

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Bodynfoel, Llanfechain, Powys**

### Heritage Impact Assessment



By

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Report No . 1924

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Prepared For: PCC



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October 2020

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## *SUMMARY*

*In October 2020, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out a Heritage Impact Assessment associated with the proposed demolition of a structure associated with the Grade II Bodynfoel Farm (LB 7627; PRN 32648; NPRN 21256).*

*The building forms part of a farm complex historically associated with Bodynfoel Farm, the headquarters of the Trevor family. The significance of the place decreased in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the construction of Bodynfoel Hall. Cartographic sources note that the building proposed for demolition was constructed during the last decades of the 1900s probably to serve the abutting hay barn.*

*Despite being considered a good example of a traditional Welsh barn, it is in bad state of disrepair and might be acting as a harmful agent for the abutting buildings also of historic interest. It is recommended that the building is subjected to a photographic survey during its demolition to help constitute an integral record of the heritage asset.*

## STAGE I

### 1. Introduction

In October 2020, Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Powys County Council (PCC) to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) connected with the proposed demolition of a structure associated with the Grade II Bodynfoel Farm (LB 7627; PRN 32648; NPRN 21256), Llanfechain, Powys, SY22 6XD (NGR SJ 18279 21501).

The work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and ClfA Guidelines.

### 2. Site Description and geology

The listed structure is located toward the northernmost area of Bodynfoel farm complex, 1.2km NNW of Llanfechain. The complex is bounded to the north and west by Bodynfoel Wood and to the east and south by open fields (Figure 1).

The underlying geology is defined by Caradoc Rocks – mudstone, siltstone and sandstone formed during the Ordovician Period. No superficial soils are recorded for this area (BGS 2020).

### 3. Methodology, legislation and policy

The purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is to understand the significance of a historic building, complex, area, monument or archaeological site, to be able to assess likely effect of a proposed development on the heritage asset (direct/indirect).

The HIA is a structured process which results with information of significant value for any design process which may affect the historic environment.

The present HIA has been produced following the guidelines provided in *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (May 2017) and in accordance with the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990, Planning Policy Wales Chapter 6, Technical Advice Note 24. The report has also followed procedures detailed in *Standard and Guidance for Heritage Desk Based Assessment* (ClfA 2017 update).

The NPPF estates that:

*Paragraph 189*

*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including the contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.*

*Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

*Paragraph 196*

*Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.*

This assessment considers the following:

a) The nature, extent, and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER within 1km radius of the proposed development site.
- Collation and assessment of the impact on all designated archaeological sites within 1km radius.
- Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
- Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive.
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
- Place-name evidence.
- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the Desk-Based study.

In assessing the value of archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the proposed development, the terms and guidance used in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) has been utilised. Values are given as:

- Very High (World Heritage Sites and other sites of international importance);
- High (Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives);
- Medium (Designated or undesignated assets of Regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives);
- Low (assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations);
- Negligible (assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest);
- Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained).

The magnitude of the potential impact on the archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative), is given as:

- Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting);
- Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset);
- Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting);
- Negligible (very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting);
- No Change



#### 4. Development proposals

Development proposals foresee the demolition of a building related to the Grade II Bodynfoel Farm (LB 7627; PRN 32648; NPRN 21256) (see Figure 1 – green). The building is in advance state of disrepair.

## STAGE II

#### 5. The results

The results presented in this section have considered all steps detailed in section 3 – methodology.

In this occasion, the data extracted from querying datasets have been presented in Appendix 1. Moreover, the results have been used in this section to produce a narrative of the history and development of Bodynfoel Farm complex with the aim of establishing a statement of significance regarding the structure to be demolished.

#### 6. Llanfechain and Bodynfoel (Figures 2 – 9; Appendix 1)

The HER records obtained during the period of research allow us to outline the history of development of Llanfechain, and of Bodynfoel Farm and Estate more specifically. The HER records very little prehistoric activity within the applied search area. All records are located immediately west of Llanfenchain. These include a Bronze Age standing stone and probable barrow (PRN 3956), and a series of potential Iron Age ditched enclosures (PRNs 7053, 7040). It is worth noting at this point that the HER records link the standing stone (PRM 3956) to the Sarn-y-bryn-caled complex (see Gibson 1998). The latter, however, lies within close proximity to Welshpool. It is therefore noted that the records for the standing stone might not be entirely accurate.

A more substantial set of prehistoric evidence is found close to Llys Farm, to the west of the village. These features are widely observed through the results of aerial reconnaissance and have also been evidenced as cropmarks during walk over surveys. Enclosure PRN 7040 is defined as a double ditched enclosure surviving as a cropmark

and overlaid by enclosure PRN 7053. The latter could date to Iron Age or Early Medieval chronologies.

The origins of the village of Llanfechain appear to date to Early Medieval times judging from the church (LB 7625; PRN 7602; NPRN ) dedication and morphology (see CPAT Historic Settlement Survey – Montgomeryshire). The first mention of the village name – *Llanveccheyn* – is recorded to 1254 referring to the church in the cantref of Mechain (ibid). Further sets of evidence pre-dating the Norman conquest can be considered with the place name Llys (PRN 142279). Whilst not substantiated, it may be possible to postulate that the later ditched enclosure discussed above has a direct relationship with the Llys (see Silvester 2015). It is also worth noting that Sir John Lloyd had postulated the location of the Llys on the banks of the River Cain (PRN 142433). A motte and bailey castle was built SW of the village after the Norman conquest. Dolen Castell Mound and Bailey Castle (SM MG005; PRN 1486; NPRN 306789) is nowadays defined as a ditched mound measuring 38-43m in diameter and about 9m in height.

Post-medieval developments observed within the applied search area highlight the prevalence of farming in the area with HER records documenting farms and cottages. Examples of which are: Braich House Site (PRN 8028), Cain Villa (LB 82421; PRN 40602; NPRN 310338); Llys Cottage (PRN 20292; NPRN 29506); Llys Farmhouse (LB 82424; PRN 40603; NPRN 310344); Llys Old Farmhouse (PRN 404604; NPRN 310345); Pen y Llys Cottage (PRN 20291; NPRN 29793); Pen y Llys House (PRN 20290; NPRN 29792) and Ty Cauld House (PRN 20289).

Besides the prevalence of farming in the area, it is worth noting that gentry activity appears to have been carried out to the west and north west of the village from as soon as the 17<sup>th</sup> century, first in the location of Bodynfoel Farm House.

The building proposed for demolition is associated with Bodynfoel and Tanrhiw Farmhouses (LB 7627; NPRN 21256; PRN 32648). The latter dates to around 1690 as suggested by an existing inscription and originally housed the Trevor family. According to archival records, the structures would have originally housed Roger Trevor (1630-1700) and his family belonging to the gentlemen seat of Pentre Cynfrig (subsequently of Pentre Cynfrig and Bodynfoel). It is known that his son – also named Roger Trevor – became

Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1732. The association between the Trevor family (Trevor/Humphries) to Bodynfoel appears to have been continued up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. No further archival records can be used in this narrative to establish the function and origin of the farmhouses and associated buildings as no relating estate maps have been obtained during the period or research. It is therefore possible to note that the first cartographic records date to 1839 (see Figure 8 – tithe map), time at which the properties had been purchased by Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice. The latter constructed Bodynfoel Hall (LB 82419). At this point, the status of Bodynfoel Farm was lessened, being gradually transformed into the farm associated with Bodynfoel Estate.

The 1839 Tithe map documents the farm complex within plots 181 to 184. Plot 182 (the plot where the examined building lies nowadays), is defined as Ty Issa Mill and land. When observing the map, it is possible to suggest the existence of a small water powered mill indicated by the existence of a mill pond, as well as a fold and other buildings. Plot 181 and 184 are documented in the apportionment records as the stack yard and land use, while 183 documents Bodynfoel House and Gardens. Buildings which are still standing corresponding to this period have been highlighted in Figure 12 in blue.

The 1875 map edition (Figure 9) documents the aforementioned buildings as well as new ones mostly characterised as long structures with function clearly associated with farming. A pump is signalled east of the main house. Buildings first observed in this map edition are documented in Figure 14 in yellow. Notwithstanding, it is in the 1900s edition (Figure 10) that we see for the first time<sup>1</sup> the structure subjected to the study being documented abutting a rather long structure nowadays used to store hay. The building under examination as well as that immediately to the south appear to be linked to the main structure, not just physically but in terms of function. Other structures constructed at this time are documented in Figure 12 in green.

Further developments are best observed in the aerial photography collection consulted during the production of this report. Phasing dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century is also documented in Figure 14. These photographs evidence that the decay of the building may have commenced sometime during the 1990s (Plates 9-12).

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<sup>1</sup> The OS 25 inch 1892-1914 also documents the structure.

## 7. The structure (Plates 1 – 10)

In section 6, it has been noted that the structure under examination was built sometime during the late 1800s, once the Bodynfoel complex acted fully as a farm. At the time, the hay barn was already constructed suggesting that our building would have acted as an outshot or lean-to. Judging from aerial photographs, it has been able to suggest that the building was no longer used by the 1990s, triggering its gradual decay.

