

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A PROPOSED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
AT LOWER BRYNTALCH, ABERMULE,
MONTGOMERY, POWYS, SY15 6LA**



Report by: Trysor

For: Richard Jerman

July 2023



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2023/892
CPAT HER Event Record PRN 215535

For: Richard Jerman

July 2023

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*Cover photograph: Looking northwest towards the development area beyond
the hedge across centre of photograph*

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2023/892
EVENT RECORD HER PRN – CPAT 215535

DYDDIAD 9^{ed} Mis Gorffennaf 2023

DATE 9th July 2023

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
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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

Date of Revision	Reason	Corrections Made	Requested By

Event Record PRN – CPAT HER

PRN	CPAT 215535
Name	Proposed Tourism Development at Lower Bryntalch, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SO1734796016
Easting	317347
Northing	296016
Summary (English)	In May and June 2023 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed tourism development at Lower Bryntalch, Abermule, centred on SO1734796016. © Trysor 2023
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Ym mis Mai a mis Mehefin 2023 cynhaliodd Trysor asesiad pen desg ar gyfer datblygiad twristiaeth arfaethedig ym Mryntalch Isaf, Aber-miwl, wedi'i ganoli ar SO1734796016. © Trysor 2023
Description	In May and June 2023 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed tourism development at Lower Bryntalch, Abermule, centred on SO1734796016. © Trysor 2023
Sources	Trysor, 2023, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Proposed Tourism Development at Lower Bryntalch, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA</i>
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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine potential impacts on the historic environment from a proposed tourism development on land at Lower Bryntalch, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys SY15 6LA centred on SO1734796016.
- 1.2 A site visit into the fields that would be affected was undertaken on 5th May 2023 by Trysor to examine the proposed development area and its surroundings. No unrecorded historic assets were identified within the development area.
- 1.3 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1 kilometre in radius, focused on SO1734796016.
- 1.4 The Clwyd Powys Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted (CPAT HER Enquiry E6822, and Coflein, Cof Cymru and DataMapWales portals). Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and 1 metre resolution LiDAR.
- 1.5 There is one Scheduled Monument within a 1-kilometre radius of the development, the motte and bailey earthwork castle at Cefn Bryntalch, Mg014. There would be a Low impact on the setting of the castle, not in views from the castle, but views to the castle from the south/southwest. The castle is now tree-covered and cannot be identified in these views.
- 1.6 There are 5 Listed Buildings within a 1-kilometre radius of the development. One would have a Very Low impact on Setting and a slight increase in the proposed planting scheme is suggested as mitigation.
- 1.7 There is one Registered Parks and Garden, Cefn Bryntalch, which would have a Very Low impact on its Setting from the proposed development including planting scheme and no further mitigation is suggested.
- 1.8 There are no Registered Historic Landscapes, World Heritage Sites, or Conservation Areas within the 1-kilometre radius of the development.
- 1.9 The new access for the development will be through the northwest boundary of the development area and the hedge line will be translocated inwards to create a splay for visibility for vehicles. This is adjacent to the B4386 which is thought to follow the fossilised line of the Roman road from Forden to Caersws. Consideration may be given to condition for a watching brief on the groundworks to record any evidence of the Roman road.

2. Copyright

- 2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce for non-commercial purposes but the Clients Plans in Appendix C contain other copyright and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Richard Jerman of Lower Bryntalch Farm, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake a historic environment desk-based assessment, including the potential impact on setting of designated historic assets, for a proposed tourism development centred on SO1734796016 on land at Lower Bryntalch Farm, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA, see Figure 1.
- 3.2 A planning application was submitted to Powys County Council, planning application 23/0040/FUL in February 2023.
- 3.3 The Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, who advise the LPA on archaeological matters, commented on the planning application and recommended that further evaluation be undertaken. This should take the form of a desk-based assessment with a walkover survey in the first instance, with possible further evaluation if features of interest identified. Cadw also commented on the application and stated that an assessment of the impact on the setting of two nearby designated historic assets, Cefn Bryntalch scheduled monument, MG014, and the Cefn Bryntalch registered historic park and garden, PO29, should be undertaken.
- 3.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), see Appendix B, was prepared guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020) including the impact on setting of designated historic assets. The WSI approved by the planning archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
for a Proposed Tourism Development at
Lower Bryntalch, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA*

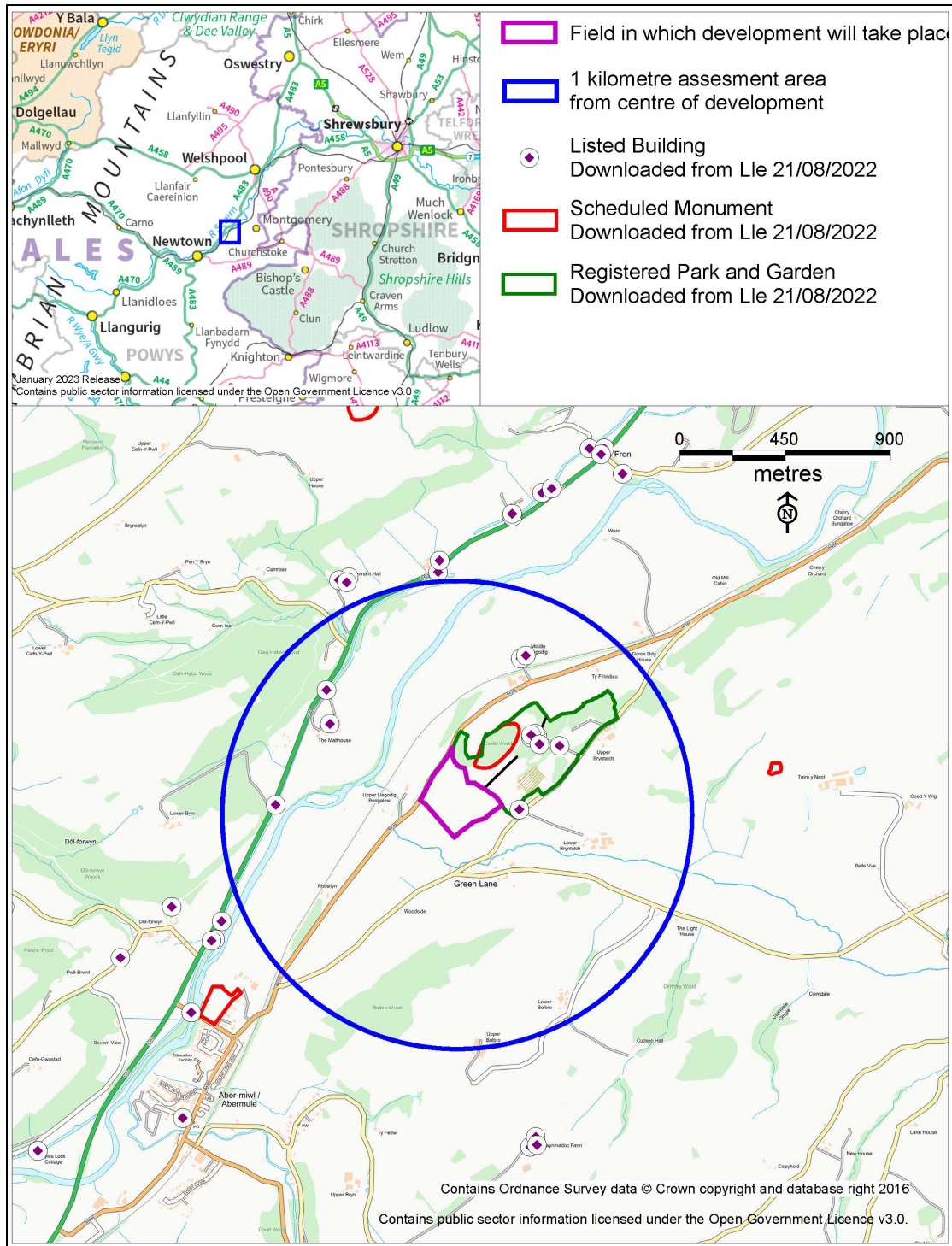


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the agreed 1-kilometre radius assessment area and the designated historic assets

4. The development

- 4.1 The development would include 8 static caravans and 4 small wooden cabins in what is now a pasture field. The installation will include a new access track into the field from the north, car parking areas, drains and services and all associated works, see Appendix C, Client Plans. Some planting has already been proposed, see the second plan in Appendix C Client Plans.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment has considered known historic assets within a 1-kilometre radius circle centred on SO1734796016. This was the area agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation; see Appendix D and Figure 1.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment process has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area, and to assess any direct or indirect impacts. Historic assets have been given a project ID number for the purposes of this report; other reference numbers are cross referenced in Appendix A.
- 5.3 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1-kilometre radius assessment area (CPAT HER Enquiry E6822).
- 5.4 A field visit was made by Trysor to the potential location of the development, and the surrounding area, on 5th May, 2023. Visible archaeological features within the development area that would be directly affected by the development were searched for by a walkover survey and any other historic assets noted on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19th century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and parish tithe maps.
- 5.6 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2020 and 2022, were used to inform the assessment as well as the aerial photograph from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating to 1969 available online. Photographs from the photographic unit itself were not requested. One metre resolution LiDAR data was available the development area from DataMapWales and manipulated in QGIS.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.

- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.9 The final dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the historic assets within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 1-kilometre radius dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity, and Potential¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each historic asset was determined and their importance 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. The setting and any impact on significance was assessed following the best-practice guidance set out in Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets* (Cadw, 2017).
- 5.11 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Levels of impact are recorded using the terms None, Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High. An impact can be negative or positive. Where impacts have approximately equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used.

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

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

6. The Development Area

- 6.1 The development area occupies a field, originally divided in two but now all that remains of the division is a line of trees aligned northeast to southwest which ran up a line of knolls up the slope. The field lies on a southwest facing slope with several natural knolls within it – a feature of this part of the Severn valley. The knolls mean that views across the whole field are very limited.
- 6.2 The field lies above the floodplain on the southeast side of the river Severn. The land rises to its northeast to a high point on which Cefn Bryntalch motte and bailey lies and views in this direction are limited. To the southwest the ground falls away and there are views up the Severn valley in the direction of Abermule although trees block views of it. Land rises on either side of the valley curtailing long distance views.
- 6.3 The development area is centred on SO1734796016 and the land rises from circa 94 metres above sea level to the south to 117 metres to the north.
- 6.4 The development itself lies on the lower parts of the field to the southwest. Hardstanding will be created for eight static caravans, each with their own parking spot off a central drive, are planned to sit between the former field boundary running up the eastern side of several knolls, now a treeline, to the northwest and a linear knoll to the southeast, so that views into the part of the development are limited. To the southeast of the linear knoll it is proposed there are four, single room, glamping-style cabins with communal car parking to the south. Drainage will lie to the south west of the linear knoll. A new access will be created through the field boundary to the north from the B4386. It will traverse the northern part of the field and pass through the tree line at the base of the knolls.
- 6.5 Tree planting has already been proposed for the development, see Appendix C, which includes:
- Retaining all existing trees within the development area
 - Planting trees and shrubs along the southwest boundary
 - Planting trees and shrubs along the raised linear knoll between the static caravans and the cabins
 - Planting trees and shrubs along the southwest and of the southeast boundary
 - Planting trees and shrubs along the eastern end of the northern boundary and around the field corner to the southwest
 - Planting shrubs between the cabins
 - Re locating hedge for the splay for the new access along the northwestern boundary

- 6.6 A public right of way runs through the development area along the southwestern boundary, PRow Powys 223/46/1.
- 6.7 The geology of the development area comprises of sedimentary rocks of the Silurian Period, dating to between 425.6 million and 433.4 million years ago. A fault line runs east to west across the north of the development and to the south the rocks from northwest to southeast are:
- Nant-ysgollen Mudstone Formation: mudstones between 427.4 and 433.4 million years old.
 - Nantglyn Flags Formation, mudstones, siltstones and sandstones between 423.6 and 433.4 million years ago
 - Gyfenni Wood Shale Formation– mudstones, between 425.6 and 427.3 million years ago
 - Bailey Hill Formation – interbedded sandstones and siltstones between 423.6 and 427.4 million years ago
- 6.7.1 The strata are over-turned in places and this may give rise to the local knolls. There are drumlins in the region but information from the landowner suggests they are solid rock not glacial gravels.
- 6.8 The soils here are categorised as *Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils* on the LandIS soil map (Cranfield University, 2023). Soils of this type are of low fertility and give neutral and acid pastures and deciduous woodlands, which can be used for pasture and arable.

7. Archaeological & Historical Overview

7.1 Prehistory & Roman (Up to AD410)

- 7.1.1 The earliest recorded archaeology within the 1-kilometre assessment area dates to the Neolithic. A pit, ID Number 30, was found within the bounds of an undated, subsquare, ditched enclosure, ID Number 3. The pit contained Neolithic pottery in the Fengate style which was dated to 3350-3000 Cal BC and charred hazelnut shells. There has been an assumption that the enclosure must be related to the pit but there is no physical relationship and Neolithic pits can be found on their own.
- 7.1.2 Two flints artefacts, a Neolithic arrowhead, HER PRN 129682 and a Neolithic retouched flake, HER PRN 129683 were found whilst metal detecting, c. 370 metres to the east-northeast of the pit.
- 7.1.3 The human presence established during the Neolithic continued into the Bronze Age period, when this valley landscape reveals signs of Bronze Age burials in the form of ring ditches, clustered together on the lower, flatter fields to the southwest of the development area. The five cropmark sites, ID Numbers 22 to 26, vary in size from 5 metres diameter to 15 metres diameter and although no mounds survive they are thought to be ditches around burial mounds.
- 7.1.4 There is little evidence of Iron Age activity within the assessment area, apart from an artefact, PRN 129684. This is a fragment of a late Iron Age/early Roman copper-alloy three-link bridle found during metal detecting.
- 7.1.5 A partial hexagonal enclosure, ID Number 17, seen as a cropmark, has been suggested to be Roman but remains undated. It is within 100 metres of the B4386 which is conjectured to follow the fossilised of the Roman road from Forden to Caersws, ID Number 31.

