

# **New Storage Shed at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, Powys, SY22 6QH Desk-Based Assessment**



Report by: Trysor

**For:** Roger Parry & Partners

May 2018



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2018/615

For: Roger Parry & Partners

May 2018

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*Cover photograph: The erected storage sheds at Penrhos looking northwest.*

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DYDDIAD 29<sup>ain</sup> May 2018      DATE 29<sup>th</sup> May 2018

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

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

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*Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.*

*We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.*

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## **1. Summary**

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine the impacts on the historic environment from a large storage shed erected without planning permission at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos at SJ2385416861.
- 1.2 A site visit was undertaken by Trysor to examine the location of the development. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape, and their setting.
- 1.3 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1 kilometre in radius, focused on SJ2384916854, the centre of the development. The Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 1.4 There are no Scheduled Monuments within a 1km radius of the development.
- 1.5 There are 5 Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of the development. There would be a Very Low Negative indirect impact on one of these, but with no impact on its setting, and therefore no impact on its significance.
- 1.6 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens within the 1km radius.
- 1.7 The development site does not lie within a Registered Historic Landscape.
- 1.8 There have been no significant impacts on any other recorded historic assets within the 1km radius assessment area.
- 1.9 There is no physical, documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence to suggest that the development site had potential for further buried archaeology.

## **2. Copyright**

- 2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

## **3. Introduction**

- 3.1 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU commissioned Trysor heritage consultants on behalf of their client to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment for a large storage shed on land west of Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH, see Figure 1.
- 3.2 The storage shed was erected without planning permission and the LPA have asked for the impacts on the historic environment to be assessed in order to inform what action, if any, should be taken.

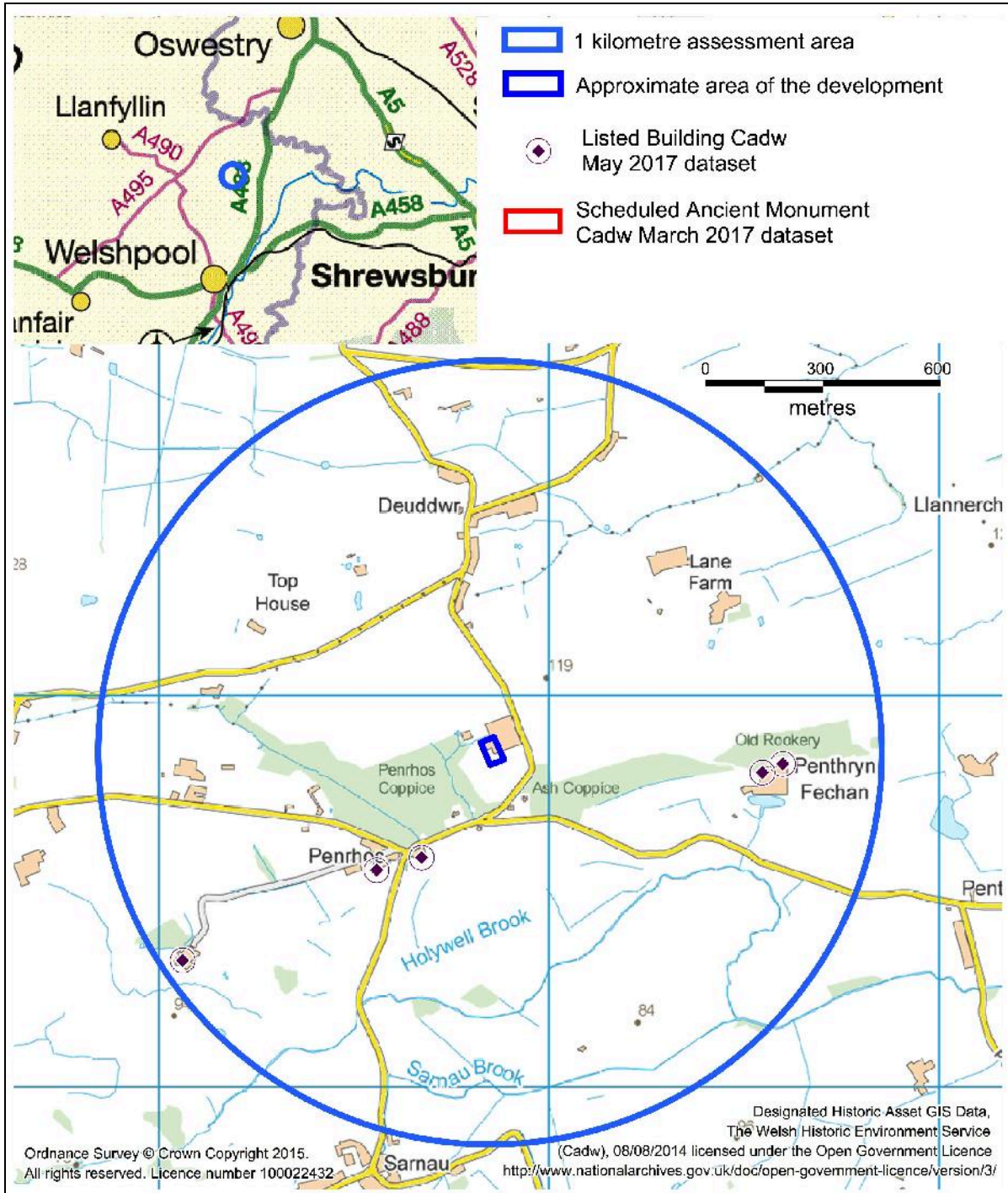


Figure 1: Location of the development, showing the 1km radius assessment area.

#### **4. The development**

- 4.1 The development consists of a large storage building approximately 77 metres by 36 metres, and less than 10 metres high, with a yard to the east. An earth bund runs around the southern and western sides which has been planted with a double line of evergreen trees.
- 4.2 The southern part of the new storage building is within a former field, the northern part replaces a former agricultural shed.

#### **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment considered known historic assets within a 1 kilometre radius circle centred on SJ2384916854, the centre of the development (see Figure 1). This has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area as well as assess any direct or indirect impacts, including impact on setting. Historic assets have been given an ID number for the purposes of this report, other reference numbers, such as regional HER PRNs are cross referenced in Appendix B.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1 kilometre assessment. Data on designated historic assets was supplied by Cadw.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the parish tithe map.
- 5.4 A site visit was made by Trysor to the development site, and the surrounding area, on May 11th, 2018. Visible archaeological features within the area that would be directly affected by the development were searched for and any information which might indicate that there had been a direct impact on the historic environment through the erection of the shed. The wider landscape was studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures and the impact on the setting and therefore the significance of historic assets (Cadw, 2017).
- 5.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006, 2009 and 2014 were used to inform the assessment as well as aerial photographs from 2013 available from the Welsh Government Aerial photographic unit online. LiDAR data of 2 metre resolution was available for most of the assessment area.
- 5.6 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.7 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.

- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 Each of the records in the final assessment 1 kilometre dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value<sup>1</sup>, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value<sup>2</sup> and Setting<sup>3</sup>. Once these had been considered the significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 4. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.
- 5.10 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed as to whether it was Positive, Negative or Neutral, and the level of impact within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. Where there was an impact to was then assessed if there was any impact on the significance of the historic asset.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Setting as defined in Cadw's Setting of Historic Assets in Wales, 2017

## **6. The Development Site**

- 6.1 The development site is located in a former pasture field some 40 metres to the west of the farmhouse at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Powys. The development site is on gently-sloping, south-facing land just above a long, low, wooded, escarpment which descends to lower ground to the south, where a series of minor brooks flow eastward towards the broad, flat valley of the Vyrnwy river.
- 6.2 The underlying bedrock is composed of rocks of the Laundry Mudstone Formation, which belong to the Silurian and Ordovician Periods and were deposited in shallow sea conditions some 439 to 445 million years ago. The area is masked by glacial tills laid down at the end of the last Ice Age.

## **7. Penrhos Farm: Archaeological Overview**

- 7.1 Penrhos Farm is situated on high ground above a tributary valley to the west of the broad Vyrnwy valley, which is an archaeologically-rich landscape, containing considerable evidence of human activity from prehistoric and Roman times, including significant groups of funerary and ritual sites of Neolithic and Bronze Age date in the Four Crosses area, some 3km to the northeast. Between 2002 and 2007, a series of archaeological evaluations and excavations were undertaken in advance of the development of the Parc Hafod housing estate, Four Crosses (Kenney, 2003; Cotswolds Archaeology, 2007, Havard et al, 2017). These investigations demonstrated that Four Crosses was the focus of significant activity from the late Neolithic and Bronze Age, through to the Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval periods. There is, however, no recorded evidence of prehistoric activity in the area around Penrhos Farm, where more recent activity appears to have had the greatest influence on the landscape.
- 7.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC).**
- 7.2.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods within a 1km radius of the proposed development site. These periods represent the last Ice Age and the period immediately afterwards, when population levels were very low in central Wales and evidence of human activity relatively scant. Excavations at Four Crosses in 1984 (Warrilow et al, 1986) found some evidence of Mesolithic activity. This included charcoal which gave radiocarbon dates to the 6th millennium BC and small flint blades thought to be of Mesolithic type. These finds would appear to indicate that there was indeed activity in the wider district during the Mesolithic.
- 7.3 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4000BC – 1500BC).**
- 7.3.1 The Neolithic saw the arrival of agriculture and the first settled agricultural communities, a process which expanded throughout the period and into the Bronze Age, when the first metal tools and weapons were introduced.

7.3.2 The evidence of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity along the Vyrnwy valley around Four Crosses and Arddleen does not extend generally onto the higher ground around Penrhos Farm. There are at present no known sites dating to these periods within the 1km radius of the assessment area. A bronze palstave axe-head (CPAT PRN 85580) found at Maerdy Farm, Arddleen 1.5km to the southeast of Penrhos Farm shows that a Bronze Age population was present in close proximity to Penrhos, however.

#### **7.4 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).**

7.4.1 The Iron Age is a period characterised by the frequent remains of Hillforts and Defended Enclosures in the Welsh landscape, some excavated examples of which have been found to have their origins in the late Bronze Age.

7.4.2 There are no confirmed Iron Age settlements recorded within 1km of the proposed development site, but a cropmark site at Deuddwr Bank (ID number 5), noted from aerial photographs in the 1970s has been interpreted as a possible Iron Age settlement site.

7.4.3 There are examples in the wider landscape, which suggest that the district would have been populated during later prehistoric times. These include the Bryn Mawr Hillfort (Scheduled Monument MG158), 2.5km to the north between Four Crosses and Llansantffraid ym Mechain, Trefnanney Gaer Hillfort (CPAT PRN 90), 3km to the southwest and Gaer Fawr (Scheduled Monument MG006), 4km to the south-southwest.