The structure measures approximately 9m in length and 5m in width and its orientated NNW/SSE. It abuts a hay barn and another building block probably acting as another outshot. The structure is one-storey high and it is in poor state of disrepair, and to a large degree obscured by vegetation.

The building is defined as a rectangular gabled structure originally made of random local rubble bonded with lime mortar, and with multitude episodes of repair. The roof – also following the typical Welsh barn – is defined as a hang-down slate roof.

The NE elevation is partly obscured by overgrown vegetation and ivy, yet it remains one of the most visible regions of the building. This elevation contains a rectangular door opening capped with a brick lintel which is evidently not original but an alteration probably contemporary with the brick work observed in the opposed elevation. A wooden truss protrudes from the interior of the building.

The NW elevation is sufficiently ruined to not be able to assert the presence/absence of any opening. Despite it, it is significant to note that the original rubble wall was been rebounded on many occasions, and that part of the wall has been reconstructed using brick (nowadays almost entirely absent).

The SE elevation is mostly obscured by the abutting building. However, its upper region is still visible. This elevation is made of English Garden bond and, judging from the brick it dates to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Only a small part of the SW elevation is visible and it is defined by a slate wall most probably not original.

The interior of the barn was not fully examined due to concerns over the structural integrity of the building. However, looking into the barn from the exterior, it was possible to discern the presence of a common timber truss. Furthermore, it was noted that the SE elevation was made of brick, with an opening to the abutting structure. The opening documents

that the structure examined is in much higher topographic position. The interior flooring was not discerned given the amount of hay present in the structure.

#### 8. Statement of significance

During Stage II of the present report it has been possible to notice that the history of the farm complex goes as far back as the 17<sup>th</sup> century with the Grade II Bodynfoel Farm (LB 7627; PRN 32648; NPRN 21256). The area is known to have been the headquarters of the Trevor family up until the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice purchased the estate and constructed Bodynfoel Hall, triggering a change of focus of importance, and leading to the full conversion of the area to a farm complex.

An examination of cartographic sources and aerial photographs highlights the dynamic nature of the farm with buildings that date as far back as to the 17<sup>th</sup> century running to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The building proposed for demolition is known to have been built during the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, probably as an outshot of the adjacent hay barn. The building was originally constructed following methods and materials of construction typical to the small barns of the Welsh countryside. Yet, it has been noted that the building has been repaired in multiple occasions using brick and mortar as alternative. The building is nowadays in a bad state of disrepair, highlighting that it is no longer a functioning building with a lack of structural integrity.

#### Evidential value

Due to its state of preservation, it was deemed necessary to avoid entering the building, therefore constraining the possibility of encountering elements that evidence its function. Nevertheless, its overall shape, position and methods of construction echo its function as a barn.

#### Historical Value

Despite being linked to the Grade II Bodynfoel Farm (LB 7627; PRN 32648; NPRN 21256), it postdates its construction by at least two centuries, moment in which the significance of the complex had lessened due to the construction of Bodynfoel Hall.

#### Aesthetic value

Elements of the building echoing its original construction stress the aesthetic value inherent in farm buildings of the Welsh countryside. However, the building has been altered in multiple occasions, not respecting its original methods of construction.

#### Communal value

The original building was constructed using local materials and in keeping with the general aesthetics that have shaped much of the Welsh rural identity. Whilst this stresses some communal value to the building, the latter is no longer providing with sufficient evidence to be worth preservation.

## STAGE III AND IV

### 9. Proposed changes and impact

Proposed development plans envisage the demolition of the examined building. Whilst it forms part of the farm complex with a rather significant history, at present, it does not yield sufficient evidential, historic, aesthetic or communal value to be worth its preservation. The overall value of the building is therefore considered Low. The building is highly deteriorated and may be harmful to its associated hay barn, considered of higher historic value.

## STAGE V

### 10. Summary and recommendations

The history of the farm complex goes as far back as the 17<sup>th</sup> century with the Grade II Bodynfoel Farm (LB 7627; PRN 32648; NPRN 21256). The area is known to have been the headquarters of the Trevor family up until the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice purchased the estate and constructed Bodynfoel Hall, triggering a change of focus of importance, and leading to the full conversion of the area to a farm complex.

An examination of cartographic sources and aerial photographs highlights the dynamic nature of the farm with buildings that date as far back as to the 17th century running to the 20th century. The building proposed for demolition is known to have been built during the last decades of the 19th century, probably as an outshot of the adjacent hay barn. The building was originally constructed following methods and materials of construction typical to the small barns of the Welsh countryside. Yet, it has been noted that the building has been repaired on multiple occasions using brick and mortar as an alternative. The building is nowadays in a bad state of disrepair, highlighting that it is no longer a functioning building with a lack of structural integrity.

Considering the results produced in this report, it is recommended that permission is granted for its demolition. However, it is recommended that a quick photographic survey of its interior is carried out during the demolition stage to gather sufficient information to create a consistent record of this heritage asset.

## **11. Sources**

Haslam R. 1988. *The Building of Wales: Powys*. University of Wales Press.

Smith P. 1988. *Houses of the Welsh Countryside. A study in historical geography*. RCAHMWS.

### Online Sources

Heritage Impact Assessment Wales (May 2017)

<https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/20170531Heritage%20Impact%20Assessment%20in%20Wales%2026917%20EN.pdf>

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9), Chapter 6: The Historic Environment

<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/ppw/?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/?lang=en>

Town and Country Planning Act 1990, section 62(3)

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/section/62>

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) 2020: Archsearch & Grey Literature

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

British Geological Survey 2020: Geology of Britain Viewer.

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) 2016: Volume 11, Cultural Heritage

<http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/DMRB/vol11/index.htm>

Standard and Guidance for Historic Desk Based Assessments

[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GDBA\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GDBA_2.pdf)

National Planning Policy Framework

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/810197/NPPF\\_Feb\\_2019\\_revised.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf)

