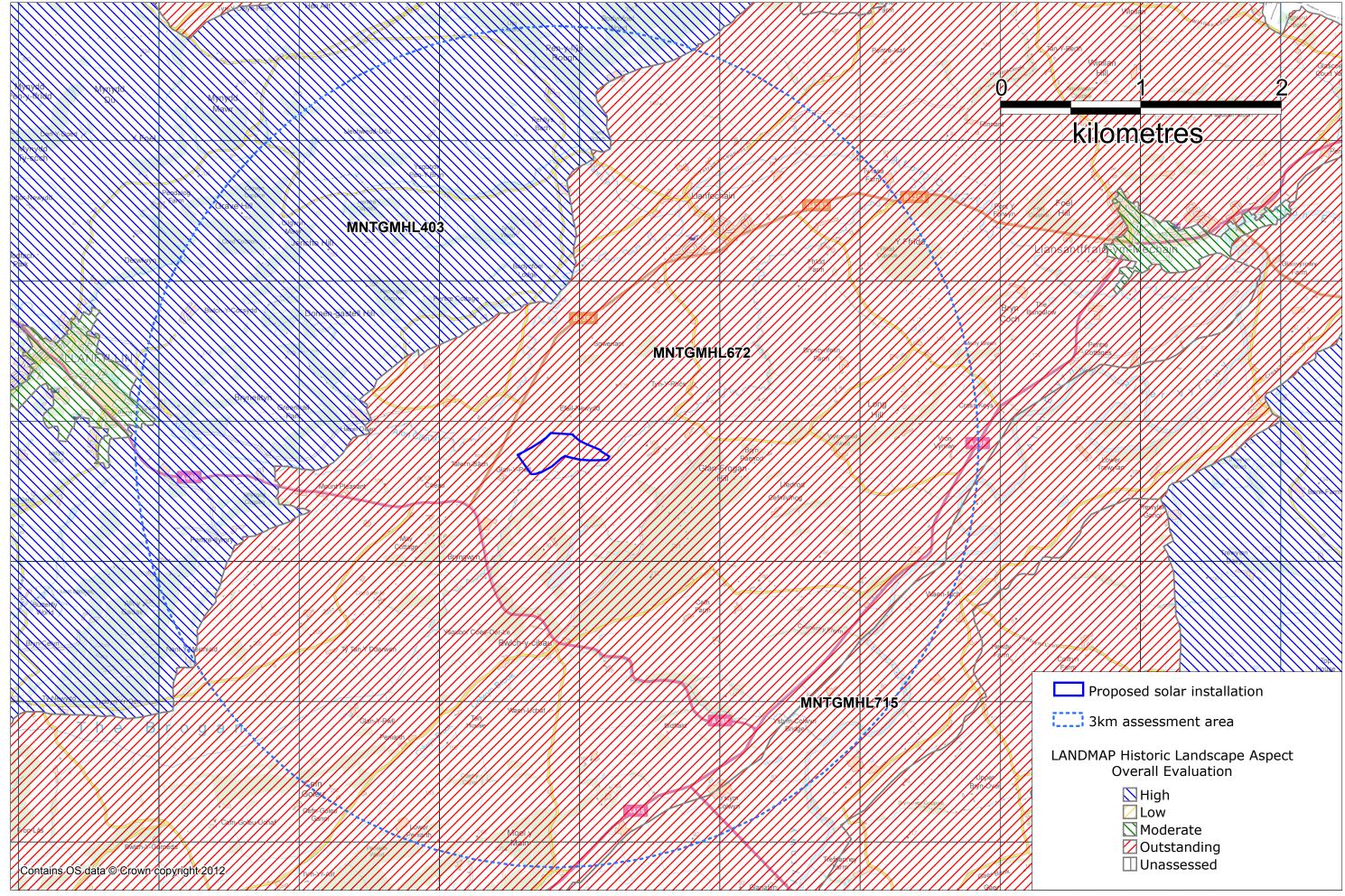


Figure 7: The 3km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect areas, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

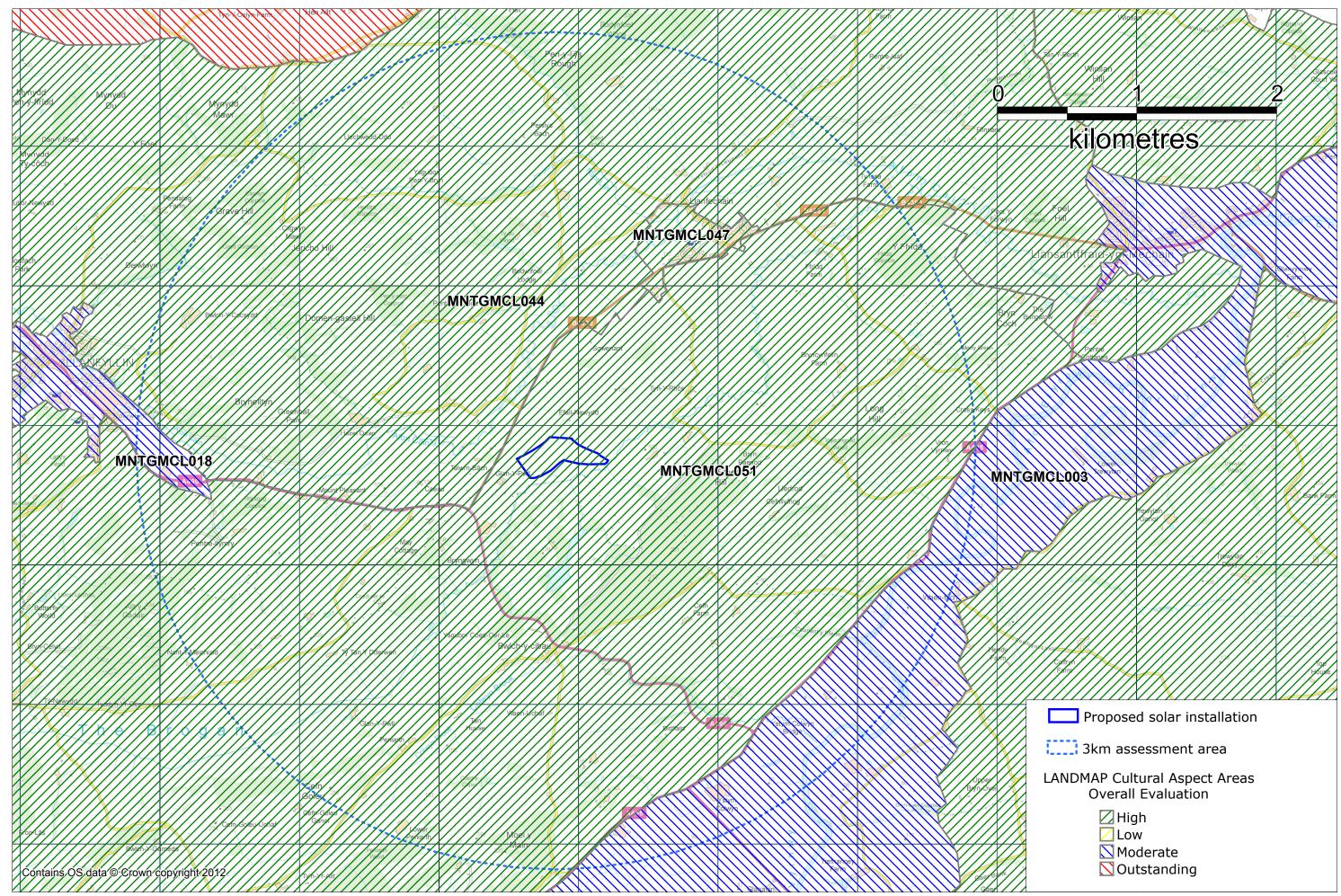


Figure 8: The 3km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect areas, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

12. Impact on Non-Designated Historic Assets

12.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on the remaining historic assets was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix H but a summary is tabulated in Table 7 below and illustrated in Figure 9.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
22	BROGAN, BOUNDARY BANK IV	BOUNDARY BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	Low	Low
23	BROGAN, BOUNDARY BANK III	BOUNDARY BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	Low	Low
24	BROGAN, BOUNDARY BANK II	BOUNDARY BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	Low	Low
25	BROGAN, BOUNDARY BANK I	BOUNDARY BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	Low	Low
11	CAMBRIAN RAILWAY, OSWESTRY AND NEWTOWN RAILWAY, LLANFYLLIN BRANCH (SECTION)	RAILWAY	Low	Low	None
1	EFAIL NEWYDD ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	Very Low	None
12	GLAN-Y-PWLL	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
13	STONEHOUSE FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
2	TY GWYN HOUSE SITE	HOUSE	None	None	None
3	MELIN TALWRN	CORN MILL	None	None	None
5	GLAN-FROGAN-ISAF, FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None
7	SGWERNANT-FAWR	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None
9	BRYNGWYN HALL, PLANTATION	PLANTATION	None	None	None
10	CAMBRIAN RAILWAY, OSWESTRY AND NEWTOWN RAILWAY, LLANFYLLIN BRANCH, BRYNGWYN HALT	RAILWAY HALT	None	None	None
14	TALWRN	DAIRY	None	None	None

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
16	BRYNGWYN HALL,	KITCHEN	None	None	None
10	KITCHEN GARDEN	GARDEN			
17	GLANBROGAN HALL,	BARN	None	None	None
17	BARN				
18	THE BROGAN	WATERCOURSE	None	None	None
19	THE BROGAN	LEAT	None	None	None

Table 7: Impact on non-designated historic assets in the assessment area around the proposed solar site

