

Land Northeast of Mulsford, Sarn, Malpas, Powys Historic Environment Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Roger Parry & Partners

March 2017



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By

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Trysor Project No. 2017/549

For: Roger Parry & Partners

March 2017

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*Cover photograph: Looking northeast across the development area. The sheds
would be on the right side of the far end of the field*

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DATE 27th March 2017

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

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

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from two poultry sheds and a biomass unit on land northeast of Mulsford Farm, Sarn, Malpas, Powys.
- 1.2 A site visit was undertaken by Trysor to examine the location of the development. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.3 The walk-over survey provided no evidence of buried archaeological features at the development site, although the land was under a crop and the surface largely obscured.
- 1.4 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1 kilometre in radius, focused on SJ4343045050, the centre of the development. The Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 1.5 There are no Scheduled Monuments within a 1km radius of the development.
- 1.6 There are 4 Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of the development. There would be no impact on them from the development.
- 1.7 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1km radius of the development.
- 1.8 The development site lies within the Maelor Saesneg Registered Historic Landscape. The physical evidence for medieval agricultural regimes is a very significant feature in the local landscape and is found across a wide area in this low lying part of Wales.
 - 1.8.1 There would be a High, direct physical impact on a 0.6 hectare area of ridge and furrow, ID Number 44. The area of ridge and furrow that would be destroyed is visible on some recent aerial photographs and faintly visible on LiDAR. It is not as distinctive as areas of ridge and furrow to the north and west. It was not visible during the site visit, which was undertaken in low light with a brassica crop on the field. It is not the best preserved example in the extensive area where ridge and furrow is present.
- 1.9 There would be a Low indirect physical impact and Very Low impact on setting of an infilled marl pit/clay pit (ID number 53). Such features are a significant element of the local landscape, where they survive, but this example is no longer a landscape feature. They postdate the ridge and furrow but most predate the late 19th century 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

1.10 There is no physical, documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence to suggest that the proposed development site has potential for further buried archaeology.

1.11 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in associated with this development.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants on behalf of their client to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment for a biomass unit and poultry sheds on land northeast of Mulsford Farm, Mulsford, Sarn, Malpas, Cheshire SY14 7LP, see Figure 1.

3.2 A planning application has not been submitted yet.

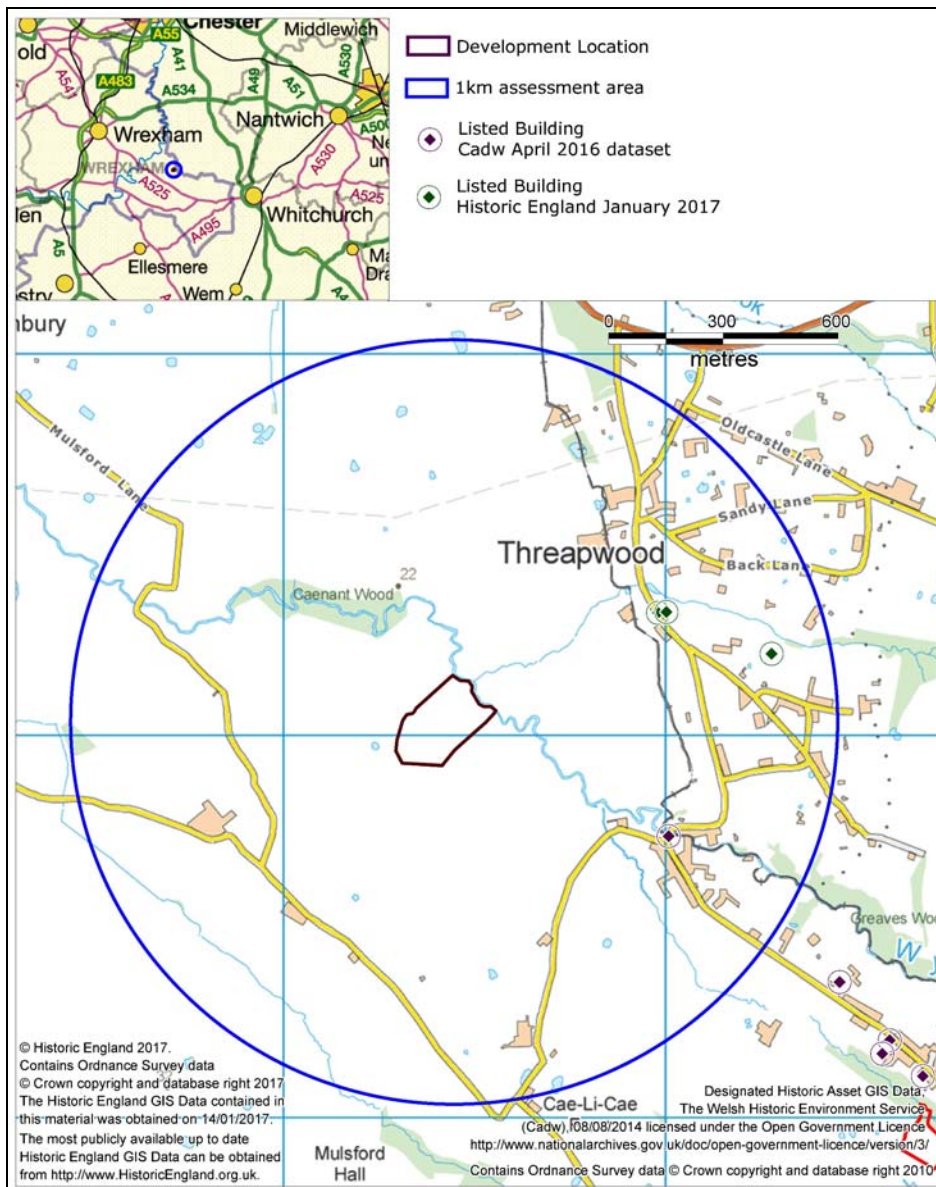


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the 1km radius assessment area.

4. The development

- 4.1 It is proposed that a biomass unit and two poultry sheds are developed in a field, 500 metres to the northeast of Mulsford Farm, Mulsford, Sarn, Malpas, Cheshire, SY14 7LP.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment considered known historic assets within a 1 km radius circle centred on SJ4343045050, the centre of the proposed development (see Figure 1). This has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area as well as assess any direct or indirect impacts. Historic assets have been given an ID number for the purposes of this report, other reference numbers, such as HER PRNs are cross referenced in Appendix B.

- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1 kilometre

assessment. Listed Buildings, and other heritage assets, within 1km in Threapwood in England were also included.

- 5.3 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 the parish tithe map.
- 5.4 A site visit was made by Trysor to the development site, and the surrounding area, on February 1st, 2017. 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 recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 1999, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2009 and 2010, were used to inform the assessment as well as aerial photographs from 1969 and 2013 available from the Welsh Government Aerial photographic unit online. LiDAR data, between 2 metre and 1 metre resolution, was available for most of the assessment area.
- 5.6 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.7 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.8 The final dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the historic assets within the study area.
- 5.9 Each of the records in the final assessment 1 kilometre dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, 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 4. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.
- 5.10 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High,

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

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

taken into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact.

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The proposed development site is underlain by Triassic sandstones/conglomerate of the Helsby Sandstone Formation. These were laid down as river deposits between 237 and 251 million years ago. The superficial deposits are glacial tills created in Ice Age conditions up to 2 million years ago.
- 6.2 The development site is located in an arable field on the western side of the Wych Brook, 430 metres to the west of the Wales/England border. The surrounding area is largely level with gentle undulations. The fields are irregular in shape and bounded by hedges with occasional trees.

7. Mulsford: Archaeological Overview

7.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC).

7.1.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed development site.

7.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4,000BC – 1,500BC).

7.2.1 There is no evidence of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity within a 1km radius of the proposed development site.

7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).

7.3.1 There is no evidence of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age activity within a 1km radius of the proposed development site.

7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410)

7.4.1 There is no evidence of the Roman period within a 1km radius of the proposed development.

7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).

7.5.1 There is also no evidence of the transition from Roman society to Early Medieval society in this district.

7.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).

7.6.1 The ridge and furrow, which remain evident in many of the fields over a wide area of this low lying part of Wales, are the physical remains of medieval field systems. They often have a different layout to the modern fieldscape, the hedges of post medieval fieldscape breaking across the ridge and furrow.

7.7 Post Medieval & Industrial (AD1539 – present day).

7.7.1 Most of the sites recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed development site date to the Post Medieval period. The majority are marl/clay pits. These postdate the ridge and furrow but mostly predate the late 19th century 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps.