Cof Cymru

<https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru>

Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements

<http://www.walesher1974.org/herumd.php?group=CPAT&level=3&docid=301357408>

Historic settlement Survey

<https://cpat.org.uk/ycom/mont/llanfechain.pdf>

The Llys and the Maerdref in East and North-East Wales

<http://www.walesher1974.org/herumd.php?group=CPAT&level=3&docid=301369150>

### Cartographic Sources

Map of the parish of Llanvechan in the County of Montgomery 1839

OS County Series 1875 1:2,500

OS County Series 1900 1:2,500

OS Plan 1978

### Aerial photographs

1947 4711 RAFCPE UK\_2010 2300

1972 7299 OS 72\_323 235

1973 7383 OS 73\_474 067



1975 7553 Meridian 5074 100

1978 7864 OS78\_047 308

1984 8401 JAS1184 030

1984 8426 JAS4684 009

1995 OS95\_611 190

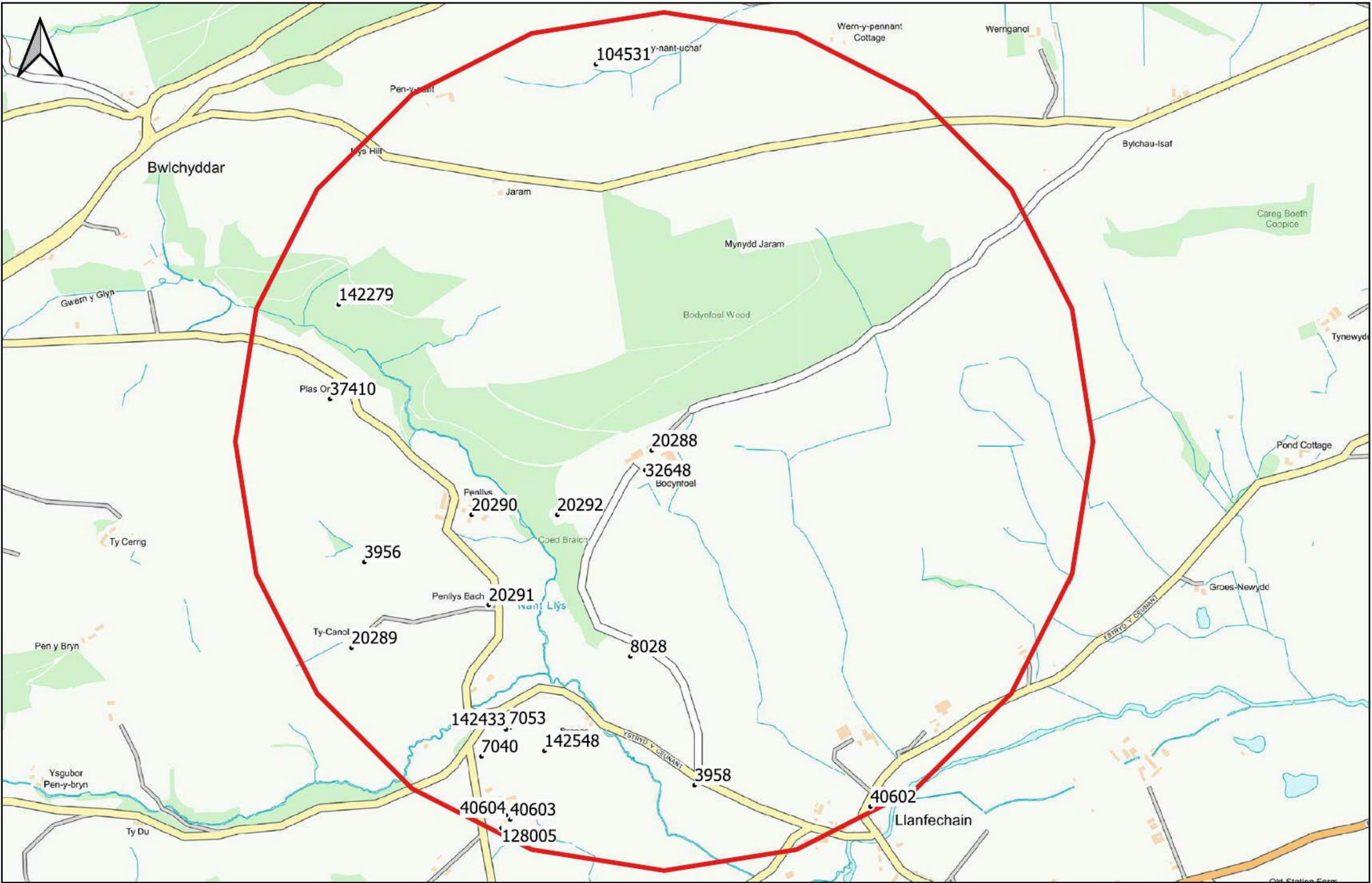
2009 Nextperspectives

2017 Bluesky Getmapping



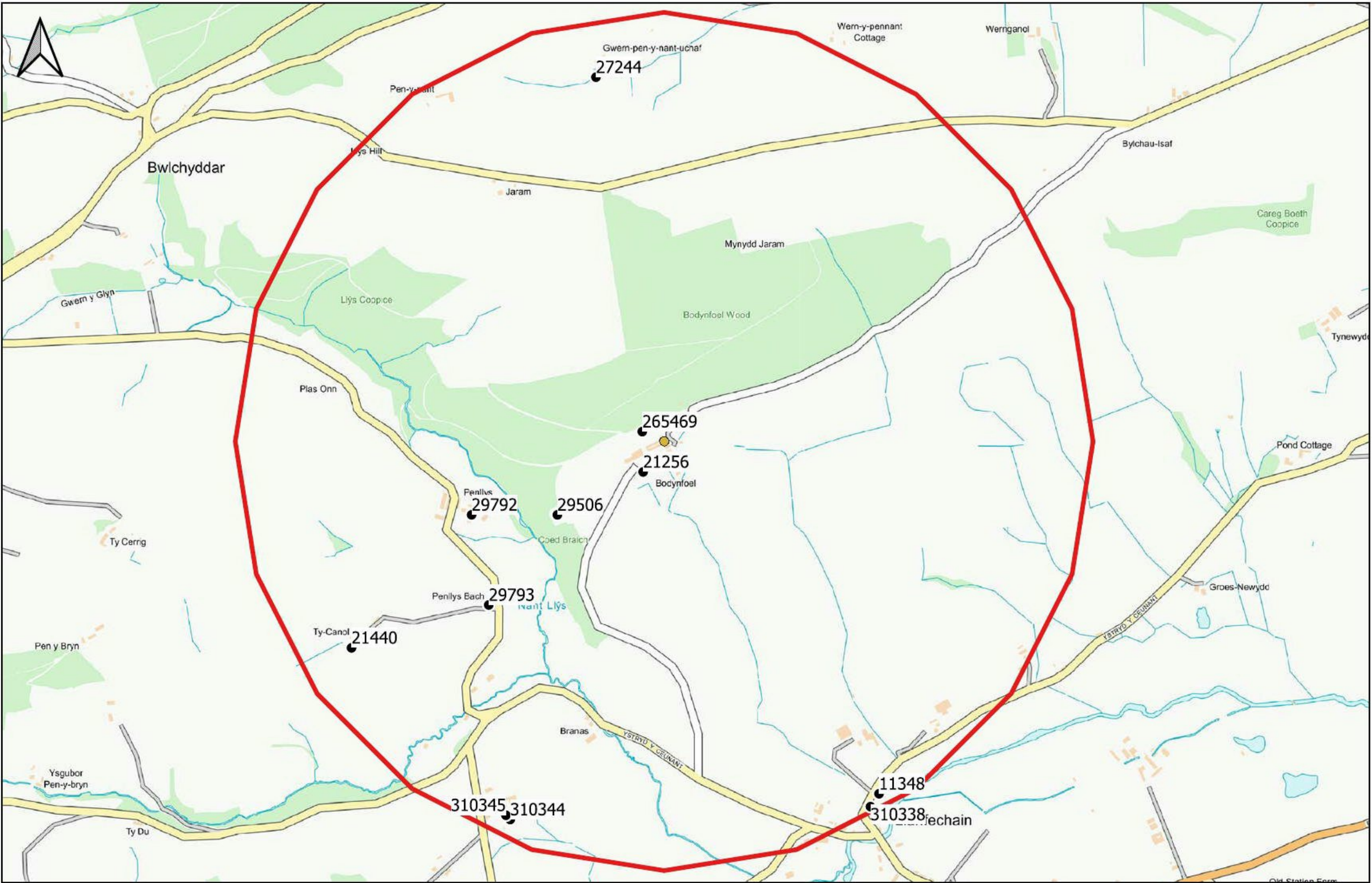
Figure 1. Site Location (green).

100m



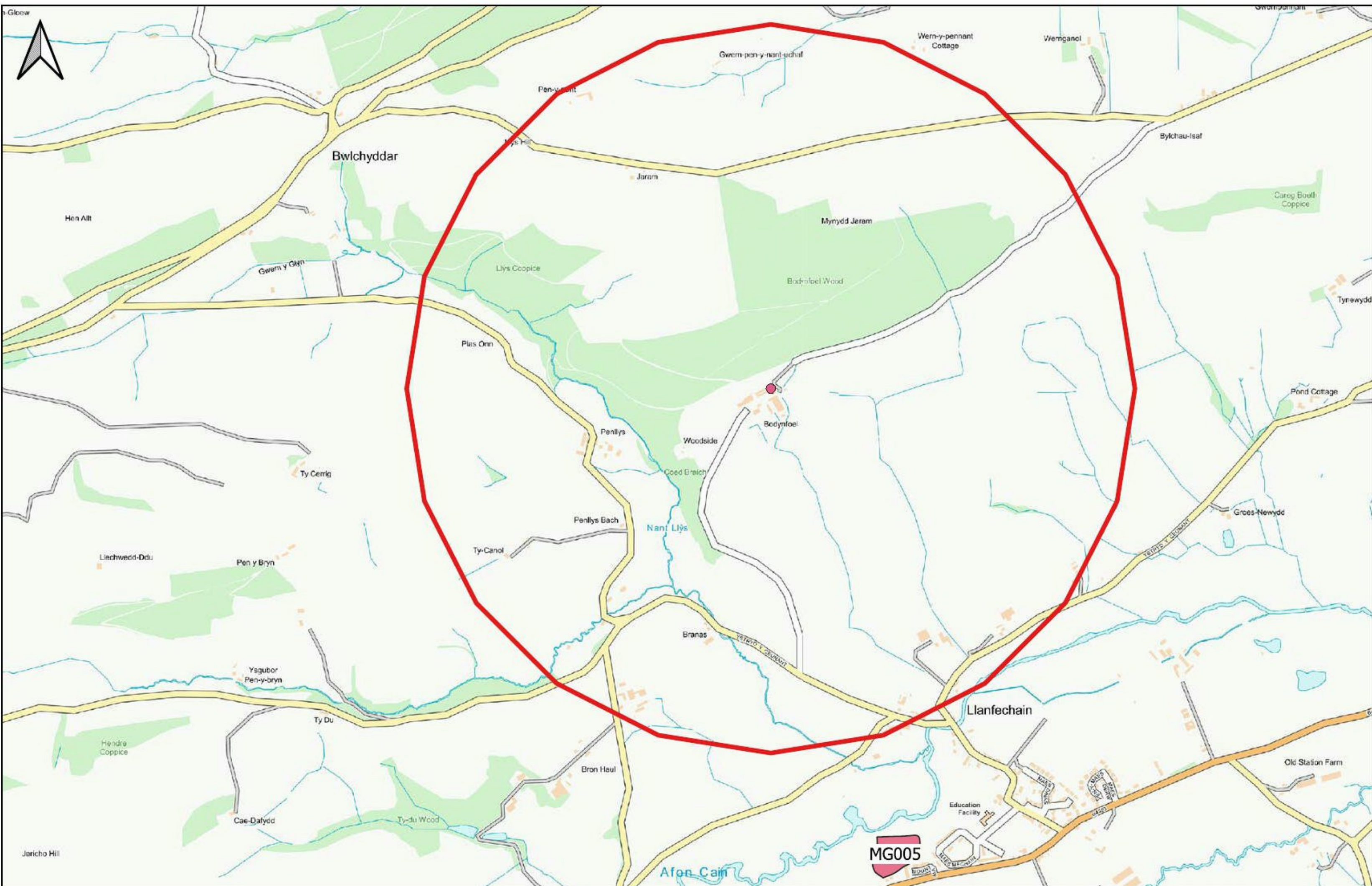
0 500 m

Figure 2. HERs within applied search area.



