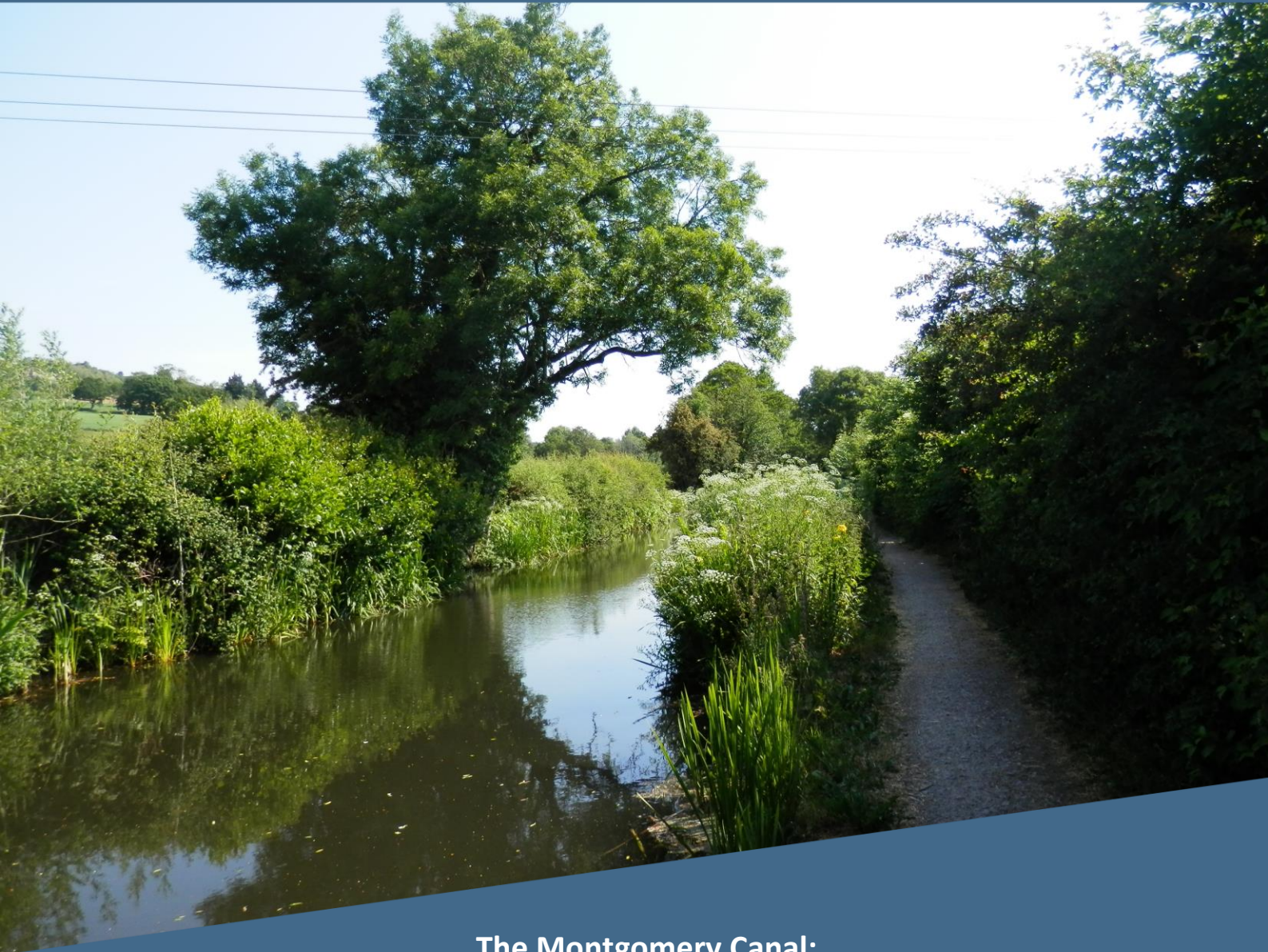


## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



**The Montgomery Canal:  
Land at Carreghofa Lane (B4398),  
Llanymynech,  
Powys**

On behalf of



**August 2023**

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*Cover: View looking northeast along the Montgomery Canal from the site of the proposed development*

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## 1 Executive Summary

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Border Archaeology (BA) has undertaken an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment regarding a proposed new road bridge over the Montgomery Canal at Land at Carreghofa Lane (B4398), Llanymynech, Powys. The results of the assessment are summarised thus:

**Prehistoric:** The potential of encountering evidence of prehistoric activity within the site can be assessed as **Moderate to High**. This assessment is based upon the potential for prehistoric material to be identified as a result of positively identified Bronze Age activity recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, particularly in the fields to the immediate north of the site, and at Elm Tree House on the opposite side of Carreghofa Lane. The assessment also takes into account the presence of the substantial Llanymynech Hillfort towards the northern edge of the designated study area. Consequently, the site can be seen as sitting within a landscape containing significant evidence for late prehistoric activity. This assessment also reflects the presence of superficial Devensian glaciofluvial sheet deposits across the site, which may contain material of a prehistoric date, as well as paleoenvironmental material.

**Romano-British:** The potential for encountering archaeological deposits or features associated with Romano-British activity has been assessed as being **Low to Moderate**, reflecting the lack of recorded Romano-British activity within the site boundaries, whilst also recognising that some limited Romano-British, or potentially Romano-British, activity is recorded in the wider vicinity of the site on the CPAT and Shropshire Historic Environment Record.

**Medieval:** The potential for encountering archaeological deposits or features associated with medieval activity has been assessed as being **Moderate**. This assessment reflects the lack of recorded medieval activity within the site boundaries, whilst also considering the location of the site on the fringes of the medieval settlement of Llanymynech. The site lies within an area where a substantial amount of medieval agricultural activity is recorded, mostly in the form of ridge and furrow, which was recorded in close proximity to the site at Elm Tree Farm. Consequently, any features identified are likely to be of an agricultural nature.

**Post-medieval:** The potential for encountering evidence of post-medieval activity within the site can be assessed as **High**. This assessment is based upon the likelihood for the works associated with the proposed development to encounter evidence of features associated with the 18<sup>th</sup>-century Montgomery Canal, including the former section of the canal, which was filled in when the road bridge was lowered, as well as the sections of the canal to be altered to accommodate the new bridge.

**Overall Conclusion:** The archaeological potential of the site has been judged as **High**. This assessment largely reflects the potential of the works associated with the development encountering features or deposits of a **post-medieval** date. The potential for encountering features or deposits of a **prehistoric** date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. The potential for encountering features or deposits of a medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate**, and the potential for encountering features or deposits of a Romano-British has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**.

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As natural geology was recorded at a depth of approximately 0.5m bgl in a 2006 Archaeological Watching Brief to the immediate E of the site, it is likely that any surviving archaeological features present within the site boundaries will be disturbed by any foundation/soil stripping works.

**Recommendations:** It is Border Archaeology's considered opinion that, *prima facie*, the archaeological potential of the site does not present an impediment to the proposed development. Given the High potential of the site in archaeological terms, it is recommended that an appropriate programme of site investigation and recording, the details of which to be agreed with the Relevant Planning Archaeologist, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of any buried archaeological features and deposits within the site.

**Crynodeb:** Mae Border Archaeology (BA) wedi cynnal Asesiad Desg Archeolegol mewn perthynas â phont ffordd newydd arfaethedig dros Gamlas Trefaldwyn ym Mhont Williams, Llandysilio, Powys. Crynhoir canlyniadau'r asesiad fel a ganlyn:

**Cynhanesyddol:** Gellir asesu'r potensial ar gyfer dod ar draws tystiolaeth o weithgarwch cynhanesyddol o fewn y safle yn Gymedrol. Mae'r asesiad hwn yn seiliedig ar y ffaith bod gweithgarwch Oes yr Efydd ac Oes yr Haearn wedi'i gadarnhau yng nghyffiniau ehangach y safle, yn arbennig i'r gogledd o'r safle ger Carreghofa, ac yng nghyffiniau bryngaer Bryn Mawr. Mae'r asesiad hwn hefyd yn adlewyrchu presenoldeb dyddodion afonol arwynebol ar draws y safle, a allai gynnwys deunydd o ddyddiad cynhanesyddol, yn ogystal â deunydd paleoamgylcheddol.

**Brythonaidd-Rufeinig:** Mae'r potensial ar gyfer dod ar draws dyddodion neu nodweddion archeolegol sy'n gysylltiedig â gweithgarwch Brythonaidd-Rufeinig wedi'i asesu'n Isel i Gymedrol, sy'n adlewyrchu'r diffyg gweithgarwch Brythonaidd-Rufeinig sydd wedi'i gofnodi o fewn ffiniau'r safle ar Gofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Clwyd-Powys. Mae'r asesiad hwn, fodd bynnag, hefyd yn adlewyrchu bod cyfres o wersylloedd ymdeithio byddin Rufeinig o bosibl, y ceir dadlau o ran eu tarddiad, a chasgliad o ddarnau arian Brythonaidd-Rufeinig, y mae cryn ansicrwydd ynghylch ei leoliad, wedi'u cofnodi yng nghyffiniau ehangach y safle.

**Canoloesol:** Mae'r potensial ar gyfer dod ar draws dyddodion neu nodweddion archeolegol sy'n gysylltiedig â gweithgarwch canoloesol wedi'i asesu'n Isel, sy'n adlewyrchu'r diffyg gweithgarwch canoloesol sydd wedi'i gofnodi o fewn ffiniau'r safle, neu yng nghyffiniau'r safle. Mae'r gweithgarwch canoloesol sydd wedi'i gofnodi yng nghyffiniau'r safle wedi'i gyfyngu i ardaloedd o gefnen a rych oroesol, sy'n awgrymu bod y safle'n gorwedd o fewn ardal amaethyddol cyn adeiladu'r gamlas yn y 18fed ganrif.

**Ôl-ganoloesol:** Gellir asesu'r potensial ar gyfer dod ar draws tystiolaeth o weithgarwch ôl-ganoloesol o fewn y safle yn Gymedrol i Uchel. Mae'r asesiad hwn yn seiliedig ar y potensial i waith sy'n gysylltiedig â'r datblygiad arfaethedig ddod ar draws tystiolaeth o nodweddion sy'n gysylltiedig â Chamlas Trefaldwyn, sy'n dyddio o'r 18fed ganrif. Mae hyn yn cynnwys hen ran y gamlas a lenwyd pan gafodd y bont ffordd ei hiselhau, yr arglawdd cysylltiedig, yr hen bont ffordd, y tyddyn/adeiladau'r cei i'r gorllewin o'r gamlas, a'r pwll/pyllau chwarel i'r gorllewin o'r gamlas.

**Casgliad Cyffredinol:** Mae potensial archeolegol y safle wedi'i bennu'n Gymedrol i Uchel. Mae'r asesiad hwn yn adlewyrchu'n bennaf y potensial y bydd y gwaith sy'n gysylltiedig â'r datblygiad yn dod ar draws nodweddion neu ddyddodion o ddyddiad ôl-ganoloesol. Mae'r potensial ar gyfer dod ar draws nodweddion neu ddyddodion o ddyddiad cynhanesyddol wedi'i asesu'n Gymedrol. Mae'r potensial ar gyfer dod ar draws nodweddion neu ddyddodion Brythonaidd-Rufeinig wedi'i asesu'n Isel i Gymedrol, ac mae'r potensial ar gyfer dod ar draws nodweddion neu ddyddodion o ddyddiad canoloesol wedi'i asesu'n Isel. Gan nad oes tyllau turio na gwaith archeolegol mewnwithiol wedi'u cofnodi yng nghyffiniau uniongyrchol y safle, nid yw'n bosibl rhagweld dyfnderoedd posibl archeoleg.

**Argymhellion:** Ym marn Border Archaeology, ar ôl ystyried popeth, prima facie, nid yw potensial archeolegol y safle'n rhwystr i'r datblygiad arfaethedig. O ystyried potensial Cymedrol i Uchel y safle mewn termau archeolegol, argymhellir y bydd angen rhaglen briodol o waith ymchwilio a chofnodi ar y safle, y mae ei manylion i'w cytuno

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gyda'r Archeolegydd Cynllunio Perthnasol, i bennu graddfa, dyfnder ac arwyddocâd unrhyw nodweddion a dyddodion archeolegol sydd wedi'u claddu o fewn y safle.

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## 2 Introduction

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Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Glandŵr Cymru: The Canal and Rivers Trust in Wales to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) with regards to a proposed new road bridge at Land at Carreghofa Lane (B4398), Llanymynech, Powys (*Fig. 1*). The project forms part of The Montgomery Canal Restoration Project, which aims to reopen more of the Montgomery Canal to navigation.

This ADBA assesses the impact of the proposed development on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and forms an initial stage of investigation of the proposed development site and may be required in relation to the planning process, so that the local planning authority can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or potential heritage assets, defined as parts of the historic environment considered significant because of their historic, evidential or aesthetic and/or communal interest.

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## 3 Site Description

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The site of the proposed bridge covers an area of approximately 18,920.5m<sup>2</sup>. The site consists of the current road crossing carrying Carreghofa Lane (B4398) over the Montgomery Canal. This crossing currently consists of a road atop an infilled section of the canal, which is immediately to the E of the original road crossing, Walls Bridge. The site is centred on NGR: SJ 26318 20845 is situated either side of the canal, and includes a play area and car park to the immediate S of the canal, part of two fields to the N of the canal, and the site of Walls Bridge itself. The site is located approximately to the immediate W of the village of Llanymynech, and lies at an approximate height of 76m AOD.

The site is accessed via a pair of gates leading to the canal towpaths from the B4398. A separate gate leads to the play area to the S of the canal, and there is gate access to the two fields to the N of the canal. These two fields are currently used for arable farming. Walls Bridge currently carries a foot/cycle path over the canal.

The site is not located within a Conservation Area, and no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) are located within the site boundary. The nearest Listed Building to the site is the Grade II Listed Old Elmtree Farmhouse and attached outbuilding (19922), which is situated approximately 21m to the E of the E edge of the site.

### 3.1 Soils & Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) identifies the solid geology underlying site as comprising interbedded siltstone and mudstone of the Allt-tair-ffynnon Formation. This represents a sedimentary bedrock formed between 455.25 and 452.75 million years ago during the Ordovician period.

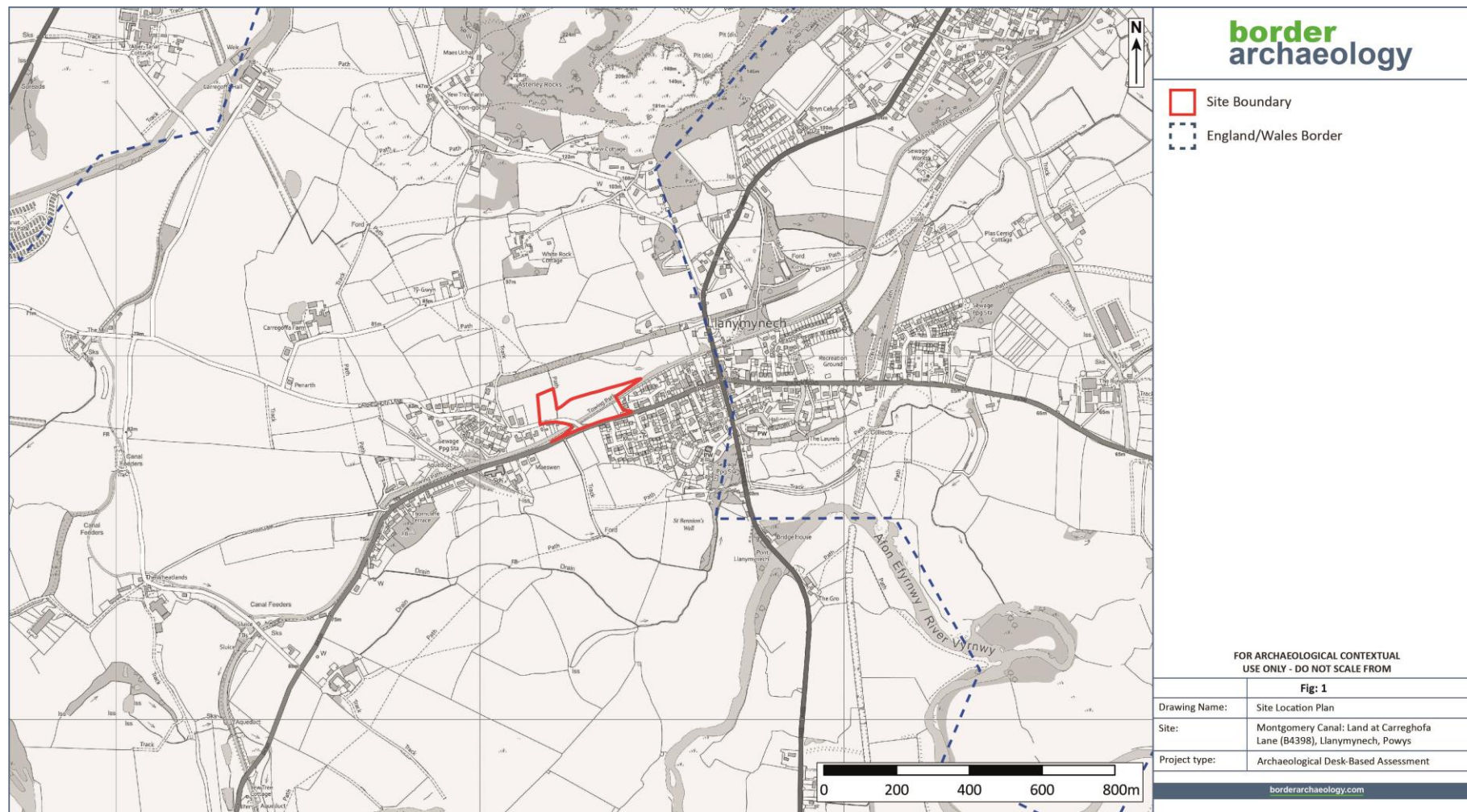
Superficial Devensian glaciofluvial sheet deposits are recorded across the site of the proposed development. These consist of sedimentary deposits of sand and gravel, and were formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS 2023).