8. Mulsford Development Site: Historical overview

- 8.1 The proposed development site is located on land that has formed part of Mulsford Farm in modern times.
- 8.2 At the time of the parish tithe map of 1838, however, the development site falls within the area of two fields which were owned and farmed by different individuals.
- 8.2.1 Field parcel 258, as shown on the parish tithe map (see Figure 2) was owned by Ann Allanson and Elizabeth Broughton and farmed by their tenant Thomas Edwards of Lower Wood Farm.
- 8.2.2 Field parcel 259, as shown on the parish tithe map (see Figure 2) was owned by Viscount Dungannon of Bryncynallt and farmed by his tenant Jonathan Phillips.
- 8.3 The two fields shown on the parish map are still shown on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map (see Figure 3). This map also shows a probably disused marl pit or clay pit (ID number 53) against the southern side of the boundary bank which separated the two fields.
- 8.4 The 1899 edition of the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the dividing boundary bank had been removed, amalgamating the two fields into a single parcel. The former marl or clay pit is depicted on the map as a boggy area. Many of these former pits, of which there are a great number of examples in the district, became flooded as ponds or turned into damp hollows after they had fallen out of use.
- 8.5 Aerial photographs and LiDAR show that the field parcel at the proposed development site is underlain by relict “ridge and furrow” cultivation ridges. Although such cultivation ridges are generally thought of as representing medieval agricultural practices, they may also be of early post-medieval date. The ridges were created by the medieval practice of ploughing with a traditional non-reversible plough, which always pushed soil to the right. By ploughing in one direction and creating a ridge, and then ploughing back along the opposite side of the ridge, pushing more soil onto the ridge, this resulted in the creation of prominent ridges and furrows which gave the land a corrugated appearance. The land was farmed in common in large, open fields by members of a community. Villagers would tend their own strip of land which they would plough in essentially the same way every year, the ridges and furrows therefore becoming established as permanent landscape features. The ridge and furrow has survived in areas which were allowed to become pastureland after the medieval period and were not subject to intensive ploughing in later centuries. Even today, a significant area of relict ridge and furrow cultivation can be seen in the landscape of the Maelor Saesneg district and have contributed to the area being designated as a Historic Landscape of Special Historic Interest.

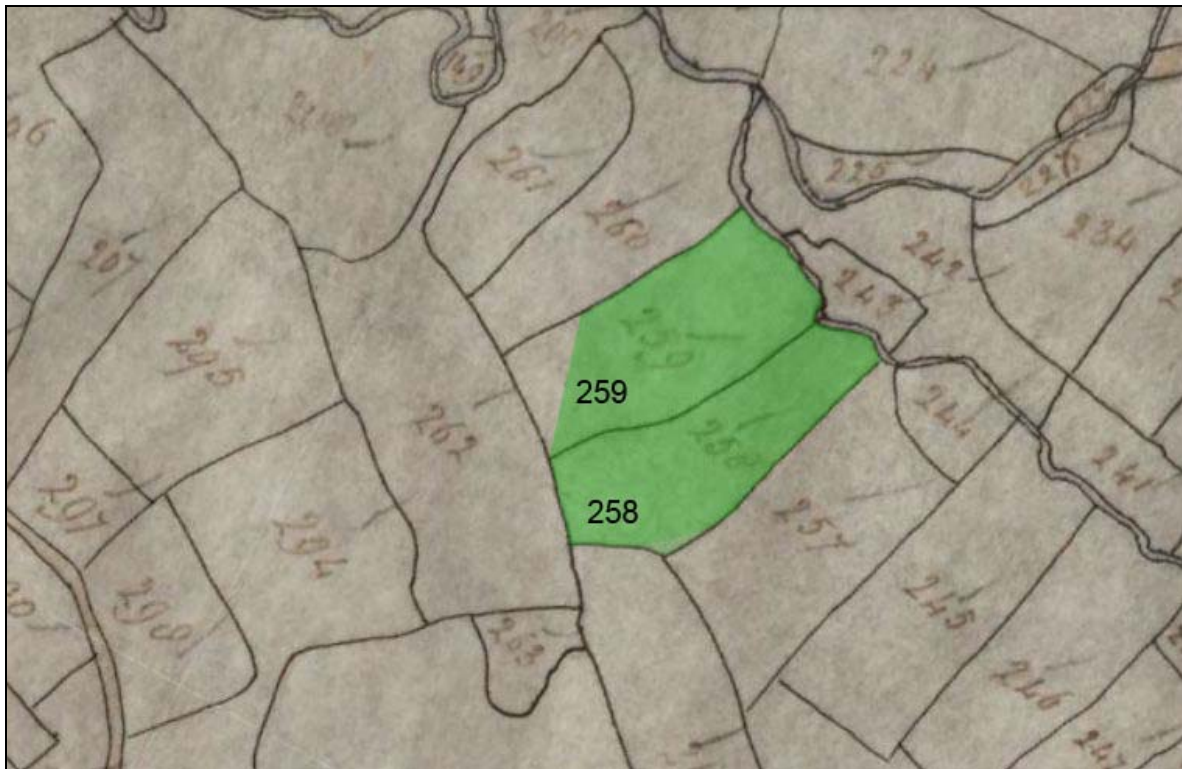


Figure 2; An excerpt from the Worthenbury parish tithe map of 1838. The proposed development site is now a single field created by the amalgamation of field parcels 258 and 259, which are named as Cote Field and Cae Slack respectively on the tithe schedule.

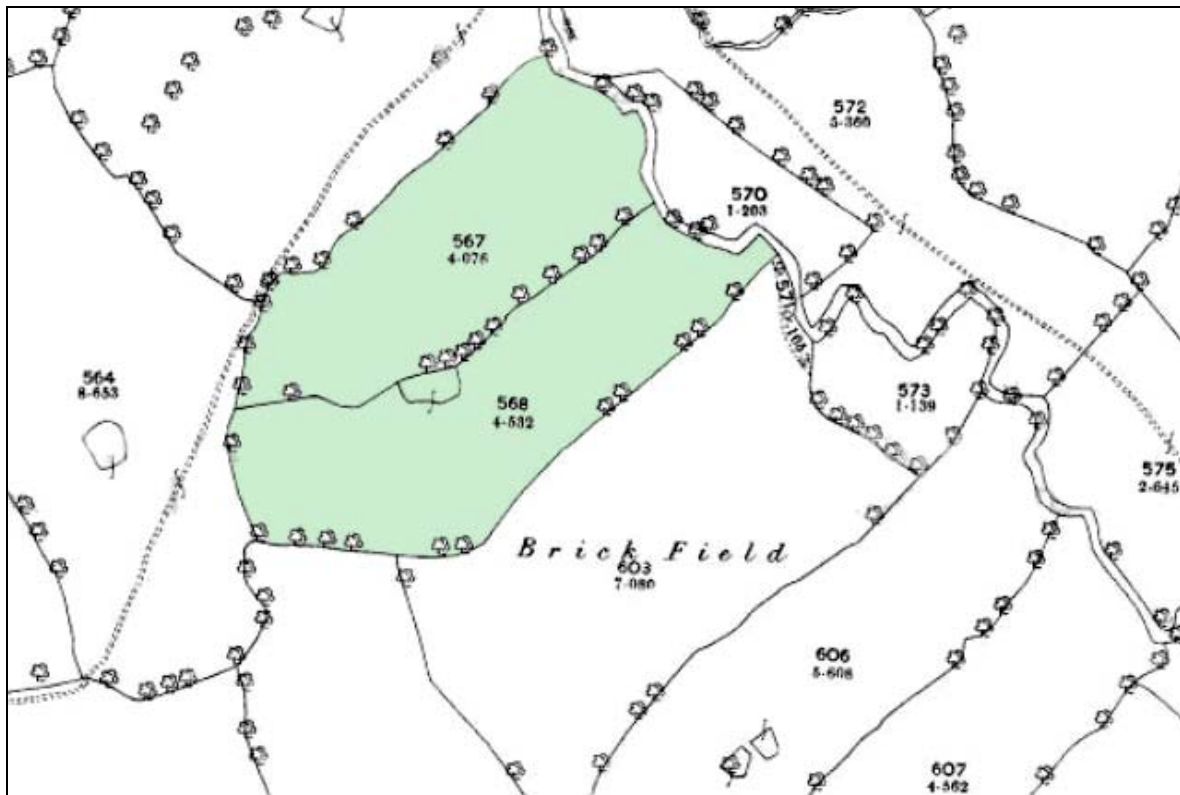


Figure 3; An excerpt from the 1874 First Edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map which shows that the adjacent field was known as Brick Field. On the tithe map, this was parcel 257 and called Cae Coedian.

9. Data Collation

- 9.1 The CPAT HER enquiry for the 1km radius assessment area yielded 47 records for historic assets. A further 5 records for nationally important heritage assets in England were included.
- 9.2 One new record was created in the project database by Trysor for a marl or clay pit
- 9.3 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1km radius assessment area contained 53 records for historic assets.

10. Assessment of Significance

10.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 4. Full details of the results of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

10.2 Within the 53 records there were no Scheduled Monuments and four Listed Buildings.

Table 1: Significance of assessed historic assets

ID Number	Historic Asset	Significance	Site Status
1	SARN BRIDGE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
48	ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, THREAPWOOD	Nationally Important	Listed Building
49	ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, THREAPWOOD	Nationally Important	Listed Building
52	BEVAN'S MILL, THREAPWOOD	Nationally Important	Listed Building
2	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 798	Locally Important	
3	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 956	Locally Important	
4	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 957	Locally Important	
5	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 959	Locally Important	
6	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 960	Locally Important	
7	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 961	Locally Important	
8	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 962	Locally Important	
9	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 963	Locally Important	
10	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 964	Locally Important	
11	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 965	Locally Important	
12	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1825	Locally Important	
13	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1826	Locally Important	
14	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1828	Locally Important	
15	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1833	Locally Important	
17	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1835	Locally Important	
18	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1846	Locally Important	
19	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1847	Locally Important	
20	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1848	Locally Important	
21	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1849	Locally Important	
22	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1850	Locally Important	
23	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1851	Locally Important	
24	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1852	Locally Important	
25	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1853	Locally Important	
26	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1854	Locally Important	
27	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1906	Locally Important	
28	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1907	Locally Important	
29	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1908	Locally Important	
30	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1909	Locally Important	
31	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1910	Locally Important	
32	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1911	Locally Important	
33	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1912	Locally Important	