0 500 m

Figure 3. NPRNs within applied search area.



0 500 1000 m Figure 4. SMs within applied search area.



0 500 m

Figure 5. LBs within applied search area.

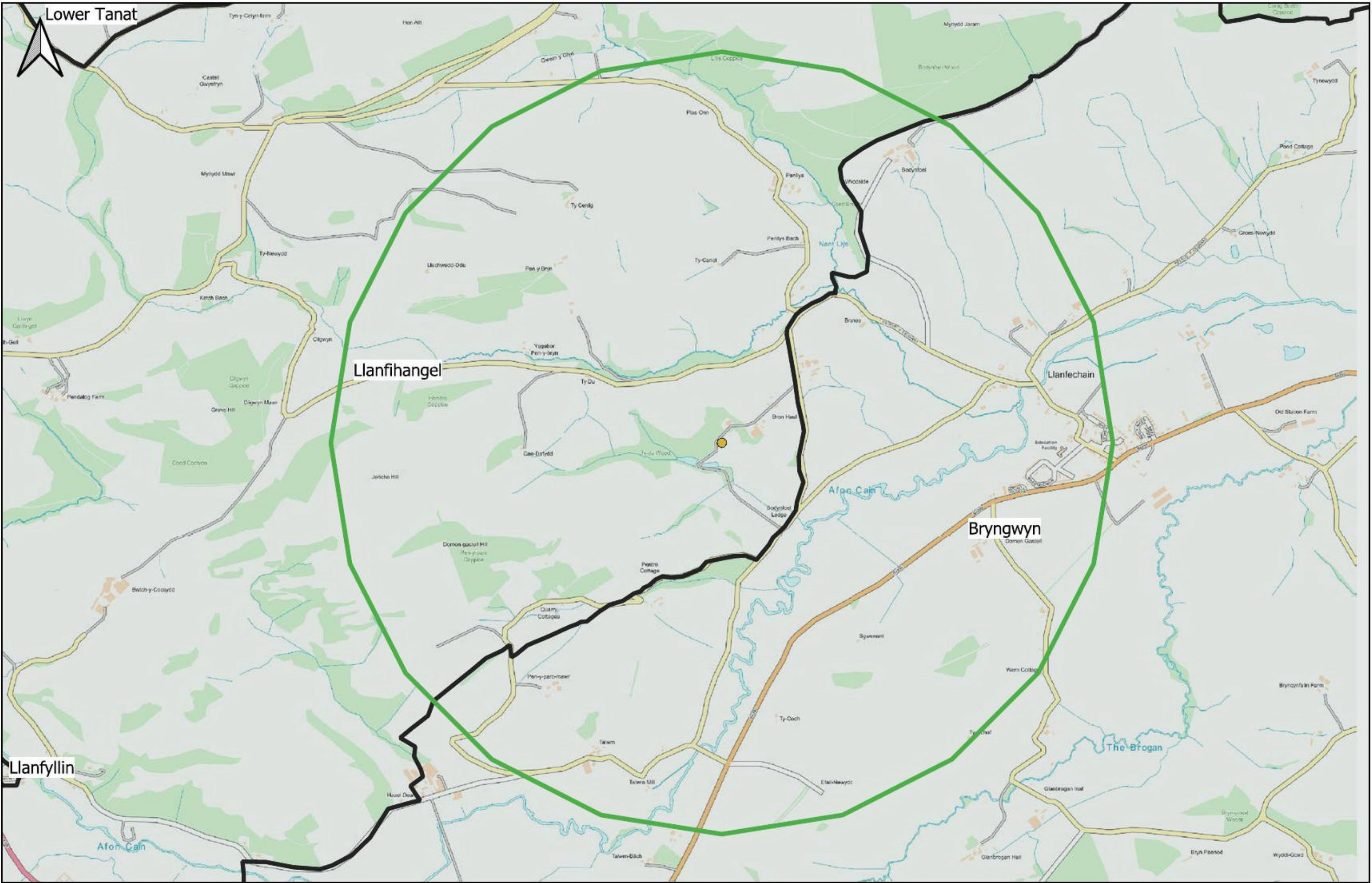
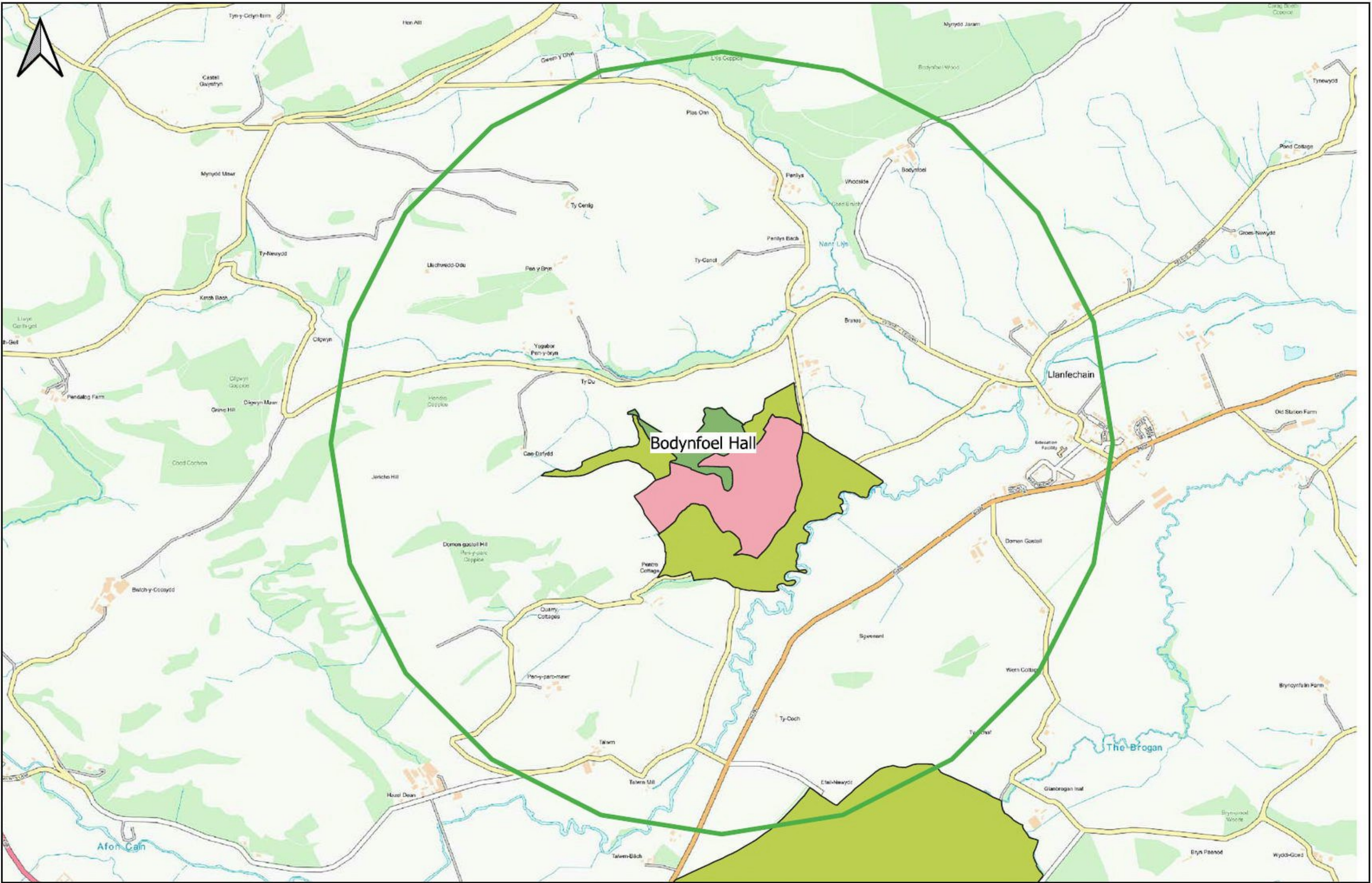


Figure 6. Landmap within applied search area.



0 500 1000 m

Figure 7. Registered Parks and Gardens within applied search area.





Figure 8. Map of the parish of Llanvechan in the County of Montgomery 1839.