#### **7.5 Roman (AD43 – AD410)**

7.5.1 There is no recorded evidence of activity during the Roman period within a 1km radius of the proposed development site. A single 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman coin found near Llansantffraid ym Mechain (CPAT PRN 120680) is not thought to be an archaeological find but to have been lost more recently.

7.5.2 There is evidence of Roman activity along the Vyrnwy and Severn valleys, which were served by the extensive Roman road network. Several putative Roman forts have been recorded near Llanymynech (Abertanat, PRN 17942; Clawdd Coch, PRNs 21 & 130435), although some doubt exists about these sites. There is also uncertainty about a scheduled Roman "supply base" recorded at Llansantffraid ym Mechain (Scheduled Monument MG216).

7.5.3 Despite the doubts over the veracity of the records for Roman forts in the area, there have been finds of Roman field boundary ditches, pottery and burials at Four Crosses, just over 2km radius of the proposed development site (Kenney, 2003; Cotswolds Archaeology, 2007, Havard et al 2017). It is evident, therefore, that the wider district was settled and farmed throughout the transition from the Iron Age into the Roman period and beyond.

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

- 7.6.1 There is no evidence of Early Medieval activity within 1km of the proposed development site, but there is some evidence of activity during this period in the wider area, which indicates the presence of settled communities.
- 7.6.2 Local churches such as St. Ffraid's at Llansantffraid ym Mechain and St. Tysilio's, Llandysilio are examples of churches dedicated to Celtic saints, which are usually considered to have Early Medieval Origins. A group of possible Early Medieval burials, aligned east to west in the Christian tradition, were also found by CPAT during excavations at Four Crosses during the 1980s (Warrilow, W. et al, 1986).
- 7.6.3 One of the finest Early Medieval monuments in the British Isles, Offa's Dyke runs close to the modern England-Wales border, through Four Crosses some 2.5km to the northeast of Penrhos Farm. The Dyke is thought to have been constructed to mark the border between Powys and Mercia in the 8th century AD, initially at the behest of the Mercian king Offa. Several sections of the bank and ditch survive in the modern landscape.

## **7.7 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).**

- 7.7.1 There is no recorded evidence of significant Medieval activity within the 1km radius of the assessment area, although it is probable that the area continued to be well settled throughout these centuries. Indeed, the Lordship of Penrhos had its origins in the period.
- 7.7.2 It is possible that some farmsteads within the assessment area are of medieval origin, although their present farmhouses and buildings are outwardly of post-medieval or modern character. Principal holdings such as the now lost Penrhos Hall (ID number 8) or Llwyn Farm (ID number 13) had dwellings of sub-medieval date which may have had medieval origins, with the farmhouse at Llwyn described in Cadw's listed building description as having origins as a late medieval cruck-framed hall house.
- 7.7.3 The HER includes records of minor features such as ridge and furrow cultivation ascribed to the Medieval period, but which may be of later date.

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

- 7.8.1 Most of the sites recorded in the regional HER which are found within a 1km radius of the proposed development site date to the post-medieval or modern periods. They mainly consist of historic assets which are associated with the settlement, agriculture and land management of the area during the past five centuries.
- 7.8.2 The most significant post-medieval historic assets in the assessment area include farmhouses and their associated buildings, including the now lost Penrhos Hall (ID number 8) which was a striking timber-framed country house which had fallen into dereliction by the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.8.3 Other buildings of interest in the area include the attractive Holy Trinity church (ID number 10) which was built in 1845 to replace a 16<sup>th</sup> century chapel of ease. The lych gate of the church (ID number 20), which is a listed structure, is also the war memorial for the parish. The former nonconformist chapel in Deytheur (ID number 18), the former Horse Shoe Inn (ID number 12) and the now closed Deytheur Grammar School (ID number 22), which was one of the earliest endowed schools established in Wales in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century have all now been converted into private residences.

## **8. Penrhos Farm: Historical overview**

- 8.1 The development site is located on land adjacent to the house at Penrhos Farm. The farm appears to be of quite recent origin and to have developed out of a cottage or smallholding during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. All the standing buildings are of 20<sup>th</sup> or 21<sup>st</sup> century date. The farmhouse may incorporate parts of an earlier house, but there is no reason to believe that the original house here was older than the early 19<sup>th</sup> century or 18<sup>th</sup> century in date. If the holding has earlier origins no evidence of this has come to light during this assessment.
- 8.2 The name of the property has changed in the past. The 1813 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing and the 1836 Ordnance Survey map both show a building here, named as Big Oaks and Big Oak respectively. The parish tithe map does not name the property, but the field to the west of the house is named as "Big Oak Field" on the tithe schedule. By the time of the 1884 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, the property is named as Penrhos Hill. The name reflects the associates with the lordship and estate of Penrhos, the chief residence of which was Penrhos Hall, which stood about 400 metres to the south and was demolished in 1904.
- 8.3 The earliest map showing the property is the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings, Meifod sheet, surveyed in 1813. The Original Surveyors Drawings represent the first detailed map series of the whole country. They do not generally map field boundaries in detail although some basic details of the field system are shown on the 1813 map for the area around Penrhos Farm. A building appears to be shown at the site of the house on this map, which it names as "Big Oaks." There may be a second building to the north of the house site but the map is indistinct.
- 8.4 The Llandrinio parish tithe schedule, which accompanies the 1841 tithe map of the parish does not give a name to the house.
- 8.5 The Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series maps for the area in 1836 (Sheet 60). This series does not map field systems in detail. This map is based on the 1813 survey and seems to show more clearly a house with an outbuilding to the north.



Figure 2: The 1813 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing shows a building at the site of the present house at Penrhos Farm, apparently called Big Oaks at the time the map was prepared. There may be a second building to the north of the house.

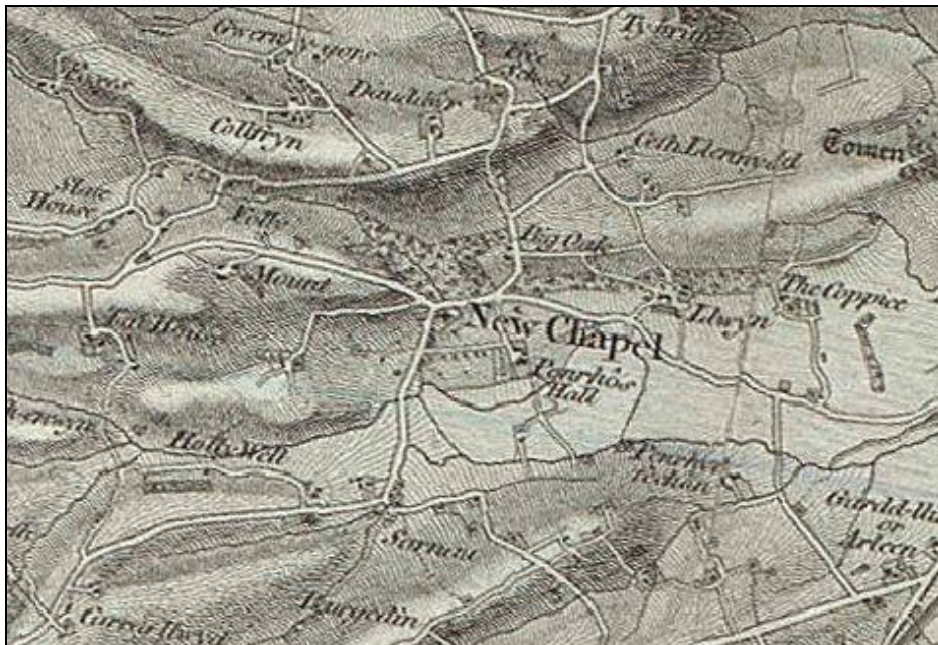


Figure 3: Penrhos Farm as shown on the 1836 Ordnance Survey map. Again the property is shown as Big Oak. Note Penrhos Hall to the south.

- 8.6 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the Llandrinio parish tithe map of 1841. This map is the first to show a clear depiction of the layout of the farmyard buildings at Penrhos Farm. It shows the T-shaped house in its present position, with a single, rectilinear outbuilding to the northwest and a smaller outbuilding to the north. The present house may incorporate parts of the house shown on this map. The development site is shown on the tithe map and falls within field parcel number 6, which is named as "Big Oak Field" on the tithe schedule.

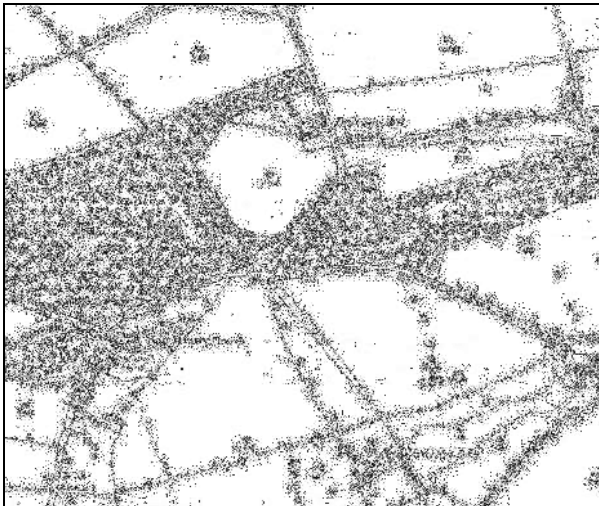


*Figure 4; An excerpt from the Llandrinio parish tithe map of 1841. The development site falls within field parcel number 6, which was a field known as Big Oak field on the tithe schedule.*

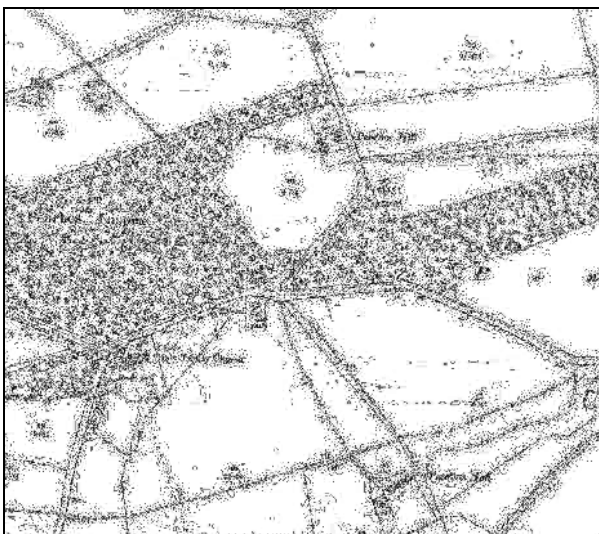
- 8.7 The accompanying parish tithe schedule also records that the property was owned by William Ormsby Gore Esq., who was the owner of nearby Penrhos Hall and the Lord of the Manor of Penrhos. At the time of the tithe schedule, the property was farmed by a tenant, John Manford, who lived at nearby Llwyn farm. Manford farmed three properties at the time, Llwyn, Hendre and the (unnamed) holding of Big Oak.
- 8.8 The parish census surveys from 1841 to 1901 show that the Manford family farmed Llwyn throughout this period, but none of the census returns identify Big Oak/Penrhos Farm by name and it is therefore not possible to state who lived at the property or what their role was. It is possible that it was simply a cottage occupied by farm labourers and their families during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and part of the larger holding of Llwyn, rather than being a separate farm in its own right. This might explain why the holding had no significant outbuildings until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Only the 1911 census names Penrhos Farm, which was at that time home to a tenant, Richard Jones (aged 46), originally of Meifod, and his wife and four children. The family are not listed in the parish in 1901.
- 8.9 The layout of buildings at Penrhos Hill shown on the 1884 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows little change from the tithe map. The

outbuilding to the north seems to be larger, but the house appears unchanged in terms of position and plan. The 1903 Second Edition of the 1:2500 map shows a similar picture apart from the loss of the outbuilding shown in 1884 and its replacement by a square building to the east of the house.