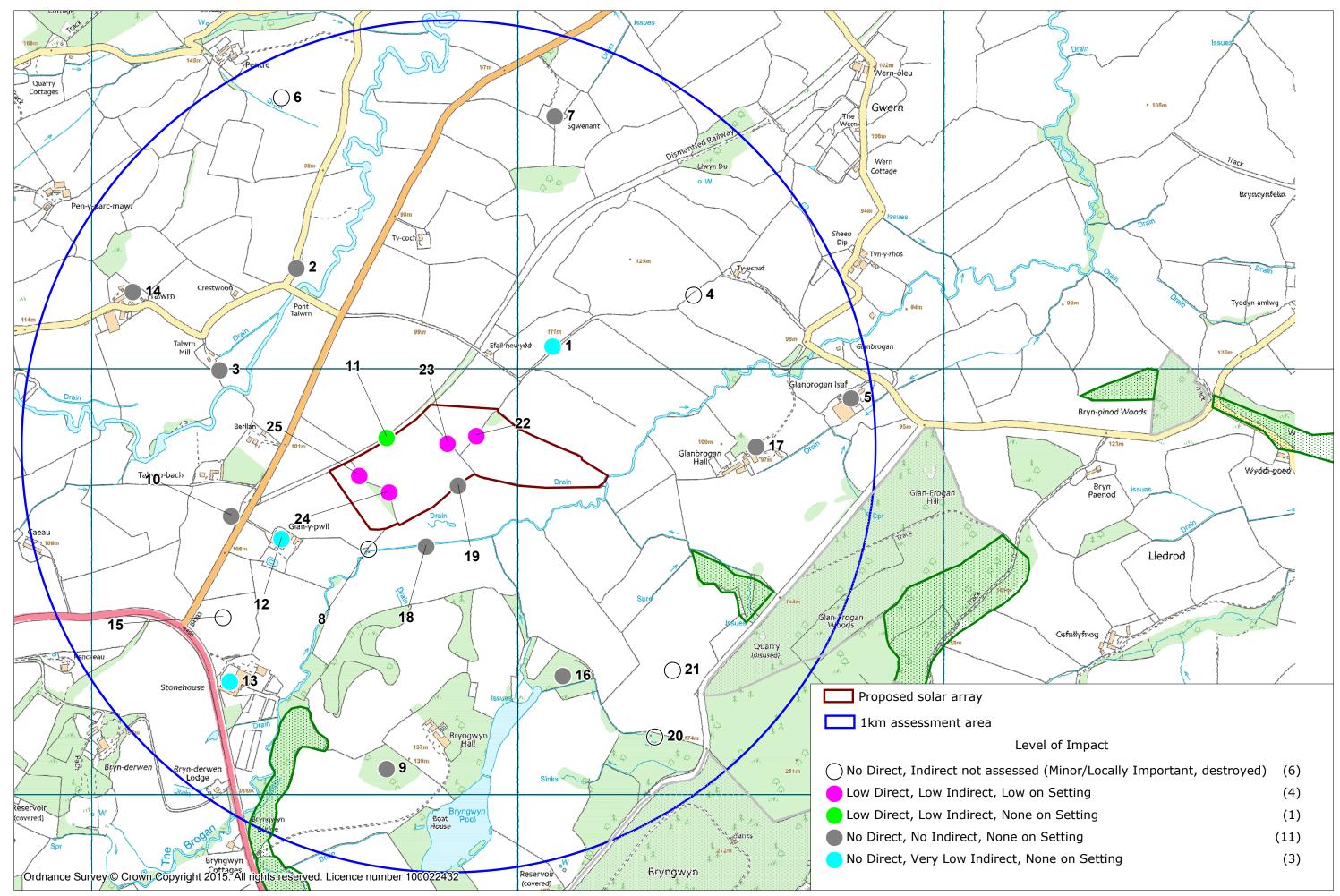


Figure 9: The 1km assessment area showing the level impact on non-designated historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

12.2 Previously recorded, non-designated historic assets

12.2.1 There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets within 1km of the development site. There would be a Very Low, indirect, visual impact on 3 sites. One historic asset, a section of the former Cambrian Railway may experience a Low, direct, physical impact as well as a Low, indirect, visual impact. The setting of these sites would not be affected. Further details in Appendix H, Figures 3 & 9 and listed in Table 8 below.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
11	CAMBRIAN RAILWAY, OSWESTRY AND NEWTOWN RAILWAY, LLANFYLLIN BRANCH (SECTION)	RAILWAY	Low	Low	None
1	EFAIL NEWYDD ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	Very Low	None
12	GLAN-Y-PWLL	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
13	STONEHOUSE FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None

Table 8: List of non-designated historic assets

12.3 Newly identified historic assets

12.3.1 Eight newly recorded historic assets were noted for this assessment at or near the development site. They include relatively minor features such as the post-medieval boundary banks within the proposed development site as well as a number of features associated with water management on the Bryngwyn Hall estate and two estate cottages, now lost. The details of these sites are included in Table 9, Appendix H and Figures 3 & 9.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
22	BROGAN, BOUNDARY BANK IV	BOUNDARY BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	Low	Low
23	BROGAN, BOUNDARY BANK III	BOUNDARY BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	Low	Low
24	BROGAN, BOUNDARY BANK II	BOUNDARY BANK (EARTHWORK)	Low	Low	Low

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
25	BROGAN, BOUNDARY BANK I	BOUNDARY BANK	Low	Low	Low
		(EARTHWORK)			
18	THE BROGAN	WATERCOURSE	None	None	None
19	THE BROGAN	LEAT	None	None	None
20	CAE HOWELL	COTTAGE	None	None	None
21	FRON Y PEUNOD	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None

Table 9: Impacts on Newly Identified historic assets

12.4 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

12.4.1 No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

12.5 Buried archaeological potential

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

12.5.2 There is a Low potential that buried archaeological features might survive in the area, associated with Iron Age activity around the cropmark Defended Enclosure at Efail Newydd, some 200 metres to the northeast of the proposed development site.

12.6 Palaeoenvironmental potential

12.6.1 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the development site.

12.7 Hedgerows and field patterns

12.7.1 The proposed development site would be situated within a post-medieval field system, in which the fields are generally defined by hedge-topped earthwork banks and are medium-sized and include regular and irregular-shaped parcels.

12.8 Place-names

12.8.1 There is one placename of potential archaeological or historical interest within the proposed development site, namely the field numbered as parcel 732 on the 1839 parish tithe map and named as Maes y groes (Field of the Cross). The significance of the name is not known.

12.9 Cumulative impact

12.9.1 No other solar arrays are found within view of the proposed development.

12.10 National Park

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

13. Conclusion

13.1 The biggest impact would be caused by the location of the solar array within the area described as the essential setting of the Registered Historic Park and Garden of Bryngwyn Hall. The Register is not statutorily protected at present, but they are used for guidance and taken into consideration by the Planning Authority.

The impact is not felt to be significant, but it is likely that the Planning Authority and Cadw would raise this as an issue.

However the essential setting defined in the Register of Parks and Gardens is extensive, not clearly justified, and evidently based on evidence pertaining to the pre-19th century mansion at Bryngwyn, not the present house or the gardens and parkland created around it from 1813 onwards (specifically, the use of John Ingleby's painting of the earlier house at Bryngwyn to show Glanbrogan Hall being part of the setting of the park. Ingleby had passed away before Martin Williams had begun the creation of the present parkland after 1813).

- 13.2 Powys County Council's extensive Severn Valleys Landscape Character Area, defined in 2008, includes the proposed development site. The characteristics outlined in the description of the area are mostly unaffected or not relevant to Brogan, but the parklands and mansions of Bryngwyn and Bodynfoel are both mentioned. However, both parklands are heavily wooded, deliberately so, in order to create secluded environments around their mansions. Consequently, they would have no, or very limited views, of each other and the solar array.
- 13.3 The development would be located within a large LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area and represents an additional, visual element within a small portion of the Aspect Area. It would also be a temporary feature within that landscape, in comparison with the characteristic elements of the landscape, such as field boundaries, parklands, woodlands and farms, cottages and villages. Although it is a new element into the landscape, the development would not cause the removal or physical damage to any historic landscape features or elements and its impact will be purely a visual one in a limited area.
- 13.4 The development would be located within a very extensive LANDMAP Cultural Aspect Area, which includes varying and discontiguous blocs of landscape across the whole historic county of Montgomeryshire, defined as a "catch-all of landscapes surrounding other aspect areas." Amongst the trends identified for this aspect area are that it is "declining through unsustainable economics of agriculture, rural

depopulation and neglect." Guidelines for the future include "seek more imaginative means of keeping young people closer to the land and their roots by encouraging regenerative or small business activity... seek sustainability of income and provide subsidy to retain people so they may nurture the landscape." The proposed development is the type of activity which would help overcome the negative economic trends of the regions and help address the loss of people and business activity.

- 13.5 Within a 3km radius of the proposed development there are 4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Only one of these, Bryngwyn Wood Hillfort, could have any intervisibility with the solar array, based on the three ZTVs used. However, this site lies hidden in woodland, and the woods and parkland trees of Bryngwyn Hall also lie between the solar array and the hillfort and would block views. Therefore there would be no impact on any Scheduled Ancient Monuments from the proposed development.
- 13.6 Within a 3km radius of the proposed development there are 52 Listed Buildings. Only two of these are in a position where they will be intervisible with the proposed solar array. Pentre House would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, and Glanbrogan Hall would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact, based only on partial intervisibility. Neither of these Listed Buildings would experience any impact on their settings.
- 13.7 The sites and landscapes which have statutory protection (SAMs, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) are almost wholly unaffected by the proposed development. The non-statutory designated landscapes (Registered Parks and Gardens, Special Landscape Areas and LANDMAP Historic Landscape and Cultural Aspect Areas) would also experience relatively low levels of impact overall. The nature of the local topography and the presence of many wooded parcels, mature hedgerows and parkland trees would mean that the solar array would not be a highly visible feature in the local landscape.
- 13.8 In our opinion the proposed solar array would not have a significant impact on the historic landscape or historic assets of national importance in the locality, including the Registered Park and Garden at Bryngwyn Hall. There would be a moderate indirect visual impact from one view out of the Parkland. The rest of the parkland would be unaffected.
- 13.10 Overall, the impacts on non-designated historic assets within 1km would not be significant.
 - 13.9.1 There would be a Low, direct, physical impact on a section of the former Cambrian Railway (ID number 11), which will be used to access the site, and also, potentially on four post-medieval field boundaries within the development area (ID numbers 22, 23, 24 & 25).

- 13.9.2 Very Low, indirect, visual impacts would be experienced at three historic assets. These would be the farmhouses of Stonehouse and Glanypwll and the Iron Age Defended Enclosure at Efail Newydd.
- 13.10 Mitigations can be put in place to reduce the potential physical impacts. These would include moling cable trenches beneath boundary banks and using existing gateways to enter field parcels.
- 13.11 In view of the proximity of the Efail Newydd Iron Age Defended Enclosure, a cropmark site some 200 metres to the northeast of the development, a minimum of a watching brief might be considered as further mitigation due to the possibility of buried archaeological features in the surrounding landscape.

14. Reporting

14.1 A copy of this report will be provided to the client, the regional Historic Environment Record and he National Monuments Record.

15. References

15.1 Map sources

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

Ordnance Survey, 1836, 1" to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey, 1884-6, 1:2500, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1901, 1:2500, 2nd edition

Tithe map for the parish of Llanfechain, 1839

Tithe apportionment for the parish of Llanfechain, 1839

15.2 Web-based materials

Powys County Council, Conservation Areas http://built-heritage.powys.gov.uk/

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal http://historicwales.gov.uk/

Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, www.archaeoleg.org.uk Welsh Aerial Photographics Unit http://aerialphotos.wales.gov.uk/map/ Cynefin Welsh tithe maps http://cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk/

15.3 Published sources

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

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

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

15.4 Data Sources

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

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

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

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes

NRW, Datasets for Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodlands, LANDMAP Historic and Cultural Landscapes, LiDAR

Note: We have been told specifically by Cadw not to use Historic England, 2015, *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* as it directly relates to NPPF in England and therefore is not suitable for use in Wales.

16. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

- 16.1 In line with the requirements of the CIfA Standards & Guidance notes for undertaking Desk-based Assessments (Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 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. The earliest map source was the 1829 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which a good digital copy is available through the British Museum website. The Llanfechain parish tithe map (1839) is an excellent source. The map is clear and largely undamaged and the accompanying tithe apportionment gives details of ownership, tenancy, field names and land use.
- 16.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Clwyd Powys HER. The National Monuments Record for Wales was also used.
 - 16.3.1 HER data supplied by the Clwyd Powys was in most respects accurate and useful. It is however limited in its scope and does not include some key aspects relating to the development of the important Bryngwyn Hall estate landscape during the 19th century and shown on historic maps, such as the system of leats which operated in the mid-19th century to control water flow around the estate in the mid-19th century (ID number 19), or the presence of now lost dwellings such as Cae Howell and Fron y Peunod (ID numbers 20 & 21). This lack of detail has led to the misinterpretation of some features in the landscape, such as the HER record for a "pond" (PRN78823) which is actually a part of the old river bed of the Brogan stream which was bypassed when part of the stream was straightened and "canalised" (ID number 18) during the mid-19th century. There is also a tendency for duplicate numbers to have been issued for many of the houses in the area, with properties such as Bryngwyn Hall and Glanfrogan House having two PRNs.
 - 16.3.2 The National Monuments Record is available online, through Coflein. It was found that the NMR contains few records within the assessment area. It proved useful as a source of information relating to the history of the Bryngwyn Hall estate and other neighbouring estates, as the details of the Register of Parks & Gardens is available through Coflein.
 - 16.3.3 The Register of Parks & Gardens included detailed descriptions for local estates, including Bryngwyn Hall. A specific problem arises in the context of Bryngwyn Hall, as the description of the significant views and essential setting for the property are based on information which pertains to the pre-1813 mansion and landscape. The house was

rebuilt and the parkland redesigned by Martin Williams after this date, yet the description of key details is based largely on a painting of the house and landscape made in the late 18th century, before the earlier house was severely damaged by fire. The present record for this important Registered Park & Garden is therefore flawed.