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ID Number	Historic Asset	Significance	Site Status
34	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1913	Locally Important	
35	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1915	Locally Important	
36	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1916	Locally Important	
37	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1917	Locally Important	
38	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1918	Locally Important	
39	TALLARN GREEN, MILL HOUSE	Locally Important	
40	SARN MILL	Locally Important	
41	SARN SMITHY	Locally Important	
42	BROUGHTON HOUSE BOUNDARY STONE	Locally Important	
43	BROUGHTON HOUSE RIDGE AND FURROW	Locally Important	
44	SARN FARM, RIDGE AND FURROW I	Locally Important	
45	CAENANT WOOD, RIDGE AND FURROW	Locally Important	
46	SARN FARM, RIDGE AND FURROW II	Locally Important	
47	MULSFORD, RIDGE AND FURROW	Locally Important	
50	EBENEZER CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	Locally Important	
51	THREAPWOOD WAR MEMORIAL	Locally Important	
16	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1834	Minor Importance	

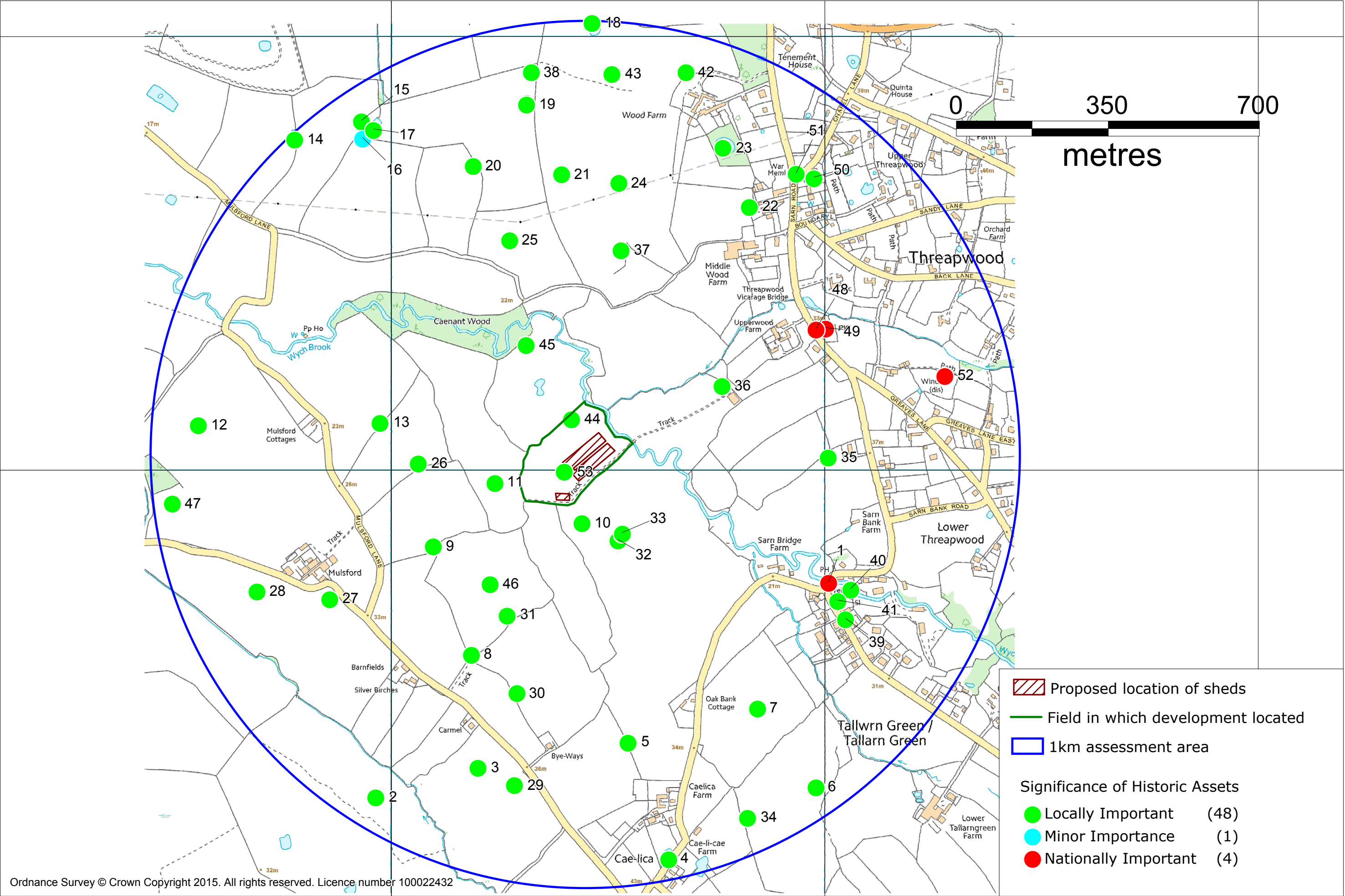


Figure 4: The 1km assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

11. Assessment of Impact

11.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

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

ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
44	SARN FARM, RIDGE AND FURROW I	RIDGE AND FURROW	High	Low	Low
53	MULSFORD FARM	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	Low	Very Low
11	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 965	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	Very Low	Very Low
1	SARN BRIDGE	BRIDGE	None	None	None
2	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 798	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
3	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 956	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
4	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 957	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
5	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 959	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
6	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 960	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
7	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 961	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
8	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 962	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
9	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 963	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
10	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 964	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
12	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1825	MARL PIT	None	None	None
13	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1826	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
14	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1828	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
15	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1833	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
16	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1834	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
17	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1835	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
18	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1846	MARL PIT	None	None	None
19	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1847	MARL PIT	None	None	None
20	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1848	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
21	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1849	MARL PIT	None	None	None
22	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1850	MARL PIT?; CLAY PIT?	None	None	None

*Land Northeast of Mulsford, Sarn, Malpas
Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*

ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
23	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1851	MARL PIT	None	None	None
24	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1852	MARL PIT	None	None	None
25	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1853	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
26	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1854	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
27	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1906	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
28	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1907	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
29	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1908	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
30	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1909	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
31	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1910	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
32	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1911	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
33	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1912	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
34	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1913	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
35	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1915	POND	None	None	None
36	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1916	MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None
37	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1917	POND	None	None	None
38	MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1918	MARL PIT	None	None	None
39	TALLARN GREEN, MILL HOUSE	BARN	None	None	None
40	SARN MILL	MILL (CORN)	None	None	None
41	SARN SMITHY	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	None	None	None
42	BROUGHTON HOUSE BOUNDARY STONE	BOUNDARY STONE	None	None	None
43	BROUGHTON HOUSE RIDGE & FURROW	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	None	None
45	CAENANT WOOD, RIDGE & FURROW	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	None	None
46	SARN FARM, RIDGE AND FURROW II	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	None	None
47	MULSFORD, RIDGE & FURROW	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	None	None
48	ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, THREAPWOOD	CHURCHYARD BOUNDARY	None	None	None
49	ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, THREAPWOOD	CHURCH	None	None	None
50	EBENEZER CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None	None	None
51	THREAPWOOD WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	None	None	None
52	BEVAN'S MILL, THREAPWOOD	WINDMILL	None	None	None

11.2 Table 2 shows that most recorded historic assets within the 1km assessment area would not be exposed to any significant impact from the development. Full details of the assessment of direct and indirect impact for each of the historic assets in Table 2 can be found in Appendix B.

11.2.1 Fifty one historic assets would be unaffected by the development.

11.2.2 One historic asset (ID Number 53, a marl pit) would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact with a Very Low impact on its setting.

11.2.3 One historic asset (ID Number 11, a marl pit) would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact with a Very Low impact on its setting.

11.2.4 One historic asset (ID number 44, an area of ridge and furrow cultivation), would experience a High, direct, physical impact, with a Low impact on setting and a Low, indirect, visual impact.

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

11.4 There are 4 Listed Buildings within the 1km assessment area but there would be no impact on any of them, see Table 2, Appendix B and Figures 4 & 5.

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

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

11.7 The development site is within the Maelor Saesneg registered Historic Landscape. This low lying Historic Landscape lies on the border between Wales and England. Its main characteristic is that it retains evidence of earlier agricultural practises in the form of medieval ridge and furrow.

11.7.1 Specifically the development area lies within the Mulsford Historic Landscape character area, as defined by CPAT. This area extends over some 538 hectares, of which 0.6 hectares would be affected by the proposed development, representing 0.11% of the total character area.

11.8 The proposed development would stand in the Mulsford LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (WRXHMHL028), see Figure 7, which is described as;

“A predominantly agricultural landscape of mixed irregular, mostly hedged, fields containing scattered farms of late medieval origin (although their current farm buildings result largely from 17th and 18th

century replacement) associated with more regular areas of ridge and furrow cultivation. A single larger hamlet at Tallarn Green is, as its name suggests, probably the result of 19th century encroachment on to areas of common grazing (greens), surrounding a medieval moated site. Even earlier settlement is hinted at across the area by Anglo Saxon placename elements."

11.8.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Moderate and the justification is given as "An area of slightly degraded medieval and later field systems on the fringes of the Maelor Saesneg complex. Exhibits fewer elements than its outstanding neighbours."

11.9 The development area, would stand in the Maelor Saesneg West LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (WRXHMCL037), see Figure 8, which is described as;

"Flat fertile land on the western fringes of Shropshire and Cheshire and very untypical of Wales; unchanged though the historic landscape might be, it is clear that farming in the area is going through profound change."

11.9.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Outstanding (As an archaeological landscape) and the justification is given as "Outstanding as a landscape that preserves historic traces."

11.10 There are no Conservation Areas within the 1km study area.

11.11 During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology on land which would be affected by the development. Light levels were low and the field was covered in a well grown brassica crop. There is no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at this location.