7.2 Early Medieval & Medieval (AD410 to AD1536)

7.2.1 There are no Early medieval historic assets recorded within the development area.

7.2.2 During the Medieval period (1094-1536AD), Cefn Bryntalch motte and bailey, ID Number 4, was established on a raised knoll to the southeast of the River Severn. It has no documented history but remains an impressive earthwork although generally hidden from view by the tree cover on it.

7.3 Post Medieval & Modern (1536 to present day)

7.3.1 The recorded post-medieval archaeology of the area around the proposed development site consists mainly of features associated with development of agriculture and transport in the area.

7.3.2 Cefn Bryntalch hall, ID Number 13, and its garden, ID Number 15 were created on a new site from 1869 onwards. The house is designated as a grade II* listed building as a significant and well-preserved example of the domestic architecture work of architect G.F. Bodley (1827-1907). It was built for Richard Edward Jones, who made his fortune in the Montgomeryshire flannel trade. His family continued to live in the house for several decades, including the composer Peter Warlock, his step grandson, who lived here intermittently from 1903 until 1930, and wrote much of his music here. The house, other buildings and gardens were designed by G.F. Bodley, although the project may have been completed by Philip Webb.

7.3.3 The gardens at Cefn Bryntalch were also built on a new site in the 1870s so the gardens were created without any older influence. The wider parkland incorporated the Cefn Bryntalch motte and bailey and made use of several of the small knolls in the immediate area to create landscape features, usually raised tree stands. The 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map capture the gardens not long after their creation. The minor road to the southeast of the gardens was rerouted to provide more space between the house and the road. The difference can be seen by comparing the parish tithe map, see Figure 3 and the 1st edition map, see Figure 4. The partial remains of the former line of the road can be seen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, and the central part can be seen on the ground and on LiDAR. It does not appear that this road was maintained as a formal drive and certainly had been abandoned by the time of the survey for the 1886 map and the main when the only drive was from its current position to the northeast.

7.3.4 To the northwest of the house are the service buildings set around a cobbled courtyard, including a service wing, stables etc. The gardens lie to the south, southwest and west of the house on a southwest facing slope. It consisted of enclosures and terraces creating pathways

utilising the slope to best advantage. The northern edge of the garden was defined by a localised knoll planted with trees. A former tennis court on a lower terrace has been planted with conifers to strengthen the wind break effect from the west/southwest and creates a continuous band of trees and shrubs around the house with no long views.

7.3.5 The earliest Ordnance Survey map to be produced of this area was the 1817 Original Surveyors Drawing, see Figure 2. This map does not show field boundaries but shows the area before Cefn Bryntalch Hall and gardens were created. The 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1836 shows a similar layout, not illustrated.

7.3.6 The Llandyssil parish tithe map of 1839, see Figure 3, is a more detailed map which shows the road system and field pattern of the district at that time as well woodland, farms, houses and other buildings. It shows that the area of the proposed development area was enclosed farmland divided into three at that time. They all belonged to Charles Millward Dovaston Humphreys (1804-1844) and were tenanted by Richard Price. Field parcel 501 was known as *Banky Field*, field parcel 502 was known as *Prina Field* and field parcel 503 was known as *Far Bank* and all were laid to clover.

7.3.7 The Ordnance Survey's First Edition 1:2500 scale map of 1885, see Figure 4, is one of the most accurate and detailed maps available. This shows the area of the proposed development had been altered since the 1839 tithe map. Field parcels 501 and 502 had been merged and the boundary removed. The southeastern boundary of 503 had been straightened. The most notable difference in this map is the creation of Cefn Bryntalch Hall and its gardens and parkland. The map also shows a more formal area was created within the parkland to the west of the motte and bailey. Its purpose is not known and it is not mentioned in Cadw's full garden description (Cadw, Undated) but it would be a place from where uninterrupted views of the upper Severn valley would be visible without the very localised topography intruding. Plate 15 shows the southwestern edge of this rectilinear feature. The registered Park and Garden GIS data shows a significant view from a woodland boundary to the west of the house looking southwest. Site inspection suggests that this significant view down the valley would be restricted by the knolls in the development area.



Figure 2: The Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors drawing of 1817. The approximate development area shaded in blue.

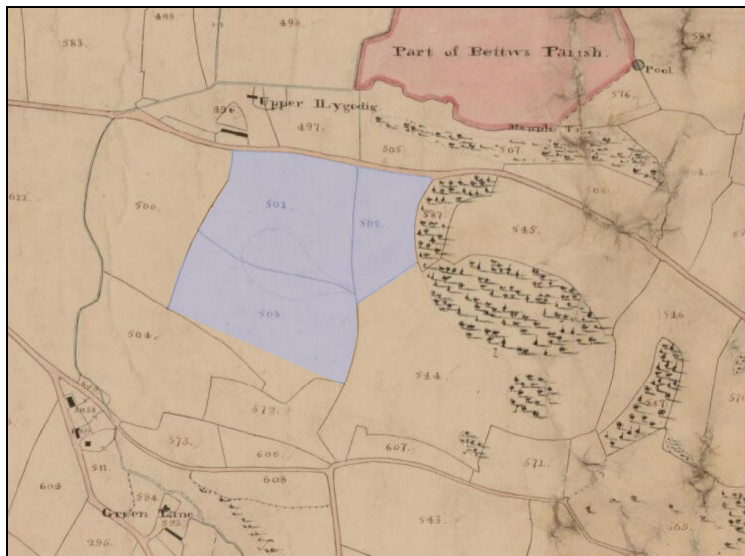


Figure 3: The parish tithe map for Llandyssil of 1839. The approximate development area is shaded in blue.

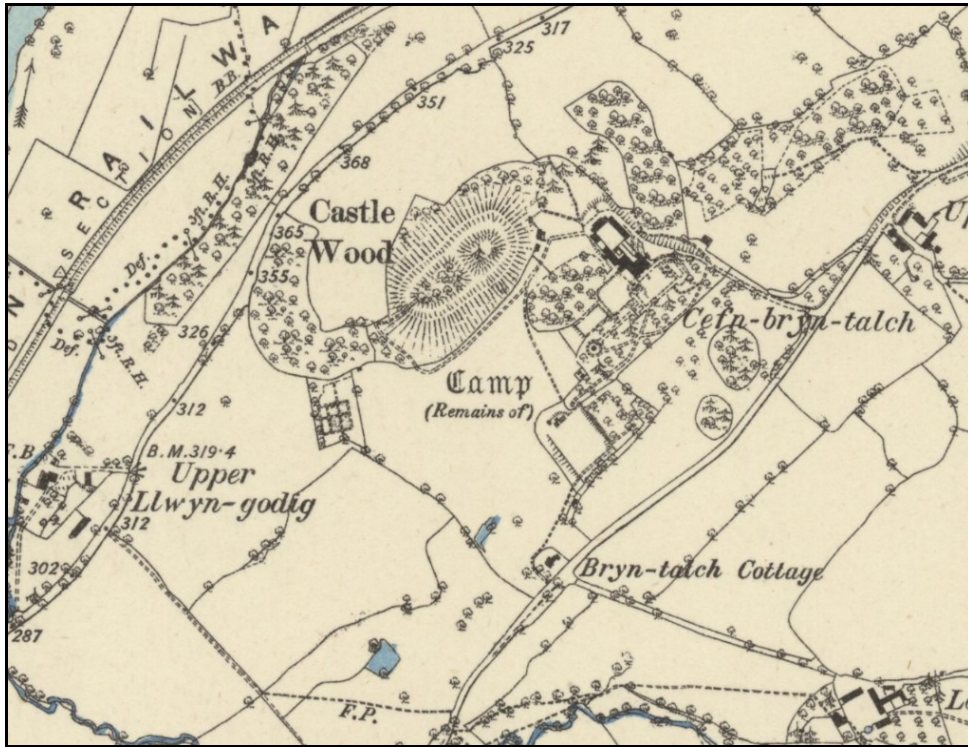


Figure 4: The 1st edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1885.

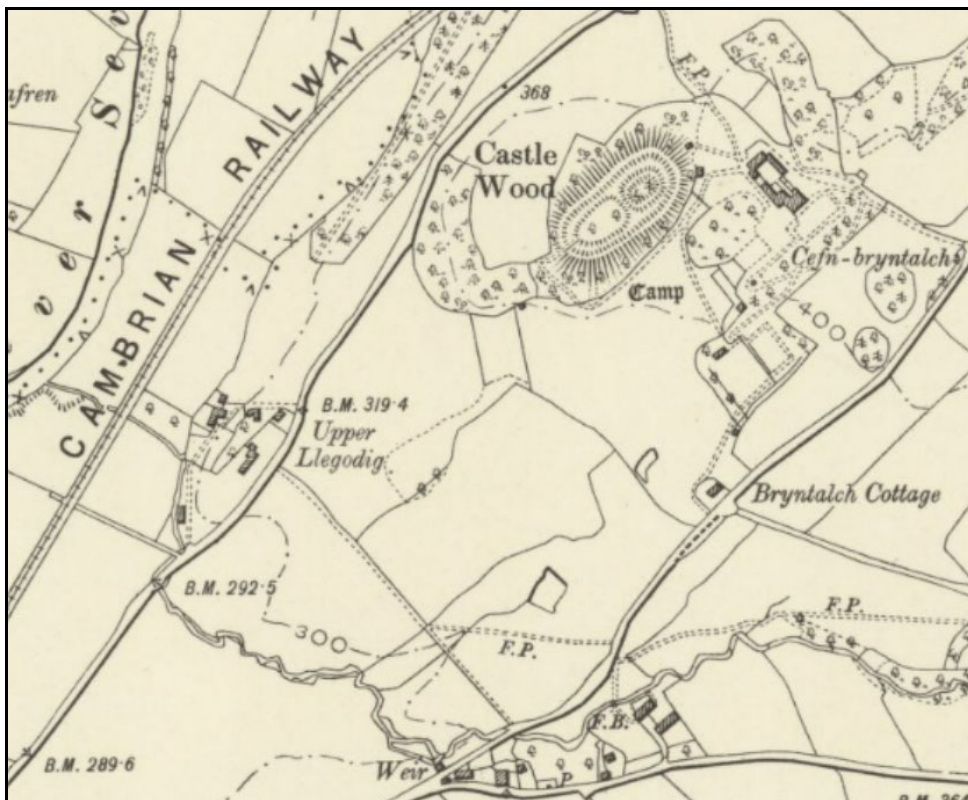


Figure 5; The 1903 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map

8. Data Collation

8.1 The HER enquiry for the 1-kilometre radius assessment area yielded 66 records for historic assets.

8.2 After the walkover survey visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset to assess impact on historic assets within the 1-kilometre radius assessment area contained 32 records for historic assets.

8.2.1 Thirty-six records were removed from the dataset. These were

- Twenty-five records which were not intervisible with the development site and there was no potential impact
- Three records for a findspot where the artefact had been removed and there was no potential impact
- One record for a place-name where there was no identified historic asset
- One record where the location of the historic asset was not known and again impact on it could not be assessed
- Five records where the historic asset was considered as another record, e.g., a farm building considered under the farmstead record.

8.2.2 New records were created for

- A Neolithic pit (ID number 30) at SO1662895574 that had been mentioned within the HER record for an enclosure but did not have its own record.
- The Montgomeryshire Canal, already recorded in the HER but not included in the dataset as the NGR fell outside the assessment area

9. Assessment of Significance and Importance

9.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and their importance scored in accordance with the glossary for Importance categories for Wales i.e., International, National, Regional, Local, Minor, Not Recorded and Site Requiring Further Investigation (Unknown)³. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A and Figure 6 but Table 1 below summarises the assessed significance.

9.2 Within the 32 records in the 1-kilometre assessment area there was one Scheduled Monument, one Registered Historic Park and Garden and five Listed Buildings. No other historic assets were assessed as being of National importance. Six historic assets were assessed as being Regionally important.

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Significance of Historic Asset	Designated Status
4	Cefn Bryntalch Castle	MOTTE AND BAILEY	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
13	Cefn-bryntalch farm, house	HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
14	Glan-Hafren farm, house	HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
15	Cefn Bryntalch, garden	GARDEN	Nationally Important	Registered Park and Garden
19	Bryntalch Villa	HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building; Registered Park and Garden
20	Montgomeryshire Canal, Bridge 143	CANAL BRIDGE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
21	Montgomeryshire Canal, Bridge 144	CANAL BRIDGE	Nationally Important	listed building
22	Bolbro Wood Ring Ditch I	ROUND BARROW	Regionally Important	-
23	Bolbro Wood Ring Ditch II	ROUND BARROW	Regionally Important	-
24	Bolbro Wood Cropmark I	ROUND BARROW	Regionally Important	-
25	Bolbro Wood Cropmark II	ROUND BARROW	Regionally Important	-
26	Bolbro Wood Cropmark III	ROUND BARROW	Regionally Important	-
30	Brynderwen	PIT	Regionally Important	-
31	Forden to Caersws	ROAD	Regionally Important	-
32	Montgomery Canal	CANAL	Regionally important	-

³ The glossary gives letter codes but in order to improve readability, the definition of each level of importance is given not the code, <https://heritagedata.org/live/schemes/14/concepts/508305.html>

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5	Glan-Hafren farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	Locally Important	-
6	Glan-Hafren farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	Locally Important	-
7	Green Lane Farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	Locally Important	-
8	Upper Llegodig farm	FARM	Locally Important	-
10	Green Lane Farm	FARM	Locally Important	-
11	Lower Bryntalch farm	FARM	Locally Important	-
1	Green Lane, Old Quarry	QUARRY	Minor Importance	-
2	Glan Hafren Wood Old Quarry	QUARRY	Minor Importance	-
12	Upper Bryn Talch Earthworks	POND	Minor Importance	-
18	Glan Hafren quarries	QUARRY	Minor Importance	-
28	Dolforwyn quarry	QUARRY	Minor Importance	-
3	Brynderwen enclosure	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Unknown	-
9	Glan-Hafren farm	FARM	Unknown	-
16	Red House Agger	GARDEN FEATURE; TURNPIKE ROAD	Unknown	-
17	Green Lane cropmark	ENCLOSURE	Unknown	-
27	Bryn Turn Building	BUILDING	Unknown	-
29	Glan Hafren platform	PLATFORM	Unknown	-

