THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Bro Trefaldwyn Historic Landscape

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION

Offa's Dyke, crossing the Vale of Montgomery near Lymore Park. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-015*

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Preface

Natural forces and human activity acting together over the last six thousand years have contributed to produce a landscape of great beauty and variety in Wales, a national asset that is essential both to our national identity and to our individual 'sense of place' and well-being. The diversity and imprint of human activity on the landscape is everywhere to be seen, from the enigmatic stone monuments of the prehistoric period and the magnificent castles and abbeys of the medieval period, to quite commonplace and typical features like field boundaries that can often be of great age. But the landscape is more than just attractive scenery or a record of the past; it also provides a place for us to live, work and sustain ourselves, through farming, forestry, tourism and so on, processes that all shape, and will continue to shape, the landscape.

Recognising and raising awareness of the importance and wealth of the historic fabric of the landscape has been the central theme and message of the non-statutory, *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*, the first part of which, covering thirty-six 'outstanding' landscapes, was published in January 1998. This is being compiled as a joint initiative between Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), working in collaboration with the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and the Welsh unitary authorities.

The *Historic Landscapes Register* provides a first step, a national overview of the historic content of the Welsh landscape. The next step, so essential to the process of informing the way in which aspects of the historic landscape may be managed, is to make available more detailed information about the character of this landscape at a more local level. This is achieved through a process known as historic landscape characterisation which has been developed in Wales jointly by Cadw, the CCW and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts. This involves the identification of geographically definable and mappable areas of historic character, as determined by the range and distribution of surviving archaeological and historical features and the main types of historical land use patterns

Rhagair

Mae'r grymoedd nuturiol a'r gweithgaredd dynol a fu'n gweithredu ar y cyd dros y chwe mil o flynydddoedd diwethaf wedi cyfrannu at y broses o gynhyrchu tirwedd o harddwch ac amrywiaeth hynod yng Ngymru, ased cenedlaehtol sy'n hanfodol i ni o ran ein hunaniaeth henedlaethol a hefyd o ran ein lles a'n 'hymdeimlad o berthyn i le' unigol. Gellir gweld ym hobman yr amrywiaeth a'r olion a adawyd ar y tirwedd gan weithgaredd dynol, o henebion cerrig enigmatig y cyfnod cynhanesyddol a chestyll ac abatai gwych y cyfnod canoloesol, i'r nodweddion eithaf cyffredin a nodweddiadol fel ffiniau caeau a all yn aml fod yn hen iawn. Ond nid dim ond golygyfeydd deniadol neu gofnod o'r gorffennol yn unig yw'r tirwedd; mae hyfyd yn darparu lle i ni fyw, gweithio a chynnal ein hunain ynddo, drwy gyfrwng amaeth, coedwigaeth, twristiaeth ac ati, oll yn broseau sy'n llunio, ac a fydd yn yn parhau i lunio'r tirwedd.

Bu cydnabod a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd a chyfoeth ffarig hanessyddol y tirwedd yn thema ac yn neges ganolog y gofrestr anstatudol, Cofrestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol Yng Nghymru, *y cynoeddwyd y rhan gyntaf ohoni, sy'n cwmaus trideg chwech o dirweddau 'eithriadol' ym mis Ionawr 1998. Caiff y Gofrestr ei llunio fel menter ar y cyd rhwng Cadw, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a'r Cyngor Rhyngwladol ar Henebion a Safleoedd (ICOMOS) sy'n gweithio mewn cydweithrediad â phedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru, y Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru ac awdurdodau unedol Cymru.*

Cofrestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol *yw'r cam cyntaf, trosolwg cenedlaethol o gynnwys hanesyddol tirwedd Cymru. Y cam nesaf, mor hanfodol i'r broses o lywio'r modd y gellir rheoli agweddau ar y tirwedd cenedlaethol, yw trefnu bod gwybodaeth fwy manwl ar gael ynglyn â chymeriad y tirwedd hwn ar lefel fwy lleol. Cyflawnir hyn drwy broses a elwir yn nodweddiad tirweddau hanesyddol y gellir eu diffinio a'u mapio'n ddaearyddol, yn ôl yr hyn a benderfynir gan ystod a dosbarthiad y nodweddion archeolegol a hanesyddol sy'n goroesi a'r prif fathau o batrymau defnydd tir hanesyddol neu 'themâe' hanesyddol sydd wedi llunio'r ardal. Nodir nodweddion*

or historic 'themes' that have shaped the area. The key historic characteristics of the area are then identified along with recommendations for their positive management.

This report is one of a series of landscape characterisation exercises being undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts with grant-aid from Cadw. These studies will initially concentrate on those areas identified on the *Historic Landscapes Register*, although it is accepted that the whole of the Welsh landscape can be said to be, in one way or another, historic. Information is being prepared in a form which is compatible to the CCW's landscape assessment and decision making methodology, known as *LANDMAP*. It will be made available to a wide range of organisations and will feed into various initiatives to protect and manage the Welsh countryside, most notably the *Tir Gofal* agri-environment scheme. It is also seen as making a particularly important contribution to raising awareness and heightening a feeling of local distinctiveness.

The *Historic Landscapes Register* and these characterisation exercises fully acknowledge the dynamic and evolving nature of the landscape. They promote the view that protecting the legacy of the past in the landscape is not to be achieved by preventing change or fossilising the landscape but rather by informing the process of change, creating tomorrow's landscapes without necessarily sacrificing the best of yesterday's.

hanesyddol allweddol yr ardal felly ynghyd ag argymhellion ar gyfer eu rheli'n gadarnhaol.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn un o gyfres o ymarfeirion nodweddiad tirweddau hanesyddol yr ymngmeirir ag ef gan Ymddiriedolaethau Archaeoloegol Cymru gyda chymorth grant gan Cadw. Bydd yr astudiaethau hyn yn canolbwyntio yn y lle cyntaf ar yr ardaloedd hynny a nodwyd yn y Gofestr o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol, *er y caiff ei dderbyn bod modd disgrifio tirwedd Cymru gyfan, mewn un ffordd neu'r llall, fel yn hanesyddol. Mae gwybodaeth yn cael ei pharatoi ar ffurf sy'n cydweddau â methodoleg asesu tirweddau a gwneud penderfyniadau Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, sef* LANDMAP. *Bydd ar gael i ystod eang o sefydliadau a chaiff ei fwydo i fentrau amrywiol er mwyn diogelu a rheoli cefn gwlad Cymru, yn bennaf y cynllun agri-amgylcheddol sef*, Tir Gofal. *Caiff ei weld hefyd yn gwneud cyfraniad arbennig o bwysig i'r broses o godi ymwybyddiaeth a dwyshau'r ymdeimlad o arbenigrwydd lleol.*

Cydnabydda'r Gofestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanessyddol *a'r ymarfeirion nodweddiad hyn yn llawn natur ddeinamig y tirwedd sy'n parhau i esblygu. Hyrwyddant y farn mai nid trwy rwystro newid neu ffosileiddio'r tirwedd y mae diogelu treftadaeth y gorffennol yn y tirwedd, ond yn hytrach drwy lywio'r broses o newid, gan greu tirweddau'r dyfodol heb o anghenraid abethu tirweddau gorau'r gorffennol.*

Richard Avent
Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

Richard Kelly
Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru/Countryside Council for Wales

Introduction

THE PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT STUDY

This study is a contribution to the overall historic landscape initiative currently being funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS UK. Its principal aim is to provide information to aid the management of the historic landscape. The following uses of historic landscape characterization were identified by Cadw:

- Planning, including large-scale intrusions such as roads, windfarms, mineral extraction, large-scale landfill/ waste disposal, reclamation, water schemes, major settlement schemes, and major industrial developments

- Landscape management by large corporate landowners, farmers, industrial companies, water and electricity companies, the forestry industry, and the National Trust

- Advice to conservation bodies such as Cadw, the Countryside Council for Wales, the Environment Agency, local authorities, national parks

- Local landscape conservation initiatives and management agreements by Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales, local authorities

- To enhance our understanding of the historic aspects of landscape, stimulating further research, raising public perception of the landscape, and the preparation of policy statements by public bodies

EVOLVING HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION METHODOLOGY

Historic landscape characterization is a contribution towards the overall historic landscape initiative currently being funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS UK. Its principal aim is to provide information to aid the management of the historic environment.

Historical landscape characteristics are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used and shaped the land to serve human needs in the past; they reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions and values of these people. They include the physical remains of all aspects of human activities and the exploitation in the past (above and below ground, known and potential), and our understanding, interpretation and even perception of those remains. They may reflect a variety of activities occurring at one time, or evolving functions in different periods of time.

The Countryside Commission (in its document *Views from the Past*, 1996) states that as managers we should be concerned with the historic character of the present landscape, and not with the study of the past for its own sake. It places the idea of 'historic landscape character' at the centre of these ideas. Characterization is defined as the process of identifying and defining the particular characteristics which make each area distinctive, and is rapidly emerging as the basis for describing and understanding the environment. Historic landscape characterization is one dimension of this approach: it sets out to identify the principal historic components within the current landscape. It is the great depth of human activity which underpins much of that which we feel is important and helps to give an idea of its local distinctiveness.

The term 'historic character' is generally preferred to 'historic landscape', as it is now accepted that all landscape is

historic in that it reflects, to a greater or lesser degree, the processes which have occurred in history and which have formed its present appearance.

At present there is no standard, accepted methodology for establishing the historical characterization of landscape, but recent work on Llyn and elsewhere in Wales has suggested a practical approach based on considering the evidence as a series of themes which may provide an answer. At a landscape level, what is significant in historical terms includes field boundary patterns (whether they are irregular or regular, their size, their date etc); settlement patterns (whether they are scattered, nucleated, their date of origin etc); the relict remains of earlier periods which are to be found in upland or marginal landscapes; the effect of 18th- and 19th-century estates on the landscape; the impact of industry, military installations and so on.

The dominant historic themes or patterns in a locality help define local historic character. The combination of these characteristics give an area its local distinctiveness, and it is the definition of areas of local distinctiveness which leads to the definition of 'character areas'.

The concept of 'character areas' differs somewhat from comparable studise in England, such as the Cotswold AONB, which are based on 'historic landscape types', where the predominant form of the present landscape is identified principally by the existing patterns of enclosures within areas of landscape.

The process of characterization adopted here can be summarised as follows:

one or more <u>dominant patterns</u>	→	<u>coherent character</u>
<u>coherent character</u> with definable limits	→	<u>character area</u>
one or more <u>character areas</u>	→	<u>historic landscape area</u>

Characterization is a practical tool intended to aid management in its broadest forms. In order to be of any practical use, this has to be translated into the management of 'landscape tangibles' (ie the evidence for historical processes and periods in the present landscape). It is essential, therefore, that the key historic landscape characteristics are features and/or patterns to which can be applied management prescriptions whose success or otherwise can be measured for monitoring puposes.

The reports emanating from this work contain a number of elements: the description of each character area split into three parts — historical background, key historic landscape characteristics, and key historic landscape management priorities — accompanied by a map and a photograph. The historical background provides a straightforward description of the archaeological and historical development of the area. The section on key historic landscape characteristics lists the principal characteristics which make that area distinctive and which future management should therefore concentrate on. The section on key historic landscape management priorities begins to define the scope for creative action within a number of initiatives (including LANDMAP, Unitary Development Plans, and Tir Gofal, the all-Wales agri-environment scheme) which can sustain or even enhance elements considered essential to the historic character of the areas.

MANAGING HISTORIC CHARACTER

Rural land-use change

There have been many pressures on the rural environment and the countryside over the last 50 years as a result of changes in land use and shifting priorities for agriculture (the principal rural land use). Agricultural intensification and the maximisation of productivity were the priorities up until the mid-1980s, and as a consequence the character of rural landscapes changed dramatically during this period as hedgerows and trees were removed to create more efficient farming systems. Reclamation of the hills and marginal land led to the removal of significant upstanding archaeological

sites and palimpsest landscapes.

Currently, due to agricultural overproduction and a general greater awareness of and concern for the quality and protection of the rural environment, the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy provides a number of incentives to farmers and landowners to manage their land in an environmentally sensitive manner. The range of such agri-environment schemes (such as Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Tir Cymen) include provision for the conservation of certain habitats as well as for the protection and enhancement of stone walls and boundaries, although the protection of archaeological sites *strictu sensu* is less of a priority for the schemes. It is expected that this aspect of rural management will be enhanced by the new Tir Gofal scheme.

However, the present schemes do not cover the whole country (as the Tir Gofal scheme is intended to), and even where they do apply not all farmers take them up for various reasons, and so many important archaeological sites and landscape features continue to be lost. The challenge therefore is to identify historic landscape priorities for conservation, protection, enhancement or even restoration. The next step will be to ensure delivery of sound historical landscape management via a number of management initiatives and strategies.

Two of the principal advantages of an approach using character areas are that firstly it is able to identify and map both local distinctiveness and national importance; and secondly, by identifying physical features which can be managed it can feed directly into land management and development planning strategies. It can assist in management plans by setting priorities for management and enhancement, highlighting intrinsic values, and encouraging links to multipurpose management.

Characterization is about management: if we are going to manage effectively, we must know what is there, what is important and what we want to do with it. Character areas can tell us what is distinctive (ie important both locally and nationally) about a particular area, and therefore what needs to be managed in order to retain that area's distinctiveness (character).

General considerations

Positive management should be aimed at halting and, if necessary, reversing any trends that can be shown to be causing unacceptable damage to the historic landscape resource. If at the same time management can actually enhance the historic landscape, then that is even better. It is essential that such management is continuous, and contains provisions for monitoring and review.

One of the basic tenets underpinning management is that we should be aiming to continue (rather than halt) the past evolution of the landscape: to do this we must first identify what is important and significant in historic landscape terms. It is the overall historic character of the present landscape (as evidenced in important and significant groupings and patterns) which we should aim to retain, but in order to do this we must concentrate management actions at the level of individual components. We must identify, conserve and enhance the local and regional historic diversity of our landscapes.

Agri-environment and other rural initiatives offer the opportunity to integrate the needs of the historic environment with modern land-use requirements to produce a workable, effective management system. More importantly, they should result in a working, viable landscape, which should provide ways and means for the various human activities in an area to be integrated with each other and with conservation, at the same time providing opportunities for study, research, education, interpretation and quiet enjoyment.

This means that sites and features of historic landscape interest are positively managed for their own sake, rather than just left unimproved. It is important that the management of such features is integral to the management of the farm, or the scheme, as a whole, rather than an isolated, unrelated activity.

By working at the most basic level, management can be used to retain the general historic character of the area.

management of <u>components</u>   →   retain <u>character</u>   →   conserve <u>diversity</u>
boundaries, buildings,   and <u>character areas</u>
archaeological sites etc

A management plan should specify conservation objectives for a site/area and how they will be monitored: it should identify points at which some response will be made if monitoring shows that a feature is changing: it should establish what activities/processes will be the subject of monitoring: it should establish what management of on-going activities is required; and identify the types of development or activities which might adversely affect the site.

Not all the sites and features which comprise the historic environment require the same detailed level of management: some sites can be adequately managed by the application of simple, general strategies, while more complex sites merit more detailed, site-specific, problem-led responses.

General mechanisms
It is envisaged that characterization has many potential applications to management including the following:

- assisting in developing landscape conservation and enhancement projects, by identifying elements and patterns of the historic environment which are considered either typical of a local area (provide local distinctiveness) or are of particular importance (rare at a national level)

- targeting resources within grant-aid by government and other organisations towards conserving elements and patterns of the historic environment in the same way

- developing policies for unitary development plans

- assisting in determining planning applications, especially large-scale developments such as roads, windfarms, mineral extraction, large-scale landfill, waste disposal, reclamation, water schemes, major settlement and major industrial development

- aiding the management of land by farmers, and large corporate landowners such as industrial companies, water or electricity companies, the forestry industry and the National Trust

- providing baseline information for local areas against which future change can be monitored, for example as part of the new Tir Gofal scheme

- providing general information not already on the SMR which can be used to inform advice given as part of a number of rural initiatives such as Tir Gofal, Woodland Grant Schemes etc

- providing advice in a rural framework to conservation agencies including Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales, Environment Agency, local authorities, national parks and others

- providing information to a number of wider initiatives, including contributing to our academic understanding of landscape, stimulating further research, raising public perception of the landscape, and the preparation of policy statements by public bodies

Specific mechanisms

Tir Gofal, which has recently been launched, will be open to applications from farmers throughout Wales. Within the scheme, payments will be made to farmers for observing 'codes of good environmental practice', one of which is care and enhancement of the historic environment. As the scheme is a 'whole farm' scheme, it will allow archaeological management strategies sensitive to the character of the landscape as a whole to be integrated with farming practices. Characterization is useful for monitoring purposes, as it sets out the wider historic environment framework within which individual farm plans will sit. It can also help prioritise management within a broader landscape context.

Unitary Development Plans address 'land use' issues and are currently being compiled by unitary authorities in Wales and England.

Countryside strategies are the responsibility of local authorities (together with others), which have a general duty under section 1 of the Countryside Act, 1981, to have regard to the desirability of conserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside in the exercise of their functions relating to land. Countryside strategies principally address management of the countryside in areas outside settlement limits, but they are also a mechanism, at least in part, of implementing development plan policies. In Wales, such strategies are supported by the Countryside Council for Wales and in England by the Countryside Agency.

Local authorities have a number of powers which have implications for the management of the historic environment including the power to establish Country Parks (section 7 of the Countryside Act 1968); the ability to declare Local Nature Reserves (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to enter into access agreements with landowners (section 64 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to buy derelict land (often of industrial archaeological interest) for reclamation purposes (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the duty to make Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate (section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990); and the duty to apply The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 which controls the removal of certain important hedgerows (from section 97 of the Environment Act 1995). Other powers are treated separately below.

Local Agenda 21 programme At Rio, governments committed themselves to setting up national targets for safe-guarding and improving the environment. Local Agenda 21 and Local Biodiversity Action Plans provide the means of meeting these targets, and of promoting the principles of sustainable development, at a local level. Both initiatives are about embracing a conscientious vision of the long-term future by identifying what matters locally and paying serious attention to the global costs of maintaining local lifestyles.

This has implications for archaeology and the historic environment. At a local level, sense of place is a fundamental aspect of quality of life. The present-day landscape underpins our sense of the place in which we live. Much of its character and distinctiveness is derived from the historic environment (archaeology and the built heritage in all its forms). The historic environment is of course both fragile and non-renewable. We have a responsibility to maintain it so that future generations can also appreciate and benefit from it in the same way that we do. However, the landscape is not static. Just as today's landscape is a product of the changing relationships between people and their environ-ment through time, so it must be allowed to continue to change.

The point of sustainability is that it promotes change which meets the needs of the future whilst retaining the integrity of the historic environment. In order to do so decisions have to be made about the relative importance of different elements. Traditionally, evaluation has been based on individual sites, with particular examples being selected out for special protection (known as scheduling). However, it is the sum total of archaeological features not individual sites which give landscape its grain and it is often the more ordinary features that create 'local distinctiveness'. In order to ensure that decisions about the future of the historic environment are made on a secure basis, sound information

needs to be gathered. Historic landscape characterization work of the kind being carried out by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts provides historic environment audits, from which decisions of this kind can be made.

Biodiversity Action Plans Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs) are a means by which Local Government Authorities can implement the biodiversity recommendations established after the Rio Summit. They achieve this by building up local partnerships and taking account of both national and local biodiversity priorities to develop strategies for the conservation of species and habitats of local significance. As we are still at the early stages of our involvement, more information will be forthcoming at a later date, but it is already obvious that the type of general information coming from characterization projects will be able to feed into such plans.

At a general level, archaeology is of relevance to LBAPs because it raises awareness of the historical origins of the contemporary environment. There are no purely 'natural' environments in Britain; the landscape is the product of millennia of human activity. Our knowledge of the changing relationship between people and their environment through history allows us to understand the land-use activities which have led to the creation of contemporary landscapes, and comment from an informed historical perspective on those practices which could be encouraged in order to protect and conserve particular landscapes and ecosystems.

Access is a key issue in the countryside, if we are to enjoy the landscape and all its inherent interests and in turn engender understanding and respect for the countryside and the way it works. In addition to the rights of way network, the government has recently announced proposals to provide greater access to open areas of the countryside and issued a *Framework for Action*. As many of the best-preserved and most fragile palimpsest archaeological sites and landscapes lie within these areas, this has potential implications for archaeological management.

Historic landscape characterization can identify these areas (ie where there are well-preserved yet fragile archaeological remains) and thus highlight the potential management problems if the areas are 'opened up' to public access. It may even be that such areas could be excluded from unfettered access under new legislation, either permanently or on a temporary basis.

Characterization also has the potential to inform leaflets, trails and other interpretative material.

Leisure strategy Historic landscape characterization may have a bearing on local authority leisure strategies.

Tourism The Tourist Boards for Wales and England have the strategic responsibility for encouraging people to visit the borderlands and for the provision of tourist facilities. In recent years tourism has become one of the most important growth sectors of the economy. Unitary authorities all have a tourism strategy of some description, and historic characterization has a part to play in sustainable 'green tourism' in that it can help identify local distinctiveness which can be used both to attract visitors (by way of advertising), create atmosphere and to inform quality initiatives such as local walks, guides and other recreational activities. It can also direct visitors to areas with a robust historic environment, and away from those which are particularly fragile.

Management agreements In addition, local authorities have the ability (under section 39 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 19981) to enter into management agreements with landowners. This is an area which could be explored further from the historic environment perspective, as such agreements could cover not only individual monuments but also historic landscape characteristics (such as boundary types).

Other local authority programmes Local authorities have programmes for economic development, highways maintenance, environmental education and coastal protection. These would all benefit from the information which is being compiled through the characterization projects, and, in the other direction, the safeguarding of the historic environment would benefit from those drawing up these programmes having direct access to historic landscape characteriza-

tion data. In fact, information at this broad level would probably be more useful than detailed, site-specific SMR data.

Forestry Commission Information from characterization projects will be invaluable in contributing to new national and regional indicative forestry strategies, indicating where new proposals for planting are likely to be acceptable (or unacceptable) from an historic environment perspective. On a day to day basis, it can provide information at a landscape level which can inform proposals for new planting. It will be particularly useful when considering proposals under any of the challenge schemes.

Environment Agency is responsible for producing Local Environment Action Plans (LEAPs) and Catchment Management Plans (CMPs). The historic environment does not have a high profile in either of these, and both could therefore benefit from information which characterization can provide.

Other bodies Historic landscape characterization information can be used to educate and inform a wide range of organisations and individuals including statutory agencies, voluntary bodies (RSPB, Woodland Trust, Wildlife Trusts, British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, National Trust) town councils, community councils, farming unions and others. It is our experience that often it is easier to explain the importance of, and inherent interest of, the historic environment by using historic characterization, than by the more traditional means of individual archaeological sites and excavations.

Local distinctiveness and a sense of place, which are of undoubted interest to people, can all be conveyed by such means, and the potential importance of this aspect of characterization cannot be emphasised too strongly.

David Thompson and Dafydd Gwyn
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT AS PART OF THE PRESENT STUDY

Of central importance to the present study were the Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs) for the area maintained by CPAT on the Welsh side of the border and by Shropshire County Council on the English side, from which a project database was created.

Desk-based studies were undertaken to the capture of additional historical landscape information not held in the existing SMRs. Of primary importance were the more readily available text-based sources such as the *Montgomeryshire Collections* and the *Shropshire Archaeologial Society Transactions*, as well as a number of other published works dealing with communications and transport, industrial history, vernacular architecture, and land-use history. A review was also made of the records held by the National Monuments Record for Wales

An assessment was made of the cartographic sources held by the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, the Powys Record Office, Llandrindod Wells and the Shropshire Records and Research Centre, Shrewsbury, including tithe maps, enclosure awards, estate maps and published Ordnance Survey maps, notably the 1st edition of the 6-inch map. Graphical data was collected from these sources, particularly relating to field patterns, the extent of enclosed and unenclosed land and structures relating to the history of industrial activity, craft industry, transport and communications. A record was also made of a number of significant field and place-names recorded in the tithe apportionments.

As a consequence about 629 new records relating to the historic landscape area were created during the course of the project which it is anticipated will be incorporated with the Powys and Shropshire SMRs in due course.

Fieldwork was undertaken to help in the definition of character areas, to record field boundary types and traditional building materials and to enable some photographic recording to be undertaken. A single flight in a light aircraft was also undertaken in order to produce illustrative material for this report.

For the sake of clarity the historic landscape character areas described in this report are shown by boundaries drawn on copies of the 1:25,000 scale maps published by the Ordnance Survey. The boundaries shown on the maps on pages 14 and 27 are reproduced from digital data produced during the course of the project which is maintained as part of the SMR.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Historic landscape themes in Bro Trefaldwyn

Summary

The Vale of Montgomery, distinguished by its Welsh name — *Bro Trefaldwyn* — in this report, represents a diverse and well-preserved historic landscape. The following description, taken from the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* (Cadw 1998, 132–35), identifies the essential historic landscape themes in the historic character area that are considered in greater detail in the sections which follow.

The Vale of Montgomery lies across the English-Welsh border, in north eastern Powys and western Shropshire, and occupies a natural basin, some 6km across, formed at the confluence of the Rivers Severn and Camlad. Away from the terraces associated with these rivers, the basin floor is undulating and dotted with small local summits of no more than 160m above OD, while the rim, which defines the limits of this landscape, rises to over 300m above OD on all sides. The rim is delineated by the Kerry Ridgeway on the south, Long Mountain on the north east and the eastern Montgomery Hills to the west.
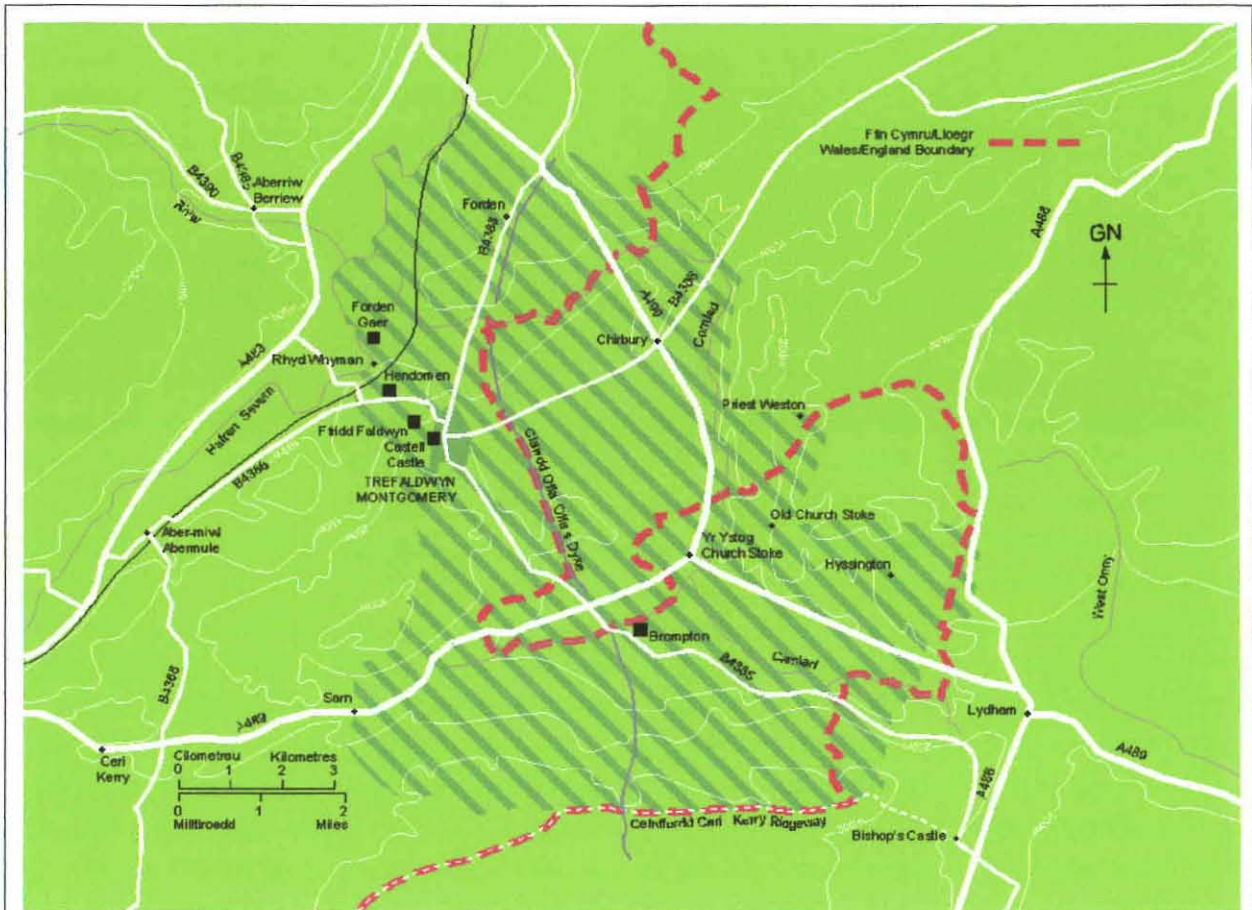
The area contained within this natural amphitheatre surrounding Montgomery presents ample evidence for the historical struggle for control of territory and communications which has so typified Welsh history. The landscape preserves remnants of fortification, boundaries, settlements and field systems from prehistory to the medieval period, reflecting the ebb and flow of conflicting claims to the land.

Early habitation is evidenced by the Iron Age hillfort of Ffridd Faldwyn, just above and to the west of Montgomery. The Kerry Ridgeway forming the landscape's southern limits has been an important line of communication since prehistoric times.

The efforts to control the native population and communication routes are clearly shown during the Roman period with the existence of two forts, at Forden and Brompton. Forden Gaer survives as an impressive earthwork which is surrounded by crop-marks visible from the air, indicating an associated settlement or vicus. Numerous crop-mark enclosures representing ploughed out, late prehistoric and Romano-British farms have also been found in the area around the fort. Nearby is Rhyd Whyman, the historically important ford across the River Severn.
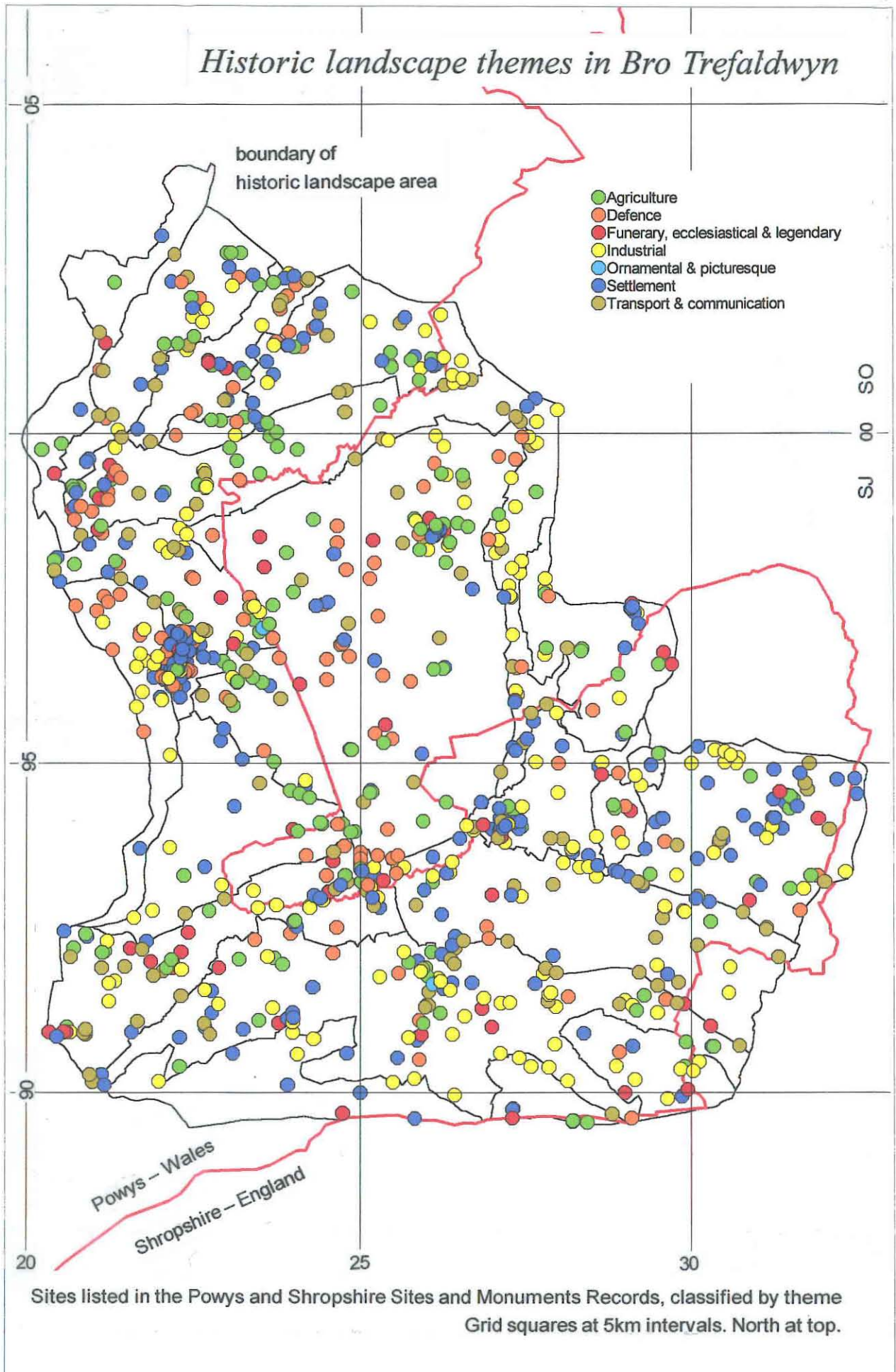
One of the main features in the landscape is Offa's Dyke which runs roughly north-south marking the western extent of the 8/9th century kingdom of Mercia. The Dyke remains fairly well-preserved at this point and is plainly visible as a linear spine crossing the valley floor, where, for about 3km, it forms the modern boundary between England and Wales. The mainly post-medieval and modern agricultural landscape of the valley floor is also visually distinctive for its mature hedgerow trees.

The influence of the Normans and the rise of the Marcher barons had an important and lasting effect on the borderlands from the 12th century onwards, and numerous motte and bailey castles give ample testament to the imposition of a foreign culture on this landscape. Hen Domen, in particular, has revealed significant evidence about this troubled period following a series of excavations at the site. It would seem likely that it is the Castrum Muntgumeri *recorded in the Domesday Book. In 1223, work commenced on the construction of a new masonry castle overlooking the new borough of Montgomery. The town plan remains largely unaltered since it was mapped by Speed in 1610, and stretches of the defences are still visible. The town itself contains some fine examples of Georgian architecture (notably the Town Hall and Square). Montgomery was also the site of a major Civil War battle in 1644. To the east of the town lies Lymore Park which contains a rare example of a duck decoy in one of the lakes, while Chirbury across the border in Shropshire contains the site of a medieval priory.*

Summary

Ref number	HLW (P) 2
Index map no.	35
OS map	Landranger 126, 137
Former county	Powys, Shropshire
Unitary authority	Powys, South Shropshire
Principal area designations	The area includes: Montgomery Castle Guardianship Site; Forden Gaer fort, Gaer Farm enclosure complex and sections of Offa's Dyke Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Churchstoke, Hyssington and Montgomery Conservation Areas.
Criteria	3, 4
Contents and significance	A natural valley basin lying astride the Welsh border to the east of the Montgomery Hills, with a high concentration of defensive works from the prehistoric to the medieval periods, providing ample evidence of the historical struggle for territory so typical of Welsh history. The area includes: an Iron Age hillfort; Roman forts; Offa's Dyke; medieval motte and bailey castles; Montgomery Castle and borough.

Historic landscape themes in Bro Trefaldwyn

boundary of
historic landscape area

SO

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SJ

- Agriculture
- Defence
- Funerary, ecclesiastical & legendary
- Industrial
- Ornamental & picturesque
- Settlement
- Transport & communication

Powys – Wales

Shropshire – England

Sites listed in the Powys and Shropshire Sites and Monuments Records, classified by theme
Grid squares at 5km intervals. North at top.

THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE

Bro Trefaldwyn encompasses the natural basin at the confluence of the Severn and the Camlad bounded by Long Mountain on the north, Corndon Hill on the east, the Kerry Ridgeway on the south and the hills above Montgomery to the west, with some remnant areas of semi-natural deciduous woodland on the steeper slopes. The central part of the area between Montgomery and Chirbury forms a gently undulating plain with the lower-lying and more poorly drained lands along the lower Camlad to the north. To the east of the plain is the deep gorge of Marrington Dingle formed in the late glacial period by water escaping from a lake in the valley of the upper Camlad, east of Churchstoke, held back by ice and glacial debris and represented by drumlins in the valley of the Caebitra, to the east of Sarn.

The disruptions to local drainage patterns during the last glaciation have given rise to phenomena, and are the source of a number of local sayings, such as that the Camlad is the 'only river in Shropshire that runs uphill' and that the Camlad is the only river that runs from England into Wales. The valleys of the upper Camlad and the Caebitra tend to be poorly drained, like the lower Camlad, and include some marshy and wetland areas.

The solid geology of the hills to the north, west and south is composed of Silurian shales. The higher ground to the east of Chirbury and the north and east of Churchstoke is composed of Ordovician mudstones, shales, grits and flaggy calcareous sandstone, interbedded with thin bands of volcanic tuffs, the upland mass of Lan Fawr, Todleth, Roundton and lower hills north of Hyssington being formed of intrusive igneous rocks.

The earliest recorded use of the phrase 'Vale of Montgomery' was in May 1225 when Henry III commanded all those who had mottes '*in valle de Muntgumery*' to refortify their wooden defences. The Welsh name for the town of Montgomery is Trefaldwyn 'Baldwyn's town' first recorded in 1231 as *tref Castell Baldwin*, named after one of a number of Baldwins with whom the town was associated in the 13th century.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LANDSCAPE

The historic landscape area is thought to have fallen within the territory of the Cornovii, a pre-Roman tribe whose capital following the Roman conquest was established at Wroxeter. Continued occupation of the Roman fort at The Gaer, near Forden, until the 4th century suggests that like much of Wales the area continued to be administered by the Roman army until the later Roman period, unlike the areas further east where civilian administration, based on the tribal capital, had probably already become established by the end of the 1st century.

The origins of the British kingdom of Powys are obscure, though it had evidently once been more extensive, sources of perhaps the mid 9th century reflecting memories that its territory had extended to the river Tern at Wroxeter in the days before it had become part of the Anglo-kingdom of Mercia. By the middle of the 7th century the boundaries of Mercia probably extended towards what are now the western boundaries of Shropshire, possibly by a process of alliance and agreement rather than outright aggression. By the late 8th century the western boundary of the kingdom was defined by the dyke which had, again possibly by agreement, been built before the death of by King Offa in 796. During the course of perhaps the 9th and 10th centuries Mercian settlements had been established to the west of the dyke, taking Mercian territory to the eastern bank of the Severn in the area between Montgomery and Forden and controlling the fording points across this stretch of the river. Political alliances between the Welsh and English kingdoms remained unsettled throughout this time, with periods of help and cooperation alternating with raiding and skirmishes. A period of unrest between Gruffudd ap Llywelyn of the royal house of Gwynedd and Mercia in the early 1040s was probably the cause of the abandonment of several dozen Mercian settlements on both sides of the dyke throughout practically the whole area of *Bro Trefaldwyn* some time before the Norman Conquest in 1066.

At the time that the Domesday Book was compiled in 1086 the boundary between the areas held by the English

and Welsh remained unstable, the English territories that had been lost during the reign of Edward the Confessor being in the process of being regained by the Norman earl, Roger of Montgomery in the years after 1070. Roger had been given the earldom of Shropshire and acted with royal authority in this semi-autonomous realm on the Welsh border, a prototype of the marcher lordships that later became instituted in the borderland, building castles at Shrewsbury and Montgomery. He settled Roger Corbet in the middle border, and also moved into Wales, taking Arwystli, Ceri and Cydewain and drawing significant income from an unspecified district of Wales.

