

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND  
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
FOR NEW DWELLINGS ON LAND AT  
TRAWSCOED AND ORCHARD CROFT  
LLANDRINIO, POWYS  
Planning Application:21/1536/FUL (Powys)**



Report by: Trysor

For: Powys County Council

December 2021



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By

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Trysor Project No. 2021/807  
DAT HER Event Record PRN 167104

For: Powys County Council

December 2021

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*Cover photograph: A view across the Orchard Croft site, looking southeast,  
taken by I Brooks*



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**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER:** Trysor 2021/807  
**EVENT RECORD HER PRN – CPAT** 167104

**DYDDIAD** 2<sup>il</sup> Mis Rhagfyr 2021      **DATE** 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2021

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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CPAT	Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust
HER	Historic Environment Record
ID Number	A unique number used within this report to identify historic assets. Cross-references to other numbers such as PRNs, NPRNs and Designations are given in a site gazetteer in the Appendices.
NPRN	National Primary Record Number in National Monument Record held by the RCAHMW
PRN	Primary Record Number in regional HER held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

## Event Record PRN – CPAT HER

PRN	CPAT 167104
Name	Trawscoed And Orchard Croft Llandrinio, Powys Planning Application:21/1536/FUL (Powys)
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SJ2816017570
Easting	328160
Northing	317570
Summary (English)	In October/November 2021 Trysor undertook an historic environment desk-based assessment including an impact on setting of designated historic assets, and a geophysical survey, for full planning permission for a proposed residential development on land at Trawscoed and Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys, planning application 21/1536/FUL (Powys). © Trysor 2021
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Yn ystod Hydref a Thachwedd 2021, fe gariwyd allan asesiad pen bwrdd gan Trysor, sy'n cynnwys asesiad o effaith ar leoliad asedau hanesyddol Dynodedig yn ogystal ag arolwg geoffisegol, mewn cysylltiad â chais cynllunio arfaethedig i adeiladau tai ar dir ger Trawscoed ac Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys. Rhif y cais cynllunio yw 21/1536/FUL (Powys). © Trysor 2021
Description	In October/November 2021 Trysor undertook an historic environment desk-based assessment including an impact on setting of designated historic assets, and a geophysical survey, for full planning permission for a proposed residential development on land at Trawscoed and Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys, planning application 21/1536/FUL (Powys). © Trysor 2021
Sources	Trysor, 2021, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey for New Dwellings on Land at Trawscoed And Orchard Croft Llandrinio, Powys, Planning Application:21/1536/FUL (Powys)
Copyright	© Trysor 2021

PRN	CPAT 167106
Name	Trawscoed And Orchard Croft Llandrinio, Powys Planning Application:21/1536/FUL (Powys)
Type	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
NGR	SJ2816017570
Easting	328160
Northing	317570
Summary (English)	A Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey was undertaken by Ian Brooks of Engineering Archaeological Services between 20th and 24th October 2021 in two plots, either side of the village of Llandrinio, Powys. The northern plot was north of the Orchard Croft housing development (SJ2811117459) and the southern plot was between the village hall and the Trawscoed housing development (SJ2822617665).
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Roedd Ian Brooks, Engineering Archaeological Services wedi cario allan arolwg geoffisegol (Fluxgate Gradiometer) rhwng Hydref 20fed a'r 24ain 2021 mewn dau ddarn o dir yn Llandrinio, Powys i'r naill ochr a'r llall o'r pentref. Roedd y safle gogleddol yn ffinio ag ystâd tai Orchard Croft (SJ2811117459) a'r safle deheuol yn gorwedd rhwng neuadd y pentref ac ystâd tai Trawscoed (SJ2822617665).
Description	A Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey was undertaken by Ian Brooks of Engineering Archaeological Services in two plots, either side of Llandrinio, Powys with the northern plot being north of the Orchard Croft housing development, whilst the southern area was between the village hall and the Trawscoed housing development and was south of the B4393. The Orchard Croft site had considerable magnetic disturbance in the south eastern quadrant of the survey associated with modern soak-aways and modern circular brick structure, possibly a well. Possible archaeological significant anomalies were confined to part of a circular anomaly and a series of parallel linear anomalies. The Trawscoed site also had a series of parallel linear anomalies on a similar alignment to those recorded at the Orchard Croft site. The surveys took place between 20th and 24th October 2021
Sources	Brooks, 2021, <i>Llandrinio, Powys: Geophysical Survey</i> EAS report 2021/10
Copyright	© Brooks, I, 2021



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## **1. Summary**

1.1 This document is an historic environment assessment undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed residential development at Llandrinio, Powys, planning application 21/1536/FUL (Powys)

1.2 The desk-based assessment undertaken by Trysor includes the results of a geophysical survey undertaken by Ian Brooks of Engineering Archaeological Services.

1.3 A field visit was undertaken by Ian Brooks on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2021 to examine the site of the proposed development and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape. Trysor visited the area in 2017, as part of a scoping for a residential development just to the west of the currently proposed development.

1.4 The assessment has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1 kilometre in radius, centred on SJ2816017570, the centre of the proposed development. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as historical mapping, LiDAR and aerial photographs.

1.4.1 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 1-kilometre radius assessment area. This is the section of Offa's Dyke scheduled under MG033 (ID number 38). There would be Very Low indirect visual impact on the Dyke but no impact on the setting or significance of the monument.

1.4.2 There are a further three Scheduled Monuments in a wider 3-kilometre radius area used to assess impact on the setting of designated assets. These are further sections of Offa's Dyke – MG033, Llandrinio Bridge - MG046, and Rhysnant Hall Castle Mound – MG146. These would not be affected by the proposed development.

1.4.3 There are 6 listed buildings within a 1-kilometre radius of the proposed development. None of the listed buildings would experience any impacts from the proposals. Existing development and trees/hedges would block any views.

1.4.4 There are an additional 44 Listed Buildings in a 3-kilometre radius area. None of these would experience any impacts from the proposals.

1.5 There was no visible evidence of features of archaeological interest but a geophysical survey was undertaken in the proposed development site. A possible sub-circular anomaly identified in the northern plot at Orchard Croft may be of archaeological significance. The Development Control Archaeologist at CPAT gave feedback on the geophysical survey recommending a trench across the anomaly. A Written Scheme of Investigation will be prepared to undertake an evaluation excavation of the

feature to attempt to ascertain its character. The assessment process has not identified other features of interest.

## **2. Copyright**

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## **3. Introduction**

- 3.1 Housing Solutions, part of Powys County Council, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of designated historic assets, and a geophysical survey, for full planning permission for a proposed development on land at Trawscoed and Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys, planning application 21/1536/FUL (Powys).
- 3.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2020) was used to write the specification that guided the methodology for the assessment. The specification, see Appendix F, was approved by the Planning Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust who advise the planning authority on the historic environment.

## **4. The proposed development**

- 4.1 The proposal is for 48 dwellings including landscaping, sustainable drainage, car parking and all associated works on two parcels of land. Both parcels of land lie within Llandrinio and are connected via the adopted highway of Orchard Croft and the B4393, see Figures 1 and 2.
- 24 affordable dwellings at land adjacent to Trawscoed to the south of the B4393 centred on SJ2809217473
  - 24 open-market dwellings on land to the north of Orchard Croft to the north of B4393 centred on SJ2821717663.

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment And Geophysical Survey For  
New Dwellings On Land At Trawscoed And Orchard Croft Llandrinio,  
Powys Planning Application:21/1536/FUL (Powys)

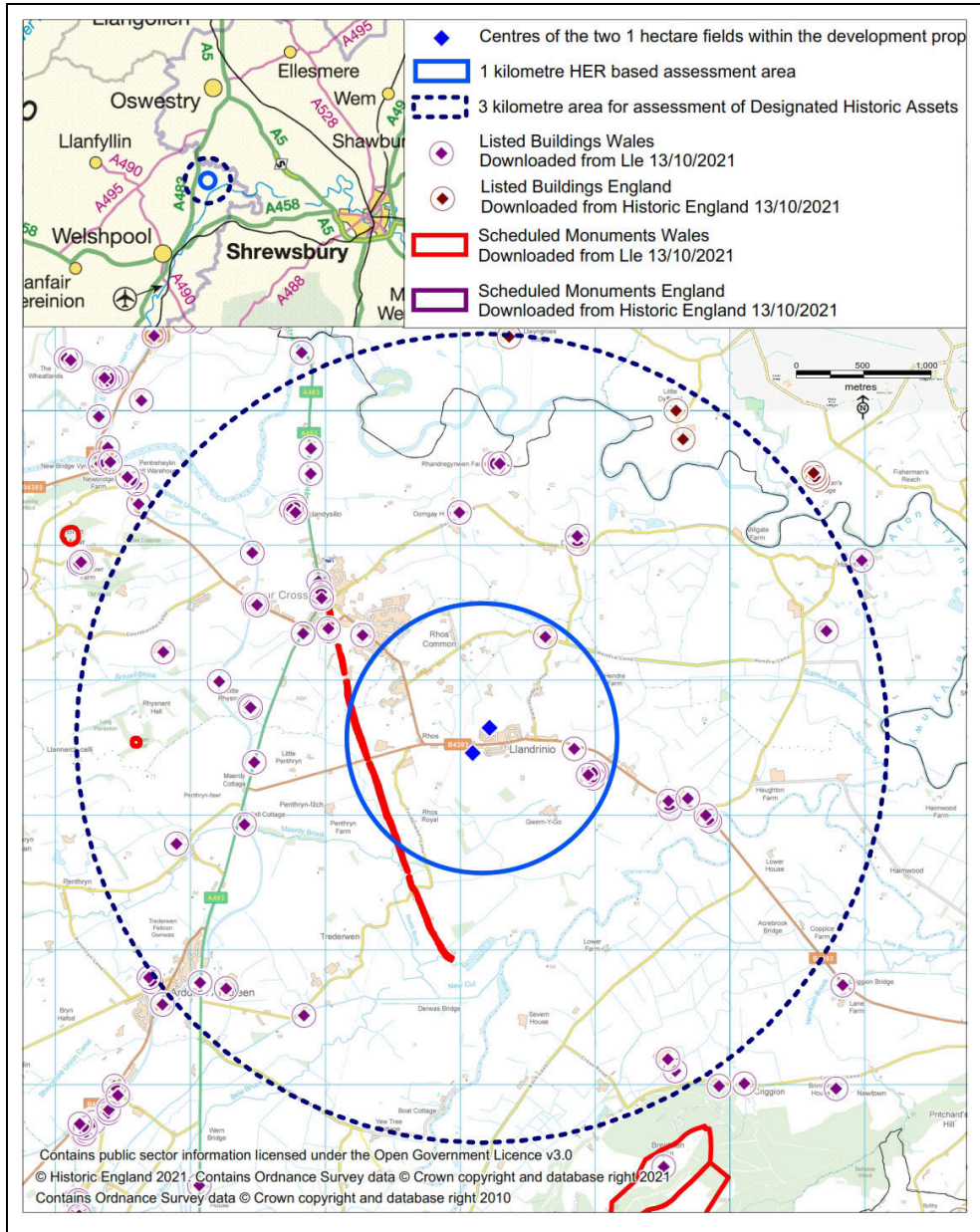


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development areas and the 1 kilometre radius HER assessment area and the 3 kilometre radius designated historic assets area.



[illegible]

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## **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 A study area of 1 kilometre radius centred on SJ2816017570 was chosen for the initial assessment of all recorded historic assets. Historic assets were excluded and removed from the final project database if there was no intervisibility between the development area and the historic asset, according to ZTVs, and there could also be no impact on setting.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1-kilometre assessment.
  - 5.2.1 The impact on the settings of designated historic assets within a 3-kilometre radius area was also assessed. Data was acquired from the Lle website for this assessment.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Llandrinio parish tithe map of 1842 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1841.
- 5.4 The vertical aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006, 2008, 2009, 2018 and 2020 were used to inform the assessment as well as aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photography Unit dating to 1948, 1971, 1975, 1984 and 1997.
- 5.5 LiDAR data of 50cm resolution was available for the whole of the 1-kilometre assessment area via the Lle website. The data was downloaded and manipulated in QGIS.
- 5.6 A site visit was made by Ian Brooks on the 18<sup>th</sup> October 2021 to the proposed development site, and the surrounding area. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the development proposal were searched for, and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures. Trysor visited the area in 2017 as part of the scoping for a possible project to the west of the village hall.
- 5.7 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used to assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting, as well as a ZTV created by Trysor.
- 5.8 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.9 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.

- 5.10 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.11 Each of the records in the final assessment 1 kilometre radius dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity, and Potential<sup>1</sup>, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value<sup>2</sup>. Once these had been considered the significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 6. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A.
- 5.12 The significance of buildings, structures or archaeological features in Wales are assessed by heritage practitioners in line with the Regional HER and the draft Welsh glossary for Monument Importance using the description in the Scope Note not the letter code for greater clarity. The categories are Minor Importance, Local Importance, Regional Importance, National Importance, International Importance, Not Recorded and Unknown<sup>3</sup>.
- 5.13 The Direct and Indirect impact on the remaining historic assets was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts, and whether that impact was direct or indirect. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High and could be positive, or negative.
- 5.14 The scale and type of impact was then considered against the significance of the historic asset to assess if the significance of the historic asset would be affected

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<sup>1</sup> Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment, 2017, p. 34-35.

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

<sup>3</sup> <https://heritagedata.org/live/schemes/14.html>

## **6. The Development Site**

- 6.1 The development site is found within two fields in the village of Llandrinio, Powys, one centred on SJ2821717663, to the north of the B4393 road and the other centred on SJ2809217473 to the south of the road. Both fields are of post-medieval date and appear to have been ploughed in the past but have been used as pastureland in modern times.
- 6.2 They are situated on level, well-drained ground at approximately 65 metres above sea level. Both fields have been modified in modern times to accommodate residential housing developments and therefore have lost a considerable proportion of their original extent. The southeast corner of the Orchard Croft site includes soakaways from the former development.
- 6.3 The proposed development site is underlain by sedimentary rocks of Permian age. These include interbedded Sandstones and Conglomerates which were laid down approximately 251 to 299 million years ago in a local environment dominated by rivers which deposited sand and gravel as river terrace deposits and silt and clay as floodplain alluvium.
- 6.4 The proposed development site overlies glaciofluvial sheet deposits, which include sands and gravels of Quaternary age. These would have been laid down by meltwater as the last Ice Age gave way to a warmer climate almost 12,000 years ago.



## **7. Planning Policy Context**

### **7.1 UK Legislation**

7.1.1 UK legislation relating to archaeology and to Scheduled Ancient Monuments is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Legislation regarding buildings of special architectural or historic interest is contained in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

### **7.2 Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016**

7.2.1 This act was given Royal Assent on March 21<sup>st</sup> 2016. Some sections of the Act, including amendments to both the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), give new powers to the Welsh Ministers to make regulations in relation to Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings and came into force on March 21<sup>st</sup> 2016.

### **7.3 Planning Policy, Advice and Guidance**

7.3.1 Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government, Version 11, 2021) draws attention to desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting, whether scheduled or not, when determining a planning application. It also states that there should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation of Listed Buildings and their settings

7.3.2 More detailed guidance is available in Technical Advice note (TAN) 24: Historic Environment published in 2017. This details how the planning system considers the historic environment during through the planning process.

7.3.3 A series of best practice guidance has subsequently been published by the Welsh Government including:

*Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales, 2017*

*Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales, 2017*

*Managing Historic Character in Wales, 2017*

*Managing Scheduled Monuments in Wales, 2018*

*Setting of Historic Assets in Wales, 2017*

<b>Title of Policy, Guidance or Act</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	In force, amended in March 2016
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	In force, amended in March 2016
Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016)	In force
Planning Policy Wales, Version 11 (2021)	In force. Chapter 6 (Distinctive and Natural Places) of relevance.
Technical Advice note (TAN) 24: Historic Environment	In force.
Best Practice Guidance	In force.

*Table 1: Relevant Planning Policies, Guidance and Acts*

## **7.4 Powys Local Development Plan**

7.4.1 Powys County Council's Local Development Plan was adopted in 2018 and is valid until 2026. Points 13, 14 and 15 under Key issues and Considerations summarizes the key considerations for the historic landscape and environment in Powys and which the LDP seeks to address through the Local Development Plan.

- 13. The landscape of Powys is extremely diverse and includes upland landscapes and valleys that are scenically and historically important. Development which impacts on the landscape must be carefully managed and appropriately designed particularly in terms of visual impact.*
- 14. Powys has an exceptional historic environment and contains 13% of Wales' listed buildings and 22% of Wales' Scheduled Ancient Monuments. However, a fifth of its listed buildings are considered to be 'at risk' or vulnerable. Some archaeological sites and their settings, notably Offa's Dyke, are being eroded and compromised by development.*
- 15. Many of Powys' towns and villages have conservation areas protecting their distinct character and architecture. It is important to protect and enhance local distinctiveness through good quality and sensitively designed development.*

Powys County Council, 2017, page 20

7.4.2 From the overall list of Key Issues and Considerations, amongst other things, a vision for Powys was developed.

*Powys is a county of considerable variety extending from the South Wales Valleys to the Berwyn Mountains in the north, and from the Cambrian Mountains in the west to the English border in the east.*

*As the 'green heart of Wales', Powys will be a place of vibrant and resilient communities providing sustainable development and economic opportunities set in a healthy, safe environment, whilst celebrating, protecting, enhancing and sustainably managing its natural resources, native wildlife and habitats, heritage, outstanding landscapes and distinctive characteristics.*

*Powys' towns and larger villages will be vibrant and accessible service centres. They will be the focus for integrating housing, economic and service development to meet their own needs and those of their surrounding communities.*

*Powys' rural areas will be a working countryside of sustainable communities supported by a thriving and diverse rural economy of small businesses.*

Powys County Council, 2017, page 23-24

- 7.4.3 A set of objectives defines how the local authority will meet the vision by 2026. The main objective for the historic environment is Local Development Plan Objective 13 – Landscape and the Historic Environment:

*i. Landscape To protect, preserve and/or enhance the distinctive landscapes of Powys and adjoining areas, including protected landscapes.*

*ii. The Historic Environment To protect, preserve and/or enhance the distinctive historic environment, heritage and cultural assets of Powys, in particular local assets that are not statutorily protected or designated under national legislation, and to ensure that development respects local distinctiveness.*

Powys County Council, 2017, page 27

- 7.4.4 In order to meet the objectives a series of Strategic Policies (S), Development Management policies (DM) and Topic Based policies are given. The ones relevant to the historic environment include, but are not limited to:  
Strategic Policy SP7 - Safeguarding of Strategic Resources and Assets  
Policy DM4 – Landscape  
Policy DM13 – Design and Resources, in particular paras 4.2.76 to 4/2/78

- 7.4.2 In addition to and to support these policies are a series of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) documents. These SPGs includes one for the Historic Environment, and one for Archaeology (Powys County Council, 2021a, Powys County Council, 2021b)

*In summary, national policy sets a presumption in favour of physical preservation in situ where scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains are concerned. In other cases, where archaeological remains of less importance are involved, the significance of the remains will need to be weighed against the benefits of and need for the proposed development. Paragraph 7.1.1 SPG Archaeology*

## **7.5 Settings of Historic Assets in Wales: General Principles**

7.5.1 The importance of giving consideration to the setting of historic assets is outlined in several key documents produced by Cadw in recent years.

7.5.2 Cadw, in their *Conservation Principles* (2011, 38), define setting as follows:

"The surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape."

7.5.3 Cadw also includes setting as a component in any assessment of the significance of historic assets. Significance consists of four 'values': Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value. Aesthetic Value may include "the form of an historic asset, its external appearance and how it lies within its setting."

7.5.4 In 'Distinctive and Natural Places, Chapter 6, point 6.1.7, of *Planning Policy Wales* (Welsh Government, 2021), the importance of setting is highlighted;

"It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way."

7.5.5 Paragraphs 1.23 to 1.29 of Technical advice Note 24: Historic Environment outlines how setting should be considered during the planning process.

"Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset"

*Technical Advice Note 24, 2017, para 1.25*



7.5.6 The process of setting assessment is defined in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*, 2017. The four stages of assessment are defined as

“Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.

Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.

Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.”

*Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*, Section 4 pages 5-6

7.6 It should be noted that setting is not a historic asset in its own right and the importance of setting is how it contributes to significance (*Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*, Section 1 para 2, page 2).

7.6.1 Significance is drawn from the four heritage values: Evidential, Historic, Aesthetic and Communal. (*Conservation Principles*, Para 2 and pages 16-18). Setting is most likely to be part of the Aesthetic value.

## **8. Llandrinio: Archaeological & Historical Overview**

8.1.1 The proposed development site at Llandrinio is found within a landscape which is archaeologically rich. Of particular interest are crop marks seen around the village which are thought to represent a field system of late prehistoric or Romano-British date. Some of these are potentially associated with a number of defended enclosures close to the village and may indicate that elements of the long abandoned prehistoric landscape survive as buried features across the district.

8.1.2 The existence of important concentration of Neolithic to Bronze Age monument has been demonstrated to the northwest at Four Crosses. During the early 1980s, CPAT investigated a group of Bronze Age ring ditches in at Four Crosses, which had been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs (Warrilow *et al*, 1986). In the late 1980s, CPAT also investigated a series of undated pit alignments, also seen on aerial photographs, across the wider landscape around Four Crosses (Owen & Britnell, 1989) which extend southwards and eastwards in the direction of Llandrinio.

8.1.3 J.C. Halsted has also undertaken research and small-scale excavation in the area as part of his PhD study of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement in the Welsh Border region (Halsted, 2011). Halsted provided a useful overview of the evidence at Four Crosses, but also further demonstrated that the area of archaeological interest extended beyond the village and into the landscape around Oldfield Farm.

## **8.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC)**

8.2.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development site.

8.2.2 The excavation of the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age barrow cemetery at Four Crosses in 1984 (Warrilow *et al*, 1986) found some evidence of Mesolithic activity (CPAT PRN 50523). This included two samples of residual charcoal which gave radiocarbon dates to the 6th millennium BC. They also discovered small flint blades and a retouched blade thought to be of Mesolithic type. Although the Mesolithic finds were out of context, due to later prehistoric disturbance, they would appear to indicate that there was activity in the wider district during the Mesolithic.

### **8.3 Neolithic and Bronze Age (4000BC – 800BC)**

8.3.1 There is no recorded evidence of Neolithic or Bronze Age activity within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development site. A concentration of funerary and ritual sites of late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date is known from Four Crosses, just over 1km to the northwest, which is of particular significance. These include examples from Four Crosses, and within the wider landscape to the east of the village which were excavated by CPAT in 1984-85 and by Cotswolds Archaeology between 2004 and 2006 has produced artefact evidence of late Neolithic, Beaker activity has shown activity from the late Neolithic into the Middle Bronze Age. This indicates the presence of settled, organised and sophisticated agricultural communities in the wider area district from the fourth to second millennia BC.

### **8.4 Iron Age (800 BC – AD43) &**

8.4.1 Across most parts of Wales there is considerable evidence for settlement during the Iron Age, a period characterised by the remains of hillforts and defended enclosures, some excavated examples of which have been found to have their origins in the late Bronze Age. There are examples of such Iron Age settlements or enclosures recorded within 1 kilometre of the proposed development site.

8.4.2 The best preserved Iron Age monument in the assessment area is the Ashfield Enclosure (ID number 18, PRN 38064), to the northwest of Llandrinio. This is a sub-circular defended enclosure which still has some surviving earthworks. Several other potential Iron Age enclosures survive as cropmark sites and are only visible on aerial photographs. These include a sub-circular, ditched enclosure at Gwern y Go (ID number 7, PRN 38051), a D-shaped enclosure at Gwern y Go (ID number 7, PRN 38053), the sub-circular Punchbowl Inn Enclosure (ID number 3, PRN 3646) which has lost its southern half to development and may be overlain by a larger, later enclosure (ID number 19, PRN 38065).

8.4.3 These enclosures are accompanied by the cropmarks of field boundaries which are particularly extensive around the Punchbowl Inn enclosures (ID number 6, PRN 7017 & ID number 20, PRN 38066) and west of the Ashfield Enclosure (ID number 9, PRN 7066).

### **8.5 Roman (AD43 – AD410)**

8.5.1 There is no direct evidence of Roman activity within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development site, but it is thought possible that some of the Iron Age enclosures within the area continued into the Romano-British period. The possible line of a Roman road has been recorded 1.8 kilometres to the northwest (PRN 87449) although no physical evidence has been found to demonstrate its existence yet. Roman jewellery has also been recorded at Four Crosses as well as some sherds of poorly preserved Roman pottery, indicating activity in the wider area during Roman times (Havard *et al*, 2017, 23).

8.5.2 There is also evidence that a Romano-British field system exists around Four Crosses, again outside the 1km radius assessment area, but by their presence and survival indicative that the conditions for survival may also exist in the Llandrinio area. This field system was represented by a series of now buried ditches, some of which were partly excavated in 2003 and 2005 at the site of the Parc Hafod, Four Crosses housing development (Kenney, 2003; Cotswolds Archaeology, 2007). The 2017 report into the Parc Hafod excavations revealed more fully the evidence which allowed the dating of the ditches to the Roman period (Havard *et al*, 2017). This consisted of the boundary ditches of a rectilinear field system, set out on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment. To the west of this was a second series of boundary ditches on a northwest-southeast alignment which included apparent rectilinear enclosures at its northern end. The ditches had been periodically recut, with the surviving fill including small quantities of Severn Valley Ware, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date demonstrating that the field systems are of Roman date.

### **8.6 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).**

8.6.1 The Early Medieval period is represented by one of the finest Early Medieval monuments in the British Isles, Offa's Dyke (ID number 38, scheduled monument MG033), which runs on an approximately north to south line to the west of Llandrinio village, over 700 metres from the proposed development site. The Dyke is thought to have been constructed to mark the border between Powys and Mercia in the 8th century AD, initially at the behest of the Mercian king Offa. Although many sections of the bank and ditch are no longer upstanding features in the modern landscape, the section which passes Llandrinio is particularly well-preserved and is visible as a broad and prominent linear bank.

8.6.2 The only other recorded evidence of Early Medieval activity in the assessment area is the record for St. Bennion's Holy Well (PRN 81745), the site of which is now lost. The well would have been in use in Medieval times and may have origins in the Early Medieval period.

### **8.7 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539)**

8.7.1 There is little recorded evidence of Medieval activity within the assessment area. Much of the land around Llandrinio would have been common land until post-medieval times and therefore unsettled pastureland. Llandrinio parish church has medieval origins but lies outside the 1 kilometre assessment area. Only the findspot of a medieval finger ring (not assessed, PRN 12511) and the conjectured medieval boundary bank at Gwern y Go (not assessed, PRN 4635) and cultivation ridges at Little Rhos (ID number 26, PRN 128364) have been recorded here.

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

- 8.7.1 Most of the sites recorded within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development site date to the Post Medieval period.
- 8.7.2 Many of the historic assets of Post Medieval date relate to the settlement, agriculture and communications developments of the area during the past five centuries. These include farmsteads and houses, chapels. It also includes the turnpike road (now the B4393) which passes through the village and represented an upgraded route following the line of an earlier road through the area. The dominant post-medieval feature in the area is however the extensive field system, much of which dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, when the last vestiges of the historic Llandrinio common were enclosed and improved as productive farmland.
- 8.7.3 The historic core of Llandrinio village was close to the parish church and Llandrinio Hall, near the western banks of the River Severn, but since the 19<sup>th</sup> century there has been a drift of settlement northwestwards along the turnpike road and over a kilometre from the parish church. In modern times this development has accelerated with the addition of small housing estates either side of the B4393, forming a new nucleus for the settlement.