- 16.4 Cadw's Listed Buildings descriptions were accessed via the Historic Wales Portal where necessary. These records were found to be informative and accurate.
- 16.5 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2006 and 2009 and provide good coverage for the whole assessment area. More recent aerial images used on the People's Collection for Wales website were also used and found to be generally clear and useful.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook Trysor, November, 2015

Appendix A Specification for Desk-Based Assessment

SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT FOR A SOLAR FARM ONLAND NORTH OF AFON BROGAN, LLANFECHAIN, POWYS

1. Introduction

1.1 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed solar farm on land north of the Afon Brogan, Llanfechain, Powys.

2. The proposed development

- 2.1 It is proposed that a solar installation will be located within parts of four fields to the north of the Afon Brogan near Bryngwyn Park and Bwlch y Cibau. The approximate centre of the installation will be located at SJ1783718817.
- 2.2 Access would be along the former Llanfyllin branch railway line, now used as access to the fields on either side.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has not been submitted for this installation. This assessment is to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the installation on this resource, to allow interested parties to make an informed decision about the impact of the proposal.

4. Objective of the specification

4.1 The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the assessment in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning application.

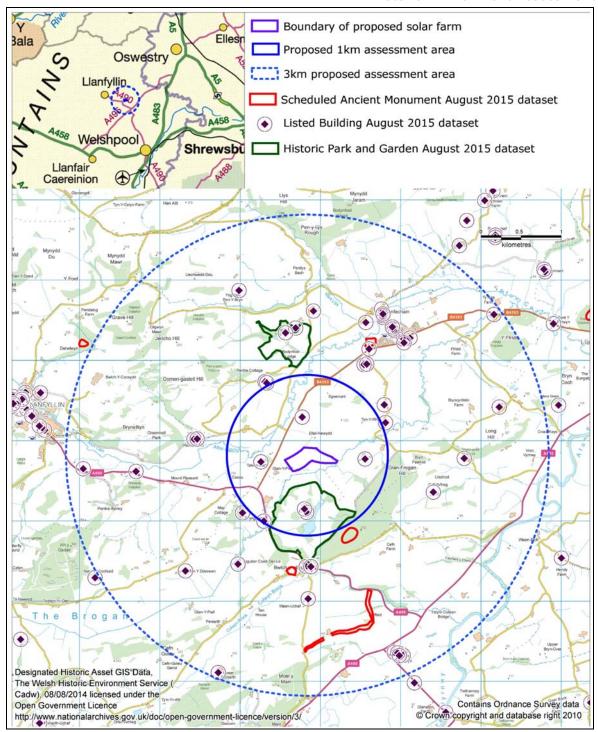


Figure 1: The proposed location of the solar farm and the proposed areas for the assessment.

5. Scope of Work

- **5.1** The assessment will initially consider known historic assets within a 1 km radius circle centred on SJ1783718817 (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established. The impact on designated sites will be considered within a 3km radius circle.
- **5.2** The following components of the historic environment will be considered, where relevant;
- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b. Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings,
- c. Newly identified sites of historic importance
- d. Listed buildings and their settings.
- e. Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development.
- f. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- g. Registered Historic Landscapes
- h. Non-registered historic landscapes
- i. Buried archaeological potential
- j. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- k. Hedgerows and field patterns
- 1. Ancient woodland
- m. Place-name evidence
- n. Cumulative impacts, e.g. similar developments in close proximity, which will require a separate study.
- o. Any Tir Gofal/Glastir interests or requirements
- p. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information
- **5.3** An assessment will be made of the development's possible impact on all known archaeological and historic sites recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Records (NMR), the National Museum of Wales' Artefact Records, and Cadw's SAM and Listed Building registers within the revised study area.
- **5.4** This assessment will be based on criteria guided by Welsh Office Circular 60/96 and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process and English Heritage, 2011, The Setting of Heritage Assets. NB The Historic England, 2015, document Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3 is not used on the advice of Cadw as it relates directly to NPPF in England and therefore is not relevant to Wales.
- **5.5** Historic Ordnance Survey maps and tithe map will be consulted to guide the assessment, as well as accessible on-line aerial photographs. Documentary or archive sources will be searched for, although as the site consists of fields within the farmed landscape, not a "brownfield" site, there may not be relevant material.
- **5.6** Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting. ZTV and photomontages from the client will be used if available. If a ZTV is not available Trysor will create ZTVs from several points.

- **5.7** A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2014)*. The site visit will be record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. In addition, if practical, the field will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.
- **5.8** Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera using appropriate photographic scales. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken.

6. Reporting

- **6.1** A written report will be submitted to the client to inform the current planning application. The report will include;
- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a limited gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- h. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.
- **6.2** The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment.*, (CIfA, 2014). Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

7. Sources

Cadw & CCW, 2007, Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process – Revised (2nd) edition including revision to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2).

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

Welsh Office Circular 60/96; Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology (1996)

8. Health & Safety

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of any field visit in accordance with their health and safety policy.

9. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales* if appropriate. Paper copies of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record, as well as the National Monument Record as well as in pdf format.

10. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

11. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the assessment. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

12. Qualification of personnel

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based assessments and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based assessments/assessments, and watching briefs.

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/493

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook Trysor October 2015

Appendix B The Proposed Brogan Solar Array

A Photographic Record

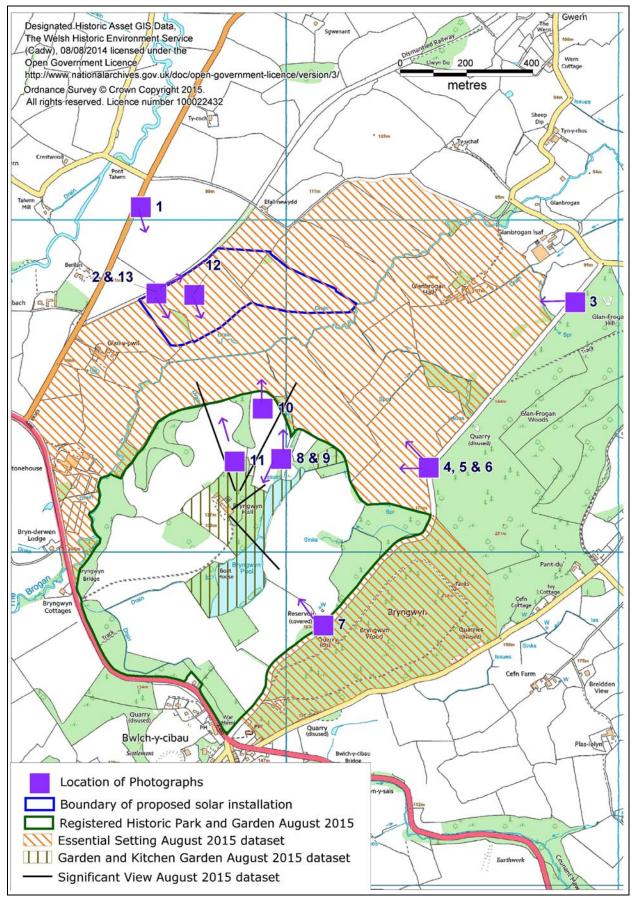


Figure 7; A map showing the location and direction of the photographs included in this appendix.



Photo 1; A view towards the proposed solar array site, looking southeast. The hedgerow, visible upper centre in the photograph, defines the northern side of the former Llanfyllin branch of the Cambrian Railway line. The development would take place in the field beyond the railway line and would effectively be screened from view from this section of the B4393. The effectiveness of the hedgerow in screening the development will be accentuated by the fact that the land falls away southeastwards on the development site.



Photo 2; This image looks northeast along the former Llanfyllin branch of the Cambrian Railway line, adjacent to the proposed development site. It gives an indication of how effective the mature hedgerows will be at screening views from the direction of the B4393. This track will also act as the access road to the development site.

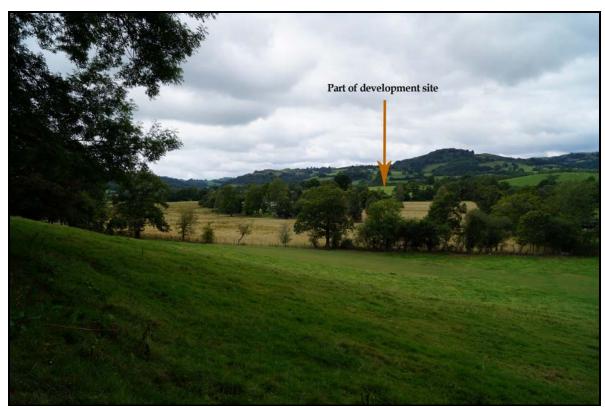


Photo 3; This view looks westwards towards the development site, a small portion of which would be visible (arrowed) from a minor road to the east of Glanfrogan. The listed building at Glanbrogan is hidden by the mature deciduous trees just left of centre in the photograph. The solar array will not impact on views of Glanbrogan from the east.



Photo 4; A view looking northwest towards the development site from a minor road at the edge of Bryngwyn Wood. The development site is outlined. This is the best vantage point of the development site identified. The neighbouring listed buildings of Bryngwyn and Glanbrogan are not visible. The Registered Park and Garden at Bryngwyn is also effectively out of view, the trees to the extreme left side of the photograph forming the northern part of the "shelter-belt" which surrounds the core of the parkland.

The Registered Park and Garden at Bodynfoel is just visible to the right – centre, with the Listed Building at Bodynfoel Hall just visible amongst the trees. The Listed Building at Pentre is visible just right of centre. The distances between these properties and the viewpoint mean that they cannot be fully understood and experienced in this view and therefore the visual impact of the solar array should be considered to be relatively low.



Photo 5; A view looking west from the same viewpoint as Photo 4, towards Bryngwyn Hall. The effectiveness of the "shelter-belt" of mature trees which surround the Park and Garden at Bryngwyn can be appreciated from this location. A glimpse of the house is gained, but the garden and parkland are hidden from view by the trees. The proposed development site lies out of this photograph to the right and would only be in the peripheral view of any receptor from this location.



Photo 6; A closer view of Bryngwyn Hall from the same location as Photo 5. A small part of the parkland is visible just below centre, but otherwise the trees block views of the landscape within the Registered Park and Garden.



Photo 7; A view looking northwest into the parkland of Bryngwyn from a public footpath below the minor road which skirts the northwestern edge of Bryngwyn Wood. Bryngwyn Hall is only partially visible through the trees. This photograph gives an excellent view of the eastern portion of the parkland and demonstrates that the woodland around and within the Registered Park and Garden would block any views towards the proposed solar array from this direction, as it would be situated further north, beyond the house.



Photo 8; A view of Bryngwyn Hall, looking southwest, from the parkland to the northeast of the house. Again it is evident that trees within the Registered Park and Garden screen and block short range and long range views. The landscape has been managed to create a sense of seclusion for the house and its surrounding garden.



