

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A STEEL FRAME BUILDING AND
HAULAGE YARD AT
PENRHOS FARM, PENRHOS,
LLANYMYNECH, SY22 6QH**



Report by: Trysor

For: James Owen

July 2021



**Historic Environment
Desk-Based Assessment
for a Steel Frame Building
and Haulage Yard at
Penrhos Farm, Penrhos,
Llanymynech, SY22 6QH**

By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2021/781
CPAT HER Event Record PRN 164257

For: James Owen

July 2021

38, New Road
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
www.trysor.net
enquiries@trysor.net



Cover photograph: Looking towards the development from the road to Sarnau to the southwest, April 2021. Holy Trinity church is obscured from view by trees and the new shed can be seen in the centre of the photograph behind newly planted trees.

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Steel Frame Building and Haulage Yard at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2021/781
EVENT RECORD HER PRN – CPAT 164257

DYDDIAD 26^{ain} Mis Gorfennaf 2021 **DATE** 26th July 2021

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

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

JENNY HALL MCIFA *Jenny Hall*

PAUL SAMBROOK MCIFA *Paul Sambrook*

Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

*38, New Road,
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
01269 826397*

*82, Henfaes Road
Tonna
Neath
SA11 3EX
01639 412708*

www.trysor.net

enquiries@trysor.net

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

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

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

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

Event Record PRN – CPAT HER

PRN	CPAT 164257
Name	PENRHOS FARM 2021
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SJ2385016880
Easting	323850
Northing	316880
Summary (English)	In April 2021 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed development at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, Powys SY22 6QH. © Trysor 2021
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Yn Ebrill 2021, fe gariwyd allan asesiad pen bwrdd gan Trysor ar gyfer datblygiad arfaethedig ar Fferm Penrhos, Penrhos, Llanymynech, Powys SY22 6QH. © Trysor 2021
Description	In April 2021 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed development at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, Powys SY22 6QH. © Trysor 2021
Sources	Trysor, 2021, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Steel Frame Buildings and Haulage Yard at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH</i>
Copyright	© Trysor 2021

Contents

1. Summary	1
2. Copyright	2
3. Introduction	2
4. The Development	3
5. Methodology	3
6. The Development Site	5
7. Archaeological Overview	6
8. Historical Overview	10
9. Data Collation	15
10. Assessment of Significance	16
11. Assessment of Impact	19
12. Conclusion	28
13. Reporting	29
14. References	29
15. Reliability and limitations of sources	31
Appendix A: Gazetteer of historic assets within 1 kilometre	36
Appendix B: Photographs	71
Appendix C: Written Scheme of Investigation	83

1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine potential impacts on the historic environment from a steel frame building, associated works and landscaping, and incorporating an existing haulage yard at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, Powys, SY22 6QH.
- 1.2 A site visit was undertaken on 13th April 2021 by Trysor to examine the development site and its surroundings.
- 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 SJ2385016880.
- 1.4 The impacts on the settings and significance of all designated historic assets within 5 kilometres have been assessed in a separate report (Trysor, 2021)
- 1.5 The Powys Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 1.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments within a 1 kilometre radius of the development. There is no impact on the 10 Scheduled Monuments within 5 kilometres of the development.
- 1.7 There are 5 Listed Buildings within a 1 kilometre radius of the development. An assessment on the impact on the setting of one of these, the Church of the Holy Trinity, Penrhos, has been undertaken and reported separately (Trysor, 2021).
- 1.8 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within a 1 kilometre radius or 5 kilometre radius of the development.
- 1.9 There is no evidence of buried archaeology within the proposed development area.
- 1.10 Mitigations have already been put in place to reduce the visual impact of the development on views from the south and southwest, in the form of an earthwork bund, tree planting both on the bund and along the hedged boundary to the west and repainting two sides of the steel framed building within the development area with a dark green paint. These mitigations have already led to a reduction in the visual impacts. The impact on the setting of Holy Trinity Church has been reduced to negligible with no impact on its significance (Trysor, 2021). Additional landscaping and tree planting is proposed on the slope to the south of the development which will strengthen this screening effect.

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 it must be noted that Figures 8-14 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 James Owen of Rebo Uk Ltd, Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, Powys SY22 6QH commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment for a steel frame building and associated works, with haulage yard at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, Powys, SY22 6QH, see Figure 1.

3.2 The application site has a complex planning history, and a new application is to be made to bring together the consents for the management of the site.

3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared guided by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CifA, 2020). The WSI approved by the development control archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

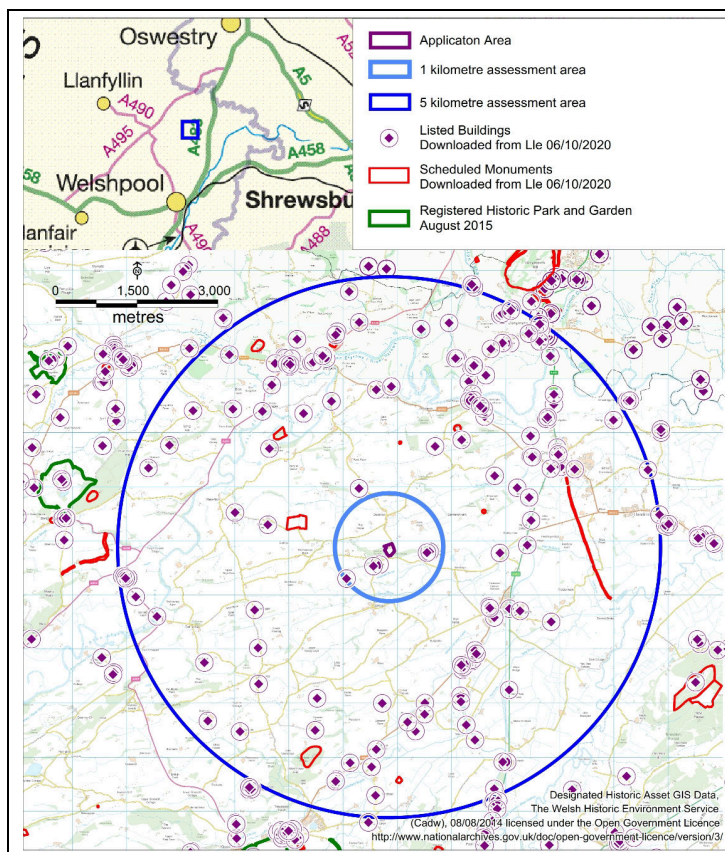


Figure 1: Location of the proposed application site, showing the agreed 1 kilometre radius assessment area and 5 kilometre designated asset assessment area.

4. The development

4.1 The planning application is for a Change of use of land and buildings from agricultural to storage use (Class B8), with ancillary business use (Class B1), the erection of a steel portal frame building (including demolition of agricultural buildings), associated access, fence and gate, hardstanding, and landscaping, and retention of the haulage yard in haulage use, centred on SJ2385016880, see Figure 1.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment has considered known historic assets within a 1-kilometre radius circle centred on SJ2385016880. This was the area defined within the Written Scheme of Investigation; see Appendix C and Figure 1. The Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance.
- 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.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 A field visit was made by Trysor to the proposed location of the development, and the surrounding area, on 13th April 2021. Visible archaeological features within the area that would be directly affected by the development were searched for and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact were recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.6 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 1985, 2006, 2008, 2014, 2018 and 2020, were used to inform the assessment as well as those aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating to 1948, 1971, 1972, 1984 and 1997. LiDAR of 2 metre was available for most of the assessment area.
- 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 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 8. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A.
- 5.11 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. An impact can be negative or positive. Levels of impact are recorded using the terms None, Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High. Negligible is also a term used in relation to historic assets which are of minor importance. Where impacts have approximately equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used.
- 5.12 The intervisibility, either direct or indirect, of the proposed development with designated historic assets within 5 kilometres of the proposed development was assessed using ground observations, Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and aerial photographs. In line with the annex in the "Setting of Historic Assets in Wales" (2017, p.11), where an application has a footprint of over 1 hectare the impact on nationally important historic assets within 5 kilometres has been assessed. There is some ambiguity within the annex as to whether 3 kilometres or 5 kilometres should be used for sites larger than 1 hectare so the greater size has been used to ensure a robust assessment.
- 5.12.1 Whilst the application site now extends beyond 1 hectare, this is to incorporate the existing haulage yard where no change in use or structures is proposed and that the extent of development within the application site has not increased from the earlier applications.
- 5.12.2 There are 10 Scheduled Monuments within 5 kilometres of the proposed development. All lie over 1 kilometre from the development site and none are intervisible with the development due to tree cover or the local topography. Potential impacts on their setting and significance have been

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.

addressed in a separate report (Trysor, 2021), following the best-practice guidance set out in Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets* (Cadw, 2017).

5.12.3 There are 5 Listed Buildings within 1 kilometre of the development site and a further 191 Listed Buildings within 5 kilometres of the proposed development, including 5 in England. Only one of the Listed Buildings had any form of intervisibility, namely the Church of the Holy Trinity, Penrhos (ID number 10). The setting of this Listed Building, and any impact on its significance, was assessed following the best-practice guidance set out in Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets* (Cadw, 2017) in a separate report (Trysor 2021).

6. The Development Site

6.1 The proposed development site is located at the core of the former Penrhos Farm farmstead. It includes former farm buildings as well as the buildings of a haulage yard to the northern side of the farmyard building complex. A large new shed has also been erected within what was historically a relatively flat pasture field, the northern part of which became the site of two agricultural buildings during the second half of the 20th century.

6.1.1 The building complex which now exists at Penrhos Farm is situated at approximately 115 metres above sea level, within a slight, natural, terrace or depression in the hillslope. The land falls away rapidly to the south to the broad valley of the Holy Well Brook, which lies below 80 metres above sea level.

6.1.2. The land rises to over 120 metres above sea level the north and the topography therefore shields the landscape to the north from view of the buildings and activity at the development site.

6.2 The underlying geology is made up of mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Caradog Rocks, deposited between 451 and 461 million years ago in the Ordovician Period in a shallow sea environment. The bedrock is covered by Quaternary tills laid down during the last 3 million years under ice age conditions. The soils here are categorised as *Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils* on the LandIS soil map (Cranfield University, 2019). Soils of this type are of low fertility and characterised as seasonally wet pastures and woodlands.

7. Archaeological Overview

7.1 Penrhos Farm is situated above the northern side of the Holywell Brook valley, which is a tributary valley of the Vyrnwy valley to the east. The Vyrnwy valley is 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 3 kilometres to the northeast of Penrhos. Archaeological evaluations and excavations in the early 21st century at Four Crosses demonstrated that it was the focus of significant activity from the late Neolithic and Bronze Age, through to the Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval periods (Kenney, 2003; Cotswolds Archaeology, 2007, Havard et al, 2017).

7.1.1 Despite the relatively close proximity of Penrhos to Four Crosses, there is 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 1 kilometre 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 period saw the establishment of the first settled agricultural communities in the region. Agricultural activity expanded throughout the period and into the following Bronze Age period, 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 1 kilometre radius of the assessment area. A bronze palstave axe-head (CPAT PRN 85580) found at Maerdy Farm, Arddleen, 1.5 kilometres to the east of Penrhos Farm, indicates that a Bronze Age population was present in the wider area, 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 1 kilometre 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), 2.5 kilometres to the northeast between Four Crosses and Llansantffraid ym Mechain, Trefnanney Gaer Hillfort (CPAT PRN 90), 3.8 kilometres to the west-southwest and Gaer Fawr (Scheduled Monument MG006), 4 kilometres to the southwest.