## 9. Llandrinio: Historical overview

- 9.1 The proposed development site would be located in two separate fields either side of the modern village of Llandrinio. Both fields are of post-medieval date and are defined by post-medieval hedgerow boundaries.
- 9.2 Historic maps show the area from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. John Rocque's Map of Shropshire, dating to 1752, is the earliest map showing any detail of the area, see Figure 3. This shows the village of Llandrinio focused near the parish church, close to the River Severn. The modern village has extended northwestwards along the road shown here, which runs from the village to the direction of Llandrinio Rhos Common, which was the traditional common land of the parish. Note that Llandrinio Rhos abuts the larger Domgay Common. Both are probably surviving parts of a larger common which would have existed in earlier time. However, the map does not provide sufficient detail to be certain of the extent of cultivation at this point in history. Rocque clearly shows the line of Offa's Dyke as a solid line running north to south to the west of Llandrinio Rhos Common, suggesting it was largely intact at the time.



Figure 3: An excerpt of Rocque's Map of Shropshire.

- 9.3 Within a decade of Roques' map being published, the construction of the turnpike road network in the area had seen the creation of new and better roads between Welshpool and Oswestry. One branch of the turnpike road network ran north to south west of Llandrinio to the Four Crosses area and crossed the Vyrnwy south of Llanymynech. This is depicted on John Cary's Map of England and Wales, which dates to 1794, see Figure 4. This map shows a road branching towards Llandrinio which is roughly the line of the modern B4393, although its western end now meets the Welshpool road over a kilometre further to the south. The position of the village of Llandrinio on this map is erroneous, as the church and historic village core are, and were, much closer to the Severn.



*Figure 4; An excerpt of Cary's Map of England and Wales, 1794. The village of Llandrinio is not accurately plotted on this map and should be further to the southeast.*



- 9.4 The earliest detailed maps showing the area are the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings. Two sheets include the Llandrinio area; the Shrewsbury sheet, surveyed in 1817 (see Figure 5a) and the Welshpool sheet of 1816 (Figure 5b). These maps do not generally show field boundaries in detail and no details of any field system are shown for the Llandrinio area. They do however accurately depict the road network and the settlement pattern of the area. Neither map shows any features of interest at the proposed development sites.



*Figure 5a (top) & 5b (bottom). The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings of 1817 (top) and 1816 (bottom) show the area of the proposed development areas (circled). These maps show the early 19<sup>th</sup> century turnpike road, now the route of the B4393 and also show Offa's Dyke clearly. No features are shown at either part of the proposed development site.*



9.5 The Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series maps for the area in 1836. Sheet 60 covers the Llandrinio area, see Figure 6. These maps are based on the 1816-1817 survey. These again do not map field systems but show good detail of roads and settlements. Note that a small area of Rhos Common still survived to the north of the area.



Figure 6; An excerpt of the 1836 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. This map shows Offa's Dyke continuing as a line to the west. The locations of the proposed development sites are ringed.

9.6 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the Llandrinio parish tithe map of 1841, see Figure 7. This map is the first to show a clear depiction of the field system of the district. The fields which are the focus of the proposed development are numbered 711 and 566 and shown in Figure 7.



*Figure 7; An excerpt of the 1841 Llandrinio parish tithe map with the approximate areas of the proposed development sites shaded green.*

9.7 The accompanying parish tithe apportionment, which dates to 1840, records the details of the two field parcels which are the sites of the proposed development. The owner of *Maesybirdin* field (711) at that time was John Arthur Lloyd, and the tenant was one Francis Evans. The *Doctor's Field* was owned by Robert Peel Esq. and tenanted to one Thomas Vaughan and was a part of the holding attached to the Punch Bowl Public House.

9.8 The First Edition 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1887 shows that the focus of the village of Llandrinio had shifted westwards from the parish church during the later 19th century, with a pub, post office, smithy and a number of cottages appearing along the roadside, see Figure 8.

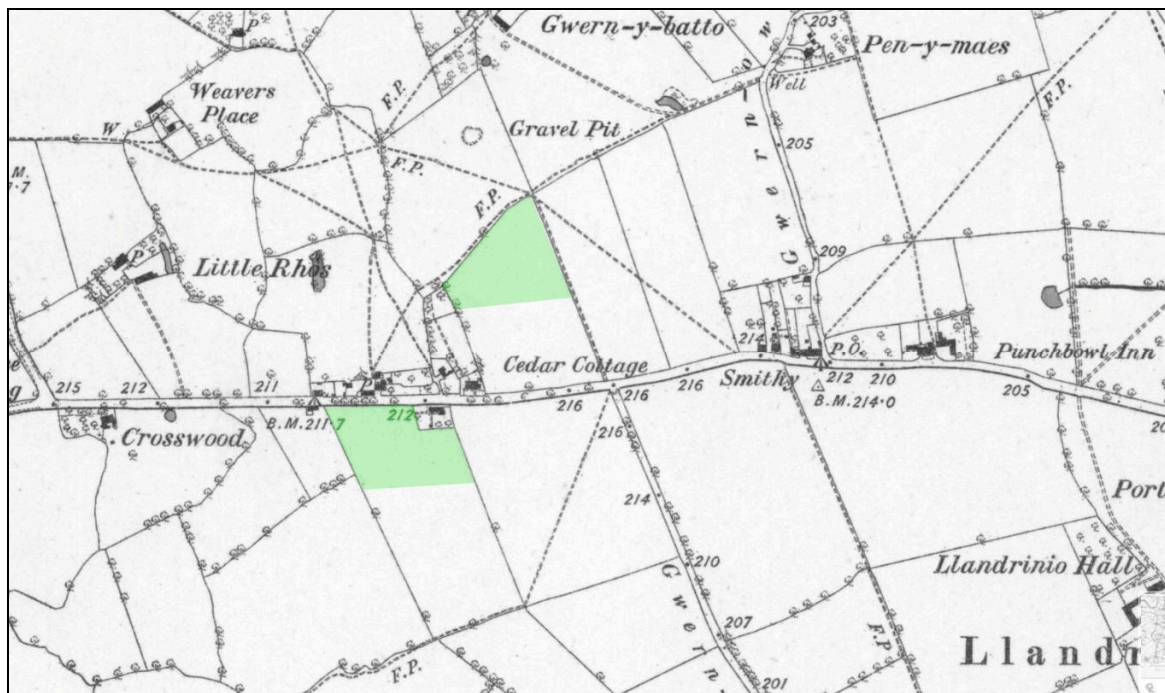


Figure 8: An excerpt of the 1887, 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map. The proposed development sites are shaded in green.

9.9 Aerial photographic evidence shows that the village remained relatively unchanged until the small Trawscoed residential estate off Gwern y Go Lane, south of the B4393, appeared before 1970. Another small housing development occurred at Meadow View before the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, joined by Brydges Gate and Orchard Croft during the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, all to the north of the B4393.

## 10. Data Collation

- 10.1 The HER enquiry for the 1-kilometre radius area yielded records for 87 historic assets.
- 10.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited by Ian Brooks on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2021. Both parts of the development are currently under pasture. The visit was undertaken on an overcast day, but with reasonable visibility.
- 10.3 Of the initial 87 historic assets recorded in the HER for the 1kilometre assessment area, 50 were excluded for the following reasons  
2 – Place-names only, no known historic asset on which impact could be assessed  
41 – Component parts of farmsteads which were assessed as part of the overall farmstead record, or sections of Offa's Dyke assessed as one record  
3 – The location was unclear or inaccurate  
3 – Findspots, artefacts now removed  
1 – Demolished, nothing to assess impact on
- 10.4 One new record was created, which was an overall record for the segment of Offa's Dyke
- 10.5 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1 kilometre radius Assessment area contained 38 records.

## 11. Significance of Historic Assets

- 11.1 The significance of the historic assets represented by these records were 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).
- 11.2 Within the 38 records there was one Scheduled Monument and there were a six Listed Buildings. There were no registered Historic Parks and Gardens. A full gazetteer is found in Appendix A but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 9.

Project ID	Historic Asset name	Historic Asset Type	Significance of the Historic Asset	Status of the Historic Asset
15	LLANDRINIO HALL FARM, HOUSE	HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
16	GWERN-OWDDY FARM, HOUSE	HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building

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<b>Project ID</b>	<b>Historic Asset name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Significance of the Historic Asset</b>	<b>Status of the Historic Asset</b>
17	LLANDRINIO, MILEMARKER AT ROADSIDE ABOUT 200M NW OF LLANDRINIO HALL	MILESTONE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
35	LLANDRINIO HALL FARM	FARM	Nationally Important	Listed Building
38	OFFA'S DYKE (FOUR CROSSES TO BELE BROOK)	DYKE	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
3	PUNCHBOWL INN ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;ENCLOSURE	Regionally Important	
18	ASHFIELDS ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Regionally Important	
19	PUNCHBOWL ENCLOSURE II	CROPMARK	Regionally Important	
2	LLANDRINIO FIELD SYSTEM, LLANDRINIO HALL WEST CROPMARKS	FIELD SYSTEM	Locally Important	
5	LLANDRINIO FIELD SYSTEM, PUNCHBOWL INN CROPMARKS	FIELD SYSTEM	Locally Important	
6	LLANDRINIO, PUNCHBOWL FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	Locally Important	
7	GWERN Y GO ENCLOSURE COMPLEX	ENCLOSURE COMPLEX	Locally Important	
8	LOWER HOUSE ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;ENCLOSURE	Locally Important	
9	SARN WEN FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	Locally Important	
10	GWERN Y GO FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	Locally Important	
11	OLD MALTHOUSE ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE COMPLEX	Locally Important	
12	SARN WEN FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	Locally Important	
13	LOWER HOUSE ENCLOSURE II	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;FIELD SYSTEM;ENCLOSURE	Locally Important	
14	CROSSWOOD HOLLOW WAY	TRACKWAY	Locally Important	descheduled monument

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<b>Project ID</b>	<b>Historic Asset name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Significance of the Historic Asset</b>	<b>Status of the Historic Asset</b>
28	LLANDRINIO, MILESTONE, MOT_LFSA10	MILESTONE	Locally Important	
29	GWERN-OWDDY FARM	FARM	Locally Important	
30	HENDRE FARM	FARM	Locally Important	
31	BEECHFIELDS FARM	FARM	Locally Important	
32	GWERN-Y-BATTO FARM	FARM	Locally Important	
33	LITTLE RHOS FARM	FARM	Locally Important	
34	GWERN-Y-GO FARM	FARM	Locally Important	
36	RHOS-ROYAL FARM	FARM	Locally Important	
37	RHOS FARM	FARM	Locally Important	
1	CROSSWOOD CAMP	NON ANTIQUITY	Minor Importance	descheduled monument
23	CROSSWOOD FIELD BOUNDARY	FIELD SYSTEM	Minor Importance	
24	LLANDRINIO FIELD BOUNDARY	DITCH	Minor Importance	
25	LLANDRINIO FIELD BOUNDARY II	DITCH	Minor Importance	
26	LITTLE RHOS, RIDGE AND FURROW	RIDGE AND FURROW	Minor Importance	
15	LLANDRINIO HALL FARM, HOUSE	HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
16	GWERN-OWDDY FARM, HOUSE	HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
17	LLANDRINIO, MILEMARKER AT ROADSIDE ABOUT 200M NW OF LLANDRINIO HALL	MILESTONE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
35	LLANDRINIO HALL FARM	FARM	Nationally Important	Listed Building
38	OFFA'S DYKE (FOUR CROSSES TO BELE BROOK)	DYKE	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
3	PUNCHBOWL INN ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;ENCLOSURE	Regionally Important	

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<b>Project ID</b>	<b>Historic Asset name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Significance of the Historic Asset</b>	<b>Status of the Historic Asset</b>
18	ASHFIELDS ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Regionally Important	
19	PUNCHBOWL ENCLOSURE II	CROPMARK	Regionally Important	
4	HENDRE FARM ENCLOSURE	VILLA	Unknown	
20	LLANDRINIO FIELD SYSTEM II	CROPMARK	Unknown	
21	PUNCHBOWL LINEAR CROPMARK	TRACKWAY;FIELD BOUNDARY	Unknown	
22	LLANDRINIO FIELD SYSTEM, LLANDRINIO HALL SOUTH CROPMARKS II	FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown	
27	POSSIBLE SINGLE RING DITCH ENCLOSURE	RING DITCH	Unknown	

*Table 2: Significance of historic assets assessed within the 1-kilometre radius area*



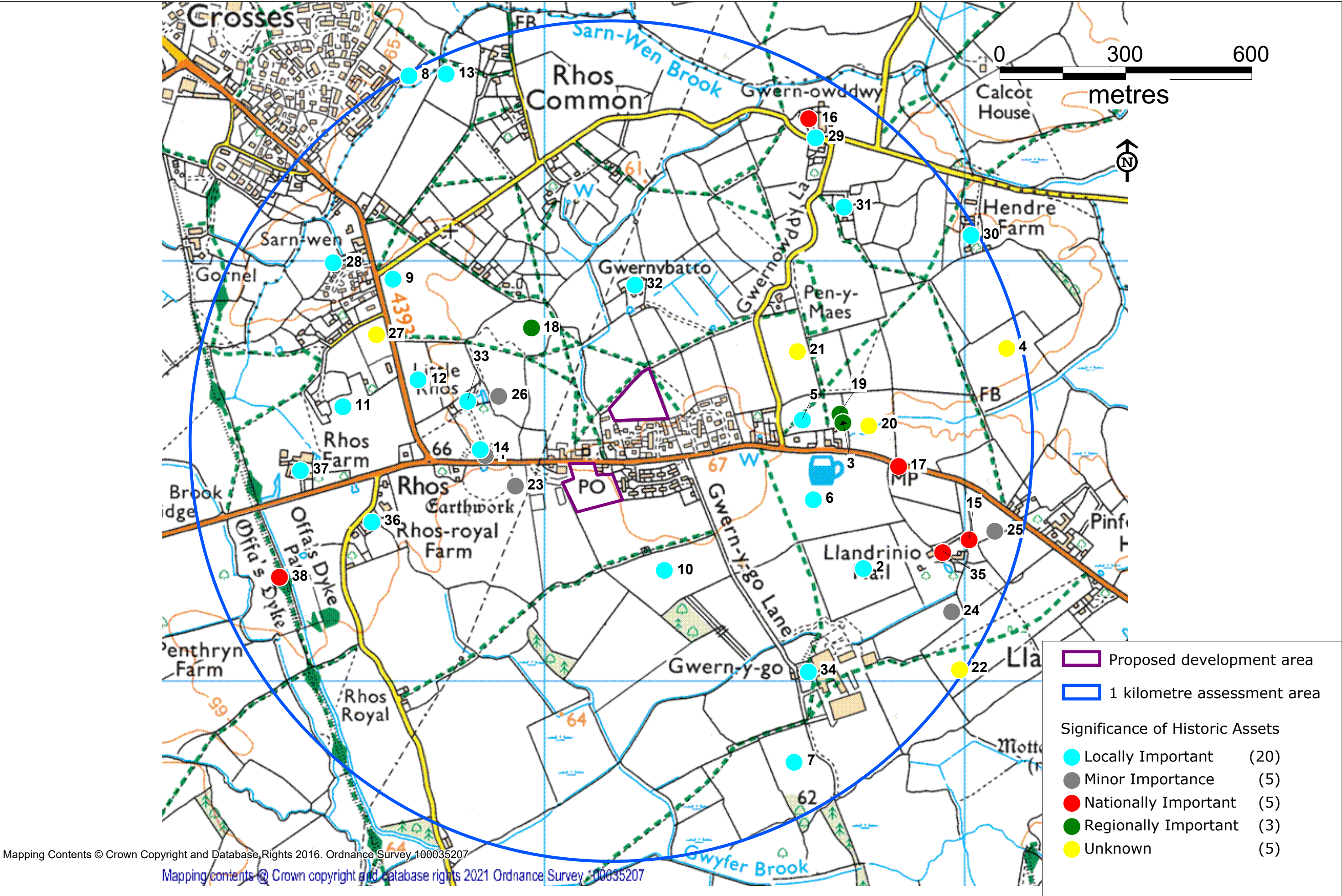


Figure 9: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the significance of historic assets, labelled with project ID number



## 12. Impact Assessment

12.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on the historic assets in the 1 kilometre dataset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Neutral, Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High. The type and level of impact was then considered as to whether it would impact on the significance of the historic asset. A full gazetteer is found in Appendix A but a summary is tabulated in Table 3 below and illustrated in Figure 10.

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
18	ASHFIELDS ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	Very Low	Very Low	None
38	OFFA'S DYKE (FOUR CROSSES TO BELE BROOK)	DYKE	None	Very Low	None	None
21	PUNCHBOWL LINEAR CROPMARK	TRACKWAY;FIELD BOUNDARY	None	Very Low	None	None
1	CROSSWOOD CAMP	NON ANTIQUITY	None	None	None	None
2	LLANDRINIO FIELD SYSTEM, LLANDRINIO HALL WEST CROPMARKS	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
3	PUNCHBOWL INN ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
4	HENDRE FARM ENCLOSURE	VILLA	None	None	None	None
5	LLANDRINIO FIELD SYSTEM, PUNCHBOWL INN CROPMARKS	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
6	LLANDRINIO, PUNCHBOWL FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
7	GWERN Y GO ENCLOSURE COMPLEX	ENCLOSURE COMPLEX	None	None	None	None
8	LOWER HOUSE ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None

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<b>Project ID</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Level of Direct Impact</b>	<b>Level of Indirect Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Significance</b>
9	SARN WEN FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
10	GWERN Y GO FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
11	OLD MALTHOUSE ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE COMPLEX	None	None	None	None
12	SARN WEN FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
13	LOWER HOUSE ENCLOSURE II	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;FIELD SYSTEM;ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
14	CROSSWOOD HOLLOW WAY	TRACKWAY	None	None	None	None
15	LLANDRINIO HALL FARM, HOUSE	HOUSE	None	None	None	None
16	GWERN-OWDDY FARM, HOUSE	HOUSE	None	None	None	None
17	LLANDRINIO, MILEMARKER AT ROADSIDE ABOUT 200M NW OF LLANDRINIO HALL	MILESTONE	None	None	None	None
19	PUNCHBOWL ENCLOSURE II	CROPMARK	None	None	None	None
20	LLANDRINIO FIELD SYSTEM II	CROPMARK	None	None	None	None
22	LLANDRINIO FIELD SYSTEM, LLANDRINIO HALL SOUTH CROPMARKS II	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
23	CROSSWOOD FIELD BOUNDARY	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None

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<b>Project ID</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Level of Direct Impact</b>	<b>Level of Indirect Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Significance</b>
24	LLANDRINIO FIELD BOUNDARY	DITCH	None	None	None	None
25	LLANDRINIO FIELD BOUNDARY II	DITCH	None	None	None	None
26	LITTLE RHOS, RIDGE AND FURROW	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	None	None	None
27	POSSIBLE SINGLE RING DITCH ENCLOSURE	RING DITCH	None	None	None	None
28	LLANDRINIO, MILESTONE, MOT_LFSA10	MILESTONE	None	None	None	None
29	GWERN-OWDDY FARM	FARM	None	None	None	None
30	HENDRE FARM	FARM	None	None	None	None
31	BEECHFIELDS FARM	FARM	None	None	None	None
32	GWERN-Y-BATTO FARM	FARM	None	None	None	None
33	LITTLE RHOS FARM	FARM	None	None	None	None
34	GWERN-Y-GO FARM	FARM	None	None	None	None
35	LLANDRINIO HALL FARM	FARM	None	None	None	None
36	RHOS-ROYAL FARM	FARM	None	None	None	None
37	RHOS FARM	FARM	None	None	None	None

*Table 3: Impact on historic assets in the 1 kilometre assessment area*

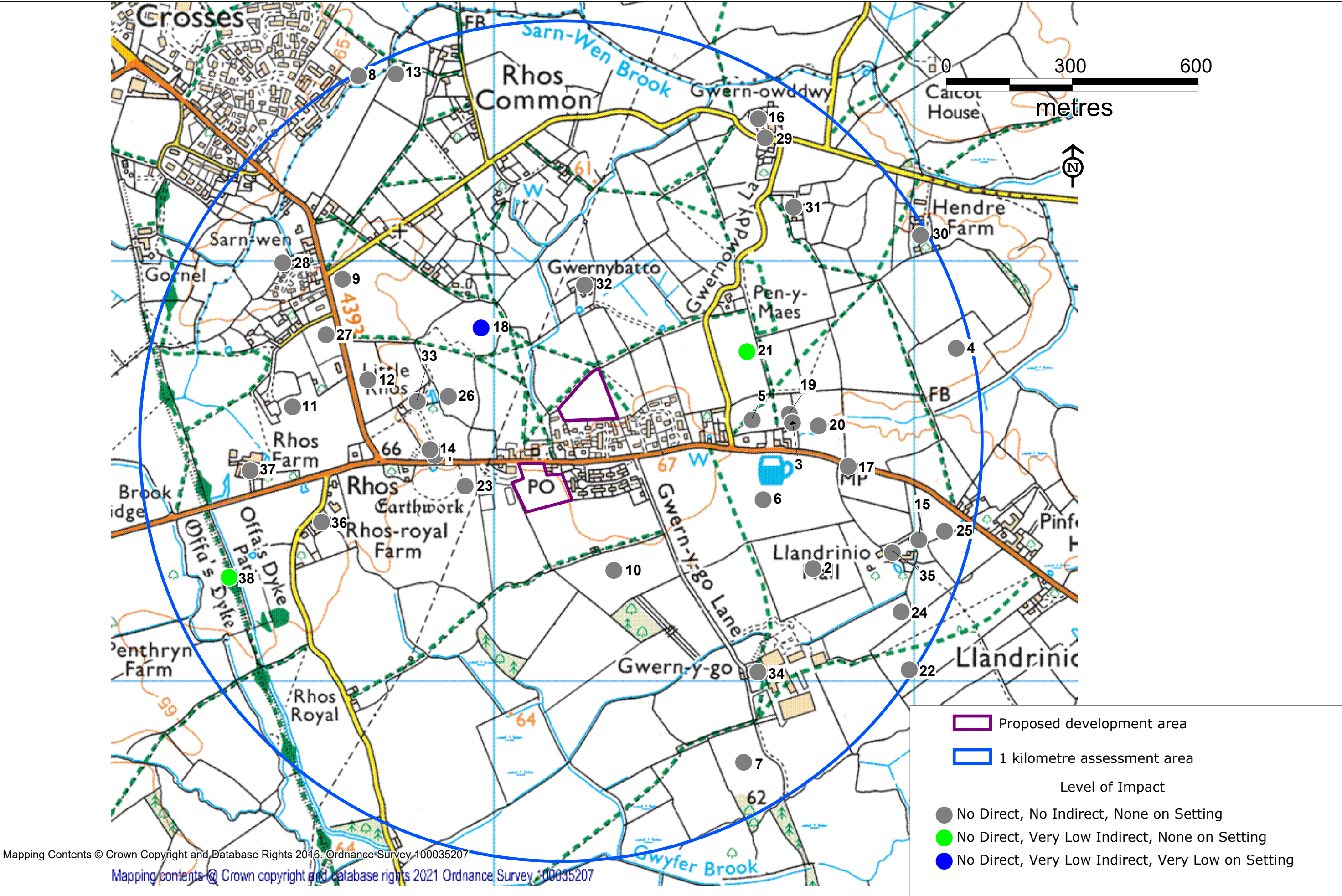


Figure 10: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets, labelled with project ID number



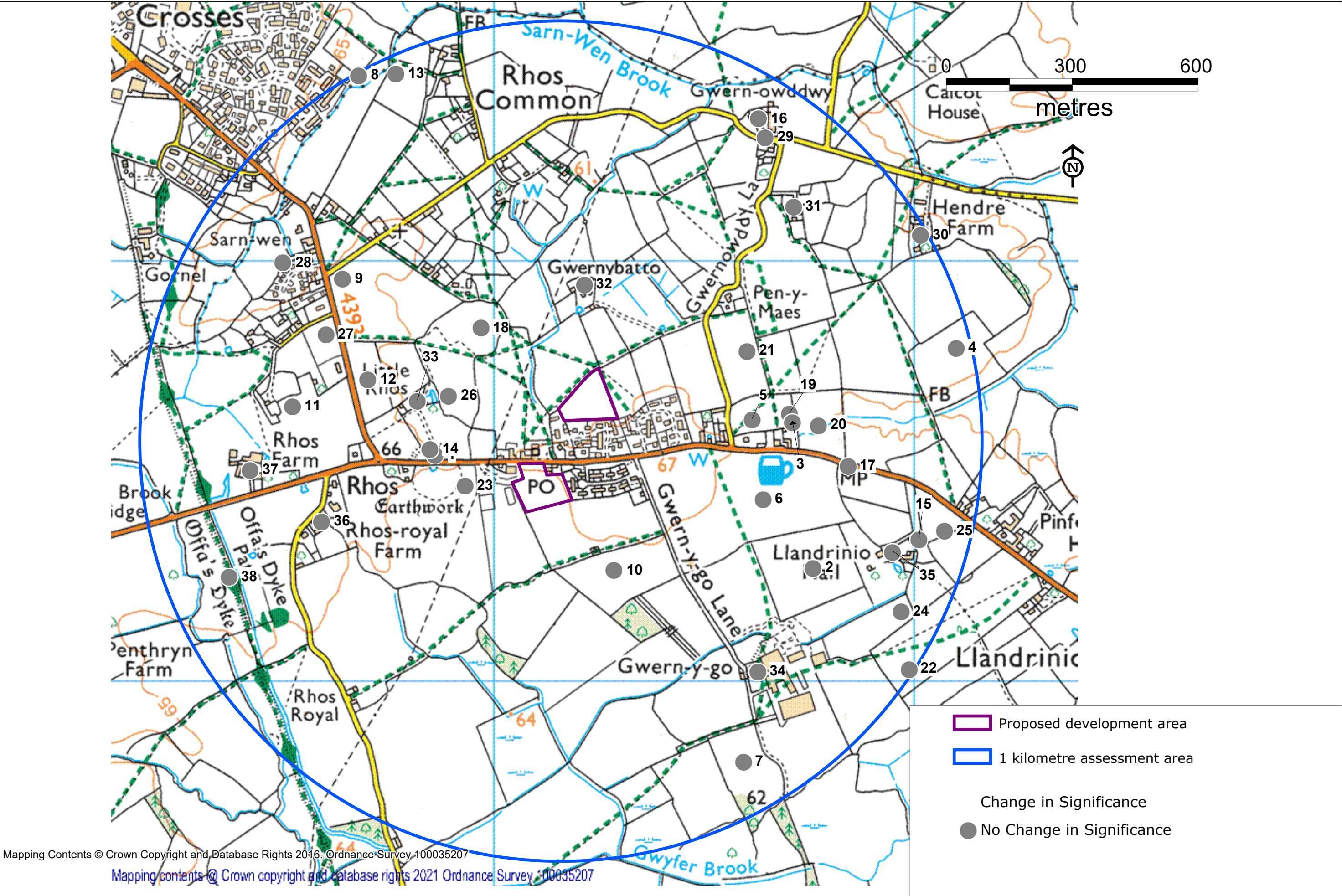


Figure 11: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the change in significance of historic assets, labelled with project ID number



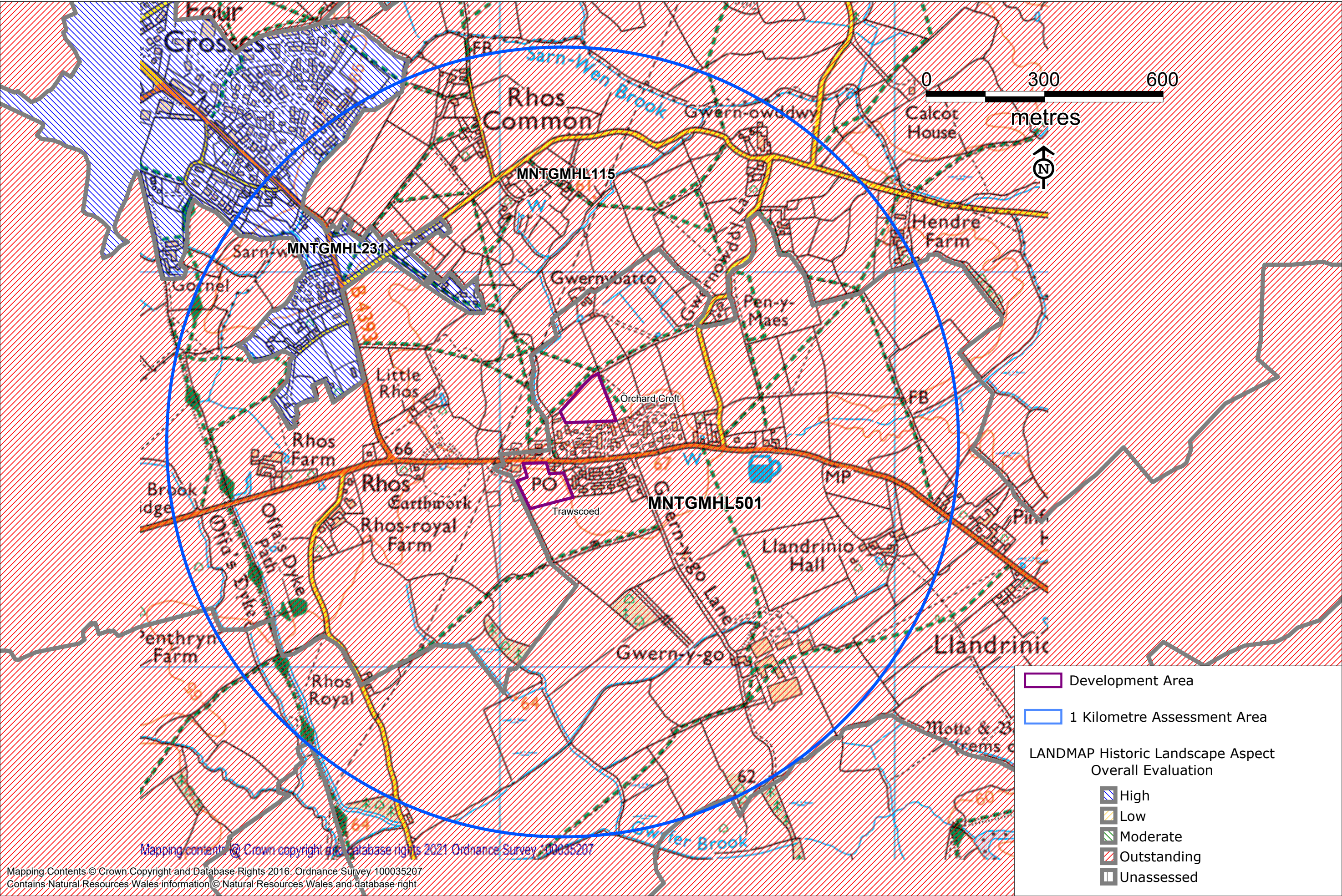


Figure 12: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Numbers



### 13. Historic Environment Aspects

13.1 Following the impact assessment, particularly relevant aspects of the historic environment around the proposed development site have been considered.