8.10 There is no evidence that any of the 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings at Penrhos Farm have survived. An L-shaped cowshed and granary range to the northeast of the house has a 1903 datestone and appears to be of single construction. It is undoubtedly evidence that "Penrhos Hill" was developing as a farmstead in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Ordnance Survey maps from the 1950s show that during that decade there were further developments under way at the farm, with several new outbuildings depicted to the north of the house on the 1953 1:10560 map (Montgomeryshire X.SE, revised 1949, published 1953) and further additions shown on the 1954 map.



*Figure 5; Penrhos Farm and environs as shown on the 1884 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.*



*Figure 6; Penrhos Farm and environs as shown on the 1901 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.*

## **9. Data Collation**

- 9.1 The CPAT HER enquiry for the 1km radius assessment area yielded 29 records for historic assets.
- 9.2 Out of the 29 records, 8 were removed from the project dataset; 3 were for findspots with insufficient information to make an assessment of impact, 3 were duplicates of other records within the dataset, 1 was inside the church and 1 was a placename only with no physical element. For fuller details see Section 15.
- 9.3 Two new records were created in the project database by Trysor for this project.
- 9.4 After the site visit, the historic map search, the evaluation and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1km radius assessment area contained 23 records for historic assets.

## 10. Assessment of Significance

10.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 7. Full details of the results of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

10.2 Within the 23 records there were no Scheduled Monuments and five Listed Buildings.

*Table 1: Significance of assessed historic assets*

<b>Project ID Number</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Status of Historic Asset</b>
10	PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY)	Nationally Important	Listed Building
13	PENTHRYN FECHAN, LLWYN	Nationally Important	Listed Building
14	PENRHOS, OLD RECTORY	Nationally Important	Listed Building
15	TREF NANNAU BANK, BARN IN RANGE TO W	Nationally Important	Listed Building
16	LLWYN FARM, GRANARY	Nationally Important	Listed Building
22	DEYTHUR GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Regionally Important	
8	PENRHOS HALL	Locally Important	
9	PENRHOS FISH PONDS	Locally Important	
11	PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY), YARD	Locally Important	
12	HORSE SHOE INN; PLAS PEDOL;	Locally Important	
18	DEYTHEUR, THE CHAPEL	Locally Important	
20	PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY), LYCHGATE	Locally Important	
21	LLANYMYNECH, PENRHOS, PENRHOS FARM, COWHOUSE AND GRANARY	Locally Important	
23	PENRHOS HILL FARM	Locally Important	
2	SARN BURROWS TRACK	Minor Importance	
4	OLD COLLFYRN RIDGE AND FURROW	Minor Importance	
6	COLLFYRN EARTHWORKS	Minor Importance	
7	HENDRE HOUSE SITE	Minor Importance	
17	LLANSANTFFRAID, DEYTHEUR, ACACIA	Minor Importance	

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<b>Project ID Number</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Status of Historic Asset</b>
19	TYDDYN DAUDDWR, RIDGE AND FURROW	Minor Importance	
1	OLD COLLFRYN CROPMARK	Unknown	
3	LANE FARM FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown	
5	DEUDDWR CROPMARK	Unknown	

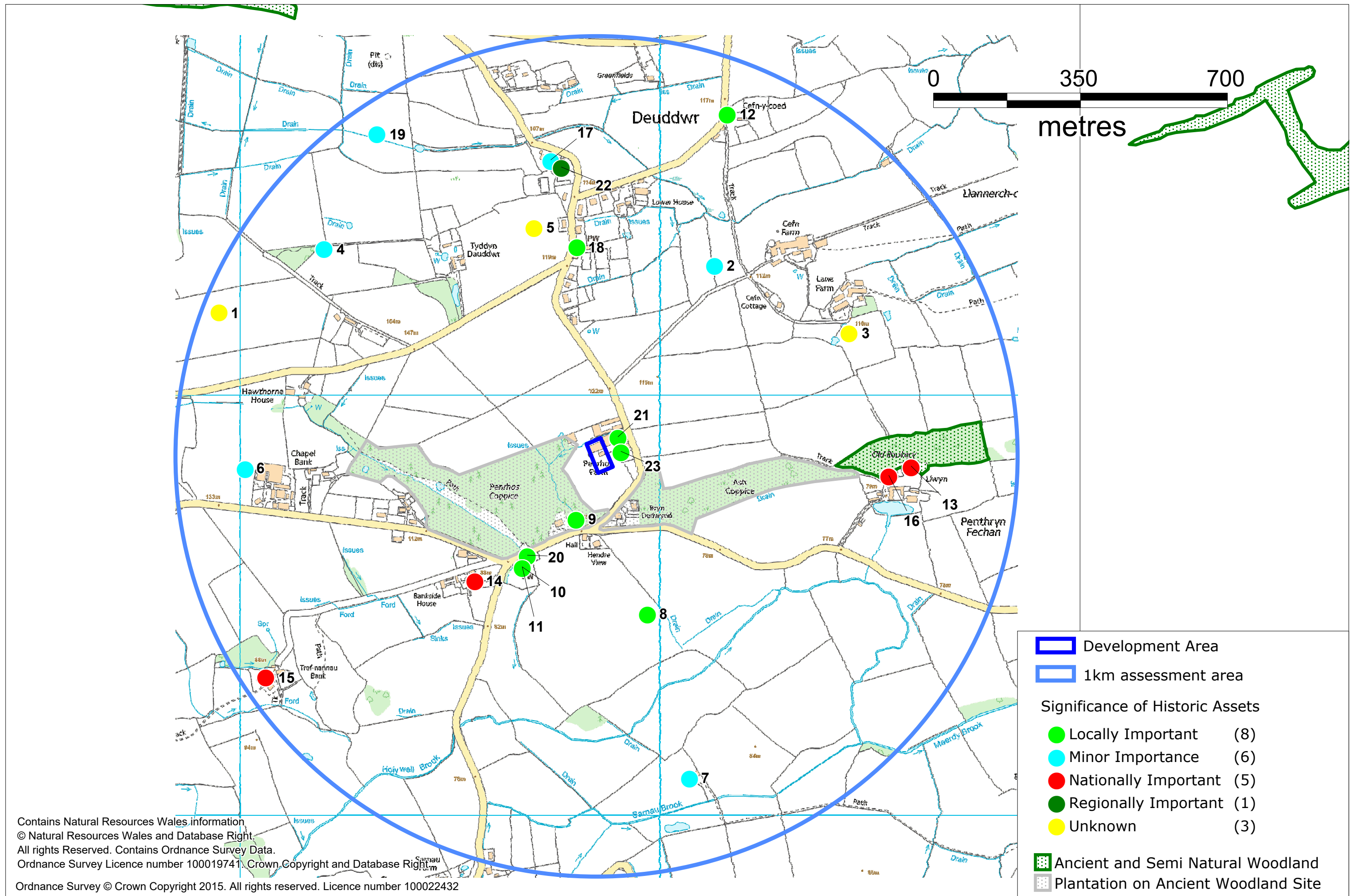


Figure 7: The 1km assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

## 11. Assessment of Impact

11.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts, and whether the impact was Positive, Negative or Neutral. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taking into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figures 8 and 9.

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

<b>Project ID Number</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Level of Direct Impact</b>	<b>Level of Indirect Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Significance</b>
23	PENRHOS HILL FARM	FARMHOUSE	None	Low	None	None
10	PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY)	CHURCH	None	Very Low	None	None
11	PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY), YARD	CHURCHYARD	None	Very Low	None	None
21	LLANYMYNECH, PENRHOS, PENRHOS FARM, COWHOUSE AND GRANARY	COW HOUSE	None	Very Low	None	None
1	OLD COLLFRYN CROPMARK	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
2	SARN BURROWS TRACK	ROAD; TRACKWAY	None	None	None	None
3	LANE FARM FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
4	OLD COLLFRYN RIDGE AND FURROW	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	None	None	None
5	DEUDDWR CROPMARK	ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	None	None	None	None
6	COLLFRYN EARTHWORKS	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
7	HENDRE HOUSE SITE	HOUSE	None	None	None	None
8	PENRHOS HALL	HOUSE	None	None	None	None
9	PENRHOS FISH PONDS	FISHPOND	None	None	None	None
12	HORSE SHOE INN; PLAS PEDOL;	PUBLIC HOUSE; HOUSE	None	None	None	None
13	PENTHRYN FECHAN, LLWYN	HALL HOUSE	None	None	None	None
14	PENRHOS, OLD RECTORY	RECTORY	None	None	None	None
15	TREF NANNAU BANK, BARN IN RANGE TO W	BARN	None	None	None	None
16	LLWYN FARM, GRANARY	GRANARY	None	None	None	None
17	LLANSANTFFRAID, DEYTHEUR,	BUILDING	None	None	None	None

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
	ACACIA					
18	DEYTHEUR, THE CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None	None	None	None
19	TYDDYN DAUDDWR, RIDGE AND FURROW	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	None	None	None
20	PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY), LYCHGATE	LYCH GATE	None	None	None	None
22	DEYTHUR GRAMMAR SCHOOL	SCHOOL	None	None	None	None

11.2 Table 2 shows that no recorded historic assets within the 1km assessment area would be exposed to any significant impact from the development. Full details of the assessment of direct and indirect impact for each of the historic assets in Table 2 can be found in Appendix B.

11.2.1 Nineteen historic assets would be unaffected by the development.

11.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the development area.

11.4 There are five Listed Buildings within the 1km assessment area. There has been a Very Low Negative, indirect, visual impact on Penrhos Church (ID Number 10) but with no impact on its setting and no impact on its significance, see Table 2, Appendix B and Figures 7, 8 and 9.