At the time of Domesday the area fell within the hundred of *Witentreu* which spanned the modern county boundary between Powys (Montgomeryshire) and Shropshire, of which Chirbury was the chief manor. The name of the hundred still survives in Wittery hamlet and Wittery Bridge just to the east of Chirbury. With the exception of Churchstoke the area encompassed by the historic landscape area of *Bro Trefaldwyn* was included in Domesday Book as part of the castlery of Montgomery and so was already not fully in Shropshire. Earl Roger died in 1094, and following the rebellion of his son his holdings came into the hands of Henry I. The earldom of Shrewsbury disappeared and Shropshire became a royal shire. The earlier Norman conquests of Cydewain was lost and the Domesday hundred of *Witentreu* was reduced in size and became the hundred of Chirbury, named after the royal manor, while the western half was divided between the lordships of Montgomery, conferred on Baldwin de Boulers by Henry I, and Halcetor and the Welshry of Upper Gorddwr dependent on the Corbets, lords of Caus.

From 1102 the estates earlier associated with Montgomery formed the small lordship of Montgomery, granted to Baldwin de Boulers with its centre at Montgomery, inherited through succession during most of the 12th century, a period of continuing unrest and short-lived alliances long the Welsh border. To exploit rivalries between the kingdoms of Powys and Gwynedd, King John granted the lordship of Montomery to Gwenwynwyn, prince of Powys. Gwenwynwyn was swiftly removed by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth of Gwynedd with whom he had broken allegiance in 1216, the year of Henry III's accession. With the consent of the new king, Llywelyn retained the custody of Powys and the lordship of Montgomery until 1223, when hostilities broke out between Llywelyn and neighbouring English lords. Work began immediately on the construction of a new royal stone castle at Montgomery and the lordship was retained by the crown. Offa's Dyke was fixed as the boundary between Chirbury hundred and Montgomery lordship in 1233.

At the time of the Act of Union in 1536 the crown had possession of the lordships of Gorddwr, Montgomery, Halcetor, King's Teirtref, Bishop's Teirtref, Kerry and Hopton which were allocated to Montgomeryshire and the lordship of Chirbury which was allocated by the Act to Shropshire.

SETTLEMENT LANDSCAPES

A number of distinct settlement patterns are evident in the present-day landscape — larger nucleated settlements, villages, smaller hamlets, scattered farms and cottages, and country houses. The two largest settlements, Chirbury and Montgomery, are important early foundations, each as noted above with their own individual histories. Chirbury was established as a fortified *burh* in the early 10th-century and became the focus of a royal manor and monastic estate. Little is known of its early history through excavation, though it has considerable potential archaeological importance due to the relatively small scale of recent development. The town of Montgomery, a new fortified town created in the early 13th century below the royal castle, likewise has considerable archaeological potential, being the best preserved of the medieval towns of mid Wales, as well having an important architectural heritage of the 17th to 19th centuries.

The small villages at Churchstoke, Forden and Hyssington each began or became Mercian settlements in the period between the 7th and early 11th centuries. Medieval chapels were founded in each of the villages which were initially dependent upon the St Michael's Church, Chirbury, but which subsequently became the focus of separate ecclesiastical parishes in their own right. Montgomery and Chirbury and the smaller villages failed to

develop as significant industrial or commercial centres and have consequently retained their essentially rural character. Schools were established at Montgomery, Chirbury, Forden, Hyssington, and Churchstoke.

Many of the smaller hamlets, like Kingswood, Cwm Cae, Old Church Stoke, and Stockton are sometimes no more than a cluster of houses, and appear to have originated between the later 17th and later 19th centuries. The settlements are sited at road junctions and are often associated with a smithy, nonconformist chapel, mill or inn. Numerous isolated roadside cottages sprang up along the turnpike roads which were built during the later 18th and early 19th centuries, including a number of toll-houses and workers' cottages.

A number of the farms including those at Aston, Castlewright, Hopton, Dudston, Woodluston (Penylan), Weston, and Hem first appear as pre-Conquest settlements or habitations which listed in the Domesday Book in the later 11th century, but which may in some instances have their origin in settlements dating back to the Iron Age or Roman periods. A high proportion of the names of these early settlements have survived to the present day. Some of the names belong to individual farms, though it is significant that in many cases the names of the early settlements is shared by two or more farms in the township, linked by a prefix such as great or little, upper and lower, red and white, east and west. Many of the farms evidently had their origin in townships which formerly operated on the basis shared arable open-fields and common grazing.

This agricultural system was rapidly breaking down throughout Britain during the course of the 14th and 15th centuries, with individual farms being created through a process of gradual amalgamation and consolidation of individual holdings. Woodland clearance and the improvement of more marginal land was at the same time giving rise to the creation of new farms between the 16th and 18th centuries, together with the growth of the larger estates. Some of the estates which were being created during the 18th and 19th centuries were themselves derived from pre-conquest settlements, such as Walcot, Marrington, Edderton and probably Gunley, country houses with parks or gardens were established at each of these places as well as at Nantcribba, Lymore and Pentrenant during this period.

Other distinctive settlement types were emerging during the course of the land-hungry years of the 18th and 19th centuries, notably the erection of cottages and the encroachment and enclosure of common land, as at Bankshead on the eastern end of the Kerry Ridgeway, on the side of Todleth Hill and Lan Fawr, and in the area of Forden. The increasing burdens of rural poverty gave rise to the erection of the imposing workhouse at Forden built with the combined resources of nine parishes and six townships in the neighbouring border country in the last decade of the 18th century.

ARCHITECTURAL LANDSCAPES

The historic landscape area contains a rich architectural heritage which richly illustrates the development of traditional forms of building and many important themes in the building history of the region as a whole. The built environment has considerable chronological depth, buildings surviving in significant numbers from the 16th century onwards. The buildings also cover a significant breadth in terms of function and social status, and are to be found in a broad range of settlement forms and topographical settings, and include hilltop and lowland farms, roadside cottages, small villages and a small market town, all of which give considerable diversity to the historic landscape. A broad range of building materials are represented, and it is in the context of the sequence in which these materials were used that the building history in *Bro Trefaldwyn* is explored in the following text.

Buildings of significant architectural and historical interest are to be found widely scattered throughout the historic landscape area, apart from a number of the more hilly or more lower-lying character areas. Altogether, there are up to about 170 listed buildings within the historic landscape area. The majority are either town houses, concentrated in the nucleated settlements at Montgomery, Chirbury and Churchstoke, or farmhouses and cot-

tages in the surrounding countryside, together with a handful of other building types, including barns, mills, churches, small country houses and toll cottages.

The earliest surviving buildings and structures are predictably of stone, including the Edwardian castle at Montgomery and some surviving medieval fabric in the churches at Montgomery and Churchstoke, and in the church and remains of the Augustinian priory at Chirbury. The earliest castles and churches in the historic landscape area were most probably of timber, and although there is little or no visible architecture surviving from before perhaps the later 15th to early 16th century, added depth is given by the archaeological evidence of former timber buildings and structures of Iron Age date at Ffridd Faldwyn, of Roman and early medieval date in the vicinity of the Roman fort at The Gaer, and of medieval date inside the bailey of the earthwork castle at Hen Domen and subsequently within the defences of the medieval borough of Montgomery. The archaeological evidence being important, for example, in confirming a general transition from posthole to sleeper-beam construction techniques during the course of perhaps the 12th and 13th centuries.

The earliest surviving vernacular buildings are the 15th to early 16th-century cruck-framed farmhouses at the Old Smithy, Priest Weston, and at Hurdley Farm, Hyssington, together with the cruck-framed barn of similar date at Pant Farm. The two farmhouses were probably originally multipurpose buildings, having a central hall with hearth, open to the roof, and possibly with an integral animal byre at one end, the timber-framed walls, originally with panels of wattle and daub, set in low sleeper walls of random stone. The later 16th and 17th centuries saw the emergence of often two-storied and occasionally jettied timber-framed farmhouses and town houses of various sizes but of types characteristic of the Severn Valley in Montgomeryshire, of which a significant numbers have survived within the historic landscape area examples, notably in the *Yr Ystog, Pen-y-lan, Aldress, Hyssington, Chirbury, Gwern-y-go, Weston Madoc, Cwm,* and *Wernddu* character areas. A number have date inscriptions, including Churchstoke Hall with a date of 1591, Cwm Bromley with a date of 1633, Pentre Hall with a date of 1689, and Aston Hall with a date of 1691. Fir Court, Churchstoke is dated to 1685 and is associated with an inscription which reads 'WHAT IS HERE BY MAN ERECTED LET IT BE BY GOD PROTECTED'. A number of larger houses of this period are also known including the former hunting lodge at Lymore, the house at Marrington, extended in the Victorian period, and Bacheldre Hall, dated to 1615. Few smaller houses have survived, however, apart from cottages reused for other purposes at Wortherton and West Dudston. A number of timber-framed barns of later 16th to early 17th-century date have also survived, including those at Kingswood, Lower Aldress, Rockley, Sidnal, The Ditches, Upper Gwarthlow, Little Brompton, and Upper Broughton.

Medieval and earlier buildings in the region were probably almost exclusively thatched with reeds or straw, and although it was probably in common use up to the 19th century little evidence for the use of the material has survived in the area. From perhaps the later 16th century onwards slate has become the predominant roofing material for virtually all buildings in the historic landscape area, used in conjunction with ceramic ridge tiles from perhaps the 18th century onwards, although there was a very limited use of ceramic or concrete roofing tiles in the 20th century.

Stone had been used for the construction of castles and churches in the region from at least the later 13th century, but became increasing used for domestic buildings from the later 17th to early 18th century onwards, possibly due to a growing shortage or expense of suitable timber, especially in the character areas where quarried stone was more readily and immediately available. The provision of lime for building was probably a problem early on, documentary sources of the early 13th century suggesting that a limekiln was built at Snead for work on Montgomery Castle, presumably making use of a small outcrop of limestone in this area, to save importing lime all the way from Shrewsbury.

Some older timber-framed buildings were repaired or extended in stone, though some new buildings, like the farmhouses at Pen-y-lan and Glebe Farm, Old Church Stoke, which combined timber-framed and masonry tradi-

tions. Notable early stone buildings include the Old Post Office, Priest Weston and Brithdir farmhouse, Hyssington, the latter dated to 1695. Early to mid 18th-century stone buildings again include a number of farmhouses such as Brook House, Priest Weston, and probably Pentreheyling House, whilst those belonging to the mid to late 18th-century include Bridge House, Chirbury and Middle Alport, together with a number of town and village houses, including School House, Churchstoke and Brynawel, Hyssington, together with other examples in Montgomery, Chirbury, Churchstoke and Hyssington. Much of the early stone building is in random, uncoursed masonry of local stone, though sandstone, generally imported into the area, was used for quoins and other architectural dressings on a number of the larger houses from the 18th-century onwards.

Stone continued to be commonly used for the construction of domestic buildings well into the 19th century, including the early to mid 19th-century farmhouses and houses at Woodmore, and The Llanerch, Hyssington, again with stone quoins, some brick houses, such as Ivy House, near Churchstoke, being rendered, stuccoed or roughcast. A number of the smaller 19th-century country houses in the historic landscape area were also built of stone, notably Pentrenant Hall and Mellington Hall and its gatehouse, as well as for the new or rebuilt Victorian churches and nonconformist chapels. Stone was used for the construction of a number of industrial buildings, including the probably 17th-century mill at Pentre Mill, built of large square blocks, the possibly late 18th-century mill building at Bacheldre, and Walkmill in Marrington Dingle, dated to 1802. Several of the early 19th-century toll houses, such as Toll House farmhouse and Toll Cottage, to the south of Llwynobin in the *Weston Madoc* character area, are also of stone.

Brick made its first appearance in the area as a building material in the early 17th century, when it was used for the construction of a number of more prestigious buildings such as the new mansion built by Sir Edward Herbert in the inner ward of Montgomery Castle between 1622–25, a building demolished in 1649–50. Early bricks found within the castle show that the building made use of shaped bricks with architectural mouldings, suggesting that like a number of buildings of late 16th and early 17th-century date in Shropshire the use of this material at this date was the result of an association with families linked to the Royal Court. A further early brick building in the area which has now sadly been lost is the late 17th to early 18th-century hall at Nantcribba, destroyed by fire in about 1900. Brick became more commonly used during the course of the 18th century, and until the early 19th century many of the brick-built houses in the area were of materials manufactured locally, on the farm or the estate. Local small-scale production generally gave way to local commercial production and then to the use of products from brickworks outside the area during the course of the later 19th and early 20th century (see section below on industrial landscapes).

As well as the use of brick for new buildings throughout the 18th century, it was also widely used for extending or repairing existing timber-framed buildings, replacing earlier wattle and daub panels on timber-framed buildings, the earlier timber-framed farmhouses at Timberth, Upper Gwarthlow and Great Moat Farm, for example, being encased in brick in the later 18th and 19th centuries. The chancel of the parish church at Chirbury was built in brick in 1733, and was also used for quoins and window and door openings on a number of stone buildings at this date.

New brick farmhouses and a number of other houses of substance were built wholly in brick in the 18th century, including those at Castle Farm, Montgomery, Llwynyrhedydd and Rockley. Other larger or imposing Georgian brick buildings of the later 18th century included Pen-y-bryn Hall, the house which became the Herbert Arms Hotel and the Church House, Chirbury, Pentre House, and the stylish, rendered farmhouse at The Gaer. The extensive Pool-Montgomery Union Workhouse of 1793–95 was also built in brick. Small country houses and larger stylish houses and farmhouses continued to be built in brick in both town and country during the early to mid 19th century, as in the case of Broadway House, a Regency style villa, The Meadows and Gunley Hall, and East Dudston farmhouse. Dovecotes and other garden features were also built in brick to accompany a number of the small country houses in the later 18th or earlier 19th centuries, as at Gunley Hall, Nantcribba, The Gaer and Chirbury Hall. The use of brick was also favoured by a number of the local landed estates which had grown to prominence during the 18th and earlier 19th centuries, including

Upper Alport farmhouse built in about 1830, belonging to the Marrington Estate, and the farmhouse at Nantcribba belonging to the Leighton Estate dating to the 1860s.

Extensive use of brick was made for new farm buildings which resulted from the planned development of a number of the larger farms and estate farms in the early to mid 19th-century, including the model farm complexes at Gwern-y-go and Nantcribba. Brick was also used for a number industrial buildings, and for a number of new nonconformist chapels which appeared in both town and country during the course of the 19th century, as in the case of Stockton Mill and Green Chapel and its attached chapel house. Modern housing is almost invariably in brick, though a variety of different building materials have been used for agricultural buildings during the 20th-century, the most notable developments being the use of corrugated iron and other forms of sheeting on both existing and new buildings, and the widespread use of steel-framed construction.

Individual buildings are sometimes important in their own right. Otherwise, they may form part of a complex of contemporary buildings, in the case of the 17th-century half-timbered farmhouse, barn and cowhouse at Rockley, or the early 19th-century Gunley Hall with its associated dovecote, garden features and parkland. Nantcribba with farmhouse, model farm and workers' cottages, are in turn important in forming part of the Leighton Estate, one of the most exceptional examples of Victorian estate development in Wales. In other instances it is the sequence of buildings that is of interest, and whether the changes that took place were part of a planned reorganisation or whether they were the result of a more organic process. Likewise, the remodelling of individual buildings can be of significance for its the evidence it provides of changing use, prosperity and fashion, as in the example of Bacheldre Hall, where the early 17th-century hall was given a new Georgian stone front in the early 19th century.

The buildings in the *Bro Trefaldwyn* form an important visual element of the modern landscape and also shed light on the history of settlement and land-use in the historic landscape area. The surviving buildings, combined with buried archaeological evidence, are equally important in providing a well-documented sequence of building styles in this central borderland area. A broad range of different types of building and social status are represented in both urban and rural contexts. In the countryside the built heritage helps to chart the emergence of a class of yeoman farmers in the later medieval period, the rise of the landed estates and the gentrification of the countryside during the 18th century, the development of Victorian model farms, the smallholdings movement, the advent of modern mechanised farming in the countryside. Buildings in the towns and villages are also important from the point of view of cultural history, illustrating the changing lifestyles and prosperity of a broad cross-section of society — from, labourers and tradesmen on the one hand to the professional classes and gentry on the other.

AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Although no evidence is currently available, judging from the earlier prehistoric sites and finds that are known from the area it is likely that a number of areas within *Bro Trefaldwyn* had been cleared for agriculture during the Neolithic and Bronze Ages. There are a significant number of Iron Age hillforts and smaller enclosures of Iron Age and Roman date throughout the historic landscape and although few sites have been excavated their distribution suggests that during the course of the second half of the first millennium BC and the first half of the first millennium AD extensive areas of both the lowland and upland areas were cleared of woodland for the creation of both pasture and arable, supporting a mixed farming economy, possibly already restricting areas of native woodland to the steeper and less accessible hillslopes and valleys.

The Mercian settlements scattered throughout the area, that had emerged in the period between the 7th and 10th centuries, may in many instances have been the direct descendants of these Iron Age and Roman farms and communities, and set up in an already relatively mature agricultural landscape. The straight alignment taken by Offa's Dyke across the vale in the late 8th century suggests that it was erected across pre-existing fields and

meadows, cleared of trees. Evidence from Hen Domen near Montgomery suggests that the Norman motte and bailey castle overlay part of an earlier ridge and furrow field system, representing arable cultivation probably belonging to an earlier Mercian settlement, which had been abandoned prior to the Norman conquest.

Fishing and hunting for food as well as sport were important in the area from early times. The Domesday Book records the existence of three fisheries associated with Hem, presumably sited along the Camlad, which may have included fish traps. Domesday Book also records the existence of hedged enclosures at Hem and Ackley, probably of a type used for capturing deer. At the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 many of the settlements in the central part of the vale had been abandoned, probably due to Welsh border raids, the area having become the hunting ground of three Mercian noblemen named Siward, Oslac and Azor.

During the course of the middle ages it seems probable that each of the existing townships or centres of population developed their own pattern of land-use involving open arable fields, areas of meadow and rough grazing, and woodland. Remnants of medieval open-field arable still fortunately survive as ridge and furrow at a number of places throughout the historic landscape area, including those just to the north of Churchstoke, south and east of Hyssington castle, east of Cabbulch farm and north of Upper Snead, near Sidnal, Winsbury and West Dudston, south of Perthybu and Mount Nebo, and near Red Hopton and Hagley. In the Welsh townships some of these and other probable areas of medieval arable open-field have field-names including the element *maes*, which is sometimes rendered in the English-speaking areas by a field-name such as 'Town Field'.

More extensive areas of ridge and furrow are still to be seen in many of the fields surrounding Chirbury, representing the extensive ploughlands belonging to the former manor and priory. Other areas of medieval open-field are represented by the pattern of strip fields to the south of Simon's Castle and by the extensive pattern of strip fields to the north and east of Montgomery, some of which still contain ridge and furrow, which represent the open arable fields belonging to the medieval borough. Extensive areas of ridge and furrow also survive in Lymore Park, to the east of the town, representing enclosure of former open-fields for the creation of a private hunting park by the late 16th or early 17th century. Similar extensive areas of medieval ridge and furrow have been preserved within the parkland at Gunley, probably created by the emparkment of former open-field arable cultivation in the 17th or 18th century.

Woodland is recorded in Domesday Book at Edderton, Hem, Churchstoke, Rhiston and Marrington. A number of references were made in the 12th and 13th centuries to the assarting or woodland clearance and the felling of timber in the woods and forests of Snead, which appear to have lain on the higher ground between Hyssington and Bagbury. Considerable quantities of oak were required for building and fuel throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods, and many oaks are said to have been removed from the parish of Churchstoke as late as the First World War. Saw pits were once a common sight throughout the area, judging by field-names recorded on the 19th-century tithe apportionment, as at Bagbury, Brompton, Forden, Pentrenant, Tan House to the south-west of Mellington, south-west of Bacheldre, south of Spy Wood, and north of Aston Hall.

Much of the landscape within *Bro Trefaldwyn* had already been enclosed and resembled its present form by the 17th and 18th centuries, as more marginal land probably continued to be cleared and improved and areas of former open arable and meadow were enclosed by private treaty, and encroachments were made on areas of rough grazing. The enclosure of former open arable and common meadows in the lower-lying areas, as in the case of the arable land between Montgomery and Chirbury and the meadow land along the upper Camlad, often gave rise to larger and more regular fields, with hedges which often include a limited number of shrub species. The gradual process of assarting, clearance and piecemeal enclosure of the more hilly areas, as in the sloping land to the north of the Kerry Ridgeway, the hills to the west of Montgomery and to the north and west of Hyssington, gave rise to a characteristic pattern of generally smaller and more irregular fields. These are often associated with ancient hedges, sometimes set on lynchets or clearance banks, including a wide range of species.

The 18th and 19th centuries saw the introduction of many improvements to enhance agricultural production, a number of which remain visible in the landscape today. Marl pits were dug to improve the fertility and texture of the soil, as on Hem Moor, in the area between Chirbury and Walcot, and to the south of Lymore. Attempts were made to improve drainage on the wetter low-lying lands by the digging of drainage dykes and ditches in the upper Camlad valley and by the construction of banks to prevent flooding along the lower Camlad. In the later 19th centuries brick kilns near Churchstoke and Snead were producing drainage pipes to improve the quality of the land. Considerable rationalisation of holdings took place, involving the exchange of scattered parcels of land and the enclosure of surviving areas of both upland and lowland common. Notable areas of late enclosure within *Bro Trefaldwyn* lay around Forden and along the Kerry Ridgeway, where distinctive landscapes of rectangular fields with straight boundaries were established, with either post and wire fences or single-species hedges, generally of hawthorn.

Distinctive features of the 20th century agricultural landscape include the small area of county council smallhold-ings in an area around Great Weston Farm, to the south of Montgomery and the tall grain silos between Montgomery and Chirbury. The 20th century also saw the widespread loss of former field boundaries, intermit-tent lines of trees and shrubs representing former field boundaries, and the abandonment or conversion of a number of the more marginal farms.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Because of its geographical location the area has formed an important line of communication between mid Wales and the Midlands from the earliest times, though the pattern of communication has undergone a number of dramatic changes due to political as well as economic factors. The road linking mid Wales to the Roman city of Wroxeter and the rest of the Roman empire took a lowland route along the valleys of the Rea and Camlad to the cavalry fort on the banks of the Severn at The Gaer, Forden. There seems little doubt that the fort was sited to control an already important river crossing here, although the main line of communication westwards continued to follow the southern bank of the river until a point just to the east of the Roman fort at Caersws. A second Roman line of communication westwards along the valley of the Caebitra and thence to Sarn is indicated by a further Roman fort and possible Roman marching camps at Pentrehyling. The possibility that a ford across the river Severn in the area was used from much earlier times has been suggested by the proximity the complex of earlier prehistoric ceremonial monuments near Dyffryn, on the opposite bank of the Severn, and by the location of the later prehistoric hillfort at Ffridd Faldwyn, above the town of Montgomery.

Little is yet known of any crossing points across the line of Offa's Dyke, erected to define the boundaries of the kingdom of Mercia in the later 8th century, though original breaks might be anticipated where it crosses valleys of the Camlad and Caebitra. The importance of the river crossing continued perhaps unbroken into the early medieval period, one of the settlements established as Mercia expanded to the west of Offa's Dyke in perhaps the 9th or 10th century being given the name Forden, derived from the Old English for 'ford settlement'. By the time the Domesday book was compiled for the Norman king, William I, in 1086, a settlement in the vicinity of The Gaer was named *Horseforde* meaning literally 'horse ford'. By the 13th century the ford just to the south of the Roman fort had become known to the Welsh as Rhydwhiman (or Rhydwhyman, Welsh *rhyd chwima* 'swift ford') and to the English as the ford of Montgomery (*vadum aquae de Mungumery*). Its symbolic significance as a meeting place had disappeared by the end of the 13th century, however, following the Edwardian conquest of Wales.

The river crossing continued to have some local significance, however, and though the major traffic towards the west from the 15th and 16th centuries onwards was carried by the first of a series of bridges further north at Cilcewydd and at Caerhowel to the south, just outside the boundaries of the historic landscape area, the ford at Rhydwhiman and a ford and ferry at Dyffryn continued in operation until some time in the 19th century.

Another important line of communication into mid Wales was the Kerry Ridgeway, or *Yr Hên Ffordd* 'the old road' which runs along the crest of the hill along the southern boundary of the historic landscape area. The antiquity of the ridgeway is uncertain, although it has been suggested that it was in use from the early prehistoric period, a possible break in the line of Offa's Dyke on the crest of the hill suggests that the route may also have been in use in the 8th century. The existence of a medieval route along the route is suggested by presence of Bishop's Moat earthwork castle. The Ridgeway is little used today, but its widely spaced hedges and broad verges suggests that it developed its present form as a drove road across the upland commons during perhaps the 17th or 18th centuries, enabling Welsh cattle and sheep to be driven on foot to English markets in late summer and autumn.

Lanes, trackways and footpaths developed between the early medieval and medieval centres of population that developed at Montgomery, Chirbury, Churchstoke, Hyssington, Forden and Snead and their outlying townships and farms, individual parishes and townships becoming responsible for their maintenance. Where possible roads were built on dry ground, running along the contours of the hill, as along the side of the upper Camlad valley between Snead and Churchstoke, or along the side Lan Fawr northwards from Churchstoke to Priest Weston. Considerable erosion was inevitable where routes ran across marshy ground or up and down the hill, substantial hollow-ways being created over the course of many centuries before the introduction of metalled surface and road drainage. Many local roads were in an appalling state by the 18th century, particularly during the winter, and impassable to wheeled carriages. Many improvements were made in late 18th and early 19th centuries, in the wake of the formation of the turnpike trusts, which transformed a number of local patterns of communication. Some existing roads were improved, other new roads such as the embanked road with new road bridges were built northwards from Montgomery to Forden and eastwards towards Chirbury, cutting across earlier field boundaries and replacing earlier twisting lanes. Toll-houses were set up and mileposts erected, some of which still survive, like the former toll cottages at Toll House Farm on the A488 east of Hyssington and the cottage on the B4385 to the south of Montgomery still survive. Some ancient tracks were all but abandoned, including a route from Churchstoke to the ford at Rhydwhiman via Rhiston and Lymore, marked partly by footpaths, partly by an abandoned hollow-way and partly by a modern side road.

From the late 12th or early 13th century the weir built across the Severn by the Cistercian monks of the abbey at Ystrad Marchell, north of Welshpool, had become the head of the Severn navigation, the transshipment point here favouring the development of the Newtown-Welshpool route into mid Wales during the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, further enhanced with the coming of the canal and turnpike roads in the 18th century and the railway in the late 19th century. *Bro Trefaldwyn* derived some benefit from the construction of the Cambrian Railway between Welshpool and Newtown in 1860, with its legacy of embankments, bridges, and railway cottages and former stations at Forden and Montgomery, the latter at Caerhowel, about 2km from the town. By curious irony, the name of the historic river crossing at Rhydwhiman has been preserved in the name of the level crossing on the lane across the railway — Rhydwhyman Crossing.

INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPES
The earliest industrial activity in the area dates to the early Bronze Age, and is represented by shallow quarry scoops in the area to the north of Cwm-mawr and Cabbulch farms, Hyssington, which probably represent the source of volcanic rock known as picrite that was used for the manufacture of distinctive types of shafthole battle axes and axe hammers whose distribution is largely focused on the upper Severn area, but extends as far as central Scotland and the tip of the Cornish peninsular. The implements were produced by a technique of slow and gradual pecking, and consequently it seems likely that, rather being manufactured on site, the implements were perhaps fashioned at the home base, possibly as a form of cottage industry, from suitably sized pieces of rock removed from the hillside.

Quarrying for building stone and road stone played a small but significant part of the economy of the area in the later medieval and post-medieval periods. Until perhaps the later 17th century a majority of buildings and defensive structures were of earth and timber, apart from a handful of churches such as Chirbury and Montgomery where 13th-century fabric survives, and a small number of masonry castles, notably the 13th-century Montgomery Castle, together with a number of lesser castles where stone structures are said to survive. The site of medieval quarries is unknown, though small quarries are widely scattered throughout the area, working deposits of shale in the area west of Montgomery and to the north and east of Forden, and igneous rocks in the area of Marrington Dingle, to the north of Churchstoke and to the south of Hyssington, some for building stone, particularly in the later 17th and 18th centuries, and some for road stone during the later 18th and 19th centuries. Small-scale gravel quarrying was also undertaken in the Chirbury–Walcot area. Other extractive industries in the area included small-scale barytes mining on the southern and western sides of Roundton Hill which had ceased production by the end of the 19th century.

The use of brick as a building material gradually superseded the use of both timber and stone from the mid 18th-century onwards, the earliest brick building in the area being the mansion, now demolished, erected by Lord Herbert of Chirbury built a new brick mansion in the inner ward of Montgomery Castle in the 1620s. Small-scale production, possibly for no more than one or two buildings in the later 17th and 18th centuries is represented by small clay pits or by field-names indicating a former brick kiln, recorded in the tithe apportionment, as for example to the west of Pen-y-bryn Hall, to the west of Gwern-y-go, to the north of Gunley Hall, to the south-east of Rhiew Goch, west of Montgomery, and near The Meadows, the early 19th-century house at the Meadows having been built from bricks made on the site. The farmhouse and large complex of farm buildings at Nantcribba were likewise built from local bricks produced on the Leighton Estate, some being stamped with the initials of John Naylor who established the estate. Larger-scale production centres, though still on a scale meeting little more than local needs, were established at Stalloe and Caemwgal to the north of Montgomery, in the area to the north of Chirbury, on the west side of Churchstoke and at Owlbury, near Snead, based on deposits of glacial boulder clay in the valley bottoms. The local brickworks continued in production in some instances into the latter part of the 19th century, eventually failing to compete with the cheaper products from further afield which were arriving by rail and then by road. A number of the works also produced drainage pipes for which there was a particular local demand during the 19th century to assist in the drainage of the low-lying wetlands and marshes along the Camlad and Caebitra valleys. The brickworks at Churchstoke also produced flowerpots and vases. Possibly only at Stalloe do any remains of the original brick kilns still survive above ground level.

Relatively little other manufacturing was undertaken in the area in the post-medieval period, though there are a small number of light industrial units in a number of places today, as at Hen Domen, Montgomery and Forden. A number of small-scale craft industries were undertaken in the past, including smithing, represented by former blacksmiths shops at Chirbury, Hyssington, Forden, Stockton, Cwm Cae and Churchstoke, some of which still remain.

Water power was exploited by numerous corn and flour mills built on many of the major streams and tributaries throughout the area — on the Caebitra, the upper Camlad to the east of Churchstoke, along Marrington Dingle, and the lower Camlad west of Chirbury. Medieval mills of late 12th and 13th centuries are known from documentary evidence at Walcot, Churchstoke and at Stalloe, near Montgomery, and at Gwern-y-go, several of the mills being granted to the canons of the Augustinian priory at Chirbury and the mill at Gwern-y-go forming part of the Cistercian grange of Cwmhir abbey. The sites of many of the medieval mills is uncertain, though some are assumed to underlie later mill complexes that were working in the 18th to early 20th centuries. A number of mills, including those at Bacheldre, Pentre, Mellington and Broadway appear to have been rebuilt or renewed in the 16th or early 17th centuries. These, like their medieval predecessors, were probably timber-framed buildings, none of which have survived, being generally replaced in stone during the later 17th and earlier 18th centuries, and by brick mill buildings in the later 18th and 19th centuries. The setting up of a mill at all periods required a

significant investment in resources, not only for the mill buildings but also for weirs, sluices, leats and millponds which harnessed the water that drove the machinery. The medieval mill at Gwern-y-go appears to have been fed by a leat up to 1km long known as the 'Grange Ditch', carrying water from the Caebitra. Bacheldre Mill was fed by a leat up to about 800m taken from the Caebitra further downstream. A number of the later mills were set up as fulling mills or walkmills, including a number of mills in Marrington Dingle. Many of the mills failed keep pace with competition and went out of production during the 18th and 19th centuries, whilst others diversified into other activities. Bacheldre was at one time used for malting, and in the mid 19th century was also used as a dyeing mill. Mellington Mill was converted to produce coarse paper in the 18th century, but had been demolished by the end of the century. Many of the mills had ceased production by the end of the 19th century, though others such as Pentre Mill, Gaer Mill and Broadway Mill continued in production until the first half of the 20th century. The only surviving working mill is at Bacheldre. Other mill buildings having either been demolished or converted to other uses, though indications of former leats and millponds are still traceable at many sites.

DEFENSIVE AND MILITARY LANDSCAPES

The historic landscape area contains an important range of defensive and military sites of the later prehistoric, Roman, early medieval and medieval periods, together with the site of a Civil War battlefield.

The earliest defensive structures are the later prehistoric hillforts at Ffridd Faldwyn, on the hill above Montgomery, and Roundton, north of Churchstoke. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn in the 1930s indicated some activity in the earlier prehistoric period, but the multivallate enclosure, with complex defences of several different periods, is the product of the period between the later Bronze Age and the Iron Age — the camp having most probably been abandoned at or before the Roman conquest. The defences of the hillfort at Roundton likewise enclose the crown of the hill, but also make use of the formidable outcrops around part of the defensive circuit. The site is unexcavated, but is again likely to be of later Bronze Age or Iron Age date. The hillfort on the Kerry Ridgeway at Caer Din may be of Iron Age date, although it has been suggested from the form of the defences that it might be of early medieval date and intended to guard an opening through Offa's Dyke, which lies about 1.5km to the west. Other smaller defended enclosures of probable Iron Age date are to be found on the lower hills or defensive positions around the vale, including those at Caerbre and Calcot on opposite banks of Marrington Dingle, Castle Ring to the north-east of Churchstoke, and Pentre Wood south of Pentre and Butcher's Wood south of Montgomery. Other small enclosures of Iron Age or Roman date have been considered above, in the section on settlement landscapes.

Ffridd Faldwyn forms the first in a remarkable sequence of defensive structures in the Montgomery area which it has been suggested were designed to control access to the historically important ford across the Severn at Rhydwhiman, just to the north-west of Montgomery. The existence of a ford at this point was certainly a major factor in the siting of the Roman fort known as The Gaer, founded in the later 1st century, between the legionary fort at Wroxeter and the similarly sized fort further west at Caersws and controlling the lowland route along the Camlad and Rea valleys between mid Wales and the Midlands. A similar route to the south, along valleys of the upper Camlad and Caebitra, between Lydham and Sarn, was controlled by a further fort of the later 1st century at Pentrehyling, *en route* to the fort at Glanmiheli, just to the east of Kerry, and again probably leading towards Caersws. The Gaer and the fort at Pentrehyling both appear to be associated with earlier, temporary marching camps, belonging to the conquest period, which were abandoned once the more permanent forts had been constructed. Small civilian settlements grew up on the roads outside each of the forts. Unlike many of the Roman forts to the east, occupation of The Gaer appears to have continued perhaps intermittently until at least the second half of the 4th century and probably became known by the name *Lavobrinta*.

The Roman fort had probably ceased to have any military significance by the late 4th or early 5th century, and is ignored by Offa's Dyke, probably built before the death of king Offa in 796. This major earthwork, described as

'the greatest public work of the whole Anglo-Saxon period', demarcated the western limit of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, splitting the Vale of Montgomery into two, and still in places, many centuries later, defining the national boundary between Wales and England. There is still much uncertainty about the purpose of the dyke and its relationship with contemporary valley-bottom and hilltop routes between Wales and England, though it is assumed to have exercised some control over communications between the two countries. The course taken by the dyke across the vale left the ford at Rhydwhiman and some of the better agricultural land in Welsh hands, suggesting either that Welsh resistance was strong in this area or that a degree of consensus was involved in defining the precise line of the boundary. During the 9th or 10th centuries a series of Mercian settlements had emerged to the west of the dyke, including *Tornebury*, meaning 'thorn camp', named after the former Roman fort at The Gaer.

A Mercian royal *burh* or fortress was erected at built by Aethelflaeda at Chirbury in 915, about 3km to the east of Offa's Dyke. Instead of defending against Welsh attack the fortress, probably built of earth and timber, was designed to strengthen the western frontier of Mercia against the possibility of Viking attack. The fortress had been thought to be represented by the earthwork enclosure on the western side of the village, but more recent observations have suggested that it may have been much larger, and enclosing much of the core of the present village. Other Mercian defensive works have been suggested nearer the dyke at Nantcribba and Caer Din, as noted above, but are lacking positive evidence.

Friction continued between Mercia and the emerging Welsh kingdoms of Powys and Gwynedd, however, many of the Mercian settlements across the vale having probably been laid waste before the Norman Conquest in 1066. This seems likely to have happened during the time of Gruffudd ap Llywelyn, king of Gwynedd and Powys in the early 1040s following the collapse of alliances between Gwynedd and Mercia. Early in the 1070s, shortly after the fall of Mercia, a new earth and timber castle was built by the Norman earl, Roger of Montgomery, guarding the important river crossing at Rhydwhiman. Roger, who was also to hold the Welsh territories of Ceri, Cydewain, and Arwystli, had been granted the county of Shropshire by King William, one of three earldoms created along the Welsh border,

Now known by the name of Hen Domen, 'old castle', but then called *Muntgumeri* after Roger's home in Normandy, it formed the capital of a *castellaria*, one of several castleries along the Welsh border mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. A castlery was a compact area of holdings under the jurisdiction of a castle and in this instance encompassed much of the vale of Montgomery. If not initially, then in the course of time individual landowners undertook guard duties in return for the protection and support provided by the castlery. The area gradually came under Norman control, despite a number of set backs such as the attack on Montgomery castle by a Welsh force under Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, prince of Powys in 1095, when the castle was attacked and its garrison killed.

One of the most distinctive historical features of the vale are the relatively small and close-set medieval earthwork mottes erected inside and beyond the castlery in the period of continued hostilities between the late 11th and early 13th centuries, at Hockleton, Winsbury, Dudston, Gwarthlow, Brompton, Nantcribba, Lower Munlyn, Hyssington Bishop's Moat, Hagley and Simon's Castle, forming 'perhaps the most remarkable concentration of mediaeval defences on the whole of the Welsh March'. These small earthwork castles, sometimes associated with stone structures, were mostly built by prominent local landowners for their own protection and as a contribution to the general security of the surrounding area. Moated sites were built at Great Moat Farm and Upper Aldress in perhaps the 13th and 14th centuries.

In the face of a period of renewed hostilities in 1223, between Llywelyn ap Iorwerth of Gwynedd and neighbouring English lords, work began on the construction of a new royal stone castle on the hillside to the south-east of Hen Domen, to which the name of Montgomery was transferred. The new medieval town set up on the sloping

ground below the castle was protected with defensive banks and ditches, stone defences being added to at least some of the defensive circuit during the course of the 13th and 14th centuries, with stone gatehouses at each of the four principal roads leading out of the town.

The strategic importance of Montgomery and the other castles in the area declined following the Edwardian conquest of Wales in the later 13th century, though Montgomery Castle played a role in controlling the lordship during the course of the Glyn Dwr rebellion in the early years of the 15th century, when its garrison was increased substantially. The castle again played a role in the Civil War battle of Montgomery in 1644, the largest engagement of the war in Wales. The Herbert family had held the castle for many years, having built a brick mansion in the inner ward in the 1620s. They had remained neutral in the Civil War until this time but surrendered it to the Parliamentary army early in September 1644. Following a siege by Royalist forces, a set piece battle took place on the fields below the town in which the Parliamentarians were victorious. About 500 were killed during the course of the battle out of the combined forces of up to about 8,000 men.

FUNERARY, ECCLESIASTICAL AND LEGENDARY LANDSCAPES

Both Chirbury and Churchstoke were important early ecclesiastical centres. Mercian churches had evidently been established at Chirbury by the early 10th century, its name, first recorded in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* being *Cyricbyrig*, meaning 'the fort with a church'. The name of Churchstoke, first recorded in the Domesday Book, has the meaning 'church place'. At the time of the Norman Conquest much of the historic landscape area appears to have formed a large and dispersed ecclesiastical parish corresponding with the Domesday hundred of *Witentreu* with a mother church at Chirbury and a dependent church at Churchstoke. During the course of the middle ages further chapels dependent upon Chirbury were founded at Forden, Hyssington and Snead, possibly a dependent chapel within the bailey of 'old Montgomery' at Hen Domen. Land belonging to an old hermitage was given up by Chirbury priory in the 1220s to make way for the new stone castle at Montgomery.