7.5 Roman (AD43 – AD410)

- 7.5.1 There is no recorded evidence of activity during the Roman period within a 1-kilometre radius of the proposed development site. A single 3rd 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 the veracity of 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 existence of Roman forts in the wider area, there have been finds of Roman field boundary ditches, pottery and burials at Four Crosses, just over 3 kilometres from 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 1 kilometre 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 3.5 kilometres to the east 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 28) had dwellings of sub-medieval date which may have had medieval origins, with the farmhouse at Llwyn (ID number 13) 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 Post Medieval 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 1-kilometre 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 19th century. The Regional HER now includes records for many of the historic farmsteads of the county, several of which fall within a 1-kilometre radius of Penrhos Farm. These records are generally based on map evidence rather than field observation, but research undertaken for this assessment shows that several local farmhouses include timber-framed houses or outbuildings which are of probable pre-19th century date. These include Llwyn Farm (ID number 28), which includes a farmhouse of 16th century origin (ID number 13) and an 18th century granary (ID number 16) and also a timber-framed house at Deythur Bank Farm (ID number 24) and a 17th century barn at Tref Nannau Bank (ID number 15).
- 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 16th 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 (now Plas Pedol House - ID number 12) have been converted into private residences. The now closed Deytheur Grammar School, Deytheur (SJ2376417542), which was established in the late 17th century and was one of the earliest endowed schools in Wales, also falls within the area but is not recorded in the regional HER.
- 7.8.4 Modern development in the assessment area includes the development of a haulage yard (ID number 32) adjacent to Penrhos Farm from the 1950s onwards. The haulage yard has operated into the 21st century. The site is known as the Deytheur Yard and is operated by J.S. Evans & Son, specialising in agricultural supplies including animal feeds and cereal and herbage seed.

8. Historical Overview of the Development Site.

- 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 19th century. All the standing buildings are of 20th or 21st 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 late 18th century or early 19th century in date.
- 8.2 The earliest map showing the property is the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings, Meifod sheet, surveyed in 1829, see Figure 2. 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 1829 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 but the map is indistinct.



Figure 2: The 1829 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.

8.3 The Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series maps for the area in 1836 (Sheet 60), see Figure 3. This series does not map field systems in detail. This map is based on the 1829 survey and shows more clearly a house with an outbuilding to the north. The map also shows a building here, named as Big Oak.

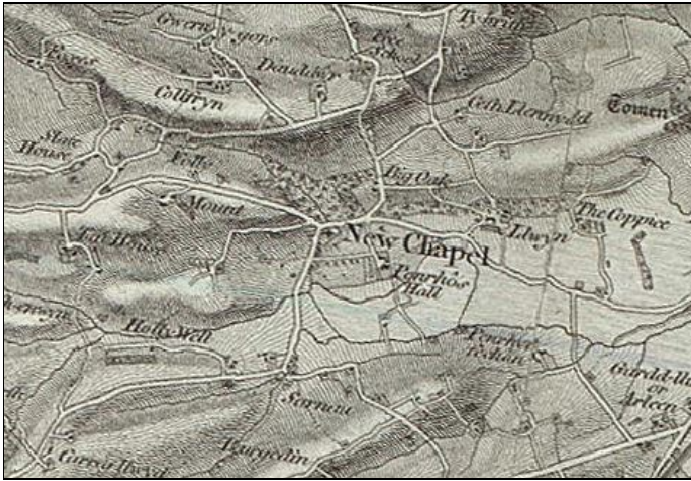


Figure 3: Penrhos Farm as shown on the 1836 Ordnance Survey map. Again, the property is shown as Big Oak. Note Penrhos Hall to the south.

8.4 The Llandrinio parish tithe map of 1841 is the first detailed map of the field system of the area, see Figure 4. 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 majority of the development site falls within field parcel number 6, which is named as "Big Oak Field" on the tithe schedule. The current haulage yard area was wooded and part of Chapel Bank Plantation, field parcel 5.



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.

- 8.5 The accompanying parish tithe apportionment 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.
- 8.6 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 Hill/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. 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.
- 8.7 The layout of buildings at Penrhos Hill shown on the 1884 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows little change from the tithe map, see Figure 5. The outbuilding to the north seems to be larger, but the house appears unchanged in terms of position and plan. The 1901 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, see Figure 6.

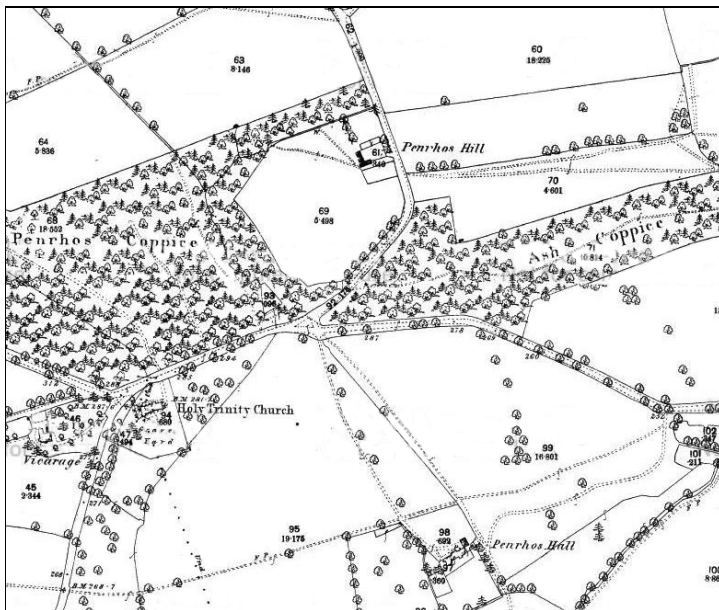


Figure 5; Penrhos Hill Farm and environs as shown on the 1884 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

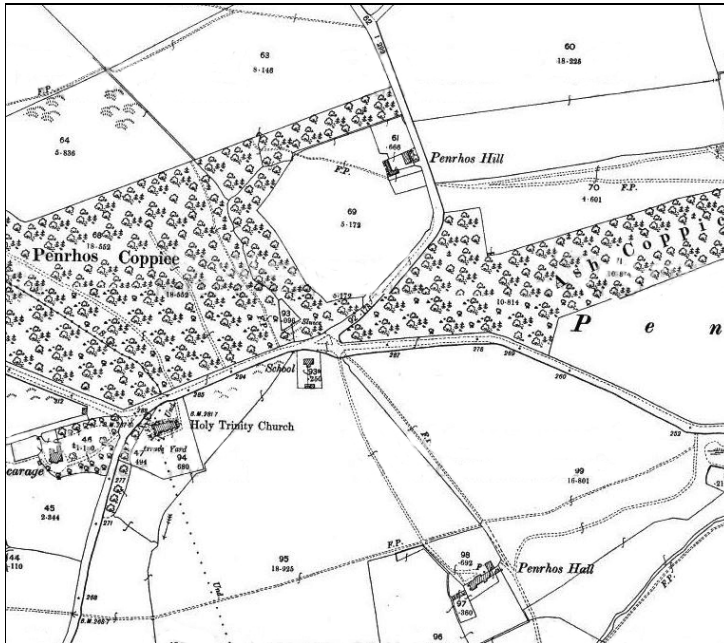


Figure 6; Penrhos Farm and environs as shown on the 1901 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

- 8.8 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. It is undoubtedly evidence that “Penrhos Hill” was developing as a farmstead in the early 20th 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 1964 map.
- 8.9 A strip of woodland is shown to the northern side of the farmyard at “Penrhos Hill” by the 1841 tithe map as well as the 1902 and 1953 1:10560 Ordnance Survey maps. The 1953 1:10560 map shows some thinning of the trees at the eastern end of the plantation and the presence of a single, small building. By the time the 1964 edition of the 1:10560 map was published this building had been joined by several much larger buildings and the whole strip had been cleared of trees. This new development appears to have had a separate entrance to that of the adjacent farmyard complex. It appears that was the period during which a haulage business was established here, which has continued to operate into the 21st century. The site is known as the Deytheur Yard and is operated by J.S. Evans & Son, specialising in agricultural supplies including animal feeds and cereal and herbage seed.

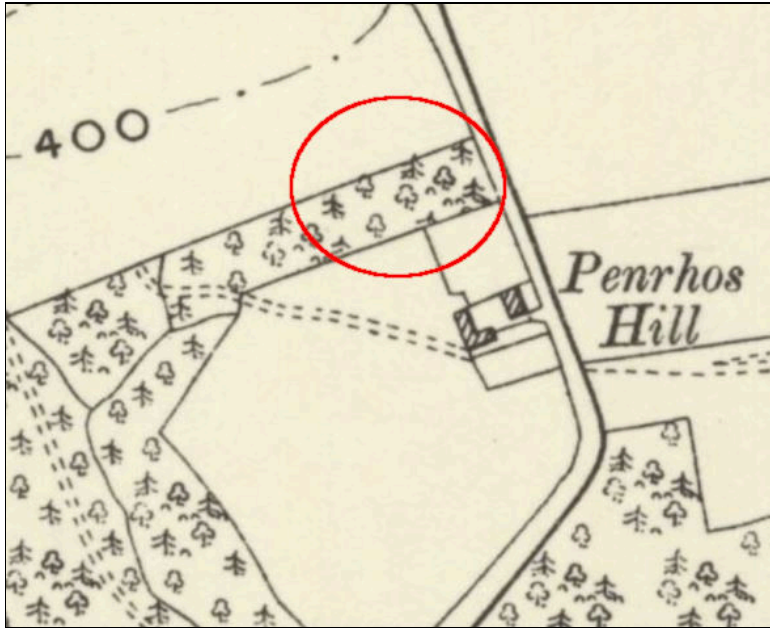


Figure 7; Penrhos Hill on the 1902 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map, showing the plantation to the north which later became the site of a haulage company's main yard (ringed in red).

9. Data Collation

9.1 The HER enquiry for the 1-kilometre radius assessment area yielded 57 records for historic assets as a mixture of point data.

9.1.1 An earlier Desk-based assessment relating to Penrhos Farm (Trysor, 2018, Project Number 2018/615) was based on a data set dated to 25th May, 2018 (CPAT enquiry number E6382), which only included 29 records of historic assets. Between 2018 and 2021, 26 additional historic assets were added to the data set by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust as part of their Historic Farmsteads Project. The additional records included the farmstead, farmhouse and one outbuilding at Penrhos Farm. These additional records are included in this Desk-based assessment.

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

9.2.1 Twenty-six records were removed from the dataset. These were

- Eighteen records were for farmyard buildings at distance and were assessed under the overarching Farmstead record.
- Two records were for place-names with no known associated historic asset on which to assess impact
- Two records were for findspots with no known historic asset still with the landscape
- One record was for an historic asset within the church
- Two records were not required – one for the settlement of Penrhos and one for the former church.

9.2.2 One new record was created for Deytheur Yard haulage yard as the application site now included the 20th century yard..

10. Assessment of Significance

10.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the glossary for Importance (Significance) 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 5 but table 2 below summarises the assessed significance.