Table 1: Assessed significance of historic assets

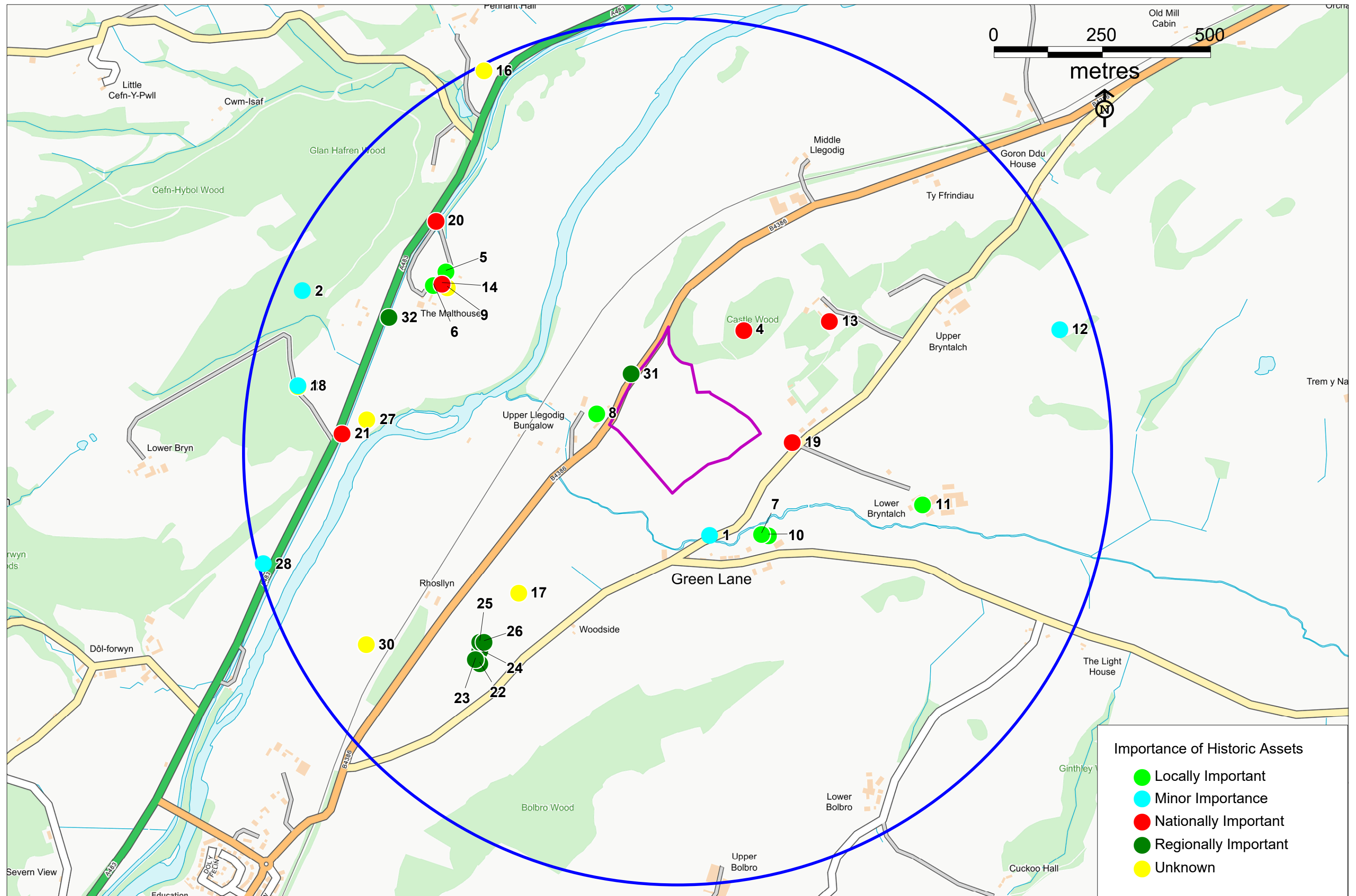


Figure 6: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the importance of historic assets, labelled with project ID number

10. Assessment of Impact

10.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taking into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. An impact could be Negative or Positive and where impacts have equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used. A full table is found in Appendix A but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 7.

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
31	Forden to Caersws	ROAD	Very Low	None	None	None
4	Cefn Bryntalch Castle	MOTTE AND BAILEY	None	Low	Low	None
7	Green Lane Farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	None	Low	Low	None
10	Green Lane Farm	FARM	None	Low	Low	None
19	Bryntalch Villa	HOUSE	None	Low	Low	None
15	Cefn Bryntalch, garden	GARDEN	None	Very Low	Very Low	None
8	Upper Llegodig farm	FARM	None	Very Low	None	None
11	Lower Bryntalch farm	FARM	None	Very Low	None	None
13	Cefn-bryntalch farm, house	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None	None
1	Green Lane, Old Quarry	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
2	Glan Hafren Wood Old Quarry	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
3	Brynderwen enclosure	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
30	BRYNDERWEN	PIT	None	None	None	None
5	Glan-Hafren farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	None	None	None	None
6	Glan-Hafren farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	None	None	None	None
9	Glan-Hafren farm	FARM	None	None	None	None
12	Upper Bryn Talch Earthworks	POND	None	None	None	None
14	Glan-Hafren farm, house	HOUSE	None	None	None	None
16	Red House Agger	GARDEN FEATURE; TURNPIKE ROAD	None	None	None	None
17	Green Lane cropmark	ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
18	Glan Hafren	QUARRY	None	None	None	None

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	quarries					
20	Montgomeryshire Canal, Bridge 143	CANAL BRIDGE	None	None	None	None
21	Montgomeryshire Canal, Bridge 144	CANAL BRIDGE	None	None	None	None
22	Bolbro Wood Ring Ditch I	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None	None
23	Bolbro Wood Ring Ditch II	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None	None
24	Bolbro Wood Cropmark I	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None	None
25	Bolbro Wood Cropmark II	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None	None
26	Bolbro Wood Cropmark III	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None	None
27	Bryn Turn Building	BUILDING	None	None	None	None
28	Dolforwyn quarry	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
29	Glan Hafren platform	PLATFORM	None	None	None	None
32	Montgomery Canal	CANAL	None	None	None	None

Table 2: Impact on historic assets within the 1-kilometre assessment area

10.2 As Table 3 shows, twenty-three historic assets would be unaffected and nine would might experience some level of impact.

10.2.1 The conjectured line of the Roman road from Forden to Caersws is thought to be fossilised in the form of the B4386 where it runs within the assessment area. This runs to northeast to southwest along the northwest side of the development area. Most of the development will be shielded from view by the localised topography but the new access will be created from the B4386 into the field and the hedge boundary will be translocated inwards to create a splay to give visibility for vehicles. If the Roman road does run along this line, any archaeological remains may be disturbed by this and the direct impact was assessed as Very Low.

10.2.2 The motte and bailey at Cefn Bryntalch, ID Number 4, lies to the north of the development area. The very localised topography within the central part of the development area and the tree cover on the castle site itself mean that views from the castle will be very limited, the static caravans will be shielded from view and the cabins may be partially visible from very limited parts of the motte but not the bailey. Views to the castle from further away, up the Severn Valley to the southwest, will include the development but the castle will be on the skyline, only identifiable as woodland, and the development below on the same plane as the fields to the southwest. The suggested planting as well trees within the landscape generally will break up or shield these. Other

views will not be affected. The localised knolls in the development area will shield the development from views to the west and the woodland. Views to the castle from the west-northwest clockwise round to the southeast do not include the development. Views from the southeast to the southwest may include glimpses of the development but to one side of the castle and the proposed planting as well as trees in the landscape will screen the development.

- 10.2.3 A public right of way, 223/46/1 runs along and within the southwestern boundary of the development and across the field to the southeast. A short section of footpath, 223/46(A)/1 also crosses east to west across the field to the southeast meeting the other footpath at the corner of the development area. The development and castle would be visible together from the footpath in the field to the southeast, the cabins in particular. However, the cabins will not be seen below the castle but off to the west and the proposed planting will break up the view of the cabins.
- 10.2.4 Overall the impact on setting of the castle was assessed to be Moderate but reduced to Low by the planting proposed.
- 10.2.5 Three other historic assets were assessed as having a Low impact on their setting, including the listed Bryntalch Villa, ID number 19. The former lodge building has a dense hedge around it now and it is only views from an upper rear window that would be affected. Views to it from the footpath would not be affected. It is suggested that one or two more trees are added to the northeast of the cabins, to break up the view of them.
- 10.2.6 The impact on the setting of the registered Park and Garden at Cefn Bryntalch, ID Number 15, is assessed as Very Low. Although the Cadw GIS data identifies a significant view from the outer edge of the woodland southwest over the development and up the Severn Valley, it is possible that this view is rather blocked by the localised topography within the development area. Analysis of the historic mapping and views on site suggest that a rectilinear area of formal planting to the southwest of bailey and not mentioned in the Cadw description might have provided better views with the knolls in the development area intruding. Plates 4 and 27 are a reverse view of the significant view identified on Cadw GIS data, from the southwest end of the development area where the static caravans would go and Plate 19 is a reverse view from the top of the knolls at the northern edge of the field. They show the topography will shelter the development from the outer fields around the main formal garden. The formal garden itself has no views out now as trees block them. The proposed planting helps shield any possible views.

- 10.2.7 The Very Low impact on the remaining heritage assets is acceptable. It is not an impact on their setting but only on a view. It includes Crfn Bryntalch Hall, a listed building, where the tree cover around the house and gardens means that only occasionally can the high points of the roof be seen.
- 10.3 Overall there is one Scheduled Monuments within 1 kilometre of the proposed development area, Cefn Bryntalch motte and bailey discussed above in 10.2.2.
- 10.4 There are five Listed Buildings within a 1-kilometre radius of the development. There is no impact on three of these and the impact on the other two has been discussed above.
- 10.5 There is one Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1-kilometre assessment area, cefn bryntalch discussed above.
- 10.6 There are no World Heritage sites within the 1-kilometre assessment area.
- 10.7 The development site does not lay within a registered Historic Landscape.
- 10.8 The development is in the MNTGMHL620 Middle Severn Valley LANDMAP Historic Landscape character areas. It is classed as being of Outstanding value as an area of *regular fields occupying the floor of the Severn valley north of Newtown. A predominantly medieval and later agricultural landscape but with farms, higher status houses, some designed landscapes, minor settlements and earthwork castles, but also a small number of earlier prehistoric burial and ritual monuments. A complex landscape with good survival and a consequently high score.*

It is described as an area;

... Regular lowland landscapes on the floor of the Severn valley north of Newtown. Early settlement and land use is indicated by a number of Neolithic to Bronze Age burial mounds and by later prehistoric and possibly Roman defended enclosure sites. The Roman road between the Roman forts at Forden Gaer and Caersws runs through the area as does the course of the late 18th-century Montgomeryshire Canal and the extant later 19th-century Cambrian Railway line between Welshpool and Newtown. Medieval settlement and land use is indicated by earthwork castles at Gro Tump to the north of Newtown, at Brynderwen, and at Cefn Bryntalch north of Abermule. Dispersed farms of medieval and later origin. Small, later 19th-century country house and registered garden at Bryntalch

NRW, LANDMAP Historic Landscape

- 10.9 There are no Conservation Areas within the 1-kilometre study area.

- 10.10 The only field boundary to be affected is the northwestern boundary through which there would be a new access and the hedge would be relocated.
- 10.11 There are no field names of archaeological significance within the development area.
- 10.12 A walkover survey of the development area revealed no new historic assets

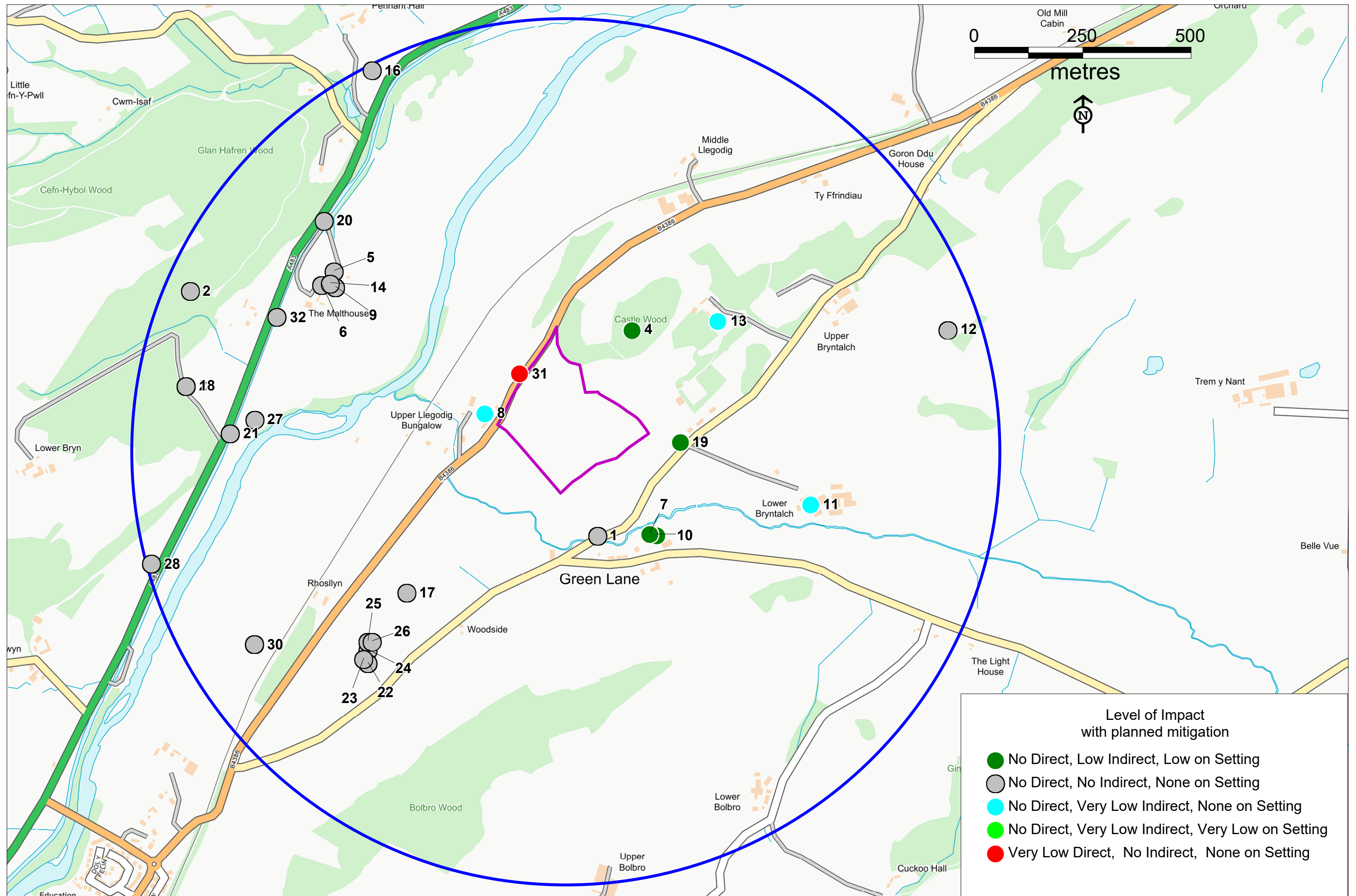


Figure 7: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the the level of impact with the proposed mitigation, labelled with project ID number