A community of Augustinian canons had been established at Snead during the 12th century, but had transferred to found a priory at Chirbury by the late 12th century, associated with the parish church of St Michael's, in the diocese of Hereford. A new ecclesiastical parish was established at Montgomery in the early 13th century when the borough was founded below the new stone castle, subsequently becoming part of the Welsh diocese of St Asaph. The boundary between the English and Welsh dioceses were in dispute in the later 13th century, Bishop Swinfield of Hereford riding into the ford of Rhydwhiman in 1288 and declaring the Severn as far as Shrawardine, to the west of Shrewsbury, to be the boundary between the dioceses of Hereford and St Asaph. The former dependent churches and chapels at Forden, Hyssington and Snead became ecclesiastical parishes within the diocese of Hereford in their own right following the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century, Forden subsequently transferring to the diocese of St Asaph.

A monastic grange and mill belonging to Cwmhir Abbey had been established at Gwern-y-go by the middle of the 13th century. A medieval grange chapel was in existence here by the late 14th century, and continued in use as a chapel of ease known as 'Chapel Gwernygo' into the second half of the 16th century, parts of the monastic complex evidently still being visible in the 1890s. The precise location of the chapel is uncertain, but the field-names 'Chapel meadow' and 'Chapel close' in the Kerry tithe apportionment suggest that it lay to the north of the present farm.

An area of land at the south-east corner of the historic landscape area, in the parishes of Mainstone, Lydham and Churchstoke, were in the ownership of the bishops of Hereford in the middle ages, forming the manor of Bishop's Teirtref, 'Bishop's three townships'. The bishops of Hereford also gave their name to the Bishop's Moat motte and bailey castle probably built in the 12th or 13th century on the line of the Kerry Ridgeway to protect the holdings of the church, together with a second castle at the eastern lowland terminal of the ridgeway, at Bishop's Castle.

Nonconformist chapels in stone or brick were built throughout the area during the late 19th century. One of the chapels in Montgomery belongs to the Presbyterian Church, the remainder belonging to either the Wesleyan or Primitive Methodists, whose services within the area were held wholly or mainly in English. Some chapels were built in the larger nucleated settlements, at Montgomery, Forden, Churchstoke and Hyssington, whilst other such as at Old Church Stoke, Cwm, Cwm Cae were built at the hub of much smaller hamlets. Other chapels, such as Green Chapel, with a chapel house, were more isolated. The Methodist chapel of 1903 in Pool Road, Montgomery was built in conjunction with a school. Some of the chapels remain in use, though others, such as Montgomery Methodist chapel, and the chapels at Cwm and Cwm Cae have now been converted to other uses.

ORNAMENTAL AND PICTURESQUE LANDSCAPES AND CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS
The historic landscape character includes a number of distinctive ornamental landscapes, most notably the *Lymore* character area. This represents a late medieval or early post-medieval hunting park which had probably been established by the Herbert's by at least the late 16th or early 17th century, being shown on some editions of Speed's map of Montgomeryshire published in about 1610. The parkland, which is included in the *Register of Parks and Gardens*, encompasses substantial areas of ridge and furrow and was almost certainly created by the emparkment of part of the medieval arable open-fields belonging to the town of Montgomery.

The former Lymore Hall, demolished in the early 1930s, was a large late 16th- to early 17th-century timber-framed hall. It was enlarged in about 1675 and used mainly as a sporting lodge, and has been described as 'one of the last and also one of the greatest half timbered mansions in Britain'. During the course of the 18th and 19th centuries several artificial ponds, including a duck decoy pond, appear to have been added to a number of pre-existing natural ponds towards the eastern side of the park, with stands of trees overlying the former open-fields.

Landscape parks were established around a number of other country houses in the area during the 18th and 19th centuries, notably at Mellington Hall, Marrington Hall, Gunley Hall, Edderton Hall, and Nantcribba, walled gardens and orchards being provided at a number of these houses as well as at Walcot, The Gaer, Pen-y-bryn and Pentrenant, with fishponds at Edderton, Marrington and Pen-y-bryn, and lodges and gatehouses at Nantcribba, Marrington and Mellington.

The loss of some areas of former parkland was being regretted by commentators as early as the 1880s, as at Nantcribba where a 'large field, instead of being what it was a century since, namely a park, is nothing but a field' though there were and still are 'some large cedar trees remaining'. Substantial elements of the parkland still survive at Lymore, Gunley and Marrington, though much of Edderton has been lost.
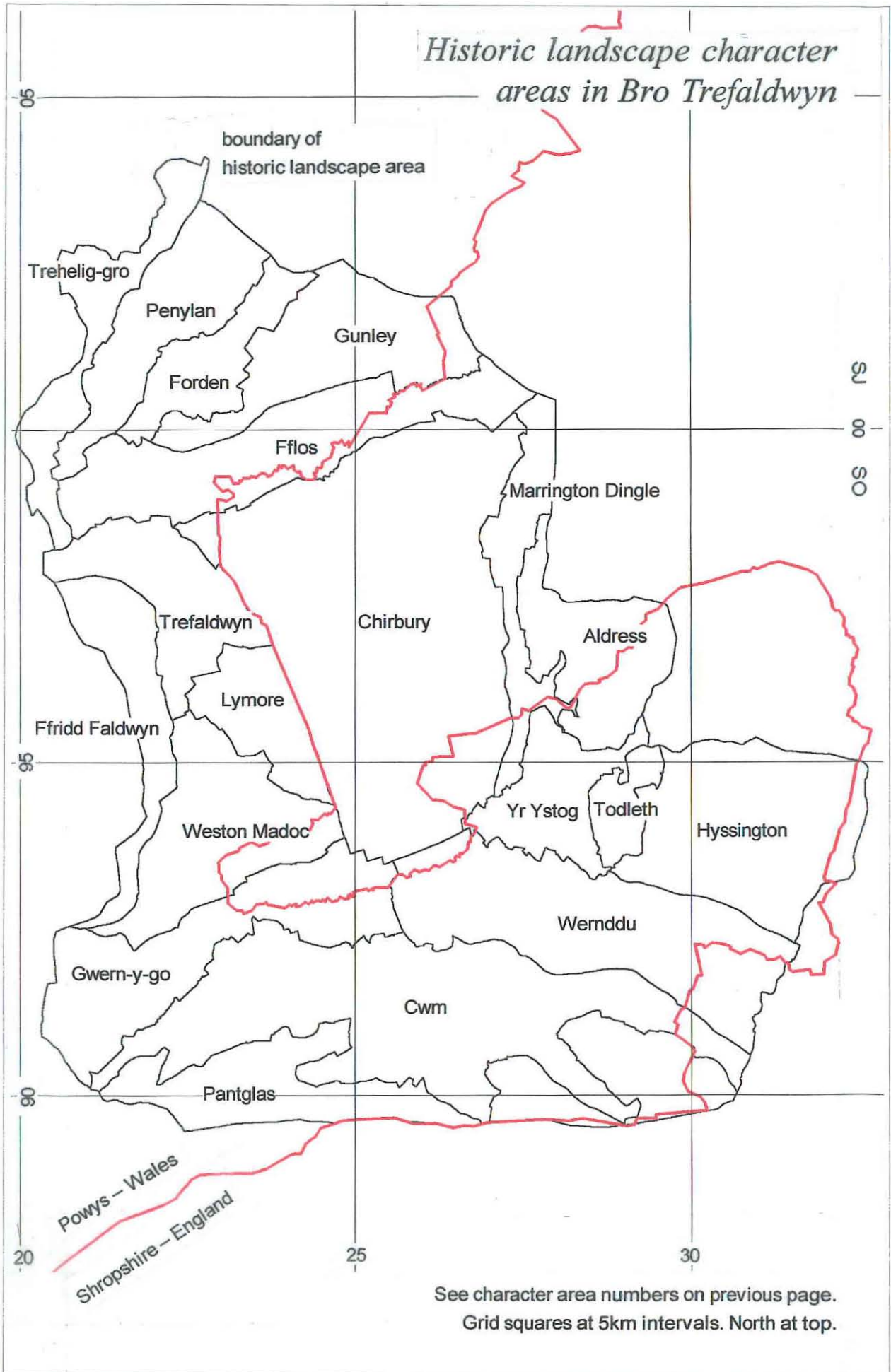
Historic landscape character areas in Bro Trefaldwyn

A total of 19 historic landscape character areas have been defined within the boundaries of the *Bro Trefalwyn* historic landscape area as outlined in the *Historic Landscapes Register* (see map on following page).

Bro Trefalwyn ranges from valley bottom to mountain top and there is consequently there is often a close correspondence between the historic landscape character areas and the natural topography of the area. A number of the character areas are broadly similar, and include the following landscape types: areas of river meanders along the Severn in *Trehelig-gro;* low-lying meadows and wetlands along the Camlad and Caebitra streams in the *Fflôs, Gwern-y-go*, and *Wernddu* character areas; a deep glacial gorge represented by *Marrington Dingle;* farming landscapes focused on early medieval and medieval nucleated settlements, as in the case of *Yr Ystog, Hyssington*, and *Chirbury*; landscapes with scattered farms, some with origins in the early medieval period, as at *Gunley, Penylan, Aldress, Weston Madoc, Ffridd Faldwyn*, and *Cwm*; a planted medieval town in the *Trefaldwyn* character area; a late medieval hunting park and subsequent parkland landscape at *Lymore*; a 19th-century cottage landscape deriving from the enclosure of the lowland commons at *Forden*; enclosed upland commons in the case of *Pantglas*; and small areas of mountain pasture at *Todleth*.

The following list gives the historic landscape character area (HLCA) number, the name of the historic character, the Welsh Communities (Powys) and English Civil Parishes (Shropshire) in which it falls, together with the page on which the landscape is described.

HLCA number and name	community (Wales), civil parish (England)	page
1062 *Trehelig-gro*	Berriew and Forden (Powys)	31
1063 *Forden*	Forden (Powys)	34
1064 *Gunley*	Forden (Powys) and Chirbury (Shropshire)	37
1065 *Penylan*	Forden (Powys)	41
1066 *Fflôs*	Forden and Montgomery (Powys) and Chirbury (Shropshire)	44
1067 *Marrington Dingle*	Churchstoke (Powys) and Chirbury (Shropshire)	49
1068 *Lymore*	Montgomery and Churchstoke (Powys)	52
1069 *Yr Ystog*	Churchstoke (Powys)	56
1070 *Trefaldwyn*	Montgomery (Powys)	60
1071 *Aldress*	Churchstoke (Powys) and Chirbury (Shropshire)	66
1072 *Todleth*	Churchstoke (Powys)	69
1073 *Hyssington*	Churchstoke (Powys) and More (Shropshire)	71
1074 *Chirbury*	Chirbury, and Brompton and Rhiston (Shropshire) and Montgomery (Powys)	75
1075 *Gwern-y-go*	Kerry and Churchstoke (Powys) and Brompton and Rhiston (Shropshire)	82
1076 *Weston Madoc*	Montgomery, Churchstoke and Kerry (Powys) and Brompton and Rhiston (Shropshire)	85
1077 *Pantglas*	Churchstoke and Kerry (Powys) and Bishop's Castle (Shropshire)	88
1078 *Cwm*	Kerry and Churchstoke (Powys) and Lydham and Bishop's Castle (Shropshire)	91
1079 *Ffridd Faldwyn*	Montgomery, Llandyssil and Churchstoke (Powys)	95
1080 *Wernddu*	Churchstoke (Powys) and Lydham (Shropshire)	99

Historic landscape character areas in Bro Trefaldwyn

boundary of
historic landscape area

Trehelig-gro

Penylan

Gunley

Forden

Fflos

Marrington Dingle

Trefaldwyn

Chirbury

Aldress

Lymore

Ffridd Faldwyn

Yr Ystog   Todleth   Hyssington

Weston Madoc

Wernddu

Gwern-y-go

Cwm

Pantglas

Powys – Wales

Shropshire – England

See character area numbers on previous page.
Grid squares at 5km intervals. North at top.

1062   *Trehelig-gro*
        Berriew and Forden, Powys

River Severn and floodplain landscape with river cliffs, small beaches, river meanders, oxbow lakes and palaeochannels, historic fords and ferries, bordered by large flat irregular fields representing late enclosure of common meadowland.

Historic background

The area forms parts of the ecclesiastical parishes of Forden, Berriew and Montgomery. Early settlement is suggested by a cropmark ring-ditch to the north of Lower Munlyn, possibly representing a Bronze Age round barrow, though little other evidence of early prehistoric activity is known from the area.

The upper reaches of the Severn between Welshpool and Newtown is normally insufficiently deep to still be navigable yet is sufficiently formidable to have acted as a barrier rather than a routeway into mid Wales until the early post-medieval period when bridges were built at Cilcewydd at the northern end of the area and Caerhowel just to the south. For a period it became a linguistic boundary — the life of St Beuno of Berriew, whose early years, in the late sixth and early 7th century, was spent at Berriew, notes that he was so shocked at hearing 'Saxon' spoken on the opposite bank of the river that he left for north Wales. It became a political boundary at various periods during the early historic periods, and a meeting ground between the two nations, being the spot where the treaty of Montgomery was concluded between Llywelyn ap Gruffudd and Henry III in 1267, conferring the status of Prince of Wales upon Llywelyn. For a time it became the boundary between Welsh and English dioceses, Bishop Swinfield of Hereford in 1288 declaring the river between the ford at Rhydwhiman and the ford at Shrawardine to the west of Shrewsbury to be the boundary between the dioceses of Hereford and St Asaph. Fords became the important and symbolic meeting grounds between the political entities to either side of the river by at least the 12th and 13th centuries, of which at least two fell along this stretch of the river. The first, Rhydwhiman — the ford of Montgomery — became the most important of these early meeting places in the central borderland, the earliest reference to it perhaps being *Horseforde* in the Domesday Book of 1086, its Welsh name being derived from *rhyd chwima* meaning 'swift ford'. It became the meeting ground of Welsh princes and English kings in the early historic period, a status is maintained until the Edwardian conquest of Wales in the 1270s. It was here that the Treaty of Montgomery between Llywelyn ap Gruffudd and Henry III was concluded in 1267, conferring the status of Prince of Wales upon Llywelyn. The second was at Dyffryn, on Carreg Beuno lane. By the 12th century both fords had become defended on the English side, by Hen Domen in the case of Rhydwhiman and by Lower Munlyn motte in the case of the Dyffryn ford. A ferry is shown on early Ordnance Survey maps between Trehelig-gro and Cilcewydd.

Most of the agricultural land in the character area appears to have been enclosed by the late 18th and early 19th centuries, though some of the riverside meadow land to the north of The Gaer, in the township of Thornbury, was subject to enclosure awards in 1803. Changes in the course of the river are evident near the confluence of the Camlad and the Severn, where part of the parish of Berriew lies on the eastern side of the river along the line of oxbow lakes marking the former course of the Severn.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Flat floodplain of the Severn and its confluence with the river Camlad, between 70–95m OD. Well-drained, deep, stonefree, brown alluvial silty soils, with gravelly subsoil in places, liable to flooding. The riverside landscape includes low river cliffs, small gravel beaches and islands, river meanders, and oxbow lakes and palaeochannels of potential palaeoenvironmental importance. The present-day land-use is predominantly pasture and meadow, with some fodder crops. Reed beds in oxbows, and hazel scrub vegetation and taller sycamores, oaks, poplars,

willows, alders and ash and small areas of deciduous woodland on steeper terraces on edge of floodplain. Part of the area forms the Dolydd Hafren wetland nature reserve, and as a whole it is virtually devoid of modern settlement which is largely restricted to a small number of farms on ground slightly elevated above the floodplain.

Large irregular fields with curving boundaries defined by the river and old river terraces, with generally low-cut multi-species hedges including willow, oak and hazel, and some larger fields subdivided by straight, post and wire fencing. Extensive flood bank system of uncertain date on the west side of the river near Trehelig-gro, (again shown on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s). One of the few structures recorded in the area is a sheepfold on the opposite site of the river to Trehelig-gro, shown on the 1st edition of the 6-in Ordnance Survey. Most of the field boundaries in the character area are likely to represent late medieval or post-medieval enclosure of former commons and wastes belonging to the townships on either bank of the river, those in the parish of Berriew frequently going by names such as Gro 'gravel' and Llyndir, possibly *llyng-dir* 'swampy ground'. Comparison with tithe maps and early editions of the Ordnance Survey indicate that the present-day field pattern had become established by at least the mid 19th century, though a reasonable number of field boundaries have evidently disappeared since the 1880s. Trackways and footpaths, some probably of considerable antiquity, give access to the former fords, ferries and commons.

Fishing must always have been an important activity along the riverbank, the fishing rights being privately owned at the present day. The stretch of the Severn next to the Gaer was formerly known as *Llyn y glisied* 'salmon pool'.

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Thorn & Thorn 1986
Vize 1882

Key historic landscape management priorities in the Trehelig-gro character area
- Protection and conservation of deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental importance, including ponds, oxbow lakes and alluvial deposits.
- Protection from deep ploughing and other agricultural activity of buried early prehistoric burial monuments identified from cropmarks.
- Management of the setting of the historically significant fords and ferries and their approaches, at Rhydwhiman and Dyffryn.
- Management of historic water management features, including drainage ditches and dykes and flood banks.
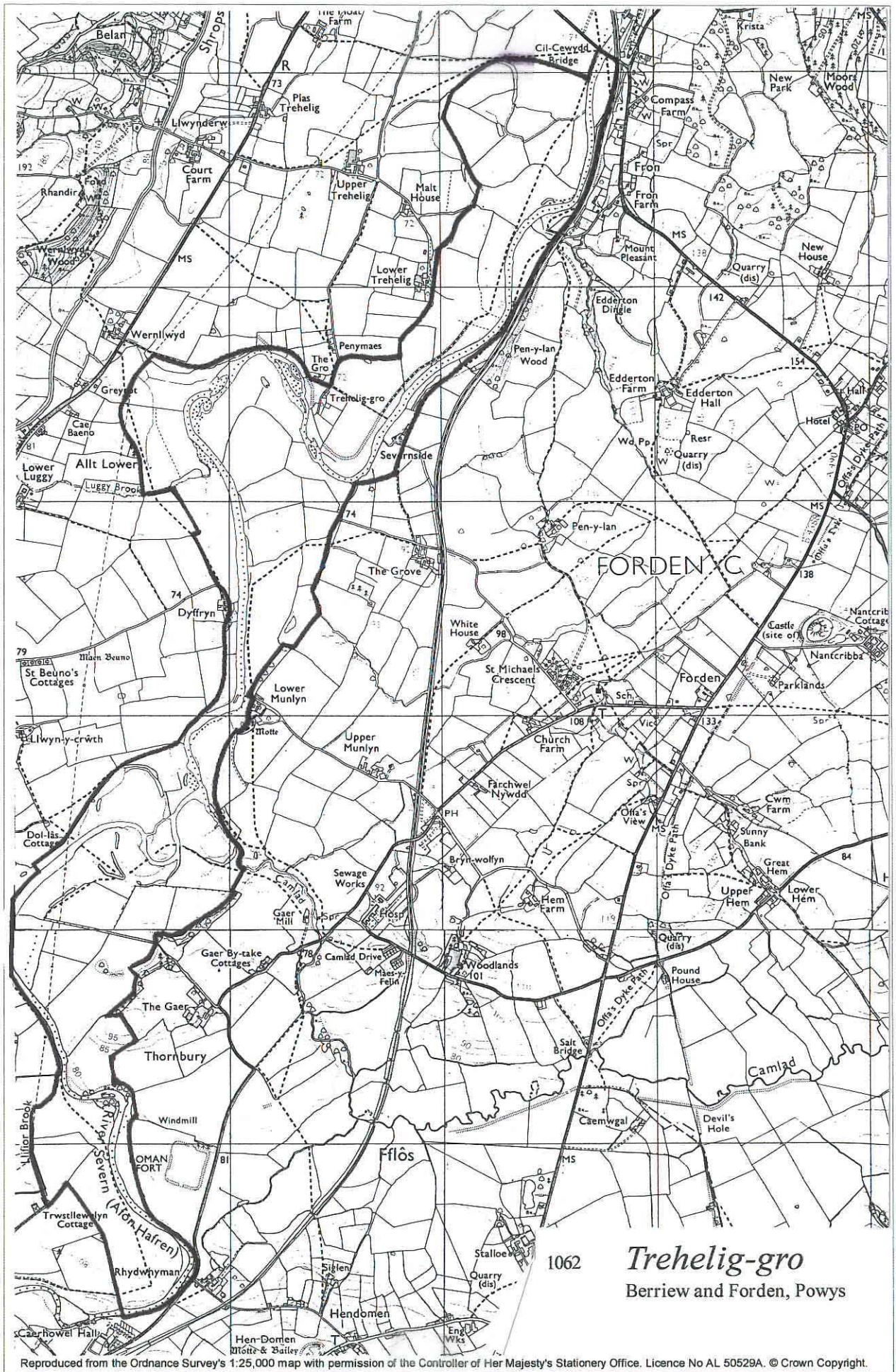
1062 *Trehelig-gro*

Berriew and Forden, Powys

1063 *Forden*
Forden, Powys

Late 18th- to early 19th-century enclosure landscape, small farms and tenements, set out along turnpike road and straddling Offa's Dyke, superimposed upon possible early medieval and medieval nucleated settlement with medieval chapel.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century ecclesiastical parish of Forden, formerly within the diocese of Hereford but now within the diocese of St Asaph, and was originally a dependent chapelry within the much larger parish belonging to St Michael's Church, Chirbury. The new ecclesiastical parish of Forden was created following the dissolution, when the priory at Chirbury was closed.

The parish of Forden sits astride Offa's Dyke, built in the late 8th century. A settlement at *Furtune* is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, having up to about 60 acres (½ hide). It appears to have been one of a number of townships in *Bro Trefaldwyn* which have their origin as Mercian settlements, probably established after the construction of Offa's Dyke, in the 9th and 10th centuries, abandoned in the 1040s, before the Norman Conquest, but which had recovered by 1086. The name of the settlement derives from Old English *ford* 'ford' and *tun* 'settlement', presumably by reference either to the ancient ford across the Severn at Rhydwhiman at the southernmost tip of the ecclesiatical parish or alternatively the fording point on the western side of the parish between Dyffryn and Lower Munlyn. A chapel at Forden had probably been founded by about the beginning of the 14th century, but is not mentioned in the ecclesiastical taxation of 1291.

Considerable changes to the landscape were made to the character area at the end of the 18th century and during the course of the 19th century, following the construction of the Montgomery–Welshpool turnpike road (B4388/A490) across the area in the late 18th century. A large proportion of the area subject to enclosure awards 1803 had formerly been unenclosed 'wild heath or common' stretching from The Gaer along the road to Cilcewydd, Upper Munlyn, for example, being described as being 'in an open, wild place'. With enclosure came a proliferation of 'huts erected suddenly, so as to give their builders an invested right to them', though by the later 19th century the area was already suffering from depopulation as the children of farmers and labourers were heading for the larger towns.

The imposing redbrick Pool-Montgomery Union 'House of Industry' (the former Bryn Hyfryd Hospitable) which dominates the southern end of the character area was built in 1793–95 by nine parishes and six townships in the neighbouring border country of Montgomeryshire and Shropshire with the intention of relieving the heavy burden of ministering the poor. The old medieval church was pulled down and replaced slightly to the north by a new church dedicated to St Michael in 1867. Until 1818 those that died in the workhouse were buried at the church, but due to the enormous number of deaths that occurred there at that time and the high burden this imposed on the parish a new graveyard with unmarked graves was consecrated next to the workhouse, which was further extended in 1881. At its height, in 1817, up to 500 of Montgomeryshire's rural poor were in residence at the workhouse. With a motto reading 'Religion and Industry, Produce and Happiness' it was equipped for a wide variety of trades, including flannel and linen looms, workshops for clothing and shoe manufacture, a farm and a corn mill (Gaer Mill, *Penylan* character area).

Key historic landscape characteristics

Flattish and gently undulating landscape between a height of between about 80–150m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is composed of Silurian shales, overlain by boulder clay with rounded pebbles. Soils are

fine silty and clayey stagnogleys, subject to some seasonal waterlogging.

Little evidence is forthcoming about the form of settlements that probably developed in the early medieval and medieval periods, and possibly around the medieval church. Two distinct focal points had formed by the earlier 19th-century at least, one around the church and the other around Cock Inn, where the road branches off northwards towards Leighton. The complex around the Victorian church includes a brick school of 1842, Victorian brick vicarage, late 18th/early 19th-century brick cottages with traces of 18th-century timber-framing, with modern houses and bungalows, modern community hall, playing fields. The complex around the Cock Inn comprises the large late 18th-century roadside brick inn, 18th/19th-century stone and brick cottages, large two-storey brick hay barn, late 19th-century stone chapel with brick dressings and corrugated-iron hall and two modern garages, and occasional earlier buildings, including a 16th-century timber-framed cottage. Actively expanding modern residential developments at Kingswood, further to the north. In the countryside between and around these two centres are small scattered farms and smallholdings, generally within 400–500m of each other, often with late 19th/20th-century brick farmhouses, as at Church Farm and Farchwel Newydd, but with occasional remnants of 18th-century timber-framing. Small 19th/20th-century weatherboarded and brick outbuildings, small steel-framed dutch barns and Nissen huts, and occasional larger modern steel-framed outbuildings.

Relatively small rectangular hedged fields, predominantly single-species hawthorn, with some former hedge-laying, generally low cut, with some post and wire fence subdivisions, largely set out in relation to the late 18th-century turnpike roads. Taller willows along water courses. The field pattern shown on the mid 19th-century tithe map survives though some field boundaries have been lost.

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Vize 1882a; 1882b; 1883; 1884

Key historic landscape management priorities in the Forden Character area
- Management of Offa's Dyke and its setting. The dyke is being affected in places by from ploughing and periodic reseeding, building development, and animal erosion.
- Management of possible buried archaeological deposits relating to the early medieval and medieval nucleated settlement at Forden and the former medieval church site.
- Continued conservation of traces of timber-framed cottages and occasional traditional farm buildings.
- Management of historically important late 18th-century workhouse, workhouse cemetery and associated features and their setting.
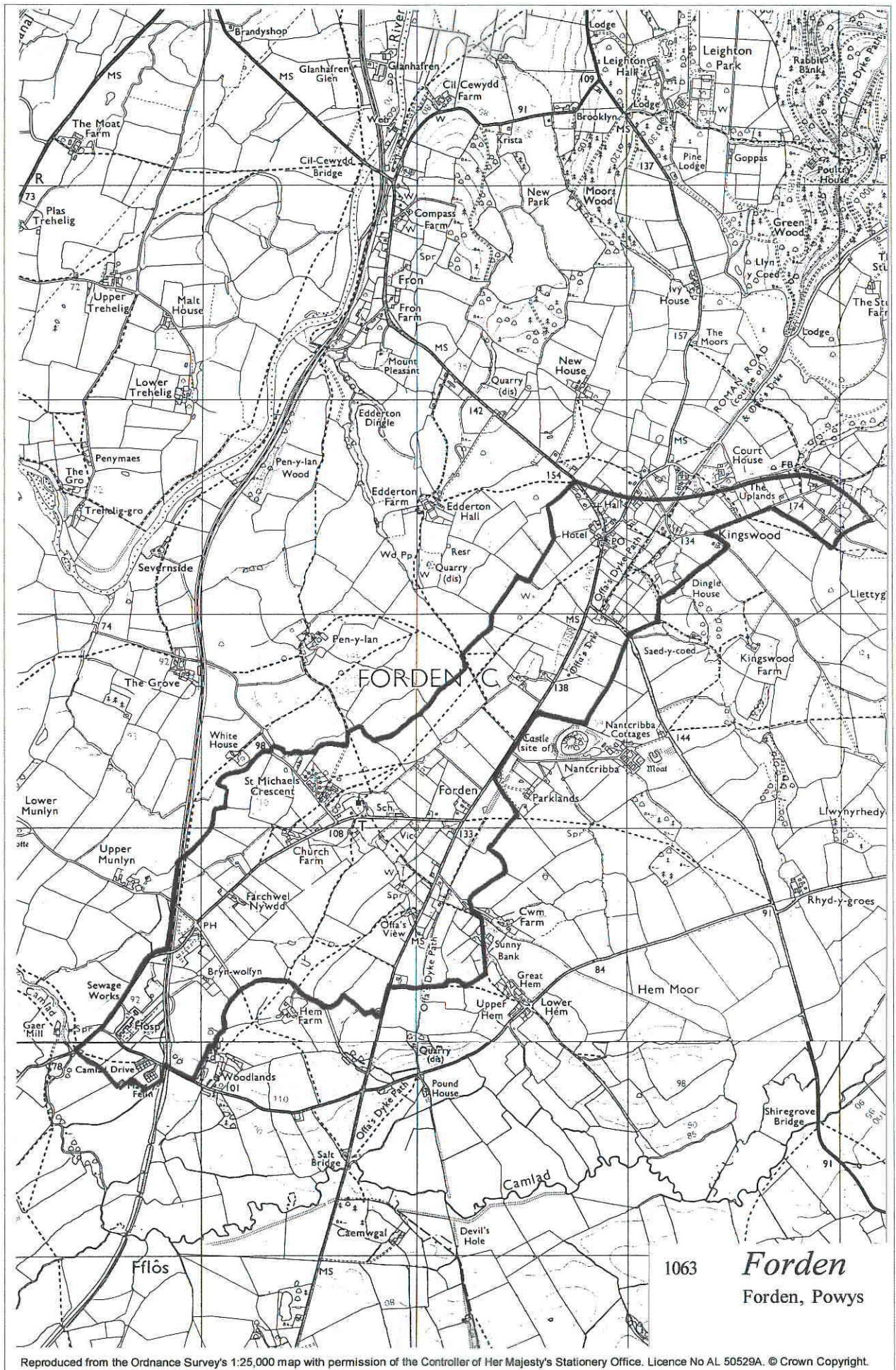
1063 *Forden*

Forden, Powys

1064	*Gunley*	
	Forden, Powys and Chirbury, Shropshire	

Scattered farms, ancient field boundaries, country houses in parkland setting, on sloping ground overlooking northern side of Bro Trefaldwyn.

Historic background

Early settlement is suggested by cropmark enclosure sites of possible Iron Age or Roman date just to the north of Woodlands farm and to the east of Hem Farm. The earliest settlement evidence in the historic period is represented by three settlements listed in the Domesday Book of 1086, Ackley (*Achelai*), Wropton (*Urbetune*, an ancient township in the parish of Forden, to the south of Nantcribba), and Hem (*Heme*). Between them the settlements possessed up to about 600 acres of land (5 hides) of all kinds, with woodland at Hem and hedged enclosures (*haia*) at both Hem and Ackley of a kind used for capturing deer, presumably driven from woodland on the higher slopes of Long Mountain. Hem in addition possessed three fisheries, presumably along the Camlad, to the south (see *Fflôs* character area). The place-name Gunley first appears in the 14th century: its origin is obscure, but might derive from a Scandinavian personal name. It may be significant that Hem, lying on the line of Offa's Dyke, is derived from the Old English *hem* 'border, edge' used by reference to piece of land. A Mercian origin for the defensive works at Nantcribba have been suggested but are as yet unproven.

The land attached to the three Domesday settlements, is like many others in the vale of Montgomery described as having been 'waste' at the time of the Norman Conquest and used only for hunting. The area was possibly laid waste in the previous generation during the Welsh attacks on Mercian territory. These three settlements, together with Stockton, on the eastern side of the character area, all lie to the east of the Mercian frontier built before the death of king Offa in 796, and were probably founded or taken over from the Welsh some time between about the late 8th or early 9th centuries. Indeed, it has been suggested that the course of the dyke, jutting forward at this point to include a substantial portion of the lower Camlad valley, is likely to have been set out across a cleared and cultivated landscape in relation to the limits of the actual or agreed contemporary extent of Mercian settlement.

Recovery was evidently being made at the time of Domesday, once the area had come under Norman control. The farming landscape probably continuing to develop throughout the Middle ages despite the continued unrest along the borderland in the 12th and 13th centuries — Ackley, for example, together with Lletty Gyngfach, on the high ground towards the northern side of the character area, being counted amongst the settlements said to be held by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Prince of Wales, in about 1270. Nantcribba Gaer, a rectangular stone castle on a high natural rock outcrop was known as *Gwyddgrwg* castle, and probably built by Thomas Corbet of Caus in about 1260 and destroyed by Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn in 1263. It was evidently much better preserved when visited by Thomas Pennant in the 1780s.

Most of the farmland in the character area is likely to have developed to something approaching its present form by the early post-medieval period by the gradual clearance of woodland and piecemeal enclosure. None of the area was subject to enclosure awards during the later 18th or early 19th centuries.

The 17th and 18th centuries saw the rise of the estates, Gunley Hall with its Jacobean and subsequent late Georgian hall in its parkland setting forming the focus of the smaller Montgomeryshire estates which included Ackley and Llettyfynfach. Nantcribba, formerly belonging to the Devereux family and purchased by the Naylor's in 1863, formed part of the Leighton Hall Estate. By the 19th century the western part of the character area fell within the townships of Hem, Wropton, Ackley and Llettygynwyr, in the ecclesiastical parish of Forden, Powys

and the eastern part of fell within the townships of Stockton and Wortherton, in parish of Chirbury, Shropshire.

Key historic landscape characteristics
Steep to more gently sloping, south-facing lower slopes on the southern end of Long Mountain, ranging in height from between about 90–225m OD and dominating the lower Camlad valley. Well-drained, fine, loamy and silty soils, on higher ground, with shallow soil profiles on steeper slopes, overlying shaley bedrock. Fine silt-loam-clay stagnogley soils on lower slopes, with occasional seasonal waterlogging. The principal modern land-use is pasture, but there are extensive wooded areas on high ground including the ancient replanted woodland at Gunley Wood, with numerous smaller and residual areas of ancient semi-natural deciduous woodland, predominantly oak, on steeper slopes and stream valleys elsewhere.

Present-day settlement is represented by clustered, medium-sized farms, often sited on public roads, some seemingly amalgamated in recent years. Late 18th to late 19th-century brick farmhouses and outbuildings at Woodlands, Parklands, Hem, and Cwm Farm. More uncommon is the substantial, early to mid-18th-century farmhouse at Llwynrhedydd and the possibly 18th-century stone outbuildings, as at Woodlands, Rhyd-y-groes and Llwynrhedydd, some with weatherboarding, ?19th-century brick hay barn at Cwm Farm, and 20th-century steel-framed buildings frequently and slurry tanks or grain silos less frequently added to the earlier farm complexes. Few early timber buildings appear to have survived, but examples include Hen Nantcribba, ?17th century timber-framed house partly rebuilt in stone, and the 17th to possibly early 18th-century timber-framed cottages at Stockton Smithy, with brick infill. Nothing remains of the subsequent late 17th-century to early 18th-century brick hall at Nantcribba, burnt down in about 1900, though the late 18th-century brick-walled garden and late 19th-century yellow brick, single-storey lodge with brick entranceway with stone pillars and copings survive. The adjacent Nantcribba Hall Farm, built in the 1860s as part of the Leighton Hall estate, has a large 19th-century brick farmhouse with sandstone dressings and a range of brick outbuildings which form part of a model farm complex, the effluent from which is said to have flowed away via an underground system to the adjoining fields. Also forming part of the complex were the Victorian Nantcribba Cottages, probably built as farmworkers' cottages. The medium-sized country house at Gunley Hall, where an original Jacobean house was replaced by an early 19th-century stucco-fronted house, enlarged in late 19th century. Associated with Gunley Hall are a converted brick stable block, 18th- to early 19th-century octagonal brick dovecote and brick gazebo or garden pavilion, together with entrance with stone and marble pillars and iron railings.

Irregular small- to medium-sized fields with hedged boundaries characteristically set out along or up and down the contour, with lynchet formation on steeper slopes, suggesting progressive piecemeal woodland clearance and amalgamation of boundaries. Multiple-species hedges, including hawthorn, hazel, field maple, holly and elder, likewise suggest that many of the boundaries are of some antiquity and derive from woodland clearance. Comparison with the tithe maps and early editions of the Ordnance Survey indicate that the present-day field pattern has changed little since at least the middle of the 19th century.

The main east-west road running across the area B4386 was improved as a turnpike road in the late 18th century but for much of its course overlies the line of the Roman road between Roman fort at The Gaer and Roman Wroxeter. The Roman road is visible as an earthwork just to the east of Gunley Hall.

There are scattered small stone quarries, largely of unknown date, though some are marked as 'Old Quarry' on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s, including gravel pits in Gunley Wood and to the east of Ackley Farm. The boss of rock on which the stone castle at Nantcribba Gaer was sited was used as a quarry for repairing roads in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Stockton Mill, an early 19th-century brick structure, was a former watermill on the Camlad.

Much of the parkland survives at Gunley Hall, though some areas to the south of the Camlad have been lost since

the 19th century. Plantings include ash, oak, Scot's pine, Wellingtonia, plane, and cedar, with some subdivision of the parkland pasture by post and wire fencing and iron railings along the public road through park. The parkland overlies and has helped to preseve a significant area of ridge and furrow representing an area of medieval open-field arable in the township of Ackley, emparked in possibly the 17th or 18th century.

Formerly there were a number of notable springs in the area. A roadside spring on the lane to Cwm Farm was said to be a place of pilgrimage for those seeking a cure for weak eyes. Annual gatherings were held at a spring in King's Wood, and there was a petrifying spring in Gunley Wood in which objects were placed.

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Spurgeon 1961–62
Spurgeon 1981
Thorn & Thorn 1986
Vize 1882; 1883; 1884

Key historic landscape management priorities in the Gunley character area
- Management of residual ancient woodland areas.
- Management of Offa's Dyke and the course of the dyke where there is no surviving earthwork evidence on the sloping ground to the north of Pound House.
- Continued maintenance of ancient and traditional field boundaries, including laid hedges, lynchets and low banks, some of which may be of considerable antiquity.
- Continued earthwork and vegetation management at Nantcribba medieval castle and moated sites.
- Management and protection of buried and earthwork remains of the Roman road between The Gaer and Westbury in vicinity of Gunley Hall and probably in places underlying the modern road.
- Protection of remnant areas of medieval ridge and furrow open-field cultivation preserved in the parkland to the south of Gunley Hall.
- Preservation of the historic character of hollow-ways, green lanes and footpaths crossing the area.
- Maintenance of traditional farm buildings in stone, timber and brick.
- Management of parkland, garden and road entrance features and estate buildings in Gunley Hall and Nantcribba areas.

1064 *Gunley*

Forden, Powys and Chirbury, Shropshire
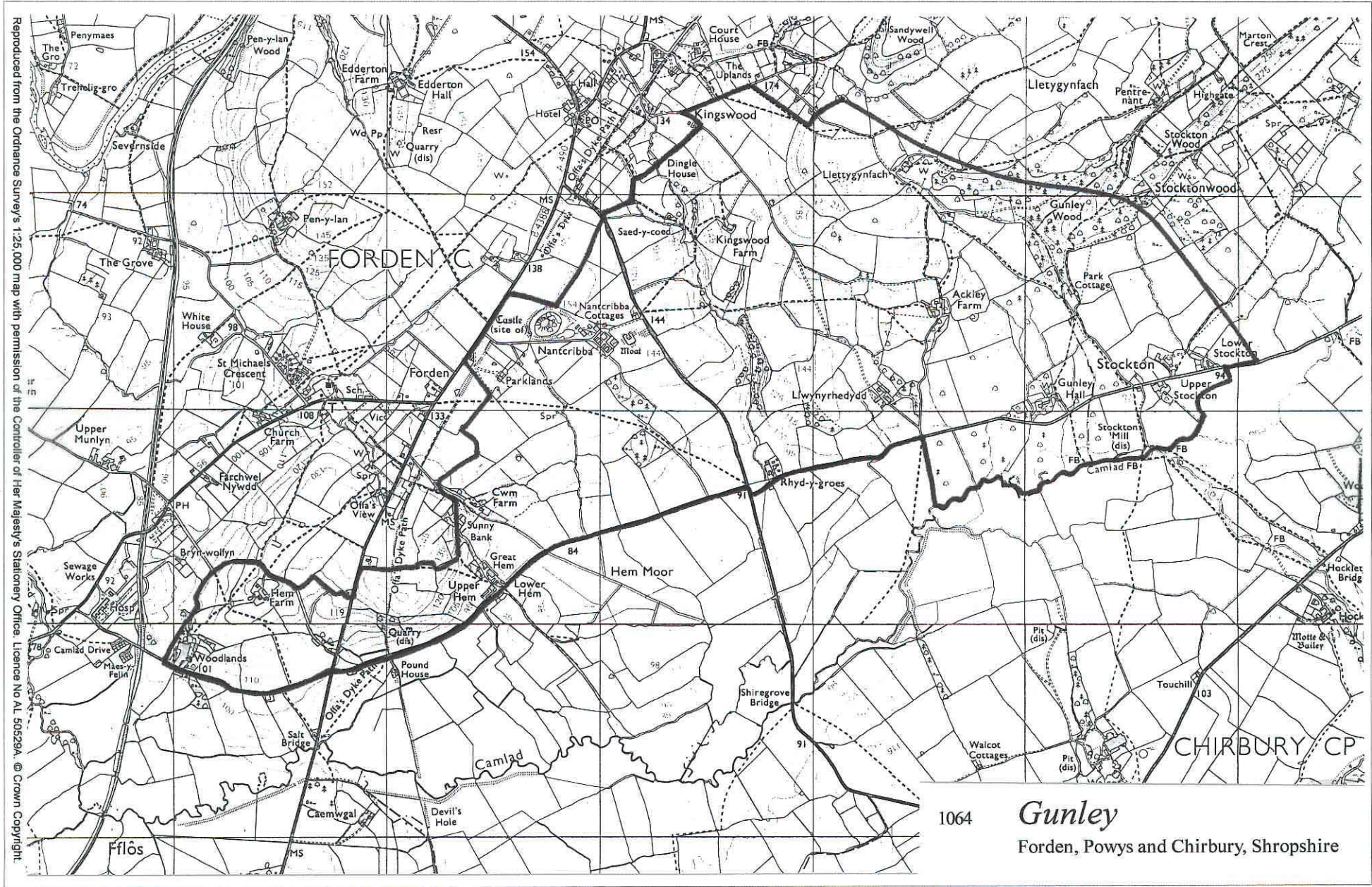
1065   *Penylan*
         Forden, Powys

Undulating landscape of medium-sized irregular fields with scattered medium to large farmsteads, some probably origins in the 9th and 10th centuries.