10.2 Within the 32 records there were 5 Listed Buildings but no Scheduled Monuments or Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Significance	Historic Asset Status
10	PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY)	CHURCH	Nationally Important	Listed Building
13	PENTHRYN FECHAN, LLWYN	HALL HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
14	PENRHOS, OLD RECTORY	VICARAGE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
15	TREF NANNAU BANK, BARN IN RANGE TO W	BARN	Nationally Important	Listed Building
16	LLWYN FARM. GRANARY	GRANARY	Nationally Important	Listed Building
1	OLD COLLFRYN CROPMARK	FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown	
8	PENRHOS HALL	HOUSE	Locally Important	
9	PENRHOS FISH PONDS	FISH POND	Locally Important	
11	PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY), YARD	CHURCHYARD	Locally Important	
12	PLAS PEDOL HOUSE	HOUSE	Locally Important	
18	DEUDDWR METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	Locally Important	
20	PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY), LYCHGATE	LYCH GATE	Locally Important	
21	PENRHOS HILL FARM	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Locally Important	
22	PENRHOS HILL FARM	FARMHOUSE	Locally Important	
24	DEYTHUR BANK FARM	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
25	LOWER HOUSE FARM	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
26	CEFN FARM	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
27	CEFN-LLENYDD FARM	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
28	LLWYN FARM	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
29	PENRHOS HILL FARM	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
30	HAWTHORNE HOUSE FARM	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
31	TREF-NANNAU BANK FARM	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
32	DEYTHEUR YARD, HAULAGE YARD	HAULAGE YARD	Locally 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>

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a
Steel Frame Building and Haulage Yard at
Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH*

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Significance	Historic Asset Status
3	OLD COLLFRYN RIDGE AND FURROW	RIDGE AND FURROW	Minor Importance	
6	COLLFRYN EARTHWORKS	FIELD SYSTEM; QUARRY	Minor Importance	
7	HENDRE HOUSE SITE	HOUSE	Minor Importance	
17	LLANSANTFFRAID, DEYTHEUR, ACACIA	FARM BUILDING	Minor Importance	
19	TYDDYN DAUDDWR, RIDGE AND FURROW	RIDGE AND FURROW	Minor Importance	
23	PENRHOS HILL FARM	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Minor Importance	
2	LANE FARM FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown	
5	DEUDDWR CROPMARK	ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	Unknown	

Table 1: Assessed significance of historic assets

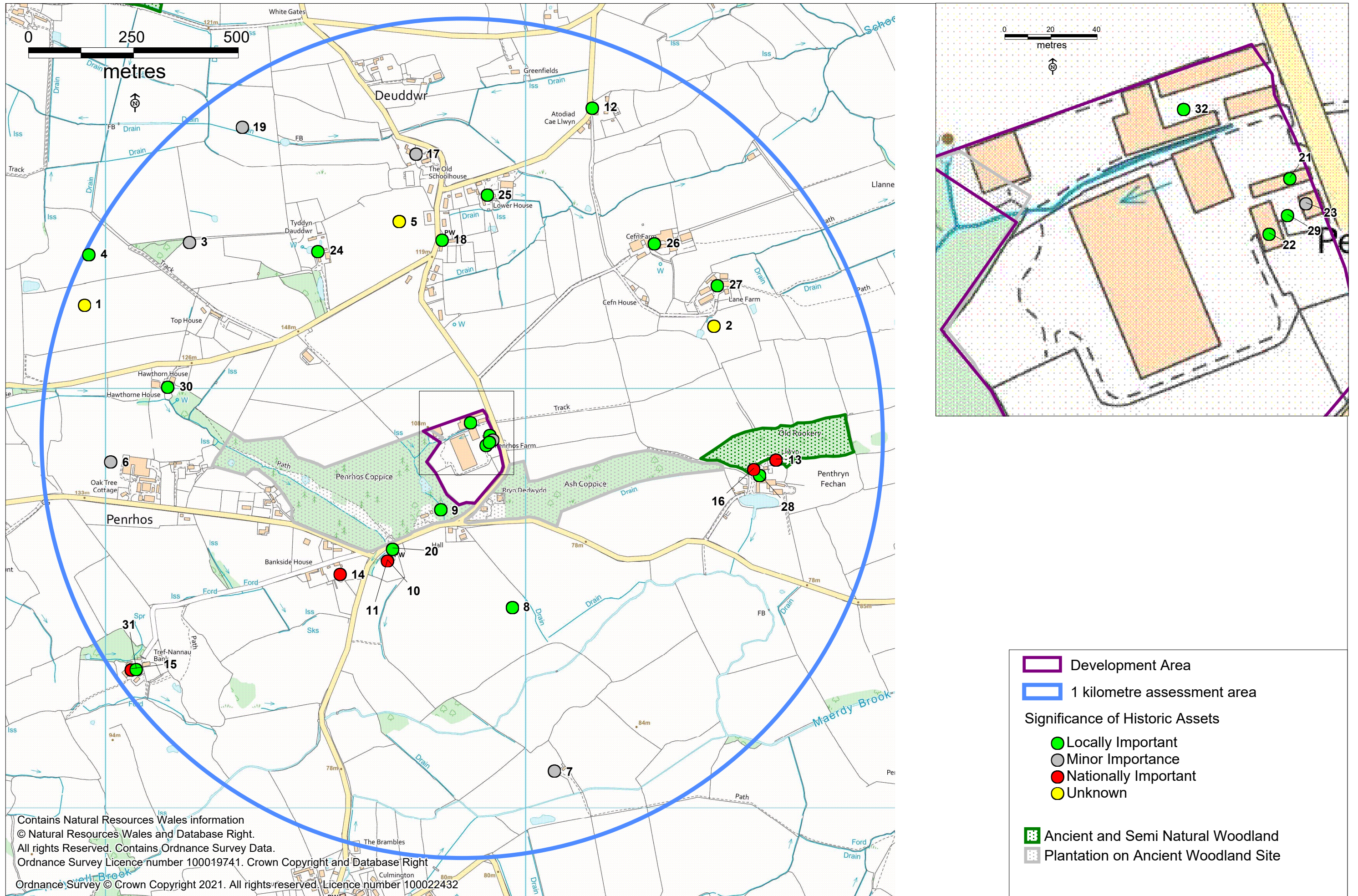


Figure 8: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

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. Each impact was assessed within the scale Negligible, 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 9.

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
29	PENRHOS HILL FARM	FARMSTEAD	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	None
21	PENRHOS HILL FARM	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	None	Moderate	Moderate	None
22	PENRHOS HILL FARM	FARMHOUSE	None	Moderate	Moderate	None
10	PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY)	CHURCH	None	Very Low	Very Low	None
11	PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY), YARD	CHURCHYARD	None	Very Low	Very Low	None
32	DEYTHEUR YARD, HAULAGE YARD	HAULAGE YARD	None	None	None	None
1	OLD COLLFRYN CROPMARK	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
2	LANE FARM FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
3	OLD COLLFRYN RIDGE AND FURROW	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	None	None	None
4	OLD COLLFRYN EARTHWORKS	GARDEN; DESERTED SETTLEMENT	None	None	None	None
5	DEUDDWR CROPMARK	ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	None	None	None	None
6	COLLFRYN EARTHWORKS	FIELD SYSTEM; 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	FISH POND	None	None	None	None
12	PLAS PEDOL HOUSE	HOUSE	None	None	None	None
13	PENTHRYN FECHAN, LLWYN	HALL HOUSE	None	None	None	None
14	PENRHOS, OLD RECTORY	VICARAGE	None	None	None	None
15	TREF NANNAU BANK, BARN IN RANGE TO W	BARN	None	None	None	None

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a
Steel Frame Building and Haulage Yard at
Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH*

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
16	LLWYN FARM. GRANARY	GRANARY	None	None	None	None
17	LLANSANTFFRAID, DEYTHEUR, ACACIA	FARM BUILDING	None	None	None	None
18	DEUDDWR METHODIST 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
23	PENRHOS HILL FARM	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	None	None	None	None
24	DEYTHUR BANK FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
25	LOWER HOUSE FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
26	CEFN FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
27	CEFN-LLENYDD FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
28	LLWYN FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
30	HAWTHORNE HOUSE FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
31	TREF-NANNAU BANK FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None

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

11.2 Taken together Tables 1 and 2 shows that no recorded historic assets within the 1-kilometre assessment area would be exposed to a significant impact from the development, taking into the account both their importance and how the development affects them. Full details of the assessment of direct and indirect impact for each of the historic assets in Table 2 can be found in Appendix A.

11.2.1 There are 32 historic assets within a 1km radius of the proposed development which are included in the project dataset. 27 of these are undesignated historic assets.

11.2.2 There are 23 undesignated historic assets which would be unaffected by the development.

11.3 A further 4 undesignated historic assets would experience some level of impact. These are the farmstead of Penrhos Hill (ID number 29) and three of its buildings (ID numbers 21, 22 & 23).

- 11.3.1 A Farmstead is defined by the UK-wide Forum for Information Standards in Heritage (FISH) Monument Type Thesaurus as "*The homestead of a farm consisting of a farmhouse and working farm buildings, with yards, other working areas and usually a garden to the house.*" In Wales a shorter definition is used for the RCAHMW Monument Type glossary, which is used by each Historic Environment Record; "*A farmhouse and ancillary farm buildings forming a group*".
- 11.3.2 Penrhos Hill Farmstead (ID number 29) has been defined as a Farmstead by CPAT in the Powys Historic Environment Record in accord with the above definitions as PRN189702. The record is based on the depiction of the farmstead as shown on the 1901 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. At that time Penrhos Hill consisted only of the house and a single outbuilding to the east of the house (ID number 23).
- 11.3.3 Penrhos Hill did not develop into a larger, complex farm holding until the mid-20th century when modern sheds were built to the north and northwest of the dwelling. There are therefore no historic farm buildings associated with the farmstead and there are no designated historic assets associated with the holding. **Its Significance is considered to be of Local Importance.**
- 11.3.4 Although the proposed development within the application site will have a Moderate direct and indirect impact on the Farmstead, and on its setting, **the Significance of the Farmstead would remain unaltered.** The impact would alter the aesthetic value of the farmstead but this is only a minor contributor to its overall significance which is mostly drawn from its evidential and historic values.
- 11.3.5 The Powys Historic Environment Record also includes records for three individual buildings within the Penrhos Hill Farmstead group. These include the Farmhouse and Cowhouse (ID number 21 & 22). Both of these buildings would experience a Moderate indirect impact and impact on their settings from the proposed development. Neither building is a designated historic asset. **Their Significance is considered to be of Local Importance.** Again although the impact would alter part of the aesthetic value of the buildings but this is only a minor contributor to its overall significance which is mostly drawn from its evidential and historic values
- 11.3.6 The third building within the farmstead group is an outbuilding (ID number 23) to the east of the farmhouse. The latter now only partially survives as it was modified and enlarged during the 20th century and is considered to be of **Minor Importance.** This building would be unaffected by the proposed development.
- 11.4 A fifth undesignated historic asset within the assessment area which would experience some level of impact is the churchyard (ID number

11) at Holy Trinity church, Penrhos. This lies within the curtilage of the listed church building. The churchyard would experience a Very Low indirect impact and impact on its setting, **but no impact on its Significance**. A full assessment of impacts on the church is included in a separate report (Trysor, 2021).

11.5 There are five Listed Buildings within the 1-kilometre assessment area (see Table 1).

11.5.1 Four of the listed building would experience no impacts from the proposed development. Holy Trinity Church, Penrhos Church (ID Number 10) would experience a Very Low indirect impact and impact on its setting, **but no impact on its Significance**. A full assessment of impacts on the church is included in a separate report (Trysor, 2021).

11.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1 kilometre of the development area.

11.7 There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 1-kilometre assessment area.

11.8 There are no Conservation Areas within the 1-kilometre assessment area.

11.9 There are no World Heritage sites within the 1-kilometre assessment area.

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

11.11 The development lies within the Trewylan LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (MNTGMHL309), see Figure 11, 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."

11.11.1 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."*

- 11.12 The development area lies within the extensive Rural Landscapes LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (MNTGMCL051), see Figure 12, 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.”*
- 11.12.1 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”*
- 11.13 During the field visit, no physical or visible evidence was noted suggestive of buried archaeology on land affected by the proposed development. There is no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at this location. Therefore, the former archaeological potential of the application area is assessed as Low.
- 11.14 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the development site, which lies on a hilltop site.
- 11.15 There are no field names of archaeological significance at the development site. The development has taken place in a field named *Big Oak Field* on the 1841 parish tithe map, which is included on the list of Historic Place Names (RCAHMW, 2018).
- 11.16 No historic boundary banks were removed when the development area was prepared.