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

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

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

11.8 The development lies within the Trewylan LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (MNTGMHL309), see Figure 10, which is described as;  
*"Irregular fieldscapes of possibly medieval to early post-medieval origin on the low hills between the Vyrnwy and Severn valleys west of Arddleen. Early settlement and land use indicated Mesolithic chance finds and by a number of small hillforts and small defended enclosures of later prehistoric and Roman date. Medieval land use and settlement suggested by relict ridge and furrow cultivation and by the Hen Domen earthwork castle. Dispersed farmsteads mostly of post-medieval and later origin. Mixed conifer and broadleaved woodland plantations on some steeper hill slopes."*

11.8.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High and the justification is given as *"Area of irregular fieldscape occupying undulating hill land. Present landscape dominated by medieval and later farms minor settlements agriculture, but also contains significant later prehistoric defended settlements and minor hillforts."*

11.9 The development area lies within the extensive Rural Landscapes LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (MNTGMCL051), see Figure 11, which is described thus; *"The Aspect Area is essentially a catch-all of landscapes surrounding other Aspect Areas. It reveals an eclectic mix of landscape type, from fertile lowlands to bleak moorlands, and forms a buffer between other Aspect Areas that are more culturally distinctive or diverse. Surprisingly, there are few statutorily protected landscape types - such as SSSIs or SLAs within the area. Nevertheless, Rural Landscapes forms the background to the more detailed painting on the canvas of Montgomeryshire, contributing greatly to the county's soubriquet of Powis paradwys Cymru"*

11.9.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High and the justification is given as *"High as a varied, visually rich rural landscape of a wide topographical range that provides the framework for the Study Area as a whole"*

11.10 There are no conservation areas within the 1km study area.

11.11 During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of buried archaeology on land which would be affected by the development. There is no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at this location. Therefore the former archaeological potential is assessed as low.

11.12 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the development site, which lies on a hilltop site.

11.13 There are no place-names identified on the list of Historic Place Names within the development area. (RCAHMW, 2018)

11.14 There are no field names of archaeological significance at the development site. The development has taken place in an field named *Big Oak Field* on the 1841 parish tithe map.

11.15 No boundary banks were removed when the development area was prepared.

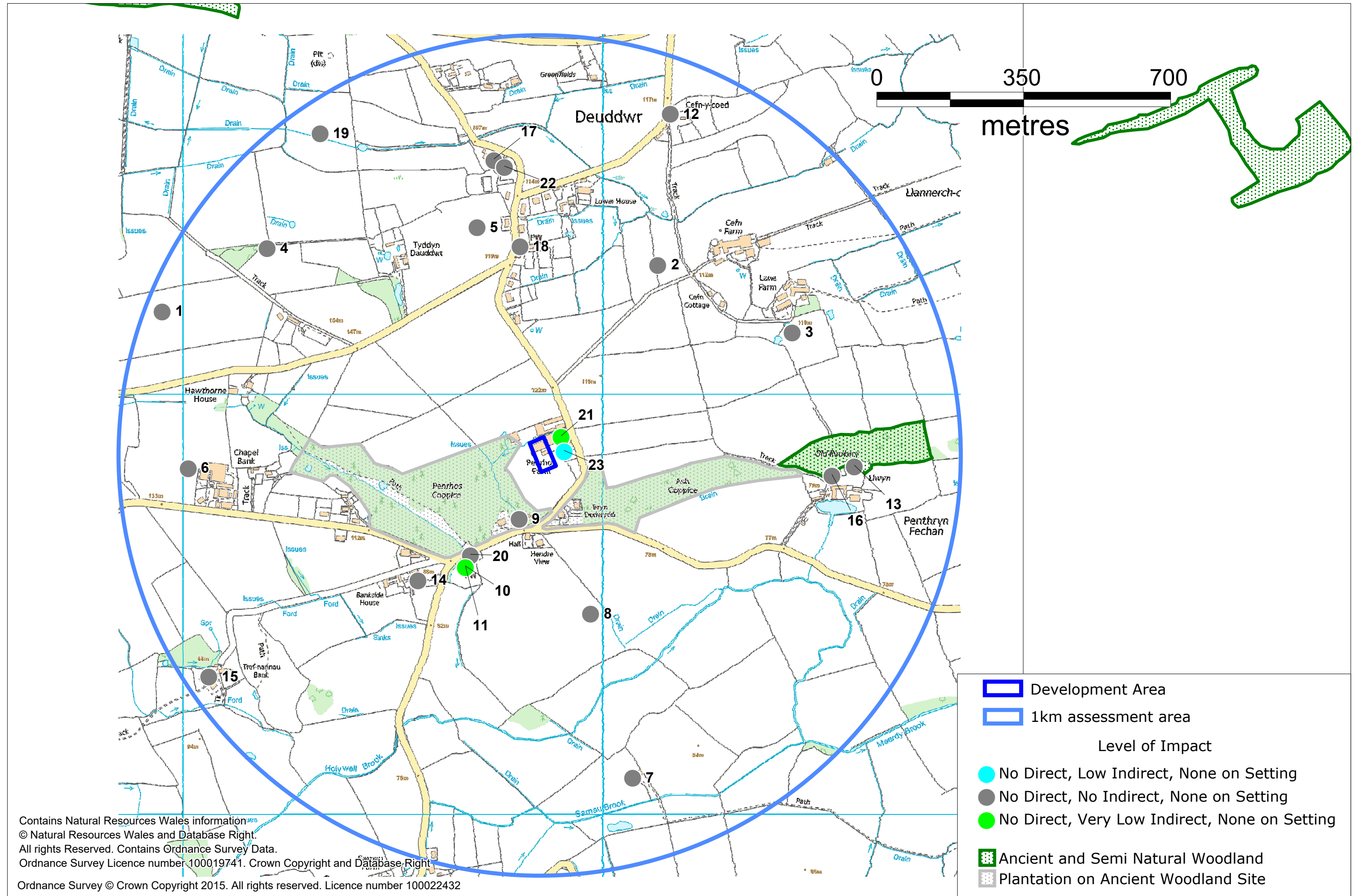


Figure 8: The 1km assessment area showing the impact on historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

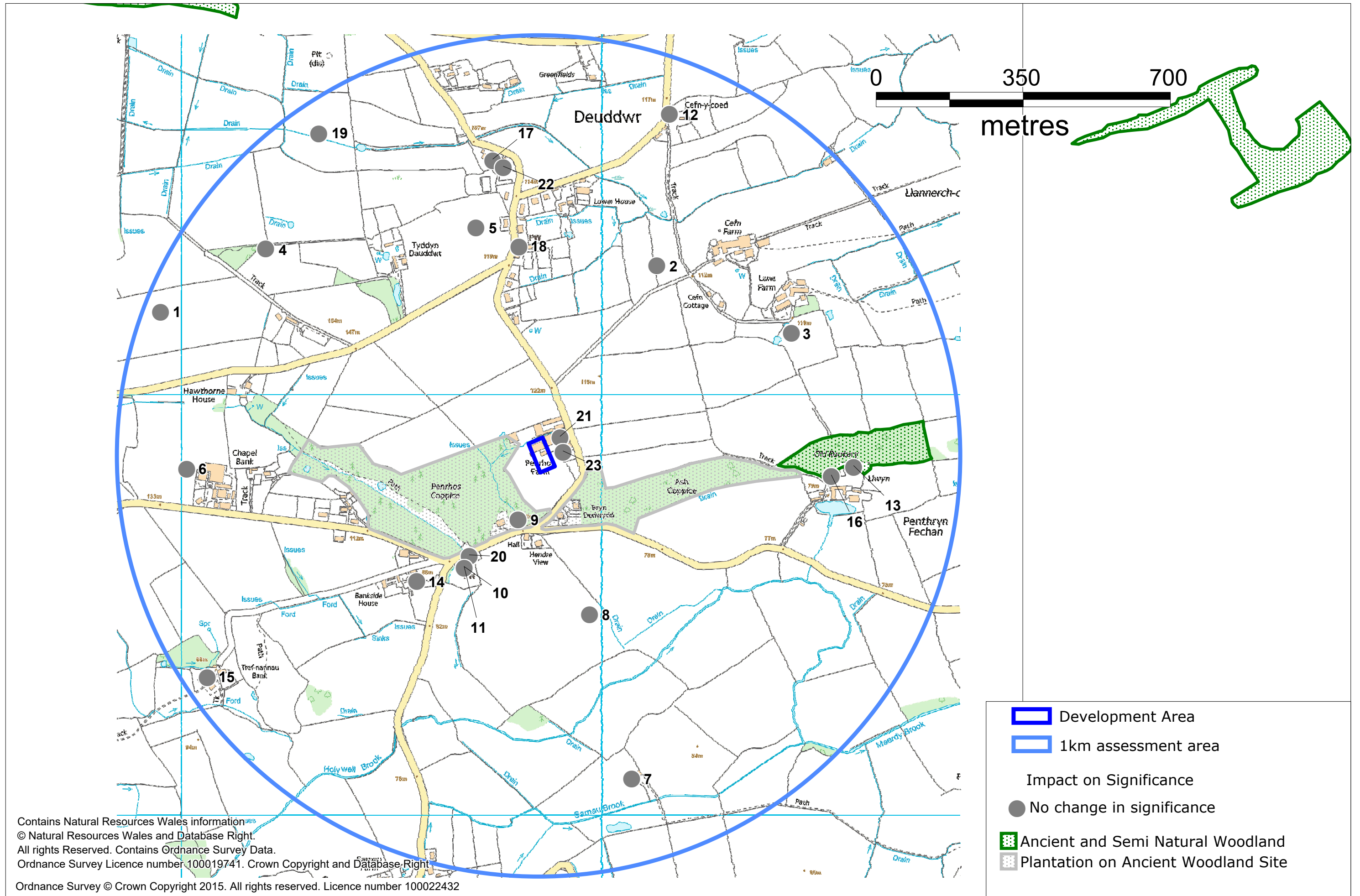


Figure 9: The 1km assessment area showing the change in significance of historic assets caused by the new development, labelled with Project ID number