#### 13.2 Scheduled Monuments and their settings

13.2.1 There is one Scheduled Monument within the 1 kilometre assessment area, see Table 4 below, Appendix A, and Figures 9 & 10. This is Offa's Dyke (ID number 38;MG033).

13.2.2 Crosswood Camp, Llandrinio was a second Scheduled Monument in the area, but excavations undertaken by CPAT in modern times showed that the "camp" was in fact the product of a fortuitous arrangement of an old trackway and ploughed out field boundaries. It was descheduled in 1997 and no longer considered to be a monument of antiquity.

13.2.3 There would be no direct impact on Offa's Dyke (ID number 38, MG033). There would be a Very Low indirect impact as a small portion of the Trawscoed site would be visible from a section of the Scheduled Monument to the south of B4393. However this would be form part of the view of the existing development at Llandrinio and would not extend the view of the housing. It would not alter the setting of Offa's Dyke and would not affect its significance.

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
38	OFFA'S DYKE (FOUR CROSSES TO BELE BROOK)	DYKE	None	Very Low	None	None

Table 4: Scheduled Monuments within the 1 kilometre assessment area.

#### 13.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

13.3.1 There are 6 Listed Buildings within the 1 kilometre assessment dataset, three of these are considered together under ID number 35 in this assessment as part of the farm and garden at Llandrinio Hall. There would be no impact on any of the Listed Buildings. Existing development or trees would mean that they would not be intervisible with the development, either directly or indirectly, see Appendix A and Figures 9 & 10 for more detail.

#### 13.4 Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets

13.4.1 There are no impacts on non-designated, previously recorded Historic Assets within the 1-kilometre assessment area apart from Very Low indirect visual impacts on the Ashfield Enclosure (ID number 18) and a

linear cropmark (ID number 21). This would not affect their significance.  
See further details in Appendix A and Figures 9 & 10.

### **13.5 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.**

13.5.1 There are no registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 1-kilometre assessment area.

### **13.6 Registered Historic Landscapes**

13.6.1 There are no Registered Historic Landscapes within the 1-kilometre assessment area.

### **13.7 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information**

13.7.1 The proposed development lies in the Arddleen LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (MNTGMHL501), see Figure 6, which is described as;

*Regular, straight-sided, lowland fieldscapes on the western side of the floodplain of the Severn valley in the Four Crosses and Llandrinio areas, north of Pool Quay. The distinctive field patterns in this area appear to represent enclosure in the late 18th and 19th centuries of lowland commons and medieval open fields, the latter represented by areas of ridge and furrow cultivation. Early settlement and land use indicated by complexes of Neolithic to Bronze Age burial and ritual monuments in the Four Crosses area and by possibly later prehistoric pit alignments and enclosed farmsteads. The early medieval Offa's Dyke crosses the area. Dispersed farmsteads and houses of medieval and post-medieval origin. Small nucleated church settlements of early medieval origin at Llantysilio and Llandrinio, with small nucleated settlement of medieval origin at Arddleen. The present-day nucleated settlements at Four Crosses and Arddleen originated in the 18th century onwards from their position on the road, railway and canal networks. The late 18th-century Montgomeryshire Canal and the dismantled later 19th-century Cambrian Railway line between Oswestry and Buttington run through the area.*

13.7.2 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Outstanding. This is qualified by *Straggling area of regular fields occupying flat land above the Severn floodplain. The area contains significant remains of ridge and furrow field systems associated with medieval and later farms and farmsteads all of which overlie significant areas of earlier and later prehistoric settlements and burial monuments and is overlain by canal archaeology and a Turnpike road. Its complexity contributes to its high score.*

13.7.2 The development will not remove any of the identified visible elements that define the aspect area. It will represent a modest increase in the area of housing within the modern settlement of Llandrinio but will not fundamentally change the character of the much larger aspect area.



### **13.8 Conservation Areas**

13.8.1 There are no conservation areas within the 1-kilometre assessment area.

### **13.9 Countryside Management interests or requirements**

13.9.1 No countryside management interests were identified.

### **13.10 Buried archaeological & palaeoenvironmental potential**

13.10.1 During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology at the proposed development site, although evidence of modern soakaways associated with adjacent housing to the south was noted as well as minor circular brick-feature of modern date but uncertain function. There is no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at the proposed development sites. However, in view of the proximity of the development sites to cropmark features in the wider landscape representative of probably prehistoric or Romano-British activity, it is considered that there may be potential for the survival of evidence of past activity within both of the proposed development sites.

13.11.2 LiDAR coverage at 50cm resolution is available for both of the proposed development sites. It was manipulated within QGIS altering hillshade setting but no features of interest were visible.

13.11.3 A Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey was undertaken by Ian Brooks in both proposed development sites, between the 20th and 24th October 2021. The Orchard Croft site to the north had considerable magnetic disturbance in the south eastern quadrant of the survey, associated with modern soak-aways and circular brick structure, possibly a well. Possible archaeological significant anomalies were confined to part of a circular feature (anomalies M/N) and a series of parallel linear anomalies. The Trawscoed site to the south also had a series of parallel linear anomalies on a similar alignment to those recorded at the Orchard Croft site. The parallel anomalies are thought to relate to earlier field systems but the circular feature may be a Bronze Age barrow.

### **13.12 Hedgerows and field patterns**

13.12.1 The area is characterised by a post-medieval field system mostly defined by hedged boundaries. The development would remove the northern boundary of the southern development site at Trawscoed. This boundary probably dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and would have been created to define the turnpike road through Llandrinio. Most of this boundary is intact outside the village and the loss of this section represents only a small proportion of its length. This section has had some disturbance in the past as a modern street light, two electricity poles and a road sign are set into it.

### **13.13 Ancient woodland**

13.13.1 There are no areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 1-kilometre assessment area.

### **13.14 Place-names**

13.14.1 The tithe schedule records that field parcel 711 was a pasture known as *Maesybirdin*. Its southern half has already been built over in modern times. Field parcel 566 was also used for pasture and known as Doctor's Field. The significance of the names is not apparent. The meaning of *birdyn* is not known, though the term appears four times as a field name element in the List of Historic Placenames maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales.

### **13.15 National Park**

13.15.1 The development area does not lie in a National Park.

## **14. Conclusion**

- 14.1 This assessment shows that the proposed residential development would not have an adverse impact on the setting of Offa's Dyke, which is the only scheduled ancient monument within the 1-kilometre radius assessment area. There would be no impact on the significance of the Dyke.
- 14.2 The proposed development would not have any impact on any listed buildings within a 1-kilometre radius.
- 14.3 No previously recorded non-designated historic assets would be directly affected or suffer any significant negative impacts to their setting, and their significance would not be affected.
- 14.4 A geophysical survey has been undertaken in both of the proposed development sites. No features of significance were noted in the southern plot at Trawscoed, but a circular anomaly (M/N) identified in the northern plot at Orchard Croft may be of archaeological significance.
  - 14.4.1 The circular anomaly at Orchard Croft has been drawn to the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist at CPAT (email correspondence 29<sup>th</sup> November 2021) and as a result a Written Scheme of Investigation will be prepared to undertake an evaluation excavation of the feature to attempt to ascertain its character
  - 14.4.2 Further mitigation or conditions on any planning consent may be required dependant on the outcome of the evaluation excavation.

## **15. Reporting**

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

## **16. Sources Consulted**

### **16.1 Map sources**

Cary, J, 1794, Map of England and Wales  
Llandrinio parish tithe map 1841 and apportionment 1840  
Ordnance Survey, 1816, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, 199  
Welshpool Sheet  
Ordnance Survey, 1817, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, 320  
Shrewsbury Sheet  
Ordnance Survey, 1836, 1" to 1 mile, Sheet 60  
Ordnance Survey, 1887, 1:10560  
Ordnance Survey, 1902, 1:10560  
Ordnance Survey, 1954, 1:10560  
Rocque,J, 1752, Map of Shropshire

### **16.2 Web-based materials**

Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales,  
<http://aerialphotos.wales.gov.uk/#>  
Britain from Above website  
<https://britainfromabove.org.uk/>  
Google Earth app  
RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal  
<http://historicwales.gov.uk/>  
Cof Cymru  
<https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records>  
Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales,  
[www.archaeoleg.org.uk](http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk)  
Welsh Newspapers Online  
<http://newspapers.library.wales/>  
British Newspapers Online (Subscriber)  
<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>  
Ancestry (Subscriber)  
<https://www.ancestry.co.uk/>  
The Genealogist (Subscriber)  
<https://www.thegenealogist.com/>  
Welsh Journals Online (free to Use)  
<https://journals.library.wales/>  
Welsh tithe maps online (free to use)  
<https://places.library.wales/>  
Pembrokeshire Archives online Catalogue  
<https://records.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/calmview/>  
National Library of Wales online Catalogue  
<https://www.library.wales/>  
Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Ordnance\\_Survey\\_Drawings](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings)

LANDMAP

<https://naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/accessing-our-data/beta-environmental-data/?lang=en>

### 16.3 Published sources

- Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,
- Cadw, 2017, *Setting of Historic Assets*
- 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*.
- Havard, T, Darvill, T & Alexander, M, 2017, A Bronze Age Round Barrow Cemetery, Pit Alignments, Iron Age Burials, Iron Age Copper Working, and Later Activity at Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys, *Archaeological Journal*, 174:1, pp. 1-67, DOI:10.1080/00665983.2017.1238687
- Owen, G and Britnell, B, 1989, Pit Alignments at Four Crosses Llandysilio Powys in *Montgomeryshire Collections relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, Vol. 77, pp.27-40
- Warrilow, W, Owen, G and Britnell, B, 1986, Eight Rind-ditches at Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* Vol, 52 pp. 53-87
- Welsh Government, 2017, *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*
- Welsh Government, 2021, "Distinctive and Natural Places" in *Planning Policy Wales*, Edition 11, Chapter 6, p.125.

### 16.4 Unpublished sources

- Cotswold Archaeology, 2007, *Land at Domgay Lane, Four Crosses, Powys, Post Excavation Assessment*.
- Grant, I , 2007 , Four Crosses STW Growth, Archaeological Evaluation (📄 © Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust)
- Halstead, J, 2011, *Settlement patterns from the Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age: The central Welsh border region in context*, PhD for the University of Birmingham
- Hankinson, R & Silvester, R J , 2008 , Roman Funerary and Religious Sites, The Scheduling Enhancement Programme (📄 © Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust)
- Kenney, J., 2003, *Land off Domgay Lane, Four Crosses, Powis*. Marches Archaeology Report.
- McCullough, A, 2012 , Llandrinio cropmarks Glastir HEF report (📄 © CPAT)
- Silvester, R J , 2004 , Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial Sites in Mid and North-East Wales. The Field Assessment and its Impact on the Overall Study (© Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust)

Powys County Council, 2018, *Powys Local Development Plan 2011 – 2026 1/4/2011 to 31/3/2026 Written Statement* Adopted April 2018  
Powys County Council, 2021a, *Supplementary Planning Guidance Historic Environment Including Historic Environment Record* Adopted July 2021  
Powys County Council, 2021b, *Supplementary Planning Guidance Archaeology* Adopted July 2021

## **16.5 Data Sources**

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 19/10/2021, Enquiry Number E6689  
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded 6 October 2020  
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, supplied August 2015, no update since  
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument dataset, downloaded 6 October 2020  
Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied August 2015, no update since  
Cadw, Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset, supplied August 2015, no update since

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

- 17.1 In line with the requirements of the CIfA Standards & Guidance notes for undertaking Desk-based Assessments (2020, Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 17.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area. The earliest map source was Roques' Map of Shropshire, 1752, which provides a useful insight into the extent of settlement and the pre-turnpike communications routes. John Cary's Map of England and Wales of 1794 shows the area at a later stage of development, after early turnpike roads had been built, but has some inaccuracies in terms of location the village of Llandrinio. The first truly modern maps date to 1816-1817, when two sheets of the Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings were produced to cover the Llandrinio area. Adequate digital copies of these are available through the British Museum website. The 1836 1:16330 scale First Series map is based on these drawings and shows Llandrinio after the turnpike road had been laid down through the village. The Llandrinio parish tithe map and schedule (1841) provided a detailed view of the area in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It is a clear map and the accompanying tithe schedule provides field names, land use, ownership and tenancy details.
- 17.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Clwyd-Powys HER, supplied by CPAT, including AP Mapping details for the area. It was a useful and accurate record.
- 17.3.1 The National Monuments Record is available online, through Coflein and Historic Wales. It was found that the NMR contains very few records within the assessment area and was of limited use for this assessment.
- 17.4 Cadw's descriptions of Listed Buildings were accessed via the Cof Cymru Portal where necessary. These records were found to be informative and accurate.
- 17.5 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2006, 2008, 2009, 2018 and 2020 and provide good coverage for the assessment area.
- 17.6 Aerial photographs supplied digitally by the Welsh Government's Aerial Photography Unit for 1948, 1971, 1975, 1984 and 1997 were good sources which charted the recent growth of Llandrinio village.

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CPAT PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
1245	Crosswood Camp	NON ANTIQUITY	Record created	
2490	Llandrinio Field System, Llandrinio Hall West Cropmarks	FIELD SYSTEM	Record created	
3646	Punchbowl Inn enclosure	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;ENCLOSURE	Record created	
3980	Royal Farm Placename	ROAD	No record created	Place-name
4635	Gwern y Go Bank	FIELD SYSTEM	No record created	Not clear where this is, no bank at the NGR
5255	Hendre Farm Enclosure	VILLA	Record created	
6420	Llandrinio Field System, Punchbowl Inn Cropmarks	FIELD SYSTEM	Record created	
6422	Royal Placename	ROAD	No record created	Place-name
7017	Llandrinio, Punchbowl field system	FIELD SYSTEM	Record created	
7064	Gwern y Go Enclosure Complex	ENCLOSURE COMPLEX	Record created	
7065	Lower House enclosure	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;ENCLOSURE	Record created	
7066	Sarn Wen Field System	FIELD SYSTEM	Record created	
7067	Gwern y Go Field System	FIELD SYSTEM	Record created	
7069	Old Malthouse enclosure	ENCLOSURE COMPLEX	Record created	
7081	Sarn Wen Field System	FIELD SYSTEM	Record created	
7531	Lower House enclosure II	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;FIELD SYSTEM;ENCLOSURE	Record created	
17303	Crosswood Hollow way	TRACKWAY	Record created	
28479	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28480	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28481	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28482	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28483	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28484	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28485	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28486	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke



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CPAT PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
28487	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28488	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28489	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28490	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28491	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28492	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
28493	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	LINEAR EARTHWORK	No record created	Considered under single number for this part of Offas Dyke
32618	Llandrinio Hall farm, house	HOUSE	Record created	
32619	Gwern-owddy farm, house	HOUSE	Record created	
36314	Llandrinio, Milemarker at roadside about 200m NW of Llandrinio Hall	MILESTONE	Record created	
36346	Llandrinio Hall, Kitchen, garden, walls and outbuildings	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Record considered under the farm record 189683
38051	Gwern y Go Enclosure	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	No record created	Considered as part of cropmark 7064
38052	Gwern y Go Linear Cropmark	TRACKWAY	No record created	Considered as part of cropmark 7064
38053	Gwern y Go enclosure II	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	No record created	Considered as part of cropmark 7064
38064	Ashfields Enclosure	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Record created	
38065	Punchbowl Enclosure II	CROPMARK	Record created	
38066	Llandrinio Field System II	CROPMARK	Record created	
38067	Punchbowl Linear Cropmark	TRACKWAY;FIELD BOUNDARY	Record created	
38068	Llandrinio Hall Linear Cropmark	FIELD BOUNDARY	No record created	Considered under 7017
38069	Llandrinio Field System, Llandrinio Hall South Cropmarks II	FIELD SYSTEM	Record created	
38072	Crosswood Field Boundary	FIELD SYSTEM	Record created	
38075	Llandrinio Field Boundary	DITCH	Record created	
38076	Llandrinio Field Boundary II	DITCH	Record created	
42108	Llandrinio Hall farm, outbuilding	OUTBUILDING	No record created	Record considered under the farm record 189683

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CPAT PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
42382	Llandrinio Hall farm, outbuilding	OUTBUILDING	No record created	Record considered under the farm record 189683
81745	St Bennion's well	HOLY WELL	No record created	Location unknown
118766	Llandrinio, Pottery Sherd	FINDSPOT	No record created	Findspot
118767	Llandrinio, flint	SCRAPER (TOOL)	No record created	Findspot
120511	Llandrinio, Finger Ring	FINDSPOT	No record created	Findspot
124893	Llanymynech, Hendre Lane, Chestnut House	COTTAGE	No record created	Demolished
128364	Little Rhos, ridge and furrow	RIDGE AND FURROW	Record created	
144145	Possible single ring ditch enclosure	RING DITCH	Record created	
165079	Llandrinio, milestone, MOT_LFSA10	MILESTONE	Record created	Not in the right location, it should be closer to SJ2758617979
182419	Gwern-owddy farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189663 and considered under that record
182420	Gwern-owddy farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189663 and considered under that record
182421	Gwern-owddy farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189663 and considered under that record
182460	Hendre farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189678 and considered under that record
182461	Hendre farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189678 and considered under that record
182462	Beechfields farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189679 and considered under that record
182463	Beechfields farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189679 and considered under that record
182464	Gwern-y-batto farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered under farm 189680
182465	Little Rhos farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered as part of farm 189681
182466	Gwern-y-go farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered as part of farm 189682
182467	Gwern-y-go farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered as part of farm 189682
182468	Gwern-y-go farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered as part of farm 189682
182469	Gwern-y-go farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered as part of farm 189682
182470	Llandrinio Hall farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Unclear which building is recorded, and the buildings already have PRNs
182474	Rhos-royal Farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered under the farm record 189685
182475	Rhos-royal Farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered under the farm record 189685
182476	Rhos-royal Farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered under the farm record 189685

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CPAT PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
182477	Rhos-royal Farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered under the farm record 189685
182478	Rhos farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered under the farm record 189686
182479	Rhos farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered under the farm record 189686
189663	Gwern-owddy farm	FARM	Record created	
189678	Hendre farm	FARM	Record created	
189679	Beechfields farm	FARM	Record created	
189680	Gwern-y-batto farm	FARM	Record created	
189681	Little Rhos farm	FARM	Record created	
189682	Gwern-y-go farm	FARM	Record created	
189683	Llandrinio Hall farm	FARM	Record created	Never really a farm here, this is a complex associated with Llandrino Hall
189685	Rhos-royal Farm	FARM	Record created	
189686	Rhos farm	FARM	Record created	

*Table 4: List of records received in from the HER enquiry, and whether they were included in the final dataset and comments*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor,  
December, 2021

## **Appendix A: Site Gazetteer within 1 kilometre**

**ID Number: 1**

**HER PRN:** 1245 **NMR NPRN:** 94034

CROSSWOOD CAMP

NON ANTIQUITY

**NGR:** SJ27861754 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** descheduled monument

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

**Trysor Description:** Features which were originally misinterpreted as a possible rectilinear earthwork enclosure were shown by excavations held by CPAT in 1981 and 1992 to be the fortuitous arrangement of a former trackway and boundary banks. The feature is no longer considered to be an antiquity.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 200 metres to the west

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork and excavated evidence

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological reports

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A series of earthworks which have been determined to be a fortuitous arrangement of a hollow way and boundary banks.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Views towards the proposed development sites are blocked by trees and buildings.

**ID Number: 2**

**HER PRN:** 2490 **NMR NPRN:**

LLANDRINIO FIELD SYSTEM, LLANDRINIO HALL WEST CROPMARKS

FIELD SYSTEM

**NGR:** SJ2876017271 **Linear**  
**Period:** Iron Age;Roman **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** Elements of a possible early field system which is now only seen as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Most evident are two parallel linear features which could represent a trackway and run for over 100 metres on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, on a different alignment to the cropmarks of the field system PRN7017 which can be seen in the same field.

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from development:** 570 metres to the east-southeast

**Group Value:** Possibly associated with a prehistoric or Romano-British field system seen as cropmarks across the area.

**Evidential Value:** Cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Seen as cropmarks within a post-medieval field parcel but the associations and date of these features are not known.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** These are buried features which would not be affected by the proposed development.

**ID Number: 3**

**HER PRN:** 3646 **NMR NPRN:** 409190

PUNCHBOWL INN ENCLOSURE

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;ENCLOSURE

**NGR:** SJ2871117618 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Iron **Broadclass:** Domestic  
Age;Roman;Bronze  
Age  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** The site of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British defended enclosure, which has been recorded as a series of curved, concentric cropmarks and interpreted as a double-ditched enclosure. It appears to be overlain by a second defended enclosure (PRN 38065) although the relationship between the two enclosures is not understood.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 460 metres to the east

**Group Value:** Thought to be associated with a wider prehistoric and Romano-British field system seen in cropmarks in the area  
**Evidential Value:** Cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This defended enclosure is sited on relatively flat ground, which declines gradually to the east. It exists now as cropmarks underlying the present field system.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The houses of the modern village of Llandrinio would block any view of the proposed development.

**ID Number: 4**

**HER PRN:** 5255 **NMR NPRN:** 402519

HENDRE FARM ENCLOSURE

VILLA

**NGR:** SJ2910117795 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Roman **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A rectangular, ditched enclosure of unknown date and function. It has been conjectured that it may be the site of a Neolithic mortuary enclosure or a associated with a Roman villa or religious site. No archaeological evidence exists to confirm its character.

**Rarity:** Unknown

**Distance from development:** 860 metres to the east-northeast

**Group Value:** Unknown

**Evidential Value:** Cropmark, buried archaeology

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This cropmark is found within the post-medieval fieldscape on the relatively flat ground to the south of the River Vyrnwy and north of the River Severn, but on a slight swelling in a position slightly raised above the wetter ground to the south-east.

**Significance:** Unknown

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Intervening hedgerows in this flat landscape would block views of the proposed development from this location.



**ID Number: 5**

**HER PRN:** 6420 **NMR NPRN:**

LLANDRINIO FIELD SYSTEM, PUNCHBOWL INN CROPMARKS

FIELD SYSTEM

**NGR:** SJ2861517624 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Iron **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
Age;Roman;Modern  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A series of linear ditches and possible pits which have been noted as cropmarks on aerial photographs are thought likely to be of late prehistoric or Roman date.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common locally		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	360 metres to the east		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of a wider buried field system which has been noted as cropmarks		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Cropmark features		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Mentioned in archaeological sources		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A series of cropmark features underlying the modern fieldscape, found on relatively level land to the north of the River Severn.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The houses of the modern village of Llandrinio block any view of the proposed development from the area of these cropmarks.		

**ID Number: 6**

**HER PRN:** 7017 **NMR NPRN:** 401456

LLANDRINIO, PUNCHBOWL FIELD SYSTEM

FIELD SYSTEM

**NGR:** SJ2864117435 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A series of cropmarks seen on aerial photographs of unknown period but potentially of prehistoric or Romano-British date.

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from development:** 240 metres to the east

**Group Value:** Potentially associated with prehistoric or Romano-British field system seen in cropmarks across the area

**Evidential Value:** Cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A buried field system visible now as cropmarks underlying the post-medieval field system. The cropmarks are seen across the relatively level landscape between the River Vyrnwy to the north the River Severn to the south.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The cropmarks represent buried features which would not be affected by the proposed development. The area of the cropmarks would largely be blocked from view from the proposed development site by existing housing developments.

**ID Number: 7**

**HER PRN:** 7064 **NMR NPRN:**

GWERN Y GO ENCLOSURE COMPLEX

ENCLOSURE COMPLEX

**NGR:** SJ2859516810 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Iron Age **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** The cropmarks of an apparent enclosure complex are seen here within a pasture field. They include evidence of a large sub-circular enclosure (PRN 38051), a linear cropmark (PRN 38052) which has a 'D' shaped enclosure (PRN 38053) attached to its southern side.