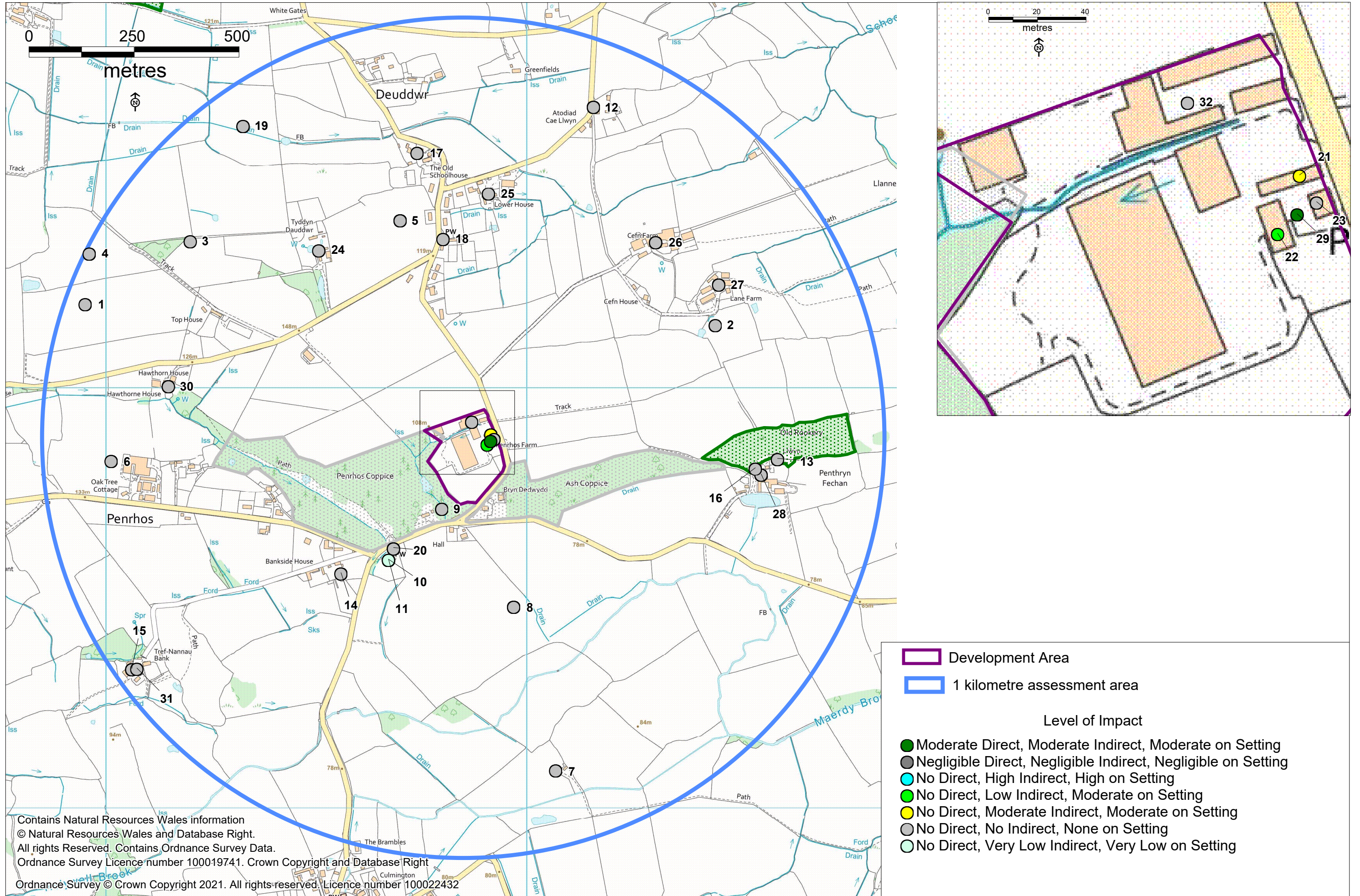


Figure 9: The 1km assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

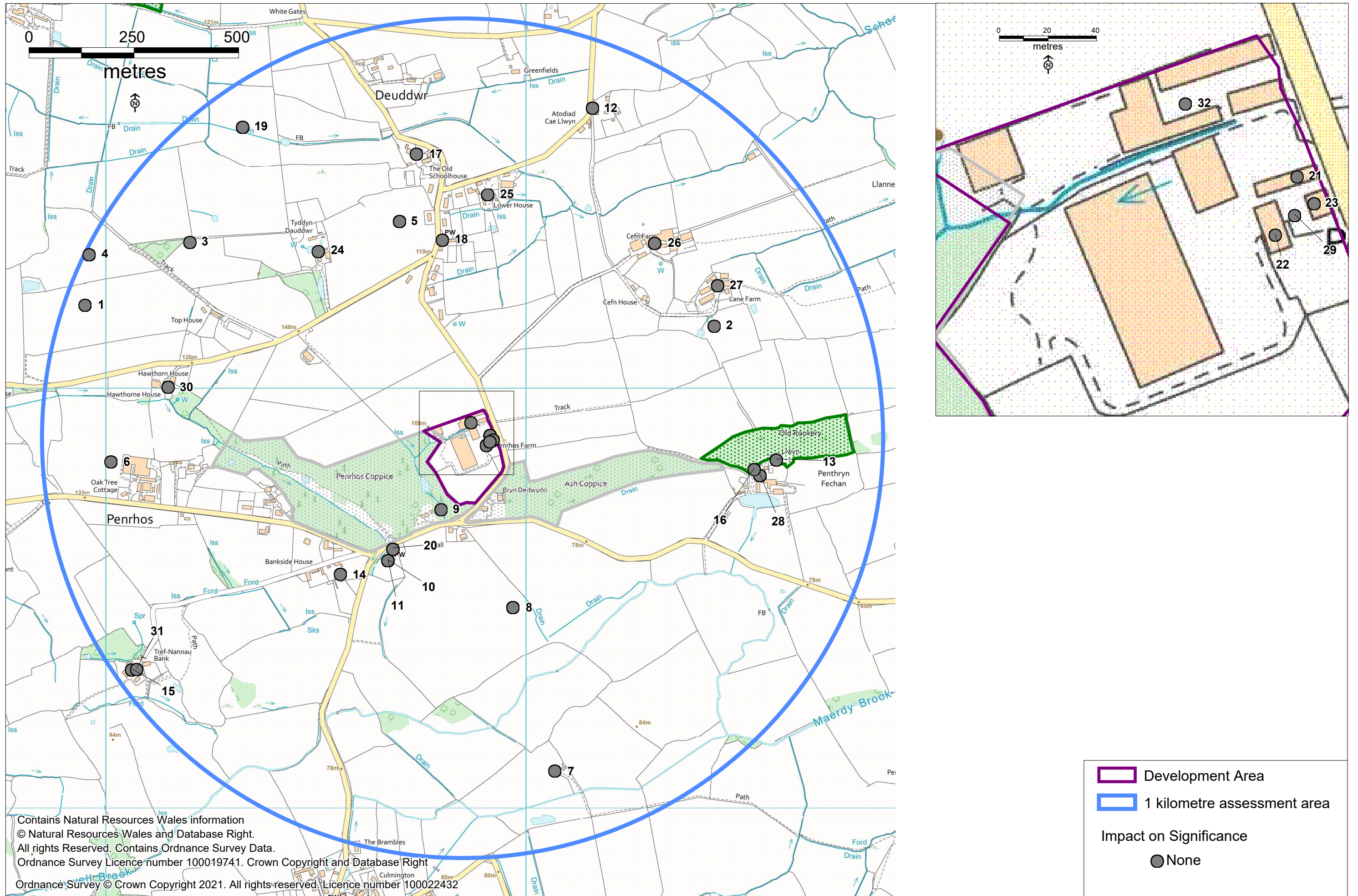
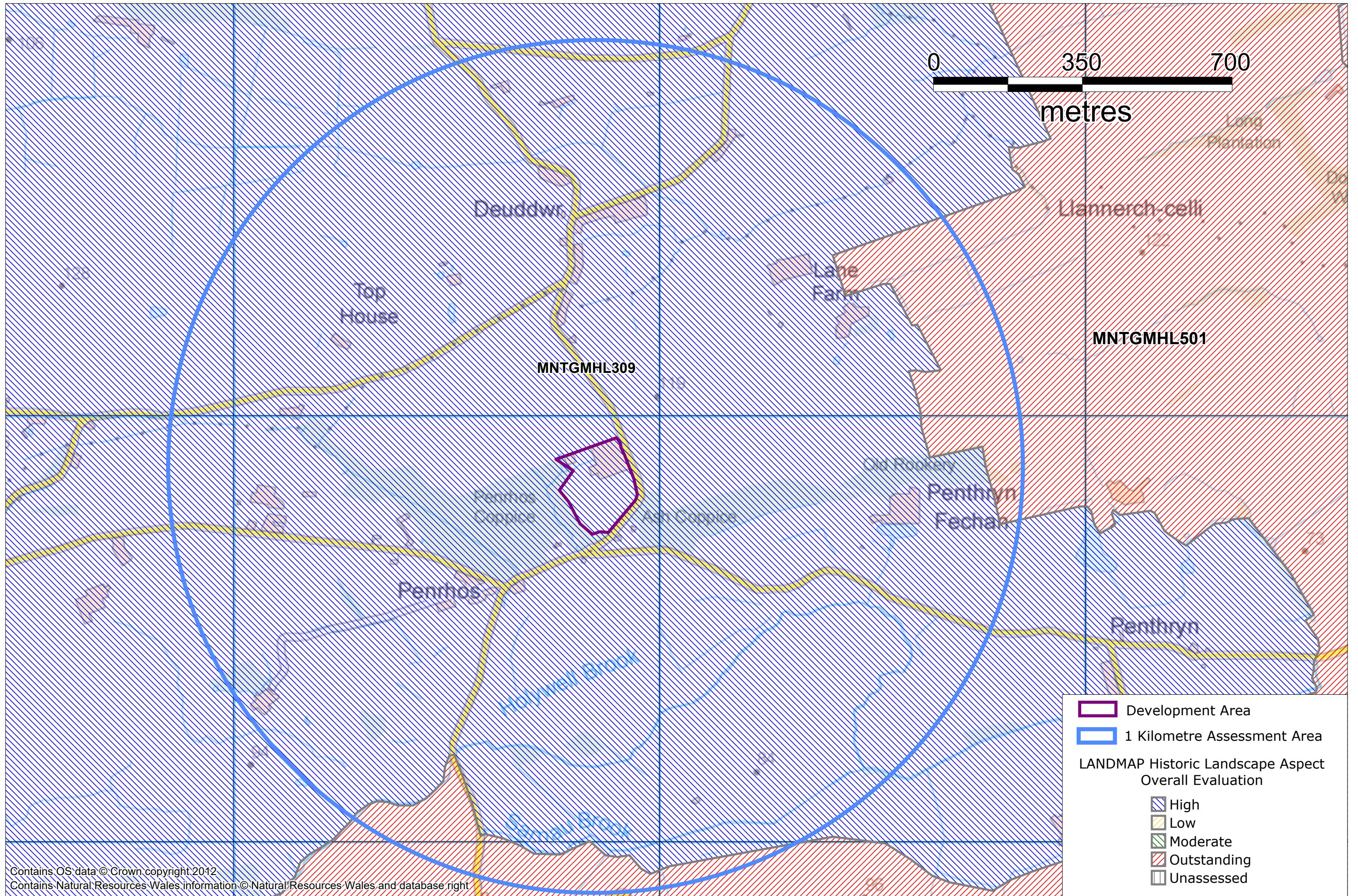


Figure 10: The 1km assessment area showing the potential change in significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number



Contains OS data © Crown copyright 2012
 Contains Natural Resources Wales information © Natural Resources Wales and database right