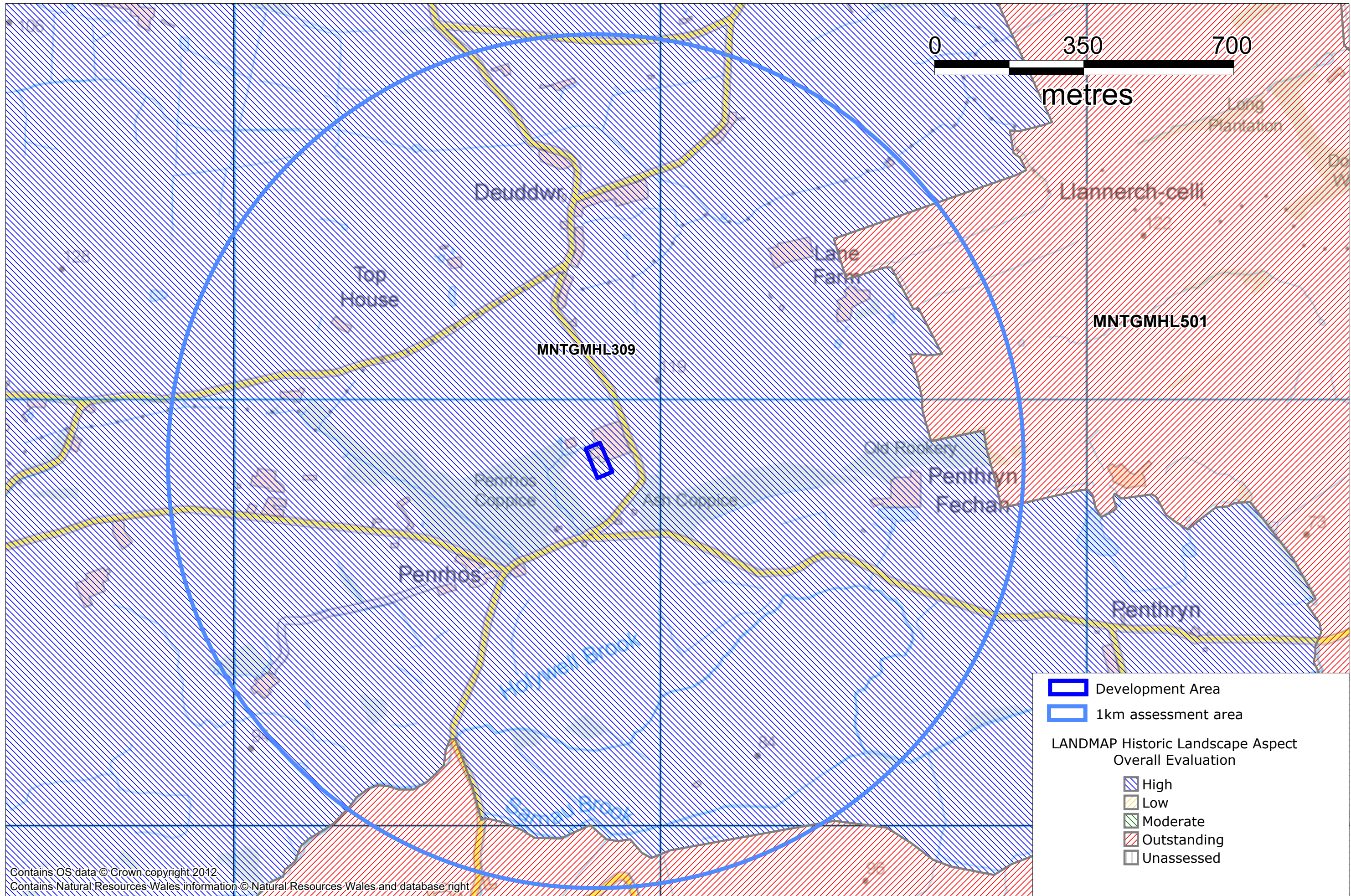


Figure 10: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Numbers

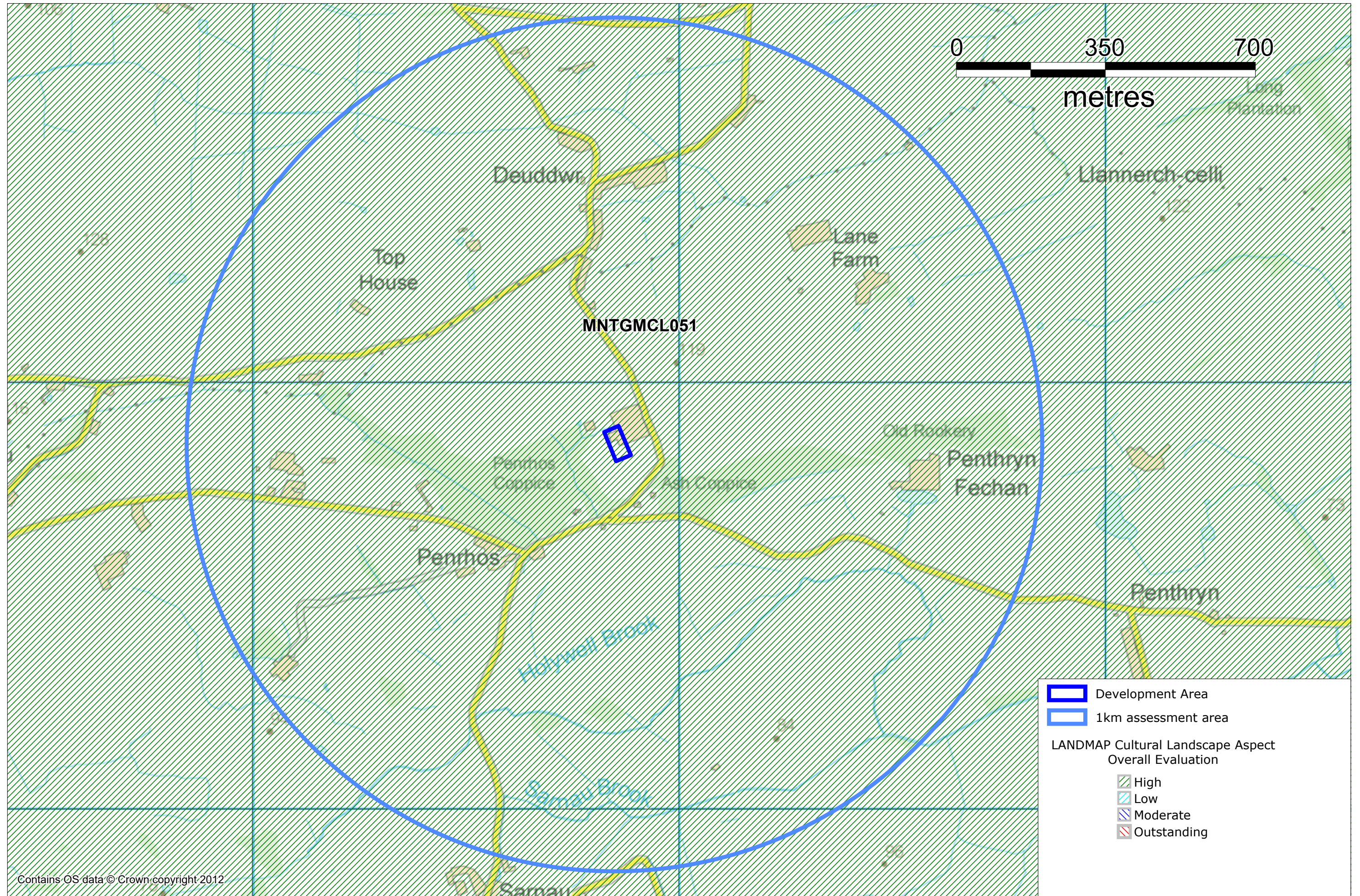


Figure 11: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

## **12. Conclusion**

- 12.1 There are no significant, indirect, visual impacts or direct, physical impacts on any historic assets arising from the development.
- 12.2 The evidence available suggests a low potential for buried archaeology at the development site itself.
- 12.3 No further archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in associated with this development.

## **13. Reporting**

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

## **14. References**

### **14.1 Map sources**

Ordnance Survey, 1813, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Meifod Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1836, 1 inch to 1 mile First Edition Series,

Ordnance Survey, 1884, 1:2500, 1<sup>st</sup> edition

Ordnance Survey, 1901, 1:2500 2<sup>nd</sup> edition

Ordnance Survey, 1971, 1:2500

Llandrinio Parish, Tithe Map, 1841

Llandrinio Parish, Tithe Apportionment, 1840

### **14.2 Web-based materials**

British Museum, 2016, *Online Gallery: Ordnance Survey Drawings*  
<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/index.html>  
accessed 29/05/2018

Cynefin, 2018, *Tithe Maps of Wales*  
<http://cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk/en/tithe-maps/>  
accessed on 29/05/2018

RCAHMW, 2018, List of Historic Placenames,  
<https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/placenames/map>  
accessed on 29/05/2018

### **14.3 Published sources**

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

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

Cotswold Archaeology, 2007, *Land at Domgay Lane, Four Crosses*

Powys, CA Report 06046

Havard, T, Darvill, T & Alexander, M, 2017, A Bronze Age Round Barrow Cemetery, Pit Alignments, Iron Age Burials, Iron Age Copper Working, and Later Activity at Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys, *Archaeological Journal*, 174:1, pp. 1-67,

Kenney, J., 2003, Land off Domgay Lane, Four Crosses, Powys - Report

on an archaeological evaluation. Marches Archaeology Series 297  
Warrilow, W, Owen, G. and Britnell, W. 1986. 'Eight Ring-Ditches at  
Four-Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys 1981-85', *Proceedings of the  
Prehistoric Society* 52, 53-87

#### **14.4 Unpublished Sources**

Trysor, 2018, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Environment  
Desk-Based Assessment for a Storage Building at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos,  
Llanymynech, SY22 6QH*

#### **14.5 Data Sources**

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data  
received 24/05/2018 – Enquiry Number E6382  
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded March 2017  
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2015  
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded March  
2017  
Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

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

- 15.1 In line with the requirements of the CIfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 15.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area.
  - 15.2.1 The earliest map source was the 1813 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which clear digital copies are available through the British Museum website.
  - 15.2.2 The parish tithe map and apportionment of 1841 and 1840 are available for inspection at the National Library of Wales and on the Cynefin website "The Tithe Maps of Wales". The tithe map and apportionment are both clear and informative sources.
- 15.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust HER. The HER data supplied by the Clwyd Powys HER was generally of good quality although there was an under-recording of historic buildings and structures. Some early records for cropmark sites were poorly described.
- 15.4 Data from the National Monuments Record was generally accurate, although limited in the number of records and their relevance to the assessment. However there has been an error in the location and identification of the former timber framed Penrhos Hall, NPRN 29739, which has also led to inaccuracies in the records for NPRNs 265626 and 413967.
- 15.5 Data from Cadw on Listed Buildings was informative and gave reasons for why the building had been listed.
- 15.6 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online and provide reasonable coverage for the whole assessment area although the 2014 images are partially obscured by cloud cover.
- 15.7 LiDAR imagery available from Natural Resources Wales was of good quality for this area, and helped confirm existing sites, but did not show any new features in close proximity to the development site.
- 15.8 RCAHMWs' List of Historic Placenames in Wales website was consulted but held no information of relevance to this assessment. More detail could be gained from historic maps which were consulted in the course of the assessment. The locational information on the place-names website is poor, and the names often do not relate accurately to the location shown.