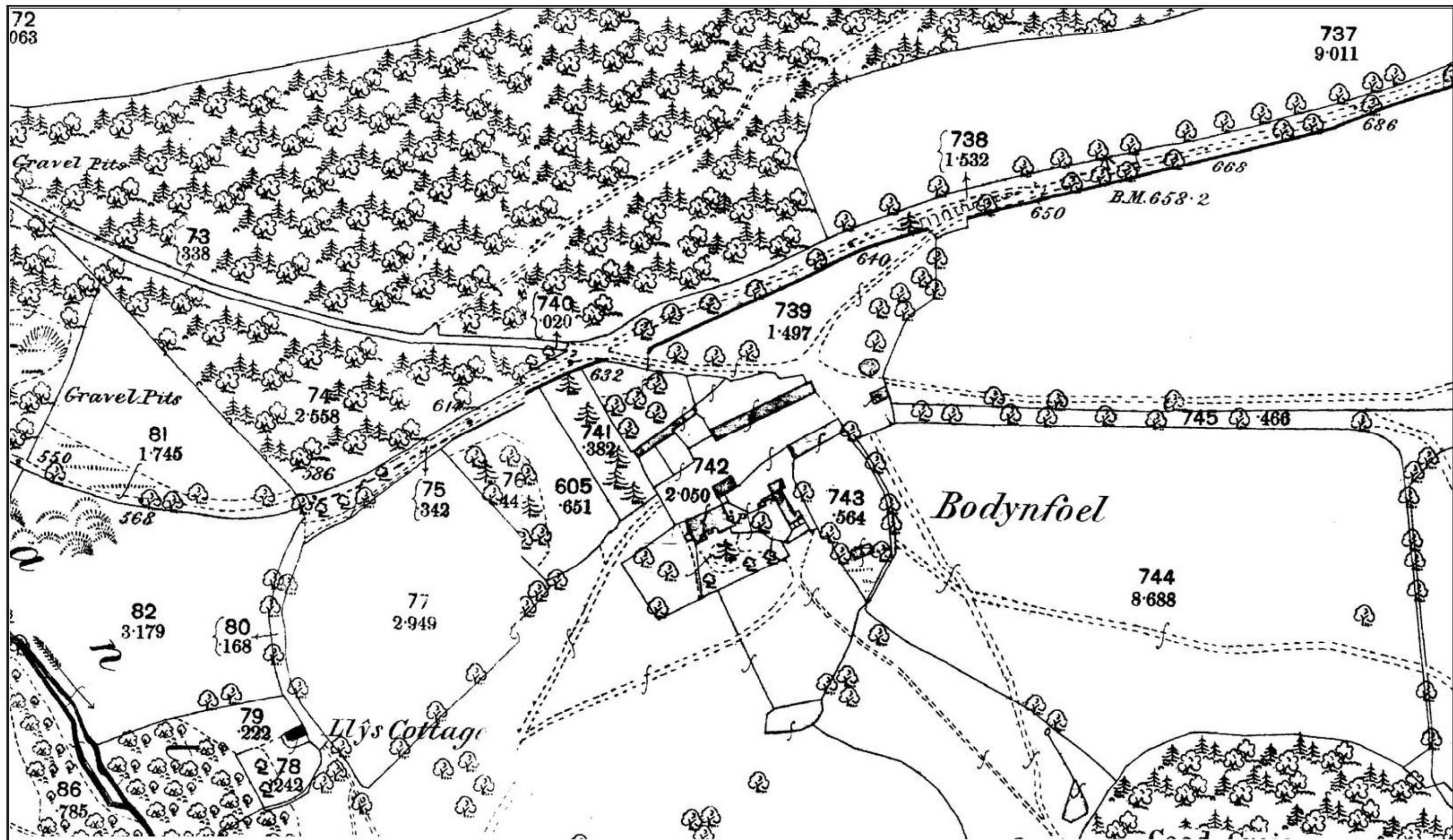


Figure 9. OS County Series 1875 1:2,500.

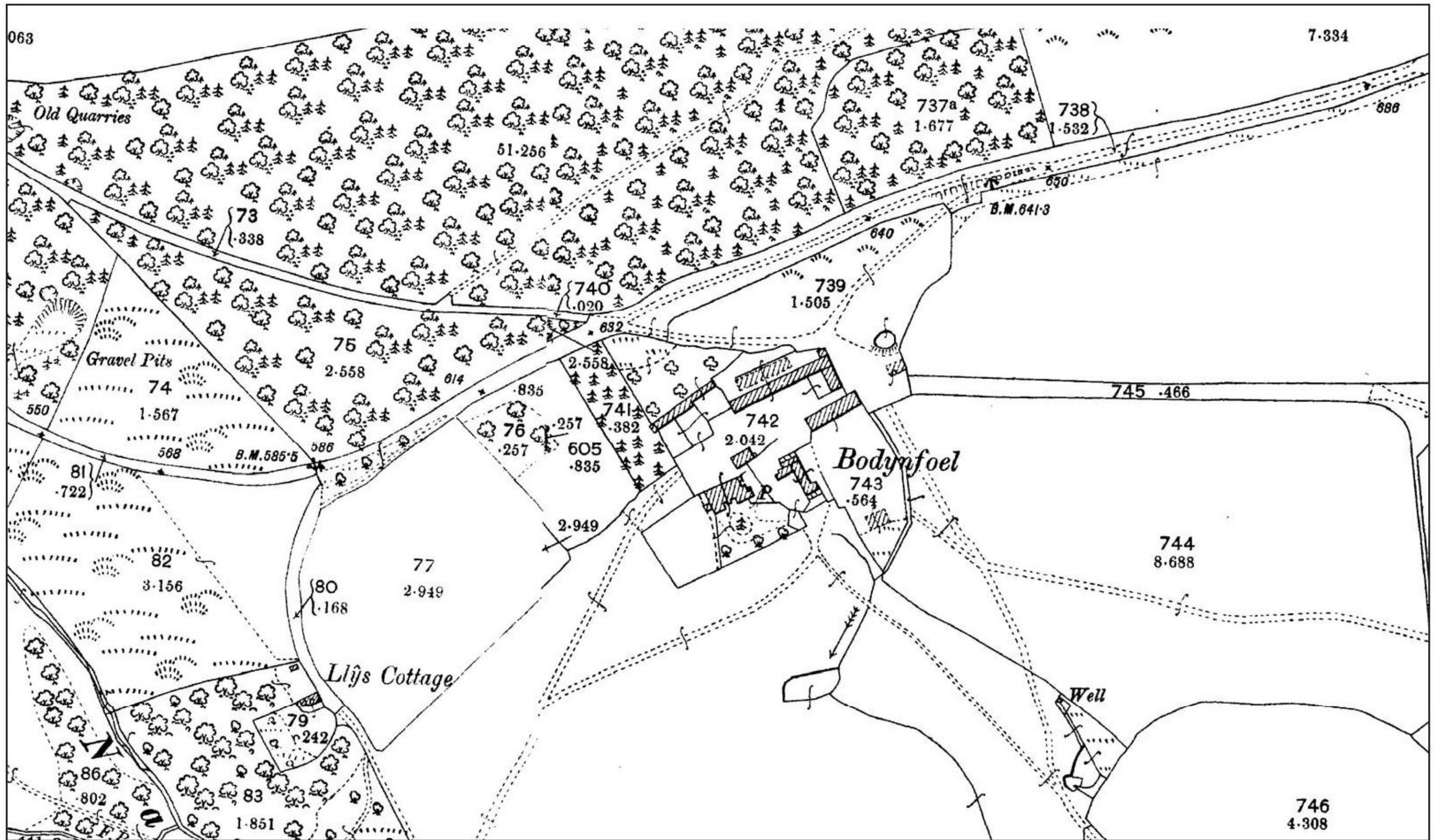


Figure 10. OS County Series 1900 1:2,500.