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

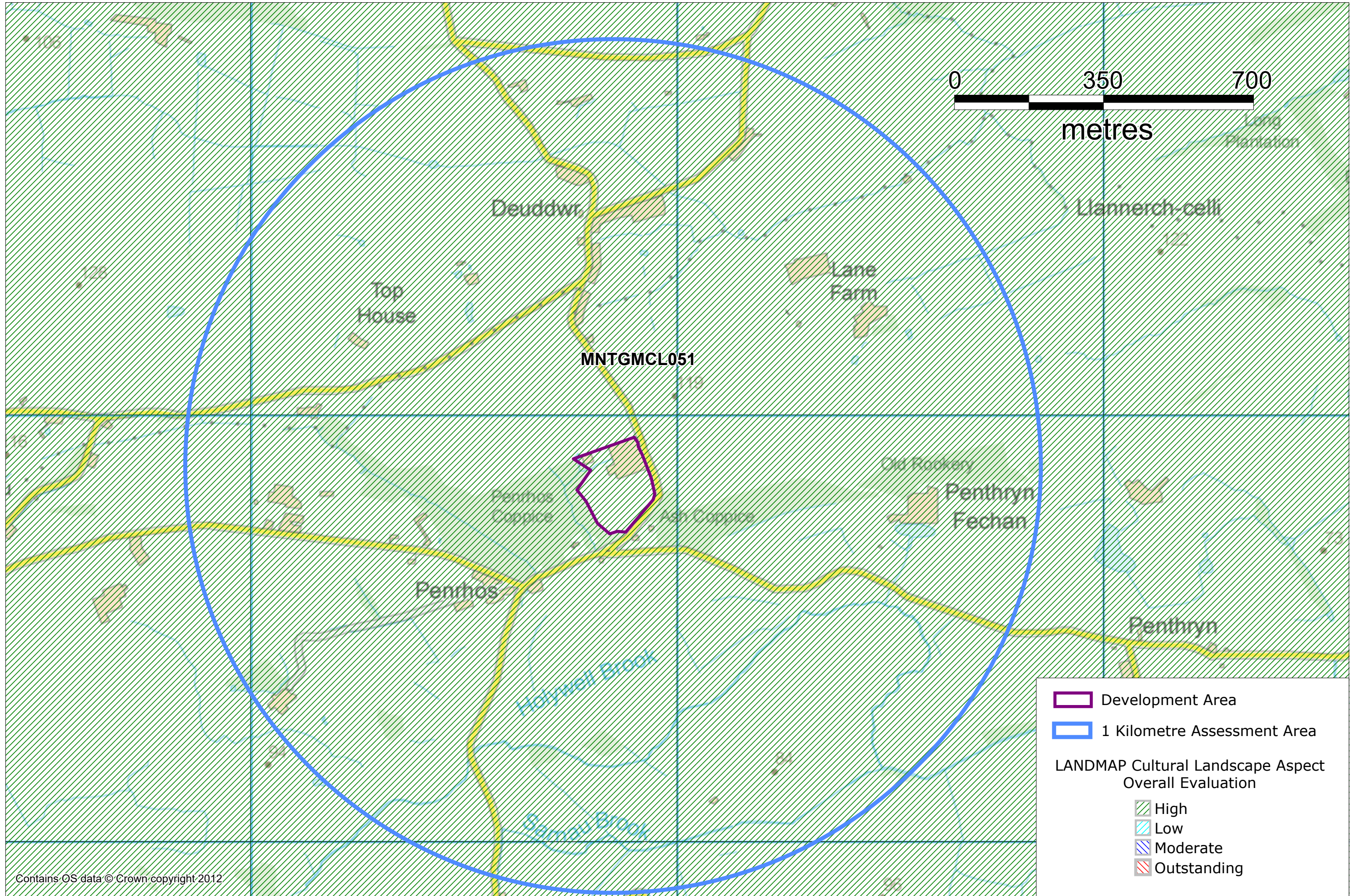


Figure 12: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

12. Conclusion

- 12.1 This assessment has studied potential direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1 kilometre in radius, focused on the proposed development at Penrhos Farm.
- 12.1.1 The impacts on the settings and significance of all designated historic assets within 5 kilometres have been assessed in a separate report (Trysor, 2021).
- 12.1.2 The assessment has found that there are no Scheduled Monuments within a 1-kilometre radius of the development. There are no impacts on the any Scheduled Monuments within a 1- to 5-kilometres of the development.
- 12.1.3 There are 5 Listed Buildings within a 1-kilometre radius of the development. An assessment on the impact on the setting of one of these, the Church of the Holy Trinity, Penrhos, (ID Number 10) has been undertaken and reported separately (Trysor, 2021). There are no impacts on any listed buildings within a 1- to 5-kilometre radius of the development.
- 12.2 The application site includes the former Penrhos Farm building group (ID Number 29) and the adjacent haulage yard at Deytheur Yard (ID Number 32). Most of the buildings within these two groups are steel-framed or red-brick structures and are post-1940s in date.
- 12.2.1 Several of these modern buildings became redundant after the farm had ceased operating and were subsequently removed. These modern sheds were assessed as being of Minor Importance and their loss has had a Negligible impact on the historic environment.
- 12.2.2 The farmhouse (ID Number 22) and the cowshed and granary building (ID Number 21) at Penrhos Farm are of earlier date. They are not physically affected by the development and the moderate level of visual impact and impact on setting they would experience is not a matter of concern as they are not designated historic assets, or more than locally important, and their significance would not be affected. Their significance is mostly drawn from their Evidential and Historic values.
- 12.3 There is no evidence of buried archaeology within the application area.
- 12.4 Mitigations have already been put in place to reduce the visual impact of the development on views from the south, in the form of tree planting, an earthwork bund and repainting two sides of the steel portal frame building within the development area with a dark green paint. These mitigations have already proven to help reduce impacts. Additional landscaping and tree planting is proposed on the slope to the south of the development which will strengthen the screening effect of the mitigations. No further mitigations are suggested.

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, 1829, 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, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1901, 1:2500 2nd edition

Ordnance Survey, 1971, 1:2500

Llandrinio Parish, Tithe Map, 1841

Llandrinio Parish, Tithe Apportionment, 1840

14.2 Web-based materials

British Museum, 2021, *Online Gallery: Ordnance Survey Drawings*

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings

accessed 20/04/2021

National Library of Wales, 2021, *Tithe Maps of Wales*

<https://places.library.wales/home> accessed on 20/04/2018

RCAHMW, 2021, List of Historic Placenames,

<https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/placenames/map>

accessed on 20/04/2021

14.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *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, 2021, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Steel Frame Building and Haulage Yard at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH

Trysor, 2021, Impact on Setting and Significance Relating To a Steel Framed Building and Haulage Yard at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH

14.5 Aerial Photographs

Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1948, 4839 RAF541_214 3063

Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1971, 71191 OS71_495 063

Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1972, 72100 OS 72_324 356

Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1984, 8401 JAS1084 082

Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1997, 9741 NRSC1497 147

14.6 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 (CifA, 2020, 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 19th and 20th 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 1829 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum.
- 15.2.2 The parish tithe maps of 1839 to 1841 and the tithe apportionment were a good resource, with field level mapping.
- 15.3 The main source of existing data for the assessment was the Powys Historic Environment Record, supplied by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust. A significant number of new records had been created in the regional HER since the original enquiry in 2018. These were part of the Historic Farmsteads project, and were of limited use. Records were only created for buildings seen on the Second Edition maps, and their locational detail was often poor which with limited descriptions meant identifying which building they were for difficult. Comments on the records are provided in Table 3 below.

CPAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record Created?	Trysor Comments
3637	Old Collfryn cropmark	FIELD SYSTEM	Record created	
3811	Sarn Burrows Track	ROAD;TRACKWAY	No record created	Place-name only no historic asset to assess
3977	Cae Garreg Placename	STANDING STONE;ROUND BARROW	No record created	Place-name only, no historic asset to assess
4636	Lane Farm Field System	FIELD SYSTEM	Record created	
4666	Old Collfryn ridge and furrow	RIDGE AND FURROW	Record created	
4667	Old Collfryn earthworks	GARDEN;DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Record created	
5768	Deuddwr Cropmark	ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	Record created	
7073	Collfryn earthworks	FIELD SYSTEM;QUARRY	Record created	
8699	Hendre House Site	HOUSE	Record created	

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a
Steel Frame Building and Haulage Yard at
Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH*

CPAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record Created?	Trysor Comments
8700	Penrhos Hall	HOUSE	Record created	
8701	Penrhos fish ponds	FISHPOND	Record created	NGR needs revising to SJ2379916713
15856	Penrhos Church	CHURCH	No record created	The later church is considered, as the extant building.
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	Penthryn 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	FINDSPOT	No record created	Findspot only
96103	Llansantffraid, Deytheur, Acacia	FARM BUILDING	Record created	
120322	Llandrinio, Coin	FINDSPOT	No record created	Findspot only
120680	Llansantffraid, coin	FINDSPOT	No record created	Findspot only
120779	Penrhos	SETTLEMENT	No record created	A settlement doesn't exist at Penrhos, most dwellings there now have been added in second half of the 20th century
124777	Deytheur, The Chapel	CHAPEL	Record created	
128365	Tyddyn Dauddwr, 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	Part of 130863

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a
Steel Frame Building and Haulage Yard at
Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH*

CPAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record Created?	Trysor Comments
132642	Llanymynech, Penrhos, Penrhos Farm, Cowhouse and granary	COW HOUSE	Record created	NGR needs revising to SJ2391616890
145429	Sarnau, Parish Of Penrhos (roll Of Honour), war memorial	WAR MEMORIAL	No record created	In the church, not here
182506	Deythur Bank farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189695
182507	Deythur Bank farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189695
182508	Deythur Bank farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189695
182509	Deythur Bank farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189695
182510	Lower House farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189696
182511	Lower House farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189696
182512	Lower House farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189696
182515	Cefn farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189698
182516	Cefn farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189698
182517	Cefn-llenydd farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189699
182518	Cefn-llenydd farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189699
182522	Llwyn farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189701
182523	Llwyn farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189701
182524	Llwyn farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189701
182525	Llwyn farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189701
182526	Penrhos Hill farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	Record created	

CPAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record Created?	Trysor Comments
182527	Penrhos Hill farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	Record created	This is believed to be a building shown on the 2nd ed OS map, a better NGR is SJ2392316879
182528	Hawthorne House farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189703
182884	Tref-nannau Bank farm, farm building	FARM BUILDING	No record created	Part of 189833
189695	Deythur Bank farm	FARM	Record created	
189696	Lower House farm	FARM	Record created	
189698	Cefn farm	FARM	Record created	
189699	Cefn-llenydd farm	FARM	Record created	
189701	Llwyn farm	FARM	Record created	
189702	Penrhos Hill farm	FARM	Record created	
189703	Hawthorne House farm	FARM	Record created	
189833	Tref-nannau Bank farm	FARM	Record created	

Table 3: Comments on records for historic assets from the regional HER

- 15.4 The RCAHMW's National Monuments Record was useful but with fewer records than the HER. A new record was created for Deythur Grammar School which was in the NMR records but not the HER records
- 15.5 Aerial photographs dating from the period 1948-1997 obtained from the Welsh Aerial Photography Unity were found to be useful in charting the development of Penrhos Farm and the adjacent Deytheur Yard haulage yard.
- 15.6 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 1985, 2006, 2008, 2014, 2018 and 2020 and provide reasonable coverage for the whole assessment area. The 1985 images were of very poor quality.
- 15.7 LiDAR imagery of 2 metre resolution was available from the Lle website for parts of the study area. As only 2 metre resolution was available it was not helpful in picking out smaller features.

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a
Steel Frame Building and Haulage Yard at
Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
April, 2021

Appendix A: Gazetteer of Historic Assets

ID Number: 1

HER PRN: 3637 **NMR NPRN:**

OLD COLLFRYN CROPMARK

FIELD SYSTEM

NGR: SJ22951720 **Feature Centred**

Period: Iron Age (Possible) **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

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

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:	920 metres to the west-northwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Possible cropmarks		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Undefined possible cropmarks in a pasture field.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	No intervisibility with the development		

ID Number: 2

HER PRN: 4636 **NMR NPRN:**

LANE FARM FIELD SYSTEM

FIELD SYSTEM

NGR: SJ24451715 **Group or Complex Centred**

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

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

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	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.		
Rarity:	Unknown		
Distance from development:	570 metres to the east-northeast		
Group Value:	Unknown		
Evidential Value:	Documentary		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Possible earthworks seen in a pasture field.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The feature is not described coherently enough to be certain of its extent or location. No archaeological features are visible on available sources.		