Photo 9; A view looking northwards out of the parkland from a position to the north-northeast of Bryngwyn Hall. A small portion of the solar array would be visible in the field at the centre of the photograph. Trees growing along the parkland boundary here are likely to close the view off within the next decade.



Photo 10; This is a view looking in the same direction as Photo 9, but from a position closer to the parkland boundary. It demonstrates how the young deciduous trees growing along this boundary are already screening views to the north. The solar array would only be partially visible through this boundary during the winter months when the trees lose their leaves.



Photo 11: A view looking north-northwest towards the proposed development site from outside the boundary fence of the garden surrounding Bryngwyn Hall. This is the only part of the parkland from where a significant portion of the solar array would be visible, although deciduous trees growing within the parkland and along the parkland boundary in the centre of the photograph will eventually screen off much of this view. Although this is defined as a "significant view" by Cadw, it is not a view which has ever been possible from Bryngwyn Hall or its surrounding garden as a wooded parcel lies between this side of the parkland and the house and garden.



Photo 12: This view looks south-southeast and is a reverse view of Photo 11. The parkland to the northwest of Bryngwyn Hall is visible just right of centre, but otherwise the screening woodlands hide the mansion, its gardens and the rest of the parkland landscape. The viewpoint used for Photos 4, 5 and 6 is located at the top of the pasture field to the far left of the image.

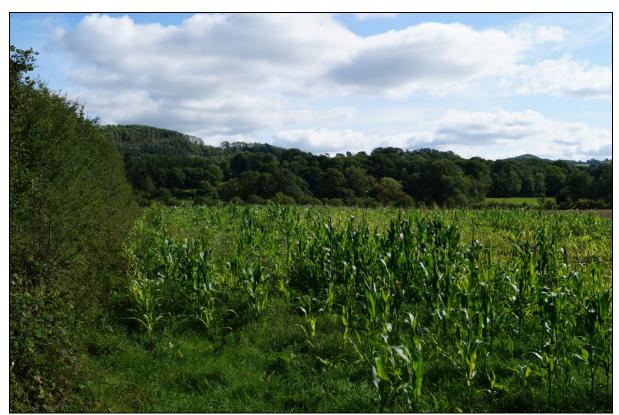


Photo 13; A view looking south-southeast across the western end of the proposed development site. The effectiveness of the woodland belt around Bryngwyn is again evident, as there are no views into the core of the Registered Park and Garden or of the mansion.

Appendix C: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 3km of proposed solar array

	T		1	T	Historic Environment					
Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from Solar Installation	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	
MG005	Domen Castell Mound & Bailey Castle	Motte	SJ186202					Excluded	Excluded	
MG029	Bryngwyn Wood Camp	Hillfort	SJ183178	830m to the south	None	This hillfort is situated on the summit of a ridge which rises along the northwestern side of the Efyrnwy valley. The hillfort would have had excellent views over lower ground to the northwest and southeast when occupied, as well as along the ridge to the northeast and southwest. The entrance appears to be at the east-northeastern side, indicating it was approached from the Efyrnwy valley side. Historic mapping shows that the hill has been wooded since at least the early 19th century and today the site largely lies beneath the mixed woodland of Bryngwyn Hill.	The woodland which has covered Bryngwyn Hill for at least the past two centuries would block any view of the solar farm from the hillfort. The solar farm would not impact on views of this site or its essential setting.	None	None	
MG077	Bwlch-y-Cibau Dyke	Linear earthwork	SJ183166					Excluded	Excluded	
MG210	Bwlch-y-Cibau Enclosure	Enclosure	SJ176173	1.2km to the south	None	This small defended enclosure is situated at just below 170m above sea level on a moderate slope which overlooks the Colwyn brook to the south. The site is now within a pasture field. Houses in the village of Bwlch y Cibau have been built right up to the eastern side of the enclosure, with woodland to the west.	This enclosure faces south, away from the proposed solar farm. It would not be intervisible with the solar farm, which would not impact on views of the enclosure or its setting in the valley of the Colwyn Brook.	None	None	

Appendix D: Listed Buildings within 3km of the proposed solar array

Listed Building	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from Solar Installation	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
7625	Church of St. Garmon	318898	320431	*				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
7626	Glanbrogan Hall and Brogan-fach.	318558	318789		350m to the east	Footpaths pass close to the house	Glanbrogan Hall was a timber-framed hall-house first built in the early 16th century, which has been modified in post medieval times. The house faces south-southeast and is fronted by a small garden. To the east, west and north there are associated outbuildings. The whole complex sits within a post-medieval field system, situated at about 100 metres above sea level, just to the south of the Brogan stream. A separate dwelling, Brogan Fach, is attached to the eastern side of the house, this is said to have been used for servants quarters in the past.	Outbuildings to the west and northwest of the house will block much of the view towards the proposed turbine, although some view may be possible from upper storeys of the house. The key views of the house are from close range, particularly from the south and would not be impacted upon by the solar farm. The solar farm would appear in the periphery of some views from the road which runs along the northern edge of Glanbrogan Woods to the south, but this impact would be Low and would not significantly impact on the ability to understand and experience the house. Views from this road are not easily gained as deciduous trees screen views from the road itself and pedestrians would have to leave the road and walk down the steep bank at its northern side to see Glanbrogan clearly.	Low	None
7627	Bodynfoel and Tanrhiw Farmhouses	317567	320358	- 11				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
7643	Cefnllyfnog Farmhouse	319408	318376	11*				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
7644	Wyddigoed	319793	318796	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
7662	Pentre	317333	319737	II	0.95km to the north- northwest	None	This timber-framed, 16th century hall-house was built on a natural terrace in the moderately sloping upper valley slope to the northwestern side of the Cain valley. The house has undergone modification in the past and the front, south-facing elevation is now of 19th century Ruabon red-brick. To the north of the house is a yard which is	This house stands in an elevated position with good views across and along the Cain valley. It is evident that the solar farm will be visible in the general view from the front of the house, although the landscape includes many trees and mature hedgerows which may do much to break up the view and screen views of the solar panels. A relatively highhedge also surrounds the	Very Low	None

							surrounded by outbuildings.	garden in front of the house and this would quite probably block views of the solar farm from ground level, restricting views to those gained from the upper front windows of the house. The solar panels would not impact on close views of the house or its setting in relation to its gardens and outbuildings. The panels would be visible in views of the house from further afield, such as from the road 1.8km to the south-southeast, beyond the parkland of Bryngwyn, but this impact should be considered to be Very Low, given the distance involved.		
8609	Y DOLYDD	315048	318667	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
8610	PENTRE FARM,A490 (CONTINUATION OF HIGH STREET) (NE.SIDE)	315732	318624	II	1.85km to the west	Visible from public road	This 18th century farmhouse was built just to the northern side and below the former turnpike road. Its associated farm buildings stand downslope to the northwest. The house overlooks its farmyard to the north.	The many mature trees and hedgerows along the Cain valley, would block views towards the proposed solar farm. The development would have no impact on view of this house or its essential setting in its farmyard context.	None	None
8611	GREEN HALL,A490 (CONTINUATION OF HIGH STREET) (NE.SIDE)		319035	II	1.15km to the west- northwest	Visible from public road	This large, three-storeyed, redbrick farmhouse dates to the mid-19th century. It was built in an elevated position, facing south, to the northern side of a minor road, with a range of stone and redbrick-built outbuildings to the east of the original farmyard. It has continued as a working farmstead to the present day and has expanded considerably, with large, modern agricultural buildings surrounding the historic core.	The large farm shed to the east of the farmhouse, as well as the many mature trees and hedgerows along the Cain valley, would block views towards the proposed solar farm. The development would have no impact on view of this house or its essential setting in its farmyard context.	None	None
8612	BARN & CARTSHED RANGE AT GREEN HALL,A490 (CONTINUATION OF HIGH STREET) (NE.SIDE)	316466	319039	II	1.15km to the west- northwest	Visible from public road	This stone and redbrick-built outbuilding stands to the east of the original farmyard at Green Hall. It dates to the mid-19th century and was built in an elevated	The large farm shed immediately to the east of the farmhouse, as well as the many mature trees and hedgerows along the Cain valley, would block views towards the	None	None

							position to the northern side of a minor road, facing the farmhouse to the west. The outbuilding remains in use as part of this working farmstead which has expanded considerably, with large, modern agricultural buildings surrounding the historic core.	proposed solar farm. The development would have no impact on view of this outbuilding or its essential setting in its farmyard context.		
8676	Wern Cottage	318797	319466	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
8682	Ty-Coch Talwrn	317775	319311	11	400m to the north	None	This house is said to have medieval origins. It stands in a small, rectangular garden plot, within the postmedieval field system and faces west. Mature deciduous trees stand within the garden to the east and south of the house. Access is still from the Llanfechain road to the north, a former turnpike road, via a small lane, as is shown on the 1829 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings.	Deciduous trees around the house would be likely to block views towards the solar farm. Trees along either side of the former Cambrian Railway Llanfyllin branch line, to the south, would further block views towards the solar farm. The solar farm would also not impact on key views of this cottage, due to the intervening trees, and would not impact on the setting of the house.	None	None
8693	Plas-yn-dinas Public House	318937	320378	П			3	Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
8699	CHRIST CHURCH PARISH CHURCH, A 490 (N SIDE) BWLCH-Y-CIBAU	317889	317457	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
8700	SUNDIAL IN THE CHURCHYARD TO CHRIST CHURCH PARISH CHURCH, A490 (N SIDE), BWLCH-Y-CIBAU	317883	317447	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
8710	BRYNGWYN HALL, A490 (NE.SIDE) BLWCH-Y- CIBAU	317829	318123	11*	470m to the south	Visible from footpaths across the parkland and from the road to the south	Bryngwyn Hall was first built in 1773-4 and its formal gardens and parkland were created out of the surrounding landscape. It was remodelled and enlarged in 1813, when its present stable block was added to the northeast of the house. The house faces southwest, with a service range built off its northwestern side. The private garden of the house is to its rear or northeastern	The woodland to the north of the house would block views towards the proposed solar farm, which would have no impact on views of the mansion or its setting in terms of its relationship with the core of the associated parkland and gardens.	None	None