Historic background

The character area falls towards the north-west corner of the historic landscape area and formed parts of the townships of Forden, Thornbury, Munlyn, Woodluston and Edderton in the parish of Forden, Montgomeryshire. A number of these townships have their origin as Mercian settlements, probably established after the construction of Offa's Dyke, in the 9th and 10th centuries and abandoned in the 1040s, before the Norman Conquest. Thornbury, Munlyn, Woodluston (renamed Penylan) and Edderton are each listed in the Domesday Book compiled in 1086, under the names *Torneberie, Wadelestun* and *Edritune*. Woodluston, which had once comprised up to about 360 acres (3 hides) was waste at the time of the conquest and still deserted when the Domesday Book was compiled. Edderton, with about 120 acres (1 hide) and woodland for fattening 60 pigs, and Thornbury with about 120 acres (1 hide) had been waste at the conquest, but had been recovered by 1086. The motte at Lower Munlyn was probably built at about the time of the Domesday survey, and was probably built, like Hen Domen further to the south, was probably built to protect an important fording point across the Severn.

Earlier settlement, in the Iron Age or Roman periods, is possibly represented by enclosure sites revealed by aerial photography to the south of Edderton Hall, to the north of Penylan, and possibly to the west of Gaer Mill.

The watermill known as the Gaer Mill on the Camlad was in operation from at least the later 16th century. It was leased by the Forden workhouse during the last decade of the 18th century and continued in use as a flour mill until the beginning of the 20th century.

Much of the land within the character area had probably been enclosed during the course of the later medieval period, Present-day field boundaries follow the general outline of those which had become established by the middle of the 19th century, though there have been a significant number of amalgamations in certain areas since that time as a result of hedge removal.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Gently undulating land between about 80–150m above OD, predominantly south and west facing, with steeper, west-facing slopes overlooking the Severn, cut by deep, steep-sided stream valleys. The underlying solid geology is of Silurian shales, soils being fine silty and clayey stagnogleys, subject to some seasonal waterlogging. Rounded pebbles from glacial drift frequent in some areas. The predominant modern land-use is pasture with some arable, with small areas of ancient semi-natural deciduous oak woodland and hazel scrub on steeper river and stream slopes, willows and alders along stream banks, and a number of small conifer plantations.

Present-day settlement is largely confined to medium to large-sized farmhouses and associated farm buildings, often set on hill crests or slight rises and within their own fields, away from public roads. Amongst the earliest surviving buildings is the 17th-century timber-framed farmhouse at Upper Munlyn, rendered in the 1950s. The façade of a late 17th/early 18th-century timber-framed farmhouse survive at Penylan, with timber-framed outbuilding at The Gaer. Farmhouses are otherwise largely of brick and of 18th/19th-century date, as at Lower Munlyn and the enlarged building at Penylan, roughcast in the case of the gentrified farmhouse at The Gaer. There is an 18th/19th-century stone barn at Lower Munlyn, but generally elsewhere outbuildings are of 19th/20th-century date and of brick, as at The Grove, Penylan, some on stone footings, with some weatherboarded

outbuildings at Penylan, and with widespread 20th-century steel-framed farm buildings. Associated with The Gaer is a late 18th-century brick-walled garden, and combined gazebo and dovecote. The farm buildings at Lower Munlyn are thought to occupy the area of the original castle bailey. The large stuccoed house at Edderton Hall, built between 1830–40, possibly incorporating an earlier building, formed the centre of a small estate.

Medium and small-sized fields with boundaries on the more steeply-sloping ground characteristically lying along the contour. Irregular boundaries suggest gradual woodland clearance and piecemeal enclosure from the medieval period onwards. Robust and generally low-cut multiple-species hedges including hawthorn, hazel with scattered mature oaks and some modern hedge-laying. Occasional low field banks and field ditches along natural watercourses.

The area is crisscrossed by numerous minor roads, tracks, and public footpaths, some linking Forden with the former ford and ferry across the Severn at Dyffryn. A number of the minor roads and tracks run in hollow-ways which appear to be of some antiquity. The area is crossed by the line of the Cambrian Railway of 1860, running between the former railway station at Forden and the bridge across the Severn at Cilcewydd, cutting across the earlier field boundaries that it was superimposed upon.

Extractive and processing industries are represented by several disused stone quarries shown on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s in the area between Penylan and Edderton Hall, and probably used for building stone. Parts of the former 18th/19th-century brick mill buildings of the Gaer Mill have been incorporated in a more recent house, and although most of the original leat has been filled in the point at which the mill race was taken off the Camlad is still visible to the south of the road to Thornbury.

The former parkland and orchards at Edderton Hall, shown on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s has now largely disappeared except for two artificial, embanked fishponds and a parkland drive.

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Eyton 1854-60
Spurgeon 1965–66
Soil Survey 1983
Sothern & Drewett 1991
Thorn & Thorn 1986
Vize 1882

Key historic landscape management priorities in the Penylan character area
- Protection from deep ploughing and other agricultural activities of the probable Iron Age or Roman ditched enclosures identified from cropmarks.
- Earthwork and vegetation management at the Munlyn medieval motte and bailey castle. Protection of the setting of the monument and any surviving bailey and field systems.
- Continued maintenance of traditional, historic field boundaries.
- Management of historic transport features including railway embankments, bridges and bridge abutments.
- Protection and management of former weirs, leats and other structures associated with Gaer Mill.
- Maintenance of traditional farm buildings in stone, timber and brick.
- Management of parkland and garden features associated with a number of the country houses and larger farms.

1065 *Penylan*
Forden, Powys
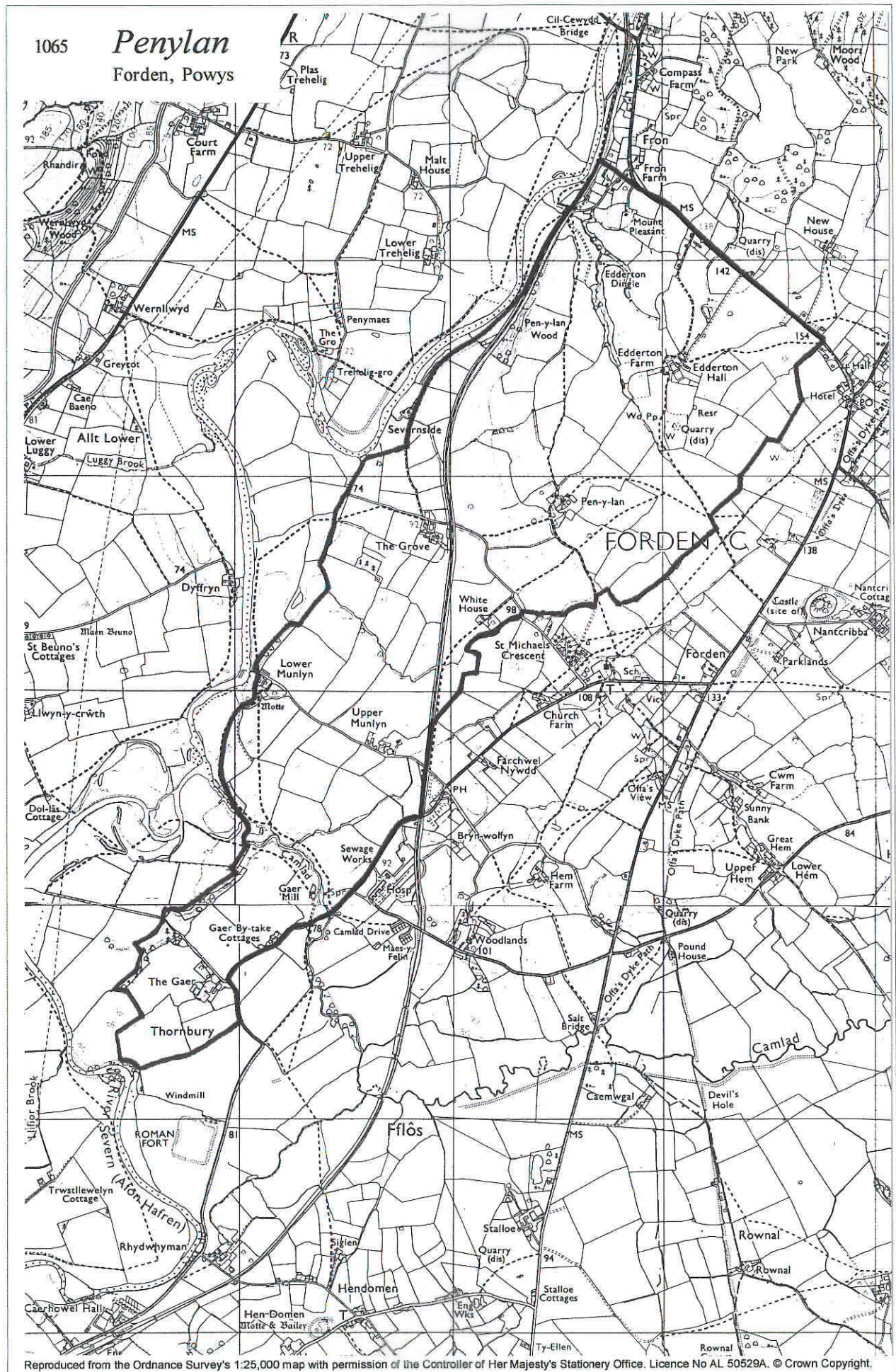
1066	*Fflôs*
	Forden and Montgomery, Powys and Chirbury, Shropshire

Late enclosed common pasture in flat valley land along the lower Camlad valley, at the western end of an ancient routeway between the Shropshire plain and mid Wales which crossed the Severn at the historic ford known as Rhydwhiman.

Historic background

The earliest recorded activity in the landscape area appears to be represented by several cropmark ring-ditches, to the north of The Gaer and to the north of Rhydwhyman Farm, suggesting Bronze Age round barrows. The large auxiliary Roman fort known at The Gaer was founded in the 70s or 80s AD on a slight rise above the east bank of the Severn near its confluence with the Camlad, between the legionary fort at Wroxeter and the similarly sized fort at Caersws, towards the head of the Severn valley. The fort is strategically sited on the line of an ancient routeway between the Shropshire plain and mid Wales along the Camlad – Rea valley running through the character area, via Marton, the course taken by the Roman road system linking mid Wales with the rest of the Roman province. The earliest known road taking this route is the Roman road between Wroxeter and Caersws follows this valley, parts of which are still visible near Gunley Hall, just to the east of the character area. The Roman road appears to be followed by the course of the modern road (B4386), along slightly elevated ground along the northern side of the character area, past Rhyd-y-groes and Lower Hem, then striking off across lower ground towards the north gate of the Roman fort at The Gaer. The course of the road deviates to the east, just to the south of the fort suggests that the road was planned to avoid the river bend rather than cross it at this point, and implying that the river meander has moved up to about 100m to the east since Roman times. The Roman road has largely been ploughed down where it crosses agricultural land to north and south of the fort (an east-west road being unknown), but its course is partly known from cropmarks, and is also traceable as a low embankment beneath the railway embankment where it runs towards the river Camlad.

The siting of the Roman fort probably owes its existence to an earlier routeway into mid Wales focused on an important and more ancient fording point across the Severn , possibly marked by the standing stone known as the Hoare Stone, just to the east of the Roman fort. The ford no doubt gave rise to the remarkable sequence of defensive structures on the eastern bank of the river in the area of Montgomery including Ffridd Faldwyn Iron Age hillfort, the Roman fort at the Gaer, Hen Domen motte and bailey castle, and Montgomery Castle.

Occupation of the Roman fort continued on one scale or another until sometime in the second half of the 4th century, following a period of refurbishment. A civilian settlement or *vicus* had developed along the main road leading to the west, on the flatter ground towards the ford on the southern side of the fort. Little is known of the settlement but it probably became established to serve the needs of the military some time during the late 1st century, and appears to have survived until at least the early 3rd century, when it may have ceased to remain viable due to reductions in the size of the garrison. Industries undertaken within the settlement included ironworking A settlement here is probably to be identified with the name *Lavobrinta* recorded in the Ravenna Cosmography, a 7th-century manuscript based on earlier sources, its name possibly based on a river name, presumably with reference to the Severn, meaning the 'smooth gushing one'. The Anglo-Saxon place-name attached to the fort is the English *Tornebury*, given in the Doomesday Book of 1086, surviving in the modern area name of Thornbury. The name implies that the fort was at one time covered in scrub vegetation, the land at both *Tornebury* and *Horseforde* having been 'waste' at the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 but noted as being back in production by the time the Domesday Book was compiled in 1086.

A number of cropmark ditched enclosure sites recorded by aerial photography, are known just to the north and

north-east of the fort, which probably represent native farmsteads of Roman date focused on the fort. One of the enclosures about 100m to the north of the fort was subsequently overlain by a major post-Roman, aisled timber hall, partly known from excavation. The form of construction and size of the hall have analogies in the early medieval period, and particularly with later Saxon royal palace sites of the 9th to 11th centuries. Regrettably, little more is known of the dating of this important structure, lying 2 kilometres to the west of the late 8th-century Mercian frontier on Offa's Dyke and 5 kilometres to the west of the supposed early 10th-century Mercian *burh* at Chirbury. A possible historical context for the building might be in AD 822/3 when according to the *Brut y Tywysogyon* 'the Saxons . . . took the kingdom of Powys for their own', though these gains may have been short-lived.

Resources provided by the Camlad were evidently of importance in the past. The Domesday Book of 1086 records that Hem possessed 3 fisheries, which were presumably sited on the Camlad and may have comprised fish-traps of one form or another. Water-power may also have been exploited. The precise location of the royal mill recorded at Stalloe in the 13th century is unknown, but may have been a watermill on the Camlad.

The place-name Fflôs, as it appears on modern editions of the Ordnance Survey, has been applied more particularly to the common meadow lands of the town of Montgomery. The name is first recorded in the 14th century and derives from Middle English *flosh*, 'marshy ground'. Much of the area formed lowland common meadow and pasture belonging to the parishes of Montgomery, Forden and Chirbury probably remained unenclosed until towards the beginning of the 19th century. Between the late 16th century though to the 17th and 18th centuries numerous cases were brought against people encroaching on the common or attempting to enclose parts of it. Partly because of these continuing difficulties and partly due to a desire for improvement of the quality of the pasture, substantial parts of the area were enclosed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Parts of the area in the parish of Montgomery were enclosed as part of the Powis Castle estates in the 1780s, in exchange for other land granted to the burgesses of Montgomery. Substantial parts of the area in the parish of Forden, to the north of the Camlad, to the west of Caemwgal and between Caemwgal and Hem Moor, were subject to enclosure awards in 1803.

Key historic landscape characteristics
The area is generally flat and low-lying and forms a zone running east-west along the lower Camlad, towards its confluence with the river Severn, and lying between a height of about 80–90m above Ordnance Datum. Some of the land is poorly drained and liable to flooding. Deep, stoneless, alluvial gley soils, clayey in some areas, and in places affected by groundwater. Several ?natural ponds on low-lying ground, including possibly Devil's Hole, east of Caemwgal. The Camlad has numerous meanders where it runs across this low-lying area with steep, actively eroding river cliffs in places to the east of Caemwgal. A number of oxbows are evident, some of which appear to have been infilled since being mapped by the Ordnance Survey in the 1880s, and which may preserve buried palaeoenvironmental deposits. There is also a distinct river terrace to the south-west of the Gaer.

Because of the low-lying nature of the ground there is little ancient settlement within the character area, modern settlement being largely confined to Caemwgal farm, a ?19th-century brick-built farmhouse with 20th-century steel-framed outbuildings, Woodmore, with an early to mid 19th-century farmhouse of random stone, and Pound House, an early to mid 19th-century stone house with brick dressings.

The farming landscape is characteristically formed of hedged, medium to large-sized rectilinear fields with straight boundaries, which are today predominantly used for pasture. The present-day field pattern is broadly similar to that which had become established by the middle of the 19th century, though a number of the smaller fields have now been amalgamated with others to form larger fields in some areas. The field pattern is set out in relation to the course of the Camlad and also to the line of Offa's Dyke, to the east of Caemwgal, but appears to ignore the line of the Roman road where this crosses the fields to the east of The Gaer. Fields are overlain by the 18th-century

turnpike road (B4388) between Montgomery and Forden and the course of the Cambrian Railways line of 1860. The Roman fort at the Gaer and Offa's Dyke still survive as distinctive landscape features within the landscape area, the ramparts of the Roman fort forming an earthwork up to about 20m wide and between 1–2m high, and Offa's Dyke either side of the Camlad, south of Pound House still survives in places as a low broad bank up to about 10m wide and 1m high, despite crossing poorly-drained alluvial ground at this point.

Predominantly low-cut, single-species (hawthorn) hedges, but with other species in roadside hedges including sycamore, elder, oak, blackthorn. Scattered mature oaks in hedgerows and alders along the banks of rivers and streams. There are drainage ditches along field boundaries or across some fields in low-lying areas, together with more extensive drainage works in some areas, including a drainage dyke about 1km long to the south of Caemwgal and low earthen flood bank running for a distance of almost 2km on the south side of the Camlad to the north of Caemwgal, both of which are shown on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s.

The ancient lines of communication along the Camlad to the ford at Rhydwhiman appear to have waned in importance by the later 13th century, the ford itself being replaced by a sequence of timber and steel bridges at Caerhowel, about 1km to the west. The earlier east-west route was effectively replaced by north to south routes in the 18th and 19th centuries. The straight road running northwards from Montgomery towards Forden on the western end of the character area was a turnpike road which took advantage of the bridge built at Cilcewydd in 1861, replacing an earlier, 16th-century timber bridge, the road being provided with an embankment and drainage ditches in the lower-lying areas. An estate map of 1783 shows the road from Forden towards Caerhowel running through The Gaer, rather than its present course to the east of the Roman fort. The present-day road bridges are modern. Shiregrove Bridge across the Camlad to the north of Chirbury is a modern concrete bridge, replacing an earlier cast-iron bridge of 1887 and Salt Bridge across the Camlad north of Montgomery is a modern reinforced concrete structure founded on earlier coursed stone abutments, now strengthened with steel plates. The western end of the character area is significantly affected by the course of the Cambrian Railway between Welshpool and Newtown, built in 1860, which cuts obliquely across a number of earlier field boundaries, which crosses the Camlad by means of a steel girder bridge with stone abutments and a single stone-built central pier.

Industrial activity in the landscape area is represented by the former brickworks and clay pits of 19th-century and possibly earlier date, just to the north-west of Caemwgal farm and to the north of Stalloe farm. The name of Caemwgal (Welsh *cae mwgwl*, 'smoggy field') is possibly derived from either its low-lying location or the presence of the brick kiln. The former clay pits are visible at both sites, and are now partly overlain by small, largely conifer plantations, with part of a brick-built structure surviving at Stalloe. Extractive industry is represented by a former 18th- to 19th-century marl pit on Hem Moor, to the south-east of Little Hem farm, the produce of which would probably have been spread on local fields, and by a small roadside stone quarry just to the north of Salt Bridge.

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Key historic landscape management priorities in the Fflôs character area

- Conservation of deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental importance, including ponds, oxbow lakes and alluvial deposits.
- Management of Offa's Dyke and its setting and the course of the dyke where it crosses the lower Camlad valley, between Pound House and Rownal. Particularly important issues here are the relationship of the dyke to contemporary or pre-exisiting routeways along the valley and the relationship of the dyke to the river.
- Management of the earthworks at the Roman fort at The Gaer and its setting including the interior of the fort. There are particular concerns about the continuing effects of ploughing on the defences and interior of the fort.
- Protection from deep ploughing and other agricultural activities of the important complex of buried archaeological deposits in the vicinity of The Gaer, known from cropmarks and excavation, which are affected by ploughing and other agricultural processes and also in some instances by river erosion, including the Roman civilian settlement between the fort and the river Severn, the course of the Roman roads to the north and south of the fort, ditched enclosure sites of possible prehistoric, Roman and early medieval date, and a probable late Saxon hall.
- Management of historic water management features, including drainage ditches and dykes and flood banks.
- Management of industrial remains including remains of brick kilns and clay pits.
- Protection of historic transport features including structure of turnpike roads and embankment, bridges and abutments of railway.
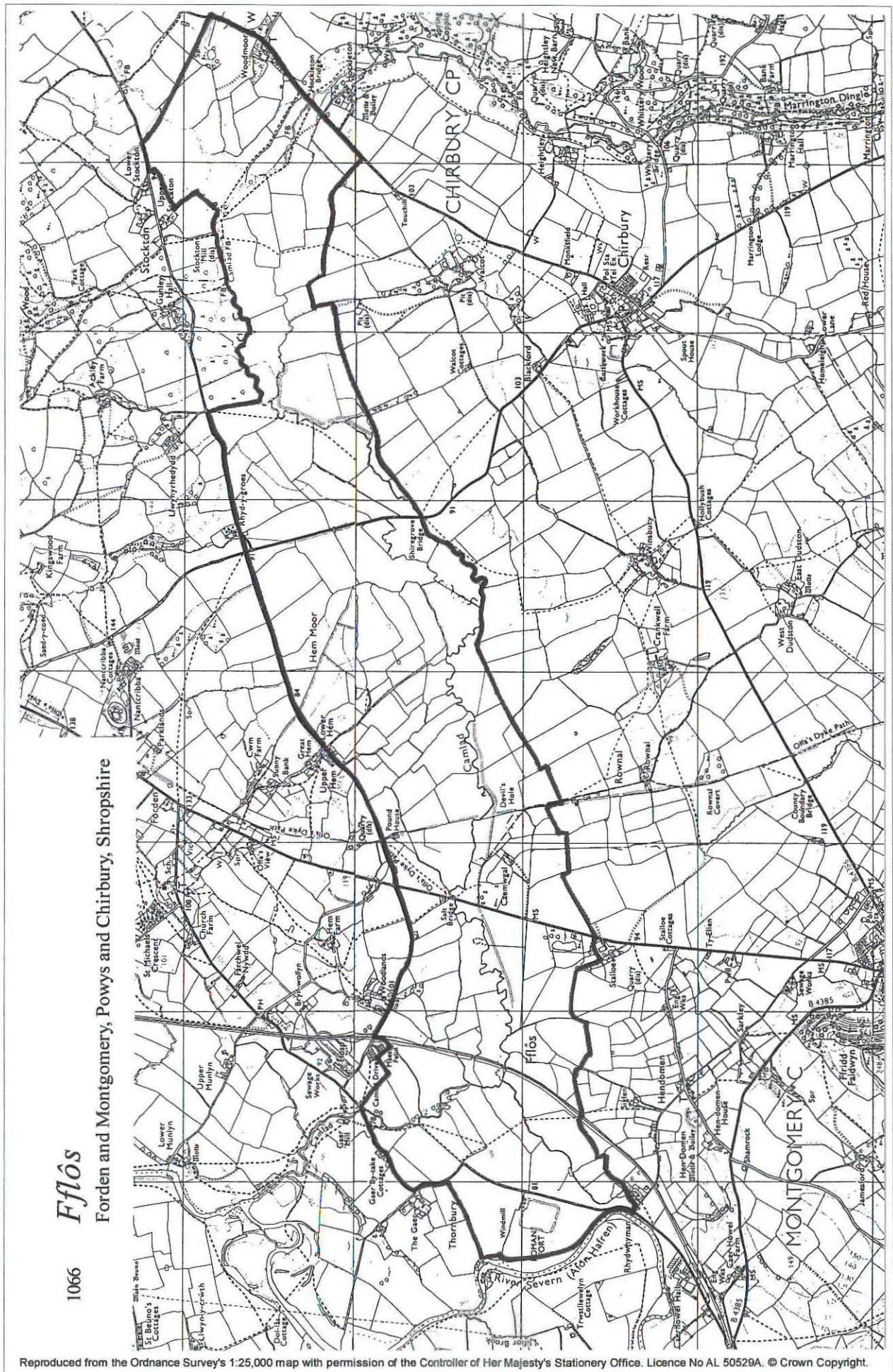
1066 *Fflôs*
Forden and Montgomery, Powys and Chirbury, Shropshire

1067 *Marrington Dingle*
Churchstoke, Powys and Chirbury, Shropshire

Narrow, late glacial gorge, with managed woodland on steep-sided slopes to either side, water mills and defensive earthworks.

Historic background

The northern end of the area falls largely within the township of Marrington in the parish of Chirbury, Shropshire, and the southern end falls within the parish of Churchstoke, Powys. The earliest historical reference is in the Domesday Book of 1086 which mentions woodland for fattening 15 pigs at Marrington, which may have been within the gorge. Though lying between 3–4km to the east of Offa's Dyke the gorge forms such a distinctive topographic feature along the eastern margins of the Vale of Montgomery that it is likely to have been of strategic importance in early times. The place-name Marrington, given as *Meritune* in the Domesday Book, is derived from the Old English elements *gemaere* and *tun*, meaning settlement on the boundary.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Narrow, steep-sided gorge, up to about 60m deep, with the Camlad at its base, running north-south for about 6km from just to the north of Churchstoke to north-east of Chirbury, between a height of between about 95–160m OD. The gorge appears to have resulted from one of the local disruptions to drainage patterns during the late glacial period, possibly having been caused by water held in a lake in the upper Camlad valley escaping northwards towards the Marton valley, now occupied by Rea Brook. The solid geology is composed of Ordovician shales with narrow volcanic intrusions. There are a number of remnant area of ancient semi-natural deciduous woodland in Spy Wood, with managed deciduous woodland and plantation including oak, ash, some hazel and beech, and small conifer plantations on the steeper slopes to either side of the gorge, and small poplar plantations on the narrow flat areas of alluvium and gravel on the base of the gorge. There are possibly sediments of palaeoenvionmental significance along the base of the gorge.

The predominant land-use today is for woodland and field sports, though the area includes a number of small pasture fields taken out of the woodland. Present-day settlement in the gorge is largely confined to the 18th and 19th-century mill buildings mentioned below, together with a small number of cottages, including a small, late 17th- to early 18th-century timber-framed buildings at Hockleton and near Whittery Bridge, with some rebuilding in brick. Both the late 18th-century stone farmhouse at Middle Alport and the early 19th-century brick house at Upper Alport were built as part of the Marrington Estate (see *Chirbury* character area). Calcot Farmhouse, to the north, was in origin a 17th-century timber-framed house, the front of which was remodelled fin brick in the 19th century.

Footpaths and trackways along parts of the base of the gorge, with a number of modern footbridges across the Camlad. There are few road crossings because of the steepness of the gorge, though there are two notable 19th-century single arch stone road bridges, Whittery Bridge, on the minor road between Chirbury and Priest Weston, and Hockleton Bridge dated to 1835.

Extractive industry is represented by a number of former, disused stone quarries on either side of the gorge. The use of water power is represented by a series of corn mills and fulling mills (walkmills) near Hockleton, Heighley, Whittery Bridge and Marrington Hall. Some of the stone mill buildings have now been converted to houses. Traces of former mill leats and weirs survive in some instances. At least some of these mills, still in use in the later 19th century, possibly had their origins in the medieval period.

The earthworks of defensive enclosures of probable Iron Age date on opposite sides of the gorge at Caerbre near Kingswood and next to Calcot Farm, took advantage of the natural defence offered by the gorge, as did the motte and bailey on the western banks of the Camlad at Hockleton, probably built in the 11th/12th century.

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Key historic landscape management priorities within the Marrington Dingle character area
- Protection of any late glacial sediments of potential palaeoenvironmental significance within the gorge.
- Management of areas of remnant ancient woodland.
- Management of prehistoric defensive earthwork enclosures and motte and bailey castle and their settings.
- Conservation of historic watermills, mill buildings, mill sites, and associated leats and weirs.
- Conservation of historic stone road bridges across the Camlad.
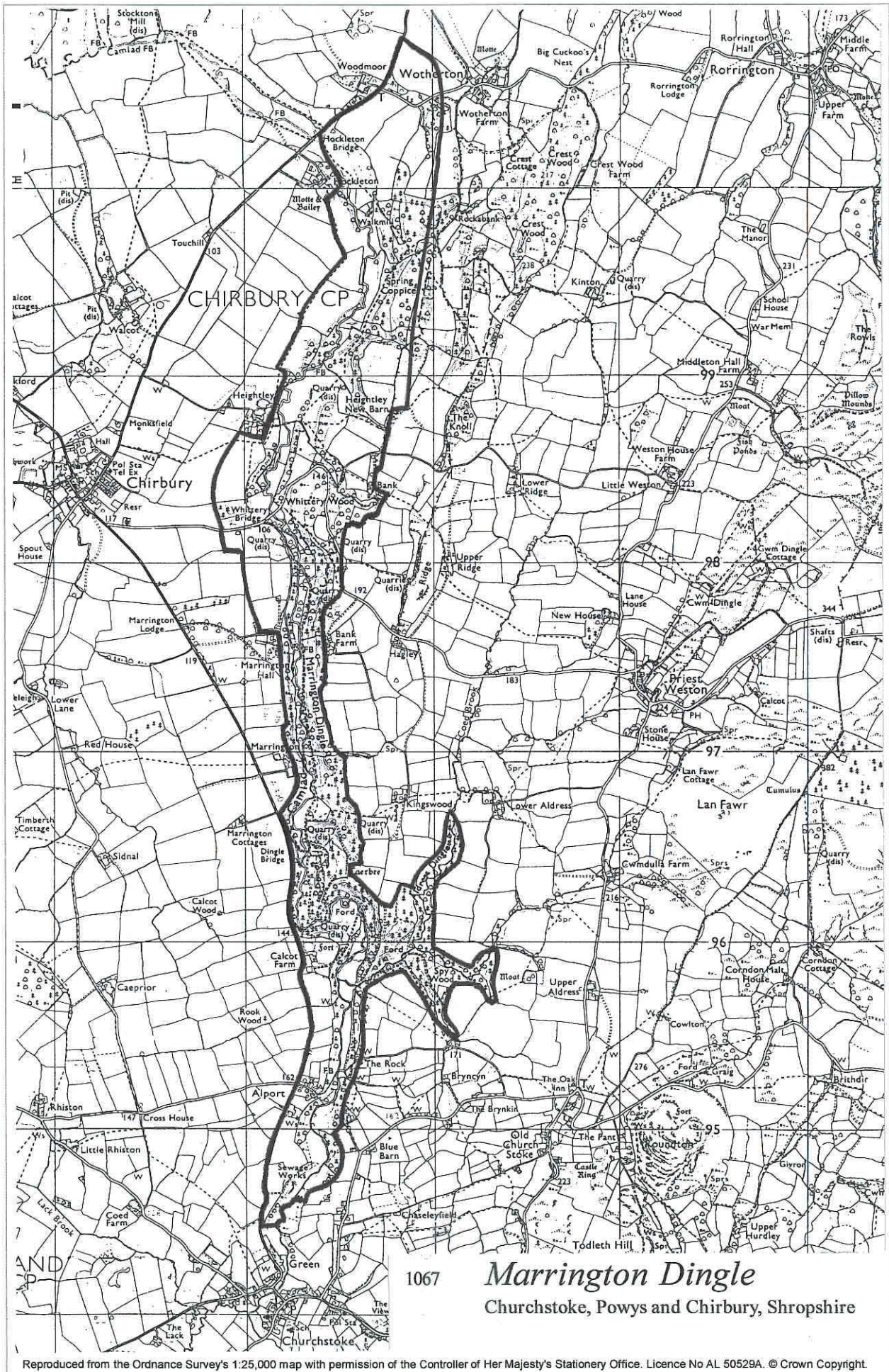
1067 *Marrington Dingle*
Churchstoke, Powys and Chirbury, Shropshire

1068	*Lymore*
	Montgomery and Churchstoke, Powys

Late 16th- to early 17th-century parkland overlying former open-fields belonging to the medieval town of Montgomery, with ancient trackways and small woodland plantations.

Historic background

The area lies between the town of Montgomery on the west and Offa's Dyke on the east, which here forms the national boundary between Wales and England. The northern part of the area falls within the parish of Montgomery and the southern part in the township of Weston Madoc in the parish of Churchstoke. It has been suggested that the settlement of *Benehale,* recorded in the Domesday Book, may have fallen within this area, it being one of a number of Mercian settlements that appear to have been laid waste in about the 1040s and were still 'waste' in 1086, and used for hunting. It has been suggested that possible building platforms and areas of ridge and furrow cultivation within the parkland might the site of the settlement, but this was unconfirmed by archaeological excavation. It seems likely that the areas of ridge and furrow were or became part of the open-fields of the town of Montgomery, established in the 1220s in the shadow of the stone castle on the hill above.

The place-name Lymore is first recorded in the 14th century and derives from English place-name elements with the meaning 'fallow moor'. Much of the area appears to have been emparked or enclosed at a relatively early date, though part of the area to south of the former Lymore Park and north of the now missing farm at Gwernllwyd or Wernllwyd (to the north of Pen-y-bryn Hall), in the parish of Churchstoke, was enclosed in about 1803. Some copies of Speed's map of Montgomeryshire of 1610 show Lymore Park as a ring fence — though for some reason this is not shown on all published copies. The pools were already in existence by the mid 17th century, a steel helmet with a head still in it being found within one of the pools during drainage work in about 1860 probably resulting from the Civil War battle of Montgomery in September 1644. Lymore Hall was a large late 16th- to early 17th-century timber-framed hall, built or enlarged in about 1675, and dismantled in 1930/31, which has been described as 'one of the last and also one of the greatest half timbered mansions in Britain', and used mainly as a hunting lodge

The Lower Pool is shown in a painting of Lord Powis (1745–1839) with his hounds at Lymore Park with Corndon Hill beyond.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The landscape occupies a relatively flat area on the west side of the Vale of Montgomery, generally between a height of about 120–150m OD. The underlying solid geology is composed of Silurian shales and the soils are fine silty and clayey stagnogleys, subject to some seasonal waterlogging. There are a number of low-lying areas with impeded drainage where natural ponds have formed, some of which have been artificially enlarged. There are a number of managed poplar and conifer plantations in the arrea. Some of the woodland areas, like Dudston Covet, New Covet (Plantation) and Boardyhall Wood have been in existence since at least the mid 19th century.

Present-day settlement is limited to Lymore and Pen-y-bryn Hall. The surviving buildings at Lymore include a large 18th/19th-century brick farmhouse, stone and brick walled gardens and various outbuildings including 17th/18th-century timber-framed buildings, 18th/19th-century brick buildings, ?19th-century stone-ended dutch barn and 20th-century steel-framed buildings, and gardener's/gamekeeper's cottages. Included in the area is Pen-y-bryn Hall is a brick-built Georgian country house of about 1800, with courtyard and gardens, on south-facing slopes about 2km further south.

The predominant land-use is pasture and small woodland plantations though some former areas of parkland are now ploughed. Substantial areas of medieval ridge and furrow in Lymore Park, noted above, seem likely to represent part of the medieval open-fields associated with the town of Montgomery, fossilised when the area was emparked, possibly in the 16th century. A modern plant nursery, together with taller trees and shrubs along field boundaries and watercourses and former fish ponds on the stream known as Lack Brook to the south of Pen-y-bryn Hall have the effect of extending the parkland character of the area further to the south. Disused marl pits are recorded in the southern part of the area, probably used in the course of the agricultural improvements which took place during the 18th and 19th centuries.

The area is crossed by a number of footpaths and tracks, some of which represent early medieval and later routeways, parts of which survive as hollow-ways, replaced by more recent turnpike roads. One route appears to have run from the ford across the Severn at Rhydwhiman (see *Trehelig-gro* character area) to Churchstoke, via Hen Domen. Another cut across the northern end of the character area, marking the line of the former route between Montgomery and Chirbury, via Dudston.

Present-day parkland is represented by scattered mature oaks, planes, chestnuts and beeches, including a partial line of trees alongside the B4385 between Montgomery and Brompton. A comparison between the modern map and Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th century indicates that the parkland area is now less extensive than it was, particularly on the south, some former parkland areas now being ploughed, though there is some recent planting of parkland trees. Some of the former parkland is subdivided into medium-sized rectilinear and polygonal fields by clipped and formerly laid multiple-species hedges, including hawthorn, oak, holly, hazel and elder. Other divisions are of iron park railings. Part of the parkland is occupied by Montgomery Cricket Club cricket pitch, in an area where part of the ridge and furrow field system has been levelled. 18th-century improvements to the parkland included the creation of a two lakes — Upper Pool and Lower Pool — formed by earthen dams at the springs which feed a stream running northwards, parallel with Offa's Dyke, to meet the Camlad at Caemwgal. A duck decoy was built above the Upper Poo between the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Some of the ponds fringed with willow and alder.