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No available borehole records are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site on the British Geological Survey (BGS 2023).

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## 4 Methodology

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### 4.1 Aims & Objectives

This ADBA seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

### 4.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential & Importance of Heritage Assets

- Potential

This assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

**Low** – Very unlikely to be encountered;

**Moderate** – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site;

**High** – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

- Importance (Value)

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Sustainability and Environment Appraisal LA 106: Cultural Heritage Assessment* (revised January 2020) and informed by relevant Historic England guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets, including: *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition* (Historic England 2017), *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12* (Historic England 2019) and *Preserving Archaeological Remains* (Historic England 2016).

BA is also fully cognisant of national and local planning policy guidelines with respect to heritage assets, including the following:

- *Planning Policy Wales*, Chapter 6 ('The Historic Environment') (Llywodraeth Cymru/Welsh Government 2016).
  - Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017) which supplements *Planning Policy Wales*.
  - Powys Local Development Plan 2011-2026 (Adopted April 2018) (Powys County Council 2018).
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**Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets**

<b>Very High</b>	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
<b>High</b>	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
<b>Medium</b>	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
<b>Low</b>	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
<b>Negligible</b>	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
<b>Unknown</b>	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

### 4.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records

In order to understand the full archaeological and historical context of the Site, information was collected on the known cultural heritage features within a 1km radius, the results of which are shown on a series of maps and accompanying gazetteers (*Figs. 2-7; Tables 2-7*). These maps show the location of known archaeological and built heritage features (including archaeological events and monuments) and previous archaeological interventions within the study area, which are listed in the gazetteer and referenced in the text.

The research carried out for this ADBA consists of the following elements:

- Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) - the HER includes information from past investigations, find spots and documentary and cartographic sources. Due to the proximity of the site to the England/Wales border, data was also sourced from the Shropshire HER.
- Cadw – information on statutory designations including SAMs, registered parks and gardens and listed buildings along with identified Heritage at Risk.
- British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map; BGS geological borehole record data.
- Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales, The British Library, the National Archives and the Archifau Powys/Powys Archives – historic maps, published and unpublished archaeological and historical accounts.
- Internet sources, including LPA local plan and information on conservation areas, archaeological priority areas and locally listed buildings.
- Archifau Powys/Powys Archives and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) – collections of aerial photographs dating back to 1949 were consulted.

A site visit and assessment were undertaken on the 9<sup>th</sup> June 2023 and photographs obtained of the proposed development site.

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## 5 Archaeological Assessment

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This section analyses the information available from historical sources and records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the specific study area and discusses its implications regarding the nature and significance of the archaeological resource within the site and potential impact on archaeological features and deposits. These assessments relate to the CPAT HER and Shropshire HER data, which is presented in Section 6. This data consists of sites and monuments (*Figs. 2 & 3; Tables 2 & 3*), archaeological events (*Figs. 4 & 5; Tables 4 & 5*), and Listed Buildings (*Figs. 6 & 7; Tables 6 & 7*).

### 5.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations

No invasive archaeological investigations are recorded within the boundaries of the site, according to the datasets supplied by the CPAT and Shropshire HERs, although a series of non-invasive archaeological and heritage assessments relating to the Montgomery Canal are recorded as covering the site on the Shropshire HER. These include a 1993 Field Observation of damage to the canal (HER: ESA6395), a 1997 Photographic Survey of the canal (HER: ESA6582), a 2003 Landscape Archaeology Assessment of the canal (HER: ESA5527; Jones *et al.* 2003), and a 2003 Built Heritage Assessment of the canal (HER: ESA6317). However, none of these invasive reports will impact upon the assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.

A 1996 Archaeological Assessment of land at Walls Bridge is recorded to the immediate N of the site on the CPAT HER (HER: 34338). This assessment was due to a previous attempt to reopen the canal, and to construct a new road bridge at the site, and consisted of a Desk-Based Assessment, a Geophysical Survey, and a Fieldwalking Survey (Murphy 1996, 2). Whilst the site is shown to the immediate N of the site on the CPAT HER, this assessment covers the current site of the proposed development.

The Desk-Based Assessment concluded that the site was situated in a region of considerable archaeological importance, with a large number of prehistoric monuments located in the immediate environs, as well as the Montgomeryshire Canal itself. A series of linear anomalies were identified during the Geophysical Survey, some of which correlate with cropmarks plotted on the HER (see Section 5.2.), although no evidence of a proposed ring ditch was noted. Most of the features noted during the Geophysical Survey related to ploughing and former hedges, with a series of possible sheep tracks noted in the S portion of the site, in what is now the play area. No features were identified during the fieldwalking survey, and the Desk-Based Assessment recommended that further archaeological investigation was necessary (Murphy 1996 2-3). The report recommended that a programme of Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken, following the subsequent Archaeological Excavation of any features identified, but there is no record of these investigations on the CPAT HER. It is important to note that the Geophysical Survey undertaken in 1996 covers the current site of the proposed development.

In 2006 an Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken on Land adjacent to Elm Tree Farm, approximately 15m to the E of the site, prior to the construction of a new dwelling (HER: 106321). The Watching Brief noted approximately 0.3m of rich dark brown loamy topsoil overlying approximately 0.2m of pale yellowish brown stoney subsoil. These sealed a heavier pale brown stoney matrix and, in some areas, river gravels. The subsoil deposits

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were undisturbed and no archaeological features were present (Frost 2006). However, this suggest that the depth of natural across the site may be approximately 0.5m bgl.

An earlier Archaeological Watching Brief was also undertaken at Elm Tree Farm in 1999, approximately 40m to the SE of the site. This took place ahead of a housing development (HER: 86828). The Watching Brief identified a number of features associated with 19<sup>th</sup>-century agricultural drainage, ridge and furrow, and some evidence of medieval activity in form of pottery sherds. A mound was also identified, initially thought to be prehistoric, subsequently thought to be of a medieval or later date (Tavener 1999).

To the S of Carreghofa Lane, a series of archaeological investigations are recorded. In 1992 the partial excavation of a Bronze Age ring ditch (HER: 3641) was undertaken at Elm Tree House (HER: 34326). No finds were identified, but sparse charcoal was recorded in the upper ditch fill. The 3m wide V-sectioned ring ditch appeared to be 12m in internal diameter, and 0.7-1m deep. The ditch had been truncated by medieval ploughing (Gibson 1992).

In 2006, a series of archaeological investigations were undertaken to the S of Carreghofa Lane, to the immediate S of the site, prior to a residential development (HER: 113094; Jones & Grant 2006). The project involved a Desk-Based Assessment (HER: 113095), a Geophysical Survey (HER: 106534), and an Archaeological Evaluation (HER: 113096). The Archaeological Evaluation revealed the presence of a number of buried archaeological deposits within the plot, the most significant of which were a series of prehistoric burial features. These took the form of two cists, thought to be associated with the Bronze Age ring ditch at Elm Tree House, both of which appeared to have been previously undisturbed and may have contained intact cremations. The assessment concluded that this group of Bronze Age monuments was located on a slight natural rise, which, prior to modern development, would have been a relatively prominent location overlooking the floodplain of the River Vyrnwy. During the Bronze Age, such positions often formed a focus for burial and ritual activity and further as yet unrecorded features, may well be present in the immediate area. Further prehistoric features, consisting of a butt-ended ditch/pit and an oval pit, each containing prehistoric pottery, were also recorded, as were further undated ditches (including parallel ditches) and pits. A further phase of excavation at the site is recorded in 2007 (HER: 11981).

## 5.2 Prehistoric

Two prehistoric features are recorded within the site boundaries on the CPAT HER, both within the field at the NW edge of the site. These are a pit alignment at Walls Bridge (HER: 2456), and a series of ring ditches in the same field (HER: 34336). The ring ditches consist of a group of at least nine ring-ditches noted during a 1990 aerial survey (Murphy 1996, 4). The pit alignment consists of a line of regularly spaced circular pits and a ditch, aligned WNW to ESE, most likely representing a fence or palisade associated with nearby prehistoric occupation. Neither of these features are visible on the ground (see Section 7). These features were discussed in the 1996 Archaeological Assessment of land at Walls Bridge (HER: 34338; Murphy 1996), and the associated Geophysical Survey noted anomalies associated with these features. The 1996 Assessment concluded that the site lay in an area of significant prehistoric archaeological potential.

A complex of Bronze Age structures has been identified to the immediate S of the site. This includes cropmarks interpreted as representing a bivallate defended enclosure of at least 60m in length N-S (HER: 1001787; 34m to the S of the site), and an univallate squared enclosure with rounded corners (HER: 1001786; 87m to the S of the site) at Elm Tree House. The complex also includes a ring ditch potentially representing a barrow (HER: 3641; 72m to the S of the site), a series of cists and burial features (HER: 119813; HER: 119814; HER: 119815; HER: 119816; HER: 119817; HER: 119818; HER: 119819; HER: 119820), and undated pit alignment (HER: 119821), and a cropmark interpreted as an enclosure of either a prehistoric or a Romano-British date (HER: 4602). The archaeological investigation work undertaken regarding this complex of prehistoric sites is detailed in Section 5.1, and it was concluded that it represented some form of Bronze Age activity site, most likely a focus for burial and ritual activity, located on a prominent location overlooking the River Vyrnwy. It has also been suggested that further, as yet unrecorded features, may well be present in the immediate area.

Further prehistoric activity is recorded in the wider landscape surrounding the site, including a ring ditch approximately 15m in diameter, potentially representing a Bronze Age barrow or hut (HER: 3642; 390m to the SE of the site) and three sides of single ditched enclosure, measuring 50m by 40m (HER: 3640; 436m to the SE of the site) at St Benion's Well.

A further substantial complex of Early Bronze Age activity sites is recorded on the CPAT HER around Carreghofa to the W of the site. This Bronze Age activity is represented largely by ring ditches (Jones *et al.* 2003, 6). The closest of these ring ditches to the site of the proposed development are located approximately 530m to the W of the site, and consists of a 40m-diameter ring ditch identified through aerial survey (HER: 4597). Further ring ditches are recorded 794m to the W of the site (HER: 7973), and 826m to the W of the site (HER: 2455). The latter ring ditch was subject to a geophysical survey and excavation in 2011. This confirmed the presence of an unusually large ring-ditch, around 55m in diameter, defined by a single ditch 1.8m wide and around 0.7m deep (Jones 2011). A series of pit alignments and linear features, most likely representing later prehistoric field systems, are recorded within the vicinity of these ring ditches, the closest to the site being located approximately 542m to the NW (HER: 38027).

The site is also located approximately 610m to the S of Llanymynech Hill Fort (HER: 01117), a large multi-vallate Iron Age hillfort that occupies Llanymynech Hill. The hillfort is one of the largest hillforts in Britain, enclosing 140 acres. Llanymynech Hill appears to have been an important source of ore, particularly copper, and there is evidence for exploitation of this resource dating back to the Bronze Age. It has been suggested that the hill fort may have been constructed originally in either the late Bronze Age or the early Iron Age, in order to protect this source of wealth. The hillfort is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (MG030). The presence of this hillfort on the N fringe of the designated study area, combined with the Bronze Age sites recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site on the HER, shows the importance of the area during later prehistoric periods, and therefore the prehistoric archaeological potential of any development sites within this landscape.

Two enclosures of either a late prehistoric, or Romano-British, date are recorded within the designated study area. These include a sub-rectangular two-ditched enclosure, 110m by 80m, identified as cropmarks at White Rock Farm (HER: 3594; 220m to the N of the site), and parts of a multiple ditched enclosure, with some surviving earthworks, 60m-80m across, recorded near Llanymynech Village Hall (HER: 01424; 490m to the E of the site).

As has already been discussed in Section 3.1., superficial Devensian glaciofluvial sheet deposits are recorded across the site of the proposed development on the British Geological Survey. These consist of sedimentary deposits of sand and gravel, and were formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago. Consequently, due to the nature of these deposits, there is the potential that prehistoric material, including paleoenvironmental material, relating to the last glacial advance in Britain, may be identified within any superficial deposits disturbed during construction works within the boundaries of the site of the proposed development.

**Conclusion:** The potential for evidence of prehistoric activity being identified within the site has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. This assessment reflects the potential for prehistoric material to be identified as a result of positively identified Bronze Age activity recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, particularly in the fields to the immediate N of the S and at Elm Tree House on the opposite side of Carreghofa Lane. The assessment also takes into account the presence of the substantial Llanymynech Hillfort towards the N edge of the designated study area. Consequently, the site can be seen as sitting within a landscape containing significant evidence for late prehistoric activity. This assessment also reflects the presence of superficial Devensian glaciofluvial sheet deposits across the site, which may contain material of a prehistoric date, as well as paleoenvironmental material. Any finds made on the site during development would be considered as having **Medium to High** archaeological significance, as the finds would help to contribute to our knowledge of the nature and the extent of prehistoric activity in the region, particularly in relation to the Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement of the Vyrnwy valley.

### 5.3 Romano-British

No positively identified features or findspots of a Romano-British date are recorded within the boundaries of the site on the CPAT HER, although a few sites of a Romano-British date, or partially Romano-British date, are recorded within the designated study area on the CPAT and Shropshire HERs.

The only solely Romano-British findspot recorded within the designated study area is a single numismatic find, identified within old mineworkings on Llanymynech Hill prior to 1966, approximately 700m to the N of the site (HER: 119409). No details are provided as to the exact date or nature of the coin. As has already been mentioned in Section 5.2., two enclosures of either a late prehistoric, or Romano-British, date are recorded within the designated study area, at White Rock Farm (HER: 3594; 220m to the N of the site), and near Llanymynech Village Hall (HER: 01424; 490m to the E of the site).

Overall, although some limited Romano-British activity, or potentially Romano-British activity, is recorded within the designated study area on the relevant HER, none of the sites listed is within the immediate vicinity of the site, and the only feature recorded within 400m of the site is the cropmark at White Rock Farm, the date of which is uncertain. Therefore, the Romano-British potential of the landscape surrounding the site of the proposed development can be assessed as being underlying at most.

**Conclusion:** The potential for finding evidence of Romano-British activity within the boundaries of the site has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. This assessment reflects the lack of recorded Romano-British activity within the site boundaries, whilst also recognising that some, limited, Romano-British, or potentially Romano-British, activity is

recorded in the wider vicinity of the site in the relevant HER data sets. Should any deposits or features of a Romano-British date be uncovered during the works associated with the proposed development, they would be considered as having a **Medium to High** significance, as the finds would help to contribute to our knowledge of the nature and the extent of Romano-British activity in the region.

## 5.4 Medieval

No positively identified medieval features or findspots are recorded within the boundaries of the site on the CPAT HER, although a number of medieval sites are recorded within the designated study area on the CPAT and Shropshire HERs.

In the medieval period the site lay within the parish of Llanymynech, and was located in the township of Carreghofa (see Section 5.5), to the W of the village of Llanymynech itself. The placename Llanymynech is first recorded in 1254 as *Llanemeneych*, meaning ‘church of the monks’ (Owen & Morgan 2007, 289). Given the location of the site on the fringes of the village of Llanymynech, it is unsurprising that a large amount of ridge and furrow is recorded within the designated study area (see Tables 2 & 3). The closest area of ridge and furrow recorded on the CPAT HER to the site is located approximately 75m to the E (HER: 86830), and was dated through pottery finds (HER: 57671). Further sections of ridge and furrow are located 250m to the N of the site (HER: 64729), 365m to the E of the site next to St Agatha’s Church in Llanymynech (HER: 33769), and approximately 475m to the S of the site (HER: 38034). The amount of ridge and furrow recorded in the vicinity of the site on the HERs highlights the agricultural nature of this landscape prior to the construction of the canal in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Interestingly, a series of small strip fields are recorded to the S of the site on the 1838 Tithe Survey (see Section 5.5.), and this may also suggest the presence of a medieval open-field system in the landscape surrounding Llanymynech.