8711	STABLES & COACH	317802	318166	11	470m to the	None	side. Terraced gardens are found to the east, descending to a large ornamental lake. There are numerous mature shrubs and trees within the garden area, with a large wooded area extending around the western and northern sides of the property. Outside the gardens lies an extensive area of open parkland, which is dotted with occasional mature deciduous trees. The parkland is itself ringed with shelter-belts of mixed and coniferous woodland, which give the landscape a relatively intimate character.	The woodland to the north of	None	None
	HOUSE AT BRYNGWYN HALL, A490 (NE.SIDE) BWLCH-Y-CIBAU				south		to date to 1813 when Bryngwyn Hall and its estate were remodelled. It is a U- planned courtyard range, which stands to the northwest of the mansion. Deciduous woodland surrounds the stable on the remaining three sides. The courtyard opens to the southwest.	the stables would block views towards the proposed solar farm, which would have no impact on views of the stable or its setting in terms of its relationship with the mansion and the core of the estate demesne.		
15959	LYCH-GATE TO CHRIST CHURCH PARISH CHURCH. A 490 (NE SIDE), BWLCH-Y-CIBAU	317832	317439	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
15960	DRINKING FOUNTAIN, A 490 (NE SIDE), BWLCH- Y-CIBAU	317824	317448	Ш				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
15961	NOS 1 & 2, BRYN- DERWEN LODGE	317297	318014	II	700m to the southwest	A footpath passes near the house	This 17th century house stands to the west of the Bwlch y Cibau to Llanfyllin road, alongside the access drive to Brynderwen House. The 1829 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings show that the house was present well before the construction of Brynderwen in the 1870s. The lodge is now divided into two cottages and remains occupied. Mature deciduous	The mature trees to the east of the house would block views towards the solar farm. The development would have no impact on views of the lodge or its setting within the Brynderwen estate landscape.	None	None

							trees stand to the eastern side of the lodge, screening views towards the A490 road.			
15962	BRYN-DERWEN HALL	317031	318119	II	800m to the southwest	A footpath passes to the north of the house	Brynderwen House was built in 1870 by a cotton merchant from Liverpool. Parkland was created down the slope to the east of the house, characterised by open land with deciduous trees dotted throughout. An extensive tract of woodland created to the west, which also extends to the north and south of the house, whilst ornamental gardens surrounded it. The house was approached from the Llanfyllin road by a long driveway. Its main prospect was to the south-southeast. Today the parkland and garden setting is well maintained and mature trees and shrubs encircle the mansion.	Mature trees to the northeast would block any views of the proposed solar farm from Brynderwen. The solar farm would not impact on views of the house or on its setting within its park and garden.	None	None
15963	YSGUBOR COED-OER-LE, BWLCH-Y-CIBAU	316975	317478	11			the mansion.	Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
15964	TY ROP, MEIFOD ROAD (W SIDE), BWLCH-Y- CIBAU	317849	317046	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
15982	TY TAN-Y-DERWEN, COED-OER-LE, NANTYMEICHIAID	316320	317393	11				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
15988	LOWER PENIARTH, COLWYN LANE (S SIDE), PENIARTH	316729	316125	11				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
15993	STABLE BUILDING AT YSTUMCOLWYN FARM. A 490 (NE SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN		316340	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
15994	BREWHOUSE RANGE AT YSTUMCOLWYN FARM, A 490 (NE SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN	318922	316378	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
15995	WHEEL HOUSE INCLUDING BARN AT YSTUMCOLWYN FARM, A490 (E SIDE), YSTUMCOLWYN	318964	316371	H				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
82415	Agricultural Range at	318544	319961	Ш				Not Intervisible and no impact	Excluded	Excluded

	Domen Gastell Farm							on setting		
82418	Barn at Pentre	317311	319748	II	0.95km to the north- northwest	None	This fine, timber-boarded barn is thought to be of 16th century origin. It stands at the northern side of the yard to the rear of Pentre farmhouse, part of a group of buildings built on a natural terrace in the moderately sloping upper valley slope to the northwestern side of the Cain valley. The barn faces southeast onto the yard, but the house on the opposite side of the yard blocks most of the view towards the valley from the barn, as well as much of the views of the barn from the south and	The barn stands in an elevated position but does not share the views across and along the Cain valley that can be enjoyed from Pentre house, as the house blocks much of the line of sight towards the valley. It is unlikely that the solar farm would be visible from the barn. It would not impact on views of the barn or its setting in terms of its relationship with Pentre house.	None	None
82419	Bodynfoel Hall	317563	320349	II			southeast.	Not Intervisible and no impact	Excluded	Excluded
02117	Bedymoerrian	017000	320017	••				on setting	Excluded	Excided
82420	Bryncynfelin Farmhouse	320229	319437	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
82421	Cain Villa	318763	320654	Ш				Not Intervisible and no impact	Excluded	Excluded
82422	Domen Gastell Farmhouse	318578	319968	Ш				on setting Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
82423	Llanfechain Bridge	318781	320573	Ш				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
82424	Llys Farmhouse	317920	320620	II	2.1km to the north	A footpath runs through the farmyard	This early-Victorian house was built at the southern edge of the farmyard at Llys, facing downslope to the south towards the Cain valley, with its back to its associated farmyard and farm buildings.	It is unlikely that the solar farm would be visible from this location as hedgerows and trees in the valley landscape would probably interrupt the view and screen the development. The house faces south, the development would be just west of south and not in direct line of sight. The solar farm would not impact on views of this house or on its setting as part of Llys farmstead.	None	None
82425	Llys Old Farmhouse and Outbuildings Range	317915	320630	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
82426	Llys-ucha	316988	320887	П	2.1km to the north- northwest	Public footpaths pass close to this house	This house is thought to have been of 17th century origin and to have been subsequently altered and extended, including recent extensions and	Views of the solar farm would be screened or blocked by mature deciduous trees and the local topography. The solar panels would have no impact on the house or its setting.	None	None

20107		21222					modifications to the surrounding curtilage. It is on a east to west axis, with a southerly aspect, overlooking a minor tributary valley of the Afon Cain. An outbuilding stood nearby to the west, which now appears to be a separate dwelling. The terraced yard to the south of the house is largely surrounded by mature deciduous trees which shelter the property.			
82427	Maes-y-llan	319038	320280	Ш				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
82428	Old Barn at Hendre, Bodynfoel	317693	320419	II	1.5km to the north	None	A 17th century barn on the farmyard associated with Bodynfoel House. The modern setting of the building is dominated by a much larger, modern agricultural shed which has been built immediately to the south.	The large agricultural shed to the south of this old barn would block any view towards the solar farm. The development would have no impact on this listed building.	None	None
82429	Old Rectory	318567	320487	=	1.45km to the north	None	This mid-19th century mansion was built on the valley slope overlooking the Cain valley to the southeast. The house was provided with attractive parkland downslope to the southeast, which forms the key view and essential setting from the mansion. To the north lies an area of mixed woodland which extend westwards along a minor valley.	The key views from this mansion are defined by Cadw as being to the southeast and east-southeast, the solar farm would lie to the southsoutheast. Views in that direction would be blocked by a deciduous wooded parcel near the mansion. The solar farm would have no impact on views of this mansion or its setting within its parkland environment.	None	None
82430	Old Talbot Inn	318780	320594	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
82431	Plas Cain	318780	320550	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
82432	Pont Parry	320163	320587	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
82433	St Garmon's Church Lychgate	318916	320387	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
82434	Sundial in St Garmon's Churchyard	318902	320406	П				Not Intervisible and no impact on setting	Excluded	Excluded
82435	Talwrn Bach	317261	318753	П	290m to the west	A public footpath	This house is thought to have originally been a late	The wooded parcel to the east of the house would block any	None	None

					passes this	medieval hall-house, which	views between the house and		
					house	underwent modification in	the solar farm. The		
						the 17th century and has a	development would have no		
						date inscription of 1640 on	impact on views of the house or		
						an internal beam. The house	its setting.		
						is situated on a very gentle			
						slope to the southeast of the			
						Afon Cain, just above the			
						edge of the floodplain. It is			
						surrounded by enclosed			
						fields, although a parcel of			
						mixed woodland lies to the			
						east, separating the house			
						from the B4393 road.			
82436	The Mount	318608	320158	П			Not Intervisible and no impact	Excluded	Excluded
							on setting		
82438	Ty-coch	319118	320293	Ш			Not Intervisible and no impact	Excluded	Excluded
							on setting		
82440	Ty-newydd	319042	320234	Ш			Not Intervisible and no impact	Excluded	Excluded
							on setting		
82441	Tyn-y-rhos Farmhouse	318812	319243	Ш			Not Intervisible and no impact	Excluded	Excluded
							on setting		
83068	Cruck-framed farm-	318984	316337	11*			Not Intervisible and no impact	Excluded	Excluded
	building at Ystum Colwyn						on setting		

Appendix E: Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 3km of the proposed solar array

Parks and Gardens number	Site Name	NGR	Grade	Distance from Solar Installation	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of impact on setting
PO41	Bryngwyn	317895 317968		190m to the north at closest point	Footpaths cross the parkland	The current parkland at Bryngwyn has its origins in the early 19th century, when the owner of Bryngwyn, Martin Williams, was recorded as "demolishing numerous fences, planting largely, forming the whole into a park-like enclosure". He started work on the mansion in 1813 and then turned his attention to the surrounding landscape. The results of Williams' work are seen on the 1829 Ordnance Survey Drawings and the 1840 parish tithe map. These maps show the estate in different stages of development. No woodland is mapped around the northern and western sides of the parkland on the 1829 map, but by 1840 the extent of woodland is similar to that which is seen in the modern landscape. The 1840 map also shows a square plantation largely blocking what is now a current gap in the shelter belt at the edge of the parkland to the due north of the mansion. What we see today, therefore, is a culmination of two centuries of careful estate management, which remains in the hands of descendant of Martin Williams. The parkland is ringed by shelter belts of both deciduous and coniferous woodland which have been designed to enclose the heart of the estate and create a secluded landscape around the house. There is also a large belt of woodland to the west of the mansion which extends around the northern and southwestern sides of the house. The gardens immediately surrounding the mansion are populated with many mature trees and shrubs. In consequence, the house is not highly visible from within the parkland or the adjoining landscape. The best views from a distance are from the parkland to the southeast. The key views of the house from the parkland to the north-northeast. Views out of the parkland are restricted by the enclosing shelter-belts to the surrounding hills. The only two directions which appear to allow views out of the parkland into the adjacent, low-lying terrain occur at its northern side. These views have been highlighted by Cadw as two of the four significant views from the garden of Bryngwyn Hall. This must be quest	The proposed solar farm would not be visible from the garden around Bryngwyn Hall, apart from partial views which are likely to be gained from the boundary fence at the northern edge of the garden, which lies to the north of the wooded area which separates the house and core of the garden from the surrounding parkland. The solar panel would be visible from a small area of the parkland in the same area, as there is a gap in the shelter-belt of trees at the northern edge of the parkland. Another gap in the trees is found just to the north-northeast of the house. Views would not be possible from the rest of the parkland as the topography and the surrounding wooded parcels block views towards the proposed site. The nature of the local topography and distribution of woodlands, plantations and scattered or hedgerow trees in the area mean that there appear to be relatively few points in the surrounding landscape from where it would be possible to view the proposed solar farm and the Bryngwyn parkland. From outside the parkland, the core of the estate appears as a wooded area, due to the shelter-belts of trees which grow around the edge of the parkland. As the solar panels would mostly be placed on a south-facing slope, they would not be prominent in views from the north, regardless of the fact that the mature hedgerows which have grown either side of the former Cambrian Railway track bed provide as screen to the land where the solar farm would be installed. It would appear that the only direction from which the parkland and solar farm would be visible together would be from sections minor road which runs from Bwlch y Cibau, northeast along the southeastern edge of the parkland. This road runs across the side of the hill on which Bryngwyn Wood grows and there are a limited number of location from which views are possible towards Bryngwyn Hall and the Brogan valley. Most notable is a field gate at \$J1842418242, from where a very clear views of the mansion in possible, surrounded by the trees which grown around and in th	Moderate	Moderate

Parks and Gardens number	Site Name	NGR	Grade	Distance from Solar Installation	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of impact on setting
						the north. This plantation is shown on the parish tithe map as parcel number 805. A third significant view has been identified by Cadw, from the southeastern side of the mansion, looking towards the high ground at Bryngwyn Wood. The solar farm would not impact on this significant view. It is evident that the reverse view from the road at the northwestern edge of the Bryngwyn Wood would not include the solar farm with the mansion and its park and garden as the woodland around the house and parkland would screen views of the solar panels. Cadw have also defined a broad area to the north and east of the Registered Park and Garden as an area of essential setting. The solar farm would lay within this area. No justification has been provided for the boundaries of the area of essential settling. Cadw were asked to provide as much information as is available and notes on the essential setting were supplied, but these do not include a justification. An examination of the boundaries used to define the essential setting raises questions regarding their definition; a) The boundaries at present include, to the southeast, Bryngwyn Hill, including the southeastern side of the hill which is not intervisible with the parkland or mansion. To the west, the A490 road is used as a boundary, which follows the line of an 18th century turnpike road. b) To the northwest, a short section of the B4393 road, another former turnpike road, is used as well as the line of the former Llanfyllin Branch of the Cambrian Railway, which dates to the second half of the 19th century. c) To the northeast, the former parkland of the neighbouring property of Glanbrogan is included in the essential setting of Bryngwyn. This landscape is largely invisible from the Bryngwyn parkland, but appears to have been included as a watercolour painted of Bryngwyn Hall by John Ingleby c.1800 shows Glanbrogan House in the distance. This is problematic, however, as the Registered Park and Garden at Bryngwyn post-dates the painting and therefore the view shown in In	impact of the solar farm, as a feature outside the parkland will, invariably, be reduced considerably. As Cadw's online advice regarding the management of Registered Parks & Gardens states; The aim is to prevent damage to significant features of the sites, such as historic layout, structure, built features and planted elements. It is not the intention to preserve everything as it is; in fact, in many cases development is both benign and beneficial. However, it is important not to let insensitive development harm the historic and visual character of historic parks and gardens and consultation on planning applications is a helpful mechanism to try to prevent this. It does not appear that the proposed Brogan solar farm would conflict with this statement. The development would lie outside the Registered Park and Garden and have no physical impact on its features. It would also be largely be out of view from the parkland. Ultimately, the financial viability of the estate is the surest guarantor that this Grade II* Registered Park and Garden will survive into the future, and the addition of the solar farm can be thought of as a benign and beneficial development to this landscape.		