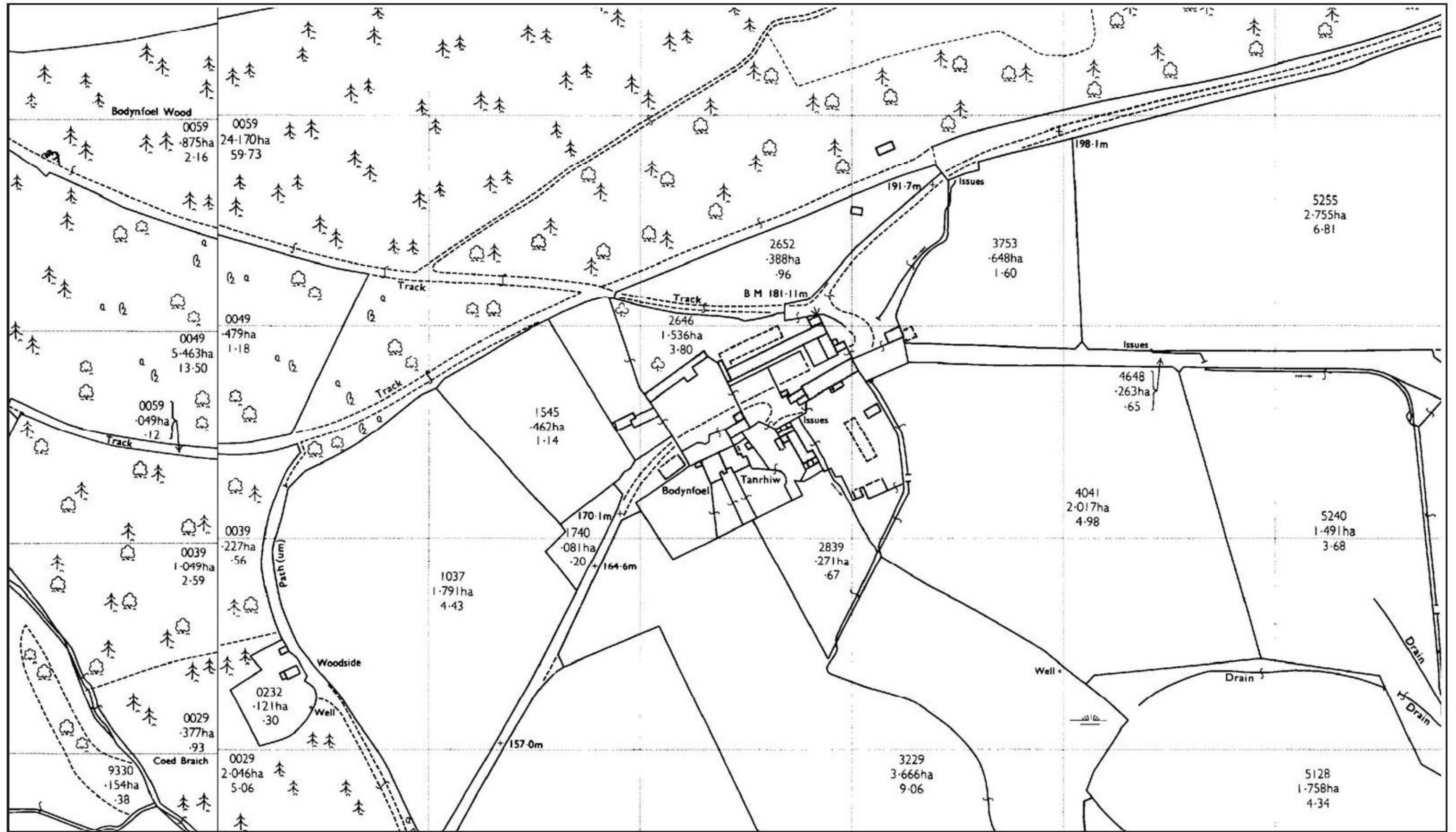


Figure 11. OS Plan 1978.



Figure 12. Approximate phasing of main buildings.

100m



Plate 1. NNE elevation.



Plate 2. SE elevation.



Plate 3. SE elevation - closeup.



Plate 4. Details of slate roof.



Plate 5. View of SE and SE elevations (back of image).



Plate 6. View of haystack barn adjacent to surveyed building.





Plate 7. View of LB 7627, looking SW.



Plate 8. View inside of building.



Plate 9. 1947 4711 RAFCPE UK\_2010 2300



Plate 10. 1973 7383 OS 73\_474 067



Plate 11. 1978 7864 OS78\_047 308



Plate 12. 1984 8401 JAS1184 030



Plate 13. 1995 OS95\_611 190



Plate 14. 2009 Nextperspectives

## Appendix 1

HER results

PRN	Site Name	Period
3956	Erw y Garreg Placename	BRONZE AGE;PREHISTORIC;UNKNOWN
7053	Llys Farm enclosure II	IRON AGE
7040	Fron Top/Llys Farm I enclosure	IRON AGE;EARLY MEDIEVAL
104531	Gwern-pen-y-nant-uchaf	MEDIEVAL
142279	Llys Coppice placename	MEDIEVAL
142433	Llys Fechain	MEDIEVAL
3958	Ystryd y Ceunant Placename	MEDIEVAL
20288	Bodynfoch House	POST MEDIEVAL
32648	Bodynfoel Hall, farmhouse	POST MEDIEVAL
8028	Braich House Site	POST MEDIEVAL
40602	Cain Villa	POST MEDIEVAL
20292	Llys Cottage	POST MEDIEVAL
128005	Llys Farm potato store	POST MEDIEVAL
40603	Llys Farmhouse	POST MEDIEVAL
40604	Llys Old Farmhouse and Outbuildings Range	POST MEDIEVAL
20291	Pen-y-Llys Cottage House	POST MEDIEVAL
20290	Pen-y-Llys House	POST MEDIEVAL
20289	Ty Caudl House	POST MEDIEVAL
37410	Mill Ty Cerrig placename	POST MEDIEVAL;UNKNOWN
142548	Llys Farm, spindle whorl	UNKNOWN

Coflein results

NPRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
310342	LLANFECHAIN BRIDGE	BRIDGE
310345	LLYS OLD FARMHOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS RANGE, BODYNFOEL	FARMHOUSE
310344	LLYS FARMHOUSE, BODYNFOEL	FARMHOUSE
310339	OLD TALBOT INN, LLANFECHAIN	INN
310337	OLD RECTORY, LLANFECHAIN	RECTORY
310338	CAIN VILLA, LLANFECHAIN	HOUSE
29808	PLAS CAIN, LLANFECHAIN	HOUSE
29793	PEN-Y-LLYS COTTAGE	HOUSE
29792	PEN-Y-LLYS	HALL HOUSE
29506	LLYS COTTAGE	HOUSE
11348	PENUEL METHODIST CHAPEL (WESLEYAN), LLANFECHAIN	CHAPEL
265469	BODYNFOEL, GARDEN, LLANFECHAIN	GARDEN
40118	BRONGAIN CORNMILL	CORN MILL
21382	BYLCHAU-ISAF	HOUSE

21256	BODYNFOEL FARMHOUSE; TANRHIW FARMHOUSE, LLANFECHAIN	FARMHOUSE
400460	BRONGAIN SAWMILL, LLANFECHAIN	SAW MILL

*Listed Buildings*

NUMBER	NAME	GRADE
7625	Church of St. Garmon	II*
7627	Bodynfoel and Tanrhiw Farmhouses	II
7662	Pentre	II
82415	Agricultural Range at Domen Gastell Farm	II
82418	Barn at Pentre	II
82419	Bodynfoel Hall	II
82421	Cain Villa	II
82422	Domen Gastell Farmhouse	II
82423	Llanfechain Bridge	II
82424	Llys Farmhouse	II
82425	Llys Old Farmhouse and Outbuildings Range	II
82426	Llys-ucha	II
82427	Maes-y-llan	II
82428	Old Barn at Hendre, Bodynfoel	II
82429	Old Rectory	II
82430	Old Talbot Inn	II
82431	Plas Cain	II
82433	St Garmon's Church Lychgate	II
82434	Sundial in St Garmon's Churchyard	II
82436	The Mount	II
82440	Ty-newydd	II
8682	Ty-Coch Talwrn	II
8693	Plas-yn-dinas Public House	II

# CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: E6600

Prepared by: G. Duckers, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust  
Produced for: Irene Garcia Rovira, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT)

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## Search criteria

HER data contained within 1km buffer of SJ1827921501

**PRN 20288 NAME** Bodynfoch House

**NGR SJ18252148 COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE. Rank: 1

**SUMMARY** Large brick house? Late C17th.

**DESCRIPTION** Large brick house? Late C17th.

**CONDITION** Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1988-12-31 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

### SOURCES

National Monuments Record of Wales 19?? NMR index

### ARTEFACTS

### C14 DATES

### PHOTOS

-

### ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT20288>

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**PRN 32648 NAME** Bodynfoel Hall, farmhouse

**NGR SJ1823521434 COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE. Rank: 1

### SUMMARY

**DESCRIPTION** Grade II listed house



**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1994-04-20 00:00:00

**STATUS** listed building 7627 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** part of 32898, Same as 7627\_1

**SOURCES**

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

**ARTEFACTS**

**C14 DATES**

**PHOTOS**

-

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT32648>

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**PRN** 8028 **NAME** Braich House Site

**NGR** SJ182210 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE. Rank: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** HOUSE SITE. DERELICT. TIMBER FRAMED WITH STONE GABLE. NO FURTHER DETAIL.

**CONDITION** Condition: Near destroyed Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1989-12-31 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -CPAT306237

**SOURCES**

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1978 Site visit record - PRN8028

**ARTEFACTS**

**C14 DATES**

**PHOTOS**

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**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT8028>

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**PRN** 40602 **NAME** Cain Villa

**NGR** SJ1876020650 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE. Rank: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Grade II listed house.

**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2006-05-01 00:00:00

**STATUS** listed building 82421 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 82421\_1

## SOURCES

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales  
The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

## ARTEFACTS

## C14 DATES

## PHOTOS

## ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT40602>

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**PRN 3956 NAME** Erw y Garreg Placename

**NGR SJ17582122 COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** BRONZE AGE, STANDING STONE. Rank: 1  
PREHISTORIC, ROUND BARROW. Rank: 2  
UNKNOWN, BUILDING. Rank: 3

## SUMMARY

**DESCRIPTION** Name suggestive of stone. No further detail.

**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1982-12-31 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -CPAT317929

## SOURCES

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and Monmouthshire 1911 Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of the County of Montgomery  
Gibson, A M 1998 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Upper Severn Valley CPAT report 277  
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1978 Site visit record - PRN3956  
Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust 1974ff Powys Archaeological Record Archive

## ARTEFACTS

## C14 DATES

## PHOTOS

## ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT3956>

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**PRN 7040 NAME** Fron Top/Llys Farm I enclosure

**NGR SJ1785320767 COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** IRON AGE, DEFENDED ENCLOSURE. Rank: 1  
EARLY MEDIEVAL, DEFENDED ENCLOSURE. Rank: 2

## SUMMARY

**DESCRIPTION** Trivallate sub-square cropmark enclosure, with at least one internal division (possibly an inner enclosure), some 200m by 100m externally. Mostly surviving as cropmarks but outer curvilinear bank scarp visible in places on E side of road. Sited on gently sloping E-facing hillslope. Intersects with enclosure PRN7053 and although relationship is unclear it appears to underlie the latter. Llys Farm enclosure I is double-ditched, though the argument for a third line of defences is less convincing. Generally showing as a cropmark, there appears to be a short stretch of scarp bank surviving on the south. The full extent of the enclosure is unknown for its course has not been traced on the west and north-west of the lanes that break up the site, and equally it is not known whether it defines a complete enclosure or abutted the lip of the shallow valley to the north (CPAT 2009).