**Rarity:** Not rare locally

**Distance from development:** 700 metres to the southeast

**Group Value:** Potentially associated with other prehistoric field systems and enclosures seen as cropmarks in the local area

**Evidential Value:** Cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** These cropmarks are seen within a post-medieval field parcel and represent buried archaeological features. Their original date and purpose are not known.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This location is not intervisible with the proposed development site due to intervening hedgerows and trees on rising ground.

**ID Number: 8**

**HER PRN:** 7065 **NMR NPRN:**

LOWER HOUSE ENCLOSURE

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;ENCLOSURE

**NGR:** SJ2767818443 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Iron Age;Unknown **Broadclass:** Domestic;Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Intact **Survival:** Intact  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** The site of a possible Iron Age rectilinear enclosure which has been recorded as a crop mark seen on aerial photographs. The site now lies beneath a modern sports field. Archaeological evaluation in the field has shown evidence of Romano-British activity in the form of linear features associated with a field system.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 920 metres to the northwest

**Group Value:** Possibly associated with a field system and second enclosure to the east (PRN7531) also seen as cropmarks in the same area

**Evidential Value:** Crop mark site

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological reports

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is a buried archaeological site located in an area of relatively flat terrain which is dominated by a post-medieval field system. The site is close to the expanding settlement of Four Crosses, to the west.

This apparent enclosure and associated field system occupies a raised gravel ridge and may be associated with further cropmarks to the east which appear to be a second enclosure (PRN 7531).

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Intervening trees, hedgerows and buildings ensure there is no intervisibility between the two locations which are almost 1km apart.

**ID Number: 9**

**HER PRN:** 7066 **NMR NPRN:**

SARN WEN FIELD SYSTEM

FIELD SYSTEM

**NGR:** SJ27641796 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Iron Age **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A series of linear cropmarks seen on aerial photographs are thought to represent a possible late prehistoric field system, which may be associate with the enclosure PRN 38064.

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from development:** 420 metres to the northwest

**Group Value:** Possibly associated with the defended enclosure PRN 38064 a prehistoric field system seen as cropmarks in the wider area

**Evidential Value:** Cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** These are buried archaeological features located in an area of relatively flat terrain which is dominated by a post-medieval field system. The site is close to the expanding settlement of Four Crosses, to the northwest.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** These are buried features. Intervening hedgerows and trees would screen much of the view towards the northern part of the proposed development but any view of the development would be of house roofs in front of the roofs of the present dwellings in the village, which can just be seen in the distance. The additional impact would be negligible.

**ID Number: 10**

**HER PRN:** 7067 **NMR NPRN:**

GWERN Y GO FIELD SYSTEM

FIELD SYSTEM

**NGR:** SJ2828617266 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A series of linear cropmarks which may represent elements within a prehistoric field system underlying the present fieldscape and visible across much of the local landscape.

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from development:** 185 metres to the south-southeast

**Group Value:** Potentially part of a wider prehistoric or Roman field system in the area

**Evidential Value:** Cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** These cropmarks are seen within a post-medieval field parcel and represent buried archaeological features. Their original date and purpose are not known.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The site of the cropmarks would be intervisible with the proposed development, but these are buried features of unknown date and period which would not be affected by the development. Existing residential developments are already visible in the same line of sight so any additional visual impacts would be negligible.

**ID Number: 11**

**HER PRN:** 7069 **NMR NPRN:**

OLD MALTHOUSE ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE COMPLEX

**NGR:** SJ2752117656 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Iron Age **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** Cropmark evidence which is thought to represent traces of a prehistoric field system and associated enclosures.

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from development:** 550 metres to the west-northwest

**Group Value:** Potentially part of a wider prehistoric or Roman field system in the area

**Evidential Value:** Cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** These cropmarks are seen within a post-medieval field parcel and represent buried archaeological features. Their original date and purpose are not known.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Intervening hedgerows, trees and buildings would block any views towards the proposed development.

**ID Number: 12**

**HER PRN:** 7081 **NMR NPRN:**

SARN WEN FIELD SYSTEM

FIELD SYSTEM

**NGR:** SJ27701772 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A series of linear cropmarks which are thought to represent evidence of a prehistoric field system underlying the present fieldscape.

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from development:** 360 metre to the west-northwest

**Group Value:** Potentially part of a wider prehistoric or Roman field system in the area

**Evidential Value:** Cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** These are buried archaeological features located in an area of relatively flat terrain which is dominated by a post-medieval field system. The site is close to the expanding settlement of Four Crosses, to the northwest.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** These are buried features. Intervening hedgerows and trees would screen much of the view towards the northern part of the proposed development but any view of the development would be of house roofs in front of the roofs of the present dwellings in the village, which can just be seen in the distance. The additional impact would be negligible.



**ID Number: 13**

**HER PRN:** 7531 **NMR NPRN:**

LOWER HOUSE ENCLOSURE II

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;FIELD SYSTEM;ENCLOSURE

**NGR:** SJ2776718448 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Iron Age;Roman **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Sub Surface Deposit **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** Cropmarks here may represent the eastern corner of a square enclosure, a modern field boundary to the west having possibly truncated the cropmarks. It may be associated with cropmarks in the field to the east, including enclosure PRN 7065 which is thought to be of Romano-British date. An evaluation excavation on this site (PRN 7531) in 2007 found no dating evidence, but the profile of the ditch was thought to be of Roman or Romano-British date.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 860 metres to the northwest

**Group Value:** Part of a wider buried landscape

**Evidential Value:** Buried archaeology visible as cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological reports

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This apparent enclosure and associated field system occupies a raised gravel ridge and may be associated with further cropmarks to the west which have produced pottery evidence of possible Romano-British date (PRN 7065).

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Intervening trees, hedgerows and buildings ensure there is no intervisibility between the two locations which are over 850 metres apart.

**ID Number: 14**

**HER PRN:** 17303 **NMR NPRN:**

CROSSWOOD HOLLOW WAY

TRACKWAY

**NGR:** SJ2784817554 **Linear**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** descheduled monument

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

**Trysor Description:** Formerly considered to be part of a possible enclosure of antiquity, this feature was shown to be a post-medieval trackway by excavations undertaken by CPAT in 1981 and 1992.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork; Excavated

**Historical Value:** Described in an excavation report

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This linear earthwork feature crosses level ground but is truncated by the B4393 road to the south. It is not clear where it runs or if it has any associations with other features.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Views of the proposed development sites would be blocked by hedgerows, trees and existing buildings.

**ID Number: 15**

**HER PRN:** 32618 **NMR NPRN:** 29448

LLANDRINIO HALL FARM, HOUSE

HOUSE

**NGR:** SJ2901217339 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact  
**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 7615 **grade:**  
II\*

**Trysor Description:** Llandrinio Hall is a late 17th century mansion, which underwent major rebuilding in 1862, and is built in dark red-brick.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 900 metres to the east-southeast

**Group Value:** Set within private gardens and parkland, the latter having been largely lost in modern times

**Evidential Value:** Standing building in use

**Historical Value:** The house is described in Cadw's listing description

**Aesthetic Value:** A fine 17th century mansion house

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The house is set in private gardens which were originally set in an area of parkland. Much of the parkland has been sold off. The estate outbuilding have been converted for residential use. The house is now used for self-catering holiday accommodation.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Most of the proposed development would be hidden from view by existing modern housing, with only a small portion of the southern part of the development potentially in visible from the hall. At a range of 900 metres and seen alongside existing houses, this change to the view would be negligible and not represent an adverse impact on setting.

**ID Number: 16**

**HER PRN:** 32619 **NMR NPRN:** 29302

GWERN-OWDDY FARM, HOUSE

HOUSE

<b>NGR:</b>	SJ2863018341	<b>Feature Centred</b>
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval	<b>Broadclass:</b> Domestic
<b>Form:</b>	Building	<b>Condition:</b>
<b>Site Status:</b>	Listed Building	<b>Survival:</b>
<b>SAM number:</b>		<b>LB number:</b> 7618 <b>grade:</b> II

**Trysor Description:** An early post-medieval timber-framed farm house which has undergone some repairs during the 20th century.

**Rarity:** Not rare in the region

**Distance from development:** 760 metres to the northeast

**Group Value:** The dwelling in a working farmstead complex

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

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** A fine example of a timber-framed house in the regional vernacular style

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This house stands within a group of farm buildings with deciduous trees concentrated around the garden area, particularly to the south.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Intervening trees and hedgerows block all views to the proposed development

**ID Number: 17**

**HER PRN:** 36314 **NMR NPRN:**

LLANDRINIO, MILEMARKER AT ROADSIDE ABOUT 200M NW OF  
LLANDRINIO HALL

MILESTONE

**NGR:** SJ2884417514 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact  
**Site Status:** Listed Building  
**SAM number:** **LB number:** 15407 **grade:** II

**Trysor Description:** A 19th century, cast-iron, milestone erected alongside a turnpike road after 1803. It is one of few that still survive. It marks 11 miles to Llanfyllin, 5 miles to Alberbury and 14 miles to Shrewsbury. It has been reset 30 metres away from its original position.

**Rarity:** Rare on this former turnpike road

**Distance from development:** 600 metres to the east-southeast

**Group Value:** Associated with the turnpike road PRN140862

**Evidential Value:** Milestone intact but not in situ

**Historical Value:** A physical survival of the 19th century road

**Aesthetic Value:** A typical 19th century cast iron milestone

**Communal Value:** Alongside a public road

**Setting:** This milestone was moved 30 metres from its original position but still stands alongside the former turnpike road, which is now the B4393 road, reset against a garden wall.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed development would not be intervisible with this milestone as hedgerows, trees, houses and topography block all views.

**ID Number: 18**

**HER PRN:** 38064 **NMR NPRN:**

ASHFIELDS ENCLOSURE

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

**NGR:** SJ2797017843 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Iron Age **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A defended enclosure which measures approximately 63 metres in diameter. It may be associated with a cropmark field system to the south and west (PRN7066) which is seen on aerial photographs. LiDAR shows traces of ridge and furrow cultivation inside the enclosure.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 200 metres to the northwest

**Group Value:** Possibly associated with a field system seen as cropmarks to the west (PRN7066)

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This probably Iron Age defended enclosure is situated in a very flat landscape, dominated by the post-medieval fieldscape. The enclosure itself has been integrated into the field system, although post-medieval drainage ditches have been cut across parts of the rampart and through the western side of the interior. The interior of the enclosure is slightly raised above the surrounding ground level.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

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

**Comment on Impact:** There would be some intervisibility between this site and the northern part of the proposed development, which would bring development closer to the monument. However, at present the view from the monument is of the existing houses in Llandrinio and the change to views and impact on setting is therefore minor. There would be no direct impact on the monument.

**ID Number: 19**

**HER PRN:** 38065 **NMR NPRN:**

PUNCHBOWL ENCLOSURE II

CROPMARK

**NGR:** SJ2870417638 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Iron Age **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** The site of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British defended enclosure, which has been recorded as a series of curved, concentric cropmarks and interpreted as a double-ditched enclosure. It appears to be overly an earlier defended enclosure (PRN 3646) although the relationship between the two enclosures is not understood.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 450 metres to the east

**Group Value:** Thought to be associated with a wider prehistoric and Romano-British field system seen in cropmarks in the area and also overlies an earlier defended enclosure

**Evidential Value:** Cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This defended enclosure is sited on relatively flat ground, which declines gradually to the east. It exists now as cropmarks underlying the present field system.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The houses of the modern village of Llandrinio would block any view of the proposed development.



**ID Number: 20**

**HER PRN:** 38066 **NMR NPRN:**

LLANDRINIO FIELD SYSTEM II

CROPMARK

**NGR:** SJ2877317610 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A series of rather regular linear cropmarks which seem to represent part of a now buried field system. Their date is not known but they are not shown on any maps, including the mid-19th century tithe map.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 450 metres to the east

**Group Value:** Unknown

**Evidential Value:** Cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A buried field system underlying the present fieldscape and now appearing as cropmarks in a pasture field immediately to the east of Llandrinio village.

**Significance:** Unknown

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The houses of the modern village of Llandrinio would block any view of the proposed development.

**ID Number: 21**

**HER PRN:** 38067 **NMR NPRN:**

PUNCHBOWL LINEAR CROPMARK

TRACKWAY;FIELD BOUNDARY

**NGR:** SJ2860317787 **Linear**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A linear feature seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs running northwest to southeast for c. 170m and thought to be a former field boundary or trackway. It is not known whether it is associated with the prehistoric and Romano-British field systems seen as cropmarks within the wider area.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 360 metres to the east

**Group Value:** None known

**Evidential Value:** Cropmark

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A linear cropmark crossing flat ground within the post medieval field system. It is not aligned with either the present field system or any relict field system seen as cropmarks in this landscape.

**Significance:** Unknown

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Although there may be some intervisibility between this buried feature and the proposed development, any impact would be minimal as existing houses are already visible in the same view.

**ID Number: 22**

**HER PRN:** 38069 **NMR NPRN:**

LLANDRINIO FIELD SYSTEM, LLANDRINIO HALL SOUTH CROPMARKS II  
FIELD SYSTEM

**NGR:** SJ2898917030 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The cropmarks of two, perhaps three, possible prehistoric field boundaries. A larger complex of features exists to the southeast (PRN 2447).		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare locally		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	860 metres to the east-southeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	A larger complex of features exists to the southeast.		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Cropmarks		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Mentioned in archaeological sources		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	These cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs within a post-medieval field parcel. Their original date and purpose are not known but they may be part of a wider prehistoric field system.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	Rising ground and intervening hedgerows and trees would block any views of the proposed development.		

**ID Number: 23**

**HER PRN:** 38072 **NMR NPRN:**

CROSSWOOD FIELD BOUNDARY

FIELD SYSTEM

**NGR:** SJ2793217467 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** Cropmark evidence of a series of field boundaries which appear on the mid-19th century parish tithe map. The B4393 road to the north appears to cut through the boundaries, which suggests they predate the construction of this section of former turnpike road in the early 19th century.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 120 metres to the west

**Group Value:** Part of the post-medieval field system

**Evidential Value:** Cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Former boundaries now seen as cropmarks within a pasture field. The B4393 road to the north appears to cut through the boundaries, which suggests they predate the construction of this section of former turnpike road in the early 19th century.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** High hedgerows intervene to block views of the proposed development site. The features here are buried and can only be seen as cropmarks. They would not be affected by the development.

**ID Number: 24**

**HER PRN:** 38075 **NMR NPRN:**

LLANDRINIO FIELD BOUNDARY

DITCH

**NGR:** SJ2897017168 **Linear**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A probable post-medieval boundary bank or ditch which does not appear on 19th or 20th century maps, but does follow the line of an earthwork bank immediately to the north.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	830 metres to the east-southeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Probably a continuation of a bank to the north		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Cropmark		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A cropmark of a probable post-medieval bank, running across a pasture field.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This boundary has long been removed and only survives as a cropmark. It is of minor importance and would not be affected by the development.		

**ID Number: 25**

**HER PRN:** 38076 **NMR NPRN:**

LLANDRINIO FIELD BOUNDARY II

DITCH

**NGR:** SJ2907317360 **Linear**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A former field boundary which is shown on the parish tithe map but was removed by the early 20th century. It now lies under the garden of a modern house.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	850 metres to the east-southeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping; Cropmark		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A former field boundary which was removed over a century ago. A modern house and garden occupy the site.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The boundary no longer survives but the location would not be intervisible with the proposed development.		

**ID Number: 26**

**HER PRN:** 128364 **NMR NPRN:**

LITTLE RHOS, RIDGE AND FURROW

RIDGE AND FURROW

**NGR:** SJ2789217681 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** An area of ridge and furrow cultivation shown on LiDAR. The cultivation ridges run northeast to southwest within two adjacent field parcels. The ridges are very straight and more likely caused by post-medieval ploughing than medieval ploughing with oxen.

**Rarity:** Common regionally

**Distance from development:** 160 metres to the southeast

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Visible on LiDAR

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The cultivation ridges are seen on LiDAR within two adjacent field parcels. They appear to respect the boundaries of the post-medieval fields.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** These minor features would not be affected by the proposed development.

**ID Number: 27**

**HER PRN:** 144145 **NMR NPRN:**

POSSIBLE SINGLE RING DITCH ENCLOSURE

RING DITCH

**NGR:** SJ2760117827 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Excavated Feature **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Excavated  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** The site of a possible prehistoric ring ditch. Excavation in 2017 by Cursus Archaeology produced no datable materials however. Ring ditches have been found in concentrations in the Four Crosses area.

**Rarity:** Common locally

**Distance from development:** 580 metre to the west-northwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Excavated evidence

**Historical Value:** Described in an archaeological report

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is a buried feature within a pasture field. It was not confirmed to be a prehistoric ring ditch and it is not known if there are any associated features in the surrounding area.

**Significance:** Unknown

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This is a buried feature. Intervening hedgerows and trees would screen much of the view towards the northern part of the proposed development but any view of the development would be of house roofs in front of the roofs of the present dwellings in the village, which can just be seen in the distance. The additional impact would be negligible.



**ID Number: 28**

**HER PRN:** 165079

**NMR NPRN:**

LLANDRINIO, MILESTONE, MOT\_LFSA10

MILESTONE

**NGR:** SJ275180 Feature Centred

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor Description:** A 19th century milestone on the former turnpike road which is now the B4393. It is a rare surviving cast iron post. It now stands against the wall of a brick-built bus shelter.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 650 metres to the northwest

**Group Value:** One of the milestones on the former turnpike road

**Evidential Value:** The milepost still survives but has been reset in its present position

**Historical Value:** Historic mapping

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

**Communal Value:** On a public road

**Setting:** This post was set alongside the turnpike road in the early 19th century. It has been reset in its present position against a bus shelter after road widening and other improvements.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Intervening hedgerows, trees and buildings would block views of the proposed development from this location.

**ID Number: 29**

**HER PRN:** 189663 **NMR NPRN:**

GWERN-OWDDY FARM

FARM

**NGR:** SJ2864618296 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A working farmstead complex with a listed early post-medieval timber-framed farmhouse and a combination of modern and historic farm buildings.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 760 metres to the northeast

**Group Value:** One of a number of farmstead complexes set in the fieldscape of the local area

**Evidential Value:** A working farmstead

**Historical Value:** Recorded in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** Includes a listed timber-framed farmhouse

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Set within the post-medieval fieldscape on relatively flat land south of the River Vrynwy.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Intervening trees and hedgerows block all views to the proposed development from the farmstead core.

**ID Number: 30**

**HER PRN:** 189678 **NMR NPRN:**

HENDRE FARM

FARM

**NGR:** SJ2901618064 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A post-medieval farmstead which does not appear to have been a working complex in modern times. At least two residential properties now stand on the former farmyard.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 860 metres to the east-northeast

**Group Value:** One of a number of farmstead complexes set in the fieldscape of the local area

**Evidential Value:** A former farmstead where some modern sheds still stand

**Historical Value:** Recorded in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Set within the post-medieval fieldscape on relatively flat land south of the River Vyrnwy. The farmyard is now occupied by residential properties.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Intervening trees and hedgerows block all views to the proposed development from the farmstead core.

**ID Number: 31**

**HER PRN:** 189679 **NMR NPRN:**

BEECHFIELDS FARM

FARM

**NGR:** SJ2871418131 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A post-medieval farmstead which was still working in 2020.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 620 metres to the northeast

**Group Value:** One of a number of farmstead complexes set in the fieldscape of the local area

**Evidential Value:** A working farmstead

**Historical Value:** Recorded in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Set within the post-medieval fieldscape on relatively flat land south of the River Vyrnwy.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Intervening trees and hedgerows block all views to the proposed development from the farmstead core.

**ID Number: 32**

**HER PRN:** 189680 **NMR NPRN:**

GWERN-Y-BATTO FARM

FARM

**NGR:** SJ2821617945 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** This post-medieval farmstead is shown on the 1901 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map as consisting of a farmhouse with two rectangular outbuildings to its southeast. By the later 20th century only the southern of these two outbuildings survived and the original house had been replaced by a new dwelling further to the south, with the second outbuilding being removed but modern farm sheds appearing. Today it does not appear to be a working farmstead.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 200 metres to the north

**Group Value:** One of a number of farmstead complexes set in the fieldscape of the local area

**Evidential Value:** Standing buildings; Historic Mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Set within the post-medieval fieldscape on relatively flat land south of the River Vyrnwy.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Intervening trees and hedgerows would screen views of the northern development site. Only one historic farm outbuilding survives but a modern house stands to the south of it and would block views of the proposed development.

**ID Number: 33**

**HER PRN:** 189681 **NMR NPRN:**

LITTLE RHOS FARM

FARM

**NGR:** SJ2781817669 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A small farm which is named as Rhos Farm on the parish tithe map, which consisted of a farmhouse with a single outbuilding to the south-southeast. The outbuilding had been removed by the end of the 20th century, leaving only the house standing as a private residence. It is no longer a working farmstead.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 270 metres to the southeast

**Group Value:** One of a number of farmstead complexes set in the fieldscape of the local area

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Set within the post-medieval fieldscape on relatively flat land between the River Vyrnwy to the north and the Severn to the south.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The farmstead no longer exists, only the dwelling survives. Mature trees to the east of the house would block views towards the northern part of the development. Buildings within Llandrinio would block views of the southern part of the development.

**ID Number: 34**

**HER PRN:** 189682 **NMR NPRN:**

GWERN-Y-GO FARM

FARM

**NGR:** SJ2862917024 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A large, modern farmstead.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	None		
<b>Group Value:</b>	A modern farmstead set within its field system		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	A working farm complex		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Shown on historic mapping		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This farmstead stands on relatively level ground to the north of the River Severn, within the post-medieval field system. It has grown considerably in modern times and now includes a large array of modern farm sheds to the east and southeast of the original house and outbuildings.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	Hedgerows on rising ground would block views of the proposed development.		

**ID Number: 35**

**HER PRN:** 189683 **NMR NPRN:**

LLANDRINIO HALL FARM

FARM

**NGR:** SJ2894917309 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used  
**Site Status:** Listed Building  
**SAM number:** **LB number:** 15404 **grade:** II

**Trysor Description:** The complex of outbuildings which formerly served Llandrinio Hall, but which had largely now been converted for alternative use, including several for residential use. The complex includes the former garden wall, a piggery (which had previously been used as a malthouse), a range of pig-sties and a building which may have been the original carriage house but had been converted as a cattle shed. Several key buildings in the complex had been removed during the 20th century.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 820 metres to the east-southeast

**Group Value:** Associated with Llandrinio Hall

**Evidential Value:** Some standing buildings; historic mapping

**Historical Value:** Described in Cadw's listing description

**Aesthetic Value:** Surviving post-medieval estate buildings

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** These former estate outbuildings stand to the west of Llandrinio Hall, at the heart of the estate and former parkland. They are located to the south of the former turnpike road, to which they were connected by a trackway separate from the main drive to the house.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This complex would not be intervisible with the proposed development. Only the roof of the former coachhouse is visible from the southern part of the development site, but the rest of the complex is hidden behind it. Any impact on setting is therefore negligible.



**ID Number: 36**

**HER PRN:** 189685 **NMR NPRN:**

RHOS-ROYAL FARM

FARM

**NGR:** SJ2759017381 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A working farmstead which includes a post-medieval farmhouse and an L-shaped outbuilding, which are both shown on the parish tithe map. To the south and east of this historic core are several large, modern, agricultural sheds.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 460 metres to the west

**Group Value:** A farmstead including the dwelling and historic and modern farm buildings set in its field system

**Evidential Value:** A working, modern farmstead

**Historical Value:** Shown on historic mapping

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The farmhouse and farm buildings are located to the south of the former turnpike road (B4393) and west of Llandrinio village. They are set within the post-medieval field system.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The historic core of the farmstead has several large modern sheds to its eastern side which would block any view towards the proposed development.

**ID Number: 37**

**HER PRN:** 189686 **NMR NPRN:**

RHOS FARM

FARM

**NGR:** SJ2742017504 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

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

**Trysor Description:** A working farmstead which includes a post-medieval farmhouse and a one long outbuilding, which may both be shown on the parish tithe map. To the north and west of this historic core are several large, modern, agricultural sheds.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 580 metres to the west

**Group Value:** A farmstead including the dwelling and historic and modern farm buildings set in its field system

**Evidential Value:** A working, modern farmstead

**Historical Value:** Shown on historic mapping

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The farmhouse and farm buildings are located to the north of the former turnpike road (B4393) and west of Llandrinio village. They are set within the post-medieval field system.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Intervening hedgerows, trees and buildings block views towards the proposed development from this location.

**ID Number: 38**

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN: 275925**

OFFA'S DYKE (FOUR CROSSES TO BELE BROOK)

DYKE

**NGR:** SJ2737017250 **Linear**  
**Period:** Early Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence;Civil  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** MG033

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

Offa's Dyke is thought to date to the late 8th century AD and to have been constructed to demarcate the western boundary of the English kingdom of Mercia during the reign of Offa. The Dyke can be traced as a physical feature for some 129km through the borderlands.

How the dyke was constructed and how its route was chosen has been subject of study and conjecture, and there is still no consensus on why its route and length were chosen. Cyril Fox who studied Offa's Dyke in the 1920s to 1950s saw it as marking the change from lowland to highland, with political influence being secondary. More recent narratives suggest that the political landscape was the defining factor and that whatever other reasons led to its route, the Dyke consolidated the area of English settlement.

This section of Offa's Dyke runs north-northwest to south-southeast for some 1.5km to the west of Llandrinio and is part of the section of the Dyke which is scheduled as MG033 (recorded in the regional HER as PRNs 28479-28493). It crosses the flat valley plain and is relatively straight with a few minor realignments. The later landscape has adapted to absorb the Dyke rather than the Dyke taking account of earlier or natural features. To the west of Llandrinio, the Dyke survives in good condition as a broad, linear earthwork.

**Rarity:** Rare

**Distance from  
development:** 700 metres to the west-southwest

**Group Value:** This represents one segment in a 129km long Dyke

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork

**Historical Value:** Discussed in historical and archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** The Dyke is now followed by a public footpath

**Setting:** This section of Offa's Dyke runs north-northwest to south-southeast for some 1.5km across the flat valley plain. It is relatively straight with a few minor realignments. The later landscape has adapted to absorb the Dyke rather than the Dyke taking account of earlier or natural features. To the west of Llandrinio, the Dyke survives in good condition as a broad, linear earthwork.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

<b><i>Any Direct Impact?:</i></b>	No None
<b><i>Any Indirect Impact?:</i></b>	Yes Very Low
<b><i>Level of Impact on Setting:</i></b>	None
<b><i>Comment on Impact:</i></b>	There would be some views of parts of the southern development area, though it would be largely screened by trees and hedgerows. Those parts of the proposed development which would be visible would be on sight lines in which the existing houses to the south of the B4393 in Llandrinio are already partially visible from the Dyke, which means any additional impact would be very low indeed. The village hall and floodlights of the associated sports fields are also on the same line of sight, with the latter being closer to the Dyke.