Parks and Gardens number	Site Name	NGR	Grade	Distance from Solar Installation	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of impact on setting
						in this case, would not represent a significant impact on the Park and Garden. The solar farm would only be visible from a relatively small area within the parkland and would not be visible from the ornamental garden or mansion.			
PO42	Bodynfoel Hall	SJ17542 20204	II	1km to the north	Visible from public roads	The gardens of Bodynfoel are found around the mansion itself, from where good views are possible to the southeast over the Cain and Brogan valleys. To the north and west of the mansion is a wooded area, which extends westwards along a minor valley. The parkland lies downslope to the southeast and south of the mansion and gardens. The parkland is maintained as open ground, dotted with deciduous trees. The parkland also has a southeasterly aspect, but the trees within and around the margins of the area block long range views on the whole, especially from the lower slopes. The essential setting of the parkland lies to its southeastern and southern side, but again the presence of frequent, mature, deciduous trees block views of the surrounding area. The significant views from the mansion and gardens are to the southeast.	Mature trees in and around the parkland at Bodynfoel would block views of the proposed solar farm, which will be situated on a southfacing slope, away from Bodynfoel and unlikely to be visible from it. The significant views from the mansion and its gardens are to the southeast, whilst the solar farm would be to the south-southeast. A wooded parcel to the south of the mansion and garden would block views in the direction of the solar farm.	None	None

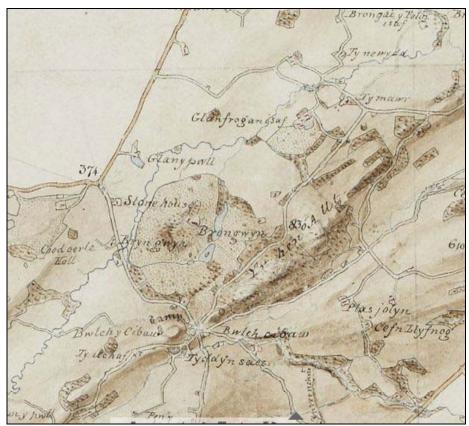


Figure7; The 1829 Ordnance Survey Orginal Surveyors Drawings show Bryngwyn Hall as "Brongwyn." The parkland is stippled but the woodland 'shelter-belts' around the western and northern margins of the parkland are not shown and presumably did not exist at that time.



Figure 8; The 1839 Llanfechain parish tithe map shows Bryngwyn within its parkland, now surrounded by plantations, including 799, 804, 805 and 798 to the west and north of the house.

Appendix F: LANDMAP Historic Aspect Areas

LANDMAP HL Aspect Area Code	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Closest Distance from Solar Farm	Setting	Impact Comment	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
MNTGMHL403 LIa	infihangel	High	The nearest point is 900m to the northwest	This aspect area includes a section of the upper valley slope and ridgetop to the northwest of the Cain valley, and the land which lies beyond the ridge, descending to the northwest into a minor valley above Llanfyllin. The landscape at lower altitudes is characterised by a fieldscape of irregular and generally medium-sized improved pasture fields. The parkland of Bodynfoel Hall is also included on the valley slope in the eastern portion of the area. The higher ground is now improved pasture, but much of this shows signs of fairly recent improvement and the field parcels appear to be often defined by fences rather than boundary banks, and strips of semi-improved or unimproved land still survive on some slopes. There are numerous wooded parcels around the flanks of the hill, including some modest coniferous plantations. The aspect are has been defined as an extensive area of irregular fields and sinuous woodland, occupying archetypal, rolling Montgomeryshire hill land. Dominated by medieval and later agriculture with numerous high (and lower) status farms and houses, some designed landscapes and settlement foci, but also a number of early prehistoric elements (burial and ritual monuments) and later prehistoric defended settlements (hillforts and enclosures), and medieval defensive works.	The solar farm would cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from limited parts of this aspect area, with many views screened to some degree by trees and hedgerows. The nature of the topography means that on the whole views towards the solar farm would be from the north. The solar panels would be set on a south-facing slope, facing away from the aspect area and hence mostly screened from view. Limited views would be possible from the west, but these would be side on views and trees would again screen most views and reduce the level of visual impact considerably. The development would not physically damage any of the features which have been described as being characteristic of this aspect area. It would also not be permanent feature in the landscape and it would be possible to remove all trace of the development at the end of its working life.	Very Low	Very Low

MNTGMHL672	Bryngwyn	Outstanding	Within	This aspect area includes a section of the lower valley slope of the Cain valley, and also the	Much of this aspect area is relatively low- lying, along the undulating valley floor and	Very Low	Very Low
				Brogan valley. The aspect area rises onto a ridge	lower valley slopes of the Afon Cain. The		
				to the southeast and descends into the Efyrnwy	landscape is populated with frequent mature		
				valley. The landscape at lower altitudes is	hedgerows, individual trees and wooded		
				characterised by a fieldscape of irregular and	parcels of varying sizes. These combine to		
				generally medium-sized improved pasture fields.	restrict long views within the area, as does		
				The parkland of Bryngwyn Hall is included to the	the undulating nature of the local terrain.		
				southern side of the Afon Brogan. The higher	Views of the solar farm would tend to be		
				ground to the southeast is wooded, with both	short-range views from immediately		
				deciduous and mixed plantations present. There	adjacent fields, or intermittent views from		
				lower ground also includes many mature	the wooded hill to the southeast of		
				hedgerows and wooded parcels, especially	Bryngwyn. Some of these views might be		
				around the parkland of Bryngwyn, which is	considered to cause a Moderate, indirect,		
				characterised by a series of shelter-belts around	visual impact, but the overall effect on this		
				its margins. The aspect area has been defined	relatively large aspect area would be Very		
				overall as; Area of irregular fields and woodland	Low. The solar farm would be a relatively		
				occupying northern slopes of Dyffryn Meifod.	small, new element introduced within a large		
				Dominated by medieval and later agriculture with	aspect area. The overall impact on the		
				farms and houses, some designed landscape, but	character of the aspect area would therefore		
				also a small number of earlier prehistoric burial	be Very Low, in terms of visual impact and		
				and ritual monuments and significant numbers of	impact on setting. The development would		
				later prehistoric defended hillforts and	not physically damage any of the features		
				enclosures, early medieval and medieval and	which have been described as being		
				defensive works. Its key patterns are;	characteristic of this aspect area. It would		
				Irregular fieldscapes of possibly medieval and	also not be permanent feature in the		
				later date on the low hills and ridges north of the	landscape and it would be possible to		
				Vyrnwy and including part of the Cain valley	remove all trace of the development at the		
				north of Meifod and west of Llansantffraid-ym-	end of its working life.		
				Mechain. Blocks of 20th-century conifer			
				plantation and some relict ancient and replanted			
				broadleaved woodland on some steeper ridge			
				slopes. Early settlement and land use suggested			
				by Neolithic to Bronze Age burial mounds and			
				chance finds and by the later prehistoric hillfort			
				at Bryngwyn and a number of other small defended farmsteads. Small nucleated church			
				settlement of early medieval or medieval origin at Llanfechain, which includes the Domen Gastell			
				earthwork castle. Dispersed farms and cottages			
				,			
				of mostly post-medieval origin and small post-			
				medieval nucleated Registered landscape park			
				and 18th-century country house at Bryngwyn Hall, north of Bwlch-y-cibau.			
				וומוו, ווטונוו טו סייוכוו-y-cibau.		1	

Appendix G: LANDMAP Cultural Aspect Areas

LANDMAP Cultural Aspect Area Code	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Closest Distance from Solar Farm	Setting	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
MNTGMCL003	Vyrnwy River Valley	Moderate				No intervisibility	No intervisibility
MNTGMCL018	Llanfyllin	Moderate				No intervisibility	No intervisibility
MNTGMCL044	River Valleys	High	125m to the northwest at closest point	This Cultural aspect area includes the valley floor and northern valley slope and ridgetop of the Afon Cain, as well as two separate valleys to the south (the Rhiw and Banwy valleys). The three valleys are among the lesser valleys of eastern Montgomeryshire and the aspect does not include the Severn, Tanant, Efyrnwy or Clywedog valleys, although the description of the aspect area suggests that, collectively, these valleys define the Montgomeryshire landscape.	The proposed solar farm would not be visible from most of this aspect area, but intermittent views would be possible from parts of the high ground to the north and northwest of the development. The landscape in this area is characterised by well-managed pasture and some estate parklands, within which mature hedgerows and numerous mature trees and wooded parcels combine to screen and block many long and medium-range views. The solar farm would also be situated on a southeast-facing slope, facing away from the landscape of this aspect area, which mostly lies to the north of the proposed development site. This means that the solar farm would not be highly visibly, even from relatively close parts of the aspect area. The management remarks for this aspect area state that existing management should continue though with more stringent controls on design, scale and siting of new build. This comment appears to refer to the construction of new buildings. The Condition of the aspect area states that designed new build has been allowed to encroach. It is not clear from these statements in which part of this large and discontiguous aspect area the new build has encroached. The identified significant threats to the aspect area are a declining rural population. These statements appear, potentially, to conflict. The solar farm would not be located within the aspect area, of course.	Very Low	Very Low
MNTGMCL047	Llanfechain	High				No intervisibility	No intervisibility
MNTGMCL051	Rural Landscapes	High	Within	This Cultural Aspect Area is loosely defined as a catch all of landscapes surrounding other aspect areas. It is said that it reveals an eclectic mix of landscape types, from fertile lowlands to bleak moorlands and forms a buffer between other	The proposed development will not cause the removal or destruction of existing landscape elements. The loose definition of this Aspect Area means that the addition of a solar farm into the landscape does not constitute a significant impact.	Very Low	Very Low

LANDMAP Cultural	Area Name	Overall Evaluation	Closest Distance	Setting	Impact Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
Aspect Area			from Solar				
Code			Farm				
ĺ				aspect areas that are more	Indeed, such a development would		
				culturally distinct or diverse. As	appear to be in accord with the		
				such it does not form a coherent or	management remarks and guidelines		
				contiguous land block, but is	for this Aspect Area, which are		
				rather composed of landscape	concerned with halting rural		
				blocks scattered across the historic	depopulation and keeping people on		
				county of Montgomeryshire.	the land, whilst encouraging		
					regenerative or small business activity		
					and ensuring sustainability of income		
					and provide subsidy to retain people		
					so that they may nurture the		
					landscape.		