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Key historic landscape management priorities within the Lymore character area

- Management of Offa's Dyke and its setting, bounding the eastern side of the area. In places the dyke is being affected by ploughing and periodic reseeding, and vehicle and animal erosion.
- Protection of extensive areas of ridge and furrow representing medieval or earlier arable cultivation, some of which probably belonged to the open-fields of the medieval town of Montgomery.
- Continued management of the existing 17th- to 19th-century landscape parkland and garden features associated with former late medieval hall, and their setting, including lakes, dams, weirs, and duck decoy, park railings, and any trace of an earlier late medieval hunting park.
- Conservation of old tracks and hollow-ways of early medieval, medieval date and possibly earlier date.
- Conservation of ponds, fishponds and other waterlogged deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental significance.
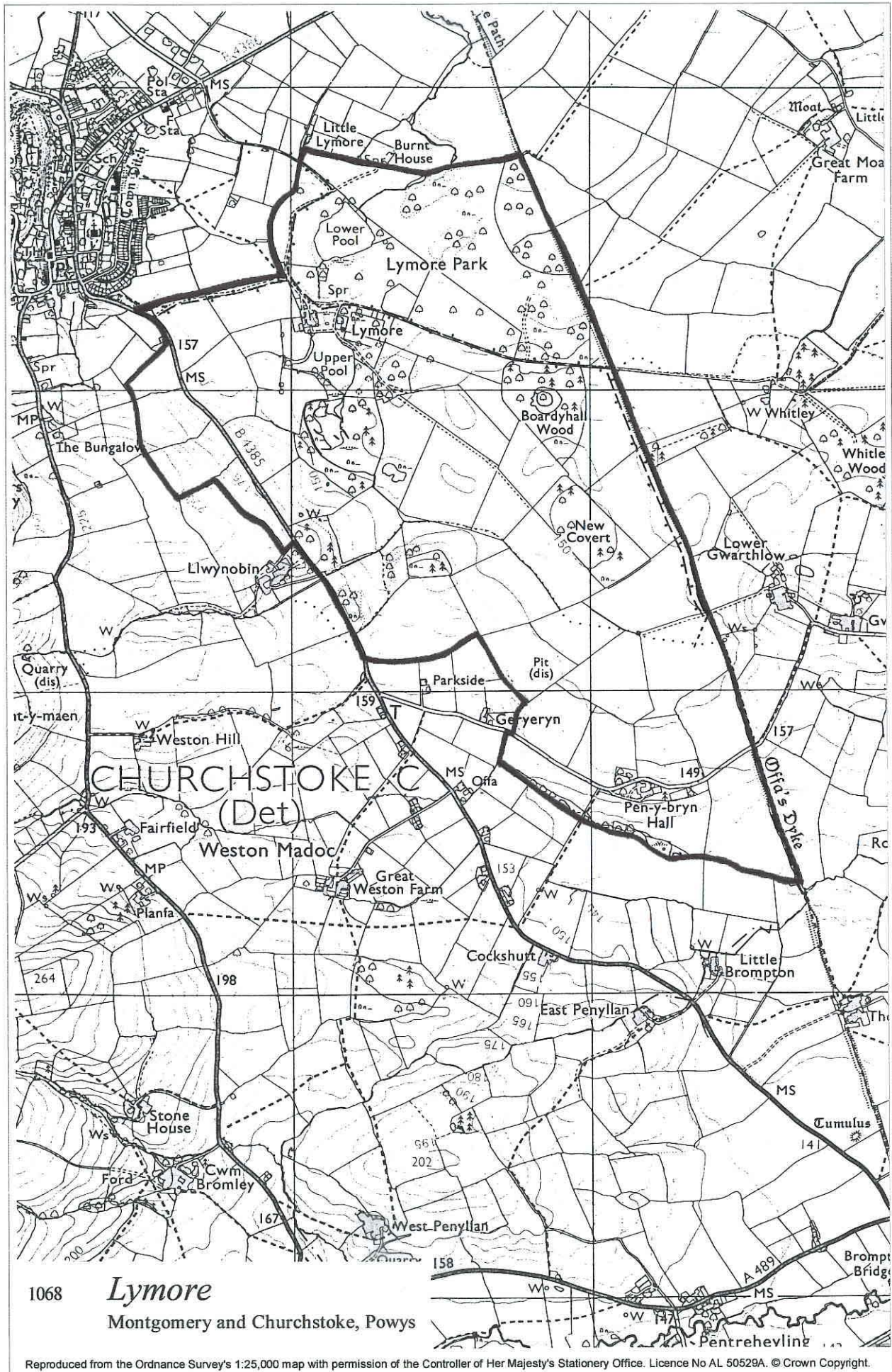
1068 *Lymore*

Montgomery and Churchstoke, Powys

1069	*Yr Ystog*
	Churchstoke, Powys

Early medieval and medieval nucleated church settlement and expanding modern village, on boundary between valley and hill edge, medieval and early post-medieval encroachment by small farms and cottages onto hill land to north.

Historic background

The character area falls within the Welsh portion of the 19th-century township and parish of Churchstoke. The church was formerly attached to the to the parish of Chirbury, the church at Churchstoke being one of the two pre-Conquest churches mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. At the time of the Norman Conquest the land at *Cirestoc* was in Mercian hands, but with one Welsh farmer, the total amount of land being worked at that time amounting to up 600 acres (5 hides) together with woodland for fattening 100 pigs. The place-name Churchstoke is derived from the two Old English elements 'church' and 'stoke' (*stoc*) meaning 'church place'. The Welsh name *Yr Ystog* is first recorded in the mid 16th century and is derived from the English name. The name Old Church Stoke is first recorded in the mid 16th century.

The Domesday settlement fell within the hundred of *Witentreu* but later in 1086 became part of the lordship of Montgomery, newly created by Henry I. Subsequently, it went to form part of the hundred of Halcetor. A mill at Churchstoke was granted to the Augustinian canons of Snead in about 1190, a mill still evidently being in operation in the late 13th century. The canons had transferred to the priory at Chirbury by 1194, and in 1291 the church at Churchstoke was still held by Chirbury priory. The motte and bailey castle at Simon's Castle, just to the east of Churchstoke was probably founded some time during the 12th to early 13th centuries, there being some uncertainty whether the castle at Sned recorded in the 1230s was Simon's Castle or alternatively Castle Hill, Hyssington.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Sloping land between the Camlad and Todleth Hill, looking south and west, between a height of 125–250m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying solid geology is composed of relatively narrow north-south bands of Ordovician mudstones, shales and grits and flaggy calcareous sandstone, with number of thin beds of volcanic tuffs. Soils are predominantly fine silty and clayey stagnogleys, subject to some seasonal waterlogging.

The village of Churchstoke lies at the interface of several topographic zones, on the edge of the valley land of the Camlad–Caebitra confluence to the south and also on the edge the higher hill land to the north. The scattered village of Churchstoke lies to either side of a bridge across the Camlad. The earliest surviving structure is the 13th-century stone tower of St Nicholas's Church, set in circular churchyard, the remainder of the church having been largely rebuilt in the 19th century. Other prominent buildings include the rectory of 1846, the former late-18th and 19th-century stone school and schoolhouse, and late 19th-century polychrome brick Methodist chapel of 1879. The earliest surviving houses include the late 16th-century timber-framed Churchstoke Hall, extended in the mid 17th century, Fir Court dated to 1685, and Royal (Rail) House, with fragments of 17th-century timber-framing elsewhere, as at Green Farm with 18th-century brick front, and at the Court House Inn, with late18th-century to early 19th-century remodelling. Other larger and smaller 18th to mid 19th-century stone and brick houses, including Todleth Hall, Broadway House and Ivy House. 18th century stone cottages and mid 19th-century terraced brick cottages and probably early 18th-century stone Horse and Jockey Inn. Modern school and rapidly expanding modern housing on northern and eastern side of village. Several small farms on outskirts of village, with weather-boarded outbuilding and 19th/20th-century brick and steel-framed outbuildings at Green Farm and late 19th/early 20th-century brick farmhouse and outbuildings on site of former brickworks just to west

of village. There are two single-arch stone bridges in the village across the Camlad, North Bridge, a late 19th-century bridge with modern reinforcements, and the 18th-century South Bridge. The eastern side of the village is dominated by a large modern retail complex.

Relatively dense scatter of small farms and cottages on the higher ground north of village of Churchstoke, with a small nucleated settlement at Old Church Stoke including 17th-century timber-framed farmhouse with 18th-century stone enlargement at Glebe Farm, 17th/18th-century stone-built former Oak Inn, and stone Primitive Methodist Chapel of 1860. Other scattered farms, often within about 400m of each other, include the half-timbered farmhouse at Bryncyn, a small complex with 18th-century stone hay barn and small brick farmhouse at Blue Barn, a rendered stone farmhouse at Todleth Farm, and some derelict stone cottages.

The present-day field pattern of small irregularly-shaped fields had already emerged by the mid 19th century, probably largely as a result of gradual, piecemeal woodland clearance and enclosure during the later medieval and early post-medieval onwards, most of the fields being generally small and irregularly-shaped fields often with low-cut or laid multiple-species hedges, with lynchets on steeper slopes, and some holly hedges on higher ground. There has been some loss of field boundaries since the 19th century, a number of earlier fields being indicated by mature oaks in the middle of some present-day field boundaries. Most of the land had evidently been enclosed by the early 19th century, with the exception of narrow stretches of unenclosed common along the banks of the Camlad to the north of the church, in the area still known as The Green, and a number of fields between Old Churchstoke and Roundton, which have since been enclosed from the common, the latter fields having planted, single-species hawthorn hedges, with a small number of boundaries on higher ground, near rock outcrops having drystone walls. Traces of ridge and furrow possibly representing medieval open-field arable cultivation have been recorded in the village, in the field opposite Churchstoke Hall.

The main road through the village (A489) running along the contour on the edge of the valley of the Camlad was improved as a turnpike road in the late 18th century, but probably lies on a much more ancient route. Winding lanes on the higher ground, up to Old Church Stoke and on the west side of Todleth Hill, partly running in a hollow-ways and partly terraced into the hillside.

Former industry is represented by water-filled clay on the western outskirts of the village to either side of the road to Sarn (A489), marking the site of a brickworks which producing bricks, drainage-pipes, flowerpots 'and vases and other pottery based on classical models'. The works were in operation from the 1870s but which had ceased production by the 1920s. There are a number of stone quarries, as at Simon's Castle and in upper part of character area to the north of the village, including a linear quarry alongside the road to the north of Churchstoke Hall which remained in production again until early in the 20th century, working one of the narrow bands of volcanic tuffs running north to south across the area. In the early 17th century the Churchstoke watermill, on the Camlad to the south of the village and possibly on the same site at the medieval mill, was being put back into commission, having been in a state of disrepair for a number of years, but it appears to have gone out of use again by the 19th century.

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Key historic landscape management priorities Yr Ystog character area

- Management of buried archaeological deposits relating to the early medieval and medieval nucleated settlement at Churchstoke and medieval mill site and associated features.
- Protection of traces of ridge and furrow representing medieval open-field arable cultivation.
- Management of the site and setting of the medieval motte and bailey castle at Simon's Castle.
- Management of structural remains relating to earlier industries including brickworks and quarries.
- Continued maintenance of ancient and traditional field boundaries, including, lynchets and low banks, some of which are likely to be of some antiquity.
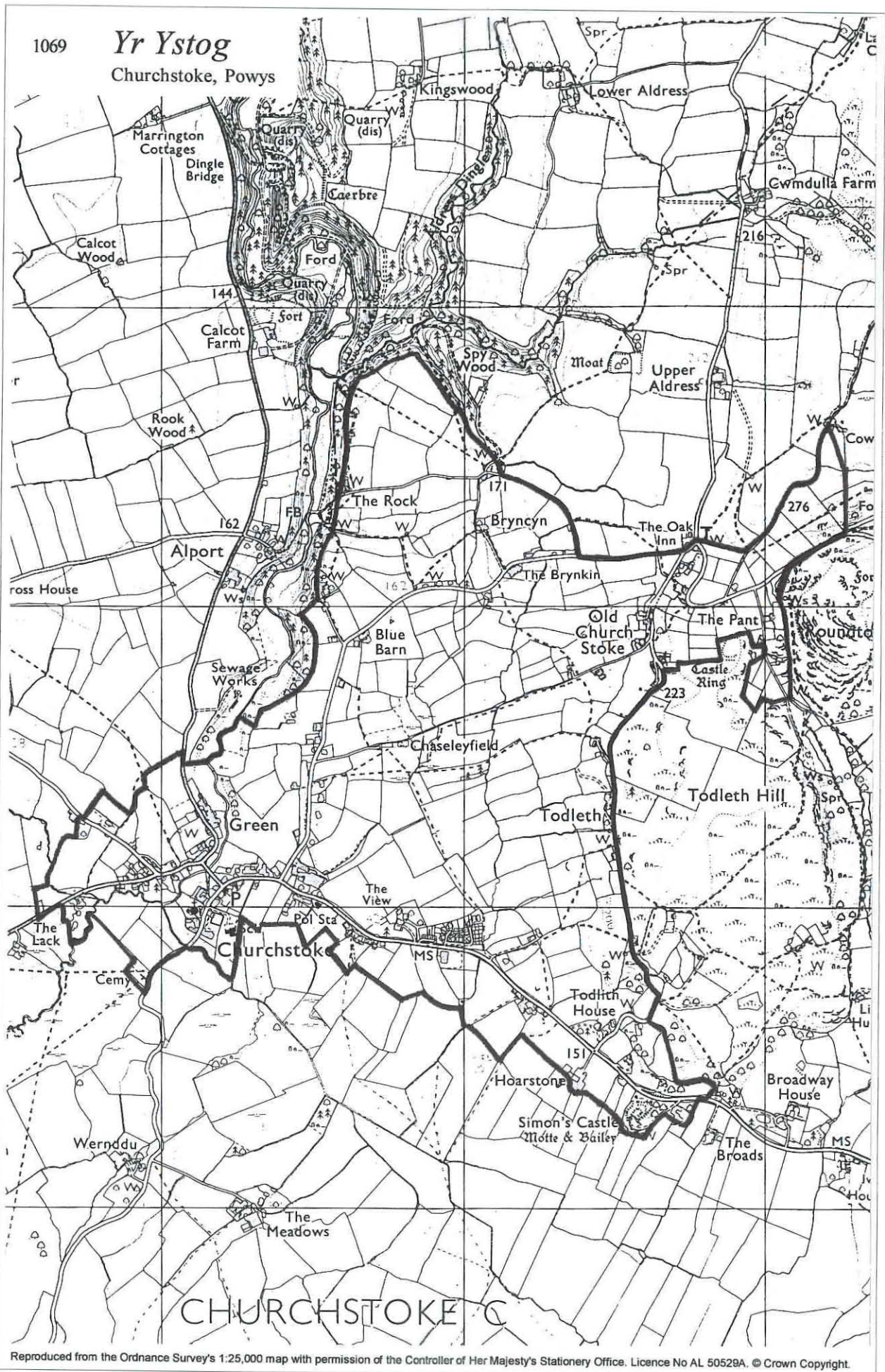
1069 *Yr Ystog*
Churchstoke, Powys

1070	*Trefaldwyn*
	Montgomery, Powys

Important medieval borderland town and castle and its associated open town fields, superimposed upon pre-Norman and Norman settlement and field systems.

Historic background

The area falls wholly within the 19th-century ecclesiastical parish of Montgomery. Early settlement is possibly indicated by a cropmark enclosure about 40m across, to the north of Little Lymore, which may belong to the Iron Age or Roman periods.

Earl Roger built the earth and timber, motte and bailey castle now known as Hen Domen about 1.5km to the north-east of the town shortly after the fall of Mercia in 1071, naming it *Muntgumeri* after his home in Normandy. Trefaldwyn, the Welsh name for the town, meaning 'Baldwin's town'. The place-name is first recorded as 'Baldwin's castle' (*Chastell Baldwyn*), probably after Baldwin de Boulers upon whom Henry I conferred the lordship of Montgomery after 1086, both the Norman and Welsh names being subsequently transferred to the new town of Montgomery, created in the early 13th century. The castle at Hen Domen became an important, by guarding the ford across the river Severn at Rhydwhiman (see *Trehelig-gro* character area), by acting as a means of controlling the areas which had been deserted due to Welsh incursions before the Norman Conquest, and by acting as a springboard for Norman incursions into Wales. Trading activities took place at this new settlement, possibly either within the castle bailey or on an unidentified site nearby, such as in the area of the present hamlet of Hen Domen.

Excavation and fieldwork at Hen Domen has revealed evidence of earlier, pre-Norman activity, including a timber building of posthole construction below the castle defences, together with elements of an earlier ridge and furrow field system and traces of an earlier, probably Anglo-Saxon settlement just to the west of the castle. The settlement has no documented history, but like a number of others in *Bro Trefaldwyn* which are mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, has possibly been one of a number of Mercian settlements founded to the west of Offa's Dyke in the 9th century but abandoned due to warfare between the Mercia and the Welsh kingdoms in the early 11th century.

Friction continued between the Welsh kingdoms and the Norman held territories throughout the later 11th and 12th centuries. In one instance, in 1095, the castle at Montgomery was attacked and its garrison killed. Finally, in 1223, during the reign of Henry III, in the face of renewed hostilities between Llywelyn ap Iorwerth of Gwynedd and neighbouring English lords, work began on the construction of a new royal stone castle on the hillside to the south-east, followed by the construction of a new town, which received its first charter in 1227.

Montgomery church was probably started in the 1220s, the new parish of Montgomery probably also being created at this time from the earlier larger parish of Chirbury, whose priory in the 1220s also gave up land belonging to an old hermitage on a site near the new castle. Much of the original medieval road plan remains together with the earthwork defences, particularly on the east and west, but there are only slight visible remains of the town wall, on the northern side. Relatively little archaeological excavation has been undertaken within the town, though the archaeological potential has been clearly shown by one site in Pool Road, where a sequence of timber building techniques from posthole to sleeper-beam construction at a period in about the 13th to 14th century has been demonstrated. It appears to have been a thriving market town and borough during the medieval period, but like some other border towns underwent a decline in the late medieval period when it ceased to have a military function. Speed's map of the town of 1610 shows many vacant areas in the northern and eastern sides

of the town. Unlike a number of other borderland towns it failed to develop as an industrial centre in the post-medieval period.

The castle was already in a state of disrepair early in the 14th century, but continued to be maintained on a caretaker basis, becoming strategically important again at the height of the Glyn Dwr rebellion in the early years of the 15th century when its garrison grew to as many as 50 men-at-arms and 150 archers. In the 1620s Lord Herbert of Chirbury built a new brick mansion in the inner ward.

During the Civil War the castle was surrendered to the Parliamentary army on 4 September 1644 and besieged by Royalist forces between 7–18 September, regrouping after their defeat at Marston Moor in July, by which time the Royalist forces had swollen to a combined force of between 4,000–5,000 infantry and cavalry. On the 18 September the Royalist force was joined in battle with a Parliamentary army of about 3,000 troops in what was one of the largest battles in Wales during the course of the Civil War, resulting in the death of up to about 500 soldiers. The battlefield probably occuped most of the ground on the north-east side of the character area, between Lymore Park and Offa's Dyke on the east and Hen Domen on the west. Systematic metal detector surveys in parts of the area have revealed military finds including musket, carbine and pistol shot, and provide graphic evidence of the disposition of troops during the course of the battle, in which the Parliamentary army was victorious. Aerial photography has revealed possible remains of Civil War siegeworks or encampment near the junction of Sarkley Lane and the road leading towards Forden (A4388). Large parts of the castle and the Herbert's new mansion of the 1620s were eventually demolished in 1649–50.

Key historic landscape characteristics
The land within the character area falls from the steep cliffs near the castle, at about 210m above OD, down to the more gently sloping fields north of the Camlad, at about 80m OD, and faces predominantly towards the north-east. The solid geology is composed of Silurian shales, overlain by ridges of boulder clay. Soils on the lower-lying ground are predominantly fine silty, clayey and loamy stagnogleys, subject to seasonal waterlogging in some areas.

The medieval town of Montgomery was built on the lower ground below the castle to the was determined by the defensive position occupied by the castle, and although much of it was unsuited to a regular layout it neverthe-less proved possible to establish a substantial borough on the sloping ground below the castle, and is the best preserved of the medieval towns of mid Wales, the medieval road pattern being dictated by a slight valley below Castle Rock and the spur beyond it, below the church. The town was defended by substantial ditches possibly accompanied in the early phases by timber defences replaced in stone with some interval towers later in the 13th century, with four gates, Cedewain Gate on the west, Arthur's Gate on the north, Chirbury Gate on the east and Kerry Gate on the south. Little of the original defences still remains visible, though they were described by Leland in the 1530s as 'great ruines of the waulle' with 'broken towrets, of wiche the whit toure is now the most notable'.

A stream known as *Shitebrook* formerly ran across the town from a position between the Town Hall and the Church and through the medieval town defences to the north of Chirbury Gate, which has given rise to a depth of waterlogged deposits which are of potential palaeoenvironmental significance.

The oldest surviving buildings in the town are the castle and St Nicholas's Church, both of which have surviving 13th-century stonework, the stalls having been brought from the former Augustinian priory at Chirbury at the Dissolution. The earliest domestic and commercial buildings are likely to have been largely of timber, the excava-tion of one burgage plot in Pool Road showing a change from post-built to sleeper-beam, probably cruck-framed construction between about the 13th and 14th centuries. The earliest surviving timber buildings are a number of 16th-century timber-framed houses, together with a number of 17th- to early 18th-century timber-framed houses, now with brick infill. Stone and brick became more commonly used in the 17th and 18th centuries, relatively early

brick buildings in the town including Clawdd-y-dre with a datestone of 1726. Other Georgian brick buildings include the former Charity School of 1747 on Pool Road and the Town Hall of 1748. By the 1830s Lewis considered it to have 'a prepossessing aspect, well adapted to render it the residence of genteel families'. Other notable buildings include the County Gaol of the 1830s in brick faced with stone, and with a stone arch of 1866, the stone Presbyterian Church with sandstone dressings of 1885 and the Wesleyan Chapel and School on Pool Road in brick with stone dressings, of 1903. The town has a number of cast-iron public hand water-pumps of the 1870s. Modern housing is focused on each of the four medieval gates, with late 19th- and 20th-century expansion of town beyond the medieval defences on the north-east, between Arthur's Gate and Chirbury Gate.

On the outskirts of the town as far a Hen Domen is a scattering of small farms and smallholdings, with a small number of medium-sized farms beyond, most of which are probably of early post-medieval and more recent origin, some of which probably colonised the former open-fields of the medieval town. The earliest surviving buildings in these areas include the small 17th to early18th-century timber-framed houses with slate roofs at Siglen and timber-framed cottages at Stalloe Cottages and Clift Cottage to the west of Sarkley. There are relatively few early brick buildings outside the town, one of the few exceptions being Castle Farm, an 18th-century farmhouse with unusually asymmetrical gables. 18th/19th-century brick farmhouses include Rhydwhiman Farm, Pwll, Stalloe, Burnt House, and Sarkley, the latter added to an ?18th-century timber-framed building, with 18th to early 19th-century rendered brick farmhouses at Little Lymore and Hen Domen. There are 19th/20th-century brick roadside cottages and small houses at Hen Domen, invariably with slate roofs, and a number of modern bungalows at Hen Domen. A stone barn at Rhydwhiman Farm is one of the relatively small number of surviving stone outbuildings. Other buildings include a weather-boarded barn at Siglen, 19th/20th-century brick outbuildings at Stalloe, and fairly ubiquitous 19th/20th-century timber-framed and steel-framed outbuildings elsewhere, often clad in corrugated iron, and small timber-framed dutch barns. A number of fields have reused railway waggons. Other buildings in the countryside include the 19th-century brick signalman's cottage at Hen Domen, and 20th-century light industrial buildings at Hen Domen and on the northern outskirts of Montgomery

Modern land-use in the fields outside the town is predominantly pasture with occasional arable. The present-day field pattern shows little change from the mid 19th century, apart from the loss of some field boundaries, and seems to largely represent early post-medieval enclosure of the original open-fields belonging to the medieval town of Montgomery. These consist of long rectangular strip fields running along the contour, with lanes in hollow ways and green lanes running between medieval arable open-fields. There are numerous low lynchets on sloping ground, with remnant medieval and earlier ridge and furrow in places. Generally low-cut multi-species hedges, predominantly hazel and hawthorn, with some blackthorn, holly and elder, some former and some more recent hedge-laying, and some low hedge banks. Gorse scrub appears on the steeper slopes.

Following the Edwardian conquest of Wales in the later 13th century the ford at Rhydwhiman ceased to have the political significance it had had in earlier times, and although the castle evidently continued to have some military significance until the mid 17th century the major axis of communication between the Midlands and mid Wales was to gradually shift in favour of the Welshpool–Newtown route with the coming of the canal in the later 18th century and the railway in the later 19th century. The road system around Montgomery was entirely transformed in the wake of the Turnpike Acts of the 18th and 19th centuries when new roads cutting across earlier field boundaries were built northwards to Forden (A4388), probably replacing an earlier winding lane via Thornbury, and eastwards to Chirbury (B4386) via Winsbury, part of which is marked by a hollow-way near Little Lymore. Milestones with cast-iron plates survive along both roads. A number of the earlier roads and lanes run in deep hollow ways, such as the lane leading to Rhydwhiman ford, which is up to 4–5m deep in places. Part of the earlier course of the road towards Sarn, just to the south of Montgomery, is represented by a deep hollow-way just to the west of the present road. A new approach from the direction of Caerhowel bridge (B4385), was created in 1845, the road to the west having formerly taken a more circituitous route via Sarkley farm. The western side of the area is crossed by the line of the Cambrian Railway of 1860, running between the former railway station at Forden and

the bridge across the Severn at Cilcewydd, cutting across a number of pre-existing field boundaries and lanes, the former Montgomery Station having been on the western edge of the character area. Road bridges such as Salt Bridge are mostly recent replacements of earlier structures.

There are few visible remains of former processing industries in the area, including the 'Stanlawes Mill' first recorded in the mid 13th century, to the north of Stalloe farm. The mill, which possibly continued in use until the 19th century, was apparently only worked when there was sufficient water in winter, its position being marked by a partially dried out mill pool. Other industrial activity was represented the gas works on the site now occupied by the fire station on Chirbury road. There are a number of former stone quarries, including the Castell quarry below Montgomery Castle.

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Key historic landscape management priorities in the Trefaldwyn character area

- Management of the Hen Domen motte and bailey castle and Montgomery masonry castle and their its settings.

- Protection of important and extensive areas of ridge and furrow, belonging to the early medieval and medieval periods. Of particular importance is the evidence of pre-conquest cultivation and the physical evidence of medieval open-field cultivation contemporary with the medieval planted town, the latter consisting areas of ridge and furrow and strip fields, lanes and trackways resulting from the enclosure of former open-fields.

- Preservation of the visual setting of the medieval and later town, and protecting the remains of town defences and buried archaeological deposits and structures within the medieval town. Of particular importance are undeveloped plots within the defences of the medieval town.

- Protection of the Civil War battlefield, including buried military artefacts and possible siege works and/or encampments in a number of areas.

- Preservation of waterlogged deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental significance within the town.
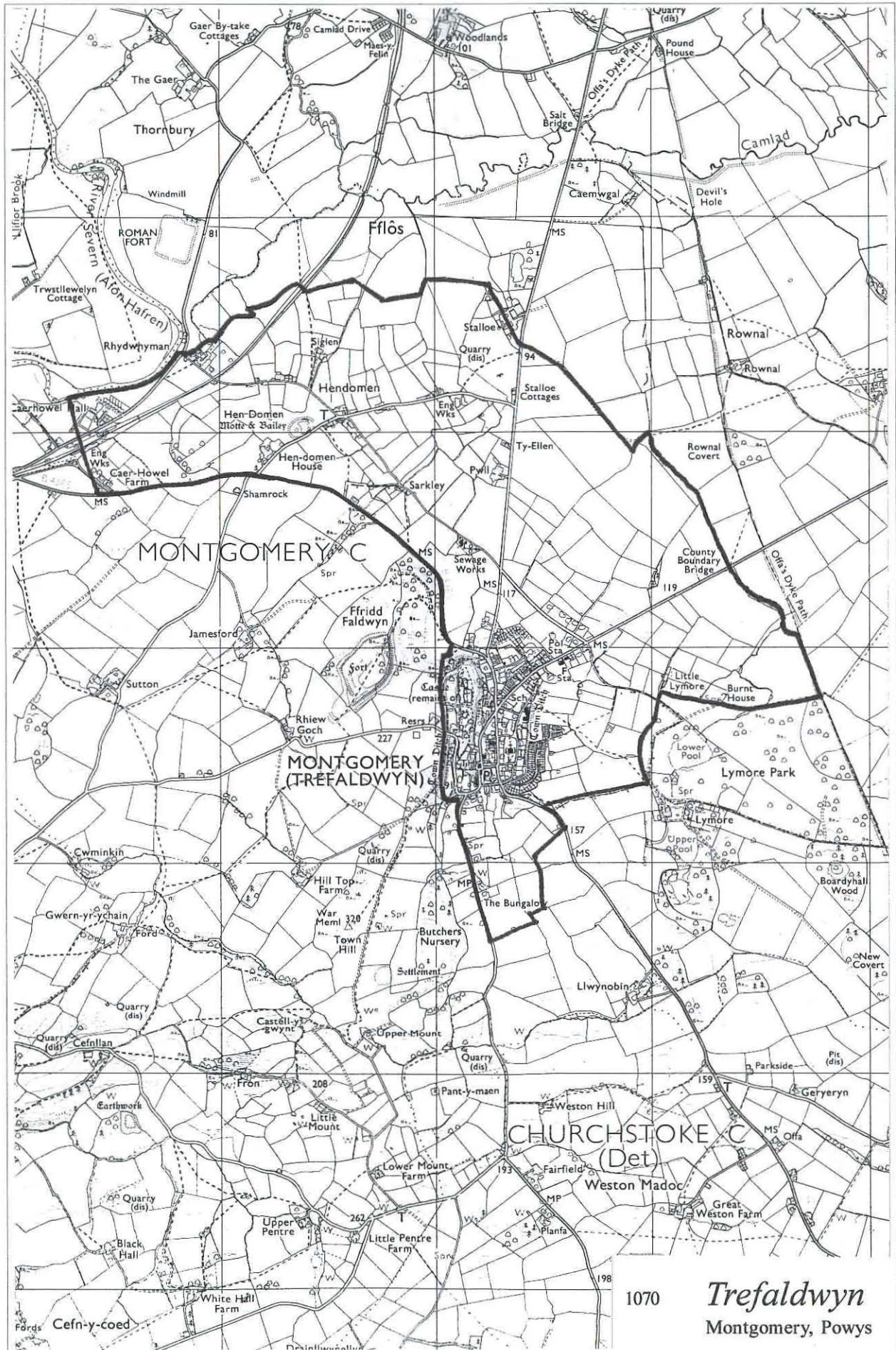
1070 *Trefaldwyn*
Montgomery, Powys

Scattered medium-sized farms in ordered landscape of irregular sloping fields set out along the contour, with more recent enclosures along the upland margin.

Historic background

The northern part of the character area fell within the township of Priest Weston in the ecclesiastical parish of Chirbury, Shropshire. The southern tip fell within the township and parish of Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire. Early prehistoric activity in the area is indicated by several burial cairns of Bronze Age date on the higher ground to the east. Settlements are recorded at both Priest Weston (*Westune*) and Churchstoke (*Cirestoc*) in the Domesday Book of 1086. Of six manors at Priest Weston four were said to have been waste at the time of the conquest in 1066, presumably because of hostilities between the English and Welsh. Most of the lower-lying land had been enclosed by at least the early 19th century, the present-day field pattern showing relatively little change since at least the mid 19th century. Higher ground on Lan Fawr in the parish of Churchstoke was still unenclosed common at the time of the Tithe, parcels of higher land just to the north of Priest Weston also being listed as 'Old Enclosure' in the Tithe.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Gently sloping farmland looking westwards, in a relatively secluded 'valley' between Priest Weston and Churchstoke, bounded by Marrington Dingle on the west, and extending onto the western slopes of the upland area of Lan Fawr on the east, dissected by a number of streams running off the upland area to the east which join the Camlad. Most of the lower-lying ground lies between 160–220m OD, with the uplands on the eastern side of the character area reaching a height of about 400m OD. The underlying solid geology is relatively diverse. The lower ground on the western side of the character area is composed of relatively narrow north-south bands of Ordovician mudstones, shales and grits and flaggy calcareous sandstone, with number of thin, often brecciated, beds of volcanic tuffs. The upland mass of Lan Fawr is formed of intrusive igneous andesites and dolerites. Fine silty, clayey and loamy stagnogley soils, subject to some seasonal waterlogging.

Apart from the hamlet of Priest Weston, settlement is largely confined to scattered small and medium-sized farms spaced at distances of between 600–700m, some set in their own fields and some on public roads. An earlier building horizon is represented by the 16th/17th-century timber-framed farmhouse and cottage at Cwmdulla Farm. Stone buildings are common elsewhere, with late 17th to early 19th-century uncoursed stone cottages, houses, farmhouses and barns in the hamlet of Priest Weston, a number of which like the Old Post Office and the Old Smithy have undergone several different changes in use. An earlier horizon of domestic timber buildings is represented by the possibly 15th or early 16th-century buildings at the Tin House and the Old Smithy, partly rebuilt or encased in uncoursed stone or brick, the Old Smithy probably originally having an open hall floored over in the 17th century. A number of the farms in the surrounding countryside have 18th-century farmhouses in uncoursed stonework, some with 19th-century brick extensions, Brook House, Upper Aldress and Lower Aldress, together with 18th/19th-century stone and brick outbuildings and 20th-century steel-framed buildings. Again, however, there is again an earlier horizon of timber-framed buildings, of mid to late 17th-century date, as in the case of the weather-boarded barn and cowhouse at Lower Aldress and a barn at Kingswood Farm, some partly with corrugated iron cladding and gable ends of uncoursed stonework.

Irregular but orderly arrangement of medium-sized fields, predominantly used for pasture at the present day with rough grazing on the slopes of Lan Fawr. Field boundaries are generally set out along the contour and with some fields on the west encroaching onto the lower slopes of Lan Fawr. Multiple-species hedges, some grown out and replaced by post and wire fences, and with scattered mature oaks. Occasional lynchets and old field banks

indicating where several smaller fields have been amalgamated into one, with some clearance cairns on Lan Fawr. Public roads and farm tracks of some antiquity, generally set out along the contour, with respect to the field boundaries. The area is peripheral to the mining areas of south-west Shropshire, though there are visible remains of trial levels near Upper Aldress on west side of Lan Fawr as the remains of small quarries for building stone near Kingswood and Hagley which had gone out of use by the time they were mapped by the Ordnance Survey at the end of the 19th century.

Published sources
Earp & Haines 1971
Soil Survey 1983
Thorn & Thorn 1986
Toghill 1990

Key historic landscape management priorities in the Aldress character area
- Management of medieval defensive earthwork sites, notably Hagley motte and Aldress moated site.
- Maintenance of traditional field boundaries, including hedges, lynchets, low field banks and some clearance banks, some of which are probably of considerable antiquity.
- Protection of remnant areas of medieval ridge and furrow open-field cultivation near Hagley and Priestweston.
- Maintenance of traditional stone farm buildings.
- Protection of former barytes mining sites.
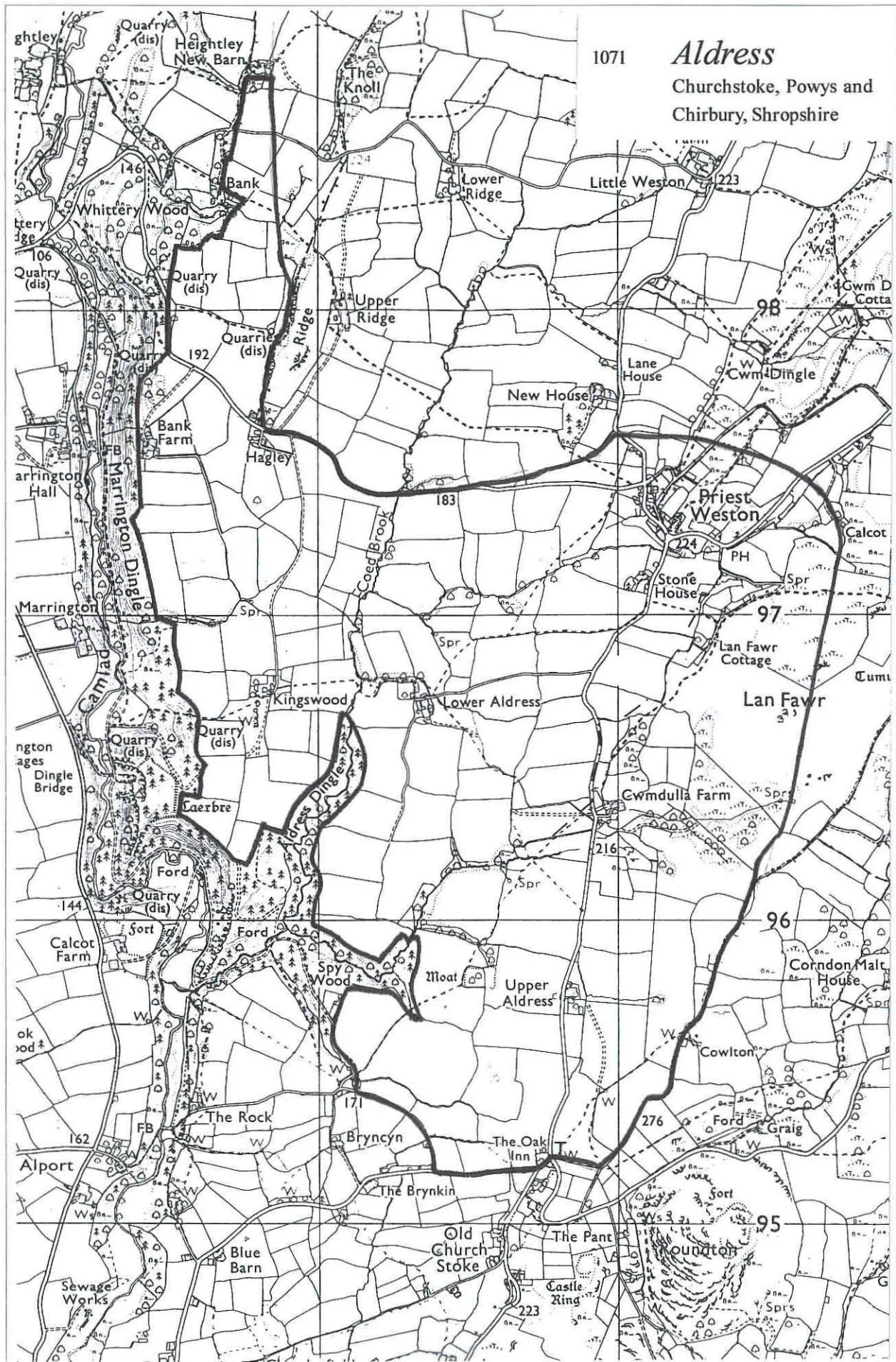
1071 *Aldress*
Churchstoke, Powys and
Chirbury, Shropshire

1072 *Todleth*
Churchstoke, Powys

Small and isolated craggy hilltops, important as local landmarks, with later prehistoric defensive enclosures, and post-medieval fields on lower slopes.

Historic background
In the 19th century the area formed part of the townships of Hurdley and Churchstoke in the parish of Churchstoke in Montgomeryshire. The place-name Todleth, first recorded in the early 13th century, may be derived from the Old English *tod* 'fox' and *lith* 'slope'.

Key historic landscape characteristics
Distinct and small isolated steeply-sloping hills with extensive rock outcrops and screes, between a height of 150–370m above Ordnance Datum, with the higher peak of Roundton to the north and the slightly lower Todleth Hill to the south, much of it now forming part of the Roundton nature reserve. The solid geology is primarily composed of andesite igneous intrusions containing coarse extruded tuffs and lavas within the sequence of Ordovician shales. Loamy, well-drained, brown podzolic soils. Present day land-use is predominantly rough grazing with bracken and gorse and scattered trees and shrubs on lower slopes and some pasture improvement on the lower slopes. Single-species hedges, some overgrown, with post and wire fences and occasional drystone wall field boundaries. In the early 19th century practically the whole of the area was unenclosed common with the exception of a number of isolated and detached encroachments probably of late 18th- to early 19th-century date. Modern boundaries are mostly of post and wire fencing.

Footpaths and trackways, running along the contour, between settlements to either side of the hill land. Traces of former barytes mine and trial levels are visible on the southern slopes of Roundton. The steep-sided and craggy summit of Roundton Hill is crowned by a later prehistoric hillfort between 100–160m across, a single rampart set below the top of the hill, 1–2m high and partly using natural rock outcrops, with a single entrance approached by a track leading uphill from the north-east. On the shoulder of the hill between Todleth Hill and Roundton Hill is the smaller defended enclosure known as Castle Ring, again of possible later prehistoric date, on the western edge of the steep-sided valley running down to Hurdley, with traces of a much ploughed down bank and ditch on the southern and western sides. Small-scale 19th-century barytes mining remains on the west side of Roundton, including waste heaps and adits.