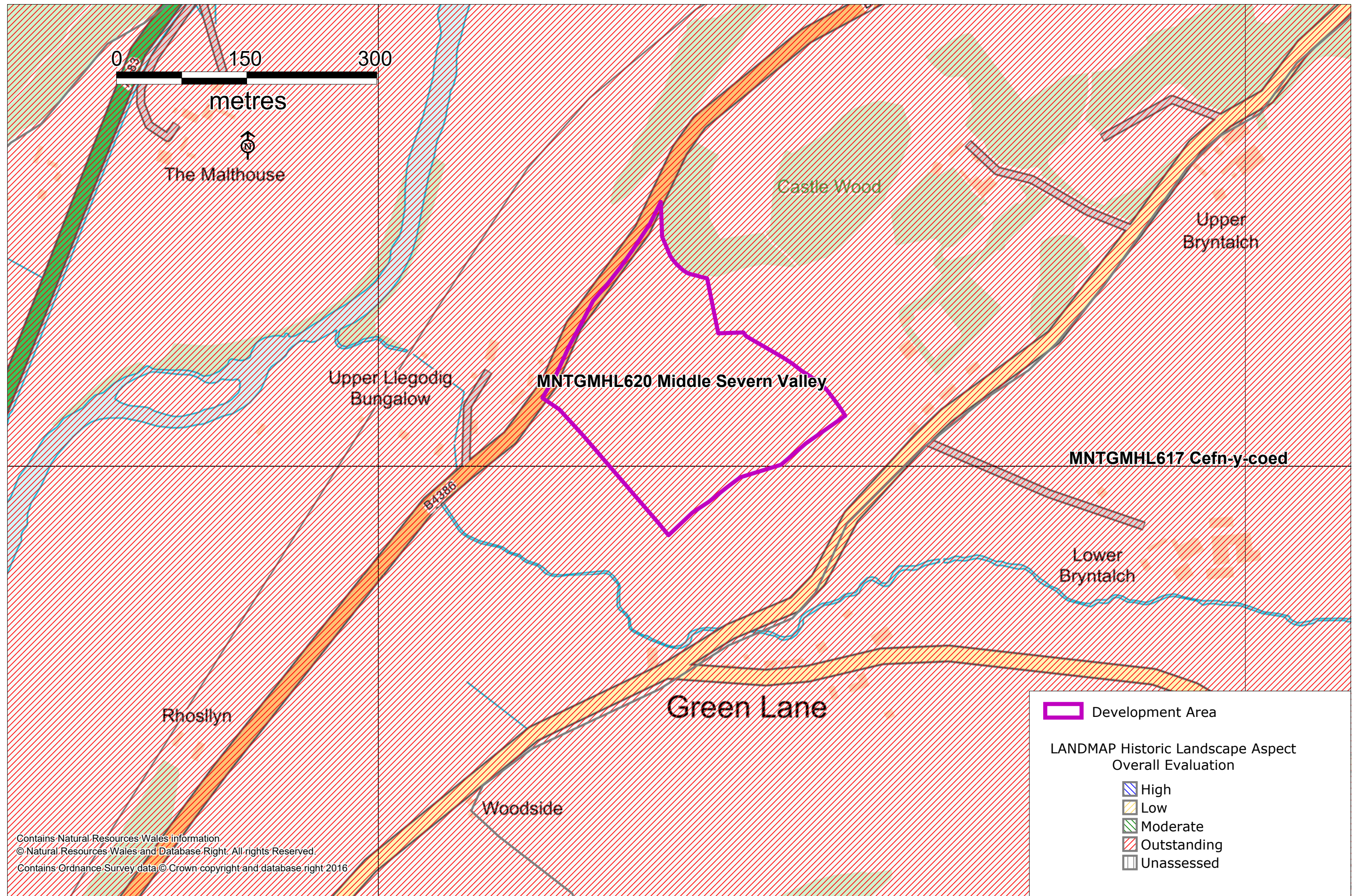


Figure 8: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number and Name

11. Conclusion

11.1 The desk-based assessment did not record any unrecorded historic assets during the walkover survey but the notable local topography was noted.

11.2 The assessment has identified that the only direct impact would be on the conjectured Roman road, ID Number 32, when the access onto the B4386 is created, see Table 3.

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
31	Forden to Caersws	ROAD	Very Low	None	None	None

Table 3: Direct Impact on Historic Assets

11.3 The assessment has identified low indirect impacts and low impacts on setting for four historic assets, ID numbers 4, 7, 10 and 19, see table 4. There is also a Very Low indirect and very low impact on setting for ID number 15 and Very Low indirect impact with no impact on setting for three historic assets, ID numbers 8, 11 and 13.

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
4	Cefn Bryntalch Castle	MOTTE AND BAILEY	None	Low	Low	None
7	Green Lane Farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	None	Low	Low	None
10	Green Lane Farm	FARM	None	Low	Low	None
19	Bryntalch Villa	HOUSE	None	Low	Low	None
15	Cefn Bryntalch, garden	GARDEN	None	Very Low	Very Low	None
8	Upper Llegodig farm	FARM	None	Very Low	None	None
11	Lower Bryntalch farm	FARM	None	Very Low	None	None
13	Cefn-bryntalch farm, house	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None	None

Table 4: Indirect impacts and impacts on setting

11.4 The proposed planting scheme works well to reduce the indirect visual impacts and impacts on the setting of particular historic assets. The static caravans lie within a sheltered hollow and are shielded from views generally. The cabins although less in number and smaller in size, are more visible from key views and it is suggested that a few more trees are added to the northeast of the cabins to reduce this.

- 11.5 The new access will be through the northwest boundary of the development area and the hedge line will be translocated inwards to create a splay for visibility for vehicles. This is adjacent to the B4386 which is thought to follow the fossilised line of the Roman road from Forden to Caersws. Consideration may be given as to a watching brief on the groundworks to record any evidence of the road.

12. Reporting

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

13. References

13.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1817, 2" to 1-mile Original Surveyors drawing, 198 Newtown

Ordnance Survey, 1836, 1 inch to one mile, Sheet 60

Ordnance Survey, 1885, 1:0560, 1st edition Montgomeryshire XXXVII.NW

Ordnance Survey, 1903, 1:0560, 1st edition Montgomeryshire XXXVII.NW

Parish tithe map, 1839, Llandyssil

Parish tithe apportionment, 1839, Llandyssil

13.2 Web-based materials

Cadw Parks and Gardens Register text description of Cefn Bryntalch Garden, Llandyssil. Parks and Gardens Register Number PGW(PO)029

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

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

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

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

WAT, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) version 2*

13.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2010, *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*

Cadw, 2017, *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

Spurgeon, C J, 1968, Castles of Montgomeryshire, page 19 number 18, *Montgomeryshire collections relating to Montgomeryshire and its borders*. Vol. 59, 1965-66

Cadw 1999: *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Powys*, 40-2 (ref: PGW (Po)29(POW)).

Gibson, A and Musson, C, 1990, A cropmark enclosure and a sherd of later Neolithic pottery from Brynderwen, Llandyssil, Powys, *Montgomeryshire collections relating to Montgomeryshire and its borders*. Vol. 78, 1990

13.4 Unpublished sources

Trysor, 2021, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Proposed Tourism Development at Lower Bryntalch, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA, April 2023*

13.5 Data Sources

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 24/04/2023, CPAT enquiry number E6822

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2022
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2022
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2022
Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

14. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

- 14.1 In line with the requirements of the CifA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (CifA, 2020, Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 14.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area.
- 14.2.1 The earliest map source used was the Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings of 1817, of which a clear digital copy is online available through Wikimedia Commons from the British Library.
- 14.2.2 The Llandyssil parish tithe map of 1839 and accompanying tithe apportionment were a good resource, with field level mapping.
- 14.3 The main source of existing data for the assessment was the Clwyd Powys HER, supplied by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, CPAT enquiry number E6822. Comments on the records are provided in Table 5 below. One record PRN 148, for an enclosure, was dated to Neolithic, but without any dating evidence from the enclosure itself. There was not a separate record for the Neolithic pit within the enclosure so one was created for this project.

HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
148	Brynderwen enclosure	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Record created	The enclosure was actually undated as all the dating evidence came from a pit inside the enclosure but no evidence one way or the other if they are linked. The pit maybe PRN 17199 as mentioned in the description for the enclosure
152	Cefn Bryntalch Castle	MOTTE AND BAILEY	Record created	
157	Cridia Abbey	ABBEY	No record created	Not located and not intervisible
2356	Upper Bryn Talch Earthworks	PLATFORM	Record created	
3716	Green Lane cropmark	ENCLOSURE	Record created	
5258	Bolbro Wood Ring Ditch I	ROUND BARROW	Record created	

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HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
6110	Bolbro Wood Ring Ditch II	ROUND BARROW	Record created	
6111	Bolbro Wood Cropmark I	ROUND BARROW	Record created	
6112	Bolbro Wood Cropmark II	ROUND BARROW	Record created	
6113	Bolbro Wood Cropmark III	ROUND BARROW	Record created	
13831	Glan Hafren Wood Old Quarry	QUARRY	Record created	
20549	Middle Llegodig farm, house	HOUSE	No record created	Not intervisible
21047	Upper Bryntalch farm, house	HOUSE	No record created	Not intervisible
32624	Cefn-bryntalch farm, house	HOUSE	Record created	Not a farm - should be removed from the name
32629	Glan-Hafren farm, house	HOUSE	Record created	
32864	Middle Llegodig hollow way	ROAD	No record created	Not intervisible
32913	Cefn Bryntalch	HOUSE	No record created	Record duplicate of PRNs 32914 and 32624
32914	Cefn Bryntalch, garden	GARDEN	Record created	
37034	Red House Agger	GARDEN FEATURE; TURNPIKE ROAD	Record created	
37228	Glan Hafren quarries	QUARRY	Record created	
42110	Cefn-bryntalch farm, house	HOUSE	No record created	Not Intervisible
42111	Cefn-bryntalch farm, cart shed	CART SHED	No record created	Not intervisible
42112	Cefn-bryntalch farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible
42113	Cefn-bryntalch farm, coach house	COACH HOUSE	No record created	Not intervisible
42114	Cefn Bryntalch, garden wall and gateway	GARDEN WALL	No record created	Not intervisible
42122	Bryntalch Villa	HOUSE	Record created	
42123	Montgomeryshire Canal, Bridge 143	CANAL BRIDGE	Record created	
42124	Montgomeryshire Canal, Bridge 144	CANAL BRIDGE	Record created	
42134	Middle Llegodig farm, cow house	COW HOUSE	No record created	Not intervisible
44376	Upper Llegodig farm, barn	BARN	No record created	Not intervisible, not clear which building this was and included under

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HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
				the farm number 191067
64640	Bryn Turn Building	BUILDING	Record created	
64658	Dolforwyn quarry	QUARRY	Record created	
64681	Llanllwchaearn, Cae Brick	BRICK KILN	No record created	Field name only
81382	Glan Hafren platform	PLATFORM	Record created	
125957	Cefn-bryntalch, aviary	AVIARY	No record created	Considered as part of the garden PRN 32914
125958	Cefn-bryntalch, building I	BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible
125959	Cefn-bryntalch, building II	BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible
129682	Llandyssil, arrowhead	FINDSPOT	No record created	Findspot
129683	Llandyssil, retouched flake	FINDSPOT	No record created	Findspot
129684	Llandyssil, bridle bit	FINDSPOT	No record created	Findspot
131270	Green Lane, Old Quarry	QUARRY	Record created	
187186	Upper Bryntalch farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible
187187	Upper Bryntalch farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible
187188	Upper Bryntalch farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible
187189	Upper Bryntalch farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible
187190	Middle Llegodig farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible
187195	Upper Llegodig farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible and included under the farm number 191067
187196	Glan-Hafren farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	Record created	
187197	Glan-Hafren farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	Record created	
187713	Green Lane Farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	Record created	
187714	Lower Bryntalch farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered under the farm record 191286
187715	Lower Bryntalch farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Farmhouse - considered under the farm record 191286
187716	Lower Bryntalch farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Considered under the farm record 191286
187717	Bolbro farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible

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HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
187718	Bolbro farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible
187719	Bolbro farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible
187720	Bolbro farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Not intervisible
191062	Upper Bryntalch farm	FARM	No record created	Not intervisible
191063	Cefn-bryntalch farm	FARM	No record created	Not intervisible
191064	Middle Llegodig farm	FARM	No record created	Not intervisible
191067	Upper Llegodig farm	FARM	Record created	
191068	Glan-Hafren farm	FARM	Record created	
191285	Green Lane Farm	FARM	Record created	
191286	Lower Bryntalch farm	FARM	Record created	
191287	Bolbro farm	FARM	No record created	Not intervisible

Table 5: Comments on records from the regional HER

- 14.4 The RCAHMMW's National Monuments Record was useful and provided some additional information but with fewer records than the HER. The park and garden description had a few inaccuracies and hadn't been up dated to take account of the revision of the park and garden boundary.
- 14.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2020 and 2022, were used to inform the assessment as an aerial photograph from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating to 1969 available online.
- 14.6 Aerial photographs direct from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating were not requested.
- 14.7 LiDAR data of 1 metre resolution was available from DataMapWales, the Welsh Government website, and was useful to help with identification of some of the earthwork features.
- 14.8 LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect data was up-to-date.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
July, 2023

Appendix A: Gazetteer of Historic Assets Within 1-kilometre

ID Number: 1

HER PRN: 131270 **NMR NPRN:**

Green Lane, Old Quarry

QUARRY

NGR: SO1742195825

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A small quarry shown on the 1st edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1885 but not on the 2nd edition map of 1903. No trace remains of the quarry.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	130 metres to the southeast.		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic map		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:			
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The quarry no longer exists and was of minor importance		

ID Number: 2

HER PRN: 13831 **NMR NPRN:**

Glan Hafren Wood Old Quarry

QUARRY

NGR: SO1648096390 **Feature Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Intact;Unknown
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:			

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 780 metres to the west-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value:

Historical Value:

Aesthetic Value:

Communal Value:

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This minor feature is hidden in forestry. As it is a minor feature no further assessment has been made.