ID Number: 3

HER PRN: 4666 **NMR NPRN:**

OLD COLFRYN RIDGE AND FURROW

RIDGE AND FURROW

NGR: SJ23201735 **Feature Centred**

Period: Medieval;Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

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

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	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

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Not intervisible with the development

ID Number: 4

HER PRN: 4667 **NMR NPRN:**

OLD COLLFRYN EARTHWORKS

GARDEN;DESERTED SETTLEMENT

NGR: SJ22961732 Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval;Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	A series of earthwork features, including possible building platforms, were recorded here by CPAT in 1978. The parish tithe map shows that it was the site of a group of cottages and outbuildings occupied during the mid-19th century. It is possible that this is the site of Old Collfryn, an early post medieval mansion.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	950 metres to the west-northwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Shown on tithe map, now earthworks		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	A post medieval cottage group which has become deserted and is now only represented by slight earthworks in a pasture field.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	No intervisibility with the development		

ID Number: 5

HER PRN: 5768 **NMR NPRN:**

DEUDDWR CROPMARK

ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT

NGR: SJ237174 **Feature Centred**
Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	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.		
Rarity:	Not common		
Distance from development:	500 metres northwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Possible features on aerial photograph		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	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.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Not intervisible with the development		

ID Number: 6

HER PRN: 7073 **NMR NPRN:**

COLLFRYN EARTHWORKS

FIELD SYSTEM;QUARRY

NGR: SJ2301216827 Feature Centred

Period: Medieval;Iron Age;Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:**Very Poor **Survival:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A minor quarry working surviving as undulations in a field.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 810 metres to the west

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 is a minor quarry which has long been infilled. The development would have no impact.

ID Number: 7

HER PRN: 8699 **NMR NPRN:**

HENDRE HOUSE SITE

HOUSE

NGR: SJ24071609 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: The house at Hendre was demolished in 1975.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 760 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 and there would be no impact from the development.

ID Number: 8

HER PRN: 8700 **NMR NPRN:**

PENRHOS HALL

HOUSE

NGR: SJ23971648 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	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.		
Rarity:	Not common		
Distance from development:	360 metres to the south-southeast		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Documents; Historic Mapping; Historic Photographs		
Historical Value:	Mentioned in historical sources and some photographs of the building survive		
Aesthetic Value:	The building no longer survives but its aesthetic value can be appreciated in photographs of the building.		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	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.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The house no longer survives and the land has been returned to agricultural use.		

ID Number: 9

HER PRN: 8701 **NMR NPRN:**

PENRHOS FISH PONDS

FISH POND

NGR: SJ2379916713 **Feature Centred**
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:	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.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	120 metres to the southwest		
Group Value:	Associated with Penrhos Hall		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping; Earthworks		
Historical Value:	Shown on 19th century maps		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The reservoirs were situated on the slopes to the north of Penrhos Hall, fed by a minor stream. The area was been wooded from the late 19th century onwards and planted with conifers in the mid-20th century. The conifers had been harvested by 2018 and the slopes around the ponds left treeless.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The site of the fishponds lies downslope and within relatively deep stream valley, screened from the development site by the topography and a hedgerow along the development site boundary.		

ID Number: 10

HER PRN: 15857 **NMR NPRN:**

PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY)

CHURCH

NGR: SJ2367216591 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Building **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** 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 brick 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: 300 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: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The church stands in a churchyard setting and there are partial views of the development site from parts of the churchyard and its environs.

The development at Penrhos Farm has no impact on key views of Holy Trinity church, which are either from the east, or from within the churchyard. The development does not appear in any clear view of the church from the surrounding landscape. Trees and hedgerows limit views of the church considerably within the wider landscape.

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a
Steel Frame Building and Haulage Yard at
Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH*

Trees within the churchyard ensure that the best views of the church building are gained from points from which the development cannot be seen. Even within the relatively large churchyard surrounding the church, only a partial view of one side of the new building at Penrhos Farm is visible and that from only parts of the churchyard. The views towards the new building at Penrhos Farm are gained by looking away from the church and do not impact on views of the church.

ID Number: 11

HER PRN: 15858 **NMR NPRN:**

PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY), YARD

CHURCHYARD

NGR: SJ2367216591 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Complex **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact
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:	Very Low		
Comment on Impact:	There is a partial view of the large shed at the southern side of the development. Views of the shed are screened to some extent by trees planted at the southern edge of the development, which will largely block views of the shed within several years and reduce the indirect, visual impact and impact on setting.		

ID Number: 12

HER PRN: 20394 **NMR NPRN:**

PLAS PEDOL HOUSE

HOUSE

NGR: SJ24161767 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

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:	770 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:	Not intervisible with the development as a large house stands close by, blocking views to the south-southwest		

ID Number: 13

HER PRN: 32621 **NMR NPRN:**

PENTHRYN FECHAN, LLWYN

HALL HOUSE

NGR: SJ2459816831 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** 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: 660 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: Theoretically there would be partial, direct intervisibility with the development. However, mature woodland on a rising slope blocks views towards the development.

The two locations are not visible together in any key views of the listed building.

ID Number: 14

HER PRN: 36331 **NMR NPRN:**

PENRHOS, OLD RECTORY

VICARAGE

NGR: SJ2355916559 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Near 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: 400 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. Modern houses built to the north and northwest of the Old Rectory have changed its setting in recent times and it is now best viewed from the road south of Holy Trinity Church, but with modern houses within the view.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Theoretically there would be partial, direct intervisibility with the development. However, mature woodland on a rising slope blocks views towards the development.

From the Sarnau road to the south there are some long-range views in which the both the Old Rectory and the development site are partially visible, but in these views the Old Rectory cannot be understood or appreciated. The two structures are sufficiently separate that they are

only in the periphery of their respective views.

ID Number: 15

HER PRN: 36332 **NMR NPRN:**

TREF NANNAU BANK, BARN IN RANGE TO W

BARN

NGR: SJ2306116331 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near 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: 930 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: Mature trees in a small woodland to the east-northeast of the listed building would block views towards the development site. The building is not visible from the direction of the Sarnau Road due to the screening effect of the trees.

ID Number: 16

HER PRN: 36335 **NMR NPRN:**

LLWYN FARM. GRANARY

GRANARY

NGR: SJ2454516809 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Building **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** 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: 620 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: Theoretically there would be partial, direct intervisibility with the development. However, mature woodland on a rising slope blocks views towards the development.

The two locations are not visible together in any key views of the listed building.

ID Number: 17

HER PRN: 96103 **NMR NPRN:**

LLANSANTFFRAID, DEYTHEUR, ACACIA

FARM BUILDING

NGR: SJ2374017560 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Converted
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	A 19th century farm outbuilding which was converted for residential use in the early 21st century.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:			
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		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Not intervisible with the development		

ID Number: 18

HER PRN: 124777 **NMR NPRN:**

DEUDDWR METHODIST CHAPEL

CHAPEL

NGR: SJ2380217355 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Converted
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	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.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	420 metres to the north		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing building, converted		
Historical Value:	Mentioned in historical sources		
Aesthetic Value:	Attractive chapel in the Simple Round-Headed Style		
Communal Value:	Former place of worship		
Setting:	The chapel was built in 1877 within the small hamlet of Deythur.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Not intervisible with the development		

ID Number: 19

HER PRN: 128365 **NMR NPRN:**

TYDDYN DAUDDWR, RIDGE AND FURROW

RIDGE AND FURROW

NGR: SJ2332617624 Feature Centred

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known

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

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: No intervisibility with development

ID Number: 20

HER PRN: 130863 **NMR NPRN:**

PENRHOS CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY), LYCHGATE

LYCH GATE

NGR: SJ2368416619 **Feature Centred**
Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	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 2021. 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:	270 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:	Not intervisible with the development due to the screening effect of trees of rising ground to the northeast		

ID Number: 21

HER PRN: 132642 **NMR NPRN:** 0

PENRHOS HILL FARM

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

NGR: SJ2391616890 **Feature Centred**
Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	This L-shaped, red-brick building range stands to the north of the farmhouse at the former Penrhos Hill Farm complex. It has a datestone of 1903 and appears to have been built at that time as a granary with attached cow house. The granary is a two-storey structure at the eastern end of the L-shaped building, with the single-storey cow house attached to its western side. The whole building has a slate roof. It appears that the cow house had been used as the dairy in the latter years of the farm's history before it ceased operation as a working farmstead.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	Within the development		
Group Value:	Part of the former farmstead at Penrhos Hill Farm		
Evidential Value:	Standing building		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	A good example of an early 20th century farm building		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This building was built to the north of the farmhouse in 1903 and for the first half of the 20th century was the main outbuilding at Penrhos Hill, with further buildings added to the north and west from the mid-20th century onwards. The building stands largely intact today.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Moderate		
Level of Impact on Setting:	Moderate		
Comment on Impact:	The new development stands close to the building but farm buildings stood in the same area previously, therefore the additional level of impact is relatively low. The building is not listed or designated.		

ID Number: 22

HER PRN: 182526 **NMR NPRN:** 0

PENRHOS HILL FARM

FARMHOUSE

NGR: SJ2390716866 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	Penrhos Hill farm appears to be of quite recent origin and to have developed out of a cottage or smallholding during the 19th century and expanded in the second half of the 20th century. It ceased operating as a working farm in the early 21st century.		
	The farmhouse stood to the southeast of the main farm buildings. It stands within a garden plot and appears to occupy the position of an earlier cottage or dwelling shown on 19th century maps, known as Big Oaks. Big Oaks appears to have been part of nearby Llwyn Farm in the mid-19th century.		
	The character of the farmhouse appears to indicate it is of likely mid- to late-19th century date, although it may incorporate parts of the earlier house. The external walls are rendered but red-brick walls can be seen in gaps in the render. The windows are of modern uPVC and the brick chimneys appear relatively modern.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	Adjacent		
Group Value:	Part of Penrhos Hill Farm		
Evidential Value:	Standing building, in use		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The farmhouse stands to the south and east of the former farm buildings, within a garden plot. It faces south but the view is restricted by trees in that direction		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Moderate		
Level of Impact on Setting:	Moderate		
Comment on Impact:	The new development stands close to the house but large farm building stood in the same area previously, therefore the additional level of impact is relatively low. The house is not listed or designated.		

ID Number: 23

HER PRN: 182527 **NMR NPRN:** 0

PENRHOS HILL FARM

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

NGR: SJ2392316879 **Feature Centred**
Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Building **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	This building first appears on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map, just to the east of the farmhouse of Penrhos Hill Farm. It appears to have been widened during the 20th century, but the brickwork of the original smaller building is still visible in the south gable wall. It was extended along its eastern side where a steel-framed, concrete block-walled lean-to was added. The building is largely a red-brick structure with a corrugated cement sheeting roof and measures 11 metres north-northwest to south-southeast, by 10.5 metres wide.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within the development

Group Value: Part of the former farmstead at Penrhos Hill Farm

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This modest shed was added to the east of the farmhouse around 1900 and was enlarged during the 20th century. A larger granary and cow house building was added just to the north in 1903, creating the historic core of the 20th century farmstead which developed here.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This building is cut off from the development by the surrounding farmhouse, granary and cowhouse.