11.12 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the proposed development site, which lies in a level arable field.

11.13 The boundary banks on the holding are post-medieval in date and include hedged and fenced boundaries on low earthwork banks.

11.14 There are no field names of archaeological significance at the development site. The proposed development would take place in a field created by the amalgamation of two fields in the late 19th century, which were named Cote Field and Cae Slack on the 1838 parish tithe map. The significance of these name is not apparent, but there is no tradition or evidence of structures within the fields.

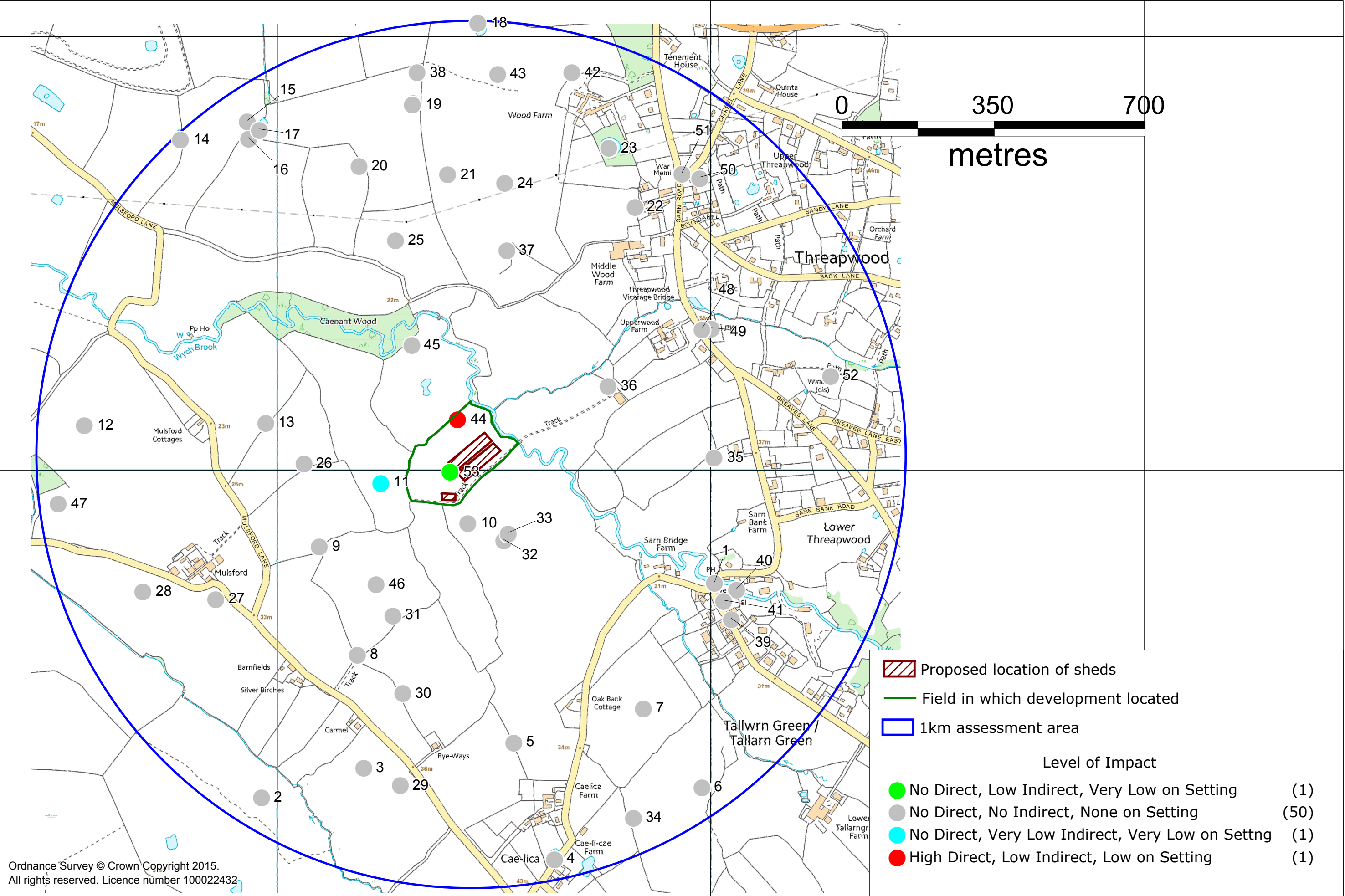


Figure 5: The 1km assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

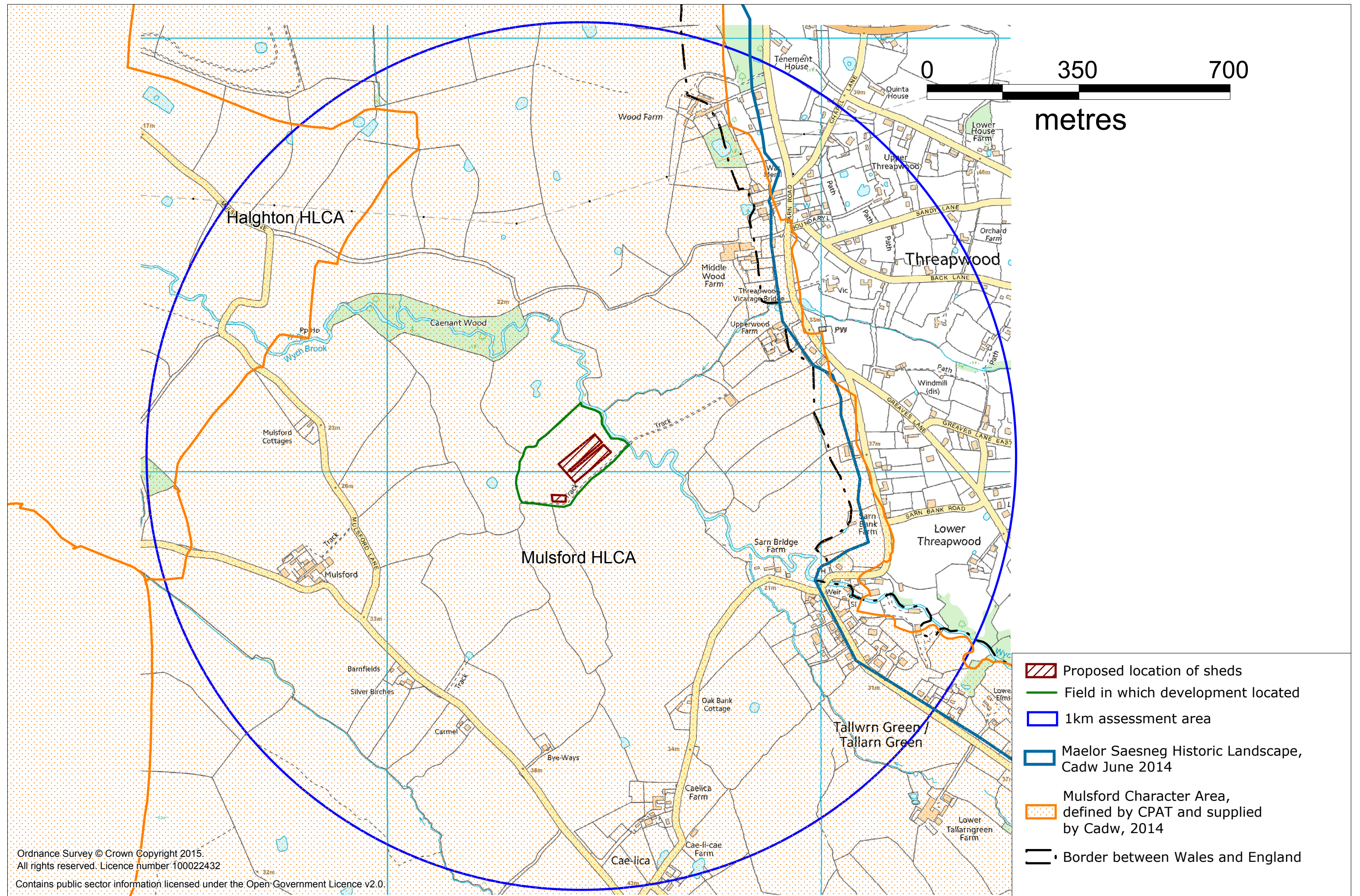


Figure 6: The 1km assessment area showing the Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape, from Cadw, with the Character Areas defined by CPAT, labelled with Character Area name