Appendix H: Non-Designated Historic Assets within 1km of proposed solar array

ID number: 1 EFAIL NEWYDD ENCLOSURE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 2486 NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1808219056 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor This cropmark site appears to represent a defended enclosure dating to **Description:** the Iron Age, built at c.110m above sea level on the high point of a low

ridge between the Afon Cain, to the northwest and the Brogan stream, to the southeast. The enclosure banks have long been ploughed down and the cropmark is now visible beneath the post-medieval field

system, with a hedged trackway running across the site.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array:

195m to the northeast

Solar array: Group Value:

One of several Iron Age enclosures in the district

Evidential Value: Cropmark site

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cropmark site appears to represent a defended enclosure dating to

the Iron Age, built at c.110m above sea level on the high point of a low ridge between the Afon Cain, to the northwest and the Brogan stream, to the southeast. The enclosure banks have long been ploughed down and the cropmark is now visible beneath the post-medieval field

system, with a hedged trackway running across the site.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct No Impact?: No

Any Indirect Yes Impact?: Yes

Very Low

A possible indirect, physical impact might be that any associated

archaeological features in the wider landscape might be affected by the

development.

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

This defended enclosure is no longer a landscape feature as it survives only as a cropmark, but would have archaeological potential. The solar array would not have any physical impact on the site and intervening hedgerows would largely screen views from the enclosure towards the solar array. There is a possibility that associated archaeological features survive in the wider landscape (i.e. a contemporary field system) and could be affected by the development. A watching brief may be considered necessary on groundworks at the solar array.

ID number: 2 TY GWYN HOUSE SITE
HOUSE

HER PRN: 8029 NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ17481924 Grid reference taken at centre of site
 Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Domestic
 Form: Building Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor A post-medieval cottage built alongside a minor country road. It was **Description:** empty from 1936 onwards and derelict by the 1960s. Little trace of it

survives today and the site is now within a pasture field.

Rarity: Common

Distance from

450m to the northwest

solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A post-medieval cottage built alongside a minor country road. It was

empty from 1936 onwards and derelict by the 1960s. Little trace of it

survives today and the site is now within a pasture field.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct No Impact?: No

Any Indirect No Impact?: No

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on

Intervening trees and hedgerows would block views of the solar array

Impact: from this site.

ID number: 3 MELIN TALWRN CORN MILL

HER PRN: 26784 NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ173190 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Ruin Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor This former corn mill was working by the late 18th century when it was part of the Bryngwyn estate. It lay just north of the Afon Cain and was

supplied with water via a long mill race taking water from the Cain to the west, the water then returning to the river to the east of the mill. A mill pond was located just to the west of the mill. By the mid-20th century the mill was out of use and it then fell into ruin. The mill house

is still occupied.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from

415m to the west-northwest

solar array:

Group Value: Part of the Bryngwyn Estate

Evidential Value: Ruined building. Mill house survives.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former corn mill was working by the late 18th century when it was

part of the Bryngwyn estate. It lay just north of the Afon Cain and was supplied with water via a long mill race taking water from the Cain to the west, the water then returning to the river to the east of the mill. A mill pond was located just to the west of the mill. By the mid-20th century the mill was out of use and it then fell into ruin. The mill house

is still occupied.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No None

Any Indirect Impact?:

No None

Level of Impact

on Setting:

None

Comment on

Trees and hedgerows would block views of the solar array from this

Impact: location.

ID number: 4 TY-UCHAF WELL

WELL

HER PRN: 67369 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SJ1841319176 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor A minor well.

Description:

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?:

No

Level of Impact on Setting:

ID number: 5 GLAN-FROGAN-ISAF, FARMSTEAD FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 67370 NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1878318934 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor A post-medieval farmstead on the floor of the Brogan valley. Most of the buildings in the complex are 20th century in date, but the farmhouse

appears to be the farmhouse shown on 19th century Ordnance Survey

maps. It was a working farm in 2015.

Rarity: Common

Distance from

600m to the east-northeast

solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Working farmstead

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A post-medieval farmstead on the floor of the Brogan valley. It was a

working farm in 2015.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No Impact?: No

Any Indirect No Impact?: No

Level of Impact

on Setting:

None

Comment on

Trees and mature hedgerows to the west would block views of the solar

Impact: array from this location.

ID number: 6 BODYNFOEL, FIELD BANKS FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN: 68772 NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1744519640 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor These earthworks are found in a field downslope and to the southeast of **Description:** Pentre and represent post-medieval field boundaries, some of which are

shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps but which have

been taken out to merge field parcels.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array:

Group Value: Part of the post medieval field system

Evidential Value: Denuded earthworks

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?:

No

Level of Impact on Setting:

ID number: 7 SGWERNANT-FAWR

FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 69087 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SJ1808719596 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 A small farmstead set within a post-medieval field system between the **Description:** Afon Cain and the Brogan stream. The property no longer appears to be

a working farmstead but the house remains occupied.

Rarity: Common

Distance from

700m to the north-northeast

solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A small farmstead set within a post-medieval field system between the

Afon Cain and the Brogan stream. By the early 19th century a turnpike road has been built to its northern side and, later in the same century, the Cambrian Railway was constructed just to the south. The property no longer appears to be a working farmstead but the house remains

occupied.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No Impact?: No

Any Indirect No Impact?: No

Level of Impact

on Setting:

None

Comment on

Impact:

Trees to the southwest, as well as the mature hedgerows along the course of the former Cambrian Railway, would block views of the solar

array from this location.

ID number: 8 BRYNGWYN FOOTBRIDGE BRIDGE

HER PRN: 69593 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SJ1765018580 Grid reference taken at centre of site
 Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Transport
 Form: Structure Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor A small 19th century, stone-built footbridge across the Brogan stream.

Description: It has one arch and was still standing in 2002.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?:

No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact on Setting:

ID number: 9 BRYNGWYN HALL, PLANTATION PLANTATION

HER PRN: 69594 NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1769218064 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces

Form: Earthwork Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor A plantation of deciduous trees, probably established in the first half of **Description:** the 19th century on the slopes to the west of Bryngwyn Hall mansion.

The area does not appear wooded on the 1829 Ordnance Survey Original Drawings but had been planted by the time of the 1839 parish tithe map, at which time the carriageway from the house looped around through the plantation to create a circular track or walkway through the

woodland. It is evidently a feature established by owner Martin Williams, who created much of the parkland and gardens around the

mansion during the first half of the 19th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array:

510m to the south

Group Value: Part of the parkland and gardens around Bryngwyn Hall

Evidential Value: Standing trees

Historical Value: Likely to have been created in the early 19th century when the gardens

and parkland at Bryngwyn were remodelled.

Aesthetic Value: 19th century parkland feature intended to enhance the surroundings of

the mansion

Communal Value: None

Setting: A plantation of deciduous trees, probably established in the first half of

the 19th century on the slopes to the west of Bryngwyn Hall mansion. The area does not appear wooded on the 1829 Ordnance Survey Original Drawings but is wooded by the time of the 1839 parish tithe map, at which time the carriageway from the house looped around through the plantation to create a circular track or walkway through the

woodland. It remains wooded today.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No Impact?: No

Any Indirect No Impact?: None

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on

The trees within the woodland would block any views of the proposed

Impact: solar array.

ID number: 10 CAMBRIAN RAILWAY, OSWESTRY AND NEWTOWN

RAILWAY HALT

RAILWAY, LLANFYLLIN BRANCH, BRYNGWYN HALT

HER PRN: 78812 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SJ1732718657 Grid reference taken at centre of site
 Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Transport
 Form: Structure Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor A former halt or 'flag station' on the Llanfyllin Branch of the Cambrian **Description:** Railway. It operated in the 19th century but no trace of it survives.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array:

200m to the west-southwest

Group Value: Part of the Cambrian Railway network

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A former halt or 'flag station' on the Llanfyllin Branch of the Cambrian

Railway. It operated in the 19th century but no trace of it survives.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No Impact?: No

Any Indirect No Impact?: No

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on

No evidence of this former station survives today.

Impact:

ID number: 11 CAMBRIAN RAILWAY, OSWESTRY AND NEWTOWN

RAILWAY,

RAILWAY

LLANFYLLIN BRANCH (SECTION)

HER PRN: 78821 NMR NPRN:

NGR:SJ1769218841 Grid reference taken at centre of sitePeriod:Post MedievalBroadclass:TransportForm:EarthworkCondition:Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor The Llanfyllin Branch of the Cambrian Railway was opened in 1863 and ran from Llanymynech to Llanfyllin, via Llanfechain. The branch was

closed in 1965 and most of the track bed survives to the present day,

some section being used as farm access tracks.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array:

Adjacent to the site

Group Value:

Part of the former Cambrian Railway network

Evidential Value: Disused railway bed

Historical Value: Described in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The Llanfyllin Branch of the Cambrian Railway was opened in 1863 and

ran from Llanymynech to Llanfyllin, via Llanfechain. The line ran along the relatively flat valley floor of the Afon Cain. The branch was closed in 1965 and most of the track bed survives to the present day, some

section being used as farm access tracks.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?:

Yes

To be used as an access track

Any Indirect

Yes

Impact?: Low

Visual impact

Level of Impact

on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

A section of the track bed will be used as an access road to the solar array and will be upgraded. This does not pose problems as long as no part of the embankment along which the former track bed runs is

removed or reduced.

ID number: 12 GLAN-Y-PWLL FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 78822 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SJ1744518604 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor Description: This post medieval farmstead is shown on the 1829 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and also on the Llanfechain tithe map of 1839. The farmstead took its name from a small lake which was situated immediately to the south of the farmyard, which is shown on the 1829 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and on the Llanfechain tithe map of 1839. The lake had been drained by the time of the 1886 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. The will of David Davies, Gentleman, of Glanypwll dates to 1839 and is held at the National Library of Wales.

Glanypwll is still a working, equestrian farm, although the outbuildings shown on the parish tithe map had been replaced with a new U-shaped range at the southern edge of the farmyard by the time of the 1886 map, which remains in use. Two large, modern farm sheds have been added to the complex to the northeastern side of the farmyard.

The farmhouse, which a double pile building constructed in two phases, appears to have remained in the same position from 1829 to the present day.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array:

200m to the west

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Working farmstead

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This post-medieval farmstead is situated on a low ridge between the

Afon Cain, to the northwest, and the Brogan stream, to the southeast, at about 105 metres above sea level. The farm took its name from a small lake which can be seen situated immediately to the south of the farmyard on the 1829 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and on the Llanfechain tithe map of 1839. It had been drained by the

time of the 1886 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map.

The farm has continued to work to the present day, as an equestrian holding. The outbuildings shown on the parish tithe map had been replaced with a new U-shaped range at the southern edge of the farmyard by the time of the 1886 map and this range remains in use today. The farmhouse appears to have remained in the same position

from 1829 to the present day.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?:

Yes Very Low

Visual impact

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

Existing trees close to the farmyard would partly screen views of the solar array initially and it is proposed that a screening hedge would be created to further block the view from Glanypwll towards the

development. The farmhouse does not directly face the development site. It faces southeast, whilst the development would be to the

northeast.