The closest medieval record recorded on the CPAT HER in terms of proximity to the site, is a mound (HER: 86829) identified during the 1999 Archaeological Watching Brief at Elm Tree Farm (HER: 86828), approximately 70m to the E of the site. This mound was initially thought to be remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, with a possible ditch running around the edge. However, further work determined that the mound was a survival of a possible medieval, or later, cultivation ridge, and the surrounding outside ditch was identified as drainage ditches (Tavener 1999). The next closest medieval feature recorded on the surrounding HER data is a cottage at Wern, approximately 140m to the SW of the site (HER: 32413). This is listed on the CPAT HER as a ‘Medieval House’, although the Listed Building description describes it as a ‘sub-medieval vernacular cottage’ (14213). The site is also located approximately 370m to the NW of the site of St Benion’s Well, a former medieval holy well that was replaced by a modern well prior to 1972 (HER: 29).

A number of medieval features are recorded in Llanymynech itself, including the site of the medieval church of St Agatha (HER: 16377), approximately 335m to the SE of the site, which was replaced by the extant Grade II Listed church in the 1840s (1054633). The churchyard surrounding the church (HER: 30941) contains a number of graves of a possible medieval or early post-medieval date, and the Shropshire HER states that the sub-circular form of the church yard is characteristic of a pre-Conquest church. The bank on the W side of the churchyard has also been interpreted as being a remnant of Offa’s Dyke, the line of which is postulated to have formerly run down the centre of Llanymynech (HER: 33360) defining the linear nature of the settlement.

**Conclusions:** The potential for encountering remains associated with medieval activity within the boundaries of the site has been assessed as **Moderate**. This assessment reflects the lack of recorded medieval activity within the site boundaries, whilst also reflecting the location of the site on the fringes of the medieval settlement of Llanymynech. The site lies within an area where a substantial amount of medieval agricultural activity is recorded, mostly in the form of ridge and furrow, which was recorded in close proximity to the site at Elm Tree Farm. Consequently, any features identified are likely to be of an agricultural nature. If any medieval archaeology were to be identified during the works associated with the development, it would be considered to be of **Low** significance, reflecting its likely agricultural nature.

## 5.5 Post-medieval

The key post-medieval features recorded within the boundaries of the site on the relevant HERs are the Montgomery Canal itself (HER: 72331; HER: 00927), and Walls Bridge (HER: 34335). Walls Bridge, which is unlisted, represents a former road bridge (Bridge number 93) over the Montgomeryshire canal, which is now used as a footbridge. Walls Bridge has been replaced by the infilling of the canal, following the abandonment of its function in carrying the road. Walls Bridge is located to the W of the current road crossing, which is, in turn, located to the W of the crossing point for the proposed new bridge.

The Montgomery Canal forms a continuous line of waterway stretching SW for 56km from Welsh Frankton (where it meets the Llangollen Canal) to Newtown, via Llanymynech and Welshpool. It originally comprised four distinct canal sections, which have subsequently been joined together as a single canal. The majority of these section of the canal (three out of the four sections, comprising 55km of the route) was to carry agricultural lime from the quarries at Llanymynech. To the N of Llanymynech, the canal joined the Llanymynech branch of the existing Ellesmere Canal. SW of Llanymynech, the earliest phase of construction on the canal stretched for 26km to Welshpool, with a small branch to Guilsfield, and took place between 1794 and 1797. However, by this time, funds for the scheme had been depleted, and the final 12km to Newtown were constructed between 1815 and 1821. Due to the funding issues, the two halves of the canal were owned by separate companies, with the original section being known as the Montgomeryshire Canal (Eastern Branch), and the later 19<sup>th</sup>-century extension being known as the Montgomeryshire Canal (Western Branch) (Hughes 1988, 9). The site of the proposed development is located on the original, 18<sup>th</sup>-century, Eastern Branch.

As with most canals, the fortunes of the canal dwindled with the expansion of the railway network throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, the canal is still recorded as making a profit in 1887. By 1922 the canal had been absorbed by the London and North Western Railway, which in turn became part of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway in 1923. The canal was abandoned in 1934, and an Act of Abandonment for the canal was granted in 1944, which allowed bridges to be lowered, blocking the canal. However, at Walls Bridge a new wider road crossing was eventually constructed by infilling the canal, and the original bridge was left standing as a footbridge.

The Eastern Branch of the canal is formed of an excavated trough on a bed of puddled clay. Given the nature of the proposed development (see *Fig. 8*), it is highly likely that the construction of the bridge, the reorientation of

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the canal, and the earthworks required to raise the road up to the necessary height for the bridge, will impact upon the fabric of both the canal itself and the original earthwork banks surrounding it, in the specific areas detailed in the proposed site plans. It is therefore likely that some form of archaeological mitigation will be required, in order to monitor the works, to ensure that damage to the structure of the canal is minimised (including the surviving footbridge), and to record any features or deposits uncovered.

Industrial lime production at Llanymynech is first documented in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, although it is likely that lime production at the site dates back to at least the medieval period. Limestone quarrying at the site remained on a relatively small scale until the construction of the canal, at which point production increased dramatically. At the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a tramway and incline were constructed to connect the quarry to a wharf on the canal, and a number of features relating to lime production and transportation at Llanymynech are recorded in the NE corner of the designated study area on the HER data (see Tables 2 & 3). The quarry remained in operation until 1914.

The earliest available cartographic source to depict the landscape of the site with any degree of accuracy is the 1830 OS Surveyor's Drawing of Oswestry (*Fig. 9*). This map, which post-dates the construction of the canal, shows the landscape of the site in largely the same manner as it is shown on modern cartography. The canal is shown on its current orientation, W of the village of Llanymynech, as is the main road (B4398) S of the canal. The road over the canal is shown, carried by Walls Bridge over the canal. No further, unrecorded, features are shown within the boundaries of the site on the 1830 map. Furthermore, no field boundaries are shown on the 1830 map, and now information is provided regarding land use or land ownership.

The 1830 map shows a cluster of buildings to the E of the site, between Llanymynech and Walls Bridge, and this most likely represents Elm Tree Farm. Elm Tree Farm (HER: 70576) represents a late 17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century Grade II Listed L-plan house with an attached agricultural range (19922). A series of surviving post-medieval agricultural buildings are recorded to the E of the original farm house, including a newer 19<sup>th</sup>-century farmhouse (HER: 86834), and a cowhouse (HER: 132764). The 1999 excavations at Elm Tree Farm also identified some 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century stone footings, a 19<sup>th</sup>-century cobbled yard, and a 19<sup>th</sup>-century drainage system (Tavener 1999; HER: 86832; HER: 86831; HER: 86833). A pond that is recorded on the CPAT HER is also shown to the NW of the site on the 1830 (HER: 34337), and this feature subsequently appears on a number of later 19<sup>th</sup>-century maps. On the 1830 map, the village of Llanymynech itself is recorded as being much smaller than it is on modern cartography, being concentrated on the cross roads of what are now the A483 and the B4398, with more buildings being located on the English side of the N/S road.

Greater detail is provided by the 1838 Tithe Survey for Llanymynech (*Fig. 10*). Although the landscape of the site, with the canal, road, and Walls Bridge to the W of the plot, is still the same as recorded in 1830, field boundaries are also shown, and the site is divided up into plots which are recorded on the accompanying Tithe Apportionment. The canal itself is listed as Plot 332, whilst the land within the S half of the site, S of the canal, is Plot 171. To the N of the canal, the site occupies part of three fields, Plot 112, Plot 113, and Plot 114. Plot 171 is listed in the Tithe Apportionment as 'Piece Below the House', a pasture field occupied by Robert Wall, and owned by the Committee of Sir Thomas John Tyrwhit Jones. This is the same ownership and occupancy as Elm Tree Farm, as well as Plots 113 and 114, both of which are arable. Plot 113 is listed as 'Bridge Field', whilst Plot 114 is listed as 'Pool Field'. Plot

112 is in separate ownership, being listed in the possession of Rev. John Luxmoore. It is recorded as 'Quillet in Bridge Field', an arable field occupied by Robert Wall. No new features are shown within the boundaries of the site, or within its immediate vicinity, on the 1838 Tithe Survey. Interestingly, a number of small strip fields are recorded to the S of the site, which may be indicative of the enclosure of a former open field in the vicinity, which may also link in with the large amount of ridge and furrow recorded in the vicinity of the site on the HER datasets (see Section 5.4).

Little has changed in the landscape of the site by the date of the 1887 OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6-Inch Survey of Montgomeryshire (*Fig. 11*), which records a landscape that is very similar to that shown on earlier 19<sup>th</sup>-century cartography. The field boundaries of the site, and the layout of the canal and road, are depicted in the same manner in 1887 as they were in 1838, and no extra features are recorded within the boundaries of the site. The strip fields to the S of the site appear to have been merged into larger irregular fields, suggesting a degree of 19<sup>th</sup>-century land reorganisation. Two features which have appeared in the vicinity of the site between 1838 and 1887 are a pair of railways. Approximately 62m to the N of the site is the line of the Llanfyllin Branch of the Oswestry and Newtown Railway (HER: 08408). This line, which opened in 1863, branched W from the main line of the Oswestry and Newtown Railway at Llanymynech towards Llanfyllin, and was operated by Cambrian Railways from 1864. It was initially intended to serve the local lime production industry, and remained in operation until 1965, when it was closed by the Beeching cuts, a major series of route closures and service changes made as part of the restructuring of the nationalised railway system in Great Britain in the 1960s. Approximately 170m to the S of the site is the line of the Nantmawr Branch of the Potteries, Shrewsbury and North Wales Railway, known as 'The Potts' (HER: 08457). The main line of the railway opened in 1866, and the Nantmawr branch opened in 1872 as a mineral line up to the Nantmawr quarries. However, the struggling Potts Line closed in 1880, at which point Cambrian Railways took over the running of the Nantmawr Branch, eventually connecting it to the Llanfyllin Branch of the Oswestry and Newtown Railway in 1896.

No changes in the landscape of the site are recorded on any of the subsequent available historic maps, including the 1902 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 6-Inch Survey of Montgomeryshire (*Fig. 12*), the 1954 OS 1:10,000 National Survey (*Fig. 13*), and the 1966 OS 1:10,000 National Survey (*Fig. 14*). Of note on the 20<sup>th</sup> century historic cartography, is the position of the road crossing the canal, which, despite the 1944 Act of Abandonment, appears to have continued to make use of Walls Bridge into the 1960s. This suggests that the infilling of the canal to create the current road crossing did not take place until the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. LiDAR imagery provided by the Welsh Government covering the site of the proposed development was also examined (*Fig. 15*). However, no features of archaeological interest were visible, with the fields either side of the canal either being ploughed arable fields, or the site of the playground to the S of the canal.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering remains associated with post-medieval activity has been assessed as **High**. This assessment reflects the likelihood that the works associated with the proposed development to encounter evidence of features associated with the 18<sup>th</sup>-century Montgomery Canal. This includes the former section of the canal, which was filled in when the road bridge was lowered, as well as the sections of the canal to be altered to accommodate the new bridge. If any post-medieval archaeological features or deposits are identified, they are likely to be of **Medium** archaeological significance, as they will likely contribute to our understanding of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century canal and its construction.

## 6 Historic Environment Record Gazetteers & Maps

**Table 2: Gazetteer of archaeological sites & monuments recorded within a 1km radius of the Site based on consultation of the CPAT Historic Environment Record (HER). This table relates to Fig. 2.**

#	PRN	Name	Date	NGR
1	38026	Carreghofa Farm, Linear Cropmarks	Prehistoric	SJ 2521 2117
2	80138	Llanymynech Quarry, cave	Prehistoric	SJ 2607 2175
3	4602	Elm Tree House, Enclosure	Prehistoric/RB	SJ 2639 2071
4	38028	Elm Tree House, Gravel Pit	Prehistoric/Post-med.	SJ 2638 2076
5	2455	Causeway Lane, Ring-Ditch	Neo./BA	SJ 2535 2065
6	119813	Elm Tree House Cremation Cemetery, Pit II	Bronze Age	SJ 2641 2075
7	119814	Elm Tree House Cremation Cemetery	Bronze Age	SJ 2640 2077
8	119815	Elm Tree House Cremation Cemetery, Pit I	Bronze Age	SJ 2640 2077
9	119816	Elm Tree House Cremation Cemetery, Cremation	Bronze Age	SJ 2640 2077
10	119817	Elm Tree House Cremation Cemetery, Cist I	Bronze Age	SJ 2640 2077
11	119818	Elm Tree House Cremation Cemetery, Cist II	Bronze Age	SJ 2640 2077
12	119819	Elm Tree House Cremation Cemetery, Double Cist	Bronze Age	SJ 2640 2077
13	119820	Elm Tree House Cremation Cemetery, Cist III	Bronze Age	SJ 2640 2077
14	34336	Walls Bridge, Ring Ditches	Bronze Age	SJ 2619 2085
15	3641	Elm Tree House, Ring Ditch	Bronze Age	SJ 2641 2076
16	3642	St Benion's Well, Ring Ditch	Bronze Age	SJ 2650 2047
17	4597	Causeway Lane, Ring Ditch II	Bronze Age	SJ 2566 2063
18	7973	Carreghofa Cropmarks	Bronze Age	SJ 2540 2060
19	1001786	Elm Tree House, Enclosure	Iron Age	SJ 2629 2071
20	1001787	Elm Tree House, Enclosure	Iron Age	SJ 2629 2076
21	2454	Carreghofa Farm, Cropmark I	Iron Age	SJ 2524 2108
22	2456	Walls Bridge, Pit Alignment	Iron Age	SJ 2619 2086
23	3640	St Benion's Well, Enclosure	Iron Age	SJ 2655 2044
24	38024	Penarth, Pit Alignment I	Iron Age	SJ 2542 2086
25	38025	Penarth, Pit Alignment II	Iron Age	SJ 2534 2081
26	38027	Ty-gwyn Pit Alignment	Iron Age	SJ 2569 2117
27	3594	White Rock Farm Enclosure	Iron Age/Romano-Bridge	SJ 2634 2113
28	119409	Findspot: RB Coin	Romano-British	SJ 2610 2160
29	130065	Ridge & Furrow	Medieval	SJ 2725 2040
30	150143	Findspot: Gold Memento Mori Ring	Medieval	SJ 2575 2178
31	16377	Llanymynech Church	Medieval	SJ 2675 2079
32	19365	Cambrian Railway Ridge & Furrow	Medieval	SJ 2690 2040
33	28458	Offa's Dyke	Medieval	SJ 2609 2190
34	28459	Offa's Dyke	Medieval	SJ 2610 2185
35	28460	Offa's Dyke	Medieval	SJ 2610 2181
36	28461	Offa's Dyke	Medieval	SJ 2610 2180

37	28462	Offa's Dyke	Medieval	SJ 2607 2177
38	29	St Benion's Well	Medieval	SJ 2664 2055
39	32413	Wern, Cottage	Medieval	SJ 2608 2067
40	38034	St Benion's Well, Ridge & Furrow	Medieval	SJ 2647 2036
41	57671	Elm Tree Farm, Med. Activity	Medieval	SJ 2645 2089
42	64726	Carreghofa, Ridge & Furrow	Medieval	SJ 2583 2015
43	64729	Llanymynech, Ridge & Furrow	Medieval	SJ 2637 2117
44	86829	Elm Tree Farm, Mound	Medieval	SJ 2651 2092
45	86830	Elm Tree Farm, Ridge & Furrow	Medieval	SJ 2645 2089
46	15733	Llanymynech	Med./PM	SJ 2668 2082
47	120717	West Shropshire Mineral Railway	Post-med.	SJ 2567 2095
48	123472	Llanymynech Rocks, Building	Post-med.	SJ 2632 2151
49	123481	Llanymynech Mines, Shaft V	Post-med.	SJ 2644 2192
50	123484	Llanymynech Mines, Shaft VIII	Post-med.	SJ 2639 2185
51	123485	Llanymynech Mines, Shaft IX	Post-med.	SJ 2650 2189
52	123487	Llanymynech Mines, Shaft XIX	Post-med.	SJ 2609 2180
53	123488	Llanymynech Mines, Linear Working	Post-med.	SJ 2613 2184
54	123489	Llanymynech Mines, Linear Working	Post-med.	SJ 2640 2184
55	123495	Llanymynech Mines, Shaft XIV	Post-med.	SJ 2640 2189
56	123496	Llanymynech Mines, Shaft XV	Post-med.	SJ 2631 2180
57	123507	Llanymynech Mines, Shaft XXIV	Post-med.	SJ 2639 2153
58	123508	Llanymynech Hill, Spoil Tip I	Post-med.	SJ 2657 2188
59	123509	Llanymynech Hill, Spoil Tip II	Post-med.	SJ 2660 2178
60	123510	Llanymynech Hill, Limekilns I	Post-med.	SJ 2672 2169
61	123511	Llanymynech Hill, Limekilns II	Post-med.	SJ 2684 2184
62	123513	Llanymynech Hill, Trackway I	Post-med.	SJ 2606 2189
63	123515	Llanymynech Hill, Spoil Tip IV	Post-med.	SJ 2641 2180
64	123516	Llanymynech Hill, Quarry VIII	Post-med.	SJ 2634 2186
65	123520	Llanymynech Mines, Shaft XX	Post-med.	SJ 2625 2172
66	123523	Llanymynech Mines, Shaft XXIII	Post-med.	SJ 2639 2154
67	126263	Pen-y-voel, Glasshouse III	Post-med.	SJ 2647 2128
68	126264	Pen-y-voel, Glasshouse IV	Post-med.	SJ 2648 2127
69	126265	Pen-y-voel, Glasshouse V	Post-med.	SJ 2648 2126
70	126266	Pen-y-voel, Glasshouse VI	Post-med.	SJ 2648 2125
71	126267	Pen-y-voel, Glasshouse I	Post-med.	SJ 2649 2127
72	126268	Pen-y-voel, Glasshouse II	Post-med.	SJ 2650 2127
73	126269	Fron-goch, Building	Post-med.	SJ 2608 2155
74	128806	Llanymynech, Boundary Stone	Post-med.	SJ 2661 2116
75	130063	Llanymynech Railway Bridge	Post-med.	SJ 2703 2054
76	130064	River Vyrnwy, Earthworks	Post-med.	SJ 2721 2040
77	132764	Elm Tree Farm Cowhouse	Post-med.	SJ 2645 2087