Published sources
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Ellis 1935
Jenkinson 1997
Toghill 1990
Soil Survey 1983
Spurgeon 1965–66

Key historic landscape management priorities in the Todleth character area
- Continued management of later prehistoric Roundton hillfort and Castle Ring earthwork enclosure and their setting.
- Protection of remains of barytes mining, including adits and waste heaps.
- Maintenance of traditional field boundaries and lynchets, including hedges and drystone walls.
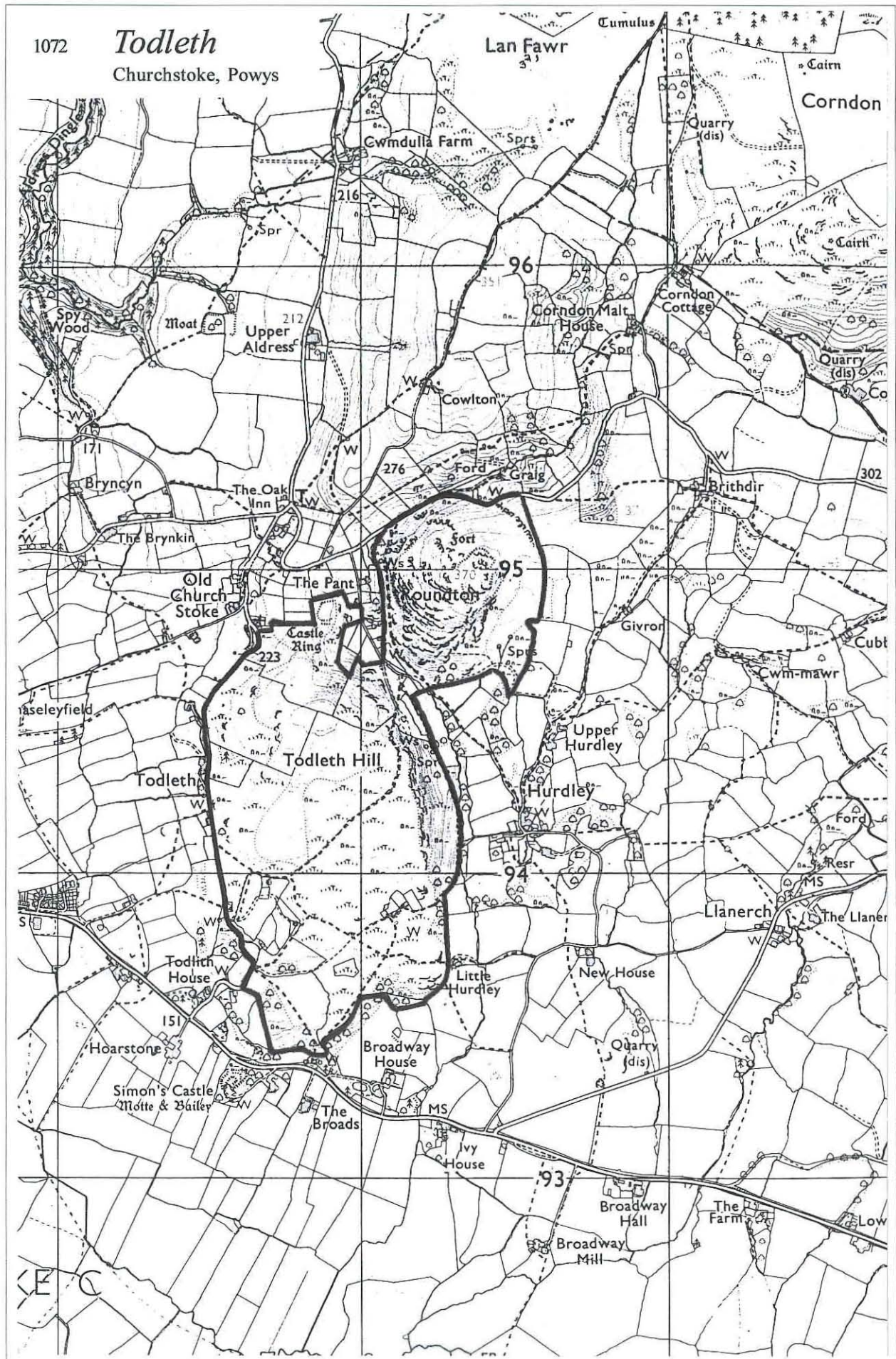
1073	*Hyssington*
	Churchstoke, Powys and More, Shropshire

Undulating, lower hill land, early medieval and medieval nucleated settlement with church and earthen castle, in a landscape of scattered later medieval farms.

Historic background

The earliest evidence of human activity in the area is represented by the important middle Bronze Age axe factory site which produced a distinctive form of axe-hammers from the picrite which outcrops on the hillside to the north of Cwm-mawr. Later prehistoric settlement is represented by a cropmark enclosure about 70m across to the south-west of Bagbury.

Towards the end of the 12th century a small community of Augustinian canons was founded at Snead on the upper reaches of the Camlad, the community being granted the right to assart extensively in the woods and moors around Snead, indicating that at this date extensive areas of natural woodland still survived in the area. In the 1220s the wood of *Sneth* is described as extending from the high road of Snead to the road between *Baggebiri* (Bagbury) and *Husington* (Hyssington). By 1194 the community had moved to Chirbury whose extensive parish at that date probably included a dependent chapel amongst others at Hyssington and Snead, the priory at Chirbury appropriating the chapel at Hyssington in 1316. Woodland clearance was evidently still actively under way in the 13th century, when timbers were prepared in the forest of Snead for Montgomery Castle. The Domesday settlement of *Stantune* has sometimes been identified with Hyssington, but there is no certain evidence. The place-name Hyssington with its *ingtun* ending, first recorded in the early 13th century in the form *Husinton*, suggests that it originated as an English settlement. Snead also has an Old English origin, meaning 'isolated wood' or 'clearing'. The motte and bailey castle at Castle Hill, Hyssington was probably founded some time during the 12th to early 13th century, there being some uncertainty whether the castle at *Sned* recorded in the 1230s was this castle or alternatively Simon's Castle, near Churchstoke. Bagbury, on the eastern edge of the character area, is another early settlement, first recorded as *Baggebury* in 1291, the 'bury' or *burh* probably referring to the hillfort known as the Roveries, slightly to the east. The township and settlement at Hurdley, just below Todleth Hill on the western side of the area is mentioned in documents of the 1330s, and therefore seems to represent the expansion of farms onto the margins of the upland during the middle ages, the name probably having the meaning 'shepherd's clearing'.

By the 19th century the eastern part of the area fell within the township of Hurdley in the parish of Churchstoke, the eastern part in the parish of Hyssington, and the south-east corner in the parish of Snead, the latter two created in about the mid 16th century following the closure of the priory at Chirbury.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The topography of the character area is composed of undulating land on the southern slopes of Corndon Hill, predominantly facing south, between a height of between 150–370m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying solid geology is composed of a number of discrete outcrops of an igneous rock known as picrite in the area of Cwm-mawr, outcropping in a number of places, which have intruded into the Ordovician shales which cover most of the remainder of the character area apart from a band of volcanic rock across the eastern side of the area to the east of Hyssington. Soils overlying the Ordovician shales are mostly slowly draining and seasonally waterlogged stagnogleys, and the soils overlying the igneous rock in the north-west of the character area and along the eastern side are better drained, brown podzolic soils. Small and scattered areas of remnant ancient seminatural deciduous woodland survive on steeper slopes on the eastern side of Todleth Hill, north of Llanerch, in the area of Upper Snead, with an area of ancient replanted woodland at The Llan.

The settlement pattern appears to indicate late medieval and early post-medieval expansion away from a more ancient nucleated church and castle settlement at Hyssington. The former medieval chapel dedicated to St Etheldreda was rebuilt in 1875, set in a sub-rectangular churchyard with yew trees and drystone wall lies in the shadow of the motte and bailey castle on Castle Hill, representing an early focus of settlement to which Church-yard Farm or Inn (Pinfold) and a cockpit had become attached. The present-day focus of the settlement at Hyssington, some way to the south of the church and castle, seems to represent a development away from the earlier focus, perhaps closer to the road from Churchstoke to Shrewsbury, with 18th/19th-century stone houses and cottages, stone Primitive Methodist chapel of 1889, school of 1872, village hall, former smithy and even older smithy at Efail Hen, with some modern houses on the outskirts. In the countryside around are scattered farms, between 500–1000m apart. The earliest surviving buildings in the area are timber-framed, including the 15th to 16th-century cruck-framed longhouse encased in random stone in perhaps the 18th century. Subsequent to this is the elaborate early 17th-century timber-framed house at Hurdley Hall, together with simpler early to mid 17th-century timber-framed buildings at Hyssington Farm, Cefn Farmhouse, Bank Farm, Broadway Cottages, Cwm-mawr, Little Hurdley and Old Llannerch, and partly with roughcast rendering in the case of Pultheley farmhouse. Late 17th and 18th-century stone farmhouses and farm buildings appear to have been invariably stone-built, as in the case of the rebuilding at Cwm-mawr, at Brithdir, where the house is dated to 1695, and at Woodgate Farm and Yew Tree Farm, rendered at The Briars. Traditional weather-boarded outbuildings at Woodgate Farm, with 20th-century steel-framed dutch barns and outbuildings at a number of farms including Woodgate Farm, Brookhouse. Some farms now abandoned, as in the case of the small 18th-century stone farmhouse and dilapi-dated stone barn at Cabbulch (Cubbulch). 19th-century and later building was invariably in brick, as in the case of the Llanerch, a large mid 19th-century house with stone quoins.

The present-day field pattern has remained largely unchanged since at least the early 19th century. On the lower-lying ground are small irregular fields with multi-species hedges, some of which are laid though many arre overgrown, and with taller trees along water courses. Areas of medieval arable open-field cultivation are sug-gested by the incidence of *maes* field names in the mid 19th-century tithe apportionment, indicating an area of medieval open-field arable either side of the stream just to the west of church and castle at Hyssington and at Maesissa Green to the south of the village. Lynchets appear on steeper slopes, and there are areas of surviving ridge and furrow suggesting medieval open arable in a number of places in the area, including fields to the south of Hyssington castle, to the east of Cabbulch, to the west and north of Bagbury, and to the north of Upper Snead. Most of the area had been enclosed by the mid 19th century, with the exception of small areas of common land in the hamlet of Hyssington and just to the east of Llan wood. Also shown unenclosed at that time was a narrow lane leading northwards from Woodgate Farm giving access to the upland grazing on Corndon Hill, also known as Corndon Forest, from the lower-lying farms in the character area, which were subject to enclosure awards in 1857. Fields on some of the higher ground to the north of the area probably represent post-medieval enclosure and often have hawthorn hedges, now often thinning or overgrown. On higher ground some of the field bounda-ries are formed of drystone walls.

Some of the roads, green lanes and trackways in the area are clearly of considerable antiquity, running in hollow-ways and green lanes between farms. As noted above the road between Bagbury and Hyssington is recorded in documents of the early 13th century. The narrow, twisting lane between Brithdir and Woodgate Farm with more widely spaced roadside hedges suggests the formalisation of an earlier and much broader track, probably having been used for herding animals from lowland farms up onto the higher mountain pastures of Corndon Hill. A number of improvements were made to the roads in the 19th century including the 'New Road' cutting across past Llanerch, replacing the more ancient lane to the north, to join the Minsterley road (A488) turnpiked in 1822, with the former toll house at Toll House Farm, built of random stonework with brick quoins.

There are traces of shallow quarries on the picrite outcrops to the north of Cubbulch which are possibly of Bronze Age date. Scattered small roadside stone quarries in the area south of Hyssington are shown on Ordnance

Survey maps of the end of the 19th century. Some of these are marked as 'Old Quarry' and had evidently ceased production, though a number were possibly still producing small quantities of roadstone and building stone at that date.

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Key historic landscape management priorities in the Hyssington character area
- Management of remnant ancient woodland areas.
- Protection of the important Bronze Age 'axe factory' sites on the outcrops of picrite in the Cwm-mawr area, probably represented by shallow surface quarries.
- Management of possible buried archaeological deposits relating to the early medieval and medieval nucleated settlement and Church at Hyssington.
- Continued management of the medieval earthwork motte and bailey castle and its setting.
- Protection of remnant areas of ridge and furrow in the Hyssington, Bagbury, Upper Snead and Cabbulch areas, probably representing medieval open-field arable belonging to the different early townships in the area.
- Continued maintenance of traditional field boundaries, including hedges, lynchets and a number of drystone walls, some of which are probably late medieval, early post-medieval or earlier in date.

1073 *Hyssington*

Churchstoke, Powys and More, Shropshire
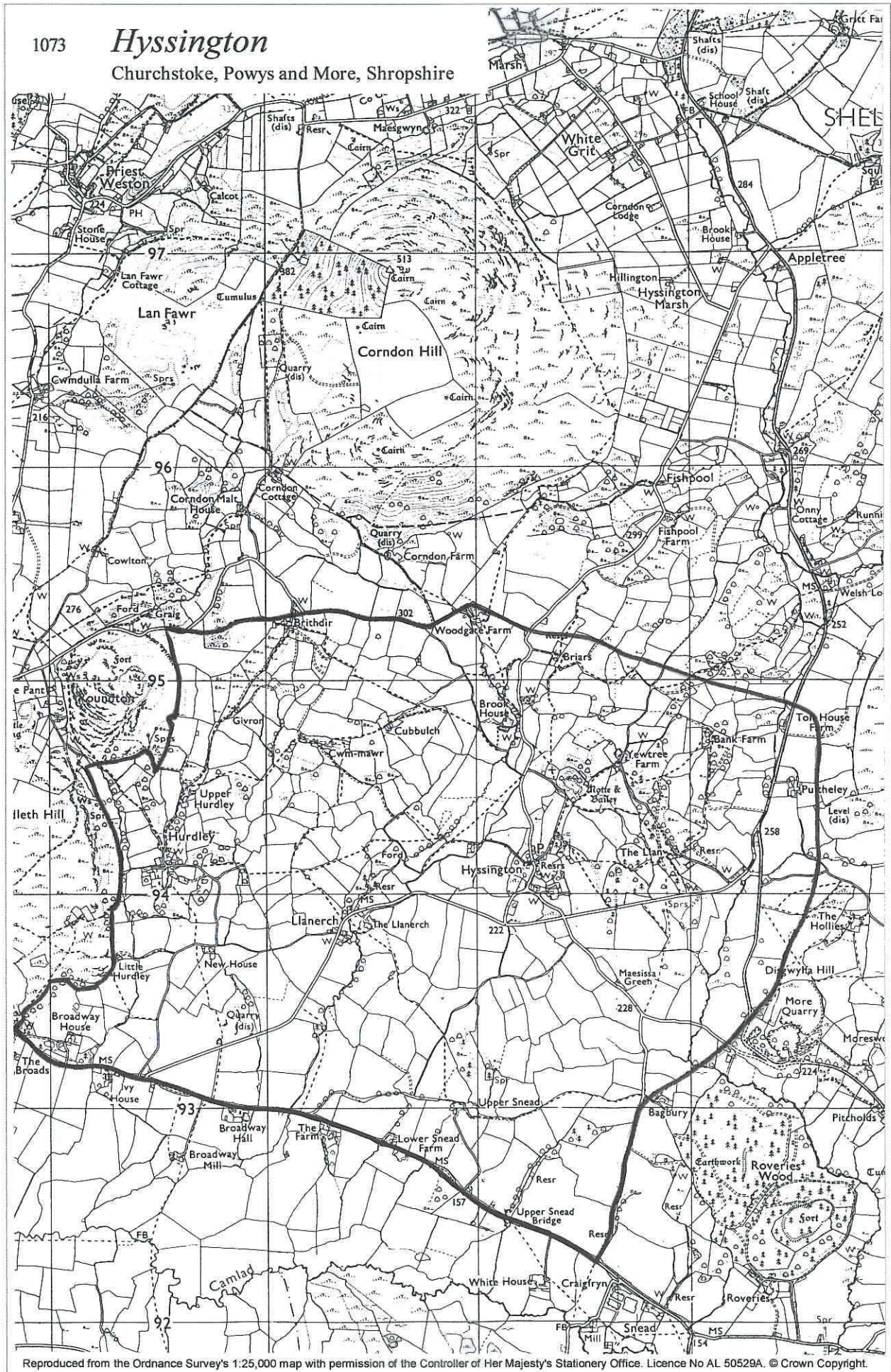
1074	*Chirbury*
	Chirbury, and Brompton and Rhiston, Shropshire and Montgomery, Powys

Nucleated village and scattered farmsteads with early medieval and medieval defensive earthworks along the boundary between England and Wales, including Mercian boundary dyke and burh, Norman mottes and medieval moated site.

Historic background

The character area comprises parts of the 19th-century townships of Winsbury, Chirbury, Dudston, Timberth, Marrington, Walcot, and Hockleton in the ecclesiastical parishes of Chirbury, Shropshire, in the diocese of Hereford, part of the parish of Montgomery, Montgomeryshire, in the diocese of St Asaph, and the parts of the townships of Rhiston, Brompton and Churchstoke in the English portion of the parish of Churchstoke, again in the diocese of Hereford.

Early prehistoric activity in the area is represented a Neolithic axe found near The Ditches and by cropmark ring-ditches representing Bronze Age round barrows to the south of Rownal, north of Chirbury, and to the north of Whitley. Roman settlement is indicated by a ditch containing Roman pottery sealed beneath the medieval motte at Winsbury, and it is probable that this relatively low-lying area was relatively densely settled at this time and during the preceding Iron Age, settlement possibly based on ditched enclosures known from aerial photography at Brompton, near Blackford Farm, Great Moat Farm, Poundbank, Rockley Wood, Timberth, Walcot, Whitley, Winsbury, to the west of Hollybush Cottages, and between Great Moat Farm and Homeleigh. Little is known of settlement in the area during the later Roman period, but Anglo-Saxon settlements of the 8th and 9th centuries probably began to be established as the kingdom of Mercia gradually expanded westwards, taking over territories formerly held by the British. Place-names of this period containing the *tun* place-name element meaning a homestead or village, as in Hockleton, Stockton, Dudston, Marrington, and Rhiston. Some settlements at this or later date were possibly occupied by free or enslaved Britons, as suggested by the Walcot, north of Chirbury, whose name includes the elements *walh* 'Welshman' and *cot/cote* 'cottage' or 'shelter'. The dyke defining the western edge of the character area, built by king Offa before his death in 796, marked the extent of Mercian gains at that date, its alignment suggesting that it was set out across cleared farmland, and its course suggesting a degree of consensus in allowing the British to retain some of the rich farmland and Rhydwhiman, the important ford across the Severn to the north-west of Montgomery (see *Trehelig-gro* character area).

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records that a *burh* or fortress was built by Aethelflaeda at Chirbury (*Cyricbyrig*) in 915 and was evidently already a religious centre, the name meaning 'the fort with a church'. Rather than defending against Welsh attack, however, the western frontier of Mercia was being strengthened at that time against the possibility of Viking attack during the Danish wars. Excavations on the site of the earthwork in the village in the 1950s showed that it was only poorly defended and produced no dating evidence. More recent observations suggest that the *burh* was a much larger enclosure, built around the village on an axis parallel with its roads.

At the time of the Domesday Book of 1086 the area fell within the hundred of *Witentreu*, whose name is preserved in the place-name Whittery, just to the east of Chirbury, possibly the site of a *moot* or meeting place marked by a distinctive tree, which stretched from Long Mountain on the north to the Kerry ridgeway on the south, and from the River Severn on the west to beyond Corndon on the east. Six identifiable settlements in the area are listed in the Domesday Book — Hockleton (*Elchitun*), Walcot (*Walecote*), Chirbury (*Cireberie*), Dudston (*Dudestune*), Marrington (*Meritune*), Rhiston (*Ristune*). In addition to the farmland held by each settlement, Marrington and Rhiston had woodland for fattening 15 and 30 pigs respectively. Chirbury was the principal manor of the hundred, retaining its earlier status, having been held in lordship by King Edward the Confessor at the time of the con-

quest, and had a church and a priest. However, four of the Domesday settlements in the character area — Hockleton, Walcot, Chirbury in the northern part of the area had been 'waste' at the time of the Conquest in 1066. The area had probably suffered during the campaigns against the English by Gruffudd ap Llywelyn in the 1040s, and was being used as a hunting ground by three the Mercian nobles Siward, Oslac and Azor at the time of the Conquest. Of these settlements only Chirbury and Lack had recovered by 1086.

Recovery of the area began once the area came under Norman control, following the fall of the kingdom of Mercia in 1071 and the granting of earldom of Shropshire to Roger of Montgomery. As part of the scheme of recovery the castle of Montgomery was built at Hen Domen in the early 1070s to control Welsh incursions into the area by means of the ford at Rhydwhiman, the Domesday settlements in the character area being grouped within the castlery of Montgomery, gaining protection from the castle but also providing a source of support in terms of materials and garrisoning. By the beginning of the 12th century the Domesday hundred of *Witentreu* was substantially reduced in size and formed the hundred of Chirbury, by now in the royal county of Shropshire, and in 1233 Offa's Dyke was fixed as the boundary between Chirbury hundred and Montgomery lordship.

A charter of about 1190 granted a mill at Walcot to a small community of Augustinian canons at Snead (see *Wernddu* character area). Before 1194 the community transferred to St Michael's Church, Chirbury, originally the mother church of a large ecclesiastical parish which probably included the whole of the Domesday hundred of *Witentreu,* with dependent chapels at Montgomery (Hen Domen), Snead, Forden and Hyssington. Consent for the establishment of a priory at Chirbury being granted by the bishop of Hereford in 1201. The carved stalls in St Nicholas's Church, Montgomery, were brought there from Chirbury at the dissolution.

One of the most distinctive historical features of the landscape are the relatively small and close-set medieval earthwork mottes of which no less than five of which fall within the area, at Hockleton, Winsbury, Dudston, Gwarthlow, and Brompton, forming part of what has been described as 'perhaps the most remarkable concentration of mediaeval defences on the whole of the Welsh March' — a number of the mottes being relatively tall and small in diameter at the top, and dating in all probability to the period between the late 11th and early 12th century. These small earthwork castles, mostly built by prominent local landowners, provided a measure of defence and security for their owners and the surrounding area against continuing hostilities along the border. They were in existence by at least 1225 when their owners were commanded to refortify their wooden defences during a period of hostility between Henry III and Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, prince of Gwynedd. Mottes controlled all the important routes into England leading from the ford at Rhydwhiman, and some, like Gwarthlow must have had extensive views of the surrounding countryside.

By the 1240s various tenants within Chirbury hundred held land on the basis of providing fighting men at Montgomery Castle in time of war, and possibly reflecting arrangements dating back to the establishment of the castlery of Montgomery in the 1070s. These properties included those with mottes, as at Hockleton, Winsbury, Brompton and Rhiston, and also included tenants at Timberth, Stockton and Chirbury. By now the new stone caslte built had been built to above the present town of Montgomery to replace the earthen castle at Hen Domen (see *Trefaldwyn* character area), the duties owed by individual tenants at that time ranging from providing an archer for a day and a night, to providing a man with a horse for three weeks. In time these castle-guard duties were commuted to rents.

The border became generally more settled following the Edwardian conquest of Wales later in the 13th century, With the exception of the short period of unrest at the beginning of the 15th century, at the time of the Glyn Dwr rebellion. It is probably to the period between the later 13th and 14th centuries that the moated site at Great Moat Farm belongs, possibly built as much for show as for defence. Theft continued to be a problem, however, particularly on the part of rustlers preying on the growing trade in cattle rearing, as in 1410 when a herd of 47 animals was stolen at Winsbury and driven into Wales.

During the course of the later medieval period there was probably a gradual consolidation of earlier holdings until by the end of the middle ages the earlier townships which may once have formed small settlements in which a number of villagers shared rights in open arable fields and common pasture and woodland transformed into a pattern of farms worked by individual landowners or tenants. The Augustinian priory at Chirbury continued to acquire land by grant and exchange throughout the middle ages, and became a significant landowner within the parish and beyond, including lands at Caeprior, between Chirbury and Churchstoke. Its income fell with declining cultivation, from the widespread harvest failures and plagues of the early 14th century and by 1423 was said to be 'in a state of spiritual and material collapse'.

In 1553, following the dissolution of the monasteries, the priory's holdings were acquired by the Herberts, one of the prominent local gentry families, which by marriage and purchase continued to extend their estate within the area well into the 18th century. Cereal production, cattle rearing and dairy produce continued to be the mainstay of the farming industry, though hop growing took place within the parish in the early 17th century. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the breeding of agricultural horses was important.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The area forms a major portion of the flat and gently undulating plain of the Vale of Montgomery, bounded on the north valley of the upper Camlad, on the east by Marrington Dingle, on the south by the valley of the Caebitra and on the west by the line of Offa's Dyke. The area ranges in height from about 80m above OD in the north, where it borders the lower Camlad valley, to about 165m above OD, almost the highest point being occupied by the motte at Gwarthlow. It is crisscrossed by numerous streams which draining into the Caebitra on the south or the Camlad on the north. There are scattered ponds and springs, often near farmsteads. The underlying geology is composed of Ordovician shales on the east and Silurian shales on the west, soils being very largely fine silty and clayey stagnogleys, liable to seasonal waterlogging. There are also scattered areas of deciduous and conifer woodland.

Present-day settlement consists of the village of Chirbury, a number of roadside cottages and smallholdings, with generally large, widely-spaced farms, up to about 1km apart, often set in their own fields rather than along the public roads, some of which are and strung out in a rough line 500–1500m behind Offa's Dyke and prominently sited on slight rises or ridges. A proportion of these larger farms are the focus of the townships in which they lie and were evidently in existence as settlements by the mid 11th century.

Chirbury village is centred on St Michael's, a large medieval church, the nave of the former priory church of the Augustinian canons, which became the parish church following the Reformation. The original transepts and chancel are now missing but there is an isolated 13th-century compound pier in the churchyard which is all that remains visible of the rest of the monastic complex, though other worked stones from the former priory survive in the grounds of Chirbury Hall. A brick chancel was to the church in 1733. Other buildings in the village include the 17th-century timber-framed school house and former school and outbuildings to the south-east of the church, Chirbury Hall, an early 18th-century stone house with brick dressings remodelling an earlier building, and with octagonal brick pigeon house, 17th/18th-century timber-framed cottages, 18th-century stone houses and cottages, and 18th/19th-century brick buildings including the School House and former house which is now the Herbert Arms Hotel, together with some modern houses. There are several working farms within the village with weather-boarded barns on stone footings and 18th/19th-century barns of quarried stone, and some steel-framed farm buildings and wooden-posted dutch barn. An interesting complex of buildings to the north of Chirbury Hall includes a 17th-century timber-framed and weather-boarded barn and a brick horse engine house. Other buildings include the early 20th-century brick-built village hall. The timber-framed and weather-boarded former blacksmith's shop also survives.

A significant number of timber-framed buildings have survived in the countryside, with late 16th to 17th-century timber-framed farmhouses Sidnal, Rhiston, Rockley with 18th to 20th-century extensions, often in brick, and timber-framed cottages Lower Lane Cottage and the Old House, near Homeleigh, and to the south-west of West Duston. A number of late 16th to 17th-century timber-framed farmhouses are now encased in stone or brick, as in the case of Great Moat Farm, Upper Gwarthlow, and Timberth. Later than these appear to be the ?18th-century stone farmhouse at Coed Farm, and a stone cottage near Rockley Wood. 19th-century and later buildings are almost invariably in brick, including the farmhouses at Winsbury, Homeleigh, Caeprior, Lower Gwarthlow, West Dudston, the remodelled farmhouse at East Dudston, and the roadside cottages at Red House, Cross House, Poundbank, Hollybush Cottages. A significant number of early farm buildings have also survived, including 17th-century timber-framed barns, cowhouses or threshing barns at Rockley, Sidnal, Heightley, The Ditches, and Upper Gwarthlow, usually with weather-boarded and set on random stone sleeper walls, and occasionally with gables walls replaced in brick or stone. There are also stone barns near the Old House, Sidnal, Coed Farm, and the remnants of earlier stone building at Lower Gwarthlow. A number of earlier buildings are weatherboarded, as at Old House, Timberth, Sidnal, Rhiston, Coed Farm, Upper Gwarthlow, some of which are on stone footings. 19th/ 20th-century brick outbuildings are fairly widespread, as at Homeleigh, Timberth, Caeprior, Rhiston, Lower Gwarthlow, Winsbury, with an 18th/19th-century brick hay barn at Upper Gwarthlow. Most of the larger farms have 20th-century steel-framed farm buildings. The tall 20th-century grain silos at Timberth, Lower Gwarthlow, West Dudston, Winsbury and the lower silo at Sidnal, are a particularly distinctive feature of the present-day landscape.

Marrington Hall, on the western edge of Marrington gorge on the eastern edge of the character area, was the centre of one of the few small estates in the character area, to which Middle and Upper Alport belonged (see *Marrington Dingle* character area). The estate was probably based on one of the two manors at Marrington mentioned in the Domesday Book, the present hall being a small mid-Victorian Elizabethan-style half-timbered country house incorporating a late 16th-century timber-framed house, the earliest building perhaps associated with a sundial of 1595 erected by Richard Lloyd and inscribed 'FROM DAI TO DAI THESE SHADES DO FLEE AND SO THIS LIFE PASSETH AWAIE', originally set within its gardens.

Present-day land-use is a mixture of pasture and arable, with some fodder crops. Relatively large fields, generally with low-cut multiple-species hedges including hazel, hawthorn, and holly, with scattered mature oaks in the boundaries and alders and willows along streams. Many of the boundaries appear to have been set out in relation to streams or contours. Many boundaries are irregular, suggesting piecemeal clearance, though some are straighter and suggest subdivision of larger original units, with irregularities in some boundaries due to amalgamation of earlier fields. There aare some recent and some older, grown-out laid hedges, with some abandoned hedges now represented by intermittent lines of trees or shrubs. There are also occasional low field banks. The present-day field pattern is broadly the same which had come into existence by the mid 19th century, except for some field amalgamations. Occasional field ditches, such as those in the area to the west of Marrington Hall, represent land-improvement schemes which in some instances may be 17th/18th-century or earlier in date.

There are numerous remains of ridge and furrow representing medieval open-field arable cultivation on all sides of Chirbury, those on the south pre-dating the Chirbury-Churchstoke turnpike road (A490). Areas of ridge and furrow also survive in association with a number of the outlying townships, as for example near Sidnal, Winsbury, and West Dudston.

A number of the major roads in the area are of relatively recent date, including the main roads between Chirbury and Montgomery (B4386) and between Chirbury and Churchstoke (A490), being late 18th-century turnpike roads. The Montgomery-Chirbury road dates to after 1768 and replaces an earlier twisting lane, the course of which is visible in places, the an early 19th-century milestone surviving on the turnpike road near the turn to Crankwell Farm. An old lane from Montgomery to Chirbury also ran via Little Lymore and the medieval motte at West

Dudston and is represented by footpaths and hollow-ways. The earlier road between Chirbury and Churchstoke is the winding lane which runs in a hollow-way up to 1m deep via Homeleigh and Caeprior and the green lane between Cross House and Coed Farm.

An ancient route between the ford across the Severn at Rhydwhiman and Churchstoke via Lymore Park, Gwarthlow motte, and Rhiston, is marked by footpaths and field boundaries and an existing road. Medieval settlements at Winsbury, Dudston, Great Moat Farm, and Rhiston are interconnected by a series of lanes and footpaths which are probably of considerable antiquity. Bridges include Whittery Bridge (a 19th-century stone bridge with brick arch and stone vousoirs across the Camlad), Chirbury Bridge (an ?18th-century single arch stone bridge across the stream on the Chirbury to Montgomery road), and two smaller ?early 19th-century single-arch bridges across the same stream to the south of Chirbury (one with a stone arch on a farm track and one with a brick arch brick bridge on the minor road to Homeleigh Farm). Small-scale extraction and manufacturing industries are represented by disused marl pits, gravel pits, clay pits and brickworks in the area of Chirbury, Walcot and Whittery Bridge, shown on Ordnance Survey maps dating to the end of the 19th century.

The earthwork monuments of the Chirbury area are important landscape features, and include an earthwork camp, several medieval mottes, a moated site, an earthwork enclosure, and Offa's Dyke which bounds the western side of the character area.

Ornamental landscapes in the area include gardens at Chirbury Hall and Walcot. Some of the plantings survive in the parkland to the west of Marrington Hall, shown on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s, together with stone entranceway and 19th-century stone-built lodge with brick dressings.

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Key historic landscape management priorities in the Chirbury character area

- Protection from deep ploughing and other agricultural activities of buried earlier prehistoric funerary and ritual sites and later prehistoric and Roman ditched enclosures identified from cropmarks.

- Management of Offa's Dyke and its setting. The dyke is being affected in places by from periodic ploughing and reseeding, animal burrows, vegetation, and vehicle and animal erosion.

- Management of possible buried archaeological deposits relating to the early medieval and medieval nucleated settlement at Chirbury, particularly regarding early settlement evidence and evidence relating to the defences of the Mercian burh and the structure of the pre-conquest church and Augustinian priory.

- Protection and management of important group of medieval defensive earthwork sites in this area, including mottes and moated sites and associated settlement evidence. A high proportion of sites have unfortunately already been severely damaged by agricultural and building activity, often because they lie in close proximity to farm complexes.

- Protection of remnant areas of medieval ridge and furrow open-field cultivation. Notable areas survive around the village of Chirbury and to either side of Offa's Dyke at Dudston.

- Continued maintenance of ancient and traditional field boundaries, notably hedges associated with early field systems.

- Preservation of the historic character of hollow-ways, green lanes and trackways in the area, some representing ancient, pre-turnpike routes.

- Preservation of traditional farm buildings in timber and brick.

- Preservation of small ponds of potential palaeoenvironmental significance.
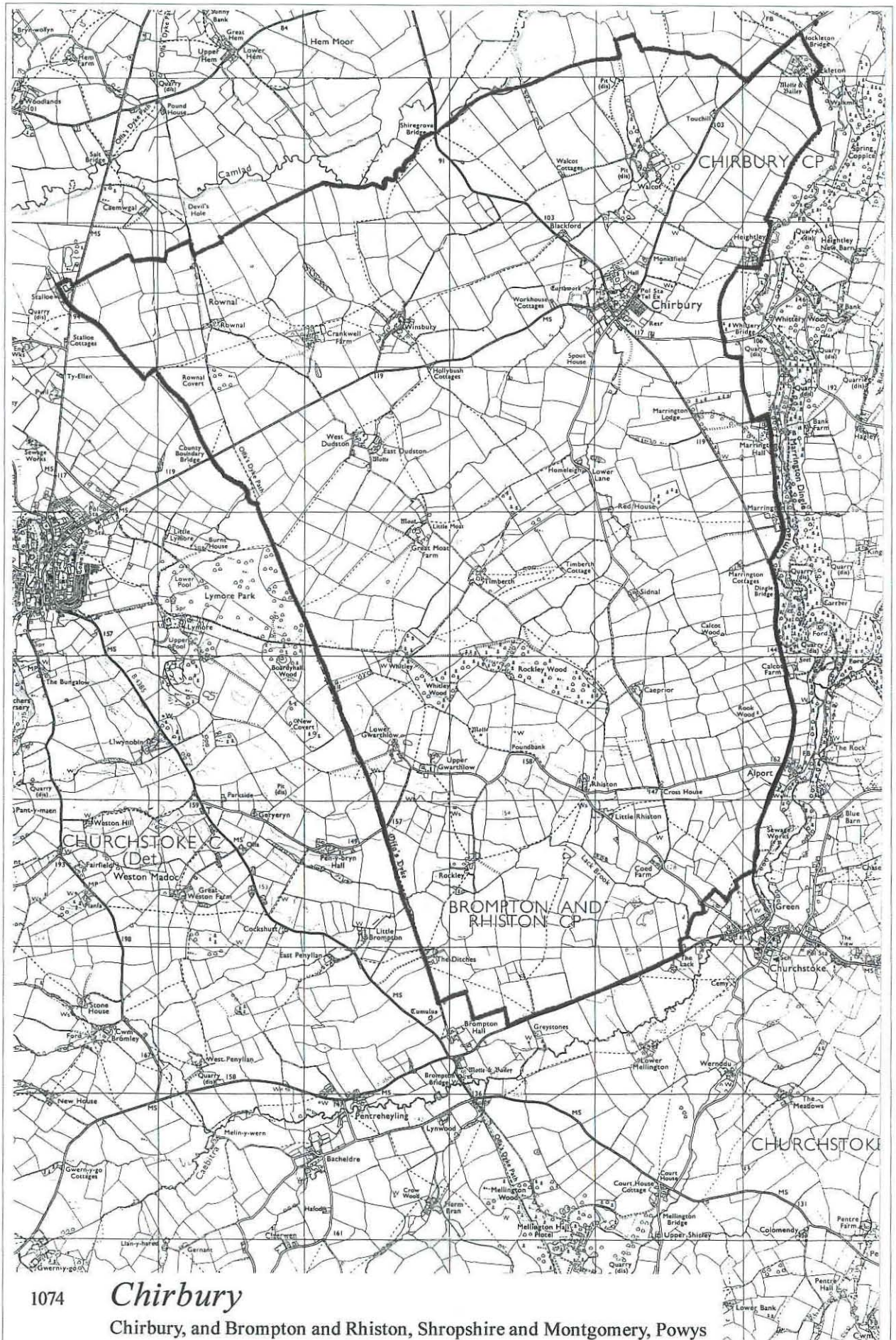
1074 *Chirbury*

Chirbury, and Brompton and Rhiston, Shropshire and Montgomery, Powys

> 1075 *Gwern-y-go*
> Kerry and Churchstoke, Powys and Brompton and Rhiston, Shropshire

Low-lying land along the Caebitra valley, forming an important route into mid Wales via Sarn and Kerry, with Roman fort and marching camps, medieval grange, medieval and later mills.

Historic background

Early prehistoric activity in the area is represented by a Neolithic flint axe found near Brompton Hall, a Bronze Age leaf-shaped bronze spearhead found between Bacheldre and Crow Farm, and by cropmark ring-ditches possibly representing Bronze Age round barrows to the north and south of Brompton Hall, to the east of Pentrehyling, and possibly to the west of Gwern-y-go. Possible later prehistoric settlement is represented by a cropmark enclosure to the south of Perthybu. A Roman fort of the late 1st to early 2nd centuries, possibly housing a cavalry unit together with evidence for an extramural civilian settlment, was first identified from the air in 1969 just to the east of Pentreheyling Farm, together with a number of marching camps below Offa's Dyke and below Brompton Hall Farm. Brompton lies on the line of Offa's Dyke, and as its name implies it was probably a Mercian settlement, established by perhaps the 9th century, and probably falling within the compass of the settlement of *Ristune* given in the Domesday Book of 1086. The monastic grange at Gwern-y-go, belonging to the Cistercian abbey at Cwm-hir, had probably been founded by the middle of the 13th century. It derived its income partly from the profits of pastoral farming and partly from a mill. The abbey possessed all the lands and tenements in the township of Gwern-y-go and Caeliber-isaf on the sloping land to the north and in Hopton township, but the grange itself was separated from these by a ditch called the 'Grange Ditch', which has not been surveyed. The motte and bailey castle at Brompton had probably been erected by the late 12th to early 13th century, and was probably amongst the mottes in the Vale of Montgomery whose timber defences were required to be strengthened against possible Welsh attack in 1225. The grange chapel, possibly dedicated to St Michael, was served by a chaplain in 1397 and after the dissolution continued as a chapel of ease known as 'Chapel Gwernygo' into the second half of the 16th century. The precise location of the chapel is uncertain but was probably to the north of the present farm, and indicated by the field-names 'Chapel meadow' and 'Chapel close' on the Kerry tithe apportionment. Gwern-y-go mill continued in production during the 16th and 17th centuries, probably on the same site. It appears as flour mill in the mid 19th-century tithe apportionment, but seems to have ceased production by the 1880s. There area also references to a dyeing mill in the township in the mid 19th century, which was probably on the same site. Other mills in the character area include Bacheldre Mill, first recorded in the 1580s. By the early 19th century the area formed part of the townships of Bacheldre, Brompton, Hopton Issa and Ucha in the parish of Churchstoke, and parts of the townships of Caeliber Issa, Gwernygo, and Bachaethlon in the parish of Kerry.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Low-lying land along the banks of the Caebitra brook, generally between 140–80m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying solid geology is composed of Silurian shales, the soils being fine silty and clayey stagnogleys, subject to seasonal waterlogging. Before the last glaciation the Afon Miwl probably flowed into the broad valley occupied by the Caebitra brook, having been diverted by ice and glacial debris blocking the valley near Sarn, just to the west of the historic landscape area. There ae areas of ancient replanted woodland in Gwern-y-go Wood.

Modern settlement comprises a number of roadside houses and cottages and a small number of substantial widely-spaced farms, up to abut 1.5km apart, with small nucleated settlements around the mills at Bacheldre and Brompton.

The earliest surviving buildings are timber-framed, including the large early to mid 17th-century timber-framed

houses Bacheldre House and Bacheldre Hall, the hall extended in Georgian style in the early 19th-century in stone, and a timber-framed cottage at Melin-y-wern. There is a large complex of brick farm buildings at Gwern-y-go, resulting from the planned development of the farm for animal husbandry in the early to mid 19th century by the Foxe family, associated with a rendered brick farmhouse dated to 1792. On the main road to the east of Sarn are a number of late Victorian houses and cottages, including Pitfield Villa in yellow and red brick.