ID Number: 3

HER PRN: 148 **NMR NPRN:**

Brynderwen enclosure

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

NGR: SO1662895574

Period: UNKNOWN

Broadclass: MONUMENT (BY FORM)

Form: Cropmark

Condition:

Survival: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A sub-square enclosure, approximately 100 metre in diameter, defined by a single ditch. It was identified from aerial photographs and a rapid record of ditch sections was made in 1978 when the enclosure was cut by a gas pipeline. A pit inside the enclosure contained late Neolithic pottery and charred hazelnut shells radiocarbon dated to 4550+/-50bp but it is not known if the enclosure is from the same period.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	780 metres to the southwest.		
Group Value:	Unknown, possibly linked to neolithic pit which maybe PRN 17199		
Evidential Value:	Watching brief and its recording, aerial photographs		
Historical Value:	Unknown		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The buried feature is not visible on the ground. It lies on the valley floor to the southeast of the river Severn.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	There is unlikely to be any intervisibility between the enclosure and the development, vegetation and buildings on the gently undulating valley floor will block views		

ID Number: 4

HER PRN: 152 **NMR NPRN:** 306218

Cefn Bryntalch Castle

MOTTE AND BAILEY

NGR: SO1750096300

Period: MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** DEFENCE

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** **Survival:** Near intact

Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: MG014 **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor Description: The motte and bailey at Cefn Bryntalch lies on an elongated knoll in the Severn valley between Newtown and Welshpool. Strong earthworks defend the motte and bailey on all sides with strong line of symmetry. The motte to the northeast stands 8 metres above the surrounding ditch and a cross cut ditch separates it from the bailey. The bailey is entered from the southwest through a causeway.

Rarity: 200 metres to the north-northwest

Distance from development: 200 metres to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Strong earthworks

Historical Value: One of fifteen castles along the Severn Valley

Aesthetic Value: Strong earthwork but hidden by tree cover

Communal Value: None

Setting: The motte and bailey lies on an elongated ridge and is one of a sequence of castles along the southern side of the Severn valley. Bryn Derwen motte and bailey lies 1.6 kilometres to the southeast and Hen Domen 4.2 kilometres to the east-northeast. There is no intervisibility between Cefn Bryntalch and Hen Domen. There is also no intervisibility between the motte and Cefn Bryntalch and Bryn Derwen although there is a theoretical view from the bailey. It has been suggested that Cefn Bryntalch replaced Bryn Derwen. For at least the past 180 years the motte and bailey has been hidden beneath woodland and views of it are of the woodland. The setting of the castle has to be considered to be the Severn Valley but ZTVs from the motte and from the bailey show that the bailey has the wider views. The motte, set on the northeast end of the elongated ridge does not have near views to the southeast, south and southwest as the topography of the ground blocks views. There are no near views from the bailey to the southwest, west, northwest, northeast, east and southeast. There views to the area of the motte and bailey, from the A470 to the west and from the southwest and south.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

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**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Low

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** Low

**Comment on
Impact:** The development is sheltered from the motte and bailey by the undulating topography and local knolls to the south of the castle. The development takes advantage of these and views from the castle will be unaffected by the static caravans although the cabins will be visible. They will not block views as they are set down lower. Views to the castle in its setting of the Severn Valley will not be affected from the west as the local knolls will hide it. The development will be partially visible in some views towards the castle from the southwest and south, although the castle is hidden by the tree cover on it. Existing spot trees in the views block views of the castle and development in passing views. The planting proposed will break up views of the two together (the development is much lower than the castle). Adding a few more trees to the proposed planting would prove a more effective screen whilst still allowing views of the castle and allowing staying visitors to see down the valley. This would reduce the impact to Low.

ID Number: 5

HER PRN: 187196 **NMR NPRN:**

Glan-Hafren farm, farm building

FARM BUILDING

NGR: SO1681296435

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	One of several buildings at Glan Hafren are on the relatively flat valley floor between the Montgomeryshire Canal to the west and the River Severn to the east.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 495 metres to the northwest

Group Value: Part of the complex at Glan Hafren

Evidential Value: Historic maps; Aerial photographs

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Unknown

Communal Value: None

Setting: One of several buildings at Glan Hafren are on the relatively flat valley floor between the Montgomeryshire Canal to the west and the River Severn to the east.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 6

HER PRN: 187197 **NMR NPRN:**

Glan-Hafren farm, farm building

FARM BUILDING

NGR: SO1678396404

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	One of several buildings at Glan Hafren are on the relatively flat valley floor between the Montgomeryshire Canal to the west and the River Severn to the east.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	510 metres to the northwest		
Group Value:	Part of the complex at Glan Hafren		
Evidential Value:	Historic maps; Aerial photographs		
Historical Value:	Unknown		
Aesthetic Value:	Unknown		
Communal Value:	Unknown		
Setting:	One of several buildings at Glan Hafren are on the relatively flat valley floor between the Montgomeryshire Canal to the west and the River Severn to the east.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Intervening hedgerows and trees would block views from the proposed development towards this building.		

ID Number: 7

HER PRN: 187713 **NMR NPRN:**

Green Lane Farm, farm building

FARM BUILDING

NGR: SO1754195829

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A farm building recorded in the HER from historic mapping. The record lies on the red brick farmhouse, but it is not clear if it was that or a now-demolished farm building that the record was intended to record		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:			
Group Value:	Part of the farmstead		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	A farm house to the northwest of the farm building. The house is next to a small tributary to the river Severn.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Low		
Level of Impact on Setting:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	The house would be intervisible with the development but planting proposed on the southeast side of the development area would screen views.		

ID Number: 8

HER PRN: 191067 **NMR NPRN:**

Upper Llegodig farm

FARM

NGR: SO1716096107

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE

Form: Historic mapping

Condition: Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Upper Llegodig Farm is shown on the parish tithe map with two buildings, one longer building parallel to the road and another parallel to that but shorter and to its northwest. These may be the two buildings that have records in the HER, PRNs 44376 for a barn, and one for a building, PRN 187165, recorded from maps which may be the former house. By the time of the 2nd edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1903 six buildings were shown at the farm. Since the end of the 20th century the farm buildings have been converted and other structures added.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 20 metres to west

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Some buildings, now converted, historic maps

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The farm lies between the B4386 and the river Severn. The former farmhouse lies towards the bottom of the slope with the other buildings above it. A thick hedge shields the farm from the road so only the roofs can be seen from there.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The core of the development as planned would not be intervisible with the farm, but the new road access may be seen from the former farmhouse

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ID Number: 9

HER PRN: 191068 **NMR NPRN:**

Glan-Hafren farm

FARM

NGR: SO1681596398

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE

Form: Complex

Condition: Various

Survival: Various

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This farmstead was recorded by CPAT from historic Ordnance Survey maps		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 500 metres to the northwest

Group Value: Complex

Evidential Value: Documentary evidence: aerial photography

Historical Value: Unknown

Aesthetic Value: Unknown

Communal Value: Unknown

Setting: The farmstead at Glan Hafren lies on the relatively flat valley floor between the Montgomeryshire Canal to the west and the River Severn to the east

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Intervening hedgerows and trees would block views from the proposed development towards this building.

ID Number: 10

HER PRN: 191285 **NMR NPRN:**

Green Lane Farm

FARM

NGR: SO1755795826

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor	A small farmstead shown on the 1st edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1885. The farm buildings shown on the map have now gone, the farmhouse maybe the same as that shown.		
Description:			
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	200 metres to the north-northwest		
Group Value:	Small farm in the Severn valley		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The farm lies on the south side of a small tributary to the river Severn.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Low		
Level of Impact on Setting:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	The house of the farmstead would be intervisible with the development but planting proposed on the southeast side of the development area would screen views.		

ID Number: 11

HER PRN: 191286 **NMR NPRN:**

Lower Bryntalch farm

FARM

NGR: SO1791395897

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE

Form: Complex

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Lower Bryntalch farm is shown on the parish tithe map with three buildings, around a central area. By 1885 the farm had expanded eastwards as shown on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map. The farm is still a working farm.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 510 metres to the east southeast

Group Value: A complex of buildings

Evidential Value: Extant buildings, historic mapping

Historical Value: Unknown

Aesthetic Value: appears to retain some older elements

Communal Value: None

Setting: The farm is lies just above a small tributary to the river Severn with ground rising to its north and across the valley to the south.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development as specified in the plans might be partially visible in views from the western, outer side of the farmstead but the proposed planting will help to screen parts

ID Number: 12

HER PRN: 2356 **NMR NPRN:**

Upper Bryn Talch Earthworks

POND

NGR: SO18239630

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: MONUMENT (BY FORM)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Two ponds are shown on the 1st edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1885. They are not shown on the tithe map which indicates they were created in the mid 19th century. The smaller northwestern one may not exist any more but the larger one can be seen on LiDAR.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 770 metres to the east northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork, historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Unknown

Communal Value: None

Setting: Two small ponds at the junction of 3 or 4 fields on higher ground to the east of Upper Bryntalch. They may have provided water to the surrounding fields.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The pond is now surrounded by a small copes and over 770 metres from the development.

ID Number: 13

HER PRN: 32624 **NMR NPRN:** 28942

Cefn-bryntalch farm, house

HOUSE

NGR: SO1769896320 Feature Centred
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** DOMESTIC
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 7714 **grade:** II*

Trysor Description: Cefnbryntalch Hall was built in c. 1869, for Richard Edward Jones, who made his fortune in the flannel trade. His family continued to live in the house for several decades, including the composer Peter Warlock who lived here intermittently from 1903 until 1930, and wrote much of his music here. The house, other buildings and gardens were designed by G.F. Bodley, although the project may have been completed by Philip Webb.

Rarity: Not Rare

Distance from development: 400 metres to the northeast

Group Value: Other buildings, gardens, and parkland

Evidential Value: Extant building

Historical Value: Connected with GF Bodley, Peter Warlock, Queen Anne revival style

Aesthetic Value: Queen Anne revival style

Communal Value: None

Setting: Located in a sheltered position near the top of a wooded hill which overlooks the Severn Valley. Close to a motte and bailey castle. The house is approached by a sweeping drive and is surrounded by contemporary gardens.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The house is screened from the development by the trees of the gardens and topography and only the top of the roofs and chimneys maybe intervisible from limited locations. The house is best viewed from within its gardens and the development does not impact on any of these views.

ID Number: 14

HER PRN: 32629 **NMR NPRN:** 29235

Glan-Hafren farm, house

HOUSE

NGR: SO1680396407 **Feature Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** DOMESTIC
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 18527 **grade:** II
Trysor Description: This early 19th century Regency style house has two storeys with an attic storey. There are three small wings to its eastern or rear side, within which are the remains of a sub-medieval house. The present house faces west.

Rarity: Not Rare

Distance from development: 495 metres to the west-northwest

Group Value: Part of a larger groups of buildings which include outbuildings former outbuildings.

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A Regency style country house

Communal Value: None

Setting: The house is set within its own garden with a range of outbuildings, one of which is now converted as a separate property known as the Malthouse. The buildings are on the relatively flat valley floor between the Montgomeryshire Canal to the west and the River Severn to the east.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Intervening hedgerows and trees would block views from the proposed development towards this building. Key views of the listed building would not be affected.

ID Number: 15

HER PRN: 32914 **NMR NPRN:** 301601

Cefn Bryntalch, garden

GARDEN

NGR: SO1769996320

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES

Form: Complex **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Near Intact

Site Status: Registered Park and Garden

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

Trysor Description: Cefn Bryntalch was built on a new site in the 1870s so the gardens were created at that time without any older influence. The wider parkland incorporated the Cefn Bryntalch motte and bailey and made use of several of the small knolls in the immediate area to create landscape features, usually raised tree stands. The 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map capture the gardens not long after their creation. The minor road to the southeast of the gardens was rerouted to provide more space between the house and the road. The difference can be seen by comparing the parish tithe map and the 1st edition map. The partial remains of the former line of the road can be seen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, and the central part can be seen on the ground and on LiDAR. It does not appear that this road was maintained as a formal drive and certainly had been abandoned by the time of the survey for the 1886 map and the main and only drive was from its current position to the northeast.