ID Number: 24

HER PRN: 189695 **NMR NPRN:**

DEYTHUR BANK FARM

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SJ2350617328 **Group or Complex Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	A farmstead which is shown on the Llansantffraid parish tithe map of 1840. The house appears to have remained in the same position to the present day but may have been changes to the associated outbuildings. The present outbuildings do not appear to correspond with those shown on the tithe map and may date to the later 19th century. Streetview views in Google Earth show that the house is black and white timber-framed building (PRN 182506), whilst the western outbuilding (PRN 182507) is a timber-framed brick building.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	520 metres to the northwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing buildings		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The buildings stand within a garden parcel within the fieldscape, with mature trees surrounding the buildings, particularly to the west. There may be good views to the north as the house is in a relatively elevated position.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Not intervisible with the development		

ID Number: 25

HER PRN: 189696 **NMR NPRN:**

LOWER HOUSE FARM

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SJ2391017463 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	A small farmstead shown on the Llansantffraid parish tithe map of 1840. It had a house and one outbuilding at that time. It is still in existence though it is not known if the 19th century buildings survive.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	520 metres to the north		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping.		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Lower House was part of the hamlet of Deythur in the 19th century, with its school, chapel and pubs. The settlement has grown and the farm remains to the south of a minor road at the heart of the hamlet, within its own fields.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Not intervisible with the development		

ID Number: 26

HER PRN: 189698 **NMR NPRN:**

CEFN FARM

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SJ2430817347 **Group or Complex Centred**

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:	Cefn Farm is shown on the 1841 Llandrinio parish tithe map. At that time there were three buildings shown on the map. A building is shown at the location of the present house, with two outbuildings to the north. Later 19th century Ordnance Survey maps show the two outbuildings appear to have been merged into a larger L-shaped range. This appears to be a modern, working farm, with a group of large agricultural sheds. The house appears to be the only surviving historic building.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	510 metres to the northeast		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Working farmstead		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	A small farmstead which stood within its own field system, which has developed into a modern farmstead complete with large sheds surrounding the farmyard. It is set within an undulating, farmed landscape, with the land rising to the south.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Not intervisible with the development site		

ID Number: 27

HER PRN: 189699 **NMR NPRN:**

CEFN-LLENYDD FARM

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SJ2445817247 Group or Complex Centred

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

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

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	Cefn Llenydd Farm is shown on the 1841 Llandrinio tithe map as a small farmstead with a house and single outbuilding. Both these buildings appear to have survived, although may have been enlarged. A second outbuilding was added to the northwest by the late 19th century and is shown on Ordnance Survey maps. This too survives. During the 20th century larger farm sheds were added to the north and west of the farmhouse. The farm continues to be a working farm in 2021.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	600 metres to the east-northeast		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Working farmstead		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	A small farmstead which stood within its own field system, which has developed into a modern farmstead complete with large sheds surrounding the farmyard. It is set within an undulating, farmed landscape, with the land rising to the south.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Not intervisible with the development site		

ID Number: 28

HER PRN: 189701 **NMR NPRN:**

LLWYN FARM

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SJ2455916794 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	Llwyn Farm is shown on the Llandrinio parish tithe map of 1841. Its listed farmhouse is a timber-framed hall house of 16th century origin. The house is accompanied by a fine outbuilding range to the south, which is of red-brick construction and is also shown on the tithe map. A timber-framed granary building here is also listed. Llwyn remains a working farm in 2021.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	650 metres to the east		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping, working farmstead		
Historical Value:	Key buildings described by Cadw for listing purposes		
Aesthetic Value:	Includes a 16th century timber-framed hall house which is now the farmhouse		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Llwyn farm stands to the northern side of the broad Maerdy Brook valley, set against a steep, wooded slope which rises up to form the northern side of the valley. The house is set on the lower part of this wooded slope, with the outbuildings set in a natural hollow to the south of the house. A large pond is seen to the south of the farm outbuildings.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Theoretically there would be partial, direct intervisibility with the development. However, mature woodland on a rising slope blocks views towards the development. The two locations are not visible together in any key views of the farm.		

ID Number: 29

HER PRN: 189702 **NMR NPRN:**

PENRHOS HILL FARM

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SJ2391516874 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status:

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

Trysor

Description:

The Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyor's Drawings of 1829 show a building at the site of the present farmhouse, which it names as "Big Oaks." There may be a second building to the north of the house but the map is indistinct.

The Llandrinio parish tithe map of 1841 is the first map to show a clear depiction of the layout of the 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 accompanying parish tithe apportionment 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 holding of now known as Penrhos Farm.

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 Hill/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. 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.

The layout of buildings at Penrhos Hill shown on the 1884 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows little change from the tithe map, see Figure 5. The outbuilding to the north seems to be larger, but the house appears unchanged in terms of position and plan. The 1901 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.

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. It is undoubtedly evidence that "Penrhos Hill" was developing as a farmstead in the early 20th century. Ordnance Survey maps from the 1950s show that during that decade there were further developments under way at the farm, with several new

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a
Steel Frame Building and Haulage Yard at
Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH*

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 1964 map.

Penrhos Farm would appear, therefore to include a house of 19th century origin, which did not develop into a farmstead until relatively late in the 19th century or early 20th century and expanded considerably during the mid- to late-20th century.

Rarity:	Common
Distance from development:	Partially within the development site
Group Value:	None
Evidential Value:	Former farmstead. Some standing buildings, only the farmhouse predates 1900.
Historical Value:	None
Aesthetic Value:	None
Communal Value:	None
Setting:	The core of the former holding of Penrhos Farm was situated on relatively level ground in a slight hollow on the hillside overlooking the broad valley of the Holywell Brook to the south. Historically the slopes to the south have been wooded and sheltered it from view, whilst the land rises to the north, providing further shelter. A rural road passed to the eastern side of the farmhouse and farmyard.
Significance:	Locally Important
Any Direct Impact?:	Yes Moderate Some mid- to late- 20th century buildings have been removed or replaced.
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Moderate The historic core of the farmstead, including the dwelling and early 20th century buildings survive but some later buildings have been removed.
Level of Impact on Setting:	Moderate
Comment on Impact:	The proposals have a direct and indirect impact on the former farmstead which is of local significance. The significance of the farmstead will not be altered, however.

ID Number: 30

HER PRN: 189703 **NMR NPRN:**

HAWTHORNE HOUSE FARM

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SJ2314817005 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	This small farm is shown on the 1841 Llansantffraid tithe map as a single building within a field called "Cottage Field". The present house stands at this location and is a timber-framed, red-brick building. Two outbuildings were added to the north of the house by the late 19th century and are shown on Ordnance Survey maps. The western outbuilding survives today. During the mid-20th century some new sheds were added to the north and west of the yard, but the property appears now to be a smallholding and has not become a large, working farmstead.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	640 metres to the west-northwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping. Standing buildings.		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	Timber-framed, red-brick house		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This settlement is located in a shallow stream valley to the northwest of Penrhos. The valley is wooded to the southeast and the house and buildings stand around a yard with mature trees to the west, south and east giving it considerable shelter. The house faces the yard which is open towards the road to the north.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Not intervisible with the development		

ID Number: 31

HER PRN: 189833 **NMR NPRN:**

TREF-NANNAU BANK FARM

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SJ2307316332 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	This small farmstead includes a Grade II listed, 17th century barn along with a farmhouse and other outbuildings. It has not developed into a large, modern working farmstead however.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	900 metres to the southwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping. Standing buildings		
Historical Value:	Barn described by Cadw for listing purposes		
Aesthetic Value:	Includes a 17th century barn		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This building group is situated on a south-facing bank to the northern side of the broad Holy Well Brook valley. The buildings and yard are surrounded by mature trees, with a small woodland to the north, which shelter them from view.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Mature trees in a small woodland to the east-northeast of the farmyard would block views towards the development site. The building is not visible from the direction of the Sarnau Road due to the screening effect of the trees.		

ID Number: 32

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

DEYTHEUR YARD, HAULAGE YARD

HAULAGE YARD

NGR: SJ2387016920 Group or Complex Centred

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	A strip of woodland is shown to the northern side of the farmyard at "Penrhos Hill" by the 1841 tithe map as well as the 1902 and 1953 1:10560 Ordnance Survey maps. The 1953 1:10560 map shows some thinning of the trees at the eastern end of the plantation and the presence of a single, small building. By the time the 1964 edition of the 1:10560 map was published this building had been joined by several much larger buildings and the whole strip had been cleared of trees. This development appears to have had a separate entrance to that of the adjacent farmyard complex. It appears that this may have been the period during which a haulage business was established here operated by J.S. Evans & Son, which continued to operate throughout the remainder of the 20th century and into the 21st century, specialising in agricultural supplies including animal feeds and cereal and herbage seed.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	Within the development		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing buildings		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This haulage yard was established alongside Penrhos Hill Farm by the 1960s and was still operational in 2021.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The yard will continue to operate as a haulage yard.		

Appendix B: Photographs

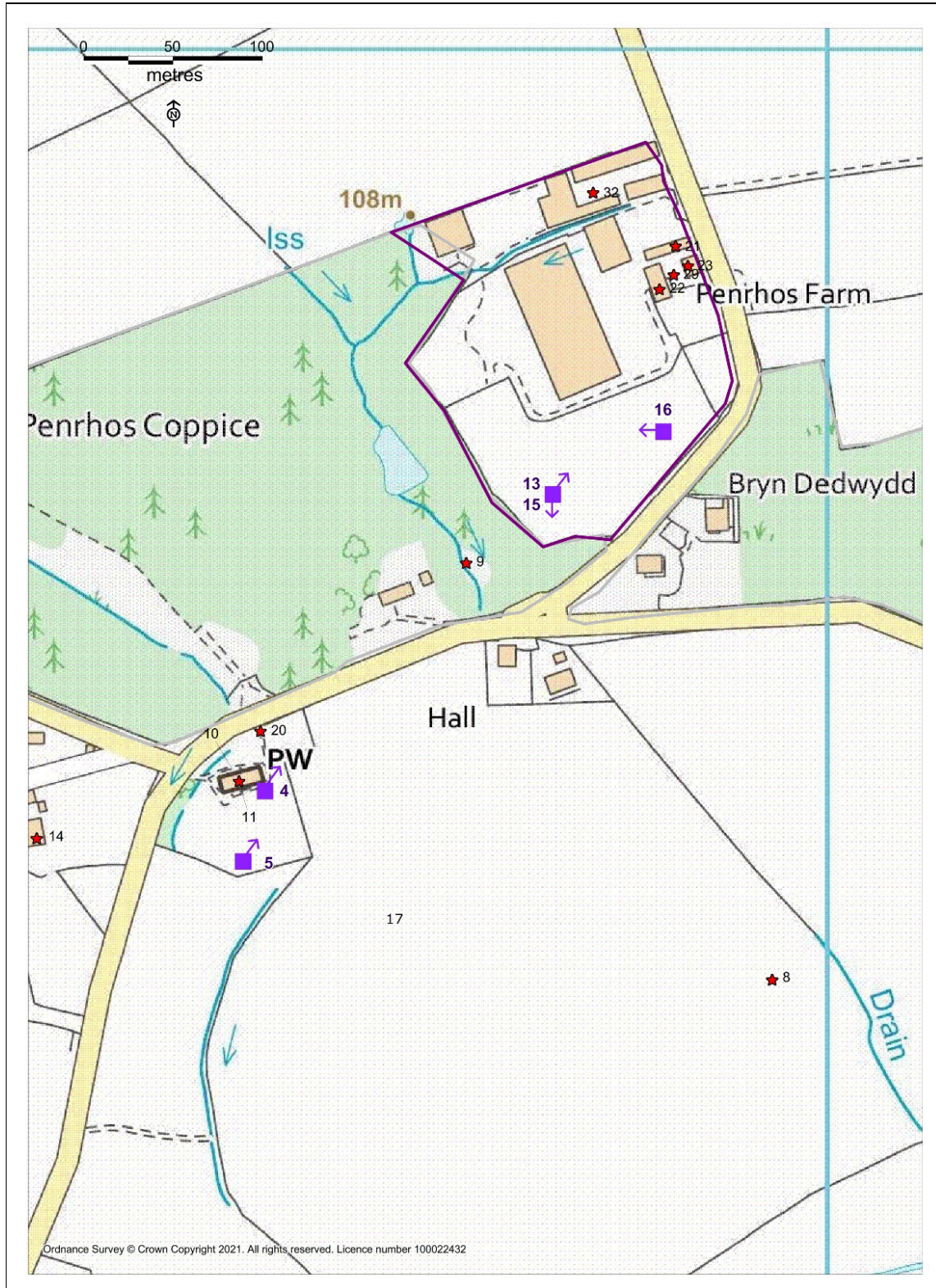


Figure 13; Location of photographs of views from Holy Trinity church (ID Number 10) towards the development at Penrhos Farm and photographs from the south of the development.