78	141923	Great Western Railway, Llanfyllin Branch, Carreghofa Halt	Post-med.	SJ 2598 2065
79	144080	Llanymynech Conservation Area	Post-med.	SJ 2657 2107
80	145392	Llanymynech War Memorial	Post-med.	SJ 2670 2080
81	152221	Llanymynech ROC Post	Post-med.	SJ 2645 2130
82	152254	Llanymynech 'Orlit B' Post	Post-med.	SJ 2646 2131
83	15631	Montgomeryshire Canal	Post-med.	SJ 2661 2101
84	16378	Llanymynech Church (St Agatha)	Post-med.	SJ 2674 2083
85	165083	Milestone	Post-med.	SJ 2597 2068
86	169296	North View Barn, Canal Warehouse	Post-med.	SJ 2663 2102
87	182399	Pentref Farm, Farm Building	Post-med.	SJ 2559 2012
88	182400	Pentref Farm, Farm Building	Post-med.	SJ 2562 2011
89	182401	Pentref Farm, Farm Building	Post-med.	SJ 2561 2011
90	182402	Pentref Farm, Farm Building	Post-med.	SJ 2559 2010
91	182403	Careghofa Farm, Farm Building	Post-med.	SJ 2554 2111
92	182404	Careghofa Farm, Farm Building	Post-med.	SJ 2553 2108
93	182405	Ty-gwyn Farm, Farm Building	Post-med.	SJ 2595 2120
94	182406	White Rock Farm, Farm Building	Post-med.	SJ 2614 2128
95	182407	White Rock Farm, Farm Building	Post-med.	SJ 2613 2130
96	182408	White Rock Farm, Farm Building	Post-med.	SJ 2611 2131
97	189656	Pentref Farm	Post-med.	SJ 2562 2011
98	189657	Careghofa Farm	Post-med.	SJ 2553 2111
99	189658	Ty-gwyn Farm	Post-med.	SJ 2592 2120
100	189659	White Rock Farm	Post-med.	SJ 2611 2130
101	19260	Llanymynech Quarry	Post-med.	SJ 2650 2170
102	19313	Pen-y-Foel Mound	Post-med.	SJ 2658 2119
103	19351	Llanymynech Canal Basins	Post-med.	SJ 2675 2105
104	23513	Llanymynech Bridge	Post-med.	SJ 2683 2044
105	23517	Llanymynech Argae I	Post-med.	SJ 2710 2029
106	23518	Llanymynech Field Boundary I	Post-med.	SJ 2714 2027
107	23519	Llanymynech Railway Bridge	Post-med.	SJ 2702 2039
108	23520	Llanymynech Ridge & Furrow	Post-med.	SJ 2707 2010
109	32387	Carreghofa Locks, The Locks (Wharfinger's)	Post-med.	SJ 2539 2026
110	32388	Carreghofa Locks, Toll Gauger's Hut	Post-med.	SJ 2543 2027
111	32389	Carreghofa Locks, The Locks Pigsty etc.	Post-med.	SJ 2541 2026
112	32390	Carreghofa Locks, North Quay Crane	Post-med.	SJ 2540 2026
113	32391	Carreghofa Locks, Upper Lock	Post-med.	SJ 2543 2027
114	32392	Carreghofa Locks By-pass Pond & Spillway	Post-med.	SJ 2545 2026
115	32393	Carreghofa Locks Bridge 95	Post-med.	SJ 2539 2024
116	32394	Carreghofa Locks Bridge NW	Post-med.	SJ 2537 2027
117	32395	Carreghofa Locks, Lock-Keeper's Cottage	Post-med.	SJ 2539 2023
118	32396	Carreghofa Locks, Lower Lock Chamber	Post-med.	SJ 2538 2023

119	32397	Carreghofa Locks, By-pass culvert	Post-med.	SJ 2536 2026
120	32398	Pont Llanymynech	Post-med.	SJ 2682 2044
121	32399	Canal Road 'Ty-croes'	Post-med.	SJ 2665 2094
122	32400	Canal Road 'Ashfield Stores'	Post-med.	SJ 2660 2092
123	32401	Canal Road 1-7	Post-med.	SJ 2657 2090
124	32402	Canal Road 1-2	Post-med.	SJ 2654 2091
125	32403	Chapel Lane, Cottage	Post-med.	SJ 2662 2071
126	32404	North Road, Warehouse	Post-med.	SJ 2662 2103
127	32409	Llanymynech, Garth Cottage	Post-med.	SJ 2647 2145
128	32410	White Rock Farm	Post-med.	SJ 2609 2128
129	32411	Ty-gwyn farm, House	Post-med.	SJ 2590 2119
130	32412	Ty-gwyn farm, House	Post-med.	SJ 2593 2121
131	32414	Wern Railway Bridge	Post-med.	SJ 2596 2067
132	32415	Carreghofa Aqueduct	Post-med.	SJ 2594 2068
133	32416	Wern Bridge 94	Post-med.	SJ 2573 2057
134	32417	Pentref Farm, House	Post-med.	SJ 2563 2009
135	34335	Llanymynech, Walls Bridge	Post-med.	SJ 2626 2080
136	34337	Walls Bridge, Pond	Post-med.	SJ 2610 2084
137	38030	St Benion's Well, Trackway	Post-med.	SJ 2656 2049
138	38031	St Benion's Well, Trackway II	Post-med.	SJ 2633 2043
139	38033	Llanymynech Quarry, Earthworks	Post-med.	SJ 2643 2182
140	41883	Carreghofa Locks 1, Lower Chamber	Post-med.	SJ 2536 2023
141	41884	Llanymynech, Giulio's Restaurant	Post-med.	SJ 2659 2092
142	41885	White Rock Farm, NE Range of Attached Outbuildings	Post-med.	SJ 2611 2131
143	41886	Ty-gwyn Farm, Farm Building	Post-med.	SJ 2593 2122
144	42370	Carreghofa Locks, Lock Gates & Paddle Gear	Post-med.	SJ 2537 2022
145	42371	Carreghofa Locks, Lock Gates & Paddle Gear	Post-med.	SJ 2540 2025
146	42372	The Gardd 2	Post-med.	SJ 2654 2091
147	44418	Dolphin Inn	Post-med.	SJ 2662 2093
148	64618	Ellesmere Canal, Tanat Feeder	Post-med.	SJ 2528 2034
149	64619	Carreghofa Pound	Post-med.	SJ 2553 2018
150	64727	West Shropshire Mineral Railway (Section)	Post-med.	SJ 2581 2076
151	64728	Oswestry and Newtown Railway, Llanfyllin Branch (section)	Post-med.	SJ 2589 2088
152	70576	Elm Tree Farm, Old Farmhouse & Outbuilding	Post-med.	SJ 2642 2086
153	72331	Ellesmere Canal	Post-med.	SJ 2616 2076
154	7606	Llanymynech Church (St Agatha), Yard	Post-med.	SJ 2674 2083
155	80136	Llanymynech Quarry, Limekilns	Post-med.	SJ 2640 2164
156	80137	Llanymynech Quarry, Adit I	Post-med.	SJ 2627 2174
157	80139	Llanymynech Quarry I	Post-med.	SJ 2626 2171
158	80140	Llanymynech Quarry II	Post-med.	SJ 2609 2173
159	80141	Llanymynech Quarry, Adit II	Post-med.	SJ 2634 2179

160	80142	Llanymynech Quarry III	Post-med.	SJ 2657 2173
161	80174	Llanymynech Rocks, Well I	Post-med.	SJ 2639 2154
162	80175	Llanymynech Quarry, Drum House I	Post-med.	SJ 2646 2165
163	80176	Llanymynech Rocks, Well II	Post-med.	SJ 2611 2160
164	80177	Llanymynech Quarry, Drum House II	Post-med.	SJ 2651 2175
165	80178	Llanymynech Quarry, Tunnel	Post-med.	SJ 2659 2171
166	80179	Llanymynech Quarry, Incline I	Post-med.	SJ 2648 2163
167	80180	Llanymynech Quarry, Incline II	Post-med.	SJ 2661 2170
168	80199	Llanymynech Quarry, Blast Shelter	Post-med.	SJ 2656 2172
169	85893	Llanymynech, Riverside Structure	Post-med.	SJ 2712 2044
170	85900	Llanymynech Quarry, Limekilns	Post-med.	SJ 2634 2170
171	85901	Llanymynech Quarry, Building	Post-med.	SJ 2638 2168
172	85902	Llanymynech Quarry, Tramway III	Post-med.	SJ 2644 2168
173	85903	Llanymynech Quarry II	Post-med.	SJ 2675 2185
174	85904	Llanymynech Quarry, Tramway I	Post-med.	SJ 2676 2185
175	86831	Elm Tree Farm, Cobbled Yard	Post-med.	SJ 2645 2089
176	86832	Elm Tree Farm, Stone Footings	Post-med.	SJ 2645 2089
177	86833	Elm Tree Farm, Drainage System	Post-med.	SJ 2645 2089
178	86834	Elm Tree Farm	Post-med.	SJ 2645 2089
179	119821	Elm Tree House, Pit Alignment	Undated	SJ 2641 2078
180	123471	Llanymynech Hill Spring	Undated	SJ 2602 2158

**Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological sites & monuments recorded within a 1km radius of the Site based on consultation of the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER). This table relates to Fig. 3.**

#	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
181	MSA828	01117	Llanymynech Hillfort	BA/IA	SJ 2647 2213
182	MSA13475	01424	Enclosure c150m NE of the Village Hall	IA/RB	SJ 2696 2108
183	MSA36160	33360	Postulated Section of Offa's Dyke	Medieval	SJ 2668 2087
184	MSA36646	33769	Former Ridge & Furrow, E of St Agatha's Churchyard	Medieval	SJ 2682 2084
185	MSA18697	08421	Remains of Former Field Systems at Llanymynech Limeworks	Med./PM	SJ 2689 2120
186	MSA33752	30941	Med./PM Churchyard, St Agatha's	Med./PM	SJ 2675 2080
187	MSA34287	31473	Earthwork Remains of Ridge and Furrow, SE of Llanymynech	Med./PM	SJ 2728 2045
188	MSA651	00927	Montgomery Canal	Post-med.	SJ 3421 2632
189	MSA2499	03813	Llanymynech Wharf area	Post-med.	SJ 2670 2100
190	MSA2500	03814	Inclined Plane in Hoffman Kiln Area	Post-med.	SJ 2682 2128
191	MSA2501	03815	Hoffman Chimney, North Road	Post-med.	SJ 2684 2121
192	MSA3035	04600	Hoffman Kiln, North Road	Post-med.	SJ 2683 2123
193	MSA12621	05778	Oswestry & Newtown Railway	Post-med.	SJ 2843 2428
194	MSA3273	06644	Llanymynech Limestone Quarries & Limeworkings	Post-med.	SJ 2660 2180
195	MSA3276	06647	Brick Kiln, Vrynwy Bank	Post-med.	SJ 2735 2100
196	MSA16500	08006	Shropshire & Montgomeryshire Light Railway	Post-med.	SJ 3863 1536

197	MSA18678	08402	Earliest (1806) Tramway at Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2661 2136
198	MSA18679	08403	Western Inclined Plane on 1806 Tramway at Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2654 2155
199	MSA18680	08404	Pre-1863 Tramways at Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2669 2133
200	MSA18681	08405	Later C19 & Early C20 Tramway Extensions at Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2664 2149
201	MSA18682	08406	Drumhouse for 1806 Inclined Plane at Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2646 2165
202	MSA18683	08407	North Eastern Inclined Plane at Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2670 2154
203	MSA18684	08408	Oswestry & Newtown Railway (Llanfyllin Branch)	Post-med.	SJ 2631 2111
204	MSA18686	08410	Late C19/Early C20 Tramways in Hoffman Kiln Area	Post-med.	SJ 2686 2129
205	MSA18687	08411	Rock Siding	Post-med.	SJ 2688 2120
206	MSA18688	08412	Early C20 Inclined Plane in Llanymynech Main Quarry	Post-med.	SJ 2655 2173
207	MSA18689	08413	Quarry Tunnel at Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2660 2170
208	MSA18690	08414	Drumhouse for Early C20 Incline in Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2651 2175
209	MSA18691	08415	Limekilns at Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2637 2169
210	MSA18692	08416	Site of Quarry & Limeworks Buildings at Llanymynech	Post-med.	SJ 2679 2151
211	MSA18693	08417	Late C19 Drumhouse for Incline at Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2667 2170
212	MSA18694	08418	Footbridge over Inclined Plane at Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2671 2148
213	MSA18695	08419	Charging Ramp for Limekilns at Llanymynech	Post-med.	SJ 2670 2172
214	MSA18696	08420	Railway Platforms and Associated Features, Llanymynech Limeworks	Post-med.	SJ 2689 2120
215	MSA18698	08422	Charging Ramp for Draw Kilns W of Hoffman Kiln	Post-med.	SJ 2680 2129
216	MSA18699	08423	Site Office & Stables, Llanymynech Limeworks	Post-med.	SJ 2675 2117
217	MSA18700	08424	Tally Hut (Possible Former Lime Kiln) at Llanymynech Wharf	Post-med.	SJ 2673 2107
218	MSA18701	08425	Weighbridge & Counting House at Base of Eastern Incline, Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2677 2140
219	MSA18702	08426	Eastern Canal Wharf at Llanymynech Wharf	Post-med.	SJ 2677 2108
220	MSA18704	08427	Western Canal Wharf at Llanymynech Wharf	Post-med.	SJ 2671 2108
221	MSA18705	08428	Site of Building Associated with Limekilns	Post-med.	SJ 2677 2119
222	MSA18706	08429	Site of Stone Crusher at Llanymynech Limeworks	Post-med.	SJ 2677 2119
223	MSA18707	08430	Site of Llanymynech Limekilns Hoist	Post-med.	SJ 2680 2120
224	MSA18708	08431	Wharf Siding, Llanymynech Wharf	Post-med.	SJ 2684 2117
225	MSA18709	08432	Tramway Bridge Through Charging Ramp for Draw Kilns	Post-med.	SJ 2679 2131
226	MSA18710	08433	Western Railway Bridge at Llanymynech Limeworks	Post-med.	SJ 2673 2113
227	MSA18711	08434	Eastern Railway Bridge at Llanymynech Limeworks	Post-med.	SJ 2676 2114
228	MSA18712	08435	Tramway Embankments Possibly Associated with Weighbridge	Post-med.	SJ 2679 2137
229	MSA18713	08436	Llanymynech Incline Road Bridge	Post-med.	SJ 2673 2146
230	MSA18714	08437	Two Short Lengths of Possible Trackway at Llanymynech Limeworks	Post-med.	SJ 2693 2122
231	MSA18715	08438	Drainage Features at Llanymynech Limeworks	Post-med.	SJ 2683 2117
232	MSA18716	08439	Tramway Embankments at Llanymynech Wharf	Post-med.	SJ 2676 2108
233	MSA18717	08440	Two Canalside Buildings at Llanymynech	Post-med.	SJ 2684 2110