To the northwest of the house are the service buildings set around a cobbled courtyard, including a service wing, stables etc. The gardens lie to the south, southwest and west of the house on a southwest facing slope. It consisted of enclosures and terraces creating pathways utilising the slope to best advantage. The northern edge of the garden was defined by a localised knoll planted with trees. A former tennis court on a lower terrace has been planted with conifers to strengthen the wind break affect from the west/southwest.

Rarity: Not Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: With Cefn Bryntalch Hall and associated buildings

Evidential Value: Extant garden, historic maps, Cadw description

Historical Value: Associated with architect GF Bodley, Flannel industry Richard Edward Jones and composer Peter Warlock

Aesthetic Value: Designed - High

Communal Value: None

Setting: The gardens surround the house to the south, southwest and west on a generally southwest facing slope. The intricately laid out gardens were separated from the fields or parkland by fencing.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

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Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Very Low
Level of Impact on Setting:	Very Low
Comment on Impact:	There would be no impact on the formal gardens around the house. Part of the gardens are blocked from view by topography and the others by the dense tree growth around the garden, strengthened by the proposed planting scheme. The development will be visible from parts of the field to the south of the gardens which is included in the Registered garden. However the proposed planting will screen this

ID Number: 16

HER PRN: 37034 **NMR NPRN:**

Red House Agger

GARDEN FEATURE;TURNPIKE ROAD

NGR: SO1690096900 **Linear**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** TRANSPORT
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Unknown

Distance from development: 760 metres from north-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value:

Historical Value:

Aesthetic Value:

Communal Value:

Setting:

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This linear feature, which is visible on Lidar, would be obscured from view by intervening hedgerows and trees. No further assessment made.

ID Number: 17

HER PRN: 3716 **NMR NPRN:**

Green Lane cropmark

ENCLOSURE

NGR: SO1698095693

Period: ROMAN

Broadclass: MONUMENT (BY FORM)

Form: Cropmark

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The southeastern part of a rectilinear enclosure and possible annexe to its north. The feature shows clearly on aerial photographs in the HER but is not visible on recent LiDAR. The enclosure is undated. It has been suggested that it is Roman.		
Rarity:	Unknown		
Distance from development:	420 metres to the southwest.		
Group Value:	Unknown		
Evidential Value:	Cropmark		
Historical Value:	Unknown		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	It lies on the gently undulating valley floor of the Severn valley, just before the northwest facing valley slope rises quickly.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
	None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
	None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The location of the enclosure is intervisible with the development, the development 7 or 8 metres higher but over 400 metres away. The development will not be on the skyline, and the skyline will not be affected. Planting is already proposed along the southwest boundary which will screen the development.		

ID Number: 18

HER PRN: 37228 **NMR NPRN:**

Glan Hafren quarries

QUARRY

NGR: SO1647096170

Period: POST MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Two small quarries on the southeast facing slope at SO16529629 and SO16489619. The southern quarry has also been recorded as a possible platform, PRN 81382. It has been recorded that local sources say they were used to provide material for a former brickworks.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 720 metres to the west

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The quarries are on the southeast facing slope above the current A483.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Although there is theoretical intervisibility between the development and the quarries, in practice trees, hedges and buildings would screen views

ID Number: 19

HER PRN: 42122 **NMR NPRN:** 300939

Bryntalch Villa

HOUSE

NGR: SO1761296041

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** DOMESTIC

Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building; Registered Park and Garden

SAM number: **LB number:** 18524 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A lodge to Cefn Bryntalch house, built by G.F. Bodley about 1870. Although termed a lodge it was not at the entrance to a private drive or road to the main house, but just alongside the public road. A trackway led alongside it and around behind but stopped at the kitchen gardens to its north-northeast. In the 1881 census it was lived in by John Goodwin, a gardener and his family. John Goodwin and family still lived there in 1891 and 1901 but listed as living on his own means. By 1911 the lodge was lived in by Lewis Jones, a domestic gardener, and his family.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 200 metres to the east

Group Value: With Cefn Bryntalch hall and park and garden

Evidential Value: Extant building

Historical Value: Designed by GF Bodley in

Aesthetic Value: Vernacular revival

Communal Value: None

Setting: The lodge lies to the south of Cefn Bryntalch hall, on lower ground and alongside a minor road. Although termed a lodge, it appears to have been lodgings for the gardener at Bryntalch and has links directly to the kitchen gardens but not to the main house. The lodge has very limited views to the north and was not intervisible with the main house. Recently two houses and have been built between it and the parkland to the north. Mid range views to the west are blocked by the localised knolls in the development area with the land west of those dropping down to the Severn river. There are views down the minor road to the southwest, but whether this was a deliberate choice is not unclear. The lodge faces to the southeast with the rear to the northwest with a small window facing to the southwest down the road. The lodge today has thick hedging around most sides. The main connection with the lodge appears to be the kitchen garden

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

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**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Low

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** Low

**Comment on
Impact:** The development will be partially sheltered from the lodge by one of the localised knolls. Planting at the eastern corner of the development area will screen views from the lodge, only available from one upper dormer window at present. Views to the lodge from the west are very foreshortened due to the topography so the development does not intrude into these.

ID Number: 20

HER PRN: 42123 **NMR NPRN:**

Montgomeryshire Canal, Bridge 143

CANAL BRIDGE

NGR: SO1678996552 **Feature Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** TRANSPORT
Form: Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 18528 **grade:** II
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 580 metres to the northwest

Group Value: Part of the Montgomeryshire Canal

Evidential Value:

Historical Value:

Aesthetic Value:

Communal Value:

Setting:

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This canal bridge has mature trees to its southeast side and intervening trees and hedgerows would block views to the proposed development. No further assessment made.

ID Number: 21

HER PRN: 42124 **NMR NPRN:**

Montgomeryshire Canal, Bridge 144

CANAL BRIDGE

NGR: SO1657296061 **Feature Centred**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** TRANSPORT
Form: Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: listed building

SAM number: **LB number:** 18529 **grade:** II
Trysor Description: A swing bridge over the western branch of the Montgomeryshire canal.
 It is a slightly arched iron girder swing-bridge, Bridge no 144 and
 thought to date to the later 19th century.

Rarity: Rare

Distance from development: 610 metres to the west

Group Value: Part of the Montgomeryshire canal, and one of three swing bridges over it

Evidential Value: Extant structure, listed description

Historical Value: Built in the later 19th century

Aesthetic Value:

Communal Value:

Setting: The swing bridge provides access across the Montgomeryshire canal and its setting largely relates to the canal and its towpath. The busy A483 lies to its northwest side and a short distance to its southeast is the river Severn. Although there are open fields to its northeast, it is generally in an area of trees or shrubs.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Intervening hedgerows and trees would block views from the proposed development towards this bridge.

ID Number: 22

HER PRN: 5258 **NMR NPRN:**

Bolbro Wood Ring Ditch I

ROUND BARROW

NGR: SO16899553

Period: BRONZE AGE

Broadclass: RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY

Form: Cropmark

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A ring ditch, presumably seen on aerial photographs, and not visible on the ground. It is recorded as being 15 metres in diameter but not visible on recent aerial photographs or on LiDAR.		
Rarity:	Not Common		
Distance from development:	600 metres to the southwest.		
Group Value:	One of five ring ditches recorded in this field		
Evidential Value:	Aerial Photographs?		
Historical Value:	Part of Bronze Age burial tradition		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	These ring ditches lie on the gently undulating valley floor of the Severn valley, just before the northwest facing valley slope rises.		
Significance:	Regionally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The location of the ring ditches is intervisible with the development, the development 7 or 8 metres higher but over 500 metres away. The development will not be on the skyline, and the skyline will not be affected. Planting is already proposed along the southwest boundary which will screen the development.		

ID Number: 23

HER PRN: 6110 **NMR NPRN:**

Bolbro Wood Ring Ditch II

ROUND BARROW

NGR: SO16889554

Period: BRONZE **Broadclass:** RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
AGE;PREHISTORIC

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	A ring ditch, presumably seen on aerial photographs, and not visible on the ground. It is recorded as being 10 metres in diameter but not visible on recent aerial photographs or on LiDAR.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 590 metres to the southwest.

Group Value: One of five ring ditches recorded in this field

Evidential Value: Aerial Photographs?

Historical Value: Part of Bronze Age burial tradition

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: These ring ditches lie on the gently undulating valley floor of the Severn valley, just before the northwest facing valley slope rises.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The location of the ring ditches is intervisible with the development, the development 7 or 8 metres higher but over 500 metres away. The development will not be on the skyline, and the skyline will not be affected. Planting is already proposed along the southwest boundary which will screen the development.

ID Number: 24

HER PRN: 6111 **NMR NPRN:**

Bolbro Wood Cropmark I

ROUND BARROW

NGR: SO16899556 **Feature Centred**

Period: BRONZE AGE **Broadclass:** RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A ring ditch, presumably seen on aerial photographs, and not visible on the ground. It is recorded as being 5 metres in diameter but not visible on recent aerial photographs or on LiDAR.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 570 metres to the southwest

Group Value: One of five ring ditches recorded in this field

Evidential Value: Aerial Photographs?

Historical Value: Part of Bronze Age burial tradition

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: These ring ditches lie on the gently undulating valley floor of the Severn valley, just before the northwest facing valley slope rises.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The location of the ring ditches is intervisible with the development, the development 7 or 8 metres higher but over 500 metres away. The development will not be on the skyline, and the skyline will not be affected. Planting is already proposed along the southwest boundary which will screen the development.

ID Number: 25

HER PRN: 6112 **NMR NPRN:**

Bolbro Wood Cropmark II

ROUND BARROW

NGR: SO16899558

Period: BRONZE AGE

Broadclass: RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A ring ditch, presumably seen on aerial photographs, and not visible on the ground. It is recorded as being 5 metres in diameter but not visible on recent aerial photographs or on LiDAR.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 560 metres to the southwest

Group Value: One of five ring ditches recorded in this field

Evidential Value: Aerial Photographs?

Historical Value: Part of Bronze Age burial tradition

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: These ring ditches lie on the gently undulating valley floor of the Severn valley, just before the northwest facing valley slope rises.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The location of the ring ditches is intervisible with the development, the development 7 or 8 metres higher but over 500 metres away. The development will not be on the skyline, and the skyline will not be affected. Planting is already proposed along the southwest boundary which will screen the development.

ID Number: 26

HER PRN: 6113 **NMR NPRN:**

Bolbro Wood Cropmark III

ROUND BARROW

NGR: SO16909558

Period: BRONZE AGE

Broadclass: RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A ring ditch, presumably seen on aerial photographs, and not visible on the ground. It is recorded as being 5 metres in diameter but not visible on recent aerial photographs or on LiDAR.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 550 metres to the southwest

Group Value: One of five ring ditches recorded in this field

Evidential Value: Aerial Photographs?

Historical Value: Part of Bronze Age burial tradition

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: These ring ditches lie on the gently undulating valley floor of the Severn valley, just before the northwest facing valley slope rises.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The location of the ring ditches is intervisible with the development, the development 7 or 8 metres higher but over 500 metres away. The development will not be on the skyline, and the skyline will not be affected. Planting is already proposed along the southwest boundary which will screen the development.

ID Number: 27

HER PRN: 64640 **NMR NPRN:**

Bryn Turn Building

BUILDING

NGR: SO1662996093

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** UNASSIGNED

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	On the 1st edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1885, a small square building is shown to the southwest of, and attached to, a small, rectilinear enclosure. By the time of the 2nd edition 1:10560 map of 1903, the building was no longer recorded only the enclosure.		

Rarity: Unknown

Distance from development: 560 metres to the west

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Historical maps

Historical Value: Unknown

Aesthetic Value: Unknown

Communal Value: Unknown

Setting: On the northwestern bank of the Severn river

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The building no longer remains.

ID Number: 28

HER PRN: 64658 **NMR NPRN:**

Dolforwyn quarry

QUARRY

NGR: SO1639095760

Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A quarry recorded from RAF photographs but no longer visible. It is not seen on LiDAR or modern aerial photographs and possibly removed by modern road.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	860 metres to the west-southwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic aerial photograph		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Unknown		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The quarry is of minor importance and no longer extant.		

ID Number: 29

HER PRN: 81382 **NMR NPRN:**

Glan Hafren platform

PLATFORM

NGR: SO16479617

Period: MEDIEVAL

Broadclass: AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE

Form: Earthwork

Condition:

Survival: Near intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A possible earthwork platform which has also been recorded as a quarry (PRN 37228).		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 720 metres to the west

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary evidence

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This possible platform is cut into a relatively steep, southeast facing slope to the northwest of the A483.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 30

HER PRN: 17199? **NMR NPRN:**

Brynderwen

PIT

NGR: SO1662895574 **Feature Centred**
Period: NEOLITHIC **Broadclass:** MONUMENT (BY FORM)
Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Excavated
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	0	grade:
Trysor Description:	A pit revealed in the side of a gas pipeline trench in 1978. The pit was 0.50 metres wide and 0.65 metres deep. It contained some Neolithic pottery and charred hazelnut shells radiocarbon dated to 4550+/-50bp (OxA - 5317). It was within enclosure PRN 148 but it is not clear if the enclosure was of the same date.			
Rarity:	Not Common			
Distance from development:				
Group Value:	None, unless related to the enclosure			
Evidential Value:	Excavated			
Historical Value:	Neolithic			
Aesthetic Value:	None			
Communal Value:	None			
Setting:	The pit lies on the valley floor to the southeast of the river Severn.			
Significance:	Regionally Important			
Any Direct Impact?:	No None			
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None			
Level of Impact on Setting:	None			
Comment on Impact:	Although theoretically intervisible with the development, trees and vegetation will block views.			

ID Number: 31

HER PRN: 11711 **NMR NPRN:** 0

Forden - Caersws

Road

NGR: SO1742096200 **Linear**
Period: ROMAN **Broadclass:** TRANSPORT
Form: Conjectural **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** 0 **grade:**
Trysor
Description: This is believed to be the line of the Roman road from Forden to Caersws fossilised in the line of the B4386

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: Adjacent

Group Value: Lining Forden to Caersws

Evidential Value: Conjectured line

Historical Value: Unknown

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The conjectured road line passes though the Severn Valley to the southeast side of the river.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
Very Low

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: If the Roman road line is fossilised in the current B4386 then works to create the new access and create the splay might uncover evidence of the road

ID Number: 32

HER PRN: 69054 **NMR NPRN:** 0

Montgomeryshire Canal

CANAL

NGR: SO1668096330 **Linear**
Period: POST MEDIEVAL **Broadclass:** TRANSPORT
Form: Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** 0 **grade:**
Trysor
Description: The Montgomeryshire section of the Shropshire Canal was built in the early 19th century to transport goods. It survives in the 1-kilometre assessment area as a waterway.