The present-day pattern of large rectangular fields had developed by the early 19th-century, and remains little changed since that period, although some boundaries have been straightened and some removed. With the exception of a number of very small parcels, all the land in the character area had been enclosed by the early 19th century. Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, possibly of medieval date, are recorded to the south of Perthybu and to the south of Mount Nebo farms. Present-day land-use is a mixture of arable and pasture.

The former mill at Gwern-y-go was fed by a long leat, about 1km in length, which may represent the medieval 'Grange Ditch'. Bacheldre Mill is a working flour watermill, parts of the present mill buildings in random stone and brick, dating to the mid 18th century. It was fed by an earlier long leat, about 800m long, taken from a weir on the Caebitra at Melin-y-wern, now replaced by a shorter leat and millpond fed by the Caebitra. A third mill, Brompton Mill, was also fed by the Caebitra.

Published sources
Allen 1986; 1988; 1991
Barton 1999
Earp & Haines 1971
Eyton 1854–60
Fox 1955
Haslam 1979
King & Spurgeon 1965
Lavender 1951–52
Morris 1893
Morris 1982
Mountford 1928
Sothern & Drewett 1991
Thorn & Thorn 1986
Williams 1984; 1990

Key historic landscape management priorities in the Gwern-y-go character area
- Protection from deep ploughing and other agricultural activities of buried early prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments identified from cropmarks.
- Protection of Roman fort and marching camps and associated evidence of civilian settlement, which have been affected in the past from deep ploughing and road improvement schemes.
- Protection and management of former weirs, leats and other structures associated with medieval and later watermill sites, including the mill site of the former monastic grange.
- Preservation of surviving areas of ridge and furrow, representing former open-field cultivation.
- Management of field boundaries and buried archaeological deposits belonging to the medieval monastic grange, including former chapel site.
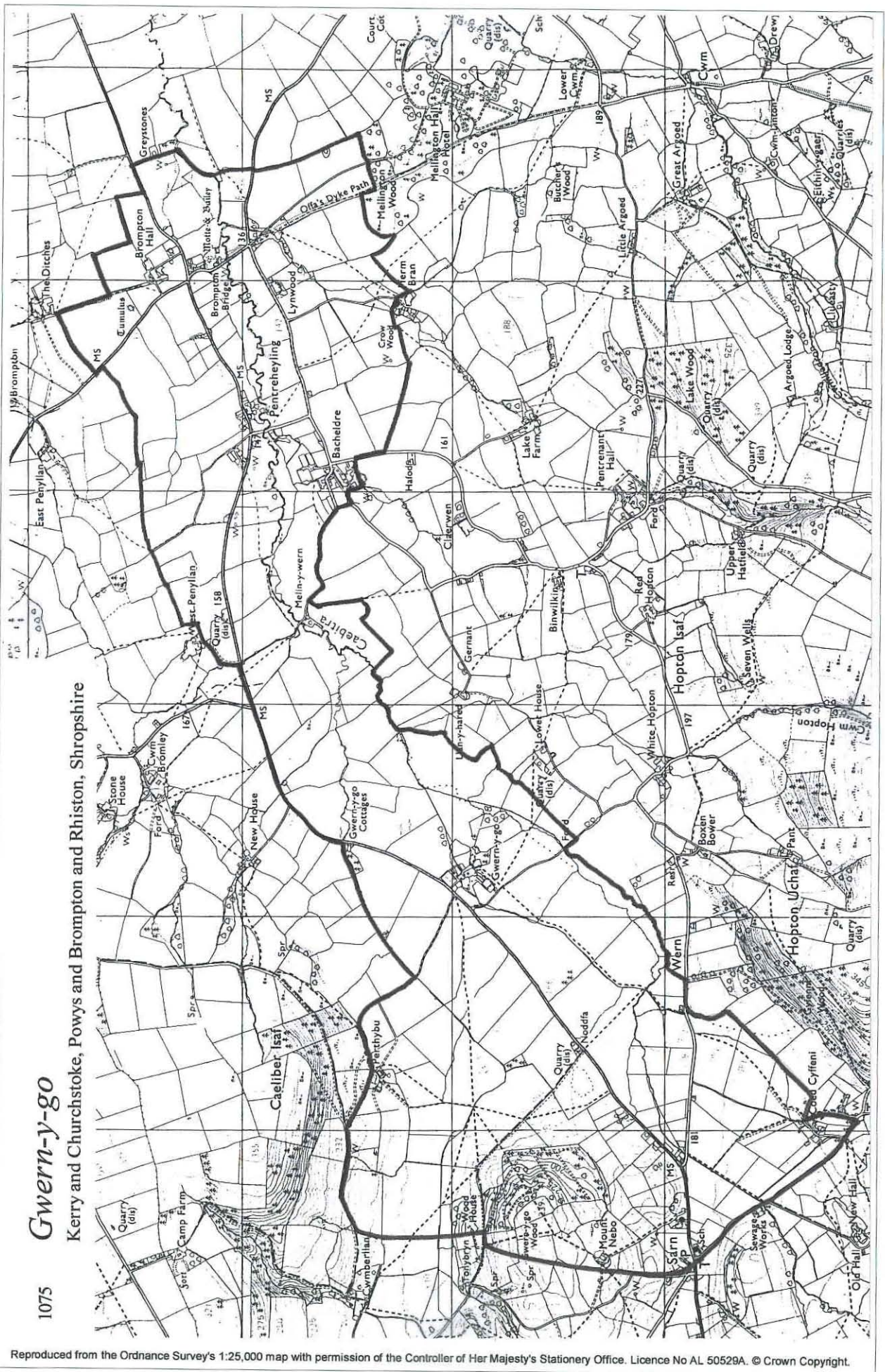
Gwern-y-go
Kerry and Churchstoke, Powys and Brompton and Rhiston, Shropshire

1075

1076	*Weston Madoc*
	Montgomery, Churchstoke and Kerry, Powys and Brompton and Rhiston, Shropshire

Gently undulating landscape of medium-sized irregular fields, widely scattered farms with earlier medieval and medieval origins, some relatively late enclosure, and concentration of county council smallholdings.

Historic background

The character area fell on the junction of three medieval ecclesiastical parishes, Montgomery, Kerry and Churchstoke on the border between England and Wales, with part of its boundary formed by Offa's Dyke. The area includes parts of the townships of Weston Madoc and Brompton in the ecclesiastical parish of Churchstoke (Weston Madoc falling within the Welsh portion and Brompton in the English portion of the parish), and partly within the township of Caeliber Issa in the parish of Kerry, Montgomeryshire. Weston Madoc (*Westune*) is one of the settlements to the west of Offa's Dyke listed in the Domesday Book of 1086 as having been waste at the time of the Conquest, but by then recovered. It had about 360 acres (3 hides). Like other similar settlements in the Vale of Montgomery it had possibly been founded by Mercian settlers in the 9th or 10th century, and seems to have been abandoned due to hostilities along the border in about the 1040s. Nothing seems to be known of the *Madoc* whose name was attached to the name Weston in the 16th century, no doubt added to distinguish if from other Westons in the neighbourhood. It has sometimes been known as Great Weston and in Welsh as *Gwestun Fawr.*

Key historic landscape characteristics

Gently undulating and mostly fairly low-lying land on the western side of the Vale of Montgomery between a height of about 140–275m above OD, rising up on the western side onto the east and south-east facing slopes of the uplands to the south-west of Montgomery. The underlying geology is composed of Silurian shales. There are predominantly well-drained and loamy and silty in the western side of the area, with fine silty and clayey stagnogley soils subject to seasonal waterlogging in some lower-lying areas to the east. An area of ancient semi-natural woodland survives to the east of Cockshutt.

Two distinct settlement patterns are evident in present-day landscape. Firstly there are fairly widely scattered medium to large farms, up to about 1km apart, some set in their own fields and some along the public roads, many of which are likely to have their origins in the medieval period. Secondly, there is a distinct landscape formed by a concentration of early 20th-century county council smallholdings occupying some of the recently enclosed land towards the eastern side of the area, between Great Weston Farm and Little Brompton. There are some abandoned settlements on edge of higher ground on the west, that were in existence by the late 18th/early 19th century. The earliest surviving buildings are timber-framed, including the large farmhouse at Cwm Bromley dated to 1633, the possibly late 17th-century timber-framed house at Great Weston, and the 18th-century timber-framed houses at Stone House and Cockshutt, and timber-framed and stone roadside cottages north of Cockshutt. Two timber-framed barns of later 17th to early 18th-century date, with weather-boarding or corrugated iron cladding, survive near Little Brompton. Later 18th and 19th-century farmhouses are generally in brick, including Fairfield, East Penylan, the alterations at Great Weston, and the rendered farmhouse at Weston Hill, with traces of earlier stone buildings in some instances represented by earlier stone-built foundations or dilapidated buildings or by earlier footings. The early 19th-century farmhouse at Llwynobin, however has both brick and stone elevations. There are outbuildings with weatherboarding at Stone House, but few other farm vernacular farm buildings survive, existing buildings including 19th- and 20th-century brick outbuildings at Fairfield, Great Weston, and Cwm Bromley, and Cockshutt, together with fairly ubiquitous 20th-century steel-framed structures. The 20th-century county council smallholdings to the east of Great Weston Farm form a distinct and uniform group having brick farmhouses with stone dressings, small dutch barns, outbuildings clad in corrugated iron, and concreted yards.

Present-day land-use is predominantly pasture, but with some arable. The irregular and polygonal fields in the core areas was probably enclosed by a gradual process of expansion and amalgamation of individual farmsteads during the later medieval period, but reasonably substantial areas of hillside pasture on the western side of the area and lower-lying ploughland on the east with more regularly laid out boundaries remained unenclosed until relatively recent times. Numerous small scattered parcels of land near New House, Stone House, Fairfield and between Great Weston Farm and Little Brompton were subject to enclosure awards in 1803 and 1805. A block of land to the west of Planfa is also shown as a recent allotment in the tithe allotment for the township of Weston Madoc. As noted above, the recently enclosed land between Great Weston and Little Brompton was subsequently occupied by a number of county council smallholdings which probably focused on small-scale dairy production. Existing field boundaries were retained when the smallholdings were established, though against the usual trend a number of fields in this area were subdivided into small units. Field boundaries are mostly multiple-species hedges, including hazel, sycamore and holly. They are generally low clipped, and with some traditional hedge-laying, and a number of particularly substantial roadside hedges. Some mature oaks mark the course of former field boundaries which have now disappeared. There are small, scattered conifer plantations and some small areas of semi-natural deciduous woodland on steeper slopes along stream valleys.

Characteristically twisting roads and lanes, some running in distinct hollow-ways up to 2m deep which formed before the advent of tarmacadam and road drains, and are probably of considerable antiquity. Turnpike improvements were made in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, however, and belonging to this period is the Toll Cottage on the B4385 between Montgomery and Brompton, to the south of Llwynobin and the early to mid 19th-century milestone on the B4385 to the south-west of The Ditches.

Extractive industry is represented by number of small old stone quarries on the edge of the hills on the western side of the area and on the side of the road between Sarn and Churchstoke (A 489) which appear to have gone out of use by the end of the 19th century.

Published sources
Charles 1938
Earp & Haines 1971
Eyton 1854–60
Gelling 1992
Mountford 1928
Soil Survey 1983
Sothern & Drewett 1991
Thorn & Thorn 1986

Key historic landscape management priorities in the Weston Madoc character area
- Management of residual semi-natural woodland areas.
- Continued management of Offa's Dyke and its setting.
- Continued maintenance of traditional field boundaries, some of which are probably of medieval or earlier date.
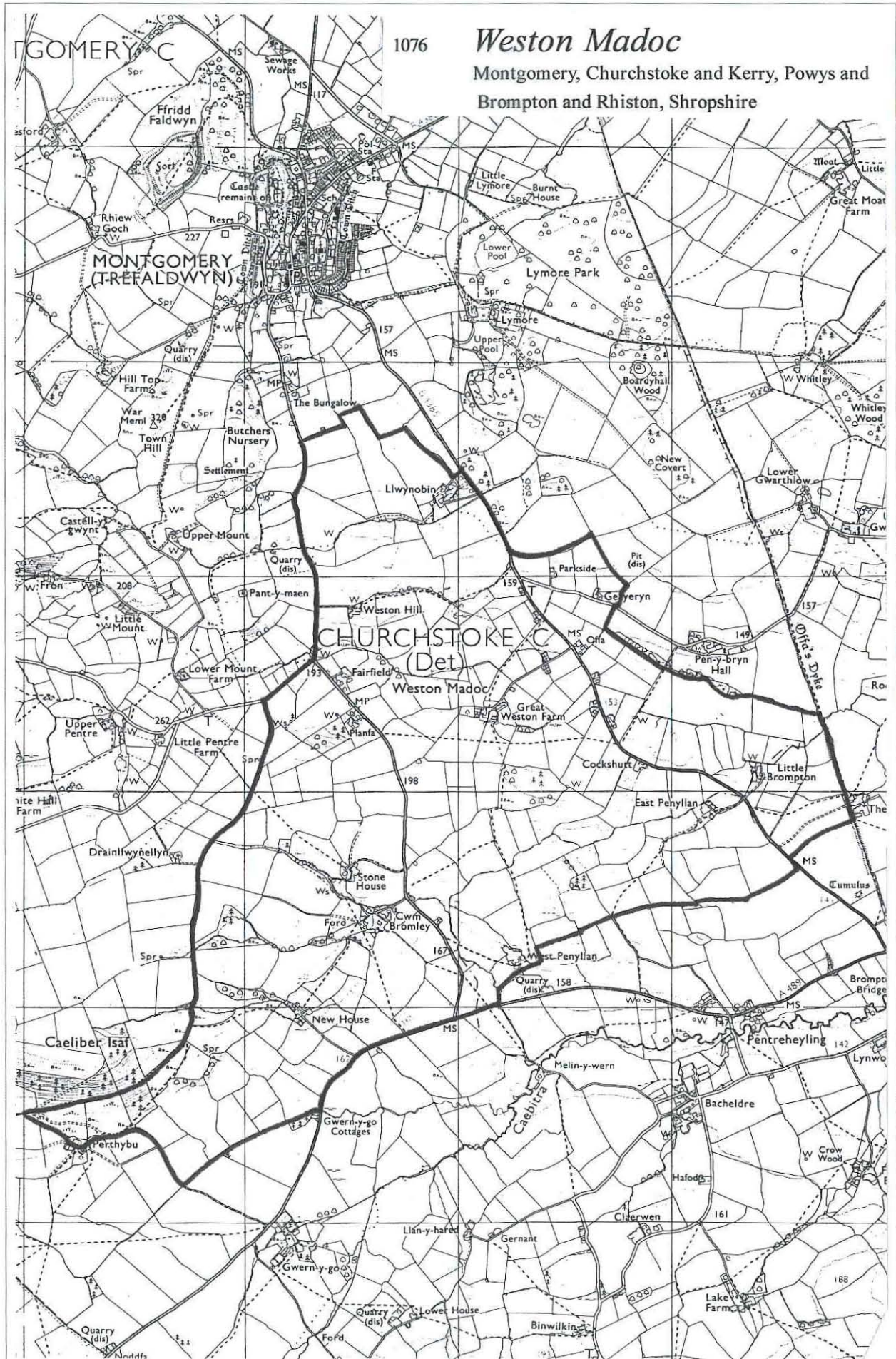
1076

Weston Madoc

Montgomery, Churchstoke and Kerry, Powys and
Brompton and Rhiston, Shropshire

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1077   *Pantglas*
        Churchstoke and Kerry, Powys and Bishop's Castle, Shropshire

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Hill-top, mostly enclosed in late 18th to early 19th century, with ridgeway and series of defensive earthworks of later prehistoric, early medieval, and medieval date.

Historic background
The southern boundary of the character area runs along the Kerry Ridgeway, also known as *Yr Hên Ffordd* ('the old road') and The Castle Road (after Bishop's Castle), which here marks the boundary between Wales and England. The ridgeway is thought to have formed part of an important route into central Wales from early times and appears to have also formed one of the drovers' roads by which cattle reared in Wales were taken to markets in the towns of England. The antiquity of the present road is uncertain, though an 18th-century date seems probable. It has been argued that there is a deliberate break in Offa's Dyke near the point where the road and dyke intersect, suggesting that the route is earlier, but the evidence is not conclusive. Other monuments along hill, however, also seem to relate to the presence of the route. The earthwork enclosure at Caer Din, which may be of either later prehistoric or early medieval date, is crossed by a distinct trackway which may indicate an earlier route along the hill, early prehistoric activity in the area being suggested by finds of possible Bronze Age flintwork found near Caer Din. The motte and bailey castle called Bishop's Moat, which is on unusually high ground for this kind of monument, lies at a narrow point along the hill, and possibly controlled access to the land further to the east. Little is known of the history of the motte and bailey castle, described as 'one of the finest and most commodious in the county'. The earthwork is named after the bishops of Hereford who held the area in the middle ages the district known as Bishop's Teirtref. The castle fell at the western end of this territory and would have played a role in the administration of the area.

By the 19th century the area fell within the township of Bachaethlon in the parish of Kerry, the townships of Hopton Ucha and Issa, and Mellington in the parish of Churchstoke, the Welsh township of Castlewright in the English parish of Mainstone, and the Welsh township of Aston in the English parish of Lydham, and the township of Broughton in the parish of Bishop's Castle, and the borough and township of Bishop's Castle.

Key historic landscape characteristics
The area forms a relatively level hilltop between a height of between 250–400m above Ordnance Datum broken by a series of narrow steep-sided stream valleys to the north. The solid geology is composed of Silurian shales, generally with relatively well-drained brown podzolic soils. There are areas of ancient replanted woodland on steeper slopes including Gyfenni Wood, and a number of small scattered conifer plantations.

The modern settlement pattern consists of widely scattered farms generally below the crest of the hill and a several stone 18th-century roadside cottages along the ridgeway, including the former Dog and Duck Inn, a the small rendered stone farmhouse with low barn at Pen-y-cwm, and a modern farmhouse with 18th to 19th-century brick and stone farm buildings at Hopton Bank.

Present-day land-use is predominantly improved pasture. The landscape is subdivided into large rectangular and polygonal fields with generally low cut hawthorn, single species hedges and extensive use of post and wire fences to subdivide larger enclosures. Some of the roadside hedges along the ridgeway are multi-species, including hazel, oak, ash, holly, blackthorn and birch and appear to be older than some of the field boundaries which butt up against them, many of the field boundaries in the area represent relatively late enclosure of formerly unenclosed upland common. Field-names on the tithe apportionment suggest that before enclosure an area to the east of Moat Farm was used as a racecourse. The area north of Bankshead, at the eastern end of the area, is

shown as unenclosed common on the Bishop's Castle Tithe Map of 1843. In the later 19th-century a distinctive landscape of cottages and small allotments was created here from the unenclosed common, represented today by a number of 19th-century brick cottages and green lanes running round the contour of the hill. Areas at the western end of the character area, in the townships of Hopton Uchaf and Issa and in the township of Bachaethlon were enclosed in the first decade of the 19th century.

The Kerry Ridgeway generally keeps to the crest of the hill and forms a relatively narrow metalled track, 2-3m wide running in a much broader zone 10–15m wide, with planted hedges to either side. In places the hedges are expanding onto the grass verges though in other places the roadside hedges are thinning out and disappearing, leaving a pair of low parallel banks.

Published sources
Chitty 1963
Earp & Hains 1971
Eyton 1854–60
Fox 1955
Gelling 1983
Jerman 1933–34
Morris 1889
Pryce 1915
Soil Survey 1983
Sothern & Drewett 1991
Spurgeon 1965–66

Key historic landscape management priorities in the Pantglas character area
- Management of defensive earthwork sites and their setting, notably at Caer Din where there are continuing problems with animal burrows and at Bishop's Moat motte and bailey where there is a danger of erosion by animal and vehicle traffic.
- Management of Offa's Dyke and its setting. The dyke is being affected by animal erosion and encroachment for reseeding and pasture improvement in some of areas.

1077 *Pantglas*

Churchstoke and Kerry, Powys and Bishop's Castle, Shropshire
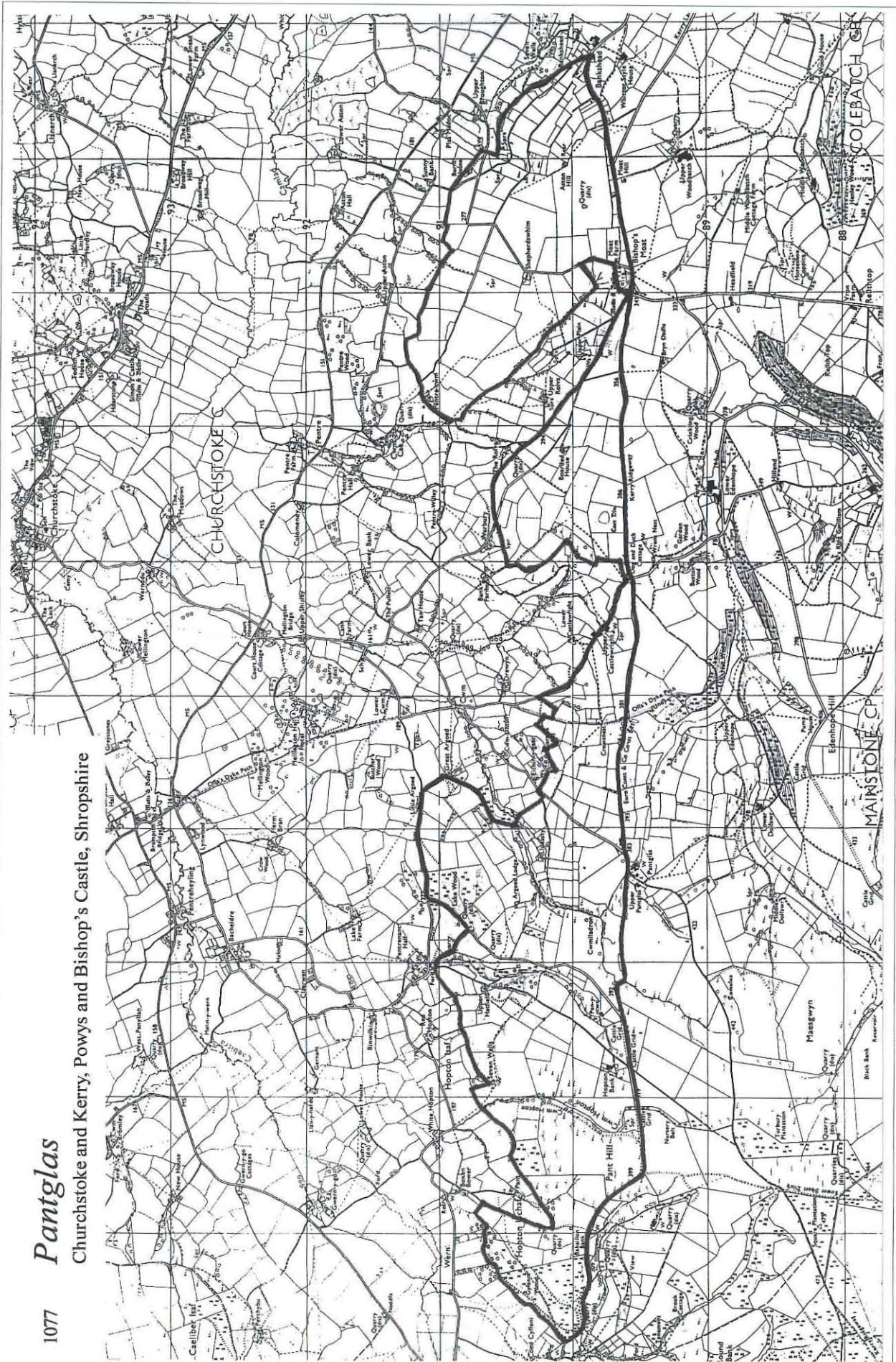
1078   *Cwm*
Kerry and Churchstoke, Powys and Lydham and Bishop's Castle, Shropshire

Steep hillside and wooded cwms with small scattered farms, small nucleated settlements with chapels, and country houses set in parkland on lower, less steeply sloping ground.

Historic background

Early prehistoric activity in the area is indicated by scatters of flintwork found during fieldwalking over a number of years in the area to the west of Great Argoed. Later prehistoric and possibly Roman settlement is probably indicated by a number of scattered single- and multiple-ditches enclosures between about 50–130m across, examples of which are known to the west of Fferm Bran (Crow Wood), to the north-east of Llan-y-harad, west of Mellington Hall, south of Aston Hall and possibly to the west of Bacheldre. Most of the enclosures have are known from cropmarks recorded by aerial photography, but the enclosure to the south of Pentre Wood still partly survives as an earthwork.

The area is crossed by a well-preserved stretch of Offa's Dyke, running from Mellingtom and Cwm, the sinuous course of the dyke in the area of Mellington Wood suggesting to some commentators that the landscape may have still been heavily wooded when the dyke was built in the later 8th century. Three settlements in the area are mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, *Mulitune*, identified as Mellington on the line of Offa's Dyke on the lower ground, *Cestelop* identified as Castlewright (Welsh *Castell-wrych*) on the higher ground, just to the east Offa's Dyke, and *Hoptune* which equates with the townships of Hopton Uchaf and Hopton Isaf, to the west of the dyke. *Mulitune* was assessed at about 360 acres (3 hides), and both *Cetelop* and *Hoptune* were assessed at about 240 acres (2 hides). All are said to have been waste at the time of the Conquest in 1066 and were still waste at the date when the Domesday Book was compiled. It seems likely that these two pre-conquest settlements had suffered during the campaigns of Gruffudd ap Llywelyn against the English in the 1040s, the waste area having been used as a hunting ground by the Mercian nobles, Siward, Oslac and Azor, at the time of the Conquest.

By the 19th century the area fell within the township of Bachaethlon in the parish of Kerry, the townships of Hopton Ucha and Issa, the townships of Bacheldre and Mellington in the parish of Churchstoke, the Welsh township of Castlewright in the English parish of Mainstone, and the Welsh township of Aston in the English parish of Lydham, and the township of Broughton in the parish of Bishop's Castle.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The character area occupies the sloping and steeply sloping ground north of the Kerry Ridgeway, looking north and overlooking the valleys of the Caebitra and upper Camlad, between a height of between about 150–250m above Ordnance Datum. On the lower ground towards the western side of the area, between Bacheldre and Binwilkin, are a number of large drumlins. The higher ground is broken by a series of steep-sided stream valleys running up to the crest of the hill, including Cwm Hopton and Cwmlladron. The solid geology is composed of Silurian shales with predominantly fine silty and clayey stagnogley soils, subject to seasonal waterlogging.

There are surviving areas of ancient semi-natural deciduous woodland on steeper slopes and cwms and along streams to the north of Mellington, in Cwmlladron, to the east of Drewyn, and in Pentre Wood and Cwm Cae, together areas of ancient replanted woodland as, for example, south of Pentrenant, with a number of more recent deciduous and coniferous plantations.

Present-day settlement is of dispersed, medium-sized farms tending to occupy roadside positions, within about 500–600m of each other, extending up to the higher ground, and with the larger halls at Pentrenant, Mellington

and Pentre on the lower ground — Pentrenant Hall being an early 19th-century small country house in gothic style, and Mellington Hall being a somewhat larger gothic-style country house, dated to 1876, now a hotel, with lodge in the form of a gatehouse and another late 19th-century lodge at Shirley. Mellington Hall is set in parkland with fish ponds, plantations, icehouse and orchard, the parkland area now slightly reduced in extent from that shown on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s, Mellington School being a late 19th-century brick building with stone dressings and mock timber-framing, converted to community workshops. An earlier horizon of small, earlier 17th to early 18th-century timber-framed houses and farmhouses survive at White Hopton (Pied Hopton), Pant, Pentre Hall, and Upper Broughton (rendered), and extended and modified in stone at Lower House, Court House, Pentrenant Farmhouse and Cann Farm, and extended in stone and brick at Lower Cwm, with a number of 17th/18th-century timber-framed cottages in the small hamlet at Cwm. Farmhouses were often rebuilt in stone during the later 17th and 18th-centuries, as at Cwm-Linton, dated to 1654, many of those on higher ground being rendered or part-rendered, as at Upper Castlewright, Lower Castlewright, The Rolva, Upper Aston, Pentre-Willey and Cwm Cae. Later 18th and 19th-century houses and farmhouses are generally of brick, as at Sunny Bank, Red Hopton, Upper Broughton, Pentre House, and Upper Shirley. Farm buildings include a rare 15th to 16th-century cruck-framed barn with weatherboarding at Pant, a late 17th or early 18th-century weather-boarded timber-framed barn at Upper Broughton, the 18th/19th-century stone barns and outbuildings at Cann Farm, Red Hopton, Pentrenant Farm, Warbury, The Rolva, with some derelict stone outbuildings as at Pentre-cwm, weatherboarded outbuildings at Red Hopton, Warbury, Upper Broughton, and The Rolva, and 19th-century brick outbuildings at Lower Castlewright, The Rolva, Upper Broughton, and at Sunny Bank on stone footings. There are a number of brick-built nonconformist chapels in the area which are now mostly converted to other uses. They are generally sited within small nucleated settlements, as in the case of Cwm chapel, rebuilt in 1897, and Cwm Cae chapel built in 1867.

Present-day land-use is primarily as pasture. Medium and small-sized fields with irregular boundaries with low-cut multi-species hedges including holly, hazel and sycamore, with some hedge-laying, and scattered mature oaks within field boundaries. Most of the area had been enclosed by the 19th century, apart from some small parcels of land in the Hopton townships which were included in enclosure awards of the first decade of the 19th century, traces of medieval arable open-field cultivation are possibly indicated by an area of ridge and furrow near Red Hopton. Lynchets are common on steeper slopes, with some former field boundaries indicated by low banks or intermittent lines of trees or shrubs.

Most roads in the area take the form of winding lanes running along the contour between farms or up and down the hill, often in massive hollow-ways up to 5–6m deep. Some of these are likely to be of considerable antiquity, haveing formed in the centuries before metalled road surfaces were laid and road drains were constructed.

There are numerous scattered small roadside quarries particularly in the eastern side of the area, many of which are marked as 'Old Quarry' on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s and were probably for roadstone and building stone. Formerly there were water corn mills at Pentre and Mellington. Pentre Mill (or Cwm Crispin Mill), of large stone blocks, was built in the mid 17th century on the site of an earlier mill, and continued in operation until the early 20th century, the former mill buildings being partly converted to a house. Mellington Mill, formerly on the stream near Mellington Bridge, appears to have been first built at about the beginning of the 17th century. It was converted to a paper mill in the 18th century and demolished in the 1760s.

Published sources
Barton 1999
Cadw 1999
Earp & Haines 1971
Fox 1955
Gelling 1983

Haslam 1986

Lewis 1833

Mountford 1928

Noble 1983

Owen 1907

Soil Survey 1983

Sothern & Drewett 1991

Thorn & Thorn 1986

Willans 1908

Key historic landscape management priorities in the Cwm character area

- Management of residual ancient woodland areas.
- Protection from deep ploughing and other agricultural activities of prehistoric earthwork enclosures and buried ditched enclosures identified from cropmarks.
- Continued maintenance of ancient and traditional field boundaries, including hedges, lynchets and low banks, some of which are probably of considerable antiquity.
- Management of Offa's Dyke and its setting, parts of the dyke though particularly well preserved in the area are subject to continuing erosion in places.
- Maintenance of landscape parkland areas and garden features and drives, entrances and lodges associated with a number of country houses and larger farms.
- Conservation of former early post-medieval mill sites and leats.
- Maintenance of traditional farm buildings in timber, stone, and brick.

Cwm

Kerry and Churchstoke, Powys and Lydham and Bishop's Castle, Shropshire

1078

> 1079   *Ffridd Faldwyn*
> Montgomery, Llandyssil and Churchstoke, Powys

Hill-land on the western side of the vale of Montgomery, with prehistoric hillfort and smaller defended settlements, ancient routeways, scattered farms, residual areas of natural woodland, and enclosed upland common.

Historic background

The area falls within the following ecclesiastical parishes of Montgomery, Llandyssil, Churchstoke (Weston Madoc township), and Kerry (Caeliber Issa township). Little is known about the history of land enclosure in the landscape area as a whole. The majority of the land is shown as being enclosed by the time of the tithe apportionments, in the first half of the 19th century, though some the more rectilinear fields on the edge of the hill to the south-east of Little Pentre Farm, on the western edge of Churchstoke parish, and on the hill edge land of Caeliber Isaf, between Drainllwynellyn farm and Perthybu farm, in the parish of Kerry were subject to enclosure awards in 1803 and 1805.

The earliest settlement in the area is represented by fragments of Neolithic pottery, flintwork and a polished flint axe found during in pits pre-dating the hillfort at Ffridd Faldwyn during the course of archaeological excavations in the late 1930s. The first fortification of on the hill appears to have been a timber palisaded settlement which though undated may belong to the later Bronze Age. This was in turn superseded by a univallate and subsequently by a multivallate enclosure, probably of the middle to later Iron Age, with heavily defended entrances and an interior crammed with timber structures including rows of four- and six-post timber buildings possibly representing storage buildings, which had probably been abandoned before or at about the time of the Roman conquest. Other smaller defended enclosures occupy a number of hill-tops and hill-slopes in the area, including two cropmark sites to the north of Jamesford and an earthwork enclosure near Butcher's Wood which are likely to have been occupied in the Iron Age and possibly Roman and possibly later periods. A royal windmill, dating to the 1220s and 1230s appears to have been built in the area, somewhere to the west of Montgomery, though its precise location is unknown.

Ffridd Faldwyn hillfort was probably used as the siege camp by the Royalists during the siege of Montgomery Castle between 7–8 September 1644, a large amount of lead shot having been found in the fields between the hillfort and Montgomery Castle.

Key historic landscape characteristics

North-south upland ridge of Silurian shales or varying hardness and softness, between a height of between about 130–320m above Ordnance Datum, sloping more gently on the west where it overlooks the Severn valley and more steeply on the east where it overlooks the vale of Montgomery. Generally well-drained, fine loamy and silty soils, shallow on more steeply sloping ground, with rock exposures on the steepest prominences, sometimes with gorse and bracken. Areas of ancient semi-natural deciduous woodland survive on the eastern slopes of Ffridd Faldwyn and on a number of steeper slopes elsewhere, such as Pant-y-maen wood. There are also a number of areas of replanted conifer plantation at Butcher's Nursery south of Montgomery and elsewhere, again on the steeper slopes. A number of place-names in the southern part of the area include elements indicating woodland or scrub vegetation, such as Welsh *perthi* 'bushes' (Perthybu) and *llwyn* 'grove' (Drainllwynellyn).

Medium- to large-sized scattered farms, characteristically sited on the spring line, with some abandoned farm buildings, as in the case of the hill-top stone and brick complex at Pant-y-maen. The antiquity of these farms on the hill-land above Montgomery is uncertain, though some seem likely to be associated with relatively late resettlement of the hill-land following enclosure of upland commons belonging to Montgomery, Llandyssil,

Churchstoke and Kerry. ?19th-century brick farmhouse and outbuildings at Rhiew Goch, Jamesford and Little Pentre Farm, with timber outbuildings at Rhiew Goch and 20th-century steel-framed outbuildings at Jamesford and Little Pentre.

The predominant modern land-use is as pasture. A majority of fields are small to medium in size often with curving upper boundaries running along the contour with woodland above, indicating piecemeal and progressive wood-land clearance extending uphill from the lower ground, possibly from the medieval period onwards, though in view of the evidence of prehistoric settlement it is not inconceivable that some of the boundaries have their origins in the prehistoric period. Multiple-species hedges in these areas, including ash, hawthorn and hazel, oak and holly, some laid or low cut and some overgrown or intermittent, often associated with low banks and lynchets, some of substantial size, on more steeply-sloping ground. Some fields have been amalgamated into one, former boundaries being represented by low old field banks, but comparison with the tithe and early editions of the Ordnance Survey indicates that the present-day field pattern here has changed little since the middle of the 19th century, though some former hedges have now been replaced by post and wire fencing. Relatively recent enclo-sure of cleared land is suggested by areas of planned field patterns with rectilinear boundaries on the hill just to the south of Ffridd Faldwyn and the west of Montgomery, and in the Caeliber Isaf area towards the southern end of the area. The former seems likely to represent enclosure of the upland common once belonging to the parish of Montgomery, its name being derived from the Welsh *ffridd* 'woodland, or mountain pasture' (from English *frith*) and *faldwyn* from the Welsh name for Montgomery. As noted above, the areas with more regular field boundaries towards the southern part of the area represent late 18th- and early 19th-enclosure of upland common in the parishes of Kerry and Churchstoke. Field boundaries in the latter areas are generally mixed species, however, including hawthorn, wild cherry, hazel and ash, some low cut, some overgrown, some formerly laid and some grown out and being replaced with post and wire fences.

There is a network of twisting lanes, green lanes and footpaths, some of which are likely to be of considerable antiquity, including possibly an ancient route linking Ffridd Faldwyn hillfort and the upland area beyond with the historic ford at Rhydwhiman (see *Trehelig-gro* character area), routes giving access to the *ffridd* from the town of Montgomery, and the hill road to Llandyssil. Some hollow-ways are up to 3–4m deep and clearly of considerable antiquity.

There are numerous small, old, scattered stone quarries of uncertain date, though many are shown as either 'Quarry' or 'Old Quarry' on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s.

The war memorial on the highest point of the hill forms a distinctive Montgomeryshire landmark.

Published sources
Arnold 1987
Barker & Higham 1982
Barton 1997
Guilbert 1975; 1981
Hogg 1975
Musson 1991
O'Neil 1942
Savory 1976
Soil Survey 1983
Sothern & Drewett 1991
Stanford 1974; 1980
Walters & Hunnisett 1995

Key historic landscape management priorities in the Ffridd Faldwyn character area

- Continued earthwork and vegetation management at Ffridd Faldwyn later prehistoric hillfort and its outworks and on other smaller defended earthwork enclosures in the area, and preservation of their essential settings.
- Maintenance of traditional field boundaries, including laid hedges, lynchets and low banks.
- Preservation of the historic character of hollow-ways, green lanes and trackways, some of which are probably of medieval or earlier date.
- Preservation of the setting and buried artefacts and deposits relating to seige of Montgomery Castle in 1644.

1079 *Ffridd Faldwyn*
Montgomery, Llandyssil and
Churchstoke, Powys
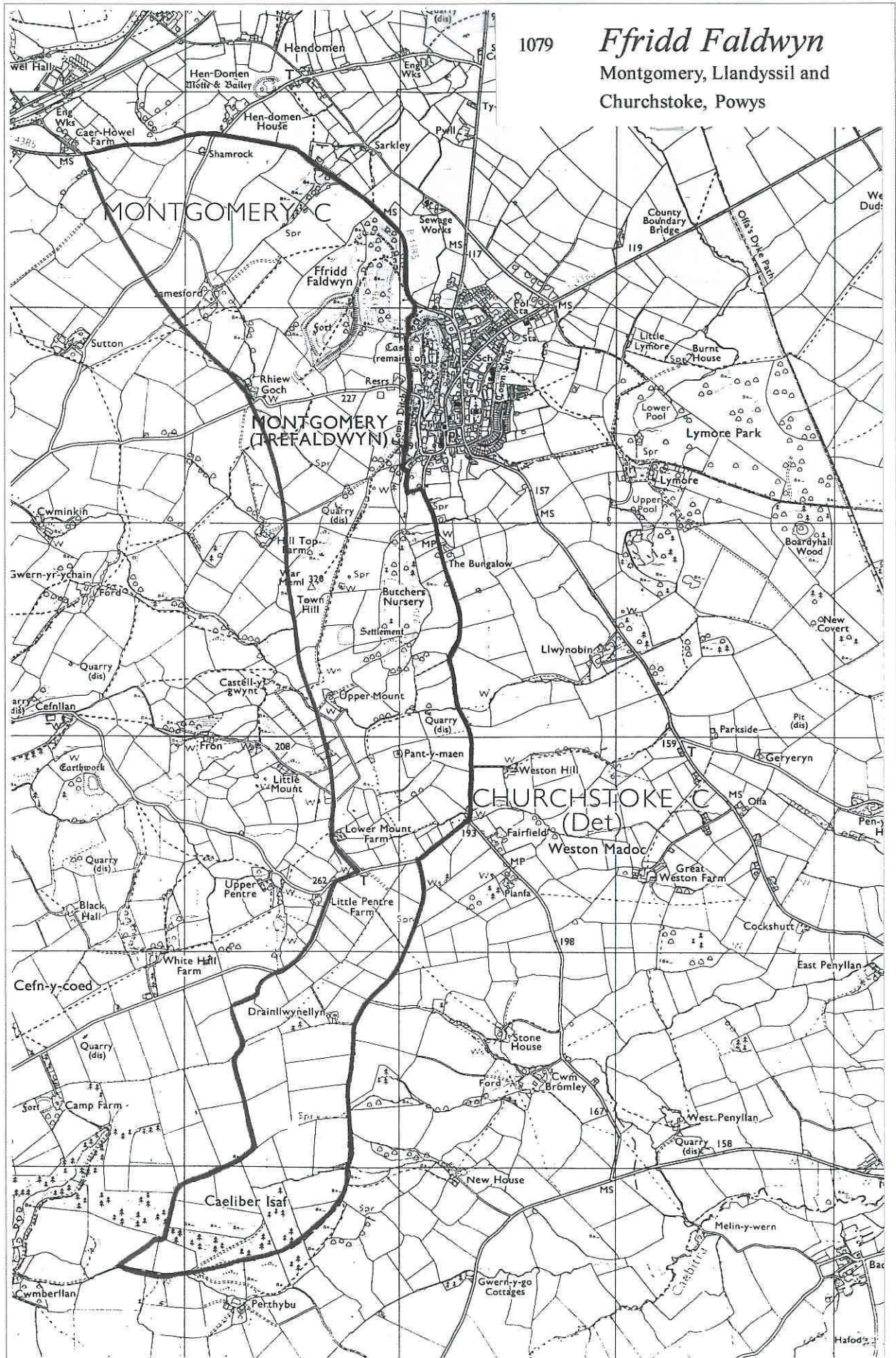
Low-lying poorly drained land along the upper Camlad, with major through routes along the valley sides, widely scattered farms, mills, and wetlands.