## **Appendix B Photographic Record**

**Photographs taken by  
Ian Brooks,  
Engineering Archaeological Services**

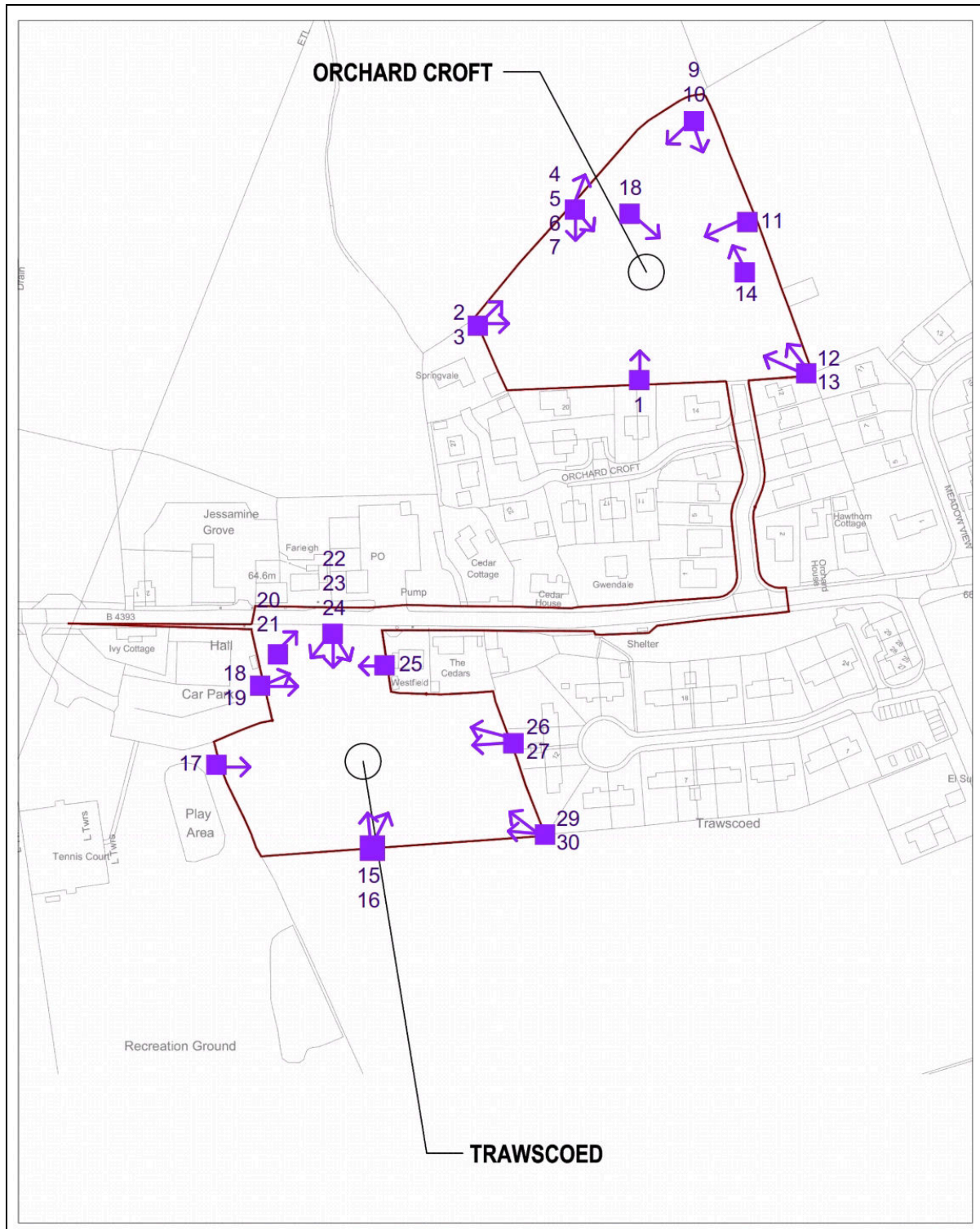


Figure 13: A map showing the location and direction of the plates 1 to 30 included in this appendix.

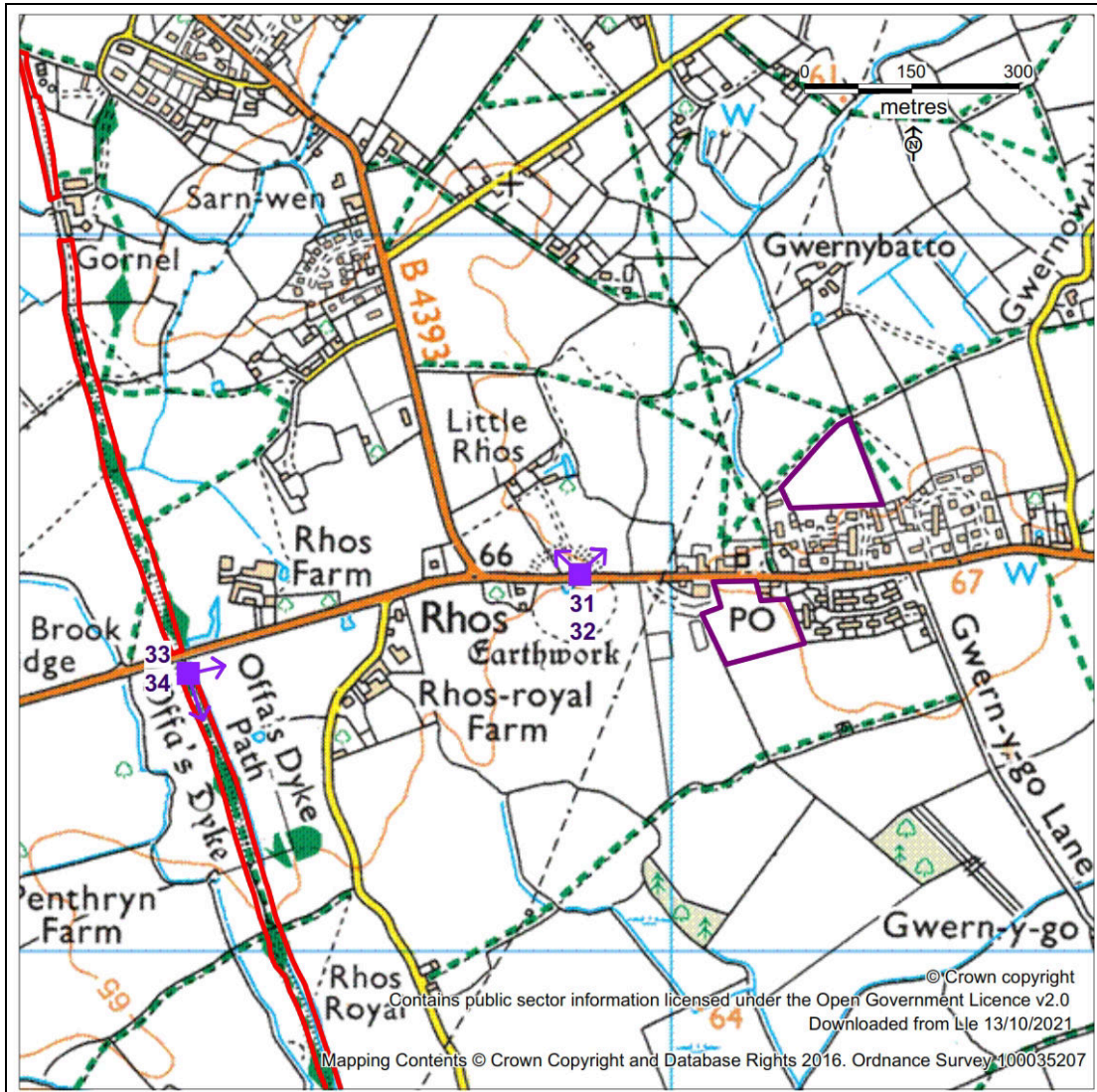


Figure 14: A map showing the location and direction of the plates 31 to 34 included in this appendix.





*Photo 1: LLD2021\_101 – a view of the northern plot at Orchard Croft. The screening effect of hedges and trees on long views is evident. Looking north.*



*Photo 2: LLD2021\_102 – a view of the northern plot at Orchard Croft. Houses in Orchard Croft and Meadow View are seen to the right. Looking east.*





*Photo 3: LLD2021\_103 - a view of the northern plot at Orchard Croft. Looking northeast.*



*Photo 4: LLD2021\_104 - a view of the northern plot at Orchard Croft showing the existing housing to the south. Looking south.*





*Photo 5: LLD2021\_105 - a view of the northern plot at Orchard Croft showing the existing housing to the south. Looking southeast.*



*Photo 6: LLD2021\_106 - A zoomed-in view from the northern boundary of the Orchard Croft plot, looking towards Gwern y Batto. Looking north-northeast.*





*Photo 7: LLD2021\_107 - A view without zoom from the northern boundary of the Orchard Croft plot, looking towards Gwern y Batto. Looking north-northeast.*



*Photo 8: LLD2021\_108 - A view from within the Orchard Croft plot, looking towards Meadow View. Looking southeast.*





*Photo 9: LLD2021\_109 - A view from the northern boundary of the Orchard Croft plot, looking towards the existing houses to the south. Looking southwest.*



*Photo 10: LLD2021\_110 - A view from the northern boundary of the Orchard Croft plot, looking towards the existing houses to the south. Looking south.*





*Photo 11: LLD2021\_111 - A view from the eastern boundary of the Orchard Croft plot, looking towards the existing houses to the south. Looking west-southwest.*



*Photo 12: LLD2021\_112 - A view from the southeastern corner of the Orchard Croft plot. Looking west-northwest.*





*Photo 13: LLD2021\_113 – A view from the southeastern corner of the Orchard Croft plot. Looking north-northwest.*



*Photo 14: LLD2021\_114 – A view of the modern "well" structure in the Orchard Croft plot. Looking north-northwest.*





*Photo 15: LLD2021\_115 – A view from the southern boundary of the Trawscoed plot, towards the B4393. Looking north.*



*Photo 16: LLD2021\_116 – A view from the southern boundary of the Trawscoed plot, towards the B4393 with the present houses in the Trawscoed estate to the right. Looking north-northeast.*





*Photo 17: LLD2021\_117 – A view from the western boundary of the Trawscoed plot, towards the houses of the Trawscoed estate. Looking east.*



*Photo 18: LLD2021\_118 - A view from the western boundary of the Trawscoed plot, looking towards the houses of the Trawscoed estate. Looking east.*





*Photo 19: LLD2021\_119 – A view from the western boundary across the northern end of the Trawscoed plot, looking towards the houses of the Trawscoed estate. Looking east.*



*Photo 20: LLD2021\_120 – A view of the boundary bank and hedge at the northern side of the Trawscoed plot. Looking northeast.*





*Photo 21: LLD2021\_121 - A view of the boundary bank and hedge at the northern side of the Trawscoed plot. Looking northeast.*



*Photo 22: LLD2021\_122 - A view from the northern boundary of the Trawscoed plot. Looking south-southwest.*





*Photo 23: LLD2021\_123 - A view from the northern boundary of the Trawscoed plot. Looking south.*



*Photo 24: LLD2021\_124 - A view from the northern boundary of the Trawscoed plot. Looking south-southeast.*





*Photo 25: LLD2021\_125 - A view from the eastern boundary of the Trawscoed plot, looking towards the village hall. Looking west.*



*Photo 26: LLD2021\_126 - A view from the eastern boundary of the Trawscoed plot. The garden boundary of The Cedars and Westfield lie to the right and the village hall is behind the hedge at the centre of the photograph. The hedge blocks views towards Offa's Dyke, over 700 metres to the west. Looking west-northwest.*





*Photo 27: LLD2021\_127 – A view from the eastern boundary of the Trawscoed plot. The village hall is behind the hedge at the centre of the photograph. The hedge blocks views towards Offa's Dyke, over 700 metres to the west. Looking west..*



*Photo 28: LLD2021\_128 - - A view across the southern part of the Trawscoed plot lies. Looking west-southwest*





*Photo 29: LLD2021\_129 - A view from the southeast corner of the field in which the Trawscoed plot lies. Westfield is to the right. Looking northwest.*



*Photo 30: LLD2021\_130 - A view from the southeast corner of the field in which the Trawscoed plot lies. Westfield is to the right. Looking west-northwest.*





*Photo 31: LLD2021\_131 – A view of the hollow way which was formerly thought to be part of the now discounted Crosswood Camp enclosure. Looking northeast.*



*Photo 32: LLD2021\_132 – A view of the hollow way which was formerly thought to be part of the now discounted Crosswood Camp enclosure. Looking northwest.*





*Photo 33: LLD2021\_133 – A view of Offa's Dyke to the west of Royal Farm, with the Breiddin Hills in the distance. Looking south-southeast.*



*Photo 34: LLD2021\_135 – A view towards Llandrinio from Offa's Dyke. The proposed development would barely be visible to the naked eye from this distance. The roof of the village hall is seen just left of centre. Royal Farm is seen to the left. Looking east-northeast.*

**APPENDIX C**

**SETTING ASSESSMENT NOTES**

**OFFA'S DYKE**  
**MG033**

<b>Stage 2: How do the present surroundings contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the historic asset today?</b>	
<b>• Thinking about when the historic asset was first built and developed:</b>	
<b>What were its physical, functional and visual relationships with other structures/ historic assets and natural features?</b>	<p>Offa's Dyke is thought to date to the late 8<sup>th</sup> century AD and to have been constructed to demarcate the western boundary of the English kingdom of Mercia during the reign of Offa. The Dyke can be traced as a physical feature for some 129km through the borderlands.</p> <p>How the dyke was constructed and how its route was chosen has been subject of study and conjecture, and there is still no consensus on why its route and length were chosen. Ian Bapty and Keith Ray discuss the reasons why the route was chosen (Bapty &amp; Ray, 2016, Chapter 4). Cyril Fox who studied Offa's Dyke in the 1920s to 1950s saw it as marking the change from lowland to highland, with political influence being secondary (Bapty &amp; Ray, 2016, 123). More recent narratives suggest that the political landscape was the defining factor and Bapty and Ray agree that whatever other reasons led to its route, the Dyke consolidated the area of English settlement (Bapty &amp; Ray, 2016, 124).</p>
<b>What topographic or earlier features influenced its location?</b>	<p>This section of Offa's Dyke runs as a relatively straight line across the flat valley floor between the Severn to the south and the Vyrnwy to the north. Bapty and Ray suggest that the direction it takes across the valley floor, involving crossing both the Severn and the Vyrnwy, was in order to take the Dyke around the western side of Llanymynech Hill, (Bapty &amp; Ray, 2016, p. 32-33) over 4 kilometres to the north of the proposed development site.</p>
<b>What was its relationship to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b>	<p>This segment of the Dyke, across the flat valley plain, is relatively straight with a few minor realignments. The later landscape has adapted to absorb the Dyke rather than the Dyke taking account of</p>

	earlier/natural features.
<p><b>Was it constructed to take advantage of significant views or to be a part of a significant view?</b>  <b>Although there may be a 360-degree view, some areas of the view may be more significant than others.</b></p>	<p>Bapty and Ray suggest that views from the west towards the Dyke may have been as important, if not more so, than views to the west from the Dyke. However, this segment of the Dyke runs across the flat plain between the Severn and the Vyrnwy and views may not have been so important.</p> <p>Field observation shows that there are reasonably good short views from the surviving section of the Dyke to the west of Llandrinio village, but that existing buildings, hedgerows and trees within the flat terrain of the area block or screen most longer views. Distant hills to the west and south-southeast are visible, but views to the east only now extend to the eastern edge of Llandrinio village. It is presumed that the landscape would have been much more open either side of the Dyke when it was constructed.</p>
<p><b>• Thinking about changes since the historic asset was built:</b></p>	
<p><b>Has its function or use changed?</b></p>	<p>The Dykes original function as a high-level boundary between two political or geographical regions has changed. It does not mark the border between Wales and England which fluctuated until it was fossilised by the Act of Union in 1542. The boundary is a far more circuitous line than the north to south line of Offa's Dyke. In places it has been used as the line of historic/modern field boundaries, but equally it may run through the middle of fields. About half of the section scheduled as MG033 is a field boundary the rest running through fields. Unscheduled sections to the north have been lost beneath post-medieval development.</p> <p>A major change in its function is its current use for recreation as the Dyke is now used as a long-distance footpath. The Offa's Dyke Path opened in 1971 and runs along or close to the Dyke.</p>
<p><b>What changes have</b></p>	<p>The area around the northern part of</p>

<b>happened to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b>	MG033 has been developed over the past 200 years as Four Crosses village has grown. Some parts of the Dyke to the north are therefore no longer visible. To the west of Llandrinio, however, the Dyke has been absorbed into the landscape and is preserved either as a field boundary feature or a linear earthwork crossing pasture fields.
<b>Have changes happened because of changes to the historic asset or to its historical setting?</b>	The changes have been to both the Dyke itself and its setting. Some sections have been denuded or lost, and the modern landscape has changed the setting, which means that overall this section of the Dyke is no longer cohesive.
<b>Has the presence of the historic asset influenced changes to the landscape, for example, where a monument has been used as a marker in the layout of a field enclosure?</b>	To the west of Llandrinio the line of the Dyke has either been incorporated into the field system to act as a field boundary or, moving southwards, remains as a separate linear earthwork with a post-medieval field boundary running parallel to it western side.
<b>Has the presence of the historic asset influenced the character of the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b>	The Dyke has given some structure to the localised field boundary pattern.
<b>Have historic and designed views to and from the historic asset changed?</b>	This segment of the Dyke stands within a different landscape from much of the rest of Offa's Dyke. It is generally accepted that for Offa's Dyke that views both to the west and from the west are important, but this may not be so important for this segment on the flat river plain. Views in all directions are relatively limited in the modern landscape because of the flat terrain and the screening effect of buildings, hedgerows and trees. There are longer views towards distant hills to the west and south-southeast.
<b>• Thinking about the original layout of the historic asset and its</b>	

<b>relationship to its associated landscape:</b>	
<b>Were these relationships designed or accidental?</b>	The overall design and layout of the Dyke was planned to create a north to south boundary from the Severn estuary to the Dee estuary dividing east from west, Mercia from Wales. At the smaller scale postholes and small banks within the bank of the Dyke, identified from excavated evidence, suggest that there was a marking out of the line of the Dyke before final construction of each part. The precise position of each segment depended on the local topography.
<b>How did these relationships change over time?</b>	The Dyke became subsumed into the post medieval landscape.
<b>How do these relationships appear in the current landscape; are they visual or buried features?</b>	The Dyke is still an extant feature in many places, but it is not easily visible from many places as the landscape around it has changed and it has become denuded.
<b>• Are there other significant factors, such as historical, artistic, literary, place name or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (for example, to a theory, plan or design), or other non-visual factors such as sounds or smells that can be vital to understand the historic asset and its setting?</b>	The perception of Offa's Dyke as a boundary between England and Wales is strong, although the boundary no longer follows its course. Nothing has been identified which relates to this segment specifically

<b>Stage 2 should also identify the viewpoints from which the impact of the proposed change or development should be assessed, taking into account, for example:</b>	
<b>• views to, from and across the historic asset that were designed and developed when the historic asset was first created – for example, in the case of a defensive or ritual structure</b>	The traditional view that views to the west, and more recently views from the west are particularly important is not supported by field observations and earlier studies from this segment of Offa's Dyke, which crosses a flat landscape with few vantage points. It seems to have primarily acted as a political boundary. Instead the longer views are of hills to the west and south-southeast. the southwest and northwest, and to the east.
<b>• views to, from and across the historic asset which are linked with a time in its history – for example, a historic artistic depiction of the site</b>	Nothing in noted for this segment of Offa's Dyke
<b>• important modern views to, from and across the historic asset – for example, popular visitor viewing points.</b>	This scheduled segment of the Dyke, MG033, now lies within a modern landscape. This low-lying section on the flat river plain now has very few long distance views as buildings, mature trees and hedges block sightlines. The Dyke is now used as a long-distance National Trail, the path often along the bank itself, and people perceptions of the Dyke are along it not across it, as can be seen through the photographs that are taken of it online.



**Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of change or development.**

POSSIBLE IMPACT	COMMENT	IMPACT ON SETTING	IMPACT ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC ASSET
<p><b>The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale and location of the historic asset and its setting</b></p>	<p>At its closest point the development would be approximately 700 metres from the Dyke and seen across a level area, interrupted by several hedgerows and hedgerow trees.</p> <p>Field observation shows that at present there is a partial view of the houses at the western end of the Trawscoed estate in Llandrinio village. The proposed development to the south of the B4393 would also be partially visible on the same sight line from the Dyke to the southwest of Royal Farm, partially screened by hedgerows, hedgerow trees and also beyond the floodlights at the community sports field to the south of the Community Hall. The proposed development site to the north of the B4393 would not be intervisible with</p>	<p>Very Low.</p>	<p>None</p>

	the Dyke due to the screening effect of buildings, hedges and trees.		
<b>Whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it – for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/or buried remains</b>	The proposed change will not dominate or change the historic asset. It will not change our ability to understand and appreciate the historic asset.	None	None
<b>The presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this</b>	The development is relatively small scale and adjacent to existing residential developments within this small village. They do not represent a large scale expansion of the settlement in terms of area.	None	None
<b>The lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible</b>	The change would be permanent. It is unlikely that the land would revert to pasture.	None	None
<b>The extent of</b>	This area has	None	None

<b>tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity</b>	mature hedgerows with numerous hedgerow trees and some copses.		
<b>The impact of artificial lighting – for example, on night-time views</b>	The development would have night time lighting but this will not impact on the historic asset, given the distance and mature hedges and trees. There are already street lights along the adjacent A4393 and lighting from existing residential developments. The community sports fields adjacent to the western side of the southern part of the proposed development has floodlights which are occasionally used at night.	None	None
<b>The capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics</b>	The development is relatively small-scale and adjacent to existing residential estates and can be absorbed by the village and its surrounding landscape.	None	None

<b>The impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses</b>	There will be little change in the nonvisual elements of the setting. There is already settlement and lighting to the east of Offa's Dyke where the existing village is located alongside the B4393. Offa's Dyke is also 700 metres to the west of the development and separated from it by farmland characterised by hedge banks with some hedgerow trees.	None	None
<b>The impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell</b>	The nonvisual elements would not change given the distance between Offa's Dyke and the proposed development.	None	None
<b>Cumulative effect of the proposed change or development — sometimes relatively small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to understand, appreciate and experience a historic asset.</b>	The development will add a new element into the landscape, but at distance of at least 700 metres from the scheduled monument and screened to a large extent by hedgerows and trees. The development would be and addition to existing residential estates and be	None	None

	partially visible against such a background. It would not impact on the ability to understand or appreciate Offa's Dyke.		
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**Appendix D:  
Setting Assessment for  
Designated Historic Assets  
Within 1km to 3km of the proposed  
development**

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment And Geophysical Survey For  
New Dwellings On Land At Trawscoed And Orchard Croft Llandrinio,  
Powys Planning Application:21/1536/FUL (Powys)

<b>Listed Building/ Scheduled Monument Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Comment</b>
MG142	Rhysnant Hall Castle Mound		There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
7613	Church of St Trunio	II*	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
7614 MG06	Llandrinio Bridge	I	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
7664	Church of St Michael and All Angels	II*	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
7665	Criggion Hall	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
7666 MG046	Llandrinio Bridge (partly in Llandrinio community)	I	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8507	Parson's Bridge (No.99) over Montgomeryshire Canal	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8508	Church of St. Tysilio	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8509	Circular Churchyard & Pillar Sundial at Church of St.Tysilio	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8510	The Old School adjoining Llandysilio Churchyard	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8511	Ty Coch	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8512	Cowhouse Range to S. of Rhandregynwen	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8516	Clifton Bridge (No.100) & attached Parapets Flanking Road Approaches	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8517	Goolden's Warehouse at Clifton Bridge	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8518	No. 1 Domgay Hall Cottages & outbuildings to rear	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.

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8519	No.2 Domgay Hall cottages & outbuildings to rear	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8520	Rhandregynwen Farmhouse	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8521	C-Plan Group of Farm Ranges to E.of Rhandregynwen	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8522	Calcott Hall	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8523	U-Plan outbuilding Ranges to N. & E. of Calcott Hall	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8525	Greenfield House	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8526	Old Milk Factory (Ice Cremery) adjacent to Greenfield House	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8527	The Post Office	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8528	House attached to Post Office, including forecourt walls & railings	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8529	The Golden Lion	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8530	Street House	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8531	Former Domgay Chapel	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8532	Domgay House	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8533	War Memorial	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8534	Haughton Grange	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8539	Rhysnant Farmhouse	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8540	Bridge (No.101) over Montgomeryshire Canal	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8541	Rhysnant Fach	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No



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			further assessment required.
8542	Outbuilding Range to W of Rhysnant Fach	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
8716	Nos.1-12 (consec) Canal Cottages	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
15400	Sundial opposite S porch at church of St Trunio	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
15401	Old School Room	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
15402	House close to NW of Llandrinio Bridge	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
15403	New Hall	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
15411	Milestone at roadside to SE of Montgomeryshire Canal	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
15430	Maerdy Farmhouse	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
15431	Milestone	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
15432	Maerdy Limekilns	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
15435	Trederwyn Hall (also known as Trederwyn Farm)	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.
15436	Bridge over the New Cut	II	There would no intervisibility between this site and the development. No further assessment required.

## **Appendix E: WSI Specification for the Desk-based assessment**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN HISTORIC  
ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
FOR NEW DWELLINGS ON LAND AT TRAWSCOED AND ORCHARD CROFT  
LLANDRINIO, POWYS**

**Planning Application: 21/1536/FUL (Powys CC)**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN HISTORIC  
ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
FOR NEW DWELLINGS ON LAND AT TRAWSCOED AND ORCHARD CROFT  
LLANDRINIO, POWYS**

**Planning Application: 21/1536/FUL (Powys CC)**

**1. Introduction**

1.1 Housing Solutions, part of Powys County Council, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of designated historic assets, and a geophysical survey, for full planning permission for a proposed development on land at Trawscoed and Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys, planning application 21/1536/FUL (Powys).

**2. The development**

2.1 The proposal is for 48 dwellings including landscaping, sustainable drainage, car parking and all associated works on two parcels of land. Both parcels of land lie within Llandrinio and are connected via the adopted highway of Orchard Croft and the B4393.

- 24 affordable dwellings at land adjacent to Trawscoed to the south of the B4393 centred on SJ2809217473
- 24 open-market dwellings on land to the north of Orchard Croft to the north of B4393 centred on SJ2821717663.

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

3.1 A planning application was submitted to Powys County Council in August 2021, planning application 21/1536/FUL (Powys).

3.2 On 6<sup>th</sup> September 2021, the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust advised that a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey be undertaken in advance of determination of the planning application. If the geophysical survey indicated archaeological activity within any part of the development area further evaluation through trenching may be required before determination (Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2021).

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

4.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a desk-based assessment to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect, on the historic environment and historic assets. This includes the impact on setting of designated historic assets. It also includes the methodology to be used for the geophysical survey, see Appendix 1.