234	MSA18718	08441	Llanymynech Llanfyllin Railway Bridge	Post-med.	SJ 2706 2129
235	MSA18719	08442	Kiln Revetment Wall at Llanymynech Limeworks	Post-med.	SJ 2682 2120
236	MSA18720	08443	Building Associated with Coal Yard Wharf at Llanymynech	Post-med.	SJ 2666 2104
237	MSA18730	08453	Potteries, Shrewsbury & North Wales Railway (The Potts Railway)	Post-med.	SJ 3895 1536
238	MSA18734	08457	The Potts Railway (Nantmawr Branch)	Post-med.	SJ 2597 2246
239	MSA7473	13037	Church of St Agatha, Rectory Lane	Post-med.	SJ 2674 2079
240	MSA7480	13047	Lion Hotel & Prospect House, North Road	Post-med.	SJ 2670 2083
241	MSA15055	13049	1-6 Bradford Terrace, Including Greystones & Taliesan	Post-med.	SJ 2668 2090
242	MSA7481	13050	Cross Keys Inn, North Road	Post-med.	SJ 2667 2094
243	MSA15056	13051	The Central	Post-med.	SJ 2666 2097
244	MSA16348	17151	Stables at Llanymynech Wharf	Post-med.	SJ 2666 2104
245	MSA10947	19374	Limekilns at SJ 2673 2169, Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2672 2169
246	MSA10948	19375	Limekilns at SJ 2684 2185, Llanymynech Quarries	Post-med.	SJ 2684 2184
247	MSA10953	19380	Limekilns W of Hoffman Kiln & Chimney, North Road	Post-med.	SJ 2680 2127
248	MSA10954	19381	Boundary Stone at NGR SJ 2660 2118	Post-med.	SJ 2659 2116
249	MSA10957	19384	Dean Memorial c.10m N of Nave of Church of St Agatha	Post-med.	SJ 2674 2081
250	MSA10958	19385	Gate Piers c.30m E of Chancel of Church of St Agatha	Post-med.	SJ 2677 2080
251	MSA18391	20374	Turnpike House, North Road	Post-med.	SJ 2664 2103
252	MSA30107	27921	New House Farm	Post-med.	SJ 2676 2094
253	MSA31749	28973	Presbyterian Church of Wales (English) Chapel, Chapel Lane	Post-med.	SJ 2662 2074
254	MSA31936	29456	Tips, Quarry, Limekilns, Railhead & Wharf	Post-med.	SJ 2679 2156
255	MSA33616	30796	Llanymynech Bridge	Post-med.	SJ 2664 2102
256	MSA33753	30942	Possible Site of 'Shamber Wen' PM Manor House, E of St Agatha's Church	Post-med.	SJ 2680 2079
257	MSA34376	31467	Llanymynech War Memorial	Post-med.	SJ 2670 2080
258	MSA35997	33091	Llanymynech Station, (Oswestry & Newtown; Cambrian Railways)	Post-med.	SJ 2711 2101
259	MSA36436	33092	Llanymynech Station (Potteries, Shrewsbury & North Wales Railway)	Post-med.	SJ 2715 2100
260	MSA38239	35295	Llanymynech Station Bridge	Post-med.	SJ 2710 2092
261	MSA38240	35296	Site of Locomotive Turn Table, c.100m ENE of Llanymynech Llanfyllin Railway Bridge	Post-med.	SJ 2718 2131
262	MSA13994	02464	Cropmarks of a Pit Alignment to the S of Llanymynech	Undated	SJ 2600 2000

**Table 4: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded within a 1km radius of the Site based on consultation of the CPAT Historic Environment Record (HER). This table relates to Fig. 4.**

#	PRN	Name	Date	NGR
E1	34326	Excavation: Elm Tree House, Ring Ditch	1992	SJ 2642 2076
E2	34338	Assessment: Walls Bridge	1996	SJ 2630 2090
E3	86828	WB: Elm Tree Farm	1999	SJ 2645 2089
E4	72264	WB: Llanymynech Hillfort, Golf Course 10th Green	2000	SJ 2629 2189
E5	113013	Survey: Llanymynech Heritage Area	2004	SJ 2664 2150
E6	106321	WB: Elm Tree Farm	2006	SJ 2640 2086

E7	106534	Geophys.: Elm Tree House, Enclosure	2006	SJ 2633 2075
E8	113094	Assessment: Carreghofa Lane	2006	SJ 2633 2075
E9	113095	DBA: Carreghofa Lane	2006	SJ 2633 2075
E10	113096	Eval.: Carreghofa Lane,	2006	SJ 2633 2075
E11	119811	Excavation: Carreghofa Lane,	2007	SJ 2638 2077
E12	113137	Mitigation: Drum House Renovation Works, Llanymynech Quarry	2010	SJ 2646 2165
E13	113141	Assessment: Causeway Lane Ring-ditch	2011	SJ 2535 2065
E14	113142	Geophys.: Causeway Lane Ring-ditch	2011	SJ 2535 2065
E15	113143	Excavation: Causeway Lane Ring-ditch	2011	SJ 2535 2065
E16	129552	Survey: Ty Gwyn	2013	SJ 2594 2120
E17	169297	Survey: North View Barn	2017	SJ 2663 2103

**Table 5: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded within a 1km radius of the Site based on consultation of the CPAT Historic Environment Record (HER). This table relates to Fig. 5.**

#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E18	ESA2568	Field Observation	1979	SJ 2600 2000
E19	ESA7589	DBA: Llanymynech Heritage Area	1987	SJ 2666 2149
E20	ESA3365	Eval.: Proposed Pant/ Llanymynech Bypass	1992	SJ 2790 2310
E21	ESA4761	Eval.: Hoffman Kiln	1993	SJ 2683 2123
E22	ESA6395	Field Observation: Damage to the Montgomery Cana	1993	SJ 3213 2587
E23	ESA4714	Marches Uplands Mapping Project	1993-1994	SO 3497 8235
E24	ESA4812	Eval.: Vestry & Church Hall Extensions	1994	SJ 2670 2080
E25	ESA5591	Survey: Severn-Vyrnwy Confluence	1995	SJ 3230 1870
E26	ESA6582	Photo Survey: The Montgomery Canal	1997	SJ 3213 2587
E27	ESA4857	Field Observation: Llanymynech Rocks Nature Reserve	1998	SJ 2669 2179
E28	ESA5116	WB: 10th & 16th Greens, Llanymynech Golf Club	2000	SJ 2633 2204
E29	ESA5120	WB: Five Greens, Llanymynech Golf Club	2000-2002	SJ 2634 2194
E30	ESA5119	WB: Four Greens, Llanymynech Golf Club	2001	SJ 2659 2210
E31	ESA6163	DBA: Llanymynech Heritage Area	2001	SJ 2689 2126
E32	ESA6832	The Shropshire Historic Landscape Character	2001-2002	SJ 3446 2249
E33	ESA7340	DBA: Llanymynech Heritage Area	2001-2002	SJ 2689 2126
E34	ESA4828	DBA: Llanymynech - Pant Bypass Stage 1	2002	SJ 2790 2320
E35	ESA6166	DBA & Walkover Survey: Pant - Llanymynech Bypass Stage 2	2002	SJ 2808 2299
E36	ESA5527	Landscape Archaeology Assessment: Montgomery Canal (English Section)	2003	SJ 3421 2633
E37	ESA6317	HIA: The Montgomery Canal (English Section)	2003	SJ 3213 2587
E38	ESA5650	Survey: Llanymynech Heritage Area Development Project	2004	SJ 2677 2141
E39	ESA7341	SBR: Llanymynech Limeworks Heritage Area	2004	SJ 2665 2144
E40	ESA7884	Survey: Llanymynech Limeworks Heritage Area	2004	SJ 2689 2126
E41	ESA6151	Eval.: The Hoffman Kiln	2006	SJ 2683 2123
E42	ESA6239	Photo Survey: The English Winding Drum, Llanymynech Limeworks	2006-2007	SJ 2667 2170
E43	ESA6202	WB: The Hoffman Kiln	2007	SJ 2684 2124

E44	ESA6235	Excavation: The Hoffman Kiln	2007	SJ 2683 2123
E45	ESA6236	Eval. & WB: The Stable Block, Llanymynech Limeworks	2007	SJ 2675 2116
E46	ESA6237	Photo Survey: The Tally Hut, Llanymynech Limeworks	2007	SJ 2677 2140
E47	ESA6238	WB: The Incline Road Bridge Tunnels, Llanymynech Limeworks	2007	SJ 2673 2145
E48	ESA6240	WB: The Draw Kilns, Llanymynech Limeworks	2007	SJ 2672 2169
E49	ESA6241	WB: The Stable Block, Llanymynech Limeworks	2007	SJ 2676 2115
E50	ESA6242	WB: The Cambrian Railway Branch Line, Llanymynech Limeworks	2007	SJ 2673 2113
E51	ESA6318	WB: Llanymynech Limeworks	2008	SJ 2675 2152
E52	ESA7143	DBA: Land at Llanymynech	2011	SJ 2693 2107
E53	ESA6904	DBA & Walkover Survey: Hillforts in Shropshire	2011-2012	SJ 5104 0281
E54	ESA6959	Eval. & Survey: Llanymynech Limeworks Transfer Wharf	2013	SJ 2681 2128
E55	ESA8805	Photo Survey: The Lion Hotel	2013	SJ 2670 2083
E56	ESA7330	Geophys.: Land at Llanymynech	2014	SJ 2693 2107
E57	ESA7331	Eval.: Land at Llanymynech	2014	SJ 2694 2109
E58	ESA7332	DBA: Development site in Llanymynech	2014	SJ 2693 2107
E59	ESA8307	SBR: Lion Hotel	2015	SJ 2671 2083
E60	ESA8478	WB: Land E of Barley Meadows	2017	SJ 2693 2108
E61	ESA8479	Excavation: Land E of Barley Meadows	2017	SJ 2694 2110

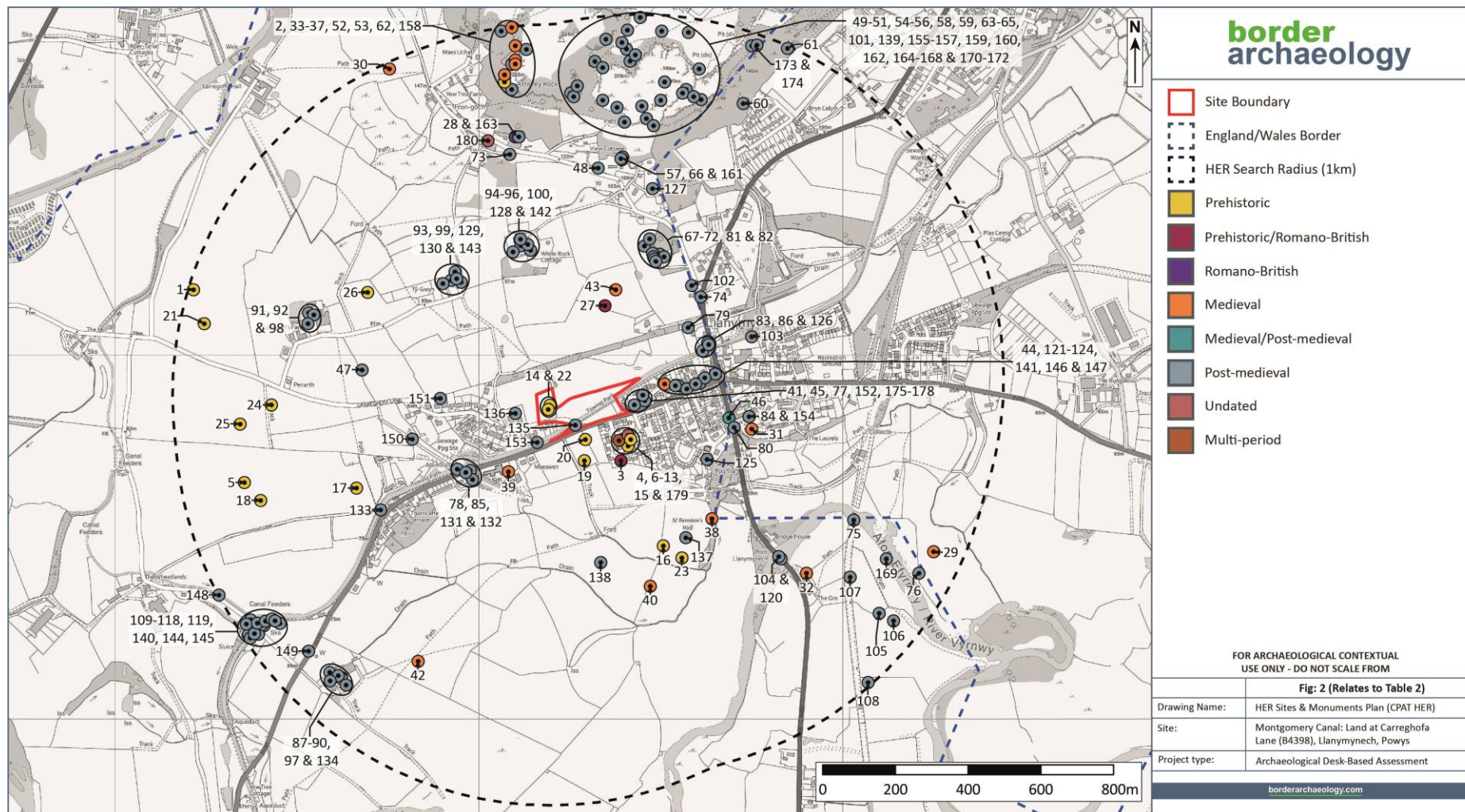
**Table 6: Gazetteer of Listed Buildings recorded within a 1km radius of the Site within Powys. This table relates to Fig. 6.**

#	Ref.	Name	Grade	NGR
B1	14194	Pont Llanymynech	II*	SJ 2682 2044
B2	14180	Former Wharfinger's House inc. Brick Boundary Wall to Road	II	SJ 2539 2026
B3	14181	Toll Gauger's Hut to E of No 1 The Locks	II	SJ 2534 2027
B4	14182	Pigsty with Walled Pen to E of No 1 The Locks	II	SJ 2541 2026
B5	14183	Crane on North Quayside of Upper Lock immediately E of No.1 The Locks	II	SJ 2540 2026
B6	14184	Upper Lock Chamber	II	SJ 2543 2027
B7	14185	Lock Gates & Paddle Gear	II	SJ 2537 2022
B8	14186	By-Pass Pond & Spillway with Sluice-Gate to S of Upper Lock Chamber	II	SJ 2545 2026
B9	14187	Bridge 95 over the Montgomeryshire Canal adjoining No 1 The Locks	II	SJ 2539 2024
B10	14188	Bridge Over By-pass Culvert to NW of No 1 The Locks	II	SJ 2537 2027
B11	14189	Lock-Keeper's Cottage Adjoining Lower Lock Chamber on Montgomeryshire Canal	II	SJ 2534 2023
B12	14190	Lower Lock Chamber	II	SJ 2538 2023
B13	14191	Lock Gates & Paddle Gear	II	SJ 2540 2025
B14	14192	By-Pass Culvert & Overflow	II	SJ 2536 2026
B15	14193	Lower Lock Chamber to W of No 1 The Locks	II	SJ 2534 2023
B16	14195	Ty-Croes	II	SJ 2665 2094
B17	14196	Ashfield Stores	II	SJ 2660 2092
B18	14197	Giulio's Restaurant	II	SJ 2659 2092
B19	14198	Nos 1-7 (Consec.) Ashfield Terrace	II	SJ 2657 2090