Rarity: Not Rare

Distance from development: 560 metres to the west-northwest

Group Value: With canal infrastructure

Evidential Value: Surviving watercourse, historical documents

Historical Value: 19th century transport

Aesthetic Value: Watercourse

Communal Value: Enjoyed by walkers etc

Setting: The canal follows the valley flood plain to the west side of the River Severn

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development will be screened by topography and trees

Appendix B: Photographs

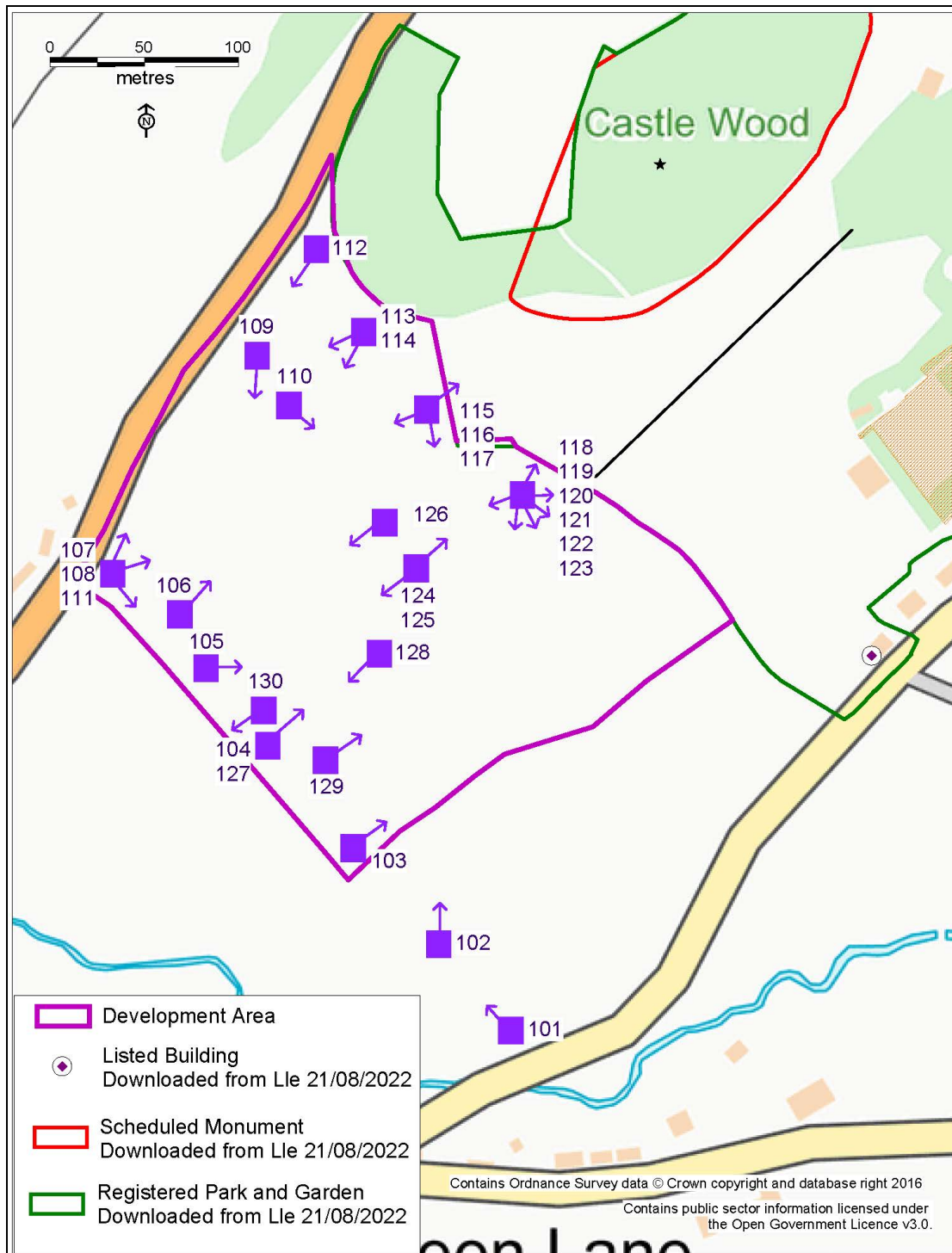


Figure 9: Location and direction of plates 1 to 30



Plate 1 - LWB2023_101: A view towards the development site from the field to the southeast, which shows the topography of the development area behind, looking northwest.



Plate 2 - LWB2023_102: A closer view towards the development site from the field to the southeast, which shows the topography of the development area behind, looking north. The mound and bailey castle is within the trees centre and right on the horizon.



Plate 3 - LWB2023_103: A view along the southeast boundary of the development site. Looking northeast.



Plate 4 - LWB2023_104: A view across the area where the static caravans will be placed. The area is sheltered from view from the motte and bailey castle by the local topography. Looking northeast.



Plate 5 - LWB2023_105: A view from the western part of the development area, looking east.



Plate 6 - LWB2023_106: A view from the western part of the development area, looking northeast.



Plate 7 - LWB2023_107: A view from the western part of the development area, looking southeast.



Plate 8 - LWB2023_108: A view from the western part of the development area, looking east-northeast.



Plate 9 - LWB2023_109: A view from the western part of the development area, looking south.



Plate 10 - LWB2023_110: A view from the western part of the development area, looking east-southeast.



Plate 11 - LWB2023_111: A view along northwestern boundary of the development area, looking northeast.



Plate 12 - LWB2023_112: A view along northwestern boundary of the development area, looking southwest.



Plate 13 - LWB2023_113: A view from the northern end of the northeastern boundary of the development area, looking south-southwest.



Plate 14 - LWB2023_114: A view from the northern end of the northeastern boundary of the development area, looking southwest.



Plate 15 - LWB2023_115: A view from the northeastern boundary of the development area, looking northeast towards the motte and bailey castle.



Plate 16 - LWB2023_116: A view from the northeastern boundary of the development area, looking south-southeast.



Plate 17 - LWB2023_117: A view from the northeastern boundary of the development area, looking west-southwest.



Plate 18 - LWB2023_118: A view from the highest part of the development area, looking north-northeast towards the motte and bailey castle in the trees centre and left.



Plate 19 - LWB2023_119: A view from the highest part of the development area, looking east towards Cefn Bryntalch and its Park and Garden. The house is not visible.



Plate 20 - LWB2023_120: A view from the highest part of the development area, looking east-southeast.



Plate 21 - LWB2023_121: A view from the highest part of the development area, looking southeast.



Plate 22 - LWB2023_122: A view from the highest part of the development area, looking south.



Plate 23 - LWB2023_123: A view from the highest part of the development area, looking west-southwest.



Plate 24 - LWB2023_124: A view from the ridge in the development area, looking northeast, towards the motte and bailey castle in the trees on the horizon centre and right.



Plate 25 - LWB2023_125: A view from the ridge in the development area, looking southwest. The static caravans would be behind the trees in a hollow.



Plate 26 - LWB2023_126: A view from the ridge in the development area, looking southwest down the valley. The static caravans would be behind the trees to the far left, in a hollow.



Plate 27 - LWB2023_127: A view across the area the static caravans would stand, looking northeast with a person at the far end for scale.



Plate 28 - LWB2023_128: A view across the area the static caravans would stand, looking southwest.












Plate 29 - LWB2023_129: A view along the ridge to the southeast of where the static caravans would stand and where it is proposed the cabins will lie.



Plate 30 - LWB2023_130: A test pit showing the soil profile, looking southwest.

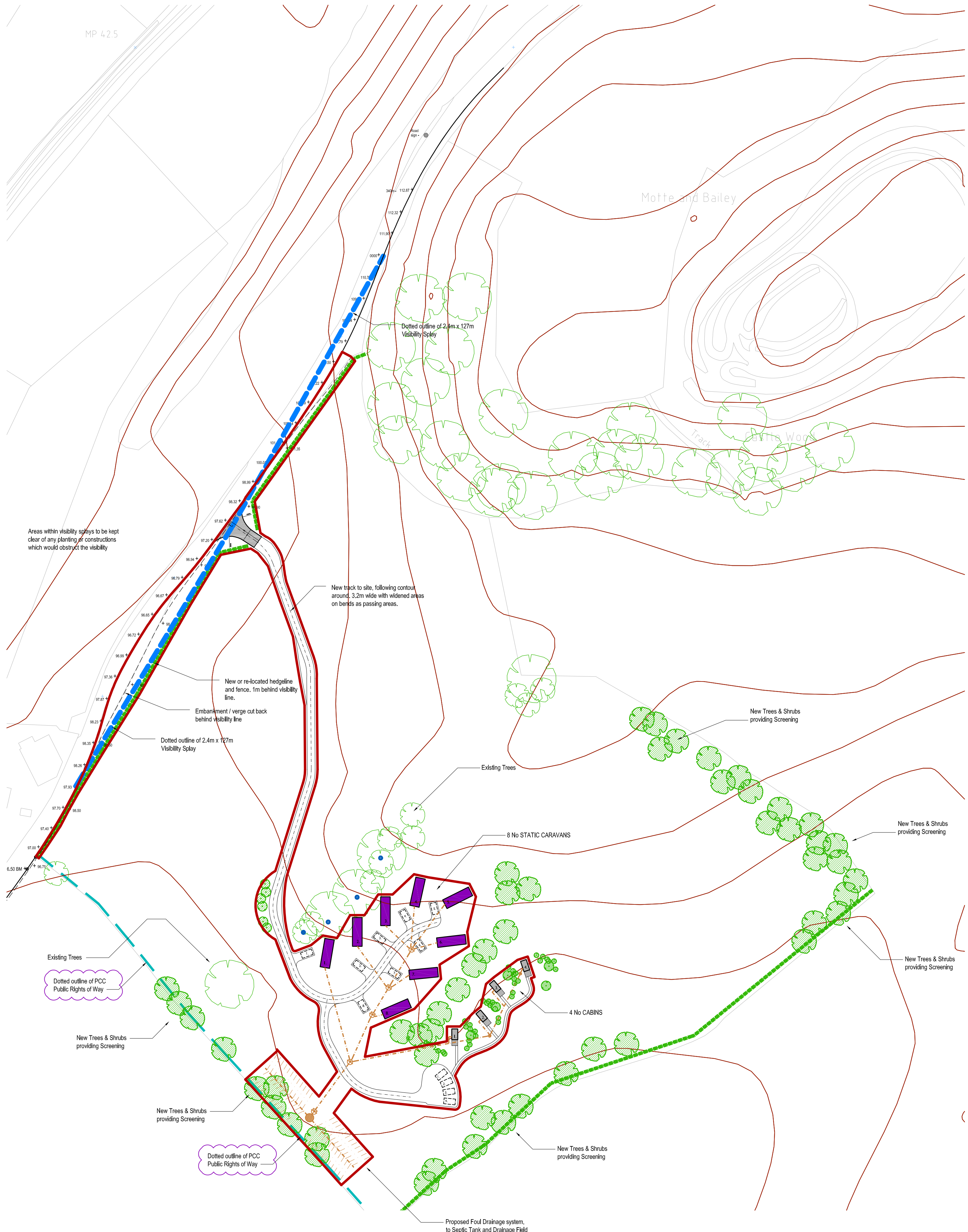
Appendix C: Client Plans



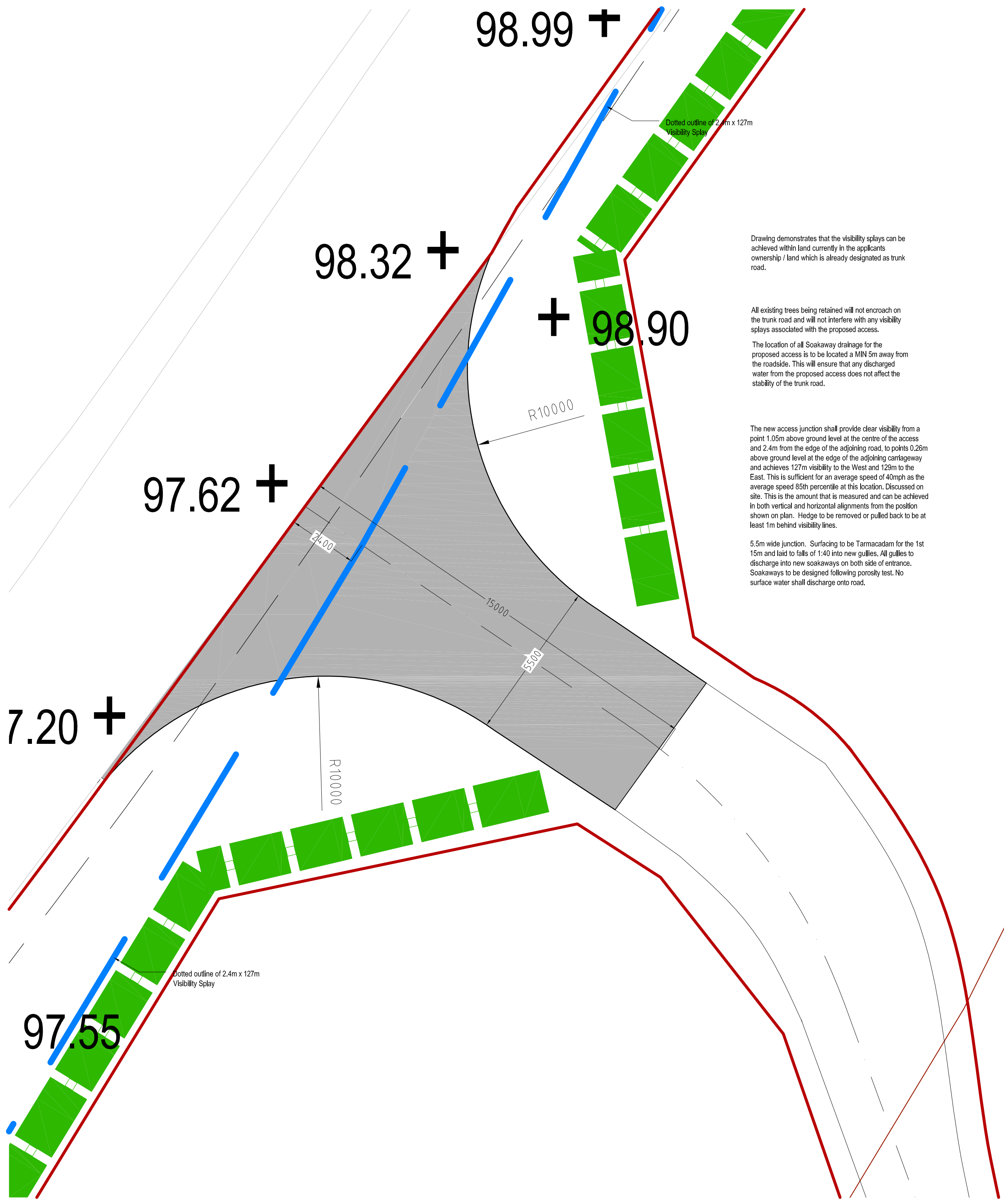
KEY	
	Proposed Site Boundary
	Existing Area in Client Ownership
	Topography / Contours
	EXT Trees
	PROP Trees
	EXT Agricultural Land
	PROP Landscaped Area
	Proposed Foul Drainage
	Proposed Bird Nest Box