**CONDITION** Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1989-01-01 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -CPAT305802, CPAT35980, CPAT59076, CPAT59077, CPAT59078, CPAT113488

#### **SOURCES**

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN7040  
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1994 Cadw scheduling description -  
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1993 title unknown - Fron Top enclosure  
Silvester, Robert J 2011 Recent Research on Late Prehistoric and Romano-British Enclosures in Montgomeryshire The Montgomeryshire Collections 99  
Silvester, R J & Britnell, W J 1993 Montgomeryshire Small Enclosures Project, Summary Report 1993, part 1 CPAT report 80  
Hankinson, R & Silvester, R J 2006 Defended Enclosures in Montgomeryshire CPAT report 824  
Silvester, R J 1997 Deserted Medieval and Later Rural Settlements in Radnorshire CPAT report 227  
Silvester, B 1999 Deserted Medieval and Later Rural Settlements in Radnorshire: The Second Report CPAT report 305  
Silvester, R J 2001 Deserted Medieval and Later Rural Settlements in Powys and Clwyd: The Final Report CPAT report 425  
Grant, I & Silvester, R J 2009 Tanat Valley. The Scheduling Enhancement Programme CPAT report 986  
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1996 Deserted rural settlement form - PRN 7040

#### **ARTEFACTS**

#### **C14 DATES**

#### **PHOTOS**

84-MB-0163, 84-MB-0164, 83-C-0160, 84-C-0188, 84-C-0189, 84-MB-0340, 84-MB-0341, 84-MB-0342, 84-MB-0343, 84-MB-0344, 90-MB-0817, 90-MB-1024, 90-MB-1262, 86-C-0130, 90-MB-1264, 0517-0013, 0517-0014, 83-005-0037, 84-027-0032, CS99-041-0005, CS99-041-0004, 99-041-0004, 99-041-0005, 83-005-0036, 84-027-0033, 83-051-0018, CS91-031-0238, CS91-031-0239, CS91-031-0240, CS91-031-0241, CS91-031-0242, CS91-031-0243

#### **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT7040>

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**PRN** 104531 **NAME** Gwern-pen-y-nant-uchaf

**NGR** SJ18122238 **COMMUNITY** Llangedwyn

**TYPE** MEDIEVAL, HOUSE. Rank: 1

**SUMMARY** AN END CHIMNEY LOBBY ENTRY SUB-MEDIEVAL HOUSE. N0985;

**DESCRIPTION** AN END CHIMNEY LOBBY ENTRY SUB-MEDIEVAL HOUSE. N0985;

**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1985-09-30 00:00:00

**STATUS** listed building 999999 dummy , scheduled monument Mg000 dummy

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

#### **SOURCES**

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 1978 RCAHMW archives - SO07NE  
Ordnance Survey 1978 OS record card SJ 12 SE 20 SJ 12 SE 20

#### **ARTEFACTS**

#### **C14 DATES**

#### **PHOTOS**

-

#### **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT104531>

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**PRN** 142279 **NAME** Llys Coppice placename

**NGR** SJ17522182 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** MEDIEVAL, LLYS. Rank: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Place-name incorporating 'Llys', depicted on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Silvester 2015).

**CONDITION** Condition: Description: Related event: 142249 Date of entry: 2016-09-27 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -CPAT142249, CPAT141540

**SOURCES**

Silvester, R J 2015 The Llys and the Maerdref in North-East Wales. Scheduling Enhancement Programme CPAT Report 1331

Ordnance Survey 1886 OS map, first edition, 25 inch, Montgomeryshire

**ARTEFACTS**

**C14 DATES**

**PHOTOS**

-

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT142279>

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**PRN** 20292 **NAME** Llys Cottage

**NGR** SJ18032133 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE. Rank: 1

**SUMMARY** End-chimney, lobby entry cottage, on two floors, half-timbered walls (in squares), now in an advanced state of decay. No farmbuildings associated with the cottage, which stands alone to the road.

**DESCRIPTION** End-chimney, lobby entry cottage, on two floors, half-timbered walls (in squares), now in an advanced state of decay. No farmbuildings associated with the cottage, which stands alone to the road.

**CONDITION** Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1988-12-31 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

National Monuments Record of Wales 1978 NMR index

**ARTEFACTS**

**C14 DATES**

**PHOTOS**

-

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT20292>

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**PRN** 7053 **NAME** Llys Farm enclosure II

**NGR** SJ1791820833 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** IRON AGE, DEFENDED ENCLOSURE. Rank: 1

**SUMMARY** Single (and partly double) ditched sub-circular cropmark enclosure some 200m across. Visible as low broad scarp, occasionally with inner slope.

**DESCRIPTION** Single (and partly double) ditched sub-circular cropmark enclosure some 200m across. Visible as low broad scarp, occasionally with inner slope. Sited on the lip of NE facing valley at confluence. Intersects with triple ditched enclosure PRN7040 and although relationship is unclear it appears that this site overlies the latter. Probable internal palisade slot on SW (CPAT 1994). The field in which this enclosure and a second enclosure (PRN 7040) lie is of potentially considerable significance. Llys Farm enclosure I (PRN 7040) is double-ditched, though the argument for a third line of defences is less convincing. Generally showing as a cropmark, there appears to be a short stretch of scarp bank surviving on the south. The full extent of the enclosure is unknown for its course has not been traced on the west and north-west of the lanes that break up the site, and equally it is not known whether it defines a complete enclosure or abutted the lip of the shallow valley to the north. A second enclosure (PRN 7053) appears to overlie the first, and although this has not been tested by excavation the visual evidence from the aerial photography points to PRN 7053 cutting through PRN 7040. This comprises a clear outer ditch, seemingly less wide than those of the other enclosure, and a narrower inner ditch which it is tempting to see as a palisade slot. A slight scarp mirrors the outer ditch and may reflect the residue of the enclosure bank. The significance of the perceived stratigraphic relationship between the two enclosures is enhanced by the adjacent presence of Llys Farm and the possibility - and it can be no more than this at present - that the later enclosure is an early medieval princely court site, and as such one of very, very few that can be recognised in mid Wales (Silvester, R, 2009).

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**CONDITION** Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1988-01-01 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -CPAT305805, CPAT35980, CPAT59076, CPAT59077, CPAT59078, CPAT113488

#### **SOURCES**

Frost, P 1994 Clwyd Metal Mines Archaeology in Wales 33  
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN7053  
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1994 Cadw scheduling description -  
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1993 title unknown - Llys Farm enclosure II  
Silvester, R J & Britnell, W J 1993 Montgomeryshire Small Enclosures Project, Summary Report 1993, part 1 CPAT report 80  
Hankinson, R & Silvester, R J 2006 Defended Enclosures in Montgomeryshire CPAT report 824  
Silvester, Robert J 2011 Recent Research on Late Prehistoric and Romano-British Enclosures in Montgomeryshire The Montgomeryshire Collections 99  
Grant, I & Silvester, R J 2009 Tanat Valley. The Scheduling Enhancement Programme CPAT report 986

#### **ARTEFACTS**

#### **C14 DATES**

#### **PHOTOS**

83-C-0158, 83-C-0159, 83-C-0160, 84-C-0188, 84-C-0189, 84-MB-0340, 84-MB-0341, 84-MB-0342, 84-MB-0343, 84-MB-0344, 87-MB-0981, 87-MB-0982, 87-MB-0983, 90-C-0356, 90-C-0493, 90-C-0494, 90-MB-0817, 90-MB-1024, 90-MB-1262, 84-MB-0163, 84-MB-0164, 83-005-0020, 83-005-0036, 84-027-0033, CS93-072-0017, CS93-072-0016, 99-CS-2240, 99-CS-2241, 993513-09, 993513-10, 993513-11, 993513-12, 993513-13, 83-051-0018, 83-005-0037, 84-027-0032

#### **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT7053>

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**PRN** 128005 **NAME** Llys Farm potato store

**NGR** SJ17902060 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, VEGETABLE STORE. Rank: 1

#### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Former potato store, used since WW2. Brick arch, 1.1m high, set in a mound 5.7m long by 3.7m wide. (Silvester & Hankinson, 2013)

**CONDITION** Condition: Not known Description: - Related event: 129655 Date of entry: 2013-02-06 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -CPAT129654, CPAT129655

#### **SOURCES**

Silvester, R J and Hankinson, R 2013 Farms and Farming SEP CPAT Report 1199

#### **ARTEFACTS**

## C14 DATES

## PHOTOS

CS93-072-0015, CS93-072-0014, CS93-072-0013, CS93-072-0012, CS93-072-0011

## ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT128005>

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**PRN** 142548 **NAME** Llys Farm, spindle whorl

**NGR** SJ18002078 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** UNKNOWN, FINDSPOT. Rank: 1

## SUMMARY

**DESCRIPTION** A small circular spindle whorl. A disc of shale or similar sedimentary stone with a hole through the middle, grey in colour. (Bob Silvester, CPAT, 1992) Hole appears to have been drilled from either side, it could date to any period from prehistory to the early post-medieval (Jeff Spencer, CPAT, December 2016).