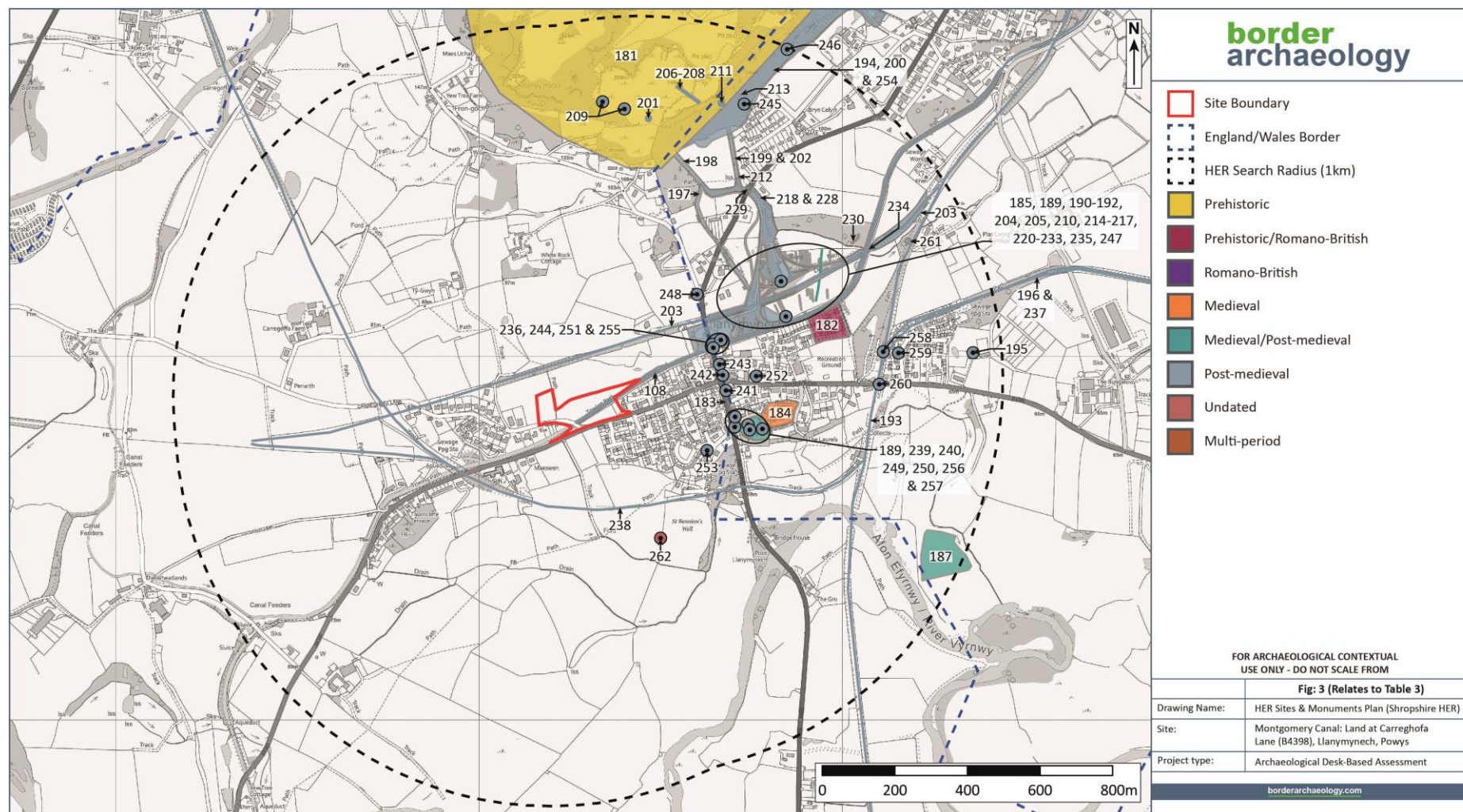
B20	14199	No 1 The Gardd Including Outbuilding to Rear	II	SJ 2654 2091
B21	14200	No 2 The Gardd Including Outbuilding to Rear	II	SJ 2654 2091
B22	14201	Cottage Adjacent to the Presbyterian Chapel	II	SJ 2662 2071
B23	14202	Former Warehouse Adjoining Trunk Road Bridge	II	SJ 2662 2103
B24	14207	Garth Cottage	II	SJ 2647 2145
B25	14208	White Rock	II	SJ 2609 2128
B26	14209	White Rock NE Range of Attached Outbuildings	II	SJ 2611 2131
B27	14210	Ty-Gwyn	II	SJ 2590 2119
B28	14211	Farm Ranges to E of Ty-Gwyn Farmhouse	II	SJ 2593 2121
B29	14212	Farm Ranges to E of Ty-Gwyn Farmhouse	II	SJ 2593 2122
B30	14213	Cottage Immediately to the E of Wern School	II	SJ 2608 2067
B31	14214	Road Bridge over Disused Railway Cutting in Centre of Wern	II	SJ 2534 2067
B32	14215	Carregghofa Aqueduct Parallel to the Public Road 700m W of Llanymynech	II	SJ 2594 2068
B33	14216	Wern Bridge (Number 94)	II	SJ 2573 2057
B34	14217	Pentref	II	SJ 2563 2009
B35	19922	Old Elmtree Farmhouse & Attached Outbuilding.	II	SJ 2642 2086

**Table 7: Gazetteer of Listed Buildings recorded within a 1km radius of the Site within Shropshire. This table relates to Fig. 7.**

#	Ref.	Name	Grade	NGR
B36	1054628	Lion Hotel & Prospect House	II	SJ 2670 2083
B37	1054629	Cross Keys Inn	II	SJ 2667 2094
B38	1054630	Hoffman Kiln	II	SJ 2683 2123
B39	1054631	Boundary Stone at NGR SJ 2660 2117	II	SJ 2660 2117
B40	1054633	Church of St Agatha	II	SJ 2674 2079
B41	1054634	Gate Piers approx. 30m E of Chancel of Church of St Agatha	II	SJ 2679 2079
B42	1054664	Limekilns at NGR SJ 2673 2169	II	SJ 2672 2169
B43	1177100	Limekilns at NGR SJ 2684 2185	II	SJ 2684 2184
B44	1177294	Dean Memorial approx. 10m N of Nave of Church of St Agatha	II	SJ 2674 2081
B45	1307514	Limekilns Immediately W of Hoffman Kiln & Chimney	II	SJ 2681 2120
B46	1307547	Hoffman Chimney	II	SJ 2684 2121

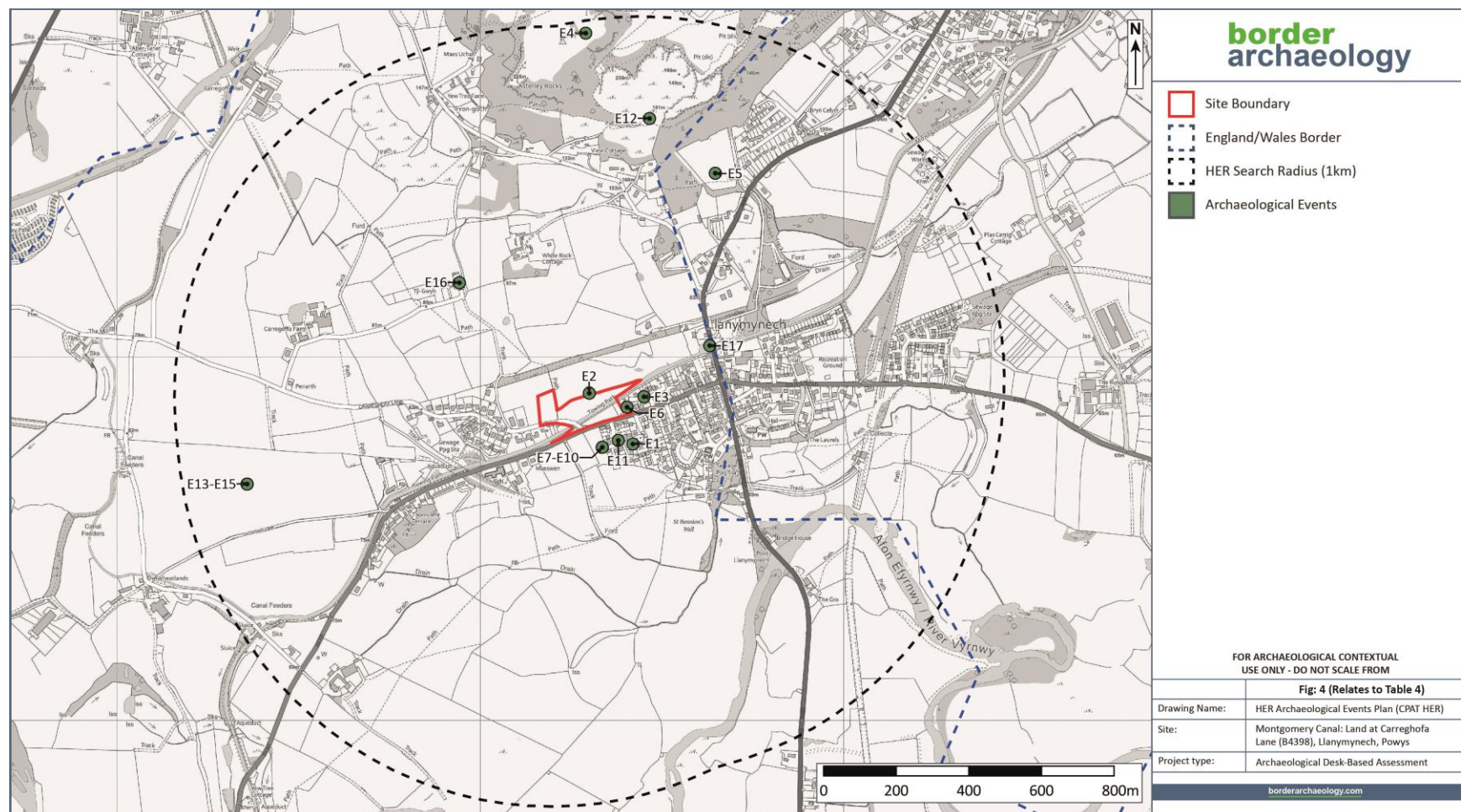


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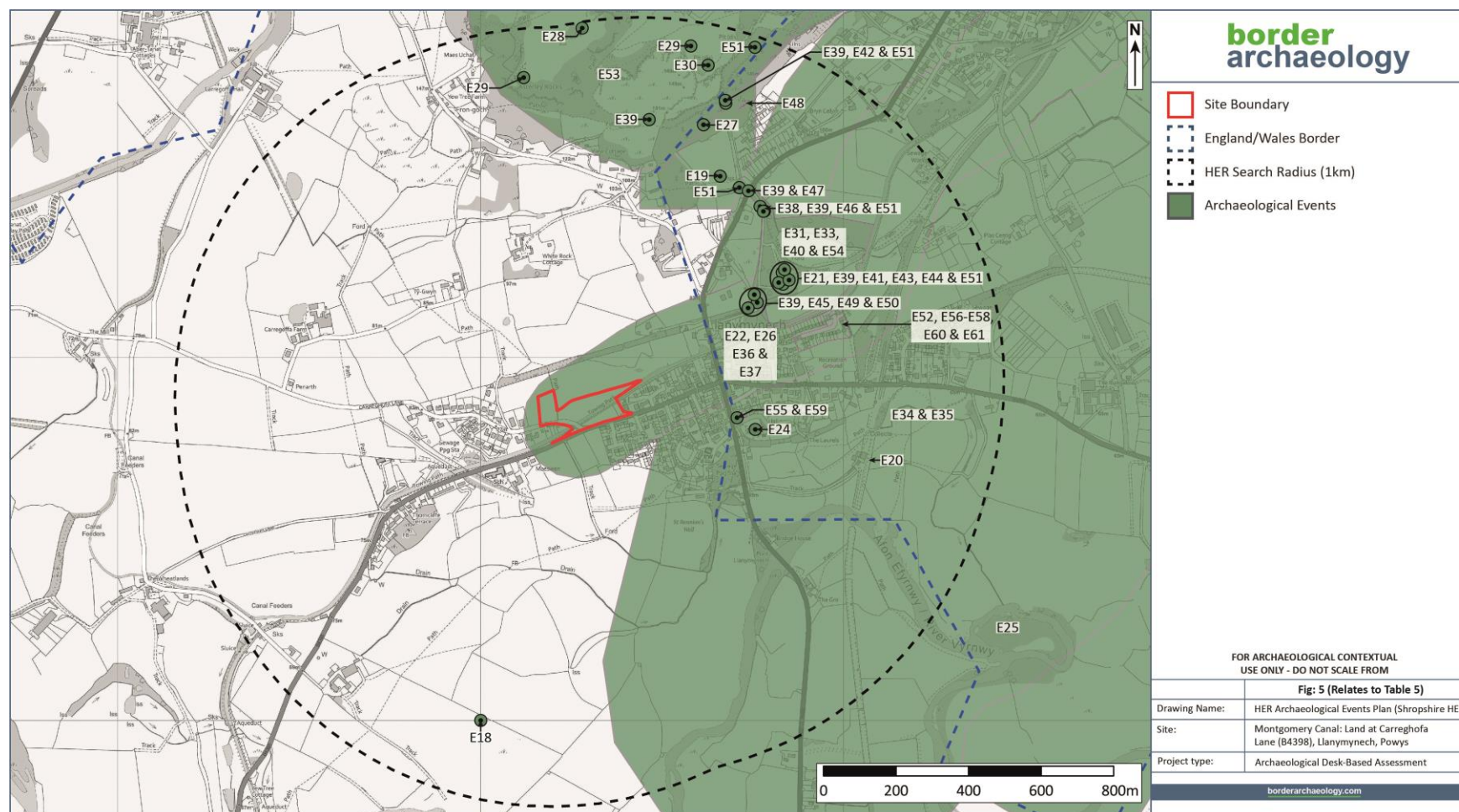
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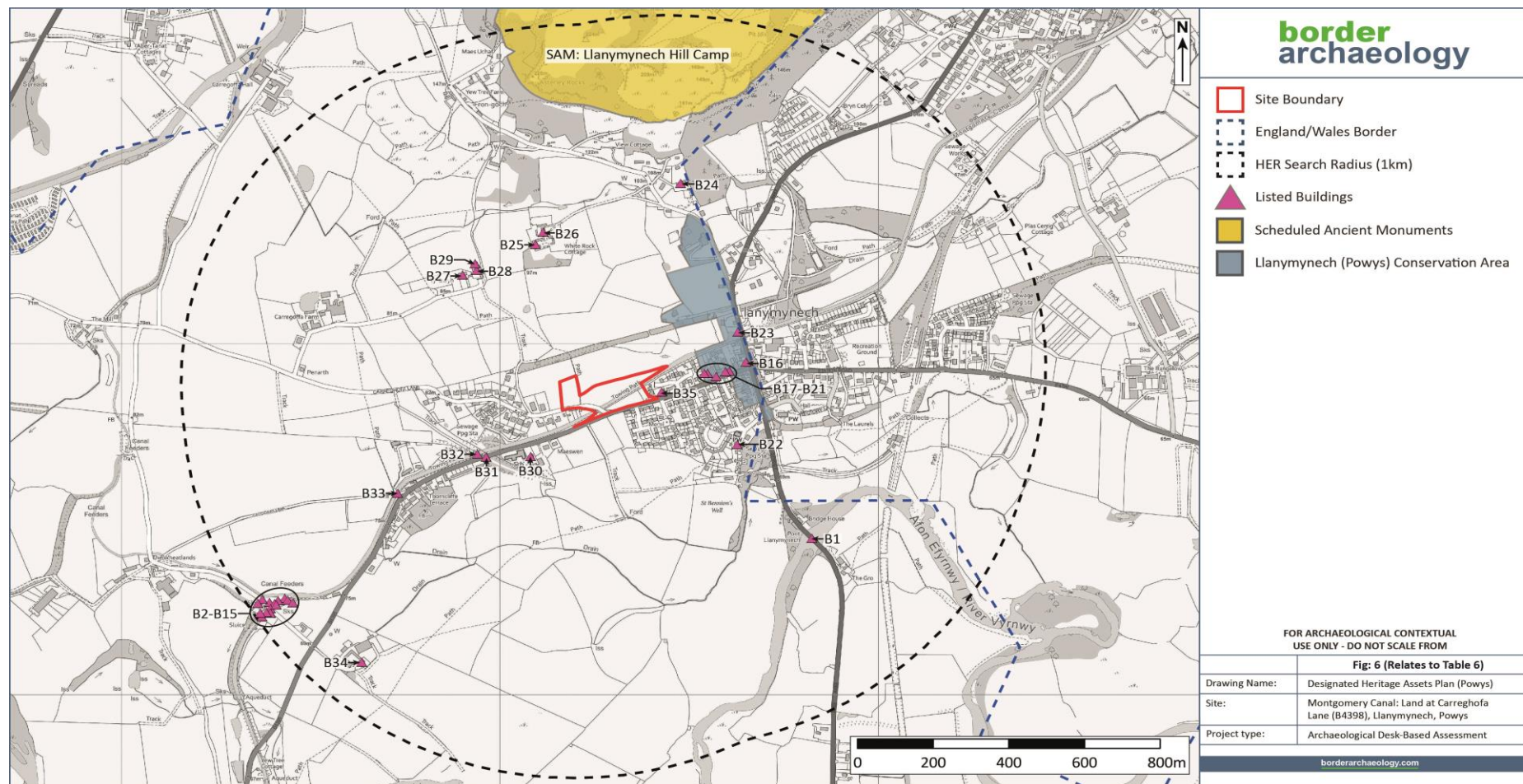
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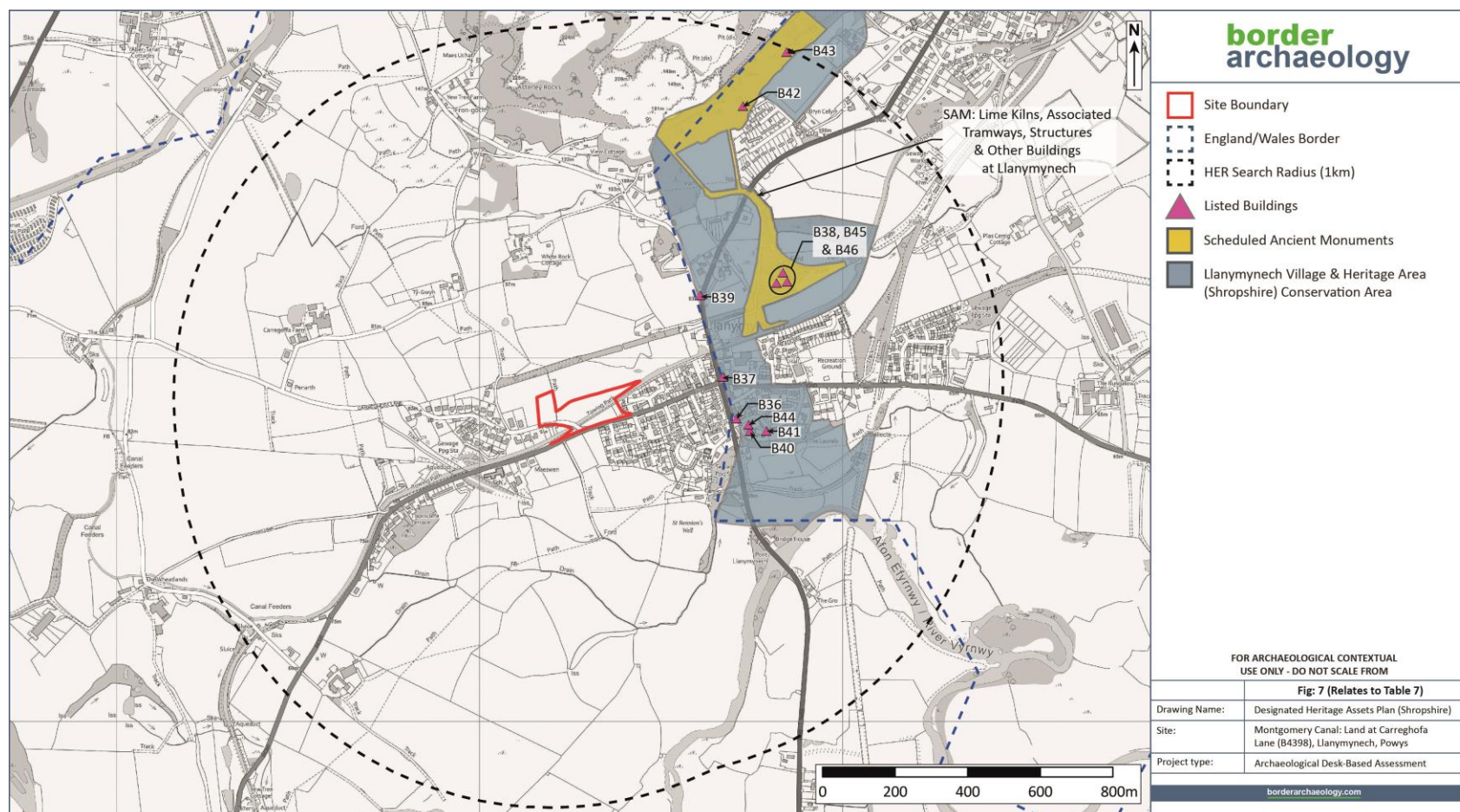