Table 4: Comments on HER data supplied by CPAT

PRN	Site_Name	Site Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
3637	Old Collfryn cropmark	Field system	Record created	
3811	Sarn Burrows Track	Road;Trackway	Record created	
3977	Cae Garreg Placename	Standing stone;Round barrow	No record created	Place-name only
4636	Lane Farm Field System	Field system	Record created	
4666	Old Collfryn ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Record created	
5768	Deuddwr Cropmark	Enclosed settlement	Record created	
7073	Collfryn earthworks	Field system;quarry	Record created	
8699	Hendre House Site	House	Record created	
8700	Penrhos Hall	House	Record created	
8701	Penrhos fish ponds	Fishpond	Record created	Better NGR is SJ2380016706
15856	Penrhos Church	Church	No record created	
15857	Penrhos Church (Holy Trinity)	Church	Record created	
15858	Penrhos Church (Holy Trinity), yard	Churchyard	Record created	
20394	Plas Pedol House	House	Record created	
32621	Penthrryn Fechan, Llwyn	Hall house	Record created	
36331	Penrhos, Old Rectory	House	Record created	
36332	Tref Nannau Bank, Barn in range to W	Barn	Record created	
36335	Llwyn Farm, granary	Granary	Record created	
54836	Llandrinio, Coin	find	No record created	Find spot only
96103	Llansantffraid,	Farm building	Record	

*New Storage Shed at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos,  
Llanymynech, Powys, SY22 6QH  
Desk-Based Assessment*

	Deytheur, Acacia		created	
120322	Llandrinio, Coin	find	No record created	Findspot only
120680	Llansantffraid, coin	find	No record created	Findspot only. Portable Antiquities website says its condition suggests it is not an ancient loss.
120779	Penrhos	settlement	No record created	
124777	Deytheur, The Chapel	CHAPEL	Record created	
128365	Tyddyn Dauddw, ridge and furrow	ridge and furrow	Record created	
130863	Penrhos Church (Holy Trinity), lychgate	LYCH GATE	Record created	
130864	Penrhos Church (Holy Trinity), war memorial	WAR MEMORIAL	No record created	
132642	Llanymynech, Penrhos, Penrhos Farm, Cowhouse and granary	COW HOUSE	Record created	
145429	Sarnau, Parish Of Penrhos (roll Of Honour), war memorial	War memorial	No record created	Inside church, but the NGR is wrong and places it in the woods to the north

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor,  
May, 2018

## **Appendix A: Specification**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN HISTORIC  
ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
FOR A STORAGE BUILDING AT  
PENRHOS FARM, PENRHOS, LLANYMYNECH, SY22 6QH,**

**1. Introduction**

1.1 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants on behalf of their client to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment for a large storage building and associated works, to the west of the farmhouse at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, Powys, SY22 6QH.

1.2 The storage building at SJ2384916854 has been erected without planning permission and the local planning authority requires a study to assess the impact on the historic environment.

**2. The development**

2.1 The development consists of a large storage building approximately 80 metres by 40 metres, and yard to east. An earth bund runs around its southern and western sides which has been planted with a double line of evergreen trees.

2.2 The southern part of the new storage building is within a former field, the northern part replaces a former agricultural shed.

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

3.1 No planning application was submitted for the development and the local authority requires an assessment of the impact on the historic environment.

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

4.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a desk-based assessment in order to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect, on the historic environment and historic assets.

4.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2014a) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation.

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

5.1 The development site is to the west side of the heart of Penrhos Farm. Research on the archaeological resource will be carried out as part of this desk-based assessment in order to evaluate the potential, or former potential of the land on which the storage building now stands, and its impact on the significance of historic assets within 1 kilometre of the development area.

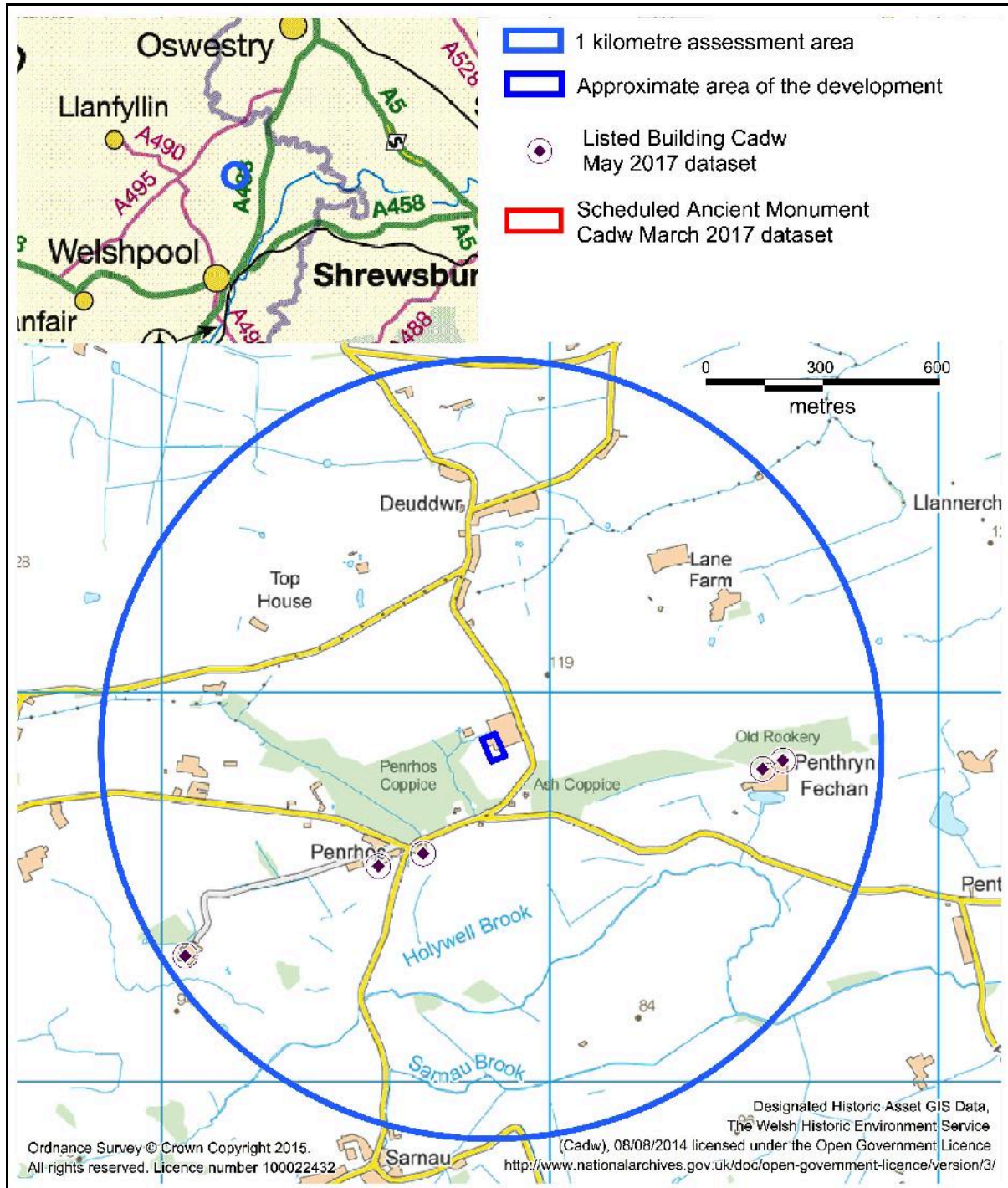


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed assessment area.

## **6. Scope of Work**

6.1 The assessment will consider three categories of known historic assets;

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1 km radius circle centred on SJ2384916854 (see Figure 1), as required in Cadw's Guidance on the Setting of Historic Assets for this size of development (Cadw, 2017, 11)
- Listed Buildings within a 1km radius circle centred on SJ2384916854 (see Figure 1)
- All other non-statutory historic assets recorded within a 1 kilometre radius circle centred on SJ2384916854 (see Figure 1)
- Registered Historic Parks & Gardens within a 1km radius of the proposed development.

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

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

6.3 The following data sources will be consulted:

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

6.4 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2014a)*. The site visit will record any significant unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination of the impact of development.

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 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, 2010) and their setting (Cadw, 2017).

6.7 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.

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

## **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
- 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. discussion of the results of the evaluation
- j. former 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**

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

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

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

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

9.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client, and others on site, 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 copy of the final report in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA, 2014b) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015).

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

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

11.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the desk-based assessment. 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](http://www.archaeologists.net)

12.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland field survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well heritage interpretation and community-based projects.

12.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales

Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland field survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well as community-based, non-intrusive projects and community heritage interpretation.

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

13.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

### **14. Project identification**

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2018/615

### **15. Sources**

Cadw, 2011, Conservation Principles

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

CIfA, 2014a, revised December 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

CIfA, 2014b, *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*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

May 2018

## **Appendix B: Site Gazetteer**

**ID number:** 1 OLD COLLFYRN CROPMARK  
FIELD SYSTEM

**HER PRN:** 3,637.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ22951720

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Iron Age

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Cropmark

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

There is no coherent description of these reported cropmarks. The tithe map shows that a number of field boundaries have been removed in this area since the mid-19th century, which may explain the "poorly defined cropmark" seen in the 1970s.

**Rarity:**

Common

**Distance from  
development:**

**Group Value:**

None

**Evidential Value:**

Possible cropmarks

**Historical Value:**

None

**Aesthetic Value:**

None

**Communal Value:**

None

**Setting:**

**Significance:**

Unknown

**Any Direct  
Impact?:**

No  
None

**Any Indirect  
Impact?:**

No  
None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on  
Impact:**

This feature lies outside the Zone of Theoretical Visibility

**ID number:** 2      SARN BURROWS TRACK  
ROAD;TRACKWAY

**HER PRN:** 3,811.00

**NMR NPRN:** 23684

**NGR:** SJ24131731

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Medieval;Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Transport

**Form:** Place-name

**Condition:** Unknown

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This record is for two field names which have "Sarn" placenames on the parish tithe map. Their significance is unknown.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 490 metres to the northeast

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Placename only

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is a placename with no associated physical or archaeological features.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This is a placename with no associated physical or archaeological features.

**ID number:** 3      LANE FARM FIELD SYSTEM  
FIELD SYSTEM

**HER PRN:** 4,636.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ24451715

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	It appears that a series of earthwork features observed in 1978 were interpreted as evidence of a medieval field system, but no coherent description was made at the time and there is no evidence of such a system on modern aerial photographs or LiDAR.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	640 metres to the east-northeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Documentary		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	Possible earthworks seen in a pasture field.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The development is not intervisible with this location.		