4.2 The following documents were used to prepare this Written Scheme of Investigation:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b *Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (CIfA, 2020b)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020c, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Undated, a brief for the geophysical survey
- Historic England, 2008 *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*
- NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*
- WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*



Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment And Geophysical Survey For  
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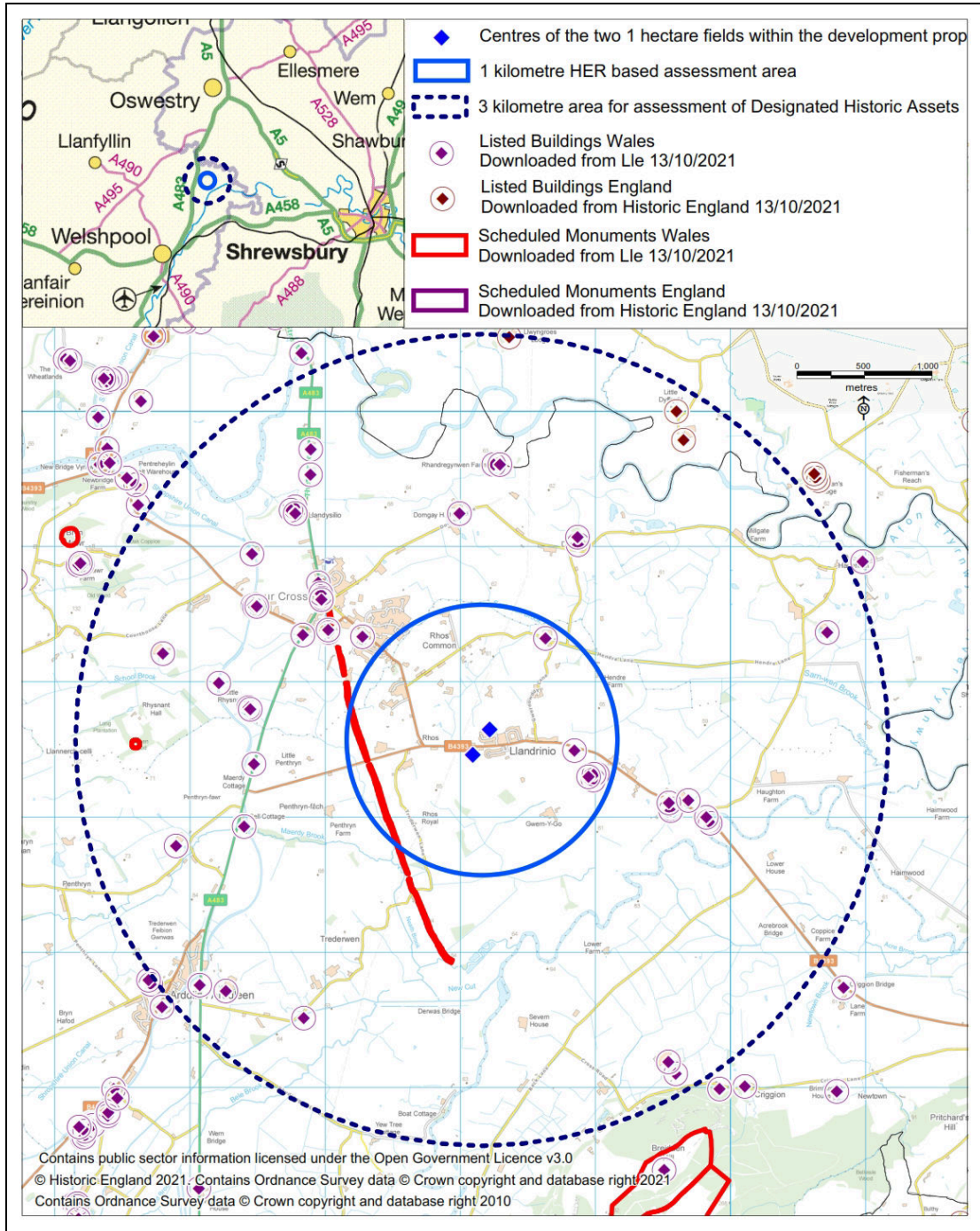


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed 1 kilometre radius HER assessment area and the 3 kilometre designated historic assets assessment area, both centred on SJ2816017570.

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

5.1 The Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust stated that:

“The proposed development is located in an area of high archaeological potential relating to nearby prehistoric and Roman period enclosures, field boundaries and their associated sub-surface features. Aerial photography since the 1970's has revealed an extensive landscape of prehistoric enclosures and their related field systems (PRN 38064 Ashfields Enclosure; PRN 1245 Crosswood Camp) 100-200 metres west of the development sites and 300 metres to the east (PRN 3646 Punchbowl Inn Enclosure). We anticipate that there will be additional sub-surface archaeology of similar form and date within the two development boundaries and further investigation is required.”

(Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2021)

## **6. Scope of Work**

6.1 The desk-based assessment will consider all known historic assets within a 1-kilometre area centred on SJ2816017570.

6.1.1 A site visit and geophysical survey will identify unknown historic assets and buried archaeology as far as is possible within the limits of the techniques. The methodology for the geophysical survey is included in Appendix 1 of this WSI

6.1.2 The Cadw guidance on the setting of Historic Assets recommends a 3-kilometre radius assessment area for assessing the impact on the setting of historic assets of national importance where the development area is over 1 hectare in size (Cadw, 2017, p.11)

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

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

6.3 The following data sources will be consulted:

- Clwyd Powys Historic Environment Record
- Cadw
- RCAHMW
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Other historic maps including tithe map
- Aerial photographs
- LiDAR data if available
- Registered Historic Landscape and Character Area data if applicable
- LANDMAP
- Documentary sources
- Published journals

6.4 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020)*. The site visit will record any significant unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination of the impact of development on them and the Registered Historic Landscape. It will be used to assess the setting of historic assets and whether any impact on that setting impacts on the significance of the historic asset in line with Cadw guidance.

6.5 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

6.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting. ZTV and photomontages from the client will be used if available. If a ZTV is not available Trysor will create one.

6.7 Once the dataset of existing and new data has been created, the significance of all identified historic assets will be assessed considering their evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values (Cadw, 2011) and their setting (Cadw, 2017).

6.8 An assessment will be made of the development's potential impact on all historic assets, including direct physical, indirect physical, and indirect visual impacts. This will include impact on the significance of all nationally important historic assets whether designated or not.

6.9 The potential for buried archaeology will also be assessed, drawing on data within the 1-kilometre assessment area, the geophysical survey and the wider landscape.

## **7. Reporting**

7.1 A written report will be submitted to the client to inform the current planning application. The report will include;

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset including setting

- f. an assessment of the impact of the development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative, positive or neutral, 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.
- i. potential for buried archaeological features within the development plot
- j. The geophysical survey as an appendix

7.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

## **8. Health & Safety**

8.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. This will take into account current Covid 19 regulations and guidance. In particular the following will be adhered to:

- Checking those undertaking the field visits have no symptoms that day, or in the previous 7 days
- Regular handwashing/Use of hand sanitiser meeting EN14476, in particular when arriving at site and leaving but at other intervals as well
- Control respiratory responses – e.g. coughing/sneezing. Turn away from others, use and tissue and discard safely, wash hands afterwards
- Avoid touching face whilst on site and before hands washed on leaving
- Social distancing of 2 metres or more when outside. When inside masks to be worn to mitigate increased risk if 3<sup>rd</sup> parties are required to be present.

## **9. Public Benefit and Outreach**

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

9.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR making it publicly accessible. The report will also be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) making it publicly accessible. This will be in line with recent guidance from The Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT, 2018).

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

## **10. Archive**

10.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2020) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMS

(RCAHMW, 2015). A selection strategy and a data management plan are included in Appendices 1 and 2 of this WSI.

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

## **11. Resources to be used**

11.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the desk-based assessment. They are familiar with the location in question having undertaken a scoping exercise previously.

11.2 Ian Brooks of Engineering Archaeological Services will undertake the site visit and the geophysical survey.

11.3 During the field visit Ian Brooks will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kit. Trysor and Ian Brooks 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**

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

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

12.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland field survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well as community-based, non-intrusive projects and community heritage interpretation.

12.4 Dr Ian Brooks (PhD, BA, MCIfA, FSA) is director of Engineering Archaeological Services and has undertaken many geophysical surveys. He is also expert on lithics and has processed flint assemblages of any size from a single artefact to many thousands of artefacts.

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

13.1 Trysor has Public Liability, Employers Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

## **14. Project identification**

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2021/807. The site code for the desk-based assessment will be LLD2021, and it will be recorded in the regional HER under PRN 167104.

## **15. Sources**

Cadw, 2011, Conservation Principles

Cadw, 2017, *Guidance on the Setting of Historic Assets*

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment.*

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2021, Email correspondence to the LPA dated 6<sup>th</sup> September 2020

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

October 2021





- A location plan of the development area identifying the location of the geophysical survey.
- A detailed description of the anomalies recorded, their possible interpretation character, function, date and relationship to other features.
- Recommendations for further work if appropriate.
- A bibliography.

2.2 Up to five copies of the report will be deposited with the client within one month of the completion of the field work.

2.3 An initial assessment of the geophysical survey will be made available within one working day of the fieldwork.

### **3. Health & Safety**

3.1 Engineering Archaeological Services will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policies.

### **4. Reporting**

4.1 On completion of the survey a report shall be produced which will contain:

- The results of the geophysical survey
- A general location plan of the development
- A location plan of the development area identifying the location of the geophysical survey.
- A detailed description of the anomalies recorded, their possible interpretation character, function, date and relationship to other features.
- Recommendations for further work if appropriate.
- A bibliography.

4.2 Up to five copies of the report will be deposited with the client within one month of the completion of the field work.

4.3 An initial assessment of the geophysical survey will be made available within one working day of the fieldwork.

4.4 Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record. The digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record.

## APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

### HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY FOR NEW DWELLINGS ON LAND AT TRAWSCOED AND ORCHARD CROFT LLANDRINIO, POWYS

Planning Application: 21/1536/FUL (Powys CC)

14/10/2021 v.1

#### Archive Selection Strategy

Project Information		
Project Management		
Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Organisation	Trysor	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b> <i>A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment</i>	Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish. Artefacts not expected during a DBA	Not contacted
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	
Resources		
<b>Resources required</b> Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required.	
Context		

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

**Note:** This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

- The aims and objectives of the project are to record and protect the historic environment in order to inform decisions by the planning authority and Cadw.
- The methodology to be used and its context is given in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales identifies areas of past, current and future archaeological research in Wales <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>  
No specific themes are connected with this project at present.
- As this is a DBA there should be no artefacts. If necessary a suitable artefact archive will be identified using *National Standards for the Collecting and Depositing of Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*, Part 6. Museums in Wales Collecting Archaeology

## Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

## Selection

### Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

Appendix 3 of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include

- c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
- d) Drawings as .pdf files
- e) Scanned site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

### De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

See Appendix 3 in this WSI

### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here. The Selection Strategy will be reviewed after fieldwork is complete when the digital data created will be clearer

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook, Ian Brooks

### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.

- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed. This is the version sent to client and approved by third parties. Specialist reports will be contained within that report

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

c) Vector GIS files as .shp files

d) Drawings as .pdf files

e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*



### De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

### 3 – Materials

**Note:** This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the ‘Material Type’ and a section identifier (eg. ‘3.1’) for each.

<b>Material type</b>	Digital	<b>Section 3.1</b>	
----------------------	---------	--------------------	--

#### Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook, Ian Brooks

#### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

#### Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Not applicable

#### De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor backups

#### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

### 3 – Materials

**Note:** This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the ‘Material Type’ and a section identifier (eg. ‘3.1’) for each.

<b>Material type</b>	Paper	<b>Section 3.2</b>	
----------------------	-------	--------------------	--

#### Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

#### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 4.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 4.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 4.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 4.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

Field notes– bound and presented as paper archive

#### Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

#### De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor archive folders

### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook

Trysor

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### APPENDIX 3: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

**FIELD ADJACENT TO TREFFGARNE, ROBESTON WATHEN,  
NARBERTH, PEMBROKESHIRE, SA67 8EL  
Planning Application: 20/0037/PA (Pembrokeshire CC)**

**DBA**

**01/04/2021 v.1.0**

**Data Management Plan**

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

<b>Section 1: Project Administration</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts</li> </ul> <p>See main part of WSI</p>
<b>Section 2: Data Collection</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What data will you collect or create?</li> <li>How will the data be collected or created?</li> </ul> <p>See main part of WSI and Appendix 2</p>
<b>Section 3: Documentation and Metadata</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?</li> </ul> <p>Photo catalogue in report, appropriate metadata</p>
<b>Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?</li> </ul> <p>A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.</p>
<b>Section 5: Storage and Backup</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?</li> </ul> <p>Through online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives</p>
<b>Section 6: Selection and Preservation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?</li> <li>What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?</li> <li>Have you contacted the data repository?</li> <li>Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?</li> </ul> <p>Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs. The database will be sent to the Her in order to inform updating the HER Costs of archiving have been considered – None</p>
<b>Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will you share the data and make it accessible?</li> <li>Are any restrictions on data sharing required?</li> </ul> <p>Through archiving in NMR and in the regional HER – no restrictions other than</p>

acknowledgement
Section 8: Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who will be responsible for data management? Jenny Hall &amp; Paul Sambrook</li> </ul>

#### Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – CPAT 167104
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
14 <sup>th</sup> April 2021
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
<p>NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i></p> <p>RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives</i>, Version 1</p> <p>WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i></p>

#### Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
<p>Site notes</p> <p>Photographs and catalogue</p> <p>Geophysical data</p> <p>Access database</p> <p>GIS data for use during project – MapInfo</p> <p>Report – Word doc and pdf</p>
How will the data be collected or created?
<p>Site notes on paper written on site</p> <p>Photographs taken and listed on site, selected and catalogued in the office. Tiff files</p> <p>Report written in Word, GIS components in MapInfo, database elements in Microsoft Access. Report drawn together as a pdf from separate elements.</p>

#### Section 3: Documentation and metadata



What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
--

The report will accompany any data. Relevant metadata will be created in line with guidance.
--

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
---

Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. All agreements with others will be adhered to, in particular the agreement regarding HER data. HER descriptions will not be included in the report – Trysor will write a description for each historic asset from a project perspective.
--

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
--

Shared Dropbox with facility to retrieve earlier versions. Locally backed up on partners' external hard drive
---

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
--

Report, Catalogued Photographs, Access database
---

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
--

Digital/paper deposition with RCAHMW – Report and Access database to the HER for them to update records
---

Have you contacted the data repository?
---

No – not necessary
--------------------

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
--

No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging
---

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
---

Deposit in RCAHMW, with an additional copy to the regional HER
--

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
--

No, other than our copyright should be respected.
---

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
--

Trysor partners
-----------------

**Appendix F:**  
**Geophysical Survey by Ian Brooks**  
**Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd**

*eas*

*Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.*

**Llandrinio, Powys:  
Geophysical Survey  
Commissioned by  
Trysor**



**Analysis by  
I.P. Brooks  
Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd  
*EAS Client Report 2021/10***

*Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd is  
Registered in England No 286978*

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## NGR

### Centred on:

<b>Orchard Croft:</b>	SJ 28251 17663
<b>Trawscoed:</b>	SJ 28094 17470

### *Location and Topography* (Figures 1 and 2)

Two survey areas were investigated either side of the hamlet of Llandinio, Powys. Orchard Croft lies to the north of the hamlet, at the end of the road forming part of the Orchard Croft housing development. This was a roughly triangular field with the housing development forming the southern boundary, whilst mature hedges form the other two boundaries. Within the field there were four metal covers, thought to mark large soak-aways known to be in this field. There was also a circle of brick at SJ 28274 17675, approximately 0.75 m in diameter within the survey area.

The Trawscoed site lies on the southern side of the hamlet between the village hall and the Trawscoed housing development. The B4393 forms the northern edge of the development area whilst the western boundary is the hedge to the village hall and the eastern boundary is the edge of the properties along the B4393 and the Trawscoed development.

Both fields are relatively flat.

The surveys were within pasture fields, with the Orchard Croft being closely cropped and that in Trawscoed being slightly longer grass. Part of the Trawscoed survey area had been cut to remove area of thistles and nettles. The survey took place between 20<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> October 2021.

### *Archaeological Background*

Housing Solutions, part of Powys County Council, plan to build 48 dwellings including landscaping, sustainable drainage, car parking and all associated works on two parcels of land, either side of Llandrinio, Powys.

The Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust advised that a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey be undertaken in advance of determination of the planning application because, “The proposed development is located in an area of high archaeological potential relating to nearby prehistoric and Roman period enclosures, field boundaries and their associated sub-surface features. Aerial photography since the 1970's has revealed an extensive landscape of prehistoric enclosures and their related field systems (PRN 38064 Ashfields Enclosure; PRN 1245 Crosswood Camp) 100-200 metres west of the development sites and 300 metres to the east (PRN 3646 Punchbowl Inn Enclosure). We anticipate that there will be additional sub-surface archaeology of similar form and date within the two development boundaries and further investigation is required.” (Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2021).

Trysor are undertaking the desk based assessment directly, but have sub-contracted the geophysical survey to Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.



## ***Aims of Survey***

1. To investigate, define and record any potentially archaeological features within the survey areas.

## **SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

*A Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey took place in two plots, either side of Llandrinio, Powys with the northern plot being north of the Orchard Croft housing development, whilst the southern area was between the village hall and the Trawscoed housing development and was south of the B4393. The Orchard Croft site had considerable magnetic disturbance in the south eastern quadrant of the survey associated with modern soak-aways and circular brick structure, possibly a well. Possible archaeological significant anomalies were confined to part of a circular anomaly and a series of parallel linear anomalies.*

*The Trawscoed site also had a series of parallel linear anomalies on a similar alignment to those recorded at the Orchard Croft site.*

*The surveys took place between 20th and 24th October 2021*

*Cynhaliwyd Arolwg Graddiomedr Fluxgate mewn dau ddarn o dir, y naill ochr i Llandrinio, Powys. Roedd y llain ogleddol i'r gogledd o ddatblygiad tai Orchard Croft a'r ardal ddeheuol rhwng neuadd y pentref a datblygiad tai Trawscoed i'r de o'r B4393. Roedd yna aflonyddwch magnetig sylweddol yn safle Orchard Croft yng nghwadrant de-ddwyreiniol yr arolwg sy'n gysylltiedig â ffosydd cerrig modern a strwythur brics crwn, ffynnon o bosibl. Cyfyngwyd anomaledau arwyddocaol archeolegol posibl i ran o anghysondeb crwn a chyfres o anghysonderau llinellol cyfochrog.*

*Roedd gan safle Trawscoed hefyd gyfres o anomaledau llinellol cyfochrog ar aliniad tebyg i'r rhai a gofnodwyd ar safle Orchard Croft.*

*Gwnaed yr arolygon rhwng 20 a 24 Hydref 2021*

## ***Methods***

The survey was based on a series of fifty, 20 x 20 m squares laid out as in Figures 2 and 13. Readings were taken with a Geoscan FM256 Fluxgate Gradiometer at 0.25 m intervals along transects 1 m apart. The surveys were downloaded onto a laptop, on site, and processed using Geoscan Research "Geoplot" v.4.00. The X - Y plots were produced by exporting the data and processing it using Golden Software "Surfer" v. 10.7.972

A limited number of soils samples were taken to access the Magnetic Susceptibility on the site (Figure 13). These were dried out in a warming oven, sieved and processed using a Bartington MS2 Magnetic Susceptibility Meter.

## ***Survey Results:***

### **Area**

Orchard Croft: 0.91 Ha.

Trawscoed: 0.77 Ha

## Display

The results are displayed as grey scale images (Figures 3, 4, 8 and 9), colour scale plots (Figures 5 and 10) and as X-Y trace plots (Figures 6 and 11). The interpretation plots are shown as Figures 7 and 12. The Magnetic Susceptibility results are summarised on Figure 14 and the survey, as a whole, is summarised on Figure 15.

## Results:

### Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey

#### *Orchard Croft (Figures 3 – 7)*

The large quantity of ferromagnetic and highly magnetic anomalies located within the survey area results in one standard of the readings being 13.63 nT. This results in the suppression of the low value magnetic anomalies, within the grey scale plot, (Figure 3) typical of archaeological features, however by plotting the survey at  $\pm 5$  nT (Figure 4) it is possible to determine a limited number of anomalies thought to be archaeological in nature. Also plotting the data using the new “Climate\_Temperature\_1850-2019” palette shows the magnetic fields associated with the ferromagnetic anomalies in a manner which allows clearer determinations.

Five areas of ferromagnetic responses were defined within the survey (Anomalies A – E, Figure 7). Four of these (Anomalies A – D) can be directly related to the metal service covers seen within the field. These are believed to be related to a series of large soak-aways believed to occupy this part of the field (owner of 14 Orchard Croft *pers. comm.*). These ferromagnetic anomalies sit within a broader area of magnetic disturbance (Anomaly O) which probably relates to ground disturbance whilst constructing the soak-aways. Anomaly E, however, relates to a circle of brick, approximately 0.75 m in diameter, recorded in the field. The appearance of this feature suggests there may be a well at this point. The size of Anomaly E is much larger than the brick circle, which occupies the eastern side of the anomaly, possibly suggesting there may be a large metal object, such as a pump, also associated within this anomaly. Leading away from Anomaly E, Anomalies F and G form a band of magnetic disturbance running in an NE – SW direction. It would seem likely that this may be a pipe leading from the possible well. Other areas of high magnetic disturbance (Anomalies H and I) can be related to the proximity of modern fencing.

There are a series of feint, linear anomalies within the survey which do not appear to align with the modern field boundaries. Anomalies J - L appear to define the edge of a field, or drainage, system with a series of parallel anomalies (Anomalies J and K) off a possible headland (Anomaly L). The “U” shaped anomaly (Anomaly K) forms two of the parallel anomalies and its linking arc may be a product of local disturbance of the magnetic field rather than a consistent linear with the rest of Anomaly K. It is noticeable that Anomalies J and K appear to be on a similar alignment to Anomalies T – Z recorded in the Trawscoed survey (Figure 12), possibly suggesting a much wider field system.

Separated from the rest of the anomalies is a group (Anomalies M and N) which appear to define part of a circular anomaly, approximately 10.75 m in diameter (Anomaly M) with a central feature (Anomaly N) 4.5 m in diameter. It is possible that this may be the response to a prehistoric barrow or cairn.

### ***Trawscoed (Figures 8 – 12)***

Once again, the level of modern disturbance within the survey gave rise to a high range of values recorded with one standard deviation being 9.55 nT. This tends to suppress any faint magnetic anomaly, however, by plotting the data at both  $\pm 1$  SD (Figure 8) and  $\pm 5$  nT (Figure 9) it is possible to determine a number of linear anomalies of possible archaeological origins. Figure 10 shows the data plotted using the “Climate\_Temperature\_1850-2019” palette which tends to show the structure of the ferromagnetic and highly magnetic anomalies within the data.

The proximity of the boundaries to the field with metal fences and rubbish spreading from the back garden has given rise to a band of magnetic disturbance shown as Anomaly P on Figure 12. There are also three areas of ferromagnetic response (Anomalies Q, R and S) which are likely to represent metal objects within the plough soil of the field.

The only anomalies likely to be of archaeological origins are a series of parallel, linear anomalies (Anomalies T – Z) which run in a NNW – SSE direction. This is a similar, if not the same, alignment seen Anomalies J, K and L (Figure 7) of the survey of the Orchard Croft site.

### **Magnetic Susceptibility (Figure 15 - 16)**

Eighteen, small, soil samples were taken for Magnetic Susceptibility analysis. It was not possible, however, to obtain a subsoil sample for comparison. Both volume susceptibility (direct reading of the samples) and mass susceptibility (reading compensated for the varying mass of the samples) is given below. The location of the samples is shown on Figure 13 and the results on Figure 14.

Sample	Volume susceptibility $\chi_v$	Mass susceptibility $\chi_m$
Orchard Croft		
1	34	41.2
3	29	34.3
5	27	29.4
8	26	32.7
10	31	38.4
15	29	39.2
17	29	33.2
21	30	40.2
25	27	35.9
Trawscoed		
1	41	55.0
3	50	61.1
5	53	60.6
8	39	45.5
10	46	59.0
13	26	33.6
15	36	47.6
17	47	58.6
19	37	44.8

The samples, as measured, are generally of moderate values suggesting that, the conditions for magnetic survey, although not ideal, were suitable.

Assuming a consistent geological regime across the survey area the magnetic susceptibility can be used as a proxy for the level of archaeological activity (Clark, 1996, 99). Those recorded from the survey areas, however, show little variability, particularly within the Orchard Croft site. There is slightly more variability within the Trawscoed survey with the values tending to increase towards the south. There is also one sample (Grid 13) with a noticeably lower reading, the origins of which is unknown.

### ***Conclusions (Figure 17)***

It is a fundamental axiom of archaeological geophysics that the absence of features in the survey data does not mean that there is no archaeology present in the survey area only that the techniques used have not detected it.

The Orchard Croft site has been heavily disturbed in its south eastern corner by the construction of a series of soak-aways each of which has a metal service cover giving rise to ferromagnetic responses. These sit within a broader area of magnetic disturbance which is assumed to be related to the construction of the soak-aways, either directly or possibly by containing the construction compound in this part of the field.

Anomaly E (Figure 7) can be directly related to a circle of bricks recorded at SJ 28274 17675 which is assumed to be a well with a possible pipeline (Anomalies F and G) running to the south west. It is possible that this ran to either Cedar Cottage, or the farmstead behind it, shown on the 1901 Ordnance Survey, Montgomeryshire XI.14 map (<https://maps.nls.uk/view/135199498>) and the 1841 Tithe map of Llandrinio ([https://places.library.wales/browse/52.751/-3.063/17?page=1&alt=&alt=&leaflet-base-layers\\_70=on](https://places.library.wales/browse/52.751/-3.063/17?page=1&alt=&alt=&leaflet-base-layers_70=on)). The brick used for the possible well, however, are machine made types probably of twentieth century type suggesting it may have supplied water to the western end of the hamlet before the Orchard Croft development was constructed.

Of particular note within the Orchard Croft survey is Anomalies M and N which possible represent a prehistoric barrow with an outer ditch 10.75 m in diameter with a central feature 4.5 m in diameter which may be part of the mound.

Both surveys have a series of parallel, linear anomalies which are aligned on a similar alignment even though the surveys are separated by approximately 190 m. They may be part of an early field system with a possible headland marked by Anomaly L (Figure 7). However, it should be noticed that the possible pipeline (Anomalies F and G) follows a similar alignment to Anomaly L.

### ***References***

- Clark, A. 1996. *Seeing beneath the soil prospecting methods in archaeology*. Routledge, London
- Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2021, Email correspondence to the LPA dated 6<sup>th</sup> September 2020

### ***Acknowledgements***

This survey was commissioned by Trysor. Access to the survey areas was organised by Jim Knight, Project Officer Housing Development, Housing Solutions, Powys County Council, who also arranged for part of the Trawscoed survey area to be cut.

## ***Techniques of Geophysical Survey:***

### **Magnetometry:**

This relies on variations in soil magnetic susceptibility and magnetic remanence which often result from past human activities. Using a Fluxgate Gradiometer these variations can be mapped, or a rapid evaluation of archaeological potential can be made by scanning.

### **Resistivity:**

This relies on variations in the electrical conductivity of the soil and subsoil which in general is related to soil moisture levels. As such, results can be seasonally dependant. Slower than Magnetometry this technique is best suited to locating positive features such as buried walls that give rise to high resistance anomalies.

### **Resistance Tomography**

Builds up a vertical profile or pseudo-section through deposits by taking resistivity readings along a transect using a range of different probe spacings.

### **Magnetic Susceptibility:**

Variations in soil magnetic susceptibility occur naturally but can be greatly enhanced by human activity. Information on the enhancement of magnetic susceptibility can be used to ascertain the suitability of a site for magnetic survey and for targeting areas of potential archaeological activity when extensive sites need to be investigated. Very large areas can be rapidly evaluated and specific areas identified for detailed survey by gradiometer.