**CONDITION** Condition: Description: - Related event: - Date of entry:

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

## SOURCES

Silvester, R J 1992 No title - Spindle Whorl

## ARTEFACTS

1 stone spindlewhorl

## C14 DATES

## PHOTOS

-

## ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT142548>

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**PRN** 40603 **NAME** Llys Farmhouse

**NGR** SJ1792020620 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, FARMHOUSE. Rank: 1

## SUMMARY

**DESCRIPTION** Grade II listed farmhouse.

**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2006-05-01 00:00:00

**STATUS** listed building 82424 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 82424\_1

## SOURCES

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

## ARTEFACTS

## C14 DATES

## PHOTOS

**ARCHWILIO URL**<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT40603>**PRN** 142433 **NAME** Llys Fechain**NGR** SJ17912083 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain**TYPE** MEDIEVAL, LLYS. Rank: 1**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** This was so-called by Sir John Lloyd who believed it stood on the banks of the River Cain to the east of Llanfyllin and was probably represented by the motte known as Tomen Gastell. There is, however, no inherent reason for this, other than the perceived conceptual associations between earlier court sites and later mottes, and CPAT has long argued that the cropmark enclosure with its palisade, adjacent to the farm of Llys, was a more likely candidate. Early forms of the farm and area names are elusive. Documents in the Powis Castle archives (NLW), authenticated by the association of Llys with nearby Bodynfoel, take it back to 1792 and in the Bryngwyn archives to 1775. (Silvester 2015). Adjacent is Llys Farm, strengthening what is currently only a possibility at present, that the later enclosure is an early medieval court site. The likelihood that the court was here rather than close to Tomen Gastell on the southern side of the Cain is reinforced by other minor place-names: Llys-uchaf 900m to the west, Penllys (formerly Pen-y-llys) less than 500m to the north with Llys Cottage a similar distance a little further to the east, and Llys Hill and Llys Coppice, 1.2km to the north-west. But one further possibility cannot be entirely ignored, and that is a shift in the physical location of the 'llys' from lower to higher ground, the motte marking the site of a later court. But then again, there is nothing substantive to support such a theory. Stephenson sees Llanfechain as the centre of the realm of Owain Fychan ap Madog ap Maredudd, lord of Mechain, and periodically of Mochnant is Rhaeadr, Cynllaith, and parts of western Oswestry lordship, who ruled from 1160-87. The enclosure (PRN7053) has not been tested by excavation but the visual evidence from aerial photography suggests that it cuts a double-ditched enclosure of earlier date. It consists of a clear outer ditch, seemingly less wide than those of the other enclosure, and a narrower inner ditch which it is tempting to see as a continuous palisade slot. On the ground a slight scarp mirrors the outer ditch and may reflect the residue of the enclosure bank with the palisade slot on top of it. In outline it appears to be virtually D-shaped, with the nearly straight northern side conforming to the road and adjacent boundary that separates the field in which the enclosure lies from the scarp that drops down to an unnamed stream, a tributary of the River Cain which flows along a shallow valley just to the north. That the field boundary probably incorporates in some form the bank of the earlier enclosure can be inferred from the former's slightly convex line, and the discernible re-alignments in its course where the two sides of the enclosure meet it. (Silvester 2015).

**CONDITION** Condition: Description: - Related event: 142249 Date of entry: 2015-02-27 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES** - CPAT141540, CPAT142249**SOURCES**

Silvester, R J 2015 The Llys and the Maerdref in North-East Wales. Scheduling Enhancement Programme CPAT Report 1331

**ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

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**ARCHWILIO URL**<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT142433>**PRN** 40604 **NAME** Llys Old Farmhouse and Outbuildings Range**NGR** SJ1791020630 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE. Rank: 1**SUMMARY****DESCRIPTION** Grade II listed house.**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2006-05-01 00:00:00

**STATUS** listed building 82425 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 82425\_1

**SOURCES**

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales  
The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

**ARTEFACTS**

**C14 DATES**

**PHOTOS**

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**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT40604>

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**PRN** 37410 **NAME** Mill Ty Cerrig placename

**NGR** SJ175216 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, MILL. Rank: 1  
UNKNOWN, MILESTONE. Rank: 2

**SUMMARY** Mill site taken from Barton's database

**DESCRIPTION** Placename, possibly referring to a mill, though may be derived from "Milldircerrig" meaning milestone.

**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1997-12-31 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

Barton, P G 1997 Montgomeryshire Mills database  
Hankinson, R and Silvester, R J 2012 Mills and Milling CPAT report 1174

**ARTEFACTS**

**C14 DATES**

**PHOTOS**

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**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT37410>

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**PRN** 20291 **NAME** Pen-y-Llys Cottage House

**NGR** SJ17872112 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE. Rank: 1

**SUMMARY** A three-unit, lobby entry, sub-medieval house. Apparently stone-walled.

**DESCRIPTION** A three-unit, lobby entry, sub-medieval house. Apparently stone-walled.

**CONDITION** Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1988-12-31 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**



National Monuments Record of Wales 1978 NMR index

**ARTEFACTS**

**C14 DATES**

**PHOTOS**

-

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT20291>

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**PRN 20290 NAME** Pen-y-Llys House

**NGR** SJ17832133 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE. Rank: 1

**SUMMARY** Cruck hall house, now serving as a farmbulding, stands to the east of a circa1900 brick house. The central chimney was removed and the house 'restored' to its medieval appearance to provide storage place.

**DESCRIPTION** Cruck hall house, now serving as a farmbulding, stands to the east of a circa1900 brick house. Originally the farmhouse untill the coming of its eastern companion. After this the central chimney was removed and the house 'restored' to its medieval appearance to provide storage place.

**CONDITION** Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1988-12-31 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

National Monuments Record of Wales 1978 NMR index

**ARTEFACTS**

**C14 DATES**

**PHOTOS**

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**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT20290>

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**PRN 20289 NAME** Ty Caudl House

**NGR** SJ17552102 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE. Rank: 1

**SUMMARY** House of three-unit 'b' type, timber-framed, probably originally medieval cruck hall. Original timbering exposed in gable still.

**DESCRIPTION** House of three-unit 'b' type, timber-framed, probably originally medieval cruck hall. Original timbering exposed in gable still.

**CONDITION** Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1988-12-31 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

National Monuments Record of Wales 1978 NMR index

**ARTEFACTS**

## C14 DATES

## PHOTOS

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## ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT20289>

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**PRN** 3958 **NAME** Ystryd y Ceunant Placename

**NGR** SJ18352070 **COMMUNITY** Llanfechain

**TYPE** MEDIEVAL, ROAD. Rank: 1

## SUMMARY

**DESCRIPTION** A ROAD OF SUPPOSED ANTIQUITY EVIDENCED BY YSTRAD Y CEUNANT PLACENAME (RCAHM, 1911). PRESENT ROAD AT THIS SPOT IS A HOLLOW WAY SOME 2M DEEP WHICH NOW CONTAINS A METALLED ROAD WHICH LEADS VIA PASS OF BWLCH Y DDAR INTO CLWYD BUT WHICH SHOWS NO OTHER SIGNS OF ANY CLAIM TO ANTIQUITY (CPAT site visit, 1978).

**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1980-12-31 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -CPAT318204

## SOURCES

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and Monmouthshire 1911 Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of the County of Montgomery  
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1978 Site visit record - PRN3958  
Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust 1974ff Powys Archaeological Record Archive

## ARTEFACTS

## C14 DATES

## PHOTOS

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## ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT3958>

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10.14.20 (09:10) - HTML file produced from CPAT HER, CPAT file number 1512.  
Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, SY21 8RP.  
tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179, email [her@cpat.org.uk](mailto:her@cpat.org.uk), website <http://www.cpat.org.uk> target="\_blank">www.cpat.org.uk

Please note that the sites listed above are only the sites of which we are aware at the current time and there may be others that have yet to be discovered.

While the Regional Historic Environment Record contains information on all of the following, we do not hold the definitive data for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Historic Landscapes, and it is recommended that you contact Cadw to ensure you have the most up to date data for these monuments - particularly if you require digital polygons showing the full extents of Registered or Scheduled areas. Similarly, there may also be additional sites in the area in the National Monuments Record of Wales, held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, and again you are advised to contact them directly to obtain such information.

If your enquiry relates to a commercial development, and if you haven't already done so, please contact Mr Mark Walters ([markwalters@cpat.org.uk](mailto:markwalters@cpat.org.uk)), the Development Control Archaeologist for Clwyd and Powys who will provide further advice regarding best practice in mitigating against damage to any archaeological or historical remains which might exist within the area of the proposed works.

Enquirers are required to provide a copy (paper or digital) of any document or published report that makes use of information obtained from the HER for incorporation into the record.

Enquirers are required to include the following acknowledgement in any document or published report that makes use of information obtained from the HER: - *Information obtained from the Regional Historic Environment Record curated by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and the HER Enquiry Number.*

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