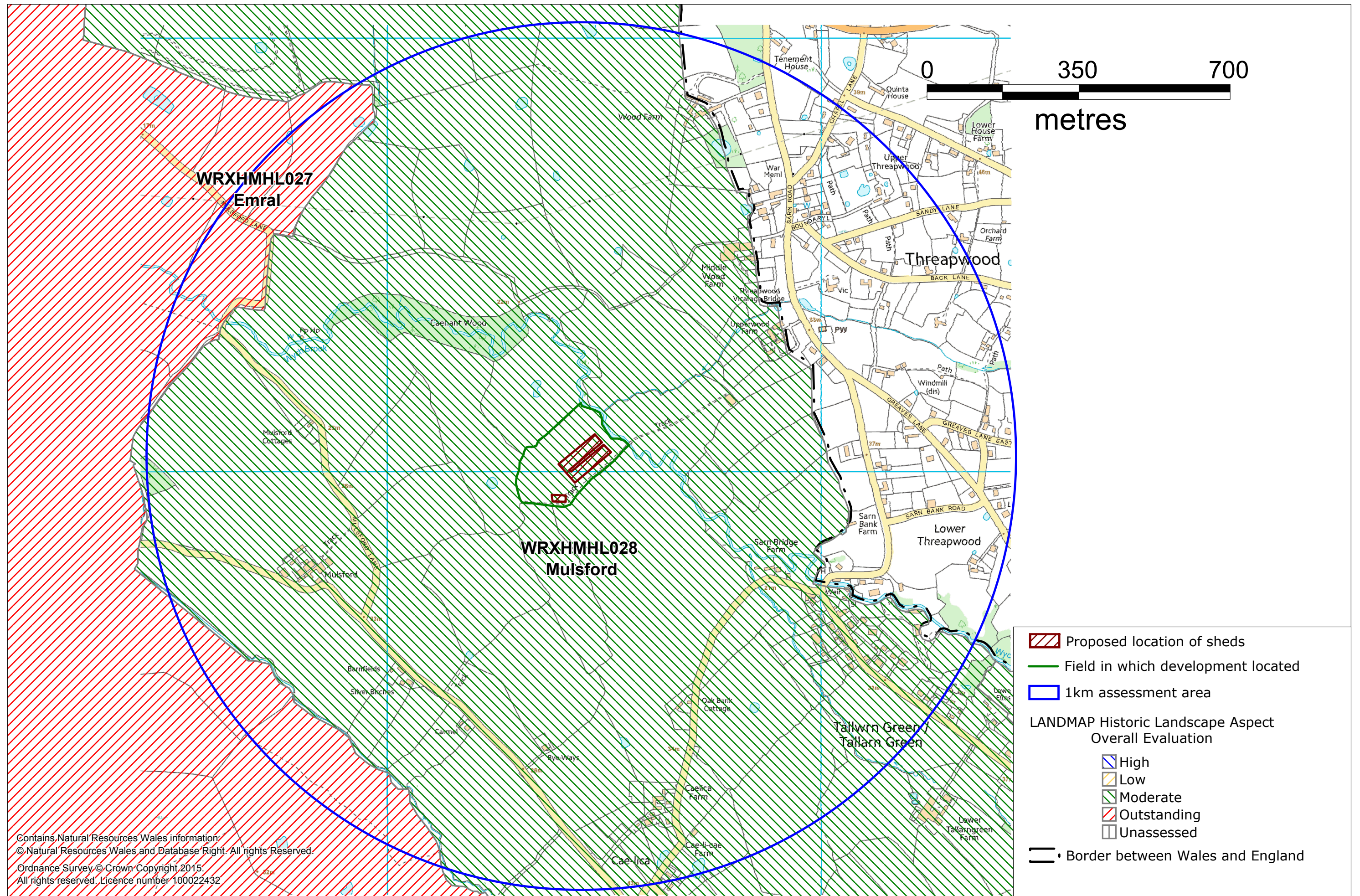


Figure 7: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number and Name

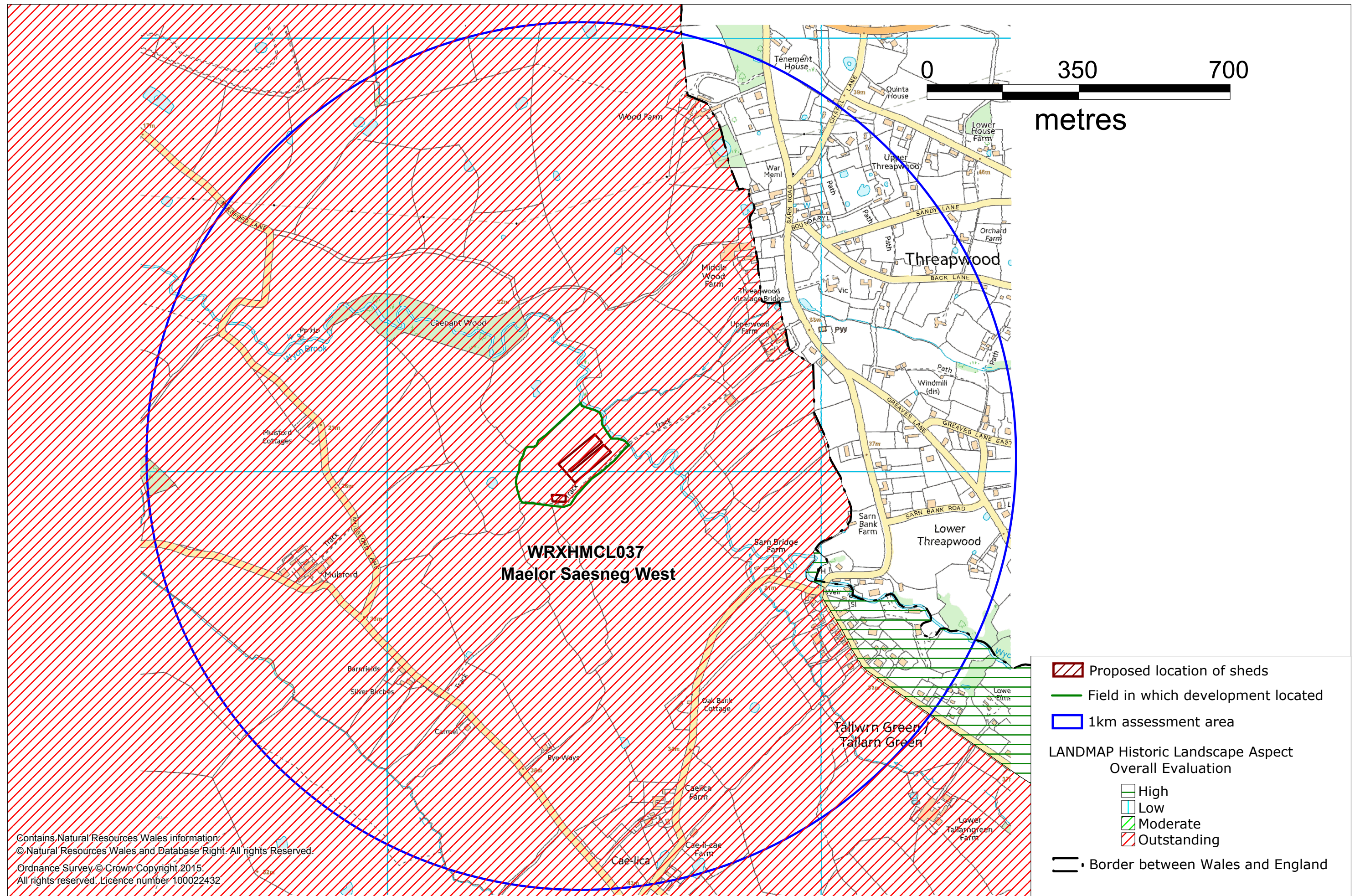


Figure 8: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number and Name

12. Conclusion

- 12.1 The development would cause a High direct, physical impact on an area of denuded ridge and furrow cultivation (ID number 44) within an arable field. However, the area is known for the extensive survival of ridge and furrow and the loss of this relatively small area, which is not well-preserved, would not be considered significant.
- 12.2 There would be no significant, indirect, visual impacts arising from the proposed development. No nationally significant historic assets would be impacted upon by the development.
- 12.3 The proposed development would occur within the Maelor Saesneg Registered Historic Landscape, specifically within the relatively large Mulsford Historic Landscape character area. This area extends over some 538 hectares, of which 0.6 hectares would be affected by the proposed development, representing 0.11% of the total character area.
- 12.4 There is no physical, documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence to suggest that the proposed development site has potential for further buried archaeology.
- 12.5 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in associated with this development.

13. Reporting

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

14. References

14.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1819, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, "Chester" Sheet
Ordnance Survey, 1833, 1" to 1 Mile Sheet 73
Ordnance Survey, 1874, 1:2500, 1st edition
Ordnance Survey, 1899, 1:2500 2nd edition
Ordnance Survey, 1912, 1:2500
Ordnance Survey, 1974, 1:2500
Worthenbury Parish, Tithe Map, 1838
Worthenbury Parish, Tithe Apportionment, 1827

14.2 Web-based materials

Historic England, 2015, *The Setting of Historic assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3*
Welsh Government, 2016, *Draft Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*
Cynefin, 2016, *Tithe Maps of Wales*
<http://cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk/en/tithe-maps/>
British Museum, 2016, *Online Gallery: Ordnance Survey Drawings*
<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/index.html>

14.3 Published sources

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

14.4 Data Sources

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 13/02/2017
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded April 2016
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2015
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded April 2016
Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

15. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

- 15.1 In line with the requirements of the ClfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 15.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 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 1819 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which clear digital copies are available through the British Museum website.
- 15.2.2 The parish tithe map and apportionment of 1840 are available for inspection at the National Library of Wales and on the Cynefin website “The Tithe Maps of Wales”. The tithe map and apportionment are both clear and informative sources.
- 15.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust HER. The HER data supplied by the Clwyd Powys HER was in most respects accurate.
- 15.4 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 1999, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2009 and 2010 and provide good coverage for the whole assessment area.
- 15.5 LiDAR imagery available from Natural Resources Wales was of good quality for this area, and helped confirm existing sites, in particular ridge and furrow and marl pits. and suggest a different origin for one site.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
March, 2017

Appendix A: Specification

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR PROPOSED BIOMASS AND POULTRY SHEDS
ON LAND NORTHEAST OF MULSFORD, SARN, POWYS**

1. Introduction

1.1 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants on behalf of their client to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment for a biomass unit and poultry sheds on land northeast of Mulsford Farm, Mulsford, Sarn, Malpas, Cheshire SY14 7LP.