### **Instrumentation:**

1. Fluxgate Gradiometer - Geoscan FM256
2. Resistance Meter - Geoscan RM15
3. Magnetic Susceptibility Meter - Bartington MS2
4. Geopulse Imager 25 - Campus

### **Methodology:**

For Gradiometer and Resistivity Survey 20m x 20m or 30m x 30m grids are laid out over the survey area. Gradiometer readings are logged between 0.25m and 1m intervals along traverses 1m apart. Resistance meter readings are logged at 0.5m or 1m intervals. Data is down-loaded to a laptop computer in the field for initial configuration and analysis. Final analysis is carried out back at base.

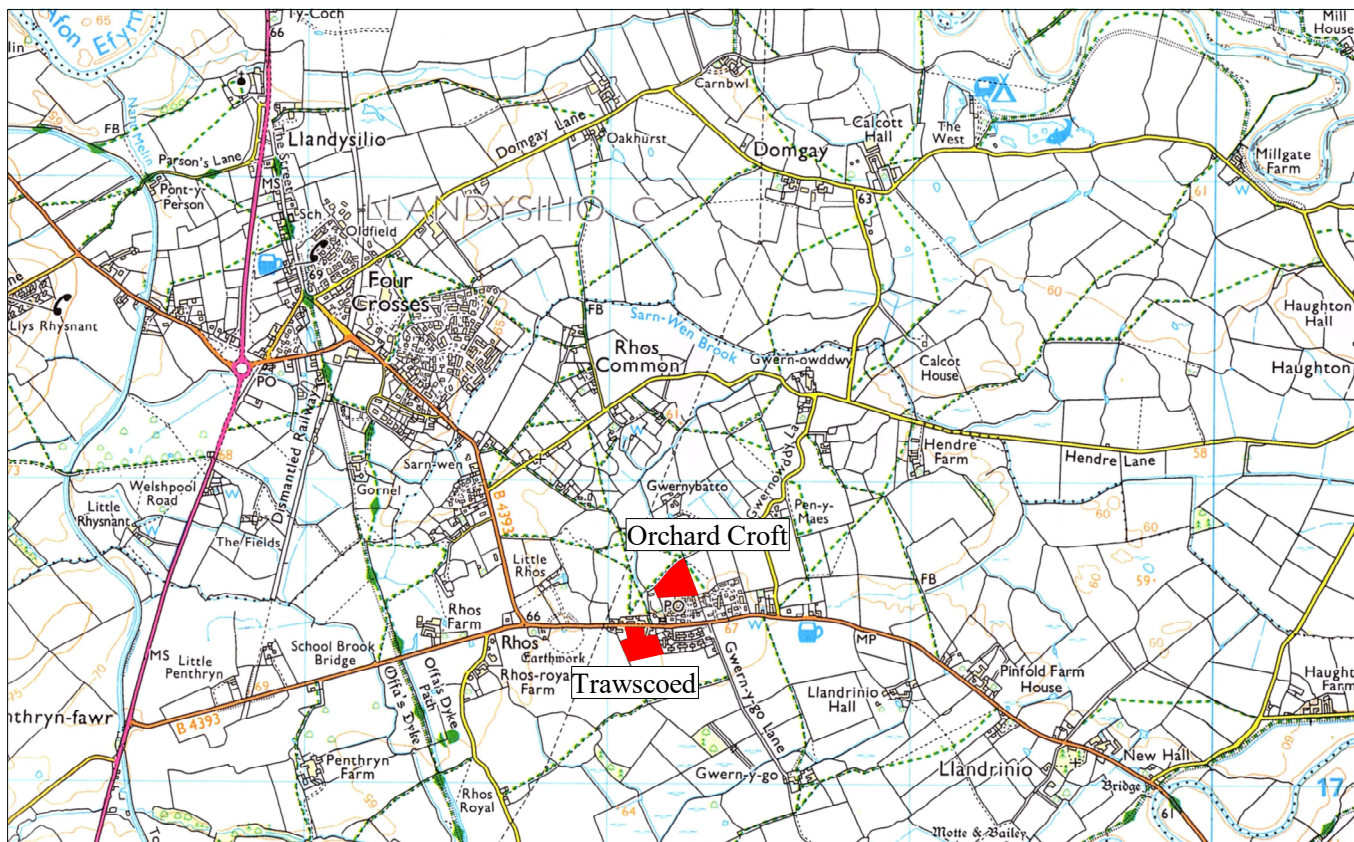
For scanning transects are laid out at 10m intervals. Any anomalies noticed are where possible traced and recorded on the location plan.

For Magnetic Susceptibility survey, a large grid is laid out and readings logged at 20m intervals along traverses 20m apart, data is again configured and analysed on a laptop computer.



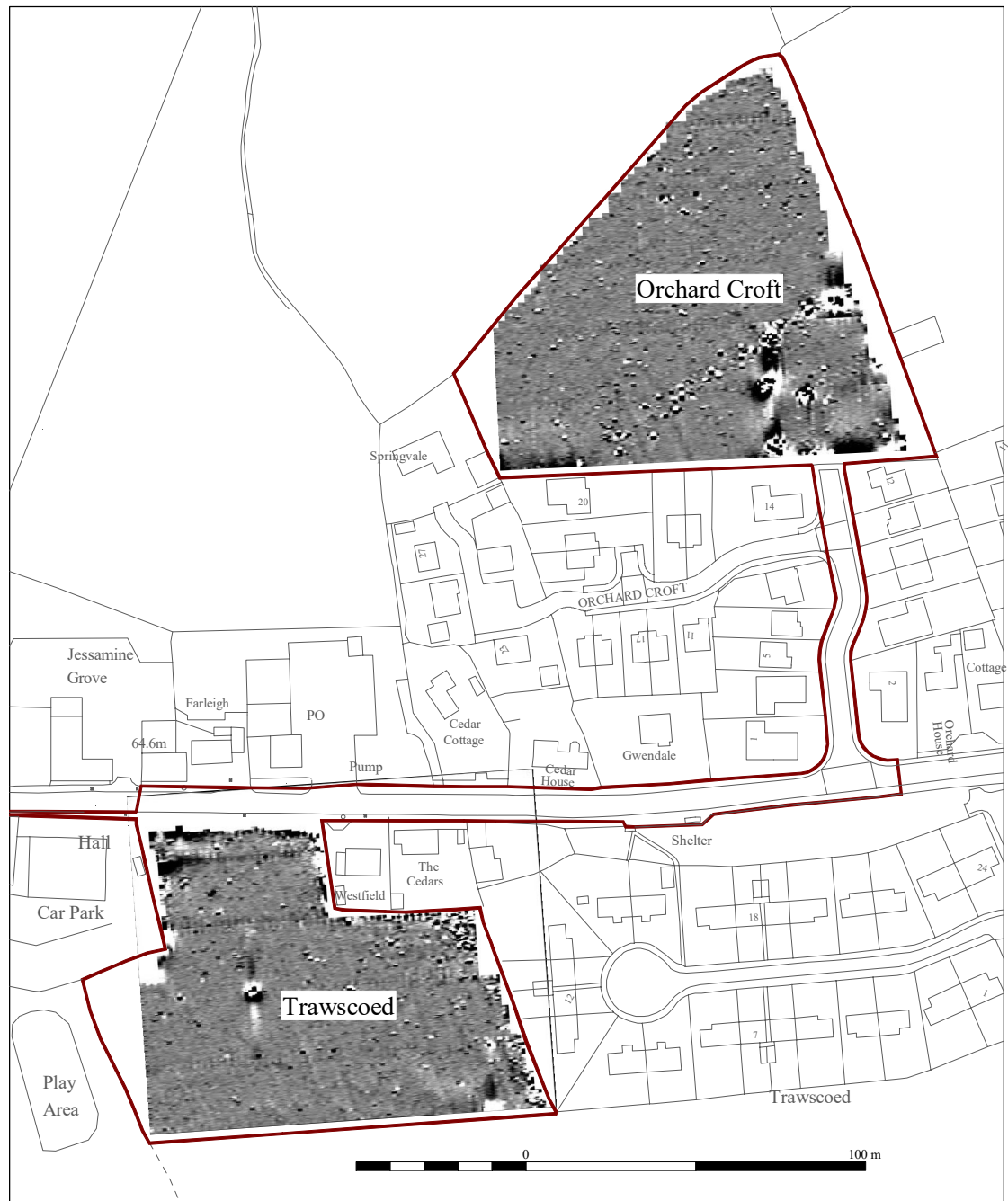
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Figure 1: Location  
 Scale 1:25,000



Based on Drawing LO1 by George + Thomas Architects Cyf

Figure 2: Location of the Surveys  
Scale 1:2,000

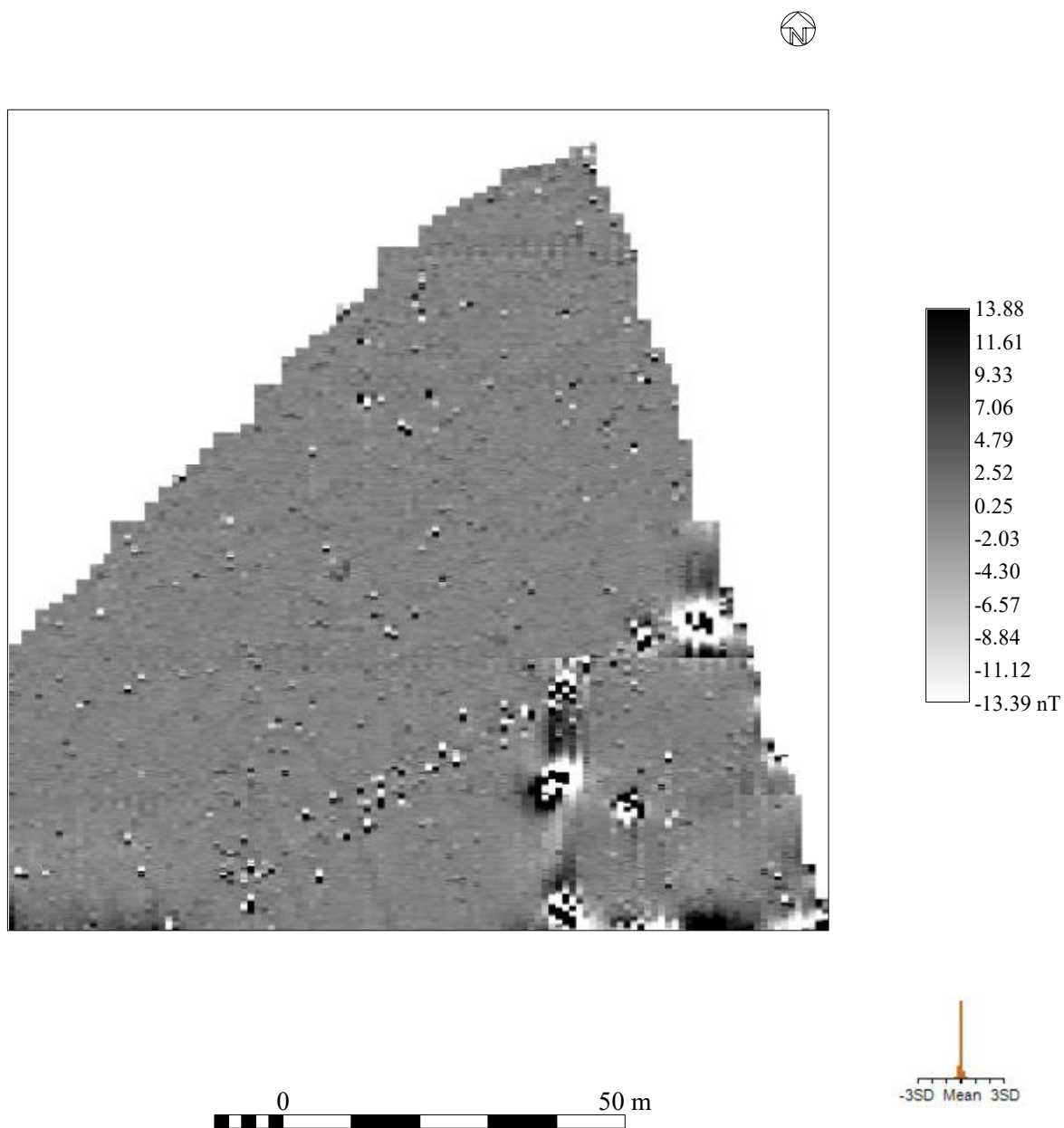


Figure 3: Orchard Croft, Grey Scale Plot at  $\pm 1$ SD  
Scale 1:1,000

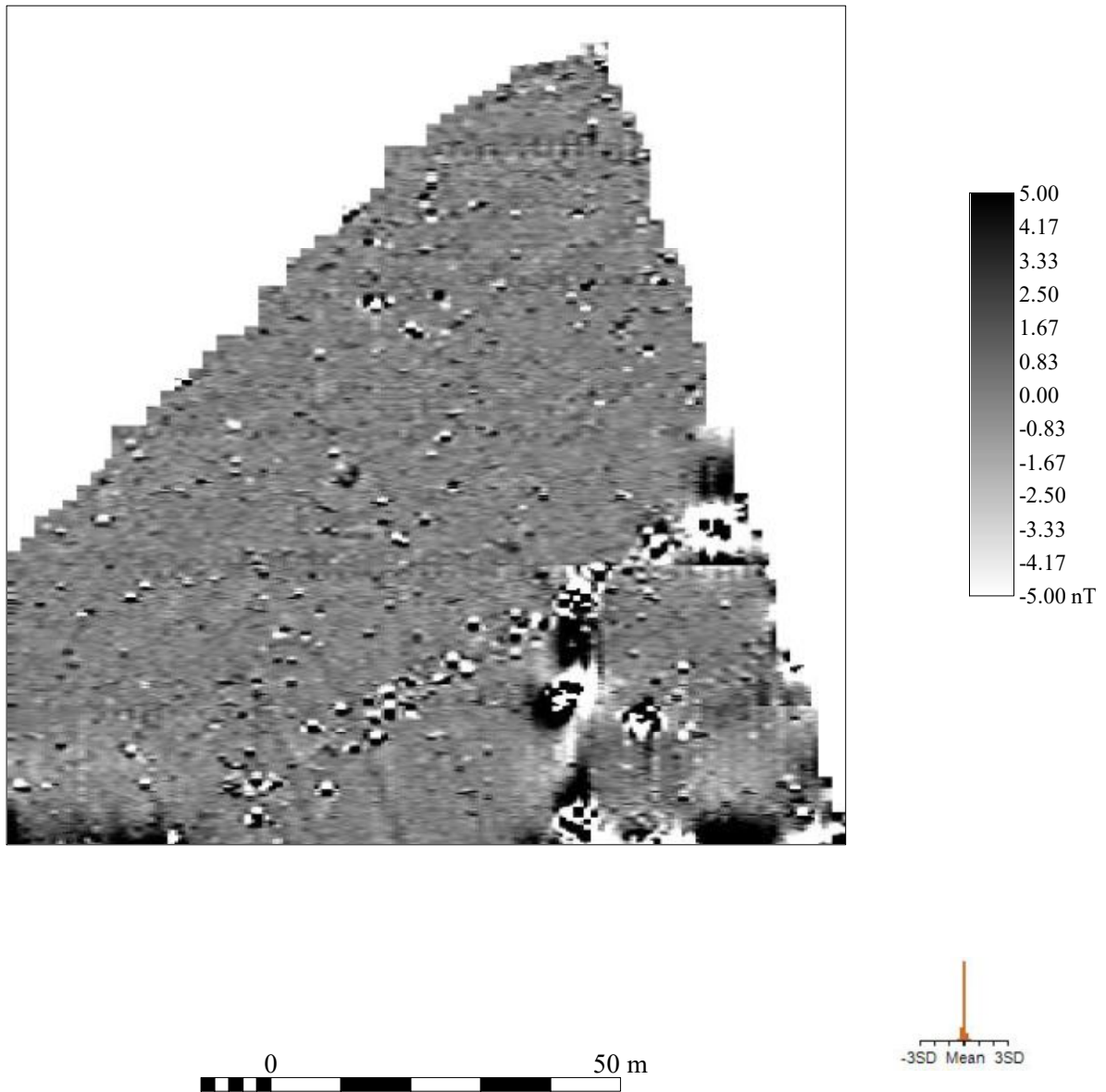


Figure 4: Orchard Croft, Grey Scale Plot at  $\pm 5$  nT  
Scale 1:1,000



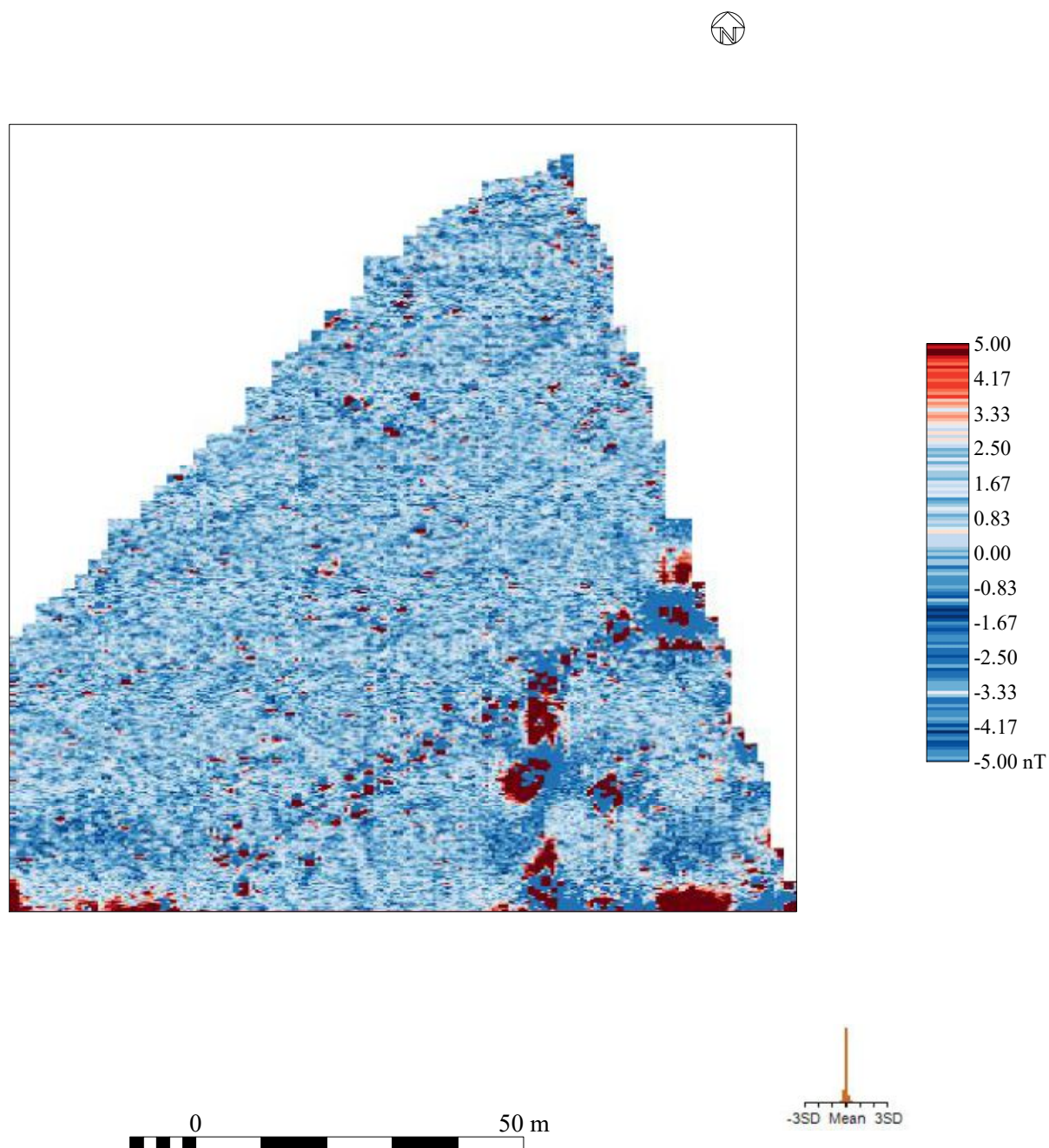


Figure 5: Orchard Croft, Plot using the  
"Climate\_Temperature\_1850-2019 Palette"  
Scale 1;1,000



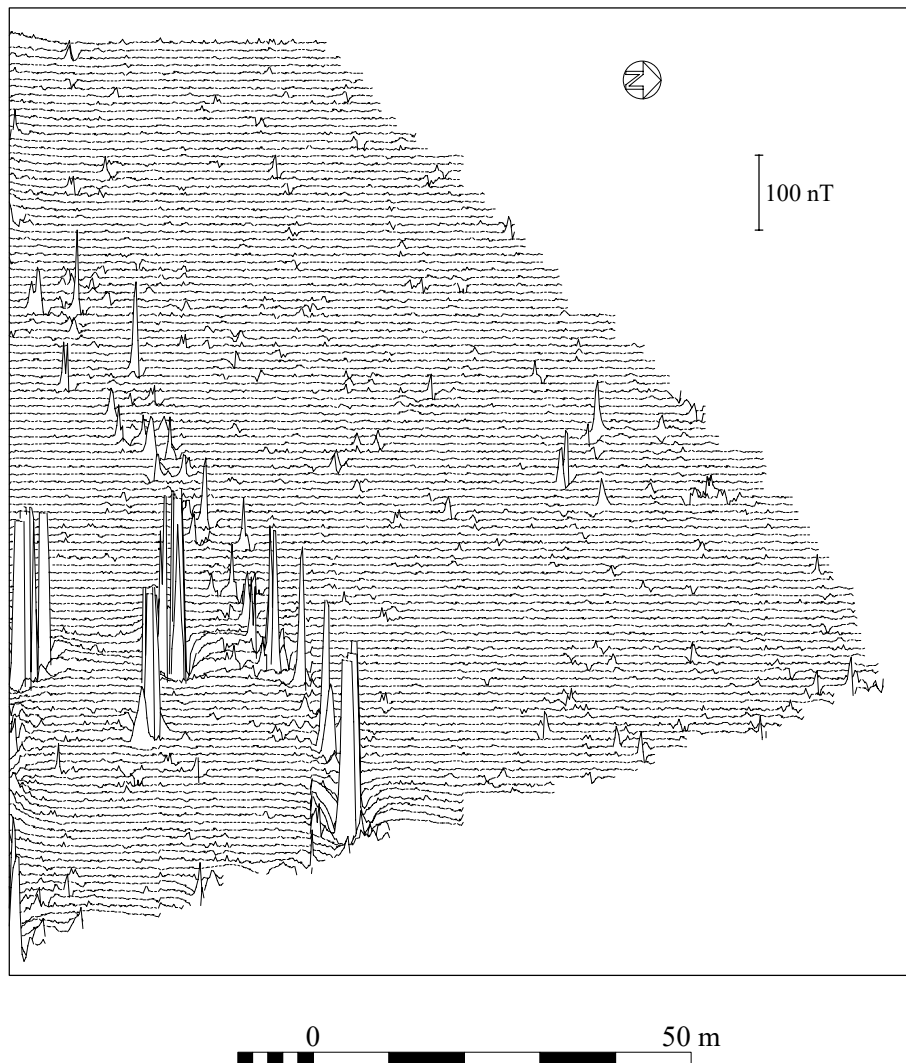


Figure 6: Orchard Croft, X-Y Plot  
Scale 1:1,000

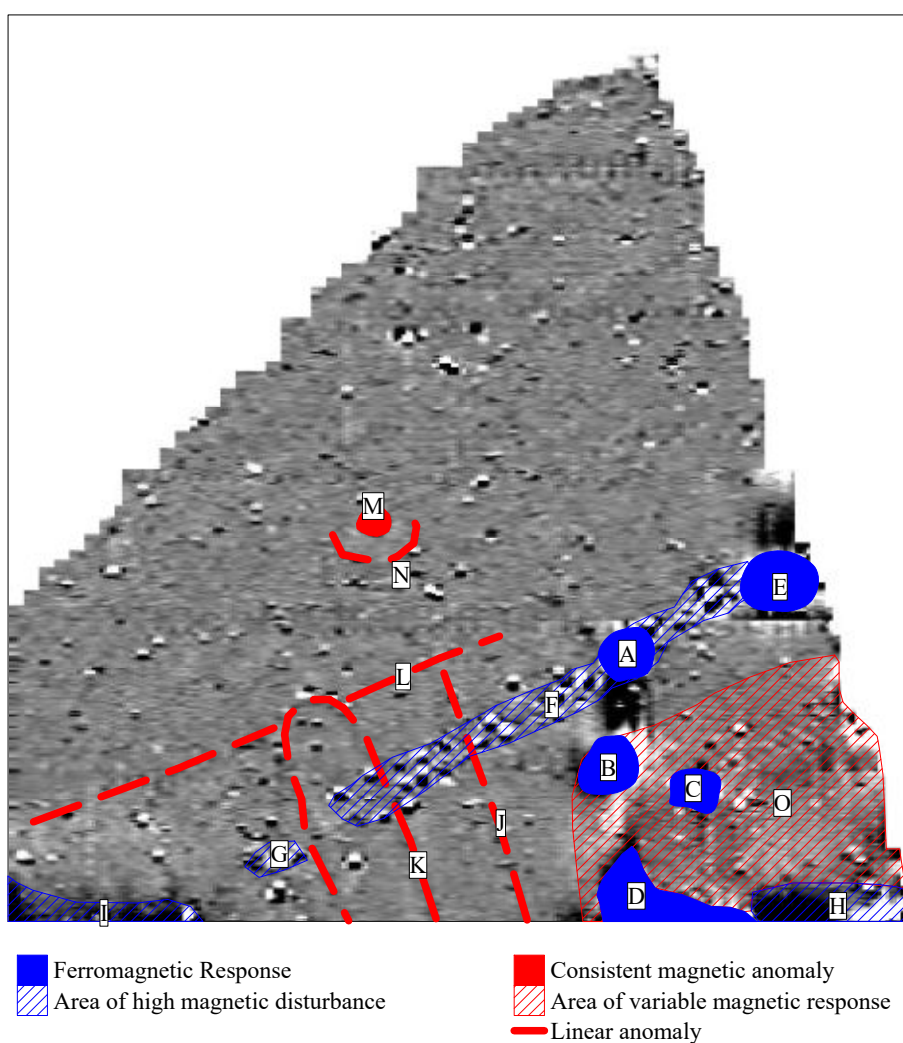
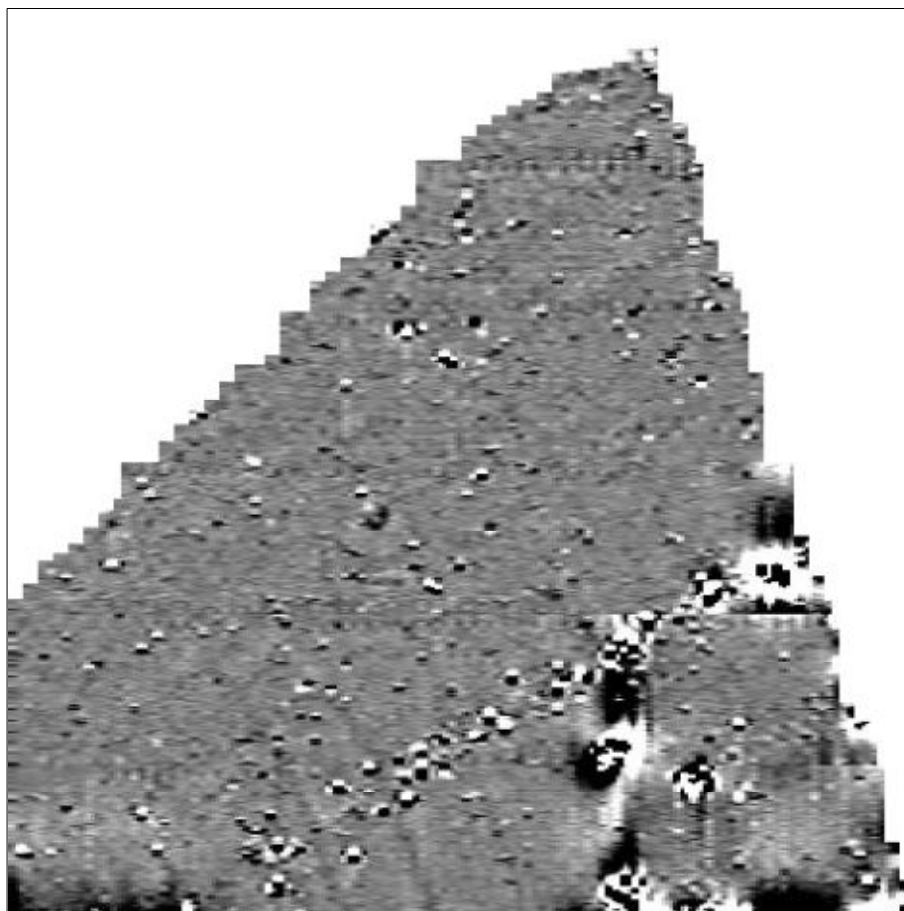