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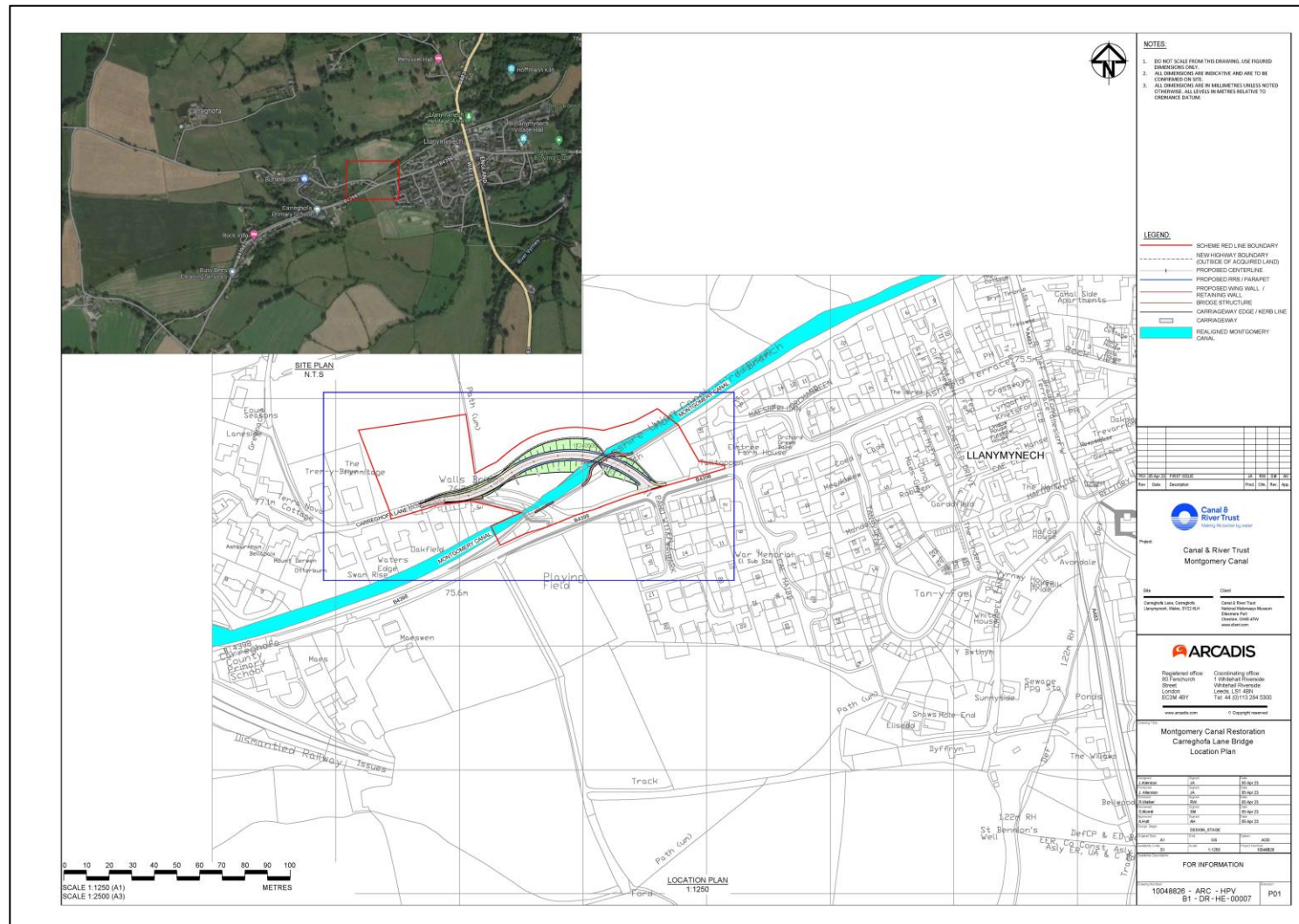


Fig. 8a: Location Plan of the proposed bridge (reproduced courtesy of the client)



Fig. 8b: Block Plan of the proposed bridge (reproduced courtesy of the client)

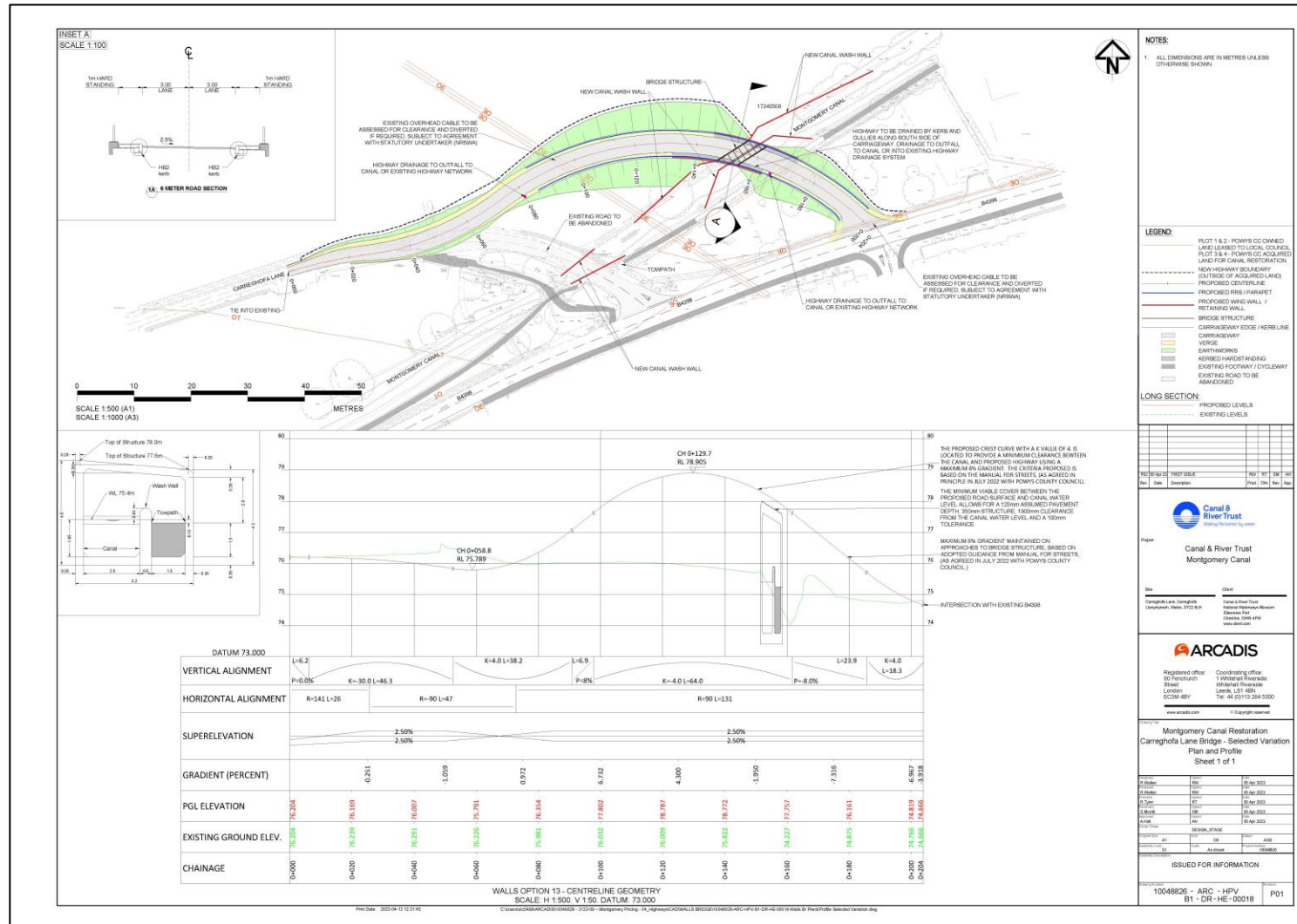


Fig. 8c: Plan and Profile of the proposed bridge (reproduced courtesy of the client)

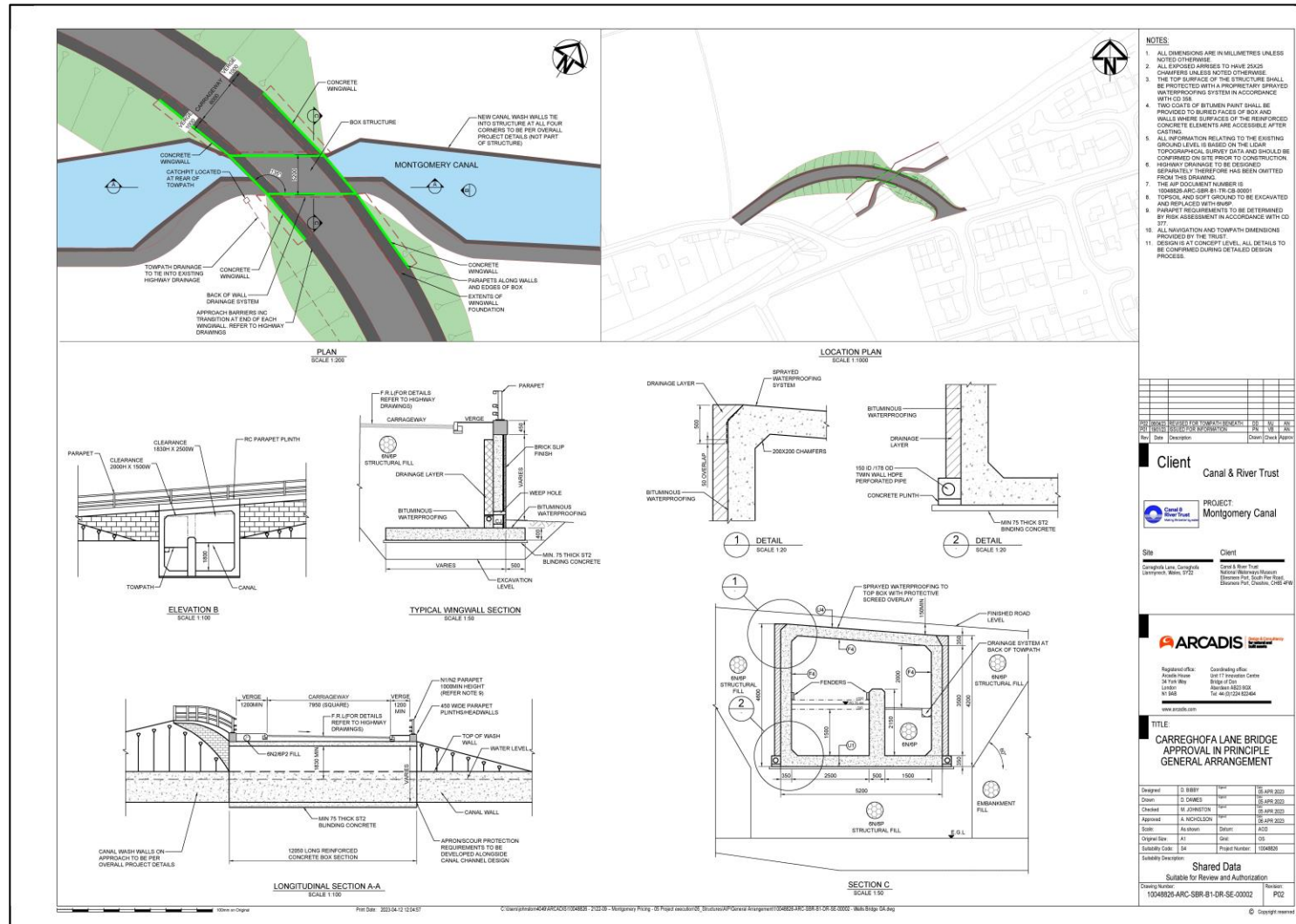


Fig. 8d: General Arrangement Plan of the proposed bridge (reproduced courtesy of the client)

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## 7 Site Assessment

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BA visited the site on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2023 to determine the topography and the presence of any visible features of archaeological significance (*Plates 1-25*). The site was accessed by a series of gates leading from the road, which provided access to the play area to the S of the canal, the towpath either side of the road crossing point, and the fields to the N of the canal. The road currently passes directly over the top of the canal where it was infilled following abandonment. This crossing is relatively level, in contrast to the height of the nearby Walls Bridge, which still operates as a footbridge over the canal.

During the site visit, views were obtained along the B4398 and across the existing road crossing (*Plates 1-4*), along the canal towpath to the E of the crossing point (*Plates 5-7*), and along the canal towpath to the W of the crossing point (*Plates 8-10*). Views were also taken of the Walls Bridge (*Plates 11-15*), the play area and car park to the S of the canal (*Plates 16-19*), and the fields to the N of the site (*Plates 20-24*). Beyond the features previously noted on the HER data or the historic cartography, there were no further clear features of archaeological interest observed during the course of the site visit. The prehistoric features recorded within the fields to the N of the site on the CPAT HER were not visible on the ground, and no features were noted within the play area and car park to the S of the canal.



*Plate 1: View looking NE along the B4398 towards Llanymynech*

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*Plate 2: View looking SW along the B4398 from the site of the proposed development*



*Plate 3: View looking NW along the canal road crossing at Carreghofa Lane*



*Plate 4: View looking SE along the canal road crossing at Carreghofa Lane*



*Plate 5: View looking NW at the point where the road crossing infills the canal*

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*Plate 6: View looking NE along the canal to the E of the road crossing at Carreghofa Lane*



*Plate 7: View looking SW along the canal to the E of the road crossing at Carreghofa Lane*

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*Plate 8: View looking NE at the point where the road crossing infills the canal*



*Plate 9: View looking NE along the canal to the W of the road crossing at Carreghofa Lane*

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*Plate 10: View looking SW along the canal to the W of the road crossing at Carreghofa Lane*



*Plate 11: View looking NE at Walls Bridge*

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*Plate 12: View looking SW at Walls Bridge*



*Plate 13: View looking NE at the underside of Walls Bridge*

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*Plate 14: View looking NW across Walls Bridge*



*Plate 15: View looking SE across Walls Bridge*

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*Plate 16: View looking SW across the play area*



*Plate 17: View looking NE across the play area*

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*Plate 18: View looking SW towards the play area from the car park*



*Plate 19: View looking NE towards the car park from the play area*

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*Plate 20: View looking NW across the field to the NW of the site*



*Plate 21: View looking NNW across the field to the NW of the site*



*Plate 22: View looking N across the field to the N of the site*



*Plate 23: View looking NNE across the field to the N of the site*

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*Plate 24: View looking NE across the field to the N of the site*

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## 8 Conclusions

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### 8.1 Potential Impacts

The following summary description of the development is based on drawings supplied by the client on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2023 (*Figs. 8a-8d*). Subsequent publication of revised proposals and specifications for the proposed development, together with updated plans and elevation drawings, may necessitate revisions to this report and the conclusions reached.