1.2 A planning application has not been submitted yet.

2. The Proposed Development

2.1 It is proposed that a biomass unit and two poultry sheds are developed in a field, 500 metres to the northeast of Mulsford Farm, Mulsford, Sarn, Malpas, Cheshire, SY14 7LP.

2.2 Further details of the development will be sought during the desk based assessment.

3. Planning Context of the Proposed Development

3.1 A planning application has not been submitted yet.

4. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

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

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The development site lies in a field at SJ4343045050. The field is bounded on its northeast side by the Wych Brook, and on its other sides by other fields. There are several historic assets recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record within the field and the adjacent fields, most of which are ponds, which one record for ridge and furrow.

5.2 The field lies within the Mulsford character area of the Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape.

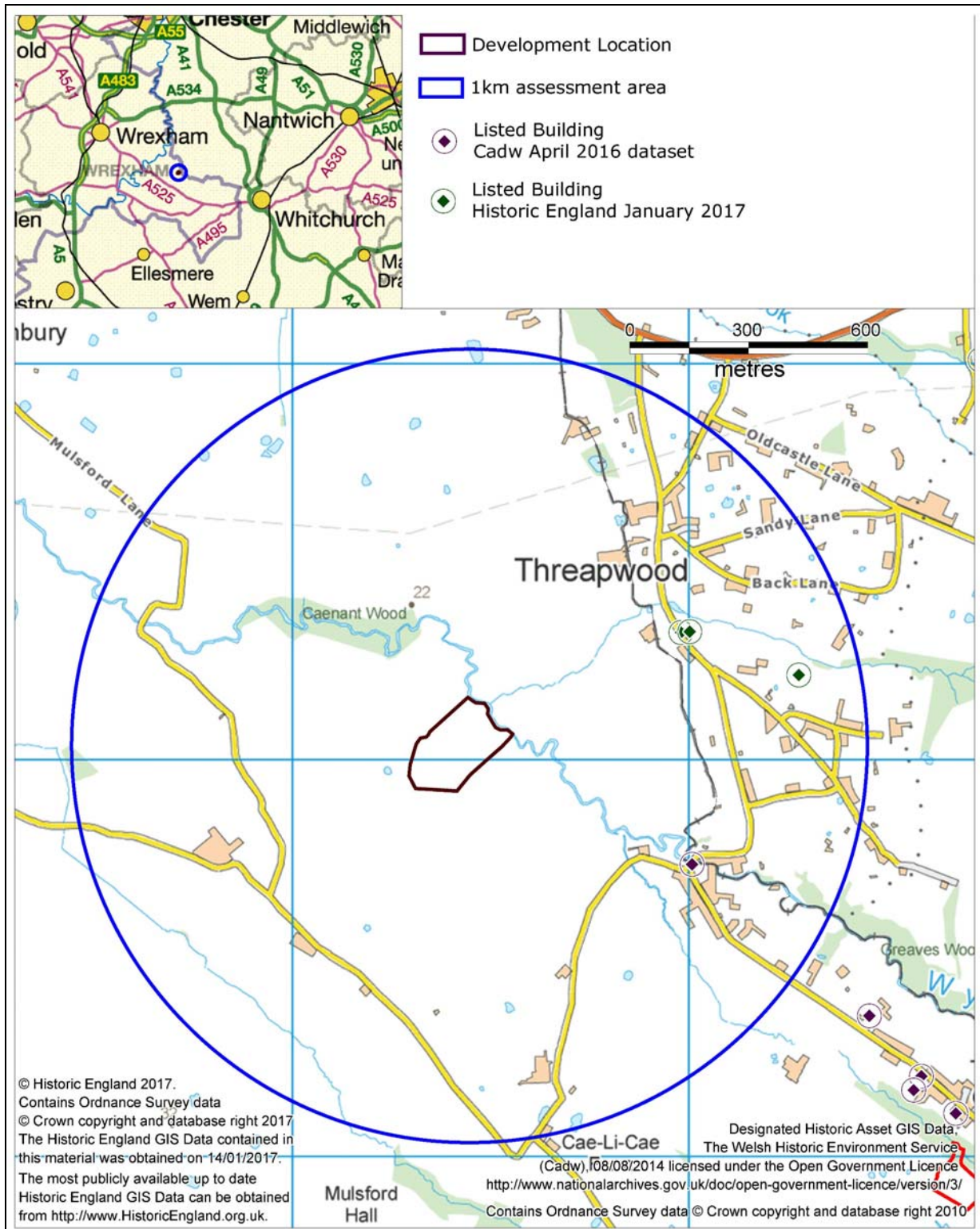


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed 1km assessment area.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 The assessment will initially consider known historic assets within a 1km radius circle centred on SJ4343045050 (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established.

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

- a. Scheduled Monuments 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
- 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, 1014a). The site visit will be record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. In addition, if practical, the field will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets. The setting of historic assets will be assessed and photographs taken where appropriate.

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). The setting of the historic assets will also be considered.

6.7 An assessment will be made of the development's potential impact on all historic assets, looking at direct physical, and indirect physical and visual impacts. This will include impact on the setting of the historic assets.

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 proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, 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.
- j. 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 (CIfA, 2014a)*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

8. Health & Safety

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

9. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, if appropriate. A pdf copy of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), as well as with the archive to the National Monuments Record (NMR).

10. Archive

The archive will be deposited with National Monuments Record. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the guidelines from the RCAHMW, (RCAHMW 2015).

11. Resources to be used

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

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 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.

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

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2017/549

15. Sources

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), revised December 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.
RCAHMW, 2015, RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives, Version 1

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor, February 2017

Appendix B: Gazetteer of historic assets within 1 kilometre

ID number: 1 **SARN BRIDGE**
BRIDGE

HER PRN: 26100 **NMR NPRN:** 24115
NGR: SJ4400944742 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Structure **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 1706 **grade:** II
Trysor
Description: A road bridge across the Wych Brook, which has a datestone bearing the inscription "John and David Smith, Freemasons of this bridge AD 1627. Restored 1925." The bridge is intact and in use.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 660m to the southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing structure.

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A good example of a 17th century road bridge with later modifications

Communal Value: Carries the public road across a river

Setting: A road bridge across the Wych Brook which is still in use.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 2 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 798
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 61815

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4296444248 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking in the 19th century or earlier. It was still shown as pond 1973 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map but has since been infilled and ploughed over.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 870m to the southwest

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historical mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the later 20th century.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 3 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 956
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 61973

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4320044316 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1912 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, but not on the 1899 edition of the map. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking in the early 20th century. It was still shown as pond 1973 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map but has since been infilled and ploughed over.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 730m to the south-southwest

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historical mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the later 20th century.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 4 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 957
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 61974

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4364044105 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking in the 19th century or earlier. It was still shown as pond 1973 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map but has survived as a pond to the present day.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 940m to the south

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut alongside a field boundary at the edge of a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. In the early 21st century it still survived as a pond.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this water-filled pit.

ID number: 5 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 959
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 61976

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4354644374 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking in the 19th century or earlier. It was still shown as pond 1973 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map but has survived as a pond to the present day.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 660m to the south

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut across a boundary bank between two fields in the 19th century or earlier. It survives as a pond in the modern landscape.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this water-filled pit.

ID number: 6 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 960
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 61977

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4398044271 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1912 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, but not on the 1899 edition of the map. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking in the early 20th century. It was still shown as pond 1973 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map but has since been infilled and ploughed over.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 950m to the southeast

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the later 20th century.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 7 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 961
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 61978

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4384544452 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking in the 19th century or earlier. It has survived as a boggy hollow to the present day.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 720m to the southeast

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the later 20th century.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this pit.

ID number: 8 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 962
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 61979

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4318544576 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This water-filled pit is shown as a pond on the 1899 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It is likely to have originally been dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking. This pit survives as a pond in the corner of an arable field.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 495m to the southwest

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut alongside a field boundary at the edge of a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. In the early 21st century it still survived as a pond.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this water-filled pit.

ID number: 9 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 963
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 61980

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4309744826 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	An infilled marl pit. It is shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping as a small pond. By the early 21st century it had been drained and by 2017 the site had been buried under a new farm trackway.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 330m to the southwest

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut alongside a field boundary at the edge of a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. By the early 21st century it had been drained and by 2017 the site had been buried under a new farm trackway.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 10 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 964
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 61981

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4344044880 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: This pit is shown as a pond on the 1899 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, but does not appear on the 1874 edition of the map. It is likely to have originally been dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brick-making. This field was called Brick Field on the 1874 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The pit still appears as a pond on the 1973 1:2500 map but had been infilled and ploughed over by the late 20th century.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 120m to the south

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the later 20th century.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 11 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 965
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 61982

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4323944973 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This water-filled pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, one of three adjacent ponds or pits which must have originally been dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking. This pit survives as a pond within an arable field.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 150m to the west

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Pit now water-filled and survives as a pond

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. It became water-filled and has survived as a pond in what was an arable field when visited in 2017.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisible

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would take place in an adjacent field and be visible from this location would only cause a minimal level of indirect, visual impact.