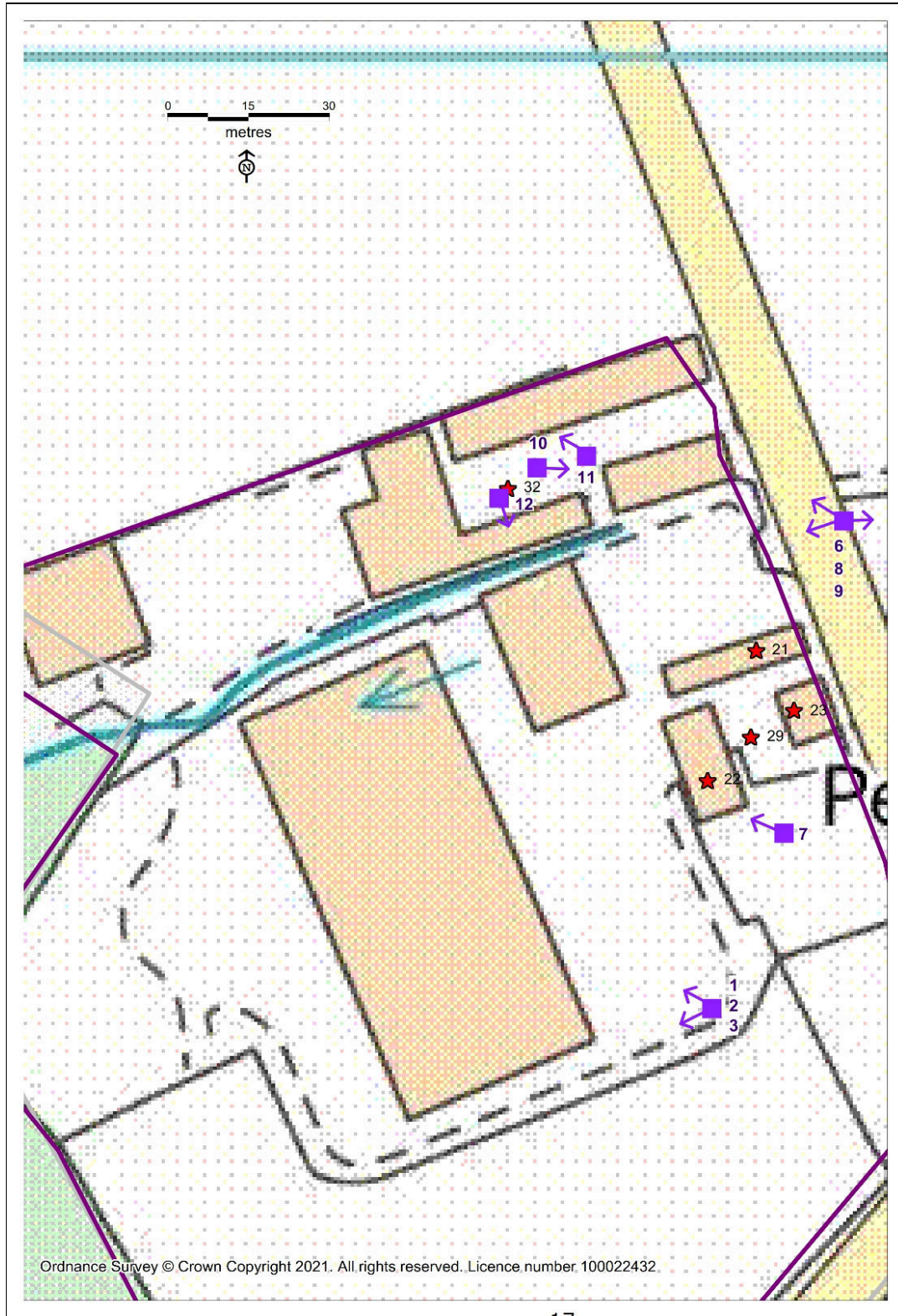


Figure 14; Location of photographs within the development site and immediate environs.

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a
Steel Frame Building and Haulage Yard at
Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH*



Plate 1: A view of the new storage shed at Penrhos Farm, painted dark blue-grey, May 2018. Looking northwest.



Plate 2: A view of the southern end of the new storage shed, in the original dark blue-grey, showing the earth bund planted with two rows of evergreens as they appeared in May 2018. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 3: A similar view of the southern end of the new storage shed, now repainted in green. The leylandii screening hedge has grown significantly since 2018 and been strengthened by deciduous trees planted along the top of the bund. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 4: The view from ground level on the southern side of the church, taken in May 2018, looking in the direction of the new storage shed which is hidden behind trees. Looking northeast.



Plate 5: A view from the southern side of the churchyard in April 2021. The shed is partially visible in this image but the maturing of the screening hedge and addition of deciduous trees in front of the shed, and the repainting of the shed in green, has reduced the visible impact on the setting of the church. Looking northeast.



Plate 6: The view looking towards the Listed Buildings at Llwyn Farm (ID number 28) which are completely hidden from view by topography and trees/vegetation. Looking east.



Plate 7: The farmhouse at Penrhos farm (ID number 22), 2018, with the new storage shed just visible behind. Looking northwest.



Plate 8: A view of the entrance into Penrhos Farm with the eastern gable of Building ID number 40 at the centre. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 9: A view of the entrance into Deytheur Yard, with Building ID number 38 in the foreground and Building ID number 33 right of centre. Looking northwest.



Plate 10: A view of Building ID number 38 in Deytheur Yard. Looking east.



Plate 11: A view of Building ID number 44 in Deytheur Yard. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 12: A view of the possible dog kennel in Building ID number 41 in Deytheur Yard. Looking south-southeast.

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a
Steel Frame Building and Haulage Yard at
Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, SY22 6QH*



Plate 13: A view across the slope to the south of the steel frame building on which further planting will be carried out, looking northeast.



Plate 14: A view across the slope to the south of the steel frame building on which further planting will be carried out, looking west.



Plate 15: A view down slope to where the new pond will be located, looking south.

Appendix C: Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN HISTORIC
ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A STEEL FRAME BUILDINGS AND HAULAGE YARD AT
PENRHOS FARM, PENRHOS, LLANYMYNECH, SY22 6QH**

1. Introduction

1.1 James Owen of Rebo Uk Ltd, Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, Powys SY22 6QH has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment for a steel frame building and associated works, with haulage yard at Penrhos Farm, Penrhos, Llanymynech, Powys, SY22 6QH.

2. The development

2.1 The development consists of Change of use of land and buildings from agricultural to storage use (Class B8), with ancillary business use (Class B1), erection of a steel portal frame building (including demolition of agricultural buildings), associated access, fence and gate, hardstanding, and landscaping, and retention of haulage yard in haulage use.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 No planning application has been currently submitted for the development.

4. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

4.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020a) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation.

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The development site is Penrhos Farm, to the north of Sarnau. Research on the archaeological resource will be carried out as part of this desk-based assessment 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.

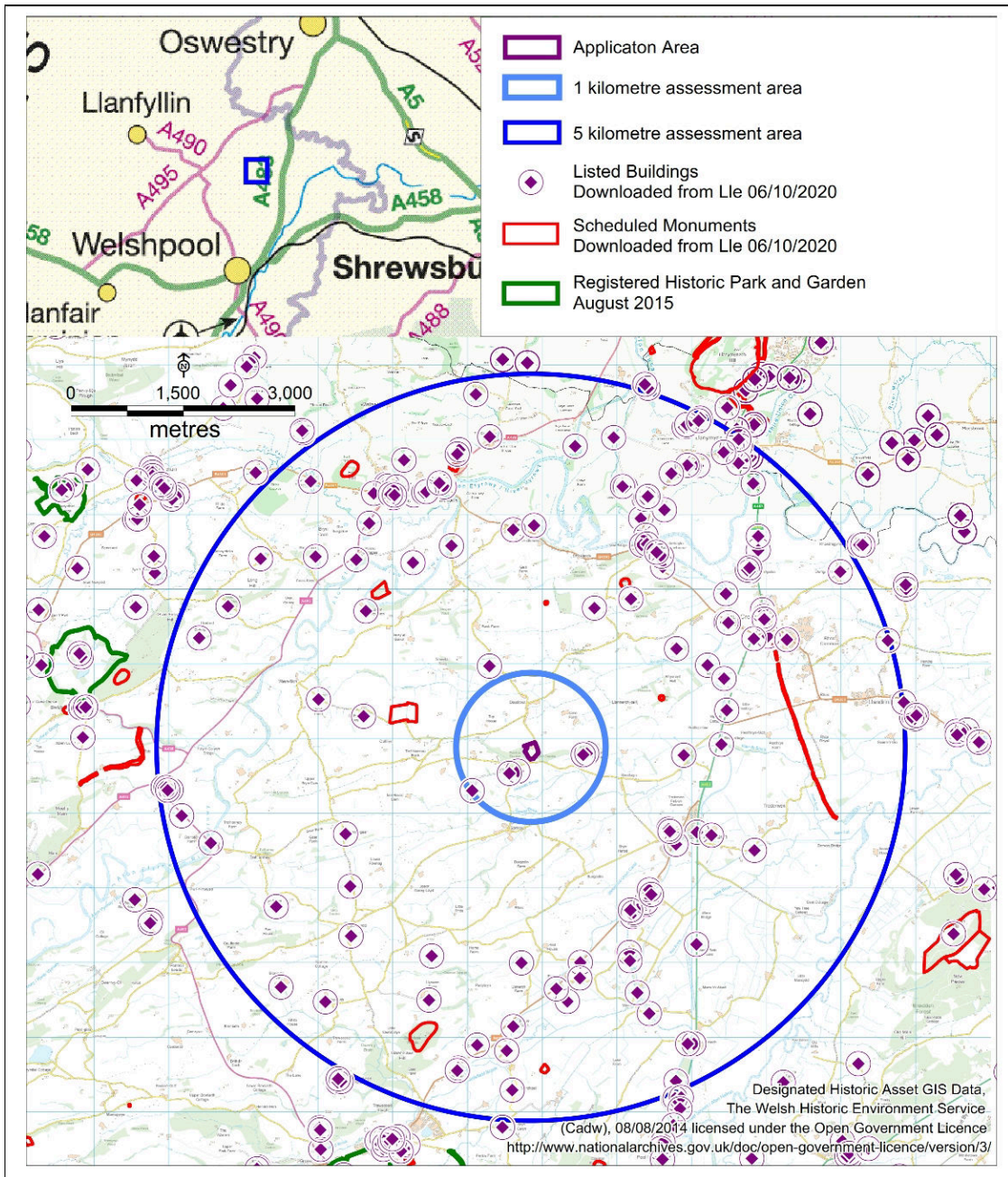


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed assessment area – 1 kilometre for historic assets recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record, and 5 kilometres for Designated Assets. For those Designated Assets which afford some intervisibility with the development the impact on their settings will be documented in a separate report and the summary include in this desk-based assessment.

6. Scope of Work

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

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 5 km radius circle centred on SJ2385016880 (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 5 km radius circle centred on SJ2385016880 (see Figure 1)
- Registered Historic Parks & Gardens within a 5 km radius of the proposed development centred on SJ2385016880.
- All other non-statutory historic assets recorded within a 1 kilometre radius circle centred on SJ2385016880 (see Figure 1).

6.1.1 The first three categories will be first assessed through an Impact on Setting process, documented separately and the results used in this desk-based assessment.

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, 2020a)*. 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. This will comply with current Covid guidance and regulations

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

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. 2021/781. The site code will be PRH2021 and it will be recorded in the regional HER under the Event PRN 164257

15. Sources

Cadw, 2011, Conservation Principles

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

CIfA, 2020a, revised December 2014a, *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*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
April 2021

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A STEEL FRAME BUILDINGS AND HAULAGE YARD AT PENRHOS
FARM, PENRHOS, LLANYMYNECH, SY22 6QH DBA**

05/04/2021 v.1

Archive Selection Strategy

Project Information		
Project Management		
Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Organisation	Trysor	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
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 /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish. Artefacts not expected during a DBA	Not contacted
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	
Resources		
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:		

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

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

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

Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

Appendix 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

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

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

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

De-Selected Digital Data

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

See Appendix 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

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

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

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

De-Selected Documents

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

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.
The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

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

Material type	Digital	Section 3.1	
----------------------	---------	--------------------	--

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.

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	
----------------------	-------	--------------------	--

Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

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

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

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

Field notes– bound and presented as paper archive

Uncollected Material

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

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

De-Selected Material

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

Kept within Trysor archive folders

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook
Trysor
www.trysor.net

38, New Road,
Gwaun Cae Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
enquiries@trysor.net

APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A STEEL FRAME BUILDINGS AND HAULAGE YARD AT PENRHOS
FARM, PENRHOS, LLANYMYNECH, SY22 6QH DBA**

05/04/2021 v.1.0

Data Management Plan

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

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

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

- Who will be responsible for data management?
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – DAT 164257
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
1 st April 2021
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i>
RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives, Version 1</i>
WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i>

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