**ID number:** 4 OLD COLLFYRN RIDGE AND FURROW  
RIDGE AND FURROW

**HER PRN:** 4,666.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ23201735

Unknown

**Period:** Medieval;Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Near Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	There is no trace of ridge and furrow on modern aerial photos or LiDAR.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Reported from field observation in 1978

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None  
Not within Zone of Theoretical Visibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:**

**ID number:** 5      DEUDDWR CROPMARK  
ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT

**HER PRN:** 5,768.00      **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SJ237174      Unknown  
**Period:** Iron Age      **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Cropmark      **Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	Professor Barri Jones noted possible cropmarks in this field in 1979, which were interpreted as a possible Iron Age or Romano-British settlement site. No evidence of cropmarks can be seen on modern aerial photographs and there are no clear features on LiDAR.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	530 metres to the north-northwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Possible features on aerial photograph		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This cropmark was noted on an east-facing slope, at about 126m above sea level, from where there are views along a minor stream valley towards the lower ground of the floor of the broad Vyrnwy valley.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The site would not be intervisible with the proposed development.		

**ID number:** 6 COLLFRYN EARTHWORKS  
QUARRY

**HER PRN:** 7,073.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2301216827

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Industrial

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A minor quarry working surviving as undulations in a field.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping; Aerial photographs

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This feature is a minor quarry.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This feature is a minor quarry.

**ID number:** 7      HENDRE HOUSE SITE  
HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 8,699.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ24071609

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The house at Hendre was demolished in 1975.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 770 metres to the south-southeast

**Group Value:** Associated with a barn which survives

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This small house was of 19th century date and stood in a small parcel of land with an associated barn. The house has been demolished.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The house has been demolished.

**ID number:** 8      **PENRHOS HALL  
HOUSE**

**HER PRN:** 8,700.00      **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SJ23971648      Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Building      **Condition:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	Penrhos Hall was a substantial timber-framed hall of 16th century date. It survived in a dilapidated condition into the early 20th century but was completely demolished in 1904. No trace of the building now survives. The house was a seat of the Owen family of Brogyntyn in the 18th century and came into the possession of the Ormsby-Gore family through marriage during the early part of the 19th century.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	370 metres to the south-southeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Documents; Historic Mapping; Historic Photographs		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Mentioned in historical sources and some photographs of the building survive		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	The building no longer survives but its aesthetic value can be appreciated in photographs of the building.		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	The hall stood on flat ground to the north of Holywell Brook. It is evident that there was a parkland landscape and gardens around the house and features such as former ponds and plantations in the area may well have been associated with the estate. The site is now open pastureland.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The hall no longer survives as it was demolished in 1904. No garden or parkland features survive.		

**ID number:** 9      **PENRHOS FISH PONDS**  
**FISHPOND**

**HER PRN:** 8,701.00      **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SJ2380016706      Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Earthwork      **Condition:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	Two fishponds are shown here on the parish tithe map. The HER records three fishponds here, but the location of the third is not clear. They still retained water in the 1840s but by time of the 1886 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, only the lower pond was still in use. By the late 20th century this too had been drained.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	125 metres to the south-southeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Associated with Penrhos Hall		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping; Earthworks		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Shown on 19th century maps		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	The reservoirs were situated on the slopes to the north of Penrhos Hall, fed by a minor stream. The area has been wooded since the late 19th century.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The development site is not visible from this location.		

**ID number:** 10      **PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY)**  
**CHURCH**

**HER PRN:** 15,857.00      **NMR NPRN:** 421166  
**NGR:** SJ2367216591      Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Building      **Condition:** Intact  
**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**      **LB number:** 15427      **grade:** II

**Trysor Description:** Penrhos was founded as a chapelry in 1625. The original church (PRN 15856) was of rubble build with a shingle roof and was replaced by the present church in 1845. It is presumed that the original church stood at the same site. The present church was designed by the eminent London architect Sidney Smirke and is of stone construction with yellow brick detail and a slate roof. The church is well-maintained and in use in 2018.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 290 metres to the southwest

**Group Value:** Associated with its churchyard and lych gate

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

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** An attractive early Victorian church designed by an eminent architect

**Communal Value:** Place of Worship

**Setting:** The church stands within a small polygonal churchyard, alongside a minor road in a rural setting. A wooded slope rises to the north but there are views over relatively flat, open countryside to the southeast.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The development cannot be seen from the church at ground level, but the spire of the church is visible from the development site. Mature trees on the slope between the two sites effectively screen most of the view.

**ID number:** 11      **PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY), YARD  
CHURCHYARD**

**HER PRN:** 15,858.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2367216591

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Modern

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Unknown

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

Penrhos was founded as a chapelry in 1625. The original church stood in a churchyard which extended further to the south than the polygonal churchyard which was created when the present church was built in 1845. The churchyard is largely defined by stone wall, with a fence and hedge used along the roadside to the north. The church and churchyard remain in use in 2018. Unusually, the churchyard lay partially in both Llandrinio and Meifod parishes when it was created.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 260 metres to the southwest

**Group Value:** Associated with the parish church

**Evidential Value:** Churchyard still in use

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** Used for burials

**Setting:** The churchyard surround the parish church. It is polygonal in form and located alongside a minor road in a rural setting. A wooded slope rises to the north but there are views over relatively flat, open countryside to the southeast. A stone wall defines much of the boundary, with hedges and fences to the northern side.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** There is a partial view of the development from the southeastern corner of the churchyard. The new shed is partially visible through a gap in the trees on the slope below Penrhos Farm. Trees already planted on the bund to the south of the new building will close this view within the next decade.

**ID number:** 12 HORSE SHOE INN; PLAS PEDOL;  
PUBLIC HOUSE; HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 20,394.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ24161767

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

This is the former Horse Shoe Inn, which was built after the 1840s. The Llandrinio parish tithe map only shows a small smithy here. The pub was in use from the second half of the 19th century, closing in the later 20th century. The building has been significantly altered and has been painted as a mock half-timbered house.

**Rarity:**

Common

**Distance from  
development:**

840 metres to the north-northeast

**Group Value:**

None

**Evidential Value:**

Historic mapping

**Historical Value:**

A former public house

**Aesthetic Value:**

None

**Communal Value:**

A former public house

**Setting:**

This public house was built alongside rural road in the second half of the 19th century. It closed after 1980 and has been converted for residential purposes.

**Significance:**

Locally Important

**Any Direct**

**Impact?:**

No

None

**Any Indirect**

**Impact?:**

No

None

**Level of Impact  
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on  
Impact:**

The development site is not visible from this location.

**ID number:** 13 PENTHRYN FECHAN, LLWYN  
HALL HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 32,621.00

**NMR NPRN:** 29488

**NGR:** SJ2459816831

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 15433

**grade:** II

**Trysor Description:** Llwyn farmhouse has its origins as a late medieval cruck-framed hall house. It was modified in later centuries but remains in use to the present day.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from development:** 710 metres to the east

**Group Value:** The dwelling within a farmstead

**Evidential Value:** Standing building

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** A surviving late medieval/early post-medieval house

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The house is situated at 99 metres above sea level, at the foot of a wooded slope, to the north of the lower ground along the valley of the Holywell and Sarnau brooks.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The development is not intervisible with this listed building.

**ID number:** 14      **PENRHOS, OLD RECTORY**  
**RECTORY**

**HER PRN:** 36,331.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2355916559

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 15428

**grade:** II

**Trysor Description:** This is the former rectory to Penrhos church, and was built circa 1850, shortly after the new church had been built. It is thought that the church architect Sidney Smirke also designed this residence. It is now a private house.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 380 metres to the southwest

**Group Value:** Associated with Penrhos parish church

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

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** A Victorian rectory in red-brick, with yellow brick decoration and a slate roof, thought to have been designed by an eminent architect.

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The Old Rectory stands in a private and relatively secluded garden, hidden by mature deciduous trees to the north and west sides.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Mature trees and woodland block any views of the development from this listed building.

**ID number:** 15 TREF NANNAU BANK, BARN IN RANGE TO W  
BARN

**HER PRN:** 36,332.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2306116331

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 15429

**grade:** II

**Trysor Description:** This barn is found on the farmyard at Tref Nannau Bank. It is of 17th century date and is timber-framed, now with a modern corrugated iron roof.

**Rarity:** Not common

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

**Group Value:** Part of a farmstead group

**Evidential Value:** Standing building

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** A 17th century timber-framed barn

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The barn stands at the western side of the farmyard at Tref Nannau Bank.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The development would not be intervisible with this listed building.

**ID number:** 16 LLWYN FARM, GRANARY  
GRANARY

**HER PRN:** 36,335.00

**NMR NPRN:** 43483

**NGR:** SJ2454516809

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:**

**LB number:** 15434

**grade:** II

**Trysor Description:** This granary stands at the western side of the farmyard at Llwyn Farm. It is listed as a probable 17th structure and is timber-framed, raised on brick piers, now with a modern corrugated iron roof.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from development:** 710 metres to the east

**Group Value:** Part of Llwyn farmstead

**Evidential Value:** Standing building

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** A 17th century timber-framed granary

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The granary stands at the western side of the farmyard at Tref Nannau Bank.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The development would not be intervisible with this listed building.

**ID number:** 17 LLANSANTFFRAID, DEYTHEUR, ACACIA  
BUILDING

**HER PRN:** 96,103.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2374017560

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Converted

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A 19th century farm outbuilding which was converted for residential use in the early 21st century.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 680 metres to the north-northwest

**Group Value:** This building appears to be associated with Deytheur Grammar school.

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, now converted

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** The building retains its external character

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None  
This building stands outside the Zone of Theoretical Visibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:**

**ID number:** 18 DEYTHEUR, THE CHAPEL  
CHAPEL

**HER PRN:** 124,777.00

**NMR NPRN:** 11418

**NGR:** SJ2380217355

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Converted

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	Deuddwr Methodist Chapel dates to 1877. It was built in the Simple Round-Headed style and is of red-brick construction with yellow brick detail, under a slate roof. The entrance is in the gable wall. Externally there are associated walls and iron railings. The house was converted for residential use c.2015.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	460 metres to the north		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing building, converted		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Mentioned in historical sources		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	Attractive chapel in the Simple Round-Headed Style		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	Former place of worship		
<b>Setting:</b>	The chapel was built in 1877 within the small hamlet of Deythur.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The development site is not visible from this location as higher ground intervenes.		