ID number: 12 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1825
MARL PIT

HER PRN: 62842

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4255545106 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This pit is shown as a pond on the 1899 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map and is likely to have originally been dug to extract marl for fertiliser. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the late 20th century.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 830m to the west

Group Value: One of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the later 20th century.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 13 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1826
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62843

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4297445111 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: This pit is shown as a pond on the 1899 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map and is likely to have originally been dug to extract marl for fertiliser. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the late 20th century.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 420m to the west-northwest

Group Value: One of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the later 20th century.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 14 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1828
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62845

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4277745765 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map and is likely to have originally been dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking. A field boundary bank runs through the centre of the pit. The western side of the pit survives as a pond, the eastern side has been filled in.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 960m to the northwest

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Flooded marl or clay pit, now a pond

Historical Value: Representative of a lost agricultural practice

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut across the boundary bank between two farmed fields in the 19th century or earlier. It became water-filled and the western half has survived as a pond.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 15 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1833
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62850

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4293145807 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This water-filled pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, one of three adjacent ponds or pits which must have originally been dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking. This pit survives as a pond, now in a parcel of scrub and trees.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 880m to the northwest

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Flooded marl or clay pit, now a pond

Historical Value: Representative of a lost agricultural practice

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. It became water-filled and has survived as a pond in a parcel of marginal scrub at the side of the field.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 16 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1834
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62851

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4293445767 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This water-filled pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, one of three adjacent ponds or pits which must have originally been dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking. This pit was drained and ploughed out during the 20th century and no longer survives.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 840m to the northwest

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Flooded marl or clay pit, now infilled

Historical Value: Representative of a lost agricultural practice

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. It became water-filled but was drained and ploughed out during the 20th century.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 17 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1835
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62852

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4295945787 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This water-filled pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, one of three adjacent ponds or pits which must have originally been dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking. This pit survives as a pond, now in a parcel of scrub and trees.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 860m to the northwest

Group Value: One of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Flooded marl or clay pit, now a pond

Historical Value: Representative of a lost agricultural practice

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. It became water-filled and has survived as a pond in a parcel of marginal scrub at the side of the field.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 18 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1846
MARL PIT

HER PRN: 62863

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4346346034 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A water-filled marl pit. It is shown on late 19th century mapping and is likely to be of mid-19th century or earlier date. Marl was traditionally dug to use as a fertiliser before the 19th century. This pit has been dug through an area of underlying medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation marks, indicating that it was dug during post-medieval times. There were a great number of marl pits in the district until modern times but most have now been infilled and ploughed over. The surviving examples are of some interest therefore.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 860m to the north

Group Value: One of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Flooded marl pit, now a pond

Historical Value: Representative of a lost agricultural practice

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This marl pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier, to provide marl to fertilise the land. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 19 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1847
MARL PIT

HER PRN: 62864

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4331245846 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A water-filled marl pit. It is shown on late 19th century mapping and is likely to be of mid-19th century or earlier date. Marl was traditionally dug to use as a fertiliser before the 19th century. This pit has been dug through an area of underlying medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation marks, indicating that it was dug during post-medieval times.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 770m to the north

Group Value: One of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Flooded marl pit, now a pond

Historical Value: Representative of a lost agricultural practice

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This marl pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier, to provide marl to fertilise the land. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 20 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1848
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62865

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4318945704 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A water-filled pit. The 1874 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows one irregular pond here, which may be a former marl or clay pit.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 670m to the northwest

Group Value: Possibly one of many former marl or clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Flooded pit, now a pond

Historical Value: Representative of a lost agricultural practice

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit appears to have been cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 21 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1849
MARL PIT

HER PRN: 62866

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4339345685 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A water-filled marl pit. It is shown on late 19th century mapping and was of typical marl pit form in plan, being rounded at one end and squared off at the other end. This pit is likely to be of mid-19th century or earlier date. Marl was traditionally dug to use as a fertiliser before the 19th century. This pit has been dug through an area of underlying medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation marks, indicating that it was dug during post-medieval times.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 610m to the north

Group Value: One of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Flooded marl pit, now a pond

Historical Value: Representative of a lost agricultural practice

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This marl pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier, to provide marl to fertilise the land. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 22 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1850
MARL PIT?; CLAY PIT?

HER PRN: 62867

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4382645609 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A water-filled pit. The 1874 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows one irregular pond here, which may have been a former marl or clay pit. The 1899 edition of the 1:2500 map shows that a second pit had been dug immediately to the west of the pond. The second pit is now water-filled, the earlier pit appears to be overgrown.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 640m to the northeast

Group Value: One of many former marl and clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Flooded quarry pit, now a pond

Historical Value: Representative of a lost agricultural practice

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This marl pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier, to provide marl to fertilise the land. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 23 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1851
MARL PIT

HER PRN: 62868

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4376545746 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A water-filled marl pit. It is shown on late 19th century mapping and was of typical marl pit form in plan, being rounded at one end and squared off at the other end. This pit is likely to be of mid-19th century or earlier date. Marl was traditionally dug to use as a fertiliser before the 19th century. This pit appears to have possibly been dug through an area of underlying medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation marks, indicating that it was dug during post-medieval times. It also straddles the Wales-England border.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 730m to the northeast

Group Value: One of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Flooded marl pit, now a pond

Historical Value: Representative of a lost agricultural practice

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This marl pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier, to provide marl to fertilise the land. It is now water-filled and used as a pond, with a garden created around it by tree and shrub planting.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 24 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1852
MARL PIT

HER PRN: 62869

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4352545665 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: An infilled marl pit. It is shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping as a small pond. By the time of the 1899 1:2500 scale map, it was only a boggy hollow. It is likely to be of mid-19th century or earlier date. Marl was traditionally dug to use as a fertiliser before the 19th century. This pit has been dug through an area of underlying medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation marks, indicating that it was dug during post-medieval times. On aerial photographs, a gap in the ridge and furrow is all that now remains in the field to show the location of the marl pit.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 570m to the north

Group Value: One of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Representative of a lost agricultural practice

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This marl pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier, to provide marl to fertilise the land. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 25 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1853
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62870

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4327345533 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A pond is shown here on the 1874 1:2500 scale map. It is not known if it is an infilled marl pit or clay pit. It is clearly artificial as it cuts across medieval ridge and furrow underlying the post-medieval field system. A second water-filled pit is shown on the 1874, close by to the southeast. This pit is shown as a boggy hollow on the 1899 OS map and was later ploughed over and no longer survives.		
Rarity:	Common locally		
Distance from solar array:	470m to the northwest		
Group Value:	Possibly one of many former marl pits in the district		
Evidential Value:	Flooded pit, now a pond		
Historical Value:	Representative of a lost agricultural practice		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The land here is now under pasture.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development would not be visible from this location.		

ID number: 26 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1854
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62871

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4306245018 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A pond is shown here on the 1899 1:2500 scale map. It is not known if it is an infilled marl pit or clay pit. This pit is shown as a boggy hollow on the 1899 OS map and was later ploughed over and no longer survives.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 310m to the west

Group Value: Possibly one of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Former pit, now a boggy hollow

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut alongside a field boundary at the edge of a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The pit survives as a boggy hollow.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 27 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1906
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62923

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4285844705 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A pond is shown here on the 1874 1:2500 scale map. It was probably an old marl pit. The pond had been infilled and ploughed out before the 1970s.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 610m to the southwest

Group Value: Possibly one of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 28 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1907
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62924

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4265344749 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A pond is shown here on the 1874 1:2500 scale map. It was probably an old marl pit. The pond had been infilled and ploughed out before the 1970s. It was cut across the line of underlying medieval ridge and furrow cultivation ridges.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 780m to the west-southwest

Group Value: Possibly one of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 29 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1908
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62925

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4328444276 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1899 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking. The 1973 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows it as a boggy hollow alongside a field boundary bank. The bank has since been removed and the hollow ploughed out.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 760m to the south-southwest

Group Value: Possibly one of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The land here is now arable.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 30 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1909
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62926

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4329044488 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1899 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking. It is no longer water-filled during dry season, but Google Earth aerial photographs suggest it can still hold water when the land is wet.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 510m to the south-southwest

Group Value: Possibly one of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 31 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1910
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62927

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4326744667 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A pond is shown here on the 1899 1:2500 scale map. It was probably an old marl pit. The pond had been infilled and ploughed out before the 1970s.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 365m to the southwest

Group Value: Possibly one of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 32 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1911
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62928

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4352344840 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, the southernmost of two adjacent pits. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking in the 19th century. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the time of the 1973 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The adjacent field to the north was called Brick Field on the 1874 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 200m to the southeast

Group Value: Possibly one of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The land here is now arable.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 33 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1912
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62929

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4353344856 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, the northernmost of two adjacent pits. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking in the 19th century. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the time of the 1973 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The adjacent field to the north was called Brick Field on the 1874 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 200m to the southeast

Group Value: Possibly one of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The land here is now arable.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 34 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1913
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62930

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4382244200 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking in the 19th century or earlier. It survives as a pond in the modern landscape.		
Rarity:	Common locally		
Distance from solar array:	930m to the south-southeast		
Group Value:	Possibly one of many former marl pits in the district		
Evidential Value:	Earthwork		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This pit was cut alongside a field boundary at the edge of a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The pit survives as a pond to the present day.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development would not be visible from this location.		

ID number: 35 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1915
POND

HER PRN: 62932

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4400845031 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking in the 19th century or earlier. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the time of the 1973 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 535m to the east

Group Value: One of many former marl and clay pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 36 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1916
MARL PIT (POSSIBLE); CLAY PIT (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: 62933

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4376345196 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This former pit is shown as a pond on the 1874 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was probably originally dug to extract marl for fertiliser or clay for brickmaking in the 19th century or earlier. It had been infilled and ploughed over by the time of the 1973 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The adjacent field to the north was called Brick Field on the 1874 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 320m to the east-northeast

Group Value: Not known

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this infilled pit.