ID number: 13 STONEHOUSE FARM FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 78824 **NMR NPRN:** 304959

NGR: SJ1732418268 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 Stonehouse is said to be an early 19th century farmhouse, and the **Description:** holding is shown on the 1829 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors

Drawings and also on the Llanfechain tithe map of 1839. The farmstead is of earlier origin, however. Two timber-framed barns of 17th century date, forming an L-shaped range originally, stand to the east of the house. 19th century additions to the south create an outbuilding range

which encloses a courtyard to the south of the house.

Rarity: Common

Distance from

480m to the southwest

solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Small farmstead

Historical Value: Described by the RCAHMW in 2002, including a photographic survey,

elevation drawings and reconstruction drawings for the house

Aesthetic Value: Includes 17th century timber-framed outbuildings

Communal Value: None

Setting: The farmstead is situated at about 110 metres above sea level, just to

the west of the Brogan stream and the parkland of the Bryngwyn estate. The holding stands to the eastern side of the Bwlch y Cibau to

Llanfyllin road (now the A490).

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No Impact?: No

Any Indirect

Yes

Impact?:

Very Low Visual impact

Level of Impact

on Setting:

None

Comment on

Impact:

The farmhouse at Stonehouse faces the proposed solar array site and would initially have a view of the development. A screening hedge is to be created however and this would reduce the visual impact over time. The development would not impact on views of the house or its associated buildings, nor would it affect the setting of the farmyard group, which is focused on the courtyard to the south of the farmhouse.

ID number: 14 TALWRN DAIRY

HER PRN: 128010 NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1709619184 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor This small, partially sunken building is constructed into the slope to the **Description:** rear of the farmhouse at Talwrn. It has a window an door in its front

elevation and a slate roof. has traditionally been used as a dairy.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from

670m to the west-northwest

solar array:

Group Value: Part of Talwrn

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: An outbuilding associated with Talwrn farmstead

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No Impact?: No

Any Indirect No Impact?: No

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

J

Comment on Talwrn farmhouse would block any views towards the solar array.

Impact:

ID number: 15 STONEHOUSE RIDGE AND FURROW RIDGE AND FURROW

HER PRN: 128355 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SJ1730818419 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval? Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor This area of ridge and furrow was recorded by CPAT from LiDAR data. **Description:** It runs parallel to the straight, northern field boundary and is thought to

be post medieval in date

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork visible on LiDAR

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?:

No

Any Indirect Impact?:

No

Level of Impact on Setting:

ID number: 16 BRYNGWYN HALL, KITCHEN GARDEN KITCHEN GARDEN

HER PRN: 128499 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SJ1810618282 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Structure Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor This former walled kitchen garden is situated within the parkland of **Description:** Bryngwyn Hall. It dates to the early 19th century and is shown on the

parish tithe map of 1839, but was out of use by the mid-20th century, when it was incorporated into a coniferous plantation. The area remains

under conifers.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from

490m to the southeast

solar array:

Group Value: Part of the Bryngwyn estate

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former walled kitchen garden is situated within the parkland of

Bryngwyn Hall. It dates to the early 19th century and is shown on the parish tithe map of 1839 but was out of use by the mid-20th century, when it was incorporated into a coniferous plantation. The area remains

under conifers.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No Impact?: No

Any Indirect No Impact?: No

Level of Impact

on Setting:

None

Comment on

This feature is not in good condition and now lies hidden in a

Impact: thickly-planted coniferous plantation. There would be no impact from

the development.

ID number: 17 GLANBROGAN HALL, BARN **BARN**

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 129275

NGR: SJ1856018820 Grid reference taken at centre of site Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Domestic Condition: Form: building Converted

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor This post-medieval barn stands at the northern side of the farmyard at

Description: Glanfrogan Hall. It was converted into a dwelling after 2004.

Not rare Rarity:

360m to the east Distance from

solar array:

Group Value: Part of Glanfrogan Hall farmstead

Evidential Value: Standing building, converted for use as a dwelling

Historical Value: A photographic survey was undertaken in 2004 before conversion

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This post-medieval barn stands at the northern side of the farmyard at

Glanfrogan Hall. It was converted into a dwelling after 2004.

Locally Important Significance:

Any Direct No Impact?: None

Any Indirect No Impact?: None

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on

Trees and hedgerows to the west of the building would block views

Impact: towards the proposed solar array. ID number: 18 THE BROGAN WATERCOURSE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1778518586 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor At some point between the 1839 Llanfechain parish tithe map and the **Description:** 1886 First Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, a section of the

Brogan stream was canalised and moved a short distance to the south.

A new section of river, 310m long east to west, was created to

straighten the river course and cut out a series of meanders. The river still follows this canalised route, and the former river course can still be seen in the meadow to the north, remaining boggy and part tree-lined.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from

50m to the south

solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: River course still in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A tree-lined canalised section of the Brogan stream. The former stream

course was interrupted at SJ1764518572 and the canalised section cut for 310m to the east to SJ1794618609. This created a broader meadow

to the north of the river.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct No Impact?: No

Any Indirect No Impact?: No

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on

The solar array would not impact physically on this canalised section of

Impact: river.

ID number: 19 THE BROGAN

LEAT

HER PRN: NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1786018729 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor A leat is shown on the 1839 parish tithe map, taking water from the **Description:** Brogan stream at about SJ1764618579 and then returning to the

stream 575m to the east at SJ1820618733. The purpose of the leat is

not evident.

Rarity: Common

Distance from

Adjacent

solar array: Group Value:

Unknown

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A leat is shown on the 1839 parish tithe map, to the northern side of

the Brogan stream. It took water from the stream at about

SJ1764618579 and then returned it to the stream 575m to the east at SJ1820618733. The purpose of the leat is not evident. The line is now

represented by a field boundary bank.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct No Impact?: No

Any Indirect No Impact?: No

Level of Impact

on Setting:

None

Comment on

Impact:

The proposed solar array will not physically impact on this former leat. The leat may survive an infilled linear earthwork, but is separated from

the development by a field boundary bank and hedge.

ID number: 20 CAE HOWELL COTTAGE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1832218139 Grid reference taken at centre of site
 Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Domestic
 Form: Building Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor A small cottage shown on the Llanfechain parish tithe map of 1839.

Description:

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping. Shown on parish tithe map of 1839

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact on Setting:

ID number: 21 FRON Y PEUNOD FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1836418295 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor A small farmstead shown on the Llanfechain parish tithe map of 1839.

Description:

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping. Shown on parish tithe map of 1839

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?:

No

Level of Impact on Setting:

ID number: 22 BROGAN, BOUNDARY BANK IV **BOUNDARY BANK (EARTHWORK)**

HER PRN: NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1790318845 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence Period: Post Medieval

Intact Form: Earthwork Condition:

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

A section of field boundary bank, shown on the parish tithe map of Trysor 1839 and presumably pre-19th century in origin. It is hedge-topped and Description:

runs for 140 metres, from SJ1786418797 to SJ1795118900.

Common Rarity:

Distance from

Within

solar array:

Group Value: Part of the post medieval field system

Extant boundary bank topped with a mature hedgerow Evidential Value:

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

A field boundary bank within the post-medieval field system to the Setting:

north of the Brogan stream.

Minor Importance Significance:

Any Direct Yes Impact?: Low

Cable trenches may be required to pass through this boundary

Yes Any Indirect Impact?: Low

The solar array would be position either side of the boundary affecting

its appearance.

Level of Impact

on Setting:

Low

Comment on

array should be moled beneath the bank. Physical impacts should be Impact:

This boundary bank should be retained. Cable trenches for the solar

minimalised and existing access points used.

ID number: 23 BROGAN, BOUNDARY BANK III BOUNDARY BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN: NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ1783518827 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number: LB number: grade:

Trysor A section of field boundary bank, shown on the parish tithe map of 1839 and presumably pre-19th century in origin. It is hedge-topped and

runs for 185 metres, from SJ1778018896 to SJ1789818756.

Rarity: Common

Distance from

Within

solar array:

Group Value: Part of the post medieval field system

Evidential Value: Extant boundary bank topped with a mature hedgerow

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A field boundary bank within the post-medieval field system to the

north of the Brogan stream.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Yes Impact?: Low

Cable trenches may be required to pass through this boundary

Any Indirect

Yes

Impact?: Low

The solar array would be position either side of the boundary affecting

its appearance.

Level of Impact on Setting:

Low

Comment on

Impact:

This boundary bank should be retained. Cable trenches for the solar array should be moled beneath the bank. Physical impacts should be

minimalised and existing access points used.

ID number: 24 BROGAN, BOUNDARY BANK II **BOUNDARY BANK (EARTHWORK)**

NMR NPRN: HER PRN:

NGR: SJ1769818713 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

LB number: SAM number: grade:

Trysor A section of field boundary bank, shown on the parish tithe map of Description: 1839 and presumably pre-19th century in origin. It's western end was

truncated in the 1860s when the Llanfyllin Branch of the Cambrian Railway was constructed to the north. Later in the 19th century, the northern part of the bank, which ran east to west, was removed when the field was rationalised and a new section of boundary bank inserted to run northwards to the boundary of the railway line. Only the southern, dog-legged section of this boundary bank survives, running

from SJ1764018731 to SN1772018639. It is topped by a mature

hedgerow.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array:

Within

Group Value: Part of the post medieval field system

Evidential Value: Extant boundary bank topped with a mature hedgerow

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A field boundary bank within the post-medieval field system to the

north of the Brogan stream.

Minor Importance Significance:

Any Direct Yes Impact?: Low

As proposed the solar array would cut across this bank. This should be

avoided.

Any Indirect Yes Impact?: Low

The solar array would be position either side of the boundary affecting

its appearance.

Level of Impact on Setting:

Low

Comment on

The proposed layout for the solar array suggests it would be removed to make way for the solar panels. This boundary bank should be retained. Impact:

Cable trenches for the solar array should be moled beneath the bank.

ID number: 25 BROGAN, BOUNDARY BANK I **BOUNDARY BANK (EARTHWORK)**

NMR NPRN: HER PRN:

NGR: SJ1762818752 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork Condition: Intact

Site Status:

LB number: SAM number: grade:

A short section of field boundary bank, added to the post-medieval field Trysor

Description: system in the late 19th century when the field parcels here were rationalised. This was possibly undertaken as a response to the

construction of the Cambrian Railway's Llanfyllin Branch, which adjoins the northern end of this boundary bank. The hedged bank is 60 metres

long and runs from SJ1761018785 to SN1763918736.

Common Rarity:

Distance from Within

solar array:

Group Value: Part of the post medieval field system

Evidential Value: Extant boundary bank topped with a mature hedgerow

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

A short section of field boundary bank. added to the post-medieval field Setting:

system in the late 19th century when the field parcels here were rationalised. This was possibly undertaken as a response to the construction of the Cambrian Railway's Llanfyllin Branch, which adjoins

the northern end of this boundary bank.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Yes Impact?: Low

The boundary might be cut to provide access between adjacent fields

and also to run cable trenches through the solar array.

Any Indirect Yes Impact?: Low

The solar array would be position either side of the boundary affecting

its appearance.

Level of Impact

on Setting:

Low

Comment on Impact:

The solar array will be a temporary addition to the landscape and should not permanently alter this late 19th century boundary bank. It would be preferable to open any access gate through this section of bank, rather than the older bank (Brogan Boundary Bank II) to the south, in view of the relatively recent date of this bank. However, cable trenches should be moled beneath the bank and the bank should be retained as a

landscape feature.

Appendix I: Plan from Client