Figure 7: Orchard Croft, Interpretation  
Scale 1:1,000

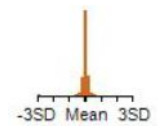
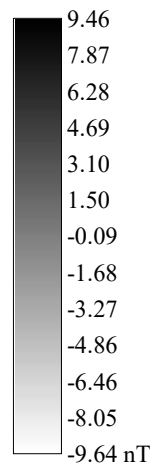
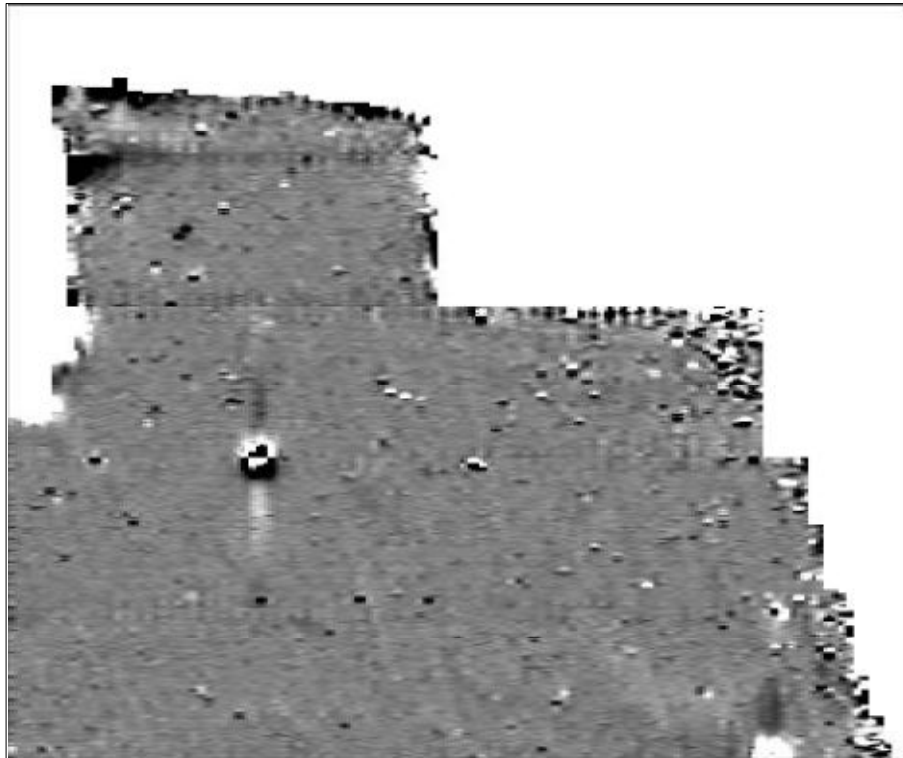


Figure 8: Trawscoed, Grey Scale Plot at  $\pm 1SD$   
Scale 1:1,000

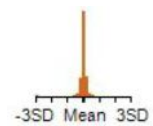
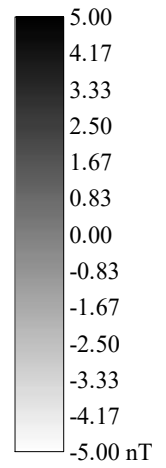
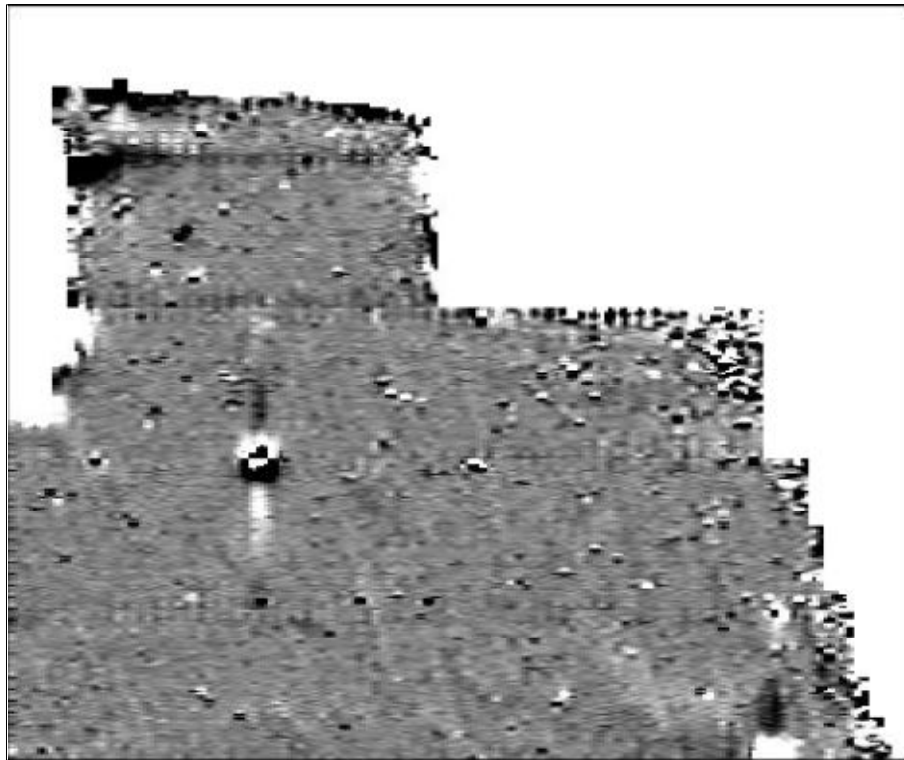


Figure 9: Trawscoed, Grey Scale Plot at  $\pm 5$  nT  
Scale 1:1,000

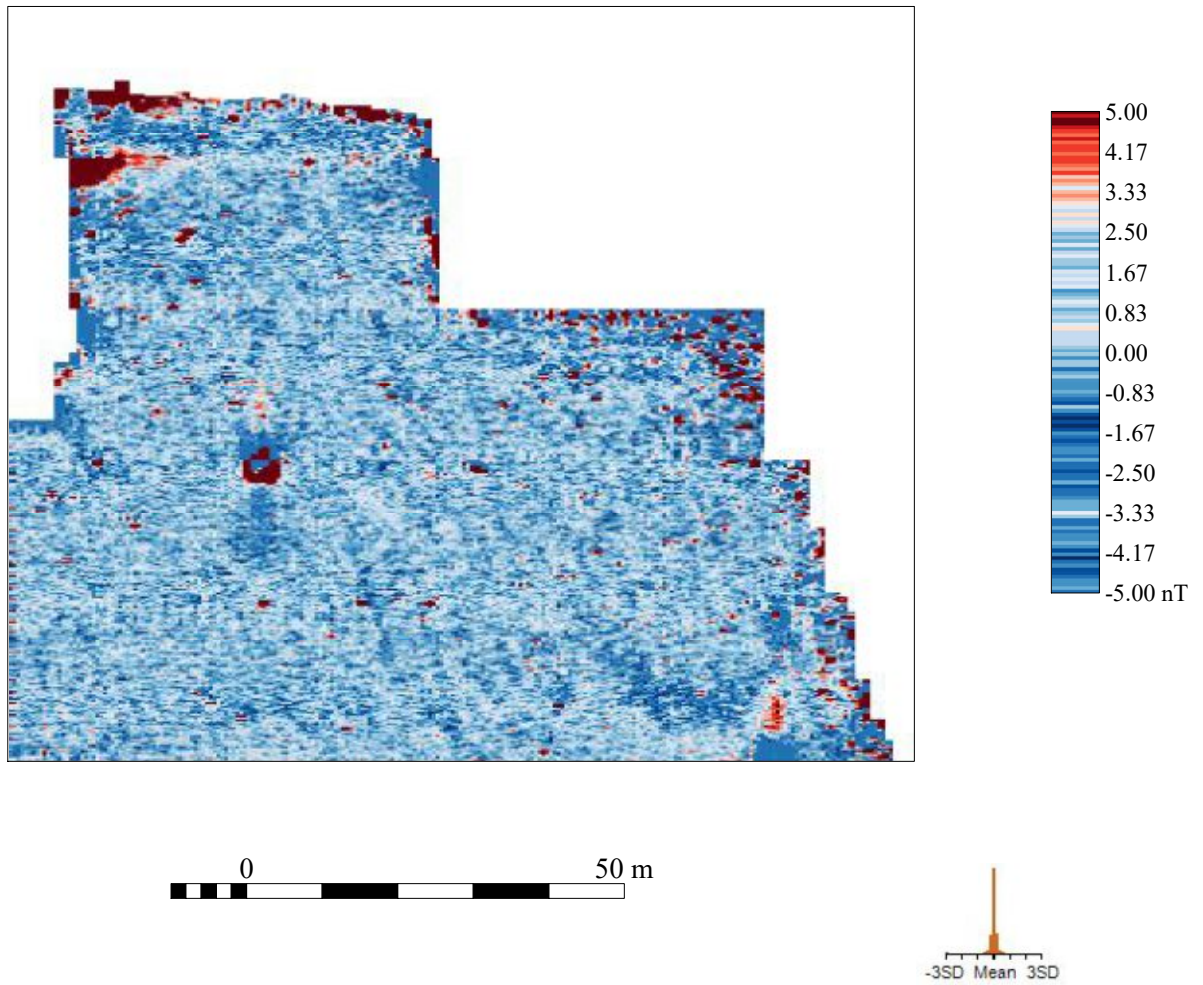


Figure 10: Trawscoed, Plot using the  
"Climate\_Temperature\_1850-2019 Palette"  
Scale 1;1,000



Figure 11: Trawscoed, X-Y Plot  
Scale 1:1,000



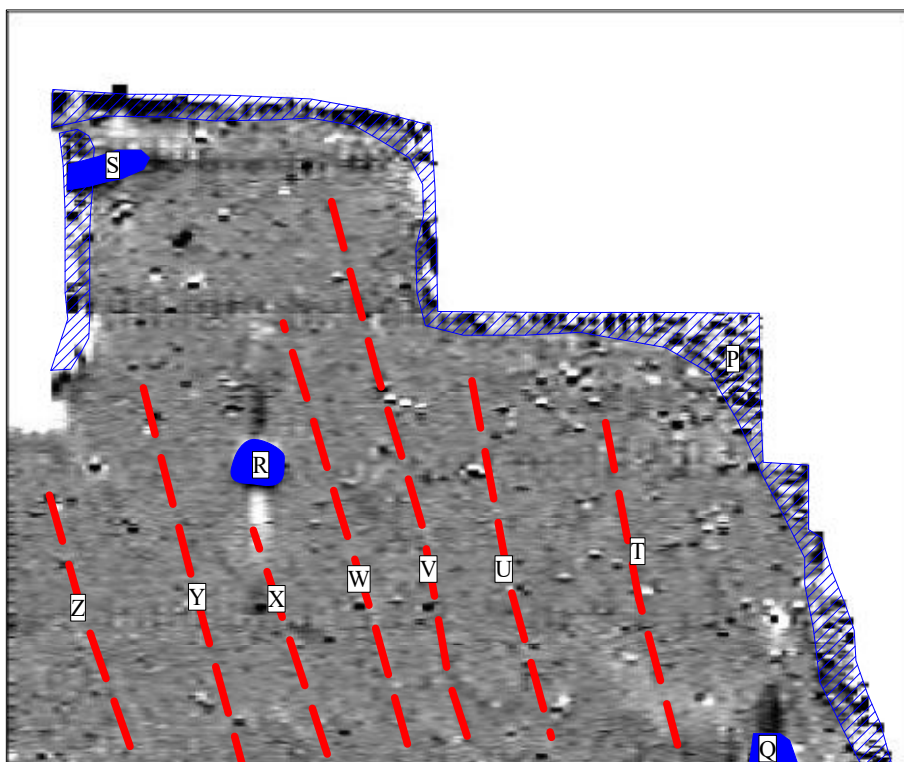
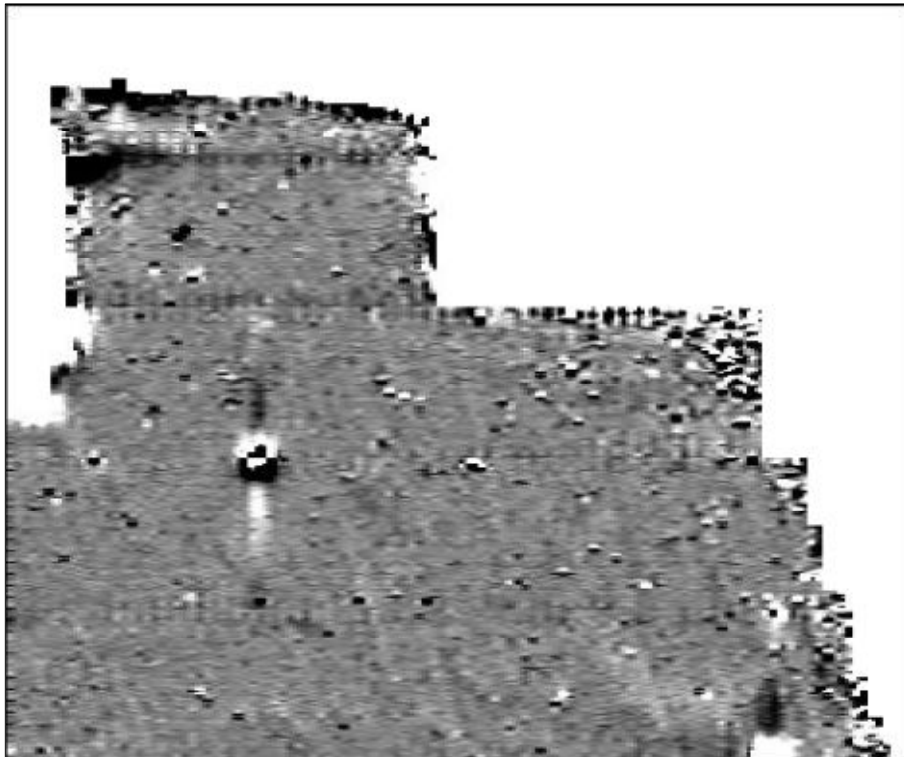
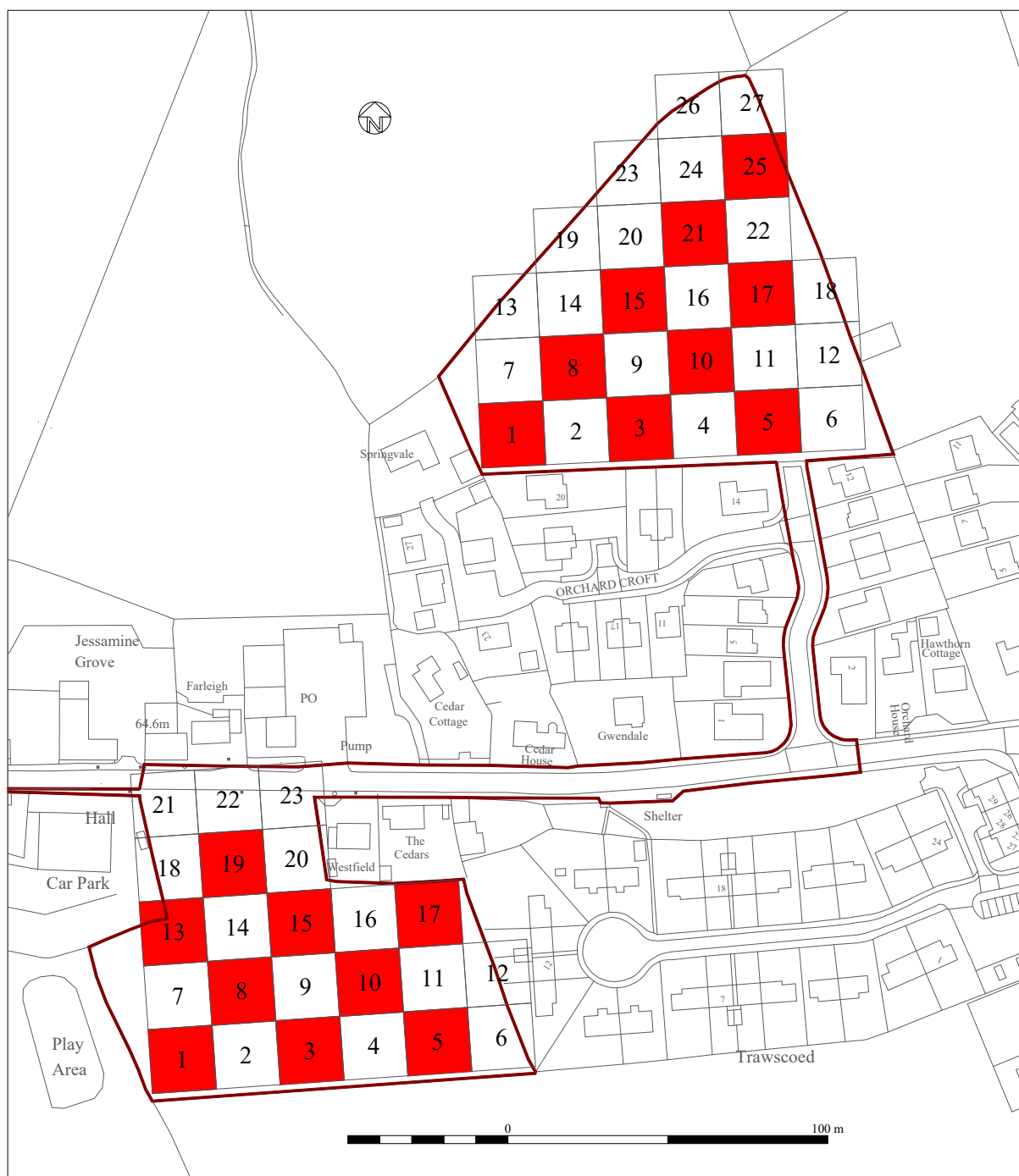
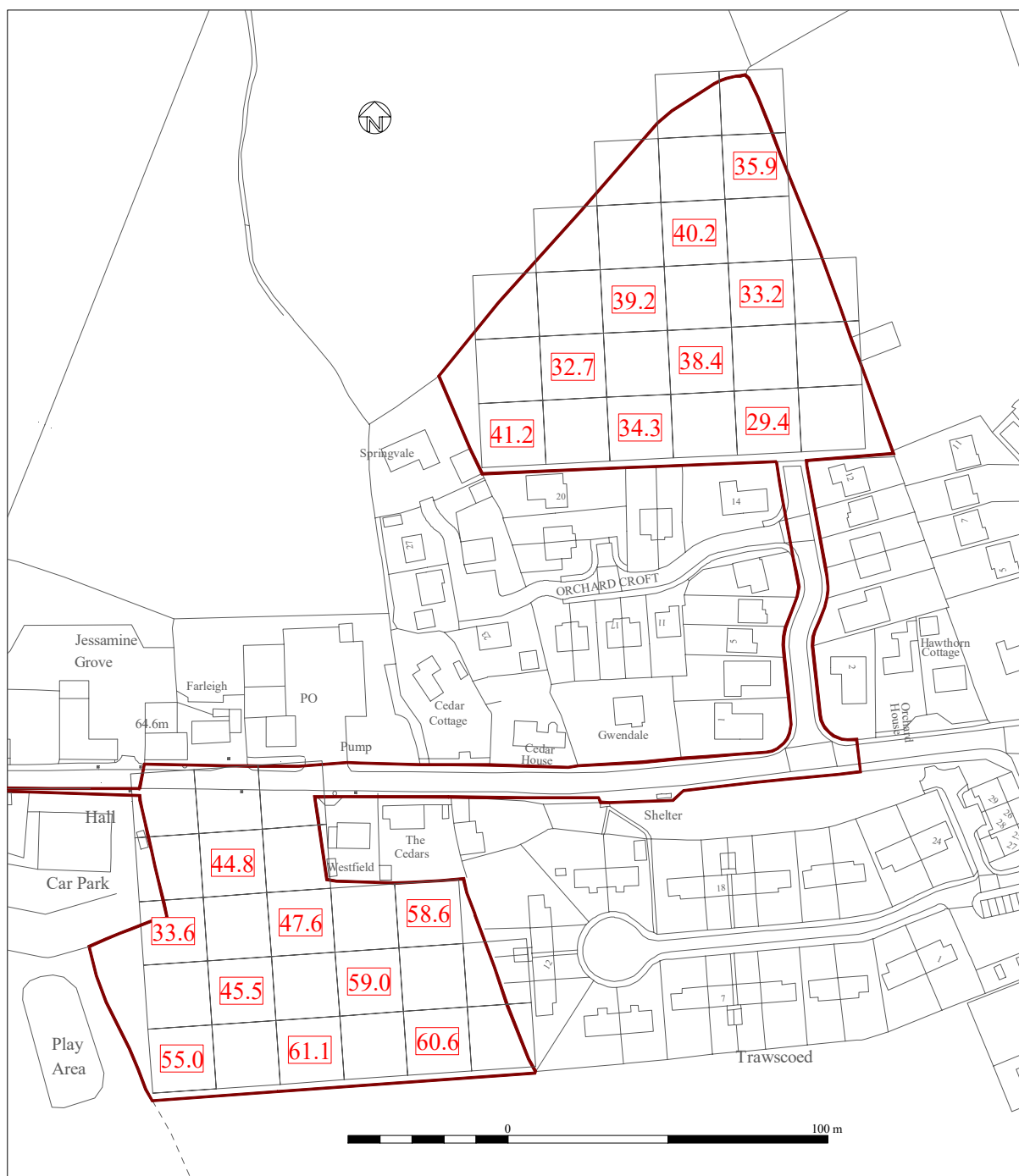


Figure 12: Trawscoed, Interpretation  
Scale 1:1,000



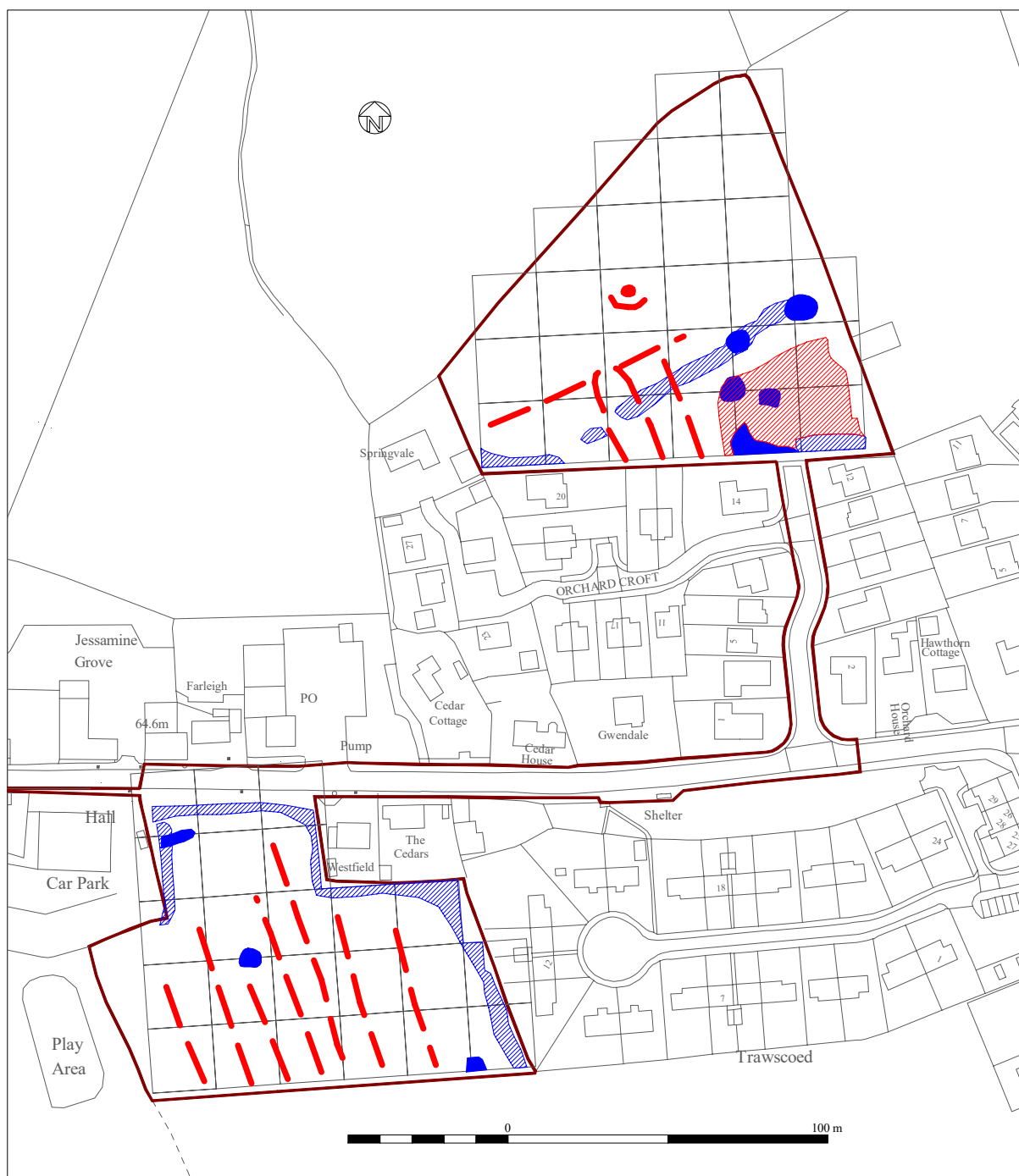
Based on Drawing LO1 by George + Thomas Architects Cyf

Figure 13: Location of the Magnetic Susceptibility Samples  
Scale 1:2,000



Based on Drawing LO1 by George + Thomas Architects Cyf

Figure 14: Magnetic Susceptibility Results  
Scale 1;2,000



Based on Drawing LO1 by George + Thomas Architects Cyf

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Ferromagnetic Response  | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: red; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Consistent magnetic anomaly   |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, blue 2px, blue 4px); border: 1px solid blue; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Area of high magnetic disturbance | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(-45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, red 2px, red 4px); border: 1px solid red; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Area of variable magnetic response |
|  | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; border-top: 2px dashed red; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Linear anomaly   |

Figure 15: Summary  
Scale 1:2,000