**ID number:** 19 TYDDYN DAUDDWR, RIDGE AND FURROW  
RIDGE AND FURROW

**HER PRN:** 128,365.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2332617624

Unknown

**Period:** Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Earthwork

**Condition:** Unknown

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor Description:** This is a minor feature which appears to be more likely to be of more recent origin, derived from ploughing in modern times, or very denuded ridge and furrow of unknown date.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Possible feature on LiDAR

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None  
Not in Zone of Theoretical Visibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:**

**ID number:** 20 PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY), Lychgate  
LYCH GATE

**HER PRN:** 130,863.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2368416619

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Modern

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The Lych Gate at the entrance to Penrhos church was erected in 1921 to act as a commemorative gate to those lost during the conflict. It remains in good condition in 2018. The inscription "To The Glory of God" and the dates 1914 and 1918 are inscribed on the front of the structure.		

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 260 metres to the southwest

**Group Value:** Associated with the parish church

**Evidential Value:** Wooden structure, in situ

**Historical Value:** A First World War memorial

**Aesthetic Value:** A First World War memorial

**Communal Value:** A public commemorative gate at the entrance to the churchyard

**Setting:**

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The development site is not visible from this location as mature woodland stands between the two locations.

**ID number:** 21 LLANYMYNECH, PENRHOS, PENRHOS FARM,  
COWHOUSE

COW HOUSE  
AND GRANARY

**HER PRN:** 132,642.00

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2390016901

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Building

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This L-shaped building range is constructed in red and blue engineering bricks, under a slate roof. The cowhouse is a single storey range, with the two storey granary at its eastern end, the upper floor of which is accessed via an external stairs on its northern side. A datestone bearing the date 1903 is visible in the peak of the southern gable wall. In view of the consistency of the brickwork and cement mortar throughout the range, it is likely that the cowhouse was built at the same time as the granary.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 30 metres to the east

**Group Value:** Part of Penrhos Hill Farmstead

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

**Historical Value:** Plans and elevations were drawn up for this building for a planning application in 2009 and lodged with the local authority. A photographic record was made in 2011 and submitted in support of the application.

**Aesthetic Value:** A good example of an early 20th century farm building

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This building stands to the north of the farmhouse and now has larger, modern buildings to its north and west.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

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

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:**

**ID number:** 22 DEYTHUR GRAMMAR SCHOOL  
SCHOOL

**HER PRN:** **NMR NPRN:** 411372  
**NGR:** SJ2376517543 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Education  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Converted  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	Deythur Grammar School was founded c.1690 and was one of the oldest endowed schools in Wales. The house may predate the foundation of the school. The school closed in 1967 and the main house became a residence, with the adjacent school buildings being removed. A remaining outbuilding was converted for residential use in the early 21st century.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	640 metres to the north		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing building, converted		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Mentioned in historical sources		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	The main house is a redbrick country house of possible 17th century date		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	Former grammar school		
<b>Setting:</b>	The former school is now a residence situated just to the north of the small hamlet of Deythur, in private grounds alongside a minor road.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Regionally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The development site is not intervisible with the former grammar school.		

**ID number:** 23      **PENRHOS HILL FARM  
FARMHOUSE**

**HER PRN:**

**NGR:** SJ2390716866

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Form:** Building

**Site Status:**

**NMR NPRN:**

Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Broadclass:** Domestic

**Condition:** Intact

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor  
Description:**

The farmhouse at Penrhos Farm has the appearance of being a post-medieval dwelling. A building appears to be shown on the 1813 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing, but is annotated as Big Oaks on the map. There may be a second building to the north of the house site.

The 1836 Ordnance Survey map also shows a building at the site, named as Big Oak.

The Llandrinio parish tithe map of 1841 shows the property in much more detail. This map shows a house of similar size and plan to the present house, with a single outbuilding to the north. The development site falls within field parcel number 6, which was a field known as "Big Oak Field" on the tithe schedule. The tithe schedule does not give a name to the house, but does record that the property was owned by William Ormsby Gore Esq., who was the owner of nearby Penrhos Hall and the Lord of the Manor of Penrhos.

At the time of the tithe schedule, the property was farmed by a tenant, John Manford, who lived at nearby Llwyn farm. Manford farmed three properties at the time, Llwyn, Hendre and the (unnamed) holding of Big Oak. The parish census surveys from 1841 to 1901 show that the Manford family farmed Llwyn throughout this period, but none of the census returns identify Big Oak/Penrhos Farm by name and it is therefore not possible to state who lived at the property or what their role was. It is possible that it was simply a cottage occupied by farm labourers and their families during the 19th century and part of the larger holding of Llwyn, rather than being a separate farm in its own right. This might explain why the holding had no significant outbuildings until the 20th century.

It is interesting to note that from the time of the 1884 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, the property is named as Penrhos Hill. The name reflects the associates with the lordship and estate of Penrhos, the chief residence of which was Penrhos Hall, which stood about 400 metres to the south and was demolished in 1904.

The house is a two-storey, L-shaped building with the main dwelling at the southern end and a small, single story range running off the rear, north end. The building is cement-rendered, has a slate roof and has red-brick chimneys. Red-brick sills can be seen in the windows of the façade, which suggest that the building may be of 19th century date or was substantially altered during the 20th century. Much of the rear of the building is obscured by modern extensions, but the façade has a main door to the west of centre, behind a small, porch. There are three windows in the upper floor but only a single window to the eastern side of the ground floor. It is possible that the eastern third of the façade has been added to a simple cottage which would have had a central door with windows either side on the ground and first floor. The cement rendering makes it impossible to interpret the history of the building further, but it is possible that the house depicted on the parish tithe map of the 1840s has been incorporated into the present structure.

*New Storage Shed at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos,  
Llanymynech, Powys, SY22 6QH  
Desk-Based Assessment*

There is no evidence that any of the 19th century outbuildings at Penrhos Farm have survived. An L-shaped cowshed and granary range to the northeast of the house has a 1903 datestone and appears to be of single construction.

<b>Rarity:</b>	Common
<b>Distance from development:</b>	30 metres to the east
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of Penrhos Hill Farm
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing building, in use
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None
<b>Setting:</b>	The farmhouse stands to the south and east of the farm buildings, within a garden plot. It faces south but the view is restricted by trees in that direction.
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Low
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The new development stands close to the house but large farm building stood in the same area previously, therefore the extra level of impact is relatively low. The house is not listed or designated in any way.

## **Appendix C: Photographs**

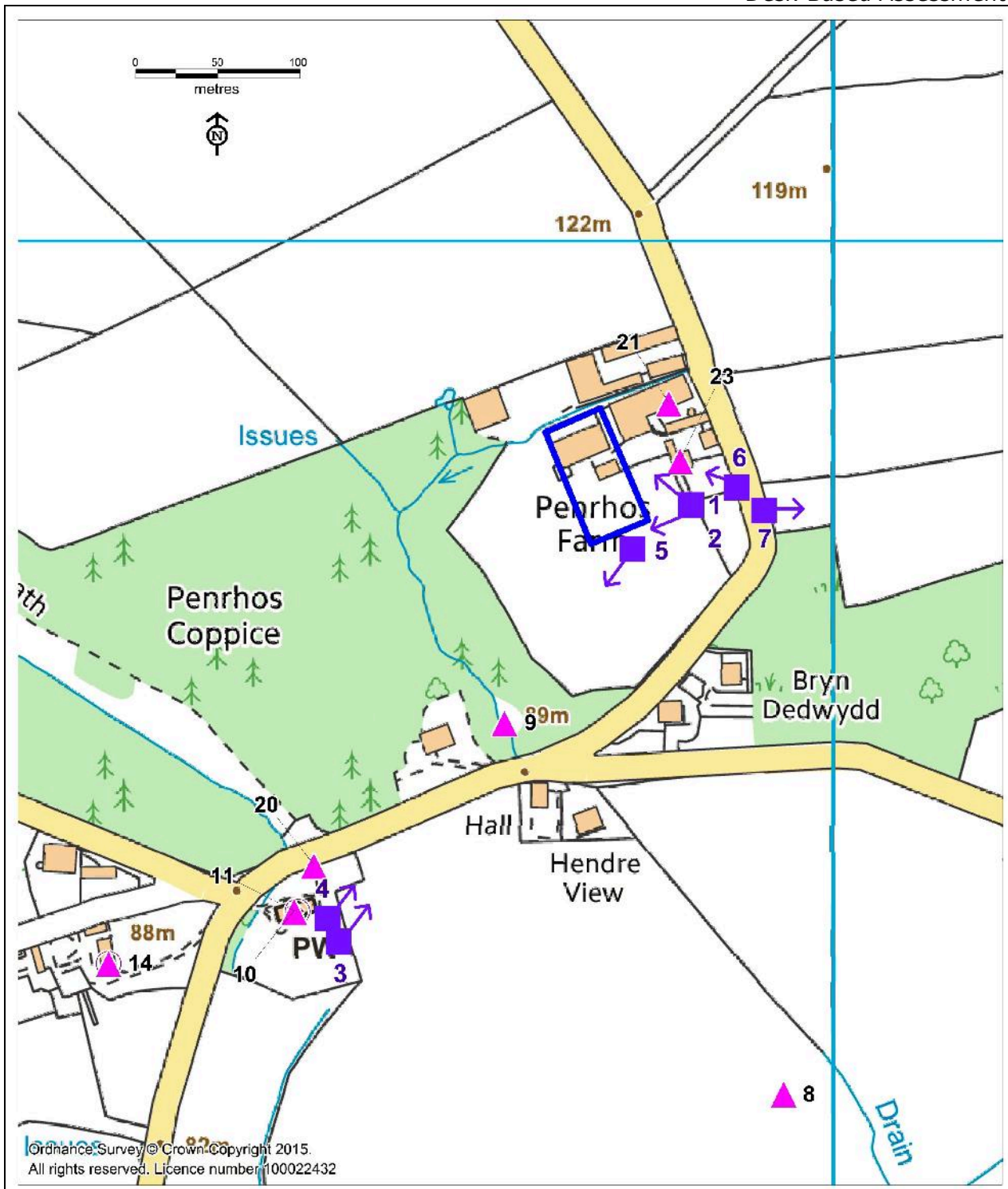


Figure 12; Location of photographs in Plates 1 to 7



*Plate 1: A view of the new storage shed, built to the west of the farmhouse and farm buildings at Penrhos Farm, looking northwest.*



*Plate 2: A view of the southern end of the new storage shed and the earth bund planted with two rows of evergreens, looking west southwest.*



*Plate 3: The view from the eastern edge of the churchyard ID number 11, looking northeast towards the new storage shed, indicated by the arrow.*



*Plate 4: The view from ground level on the southern side of the church, ID Number 10, looking towards the new storage shed which is hidden behind trees.*



*Plate 5: Partial view of the church taken standing on top of the earth bund to the south of the storage shed, looking southwest.*



*Plate 6: The farmhouse, ID number 23, at Penrhos farm, looking with the new storage shed behind.*



*Plate 7: The view looking east towards the Listed Buildings at Llwyn which are hidden from view by topography and trees/vegetation.*