<p>GEORGE + TOMOS PENSEIRI : ARCHITECTS Cyf.</p> <p>12 Heol Penrallt, Machynlleth, Powys, SY20 8AL www.georgetomos.co.uk - georgetomos@yahoo.co.uk 01854 700337 0845 280 3040</p>	<p>B. Revised to include Rights of Way following Planning comment 28-01-23</p> <p>A. Following following Planning comment 28-01-23</p> <p>Revisions</p> <p>Client Mr R Jerman & Ms L. Davies</p>
<p>Project</p> <p>PROPOSED NEW ENTRANCE TO FIELD OF LOWER BRYNTALCH FARM, ABERMUE</p>	<p>EXT LOCATION PLAN</p>
	<p>Job Nr.</p> <p>27 / 54</p> <p>Grads / Scale 1:1000 @A1 1:2000 @A3</p>
	<p>Drawing Nr.</p> <p>LN1 B</p> <p>Dyddiad / Date</p> <p>Jan. 23 AO</p>

MAE HAWFRANTY DARLUN A'R DYLLNAD HWN YN EIDDO I GEORGE+TOMOS CYF NI CHEIR EI GEIDDO NATAL GYM-YRCHU MEWN UNR-YW FFORDD HEB GANATAD YSGRIFENEDIG
THE PROPERTY OF THIS DRAWING AND DESIGN IS VESTED IN GEORGE+TOMOS CYF AND MUST NOT BE COPIED OR REPRODUCED IN ANY WAY WITHOUT THEIR WRITTEN CONSENT



CYNLLUN SAFLE
SITE PLAN - 1: 1000 @A1



CYNLLUN Y MYNEDIAD
PLAN OF NEW ENTRANCE- 1: 100 @A1

KEY	
	Proposed Site Boundary
	Existing Area in Client Ownership
	Topography / Contours
	EXT Trees
	PROP Trees
	EXT Agricultural Land
	PROP Landscaped Area
	Proposed Foul Drainage
	Proposed Bird Nest Box

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01654 700337
0845 280 3040

PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT & JUNCTION DETAILS

Job Nr.	22 / 54	Drawing Nr.	PL01 A
Graddfa / Scale	1:1000 & 100 @A1 1:2000 & 200 @A3	Dyddiad / Date	Dec. 22

Client
Mr R Jerman & Ms L. Davies

Project
PROPOSED NEW ENTRANCE TO FIELD OF
LOWER BRYNTALCH FARM, ABERMULE

MAE HANUFRONT Y DARLLUNAR DYLUNADU HANUFRONT Y GEORGE+TOMOS CYF A CHYR BŵR DORRO NATAU DYNACHU NEWYNYWY FRODROD HES DANNEDD YSGORFODROD
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Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A PROPOSED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AT
LOWER BRYNTALCH, ABERMULE,
MONTGOMERY, POWYS, SY15 6LA**

April 2023

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A PROPOSED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AT
LOWER BRYNTALCH, ABERMULE,
MONTGOMERY, POWYS, SY15 6LA
April 2023**

1. Introduction

1.1 Richard Jerman of Lower Bryntalch Farm, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake a historic environment desk-based assessment, including the potential impact on setting of designated historic assets, for a proposed tourism development centred on SO1734796016 on land at Lower Bryntalch Farm, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA.

2. The development

2.1 The development would include 8 static caravans and 4 small wooden cabins in what is now a pasture field. The installation will include a new access track, drains and services and all associated works.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application was submitted to Powys County Council, planning application 23/0040/FUL in February 2023.

3.2 The Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, who advise the LPA on archaeological matters commented on the planning application and recommended that further evaluation be undertaken. This should take the form of a desk-based assessment with a walkover survey in the first instance, with possible further evaluation if features of interest identified.

We would therefore recommend pre-determination evaluation which initially includes a desk-based assessment and a walkover survey of the development area that maps and describes any archaeological features that may be located here - the equivalent of a Level 2 Historic England landscape survey (see attached). This may be followed up by further pre-determination ground investigations (eg. targeted trial trenching or detailed earthwork/structural survey) if the evaluation identifies sites that may be impacted.

CPAT, 2023

3.3 Cadw also commented on the application and stated that an impact on the setting of two nearby designated historic assets should be undertaken:

The proposed site will be located some 175m south east of scheduled monument MG014 Cefn Bryntalch and some 115m south east of registered park and garden PGW(Po)29(POW) Cefn Bryntalch and will be inter-visible from them.

Cadw, 2023

Trysor were commissioned to undertake the desk-based assessment including a walkover survey and assessment of setting as an initial stage, which would inform if any further evaluation required.

4. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
for a Proposed Tourism Development at
Lower Bryntalch, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA*

4.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a heritage desk-based assessment in order to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect, on the historic environment and historic assets and to assess potential for buried archaeology within the development area. This includes the impact on setting of designated heritage assets as identified by Cadw.

4.2 A desk-based assessment is defined by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2020). It will also be guided by Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets In Wales* (Cadw, 2017).

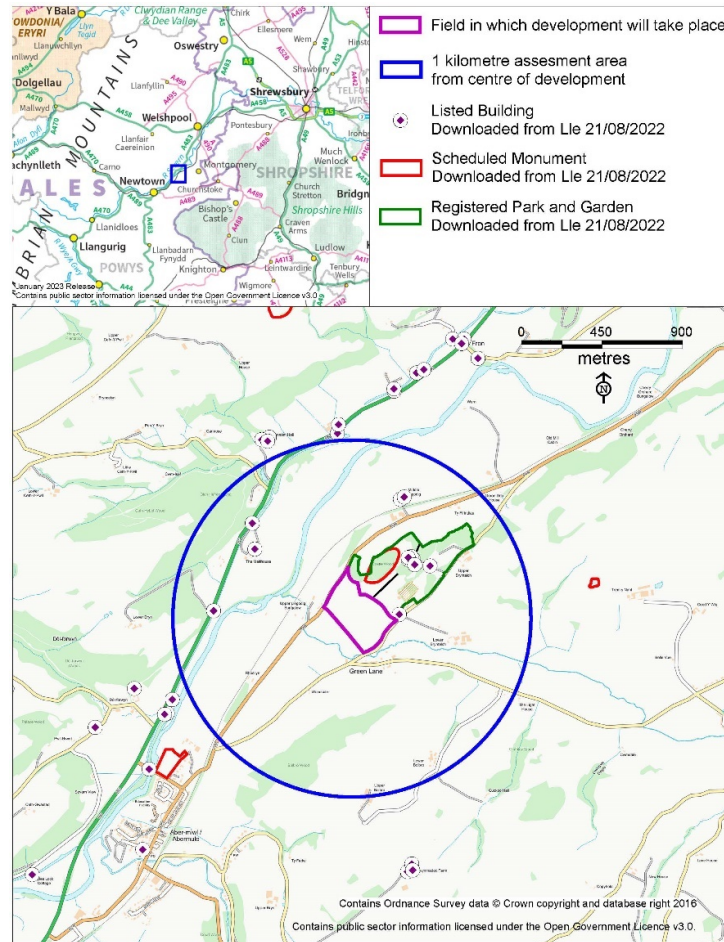


Figure 1: The field in which the development will lie and the proposed 1-kilometre radius assessment area centred on SO1734796016.

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The development area is in a polygonal field to the west of the A4385 between Abermule and Caerhowell.

5.2 The development Control archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust stated that:

The proposed development is located southeast of the scheduled monument, Cefn Bryntalch Mound & Bailey Castle (MG014) and adjacent to the registered park and garden (PGW(Po)29(POW))... The predicted alignment of the Forden - Caersws Roman Road (PRN 11711) runs along the north-western side of the site and may be impacted by alterations to create the visibility splay and access road. On the NRW lidar data there is also a potential 'hollow way' track running up from the river to the west which originally appears to have continued east-west across the slope and then through fields to the east, which may be impacted by the access road construction on the west side. In addition to these features, a possible structure is visible on the NRW lidar data which will be impacted by the static caravan locations 1 and 2 but may be more extensive and this needs to be assessed.

5.3 The field in which the development will take place was three separate fields at the time of the 1839 tithe map survey. All fields belonged to Charles Millward Dovaston Humphries of Llanymynech and were tenanted by Thomas Price as part of Upper Llegodig farm.

5.4 By the time of the 1885 1st edition Ordnance Survey map field 502 had been removed, probably as part of the design of the Cefn Bryntalch gardens. The boundary between fields 501 and 503 was retained and was depicted with trees on it. Although the boundary has now been removed, the trees remain.

6. Scope of Work & Methodology

6.1 The assessment will consider the recorded designated and undesignated heritage assets within a 1-kilometre radius around SO1734796016, see Figure 1.

6.1.1 The setting of historic assets will be considered with particular attention given to scheduled monument, Cefn Bryntalch Mound and Bailey Castle, MG014, and registered park and garden, Cefn Bryntalch, PGW(Po)29(POW)

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 heritage assets, and their settings
- h. Buildings identified as of Local Importance where such buildings have been identified
- i. Newly identified heritage 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
- q. Potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence

6.3 The following data sources will be consulted:

- Clwyd Powys Historic Environment Record
- Cadw
- Online search of Powys Archives
- 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 and walkover survey will be undertaken, in accord with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020)* and a level 2 survey in Historic England's *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes* (Historic England, 2017). The site visit and walkover will be used to record any significant unrecorded heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development and help assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination of the impact of development on them, including on their setting.

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 from the client 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 assessment area, 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

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 A risk assessment will be undertaken before and during the site visit in line with Trysor's Health and Safety Policy.

9. Public Benefit and Outreach

9.1 A summary of the work undertaken, and its findings will be submitted to a suitable journal, if appropriate.

9.2 The results of the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service as well as with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) making it publicly accessible.

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

10. Archive

10.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a pdf 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, 2020b). A selection strategy and a data management plan are included in Appendices 1 and 2.

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. During the field visit will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kit. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

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

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.

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. 2023/892. Site code is LWB2023. The CPAT HER Event PRN will be 215535.

15. Sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*

Cadw, 2017, *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

Cadw, 2023, Letter dated 15 March 2023, *Proposed development of x8 static caravans, and x4 cabins, with associated works for drains, services and access, Lower Bryntalch Farm, Abermule, Montgomery, SY15 6LA*

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*

CPAT, 2023, Letter dated 14 March 2023, *FAO: Richard Edwards RE: 23/0040/FUL at Lower Bryntalch Farm Abermule, Montgomery*

Historic England, 2017, *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes*

Llandyssil parish tithe map, 1839

Ordnance Survey, 1885, 1:2500 1st edition, Montgomeryshire XXXVII.NW

Ordnance Survey, 1901, 1:2500 2nd edition, Montgomeryshire XXXVII.NW

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
www.trysor.net
April 2023

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

LOWER BRYNTALCH, ABERMULE

14/04/2023 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
Collecting Institution(s) <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 archive to be archived with ADS, 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		
Resources required 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:		

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
for a Proposed Tourism Development at
Lower Bryntalch, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA*

- 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.
- A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales covers Powys
No specific themes are connected with this project at present
<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/index.html>
- As this is a DBA and walkover survey it is unlikely that there will be any artefacts

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 B 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

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

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 2 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

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

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

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.

Material type	Digital	Section 3.1	
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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:

- 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.

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
for a Proposed Tourism Development at
Lower Bryntalch, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA*

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.

Material type	Paper	Section 3.2	
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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

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
for a Proposed Tourism Development at
Lower Bryntalch, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA*

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
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APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

LOWER BRYNTALCH, ABERMULE

14/04/2023 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.

Section 1: Project Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts <p>See main part of WSI</p>
Section 2: Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What data will you collect or create? How will the data be collected or created? <p>See main part of WSI and Appendix 1</p>
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <p>Photo catalogue in report, appropriate metadata</p>
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? <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>
Section 5: Storage and Backup
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? <p>Through online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives</p>
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? Have you contacted the data repository? Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? <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>
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you share the data and make it accessible? Are any restrictions on data sharing required? <p>Through archiving in NMR and in the regional HER – no restrictions other than acknowledgement</p>
Section 8: Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will be responsible for data management?

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
for a Proposed Tourism Development at
Lower Bryntalch, Abermule, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6LA*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – CPAT HER Event PRN is 215535
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
14th April 2023
Version
1.0
Related data management policies

Section 2: Data Collection

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

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