The proposed development consists of the construction of a new road bridge over the Montgomery Canal at Walls Bridge, to allow the reopening of this stretch of the waterway. The former road bridge was turned into a foot bridge at some date after the Act of Abandonment, and a section of the canal to the E of the bridge was infilled to carry the road. However, the exact date of this change is not recorded on the historic cartography, as the 1966 OS map still shows Walls Bridge carrying the road. The current plan for the new bridge (*Fig. 8*) involves the abandonment of the existing road crossing, and the excavation and reinstatement of the canal where it has previously been filled in. New canal wash walls will be established in this reinstated section of the canal. A new bridge will then be constructed to the E of the current crossing site, with the new road leading N from the junction with Parc Llwyfen (Elm Tree Park). The proposed road then passes through the play area to the S of the canal, before crossing the canal, curving westwards, and rejoining Carreghofa Lane to the N of the existing crossing. The plans involve using earthwork embankments to raise the height of the road over the canal to a sufficient height to enable boats to navigate through a culvert beneath, via the new bridge. As part of this, the section of the canal to be crossed by the canal is to be shifted slightly to the NW (see *Figs. 8a-8d*), with new canal wash walls established.

Potential impacts on sub-surface remains would include foundation excavations for any bridge structure, the construction of earthwork embankments to raise the bridge up, and excavation of the filled in sections of the canal, and the moving of the section of the canal to be crossed by the new bridge to the NW. It is there likely that the works will impact upon the fabric of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century canal, as well as the surrounding banks. As the natural was recorded at a depth of approximately 0.5m bgl in a 2006 Archaeological Watching Brief to the immediate E of the site, it is likely that any surviving archaeological features present within the site boundaries will be disturbed by any foundation/soil stripping works.

### 8.2 Overall Conclusions

The archaeological potential of the proposed development has been assessed as **High**. This assessment largely reflects the potential of the works associated with the development encountering features or deposits of a post-medieval date. There is potential for the works associated with the proposed development to encounter evidence of features associated with the 18<sup>th</sup>-century Montgomery Canal, including the former section of the canal which was filled in when the road bridge was lowered, as well as the sections of the canal to be altered to accommodate the new bridge.

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The potential for evidence of prehistoric activity being identified within the site has been assessed as **Moderate to High**, reflecting the substantial amount of positively identified Bronze Age activity recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, particularly in the fields to the immediate N of the S and at Elm Tree House on the opposite side of Carreghofa Lane. The assessment also takes into account the presence of the substantial Llanymynech Hillfort towards the N edge of the designated study area. Consequently, the site can be seen as sitting within a landscape containing significant evidence for late prehistoric activity. This assessment also reflects the presence of superficial Devensian glaciofluvial sheet deposits across the site, which may contain material of a prehistoric date, as well as paleoenvironmental material.

The potential for encountering remains associated with medieval activity within the boundaries of the site has been assessed as **Moderate**, reflecting the lack of recorded medieval activity within the site boundaries, whilst also reflecting the location of the site on the fringes of the medieval settlement of Llanymynech, within an area in which a substantial amount of medieval agricultural activity is recorded, mostly in the form of ridge and furrow. The potential for finding evidence of Romano-British activity within the boundaries of the site has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**, reflecting the lack of recorded Romano-British activity within the site boundaries on the CPAT HER, whilst also recognising that some, limited, Romano-British, or potentially Romano-British, activity is recorded in the wider vicinity of the site in the relevant HERs.

**Recommendations:** It is Border Archaeology's considered opinion that, *prima facie*, the archaeological potential of the site does not present an impediment to the proposed development. Given the **High** potential of the site in archaeological terms, it is recommended that an appropriate programme of site investigation and recording, the details of which to be agreed with the Relevant Planning Archaeologist, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of any buried archaeological features and deposits within the site.

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## 9 Copyright

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## 10 References

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## 10.1 Cartography

(All maps were obtained from Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales unless otherwise stated):

1830: Ordnance Survey drawing of Oswestry (British Library)

1838: Llanymynech Tithe Survey

1887: OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6-Inch Survey of Montgomeryshire

1902: OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 6-Inch Survey of Montgomeryshire

1954: OS 1:10,000 National Survey

1966: OS 1:10,000 National Survey

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## 11 Appendix 1: Historic Maps



Fig. 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey drawing of Oswestry (1830)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the British Library)

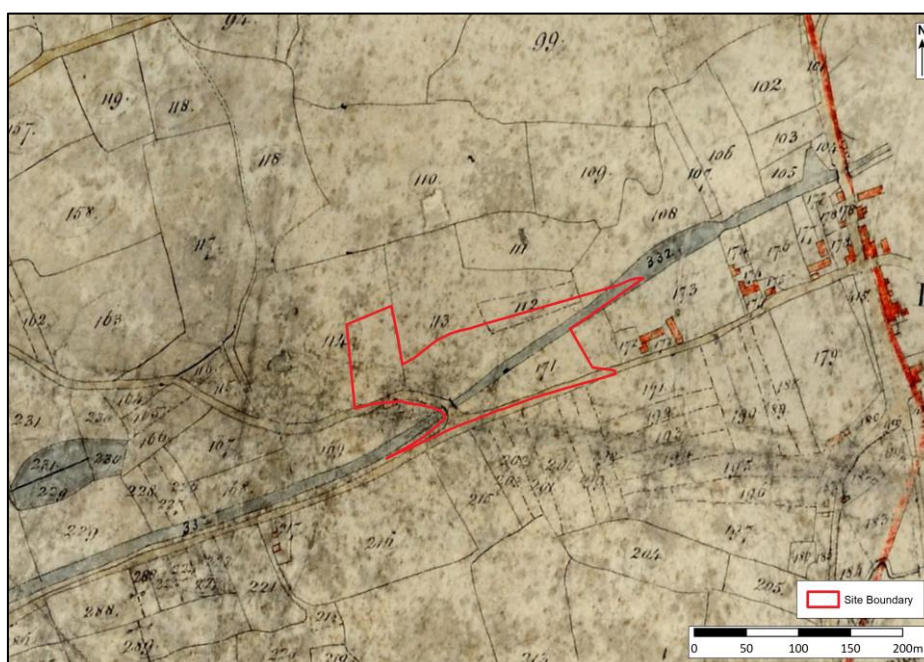


Fig. 10: Extract from the Tithe Survey of Llanymynech (1838)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales)

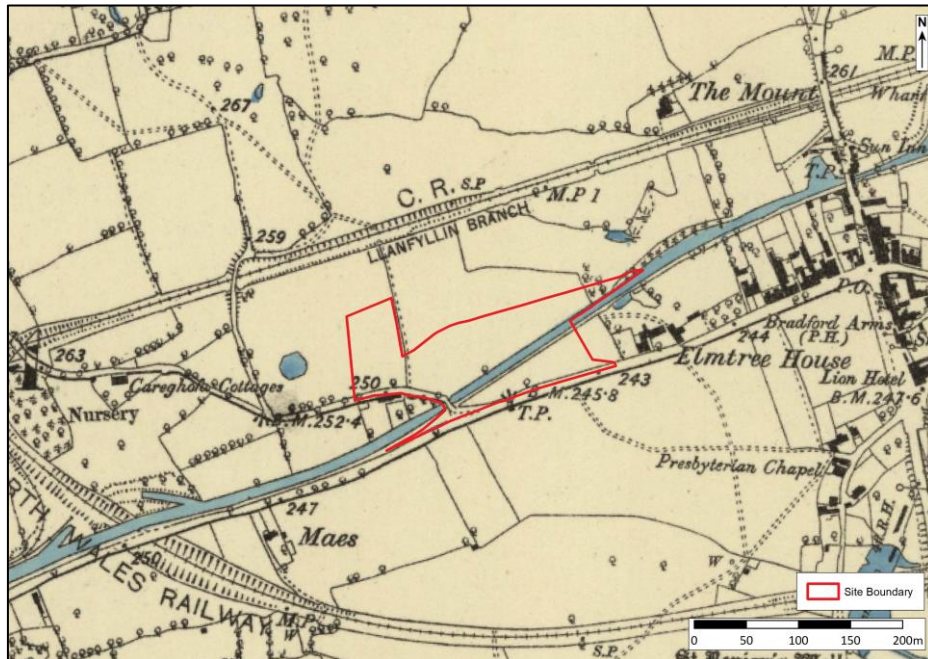


Fig. 11: Extract from the OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6-inch Survey of Montgomeryshire (1887)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales)

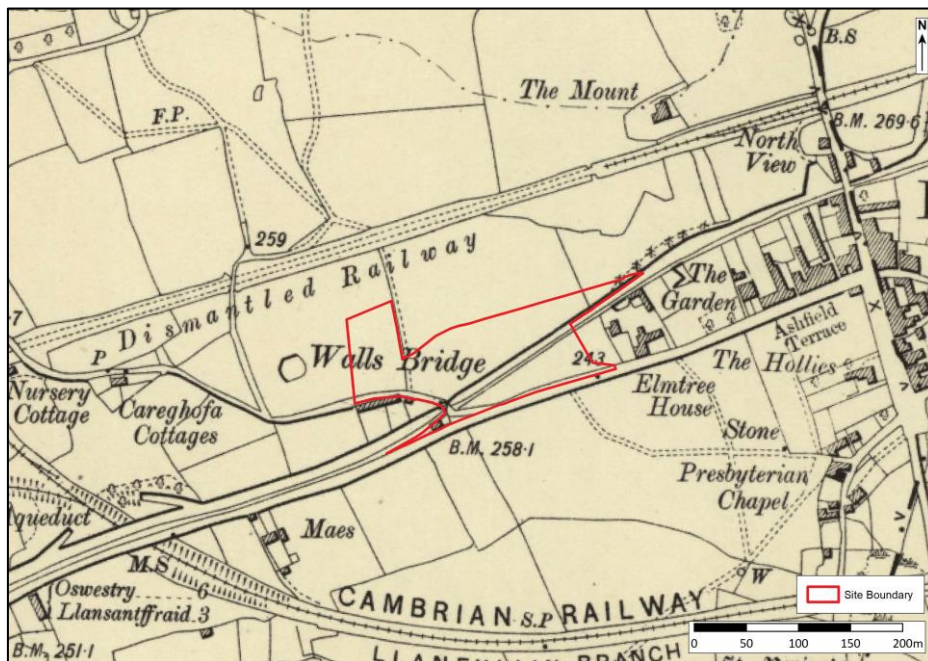


Fig. 12: Extract from the OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 6-inch Survey of Montgomeryshire (1902)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales)

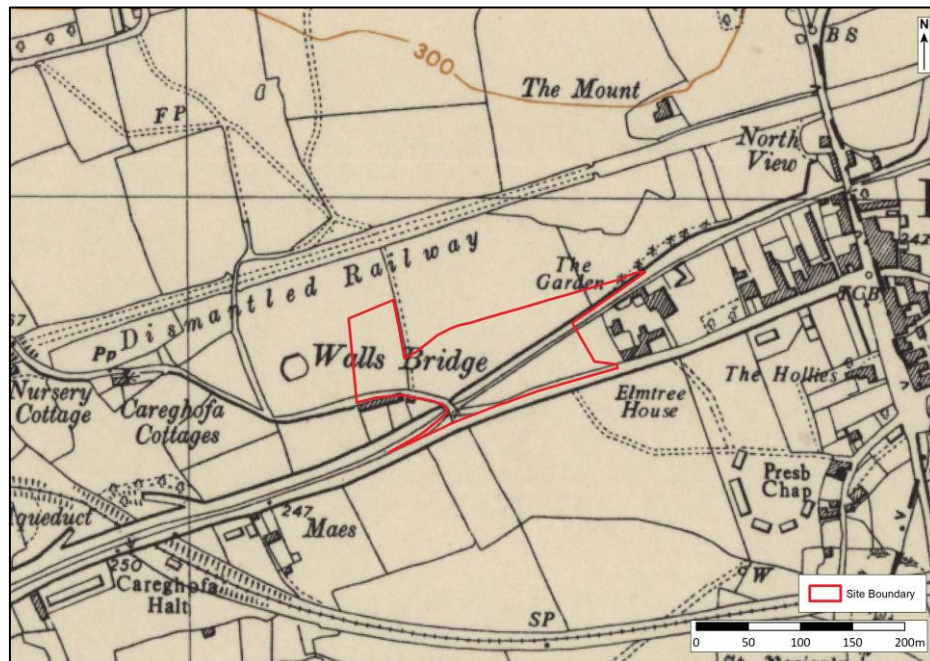


Fig. 13: Extract from the OS 1:10,000 National Survey (1954)

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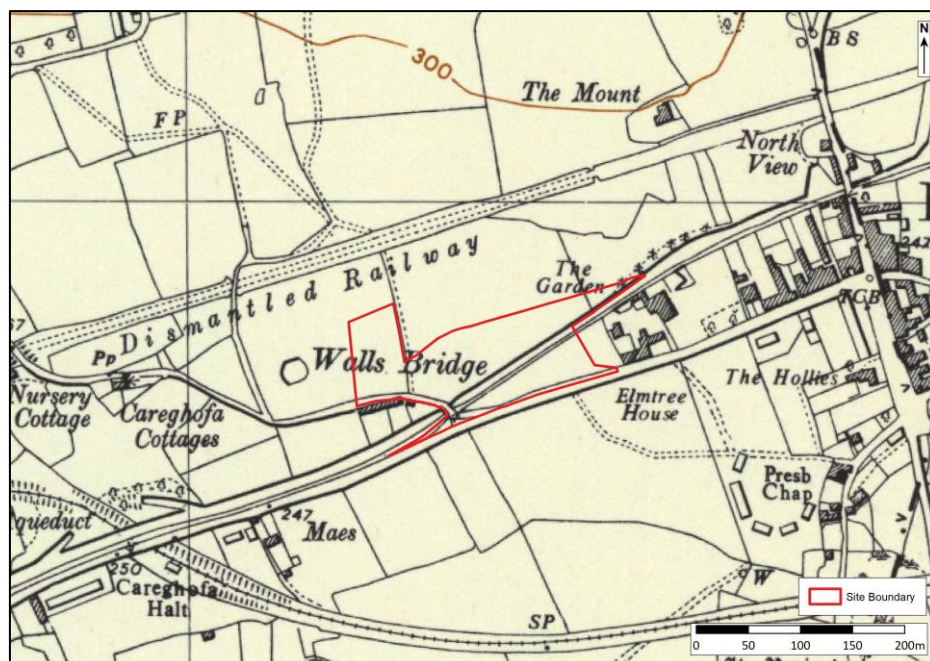
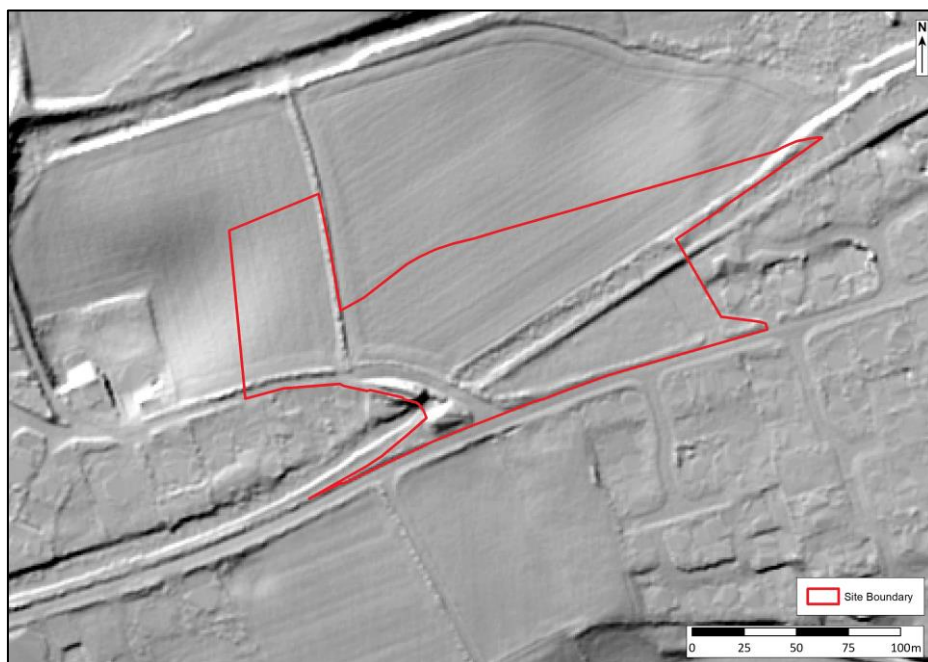


Fig. 14: Extract from the OS 1:10,000 National Survey (1966)

(Reproduced by courtesy of Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales)



*Fig. 15: Extract from 1m DTM LiDAR Data  
(Reproduced courtesy of the Welsh Government)*

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Editing	Rachel Swallow BA MA PhD FSA		
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