ID number: 37 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1917
POND

HER PRN: 62934

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4353045509 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A pond is shown here on the 1874 1:2500 scale map. It is not known if it is an infilled marl pit or clay pit. LiDAR images show that a former water course ran downslope to this pond from the north and then continued southwards to the Wych Brook. It is possible that this pond was merely created on the course of this minor stream. It is clearly artificial as it cuts across medieval ridge and furrow in the corner of a former post-medieval field.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 410m to the northeast

Group Value: Not known

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pond lies within a former post-medieval field parcel, to the western side of an old, minor stream. The land is now used for pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 38 MAELOR SAESNEG POND 1918
MARL PIT

HER PRN: 62935

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4332345920 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This marl pit is shown as a pond on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, but by the time of the 1912 1:2500 scale map had become a marshy hollow. It is no longer visible in the landscape and has been ploughed over.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 850m to the north

Group Value: One of many former marl pits in the district

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Representative of a lost agricultural practice

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This marl pit was cut in a farmed field in the 19th century or earlier, to provide marl to fertilise the land. The land here is now under pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 39 TALLARN GREEN, MILL HOUSE
BARN

HER PRN: 96133

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4404844658 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The former barn of Sarn Mill House, which has been converted for use as a dwelling.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 710m to the southeast

Group Value: Part of the former Mill House complex

Evidential Value: Standing building, converted for residential use

Historical Value: Photographic survey undertaken by CPAT in 2001

Aesthetic Value: Fine redbrick barn building

Communal Value: None

Setting: A former barn to the mill house in the heart of the hamlet of Sarn Bridge.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 40 SARN MILL
MILL (CORN)

HER PRN: 104164 **NMR NPRN:** 24896

NGR: SJ4406044727 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Building **Condition:** Converted

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A former corn mill on the banks of the Wych Brook at Sarn Bridge. The mill is shown as a working mill on Ordnance Survey maps in the late 19th century and up to 1912. It is not shown as a working mill on the 1973 1:2500 mill but may have worked, powered by electricity, until 1980. Afterwards it was converted into a house.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 720m to the southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: A traditional mill building, now converted

Communal Value: None

Setting: On the southern bank of the Wych Brook in the hamlet of Sarn Bridge.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 41 SARN SMITHY
BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

HER PRN: 104168

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ44034470 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: Said to be shown on the 1838 parish tithe map, this smithy is named on the 1899 and 1912 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps. By the later 20th century only the Smithy Cottage remained at the site, the workshop having been removed. The cottage is still occupied.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 690m to the southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: In the hamlet of Sarn Bridge.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 42 **BROUGHTON HOUSE BOUNDARY STONE**
BOUNDARY STONE

HER PRN: 104170

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ43684592 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Unassigned

Form: Structure

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A post-medieval boundary stone on the Wales-England border, erected to mark the parish boundary and inscribed with "Worthenbury Flintshire Threapwood Cheshire Wales England." It is recorded that it is an old cheese press stone.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 850m to the north-northeast

Group Value: One of a series of boundary stones shown on historic OS maps on the county and national boundary

Evidential Value: Still in situ

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Marks an important boundary

Setting: This stone stands in a pasture field where it was originally erected on the county and national boundary.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this boundary stone.

ID number: 43 **BROUGHTON HOUSE RIDGE AND FURROW**
RIDGE AND FURROW

HER PRN: 121780

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4350945916 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	An area of well-preserved ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photographs to the south of Broughton House. The ridges run north to south, east to west and southwest to northeast. They cover an area measuring circa 900 metres north to south by 500 metres east to west. The ridge and furrow also underlies the post-medieval field boundaries currently in use and are also cut through by marl pits of probable pre-19th century date. It is likely that they date to medieval or early post-medieval times.		
Rarity:	Common locally		
Distance from solar array:	380m to the northeast at closest point		
Group Value:	Part of a more extensive landscape of relict ridge and furrow cultivation which underlies the post-medieval field system		
Evidential Value:	Earthworks		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	These cultivation marks are of likely medieval date and underlie the post medieval field boundaries of the modern landscape.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The proposed development would not impact on this area of ridge and furrow.		

ID number: 44 SARN FARM, RIDGE AND FURROW I
RIDGE AND FURROW

HER PRN: 128288

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4341645120 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	An area of denuded ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photographs. When visited by Trysor in January 2017, the land was under a crop and the ridge and furrow could not be seen. It does show up on some aerial photographs and is relatively faint on LiDAR mapping.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: Within this area

Group Value: Part of a more extensive landscape of relict ridge and furrow cultivation which underlies the post-medieval field system

Evidential Value: LiDAR mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: These cultivation marks are of likely medieval date and underlie the post medieval field boundaries of the modern landscape.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
High
The development would take place within this area of ridge and furrow and impact upon approximately 20% of the easily visible cultivation marks, although the full extent of the ridge and furrow has not been clearly defined in the HER.

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would directly impact on part of this ill-defined (in HER terms) area of ridge and furrow. These cultivation ridges have been ploughed down by modern farming and are not well-preserved however. There are better preserved examples further to the north.

ID number: 45 CAENANT WOOD, RIDGE AND FURROW
RIDGE AND FURROW

HER PRN: 128292

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4331145291 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A small area of ridge and furrow cultivation identified from LiDAR mapping by CPAT in 2013, within the eastern end of the woodland along the Caenant stream.		
Rarity:	Common locally		
Distance from solar array:	270m to the northwest		
Group Value:	Part of a more extensive landscape of relict ridge and furrow cultivation which underlies the post-medieval field system		
Evidential Value:	LiDAR mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Medieval cultivation within what is now a wooded area.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The proposed development would not impact on this area of ridge and furrow.		

ID number: 46 SARN FARM, RIDGE AND FURROW II
RIDGE AND FURROW

HER PRN: 128294

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4322844739 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	An area of denuded ridge and furrow which is visible on some aerial photographs, but relatively faint on LiDAR mapping.		

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 340m to the southwest

Group Value: Part of a more extensive landscape of relict ridge and furrow cultivation which underlies the post-medieval field system

Evidential Value: LiDAR mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: These cultivation marks are of likely medieval date and underlie the post medieval field boundaries of the modern landscape.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this area of ridge and furrow.

ID number: 47 MULSFORD, RIDGE AND FURROW
RIDGE AND FURROW

HER PRN: 128295

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4249544925 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: An area of denuded ridge and furrow which is visible on some aerial photographs, but relatively faint on LiDAR mapping.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 950m to the west

Group Value: Part of a more extensive landscape of relict ridge and furrow cultivation which underlies the post-medieval field system

Evidential Value: LiDAR mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: These cultivation marks are of likely medieval date and underlie the post medieval field boundaries of the modern landscape.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this area of ridge and furrow.

ID number: 48 ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, THREAPWOOD
CHURCHYARD BOUNDARY

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4398045327 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 1325954

grade: II

Trysor Description: The elaborate cast iron gates, gatepiers, railings and brick wall at the entrance to St. John's Church date to the early 19th century and remain intact.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 600m to the east-northeast

Group Value: Associated with St. John's Church

Evidential Value: Standing structures

Historical Value: Described by English Heritage for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Rare examples of 19th century churchyard boundary features

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: Boundary features built for St. John's Church in 1815 which remain in place today.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 49 ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, THREAPWOOD
CHURCH

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4400245329 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 119236 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: This church was built in 1815 and the associated parish was established in 1817. It is a brick building of Georgian style, under a slate roof, with an open cupola on the western end of the roof. There is an entrance through the western gable wall, with another entrance in the southern side.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 600m to the east-northeast

Group Value: Associated with listed gates and railings

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by English Heritage for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A good example of a Georgian church

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: This church was built in the scattered settlement of Threapwood in 1815 as a chapel of ease, becoming a parish church from 1817 onwards. It remains in use in 2017.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 50 EBENEZER CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL
CHAPEL

HER PRN: 7181

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4397545676 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A congregational chapel was built here in 1850, but was replaced with this attractive red and buff brick building in 1874, as the congregation grew. The chapel was closed in 1985 and the building extended and converted into a private residence.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 760m to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Former chapel converted into a dwelling

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive red-brick chapel

Communal Value: Former place of worship

Setting: Positioned in a prominent position alongside a fork in the road in Threapwood village.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 51 **THREAPWOOD WAR MEMORIAL**
WAR MEMORIAL

HER PRN: 7757

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4393445686 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern

Broadclass: Commemorative

Form: Structure

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A war memorial raised to commemorate the 9 local men who lost their lives during the First World War and unveiled in 1920. It is a pink granite obelisk set on a plinth, surrounded by iron railings.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 760m to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Bears the names of local men killed in the First World War

Aesthetic Value: Good example of a First World War memorial

Communal Value: Community commemoration of the war dead

Setting: Positioned in a prominent position at a fork in the road in Threapwood village.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 52 BEVAN'S MILL,THREAPWOOD
WINDMILL

HER PRN: 22811

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ4427745220 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Building

Condition: Damaged

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 1106367

grade: II

Trysor Description: An early 18th century windmill which continued to grind corn until the end of the 19th century, but was shown as disused on the 1911 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. The bottle-shaped brick tower still stands but is now in a ruined condition.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 800m to the east

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Ruined structure

Historical Value: Described by English Heritage for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: 1938 sketch of mill in Mills Archive ID number 1244

Communal Value: None

Setting: This windmill was erected on the boundary between two pasture fields in the early 18th century, on the gentle slope which rises northeastwards from the Wych Brook. The mill house and several associated buildings stood around 100 metres to the west. The windmill fell out of use before the First World War and became a ruin, although its brick tower still stands.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be visible from this location.