Historic background

One of the few early settlements was at Aston, occupying the slightly higher ground towards the eastern end of the character area. It is recorded as *Estune* in the Domesday Book of 1086, in the hundred of *Witentreu*, and assessed as holding about 240 acres (2 hides). This Mercian settlements was one of a number in the region which are said to have been waste at the time of the conquest in 1066 and were still waste in 1086, having probably suffered from Welsh attack during the campaigns of Gruffudd ap Llywelyn in the 1040s. A second Domesday settlement is recorded at *Lach*, The Lack, at the western end of the character area, which held about 45 acres (1½ virgates). This settlement had also been waste at the time of the Conquest but had evidently recovered by 1086.

Before the end of the 12th century a small community of Augustinian canons was founded at Snead, which had transferred to Chirbury by 1194. The early community was probably located at the site of the church of St Mary the Virgin at Snead, just outside the historic landscape area, and set within a rectangular 'moated' enclosure. The church began a dependent chapel of St Michael's Church at Chirbury and which became the parish church of the parish of Snead in the diocese of Hereford following the dissolution in the 16th century.

Having once formed part of Chirbury hundred, the township of Aston, together with the townships of Mellington and Castlewright were sold to the bishops of Hereford, becoming subsequently known as the manor of Bishop's Teirtref or *Teirtref Esgob* ('bishop's three towns'). The whole of the area within the character area had been enclosed by the late 18th century. By the 19th century the western end of the area fell within the townships of Mellington, Churchstoke, and Hurdley in the parish of Churchstoke, and the eastern end fell within the parish of Snead, the township of Aston in the English parish of Lydham, and the township of Broughton in the English parish of Bishop's Castle.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Broad, flat and low-lying valley along the upper reaches of the Camlad, between a height of 120–50m above Ordnance Datum, with fine silty and clayey stagnogleys, subject to seasonal waterlogging. During the late glacial period the upper Camlad valley appears to have held a lake held back by ice, disrupting earlier drainage patterns, water escaping to the Rea valley to the north and creating the Marrington Dingle gorge. Extensive waterlogged areas still remain throughout the valley and as a consequence an extensive system of ditches were dug to drain much of the land, some of which probably date to the late medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Present-day settlement is confined to a small number of medium-sized farms which generally occupy the slightly higher ground around the margins of the area. An earlier horizon of timber-framed buildings is represented by the 17th-century timber-framed farmhouses at Aston Hall, Owlbury, The Lack, Lower Mellington and The Farm, and 17th/18th-century roadside cottages at Craigfryn and to the east of Court House, Mellington. There are stone-built mill buildings at Broadway Mill, a water corn mill fed by a leat and millpond taken from a stream which is a tributary to the Camlad, midway between the watermills at Churchstoke and Snead. The mill is first mentioned in the early 17th century, and although later described as being in ruins it was back in operation by the early 18th century, ceasing working in the 1950s. Late 18th to early 19th-century and later buildings are invariably in brick, including the large farmhouses at Wernddu and The Meadows, both with remains of earlier stone outbuildings, the former 19th-century mill building at Snead, with 18th-century stone house attached, and again with remains

of leat and millpond, and the Primitive Methodist Green Chapel and chapel house of 1867, partly rendered, near Plas Madoc.

Present-day land-use is predominantly grassland with extensive areas of reeds in waterlogged areas. Medium-sized fields with low-cut often hawthorn hedges, some hedges becoming intermittent and being replaced by post and wire fences, and scattered taller trees in the hedgerows and taller alders and willows along watercourses, a number of field boundaries having been lost since the later 19th century. A distinct pattern of strip fields to the north of the Camlad near Simon's Castle in Hurdley township appear to represent medieval arable open-field cultivation. The field pattern appears to represent gradual enclosure in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods hand in hand with drainage schemes. To the south of Lower Mellington is an area of ridge and furrow, which is possibly of post-medieval rather than medieval date and associated with a land drainage scheme. By virtue of the wetland areas, part of the area near Owlbury forms part of a Countryside Stewardship scheme.

The northern and southern sides of the valley land are bounded by modern roads on the line of earlier turnpike roads with few metalled roads crossing the damper ground in the valley bottom. Those which do, take the form of narrow twisting lanes with roadside ditches, often running slightly sunken hollow-ways, up to 1m deep.

A cluster of ponds towards the eastern end, between Aston and Snead are old clay pits associated with the former Owlbury Brick and Pipe Works, to the east of Lower Aston, still in production in the 1880s, of which little remains visible apart from a few scattered wasters.

Published sources
Arnold 1993
Barton 1999
Chibnall 1973
Earp & Haines 1971
Haslam 1986
Silvester & Frost 1999
Soil Survey 1983
Thorn & Thorn 1986
Willans 1934

Key historic landscape management priorities in the Wernddu character area
- Preservation of sediments and deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental significance resulting from the late glacial lake in the upper Camlad valley.
- Preservation of strip fields possibly representing areas of medieval open-field cultivation.
- Preservation of buildings and structures belonging to former watermills, including mill buildings, leats, weirs and mill-ponds.

1080

Wernddu

Churchstoke, Powys and Lydham, Shropshire

1062 Trehelig-gro character area. Old river terrace, palaeochannels and wetlands along the river Severn, to the south of Lower Munlyn. *Photo: CPAT 921.14A*

1062 Trehelig-gro character area. Possibly early 17th-century timber-framed cottage with later brick infill on the western banks of the Severn near Dyffryn farm. There was a ferry and a ford across the river at this point until the later 19th century taking traffic by a series of lanes between Berriew and Forden. *Photo: CPAT 921.18A*

1063 Forden character area looking northwards towards Kingswood in the background and Nantcribba Gaer in the trees to the right, with Offa's Dyke visible to the right of the road and running towards Long Mountain in the background. Much of the area remained as common land until the beginning of the 19th century, when numerous small tenements and cottages were erected. *Photo: CPAT 83-C-301*

1064 Gunley character area, with the Jacobean and late Georgian Gunley Hall in the foreground, set in ornamental parkland to either side of the road which runs down to the banks of the Camlad on the extreme right. The parkland overlies ridge and furrow representing an area of medieval open-field arable in the township of Ackley, emparked in possibly the 17th or 18th century. The road, which now deviates around the house, lies on the course of the Roman road between Roman fort at The Gaer and Wroxeter. *Photo: CPAT 92-C-680.*

1065 Penylan character area, looking eastwards with Fron in the foreground and Kingswood in the middle distance. Edderton, the isolated farm and hall towards the centre right, is first mentioned in the Domesday Book under the name *Edritune,* with ploughland and sufficient woodland for fattening 60 pigs. It was one of a number of Mercian settlements in the area, to the west of Offa's Dyke, established in perhaps the 9th or 10th century, which though recovered by the time that the Domesday Book was compiled in 1086, had been laid waste probably due to Welsh guerilla warfare a generation earlier. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-029*

1066 Fflôs character area in the foreground, looking southwards towards the modern grain silos of Winsbury and Dudston in the background. Much of the land remained *Fflôs* character area survived as unenclosed pasture until the early 19th century. *Photo: CPAT 921.12A*

1067 Marrington Dingle character area, looking north, with Calcot Farm in the middle distance and Spy Wood to the right. The steep-sided gorge was formed during the late glacial period as water held in a lake in the upper Camlad escaped northwards into the Rea valley. Water-power from the Camlad was harnessed from the medieval period onwards for a string of corn mills and fulling mills. The steep-sided edges of the gorge were employed by the later prehistoric defensive earthworks at Caerbre and Calcot Farm. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-056*

1068 Lymore character area, looking northwards to Pen-y-bryn Hall with the Lack Brook in the foreground. Pen-y-bryn Hall, set in gardens, on south-facing slopes about 2km further south of Lymore, is a large brick-built house of about 1800. *Photo: CPAT 923.12*

1068 Lymore character area, a landscape park listed in the *Historic Gardens Register,* looking eastwards, showing the largely artifical pools in the foreground. The Upper Pool, on the right, had been created before1785, the Lower Pool and the Decoy Pool hidden in trees on the extreme right having been constructed between 1786 and 1828. The parkland overlies an important area of medieval ridge and furrow which probably representing part of the open-fields belonging to the town of Montgomery. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-061*

1069 Yr Ystog character area, looking northwards, with the village of Churchstoke to the left and Old Church Stoke on the slightly higher ground beyond. The settlement, which lies on the interface between low-lying valley of the Camlad on the south and the higher ground to the north, is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-34*

1069 Yr Ystog character area, looking north-westwards across the area of Old Church Stoke, with Stone House in the foreground. Numerous small farms and cottages became established in the area of Old Church Stoke between the 16th and 18th centuries, expanding away from the medieval village core further south. *Photo: CPAT 923.19*

1070 Trefaldwyn character area, with a view of the town of Montgomery from the south. *Photo: CPAT 923.10*

1070 Trefaldwyn character area looking northwards with the medieval planted town of Montgomery below the stone castle on the rocks above, built by Henry III in 1223, in the face of hostilities with Llywelyn ap Iorwerth of Gwynedd. The town's arable open-fields lay below the town, with common grazing land beyond, early field boundaries being cut through the by turnpike road running north from the town towards Forden, built in the late 18th century. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-021*

1071 Aldress character area, looking eastwards, with the wooded Marrington Dingle in the foreground and Lan Fawr and Corndon Hill in the background. Irregular but orderly arrangement of medium-sized fields, generally set out along the contour and with some fields on the west encroaching onto the lower slopes of Lan Fawr. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-032*

1072 Todleth character area, looking northwards across the upper Camlad valley, with Todleth Hill, Roundton and Corndon Hill visible in succession in the distance. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-035*

1072 Todleth character area, showing the Roundton from the north, the defences of the later prehistoric hillfort making use of the natural outcrops of the hill. The hillfort has a single entrance, visible on the near side, with a narrow trackway leading downhill to the north-east. *Photo: CPAT 90-C-371*

1073 Hyssington character area, from the north, with Woodgate Farm in the foreground and the village of Hyssington with its associated medieval church and motte and bailey castle in the middle distance. The low hill in the foreground is formed of an igneous intrusion of picrite which was quarried in the early Bronze Age for the manufacture of battle-axes and axe-hammers. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-037*

1074 Chirbury character area, showing Offa's Dyke on the right, the Anglo-Saxon earthwork built in the late 8th century to denote the boundary of the kingdom of Mercia. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-014*

1074 Chirbury character area, showing the village of Chirbury viewed from the west. A defensive *burh* was founded at Chirbury in 915, during the Danish wars. It subsequently became the principal manor of the Domesday hundred of *Witentre* and the site of an Augustinian priory. Extensive remains of ridge and furrow representing medieval arable open-field cultivation survive in the fields on all sides of the village. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-030*

1075 Gwern-y-go character area, showing the valley of the Caebitra viewed from the east, with Churchstoke in the foreground. *Photo: CPAT 923.18*

1075 Gwern-y-go character area, looking eastwards, with Pentrehyling in the foreground and Churchstoke in the background and the line of Offa's Dyke cutting across the landscape from left to right. The Pentrehyling Roman fort was first identified by aerial reconnaissance in the late 1960s in the fields just beyond the farm. The fort has been intensively ploughed for many years and its defences are no longer visible as an earthwork site. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-062*

1076 Weston Madoc character area, showing the a distinctive area of county council smallholdings in the area between Pen-y-bryn Hall and Great Weston Farm, established between the two world wars. A number of larger fields in the area were subdivided, to allow for smaller land holdings. *Photo: CPAT 923.13*

1077 Pantglas character area looking eastwards, with Upper Castlewright in the foreground and Bishop's Castle in the far distance. The Kerry Ridgeway, known in Welsh as *Yr Hên Ffordd,* 'the ancient road' runs along the crest of the hill and here marks the boundary between Wales and England. The ridgeway is thought to have formed part of an important route into central Wales from early times and appears to have also been one of the drovers' roads by which cattle reared in Wales were taken to markets in the towns of England. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-069*

1078 Cwm character area, with the mid 19th-century Pentrenant Hall on the left and looking north-westwards towards Caeliber Isaf. *Photo: CPAT 923.24*

1079 Ffridd Faldwyn character area looking towards the south-east with the later prehistoric hillfort of Ffridd Faldwyn partly encircled by trees in the middle distance and the town of Montgomery beyond. The more rectangular fields on the far side of the hillfort, with mature and multiple-species hedges, probably represent 17th- or 18th-century enclosure of former unenclosed upland grazing belonging to the medieval borough. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-017*

1079 Ffridd Faldwyn character area, looking northwards with Little Mount Farm in the foreground. *Photo: CPAT 921.21A*

1080 Wernddu character area, looking eastwards, with the village of Churchstoke in the foreground. In the late glacial period the valley held a lake from which the water escaped northwards, cutting the Marrington Dingle gorge. Much of the valley remains poorly drained, despite the drainage schemes introduces from the early post-medieval period onwards and has been largely important for its wet meadow land. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-033*

1080 Wernddu character area looking eastwards with the 17th-century timber-framed farmhouse at The Lack in the foreground and Todleth Hill in the background. *Lach* is one of the early settlements in the area recorded in the Domesday Book compiled in 1086 and at that time probably held by Godbold the priest, one of the learned clerics in the household of Roger of Montgomery. *Photo: CPAT 923.14*

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Documentary Sources

Abbreviations

NLW National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth

PRO Powys Record Office, Llandrindod Wells

SRRC Shropshire Records and Research Centre, Shrewsbury

ESTATE MAPS
WELSH PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS

General

NLW Powis Castle M43. A map of the late Earl of Powis' Lordships in Cos. Montgomery and Salop, 1801

SRRC 4303/2. A survey and valuation of the several estates belonging to the Right Honouable Earl of Powis (Major source covering Castlewright, Chirbury, Churchstoke, Forden, Llandyssil, Montgomery, etc), 1785

SRRC 5441/3. Survey of estates in . . . Churchstoke, Hyssington, Bishops Castle, . . . & Mainstone, 1794

Churchstoke Parish

NLW Pitchford Deposit Collection Vol. 1, No.1 (NLW Vol. 15). A survey of New Mill, Millington Fields and the Coom Gounds lying in the parish of Churchstoke, 1754

NLW NLW Vol. 12, p.1-7, 21-26. Lands in the parish of Churchstoke, 1759

NLW Harrison No. 39. A map of the Pant, 1773

NLW Harrison Vol. 5, p. 32-35. Plan of lands in the township of Weston Madoc and Bacheldre, 1783

NLW Powis Castle M263. Map of Stone House farm in the township of Weston, 1786

NLW NLW Vol. 8, p. 40-42. Pentre and other lands in the parish of Churchstoke, 1794

NLW Glansevern Collection, Nos 100, 101. Crow Wood, 1799

NLW Powis Castle M22 (Map volume), p. 24-27. Hopton Ucha and Bahaillon townships, c. 1800

NLW Powis Castle M23 (Map volume), p. 78-81. Weston Madoc, Wropton (Forden) and Thornbury (Forden), c. 1800

NLW Powis Castle M177. Bank farm, 1816

NLW Harrison No. 67. Pwll Budir, Churchstoke, c. 1828

NLW Mss Dept. Hurdley (copy of original lent by Miss G.M. Davies, Gloucester 1967), 1830

NLW Mss Dept. Lands in the township of Hurdley (photostat copy of original lent by Miss G.M. Davies, Gloucester 1967), 1830

NLW Harrison No. 35. A map of Pentrenant demesne, 1832

NLW Solander 487. Estate in the parish of Churchstoke, 1849

NLW Powis Castle M168/1. Weston Madoc, Brompton and Rhiston townships, c. 1850

NLW Harrison No. 77. Map of allotments in the townships of Churchstoke and Hurdley, 1852

NLW Powis Castle M80. Map of allotments in Churchstoke and Hurdley Inclosure, 1853

NLW Harrison No. 16. Plan of Bacheldre Llanyherid and Malt House farms, c. 1860

SRRC 445/207. Map of the Meadows, c. 1770

Forden Parish

NLW 134/1/53 Map 7485. The manor of Leighton with their lands and tenements in Welshpool, Hope and Forden, 1663

NLW Harrison Vol. 5, p.16-20, 22-28. Plan of lands, tenements, Inclosures and commons in Thornbury, Hem, Minllyn, Forden, Woodluston, Wrapton and Edderton townships, 1783

NLW Powis Castle M318. Forden parish (White house), c. 1788

NLW   J.D.K. Lloyd Deposit (1977) Map XX in Vol. Hem and Wood farms, 1790

NLW   Harrison No. 4. Map of several tenements and lands in Forden, 1800

NLW   Harrison No. 6. Hem, Forden, c. 1800

NLW   Harrison No. 8. A map of Wood farm, Forden, 1807

NLW   NLW Vol. 8 (supplement). Map of estates in the parishes of Worthen, Buttington and Forden, 1813

NLW   Harrison No. 7. Map of Wood farm and other lands, 1817

NLW   Harrison No. 5. Bank, Forden, c. 1820

NLW   Harrison Vol. 11. Plans of Inclosures in Forden and Leighton parishes (Kilkewydd Enclosure Copy Award), 1826

NLW   Harrison No. 3. Hem farm with other lands, 1827

NLW   Harrison Map 6. Hem (Upper), c. 1830

NLW   Harrison No. 66. Plan of lands in Thornbury township, 1831

NLW   Harrison No. 65 (right). Tenements and lands in Forden (The Com), 1834

NLW   Harrison No. 65 (left). Tenements and lands in Forden (Union cottage), 1834

NLW   Harrison No. 64. Tenements in Forden, 1838

NLW   Harrison No. 5. Bank, Forden, c. 1840

NLW   Harrison No. 1. Map of Little Hem farm, 1844

NLW   Harrison No. 24. Plan of highway in Kilkewydd township proposed to be turned, stopped up and diverted, 1853

NLW   Glansevern Collection No. 102. Penylan, post 1860

NLW   Harrison Vol. 1, Nos 23, 26, 33, 38, 39, 42 and 46. Stubb farm, Fron tenement, Kingswood cottages, Fron farm, Rowsons tenement, Nantcribba demesne and Holloways tenement (See also Vol. 2 - reference to Vol 1), 1863

NLW   Harrison No. 41. Lands in Forden, c. 1863

NLW   Harrison No. 2. Upper Hem farm, 1864

NLW   Harrison No. 46. Lands in Forden (Court House), 1865

NLW   Harrison No. 43. Exchange of land in Forden parish, 1867

NLW   Harrison No. 14. Plan Lot 1 in Forden parish, 1877

SRRC   1011/351. Estate of Robert Corbett esq. (Forden etc), 1791

SRRC   5441/2/1-2. Survey & map of estates in . . . & Forden., 1813

SRRC   1011/342. Estate of Panton Corbett (Forden), 1845

Hyssington Parish

NLW   1794 - NLW Vol. 8, p. 52-53. Yewtree farm, 1794

Kerry Parish

SRRC   783/Map 7. (Lands in Kerry, property of the representatives of the late Sir Bibye Lake Bart), 1761

Llandyssil Parish

NLW   Powis Castle M22 (Map Vol.), p. 4-5, 8-9. Rhandir township (Lower Mount farm, Mount tenement), c. 1800

Lydham Parish, (Aston township)

NLW Pitchford Deposit Collection Vol. 1, No. 5. A survey of Pentre'r Cwm in the parish of Lydham, 1754

Mainstone Parish, (Castlewright township)

NLW   Pitchford Deposit Collection Vol. 1, No. 2 (NLW Vol. 15). A survey of 2 parcels of land (Eithin-y-gaer), 1754

NLW   Pitchford Deposit Coll Vol 1, No 3 (NLW Vol 15). A survey of Castlewright farm, 1754

NLW Pitchford Deposit Coll Vol 1, No 4 (NLW Vol 15). A survey of Yr Oerfa (The Rolva), 1754

NLW Pitchford Hall Coll No 38 (PG 4404). Survey of Little Doll Veagh and Pant Glas in Mainstone parish, 1754

NLW 134/1/50 Map 7464. A map of lands called Norton's Tenement and Seven Wells in Bishops Castle parish, 1772

NLW Roller map A144 (PB 9540). A map the Rolva and Barnes estates, 1831

NLW 134/1/50 Map 7463. The Plain tenement, 1842

NLW Pitchford Hall Collection No. 36. Map of Pant Glas farm in Mainstone, 1848

NLW Pitchford Hall Collection No. 35. Estate in ?Churchstoke parish (Crowsnest, Ringfield), 1849

Montgomery Parish

NLW Harrison No. 63. A map of Caerhowel farms, 1799

NLW Powis Castle M168/26. A plan of Montgomery, 1865

NLW Glansevern Collection Nos 144, 145. Houses in Montgomery, Undated

ESTATE MAPS
ENGLISH PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS

Bishops Castle Parish

SRRC 552/8/623 (BOX 186). An exact plan of Upper Broughton, 1756

SRRC 552/8/624 (BOX 186). An accurate plan of Lower Broughton, 1756

SRRC 783/Map 1. (lands in Bishops Castle parish, property of the representatives of the late Sir Bibye Lake Bart), 1761

SRRC 1141/BUNDLE 108-109. A map or plan of Upper Broughton farm, 1772

SRRC 539/BUNDLE 48.1. Plan of an estate . . . at Woodbatch, 1778

SRRC 552/8/1023 (BOX 188). Map of Moat Hill Common in Woodbatch, c. 1795

SRRC 539/BUNDLE 50.26. Map of Woodbatch estate, c. 1800

SRRC 552/8/1018 (BOX 188). A map of lands with the Bankhead tenement, c.1800

SRRC 552/8/936. Map of the Manor of Bishops Castle, Sadley and Astwood, c. 1800

SRRC 552/8/635/BUNDLE 708. The town of Bishops Castle, c.1810

SRRC 552/8/1013 (BOX 188). A plan of lands in the township of Bishops Castle, c. 1810

SRRC 552/8/1014 (BOX 188). A plan of lands in the township of Bishops Castle, c. 1810

SRRC 552/8/1015 (BOX 188). A plan of lands in the township of Bishops Castle, c. 1810

SRRC 552/8/1016 (BOX 188). A plan of lands in the township of Bishops Castle, c. 1810

SRRC 552/8/1017 (BOX 188). A plan of lands in the township of Bishops Castle, c. 1810

SRRC 552/8/660 (BOX 186). Map of some lands in Bishops Castle, c. 1820

SRRC 552/8/636/BUNDLE 708. A map of the borough of Bishops Castle with lands adjoining, 1821

SRRC 552/8/659 (BOX 186). Lands near Bishops Castle, 1825

SRRC 552/8/750 (BOX 187). Owlbury demesne in the township of Broughton, 1825

SRRC 539/BOX 46. The town of Bishops Castle . . . and lands within the borough, c. 1825

SRRC 552/8/637/BUNDLE 708. Plan of the boundary of Bishops Castle borough as perambulated, 1830

SRRC 552/8/661 (BOX 186). (lands in the NW of Bishops Castle parish), c. 1830

SRRC 539/BOX 46.1. The town of Bishops Castle . . . and lands within the borough, c. 1830

SRRC 539/BOX 49. The town of Bishops Castle . . . and lands within the borough, c. 1830

SRRC 539/BUNDLE 50.1. (lands in and near Bishops Castle), c. 1840

SRRC 552/8/751 (BOX 187). Owlbury farm, c. 1845

SRRC 539/BOX 49.2. (lands in W of Bishops Castle parish), 1847

SRRC 552/8/1022 (BOX 188). Draft map of . . .in the town and borough of Bishops Castle, 1848

SRRC 552/8/752 (BOX 187). Broughton township, c. 1850

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NLW Powis Castle M148. The plan of an estate . . . at Dudston, parish of Chirbury, 1740-60

NLW Powis Castle M158. An exact plan of Priest Weston farm in Chirbury parish, 1765

NLW Powis Castle M86. Weston Hill and Rudge Hill Inclosure, township of Priest Weston, 1872

NLW Powis Castle M168/35. Chirbury, c. 1920

NLW Powis Castle M168/36. Timberth, Dudston and Winsbury, parish of Chirbury, c. 1920

NLW Powis Castle M168/32. Priest Weston, 1922

NLW Powis Castle M168/7. Township of Chirbury, 1922

SRRC 4303/1. A survey and valuation of the Manors of Winsbury, Dudston and Hockleton with Heightley and other estates in the several townships of Chirbury, Hockleton, Stockton, Winsbury, Dudston and Weston, 1768

SRRC 631/4/1. Map of the Manor of Marrington, 1768

SRRC 4303/1A. Map of the Heightley estate (copy), c. 1768

SRRC 4052/1. Wotherton demesne, 1780

SRRC 645/1. Plan of an estate (in Chirbury), 1851

SRRC 678/1. Rorrington Hill, Priest Weston and Priest Weston village, 1852

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SRRC 631/4/2/BUNDLE 89. A map of an estate . . . in the parish of Churchstoke, c. 1750

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SRRC 783/Map 2. A map of . . . in the west part of the parish of Churchstoke beginning with the tenements of Gwern y Munna and ending with the tenement of the Blue Bell (property of the representatives of the late Sir Bibye Lake Bart), 1761

SRRC 783/Map 3. A map of . . . in the middle of the parish of Churchstoke beginning with the tenement of Cockshoote and ending with the cottage called Rye Meadow . . . with an estate called Timberth (property of the representatives of the late Sir Bibye Lake Bart), 1761

SRRC 631/4/6/BUNDLE 86. Estates in Montgomery and Salop, 1804

SRRC 631/BUNDLE 90. Map of Old house farm in the township of Brompton, ?early 19th-century

SRRC 645/4. Plan of the Rhyston farm, 1858

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SRRC 552/8/763 (BOX 187). Property on and adjoining Clun Forest belonging to the Earl of Powis, 1868

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ENCLOSURE AWARDS AND MAPS

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NLW Powis Castle M82. Hyssington Inclosure (map of allotments), 1853

PRO No. 3, Hyssington parish, 1857

PRO No. 9, Kerry manor (boundary), 1814

PRO No. 11, Churchstoke parish, 1848

PRO No. 30, Overgorther manor (Forden, Churchstoke etc, boundary only), 1818

PRO No. 33, Churchstoke parish, 1803

PRO No. 35, Kerry and Churchstoke parishes, 1805

PRO No. 36, Forden parish, 1803

PRO No. 46, Forden parish, 1803

PRO   No. 47, Churchstoke parish, 1803
SRRC 445/8, Lands in Hopton and Tiertref Manors, 1787
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TITHE MAPS AND TITHE APPORTIONMENTS

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Bishop's Castle borough and township 1843
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Edenhope township 1841–2

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Llandyssil Parish

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Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments Records

The following pages give a summary of the Sites and Monuments Records for each of the historic landscape character areas in *Bro Trefaldwyn*. The entries, ordered by site name, have the following fields: Shropshire or Powys Record Number (PRN); Name; Period; Site Type; Grid Reference. Further details of each site are held in the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by CPAT in the case of sites in Powys and Shropshire County Council in the case of sites in Shropshire, to which new sites and additional information are being continually added.

1080 - Wernddu

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	207	Aston Dingle barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SO29899135
	32551	Aston Hall	Post Medieval	House	SO2963991798
	71193	Aston Hall footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO29469236
	4551	Aston Hall holloway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO29809168
	71191	Aston Hall milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO29499163
	71501	Aston Hall sawpit placename	Post Medieval	Saw pit	SO29489194
	71263	Brick Kiln placename	Post Medieval	Brick kiln	SO27459298
	71218	Broadway Hall, bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO30109298
	26748	Broadway Mill I	Post Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO296928
	71194	Broadway Mill footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO29569265
	71221	Broadway Mill leat	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO29889276
	71222	Broadway Mill pond	Post Medieval ?	Pond	SO29609283
	71220	Broadway Mill weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO29889276
	5251	Brompton Bridge enclosure	Roman	Villa ?	SO25979308
	71264	Canal Piece placename	Post Medieval	Canal ?	SO27349314
	13359	Churchstoke glacial lake	Prehistoric	Lake	SO2793
	4408	Colomendy enclosure I	Roman ?	Enclosure	SO2695292343
	4409	Colomendy enclosure II	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO26929252
	71603	Green Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO30299101
	71675	Greystones Mill Close placename	Post Medieval ?	Mill ?	SO25669342
	71200	Hoarstone quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO28329342
	41901	Ivy House	Post Medieval	House	SO29269314
	41902	Ivy House milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO29269318
	71223	Lower Aston footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO30099224
	71604	Lower Aston quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO30599191
	32547	Lower Mellington farm	Post Medieval	House	SO2631893334
	8849	Lower Mellington paper mill	Post Medieval	Mill (paper)	SO2636693345
	2287	Lower Mellington ridge and furrow	Post Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO26109320
	71503	Lower Snead Park placename	Post Medieval ?	Park	SO30299260
	71195	Meadows footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO27929316
	41912	Mellington milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO25849285
	37412	Mellington mill	Post Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO264935
	71219	Oak Cottage	Post Medieval ?	House	SO30079295
	71271	Old House Meadow placename	Post Medieval	House	SO26249271
3475	71767	Owlbury brickworks	Post Medieval	Brickworks	SO3057091520
	71266	Paper Mill placename	Post Medieval	Mill (paper)	SO26109329
	20585	Pentre House	Post Medieval	House	SO27929208
	71187	Pentre milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO27979182
	71676	Rhi cottage	Post Medieval ?	House	SO26109358
	71201	Royal House quarry I	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO28079349
	71168	Shirley Lodge	Post Medieval	Lodge	SO26409224
	71285	Sluice meadow placename	Post Medieval	Sluice	SO29909275
	71030	The Farm House	Post Medieval ?	House	SO30279290
13456	71558	The Lack house	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2651793858
	41913	The Meadows house	Post Medieval	House	SO27309300
17819	71853	Upper Broughton milestone	Post Medieval ?	Milestone	SO3073490716
	71216	Upper Snead bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO31149248
	71224	White House footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO31339206

1079 - Ffridd Faldwyn

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	71260	Brick Kiln placename	Post Medieval	Brick kiln	SO21649647
	167	Butcher's Wood hillfort	Iron Age	Hillfort ?	SO2175395479
	71100	Butcher's Wood quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO22029596
	71038	Drainllwynellen house	Post Medieval	House	SO21709371
	7503	Ffridd Faldwyn enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO21127896721
	168	Ffridd Faldwyn hillfort	Multiperiod	Multiple site	SO21699694
	17416	Ffridd Faldwyn hillfort, enclosure	Post Roman ?	Earthwork	SO217970
	35059	Ffridd Faldwyn hillfort, excavation 1937-39	Modern	Excavation	SO21699694
	50102	Ffridd Faldwyn hillfort, phase 1 (neolithic)	Neolithic	Settlement ?	SO21699694
	50103	Ffridd Faldwyn hillfort, phase 2 (iron age)	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO21699694
	50104	Ffridd Faldwyn hillfort, phase 3 (iron age)	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO21699694
	50105	Ffridd Faldwyn hillfort, phase 4 (iron age)	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO21699694
	71097	Ffridd Faldwyn quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO21759703
	22848	Hill Top Farm quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2172996086
	71095	Jamesford View milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO21909744
	2462	Jamesford enclosure I	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO2103797310
	5247	Jamesford enclosure II	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO2114997533
	7055	Jamesford enclosure III	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO2138597560
	7515	Jamesford enclosure IV	Iron Age ?	Enclosure ?	SO2120997452
	7129	Jamesford enclosure V	Iron Age ?	Enclosure ?	SO2072297388
	71094	Jamesford quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO21139714
	71098	Montgomery Castle, 'Old Castle Farm' quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO21969662
	4536	Montgomery Castle, 'Old Castle Farm' windmill	Medieval ?	Windmill	SO21779656
	17970	Montgomery Medieval Town (multiple)	Medieval	Town	SO2296
	170	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences (multiple)	Medieval	Town defences	SO2296
	50668	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences V	Medieval	Town defences	SO22089628
	50670	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences VII	Medieval	Town defences	SO22019690
	17439	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, Crogbren excavation	Modern	Excavation	SO22089628
	50112	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, South-west tower	Medieval	Town defences	SO22029631
	17817	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, Town Hill excavation	Modern	Excavation	SO221963
	171	Montgomery Parish find I	Roman	Find	SO2296
	6325	Montgomery Parish find II	Roman	Find	SO2296
	6326	Montgomery Parish find III	Roman	Find	SO2296
	6086	Montgomery musket find	Post Medieval	Find	SO2296
	177	Montgomery quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry ?	SO21919637
	4497	Montgomery quarry find	Medieval ?	Find	SO219963
	30532	Montgomery, Kerry Road 'Crogbren'	Medieval ?	House	SO2205596271
	30530	Montgomery, Kerry Road 'The Hollies'	Post Medieval	House	SO2211396281
	71043	Montgomery, Kerry Road 'The Hollies' warehouse	Post Medieval	Warehouse	SO22129629
	71101	Pant-y-maen quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO22159512
	71261	Quarry Piece placename	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO21709666
	37531	The King's Windmill	Medieval	Windmill	SO219965
	71099	Town Hill quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO21649586

1078 - Cwm

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	71170	Mellington Hall, footbridge I	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO26389203
	71171	Mellington Hall, footbridge II	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO26439196
	71172	Mellington Hall, footbridge III	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO26159166
	71173	Mellington Hall, footbridge IV	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO25959188
	71174	Mellington Hall, footbridge V	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO26049153
	71175	Mellington Hall, footbridge VI	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO26049133
	71167	Mellington Hall, icehouse	Post Medieval	Icehouse	SO26249210
	71183	Mellington Hall, weirs	Post Medieval	Weir	SO25929184
	71177	Mellington School	Post Medieval	School	SO26279158
	1830	Mellington bridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO26459220
	208	Mellington deserted village	Medieval	Deserted settlement	SO25929185
	71178	Mellington smithy	Post Medieval ?	Smithy	SO26379156
	5250	Middle Aston cropmark	Post Medieval ?	Field system ?	SO29299148
	71189	Middle Aston quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO29499122
	71267	Mill placename	Post Medieval	Mill	SO26239169
	71276	Mill placename	Post Medieval	Mill	SO25739084
	26710	Offa's Dyke	Saxon	Linear earthwork	SO259911
	26711	Offa's Dyke	Saxon	Linear earthwork	SO259905
	71270	Old House placename	Post Medieval	House	SO26709167
	71277	Old House placename	Post Medieval	House	SO23279096
	71293	Old House placename	Post Medieval	House	SO21169012
	42042	Pant barn	Medieval	Barn	SO22309040
	20579	Pant house	Post Medieval	House	SO2230090400
	32548	Pentre Hall	Post Medieval	House	SO2765791656
	202	Pentre Hall chapel (St ????)	Medieval	Chapel	SO2791
	204	Pentre Wood hillfort	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO28159146
	13145	Pentre bridge	Modern	Bridge	SO2781691893
	8851	Pentre mill	Post Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO2777691810
	41916	Pentrenant Hall	Post Medieval	House	SO24009122
	71132	Pentrenant Hall, icehouse	Post Medieval	Icehouse	SO24019114
	71131	Pentrenant Hall, saw pit	Post Medieval ?	Saw pit	SO24009107
	32544	Pentrenant farm	Post Medieval	House	SO2393091125
	32681	Pied Hopton house	Post Medieval	House	SO2268790993
	71298	Pound Field placename	Post Medieval	Pound	SO29179125
	4543	Red Hopton ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO235911
	8850	Shepherdswhim hollow way	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO28929135
	71288	Sluice leasow placename	Post Medieval	Sluice	SO22899135
	22836	Tan House quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2640490890
	7019	Tan House ring ditch	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO26859128
	71505	Tan House sawpit placename	Post Medieval	Saw pit	SO26599116
	22834	The Rolva quarry I (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2786490386
	71231	The Rolva quarry II	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO27959074
	71190	Upper Aston quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO29119133
17821	71855	Upper Broughton barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO3034190704
17820	71854	Upper Broughton farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO3031190701
	71232	Upper Rolva quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO28149018
	71235	Warbury quarry II	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO27139060
	21930	White Hopton find	Prehistoric ?	Find	SO2278891211
	71130	White Hopton footbridge I	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO22679105
	71240	White Hopton footbridge II	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO22769089

1078 - Cwm

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	71213	Aston Dingle bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO29789136
	71192	Aston Hall bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO29219183
	206	Aston Hall enclosure	Iron Age	Hillfort ?	SO2961391418
	205	Aston Hall finds	Roman	Find	SO290914
	5774	Bachaethlon deserted farmstead	Medieval	Farmstead ?	SO21129028
	38209	Bachaethlon deserted farmstead, survey	Modern	Survey	SO21129028
	5155	Bacheldre cropmark	Iron Age	Hillfort ?	SO2396992419
	5051	Bacheldre enclosure	Modern ?	Non antiquity	SO23739205
	20578	Boxen Bower house	Post Medieval	House	SO22309084
	71274	Brick field placename	Post Medieval	Brickworks ?	SO25299176
	193	Cae Abbot placename	Medieval	Monastic holding ?	SO23809106
	190	Cae yr Abbot placename	Medieval	Monastic holding ?	SO22909190
	71003	Cann Farm house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO26409167
	22835	Cann Farm quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2619691742
	71272	Churchstoke, Sawpit placename	Post Medieval	Saw pit	SO23639207
	7018	Claerwen cropmarks	Prehistoric ?	Field system ?	SO23859195
	71265	Coalpit placename	Post Medieval	Mine ?	SO25669214
	41915	Colomendy milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO27249230
	71169	Court House bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO26579231
	2501	Crow Wood enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO2459392113
	71186	Cwm Cae Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO27899152
	71184	Cwm Cae footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO27859139
	22833	Cwm Cae quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2796591303
	71185	Cwm Cae smithy	Post Medieval ?	Smithy	SO27869149
	71188	Cwm Cae weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO27899152
	71239	Cwm Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO25939088
	71007	Cwm cottage	Post Medieval ?	House	SO25869080
	71008	Cwm-Linton house	Post Medieval	House	SO25569053
	71006	Dingle Cottage	Post Medieval ?	House	SO25879084
	71268	Eight Ridges placename I	Post Medieval	Ridge and furrow ?	SO25969105
	71269	Eight Ridges placename II	Post Medieval	Ridge and furrow ?	SO26229121
	5288	Great Argoed finds	Prehistoric	Find scatter	SO248906
	32549	Lake house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO243916
	71275	Little Pentrenant Sawpit placename	Post Medieval	Saw pit	SO23719129
	4544	Llan-y-hared enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO2343792320
	71273	Llan-y-hared headland	Post Medieval ?	Plough headland	SO23219203
	203	Llwyn y Gareg placename	Post Medieval ?	Quarry ?	SO27149136
	71182	Llwyn y Garreg quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO27289137
	71180	Lower Bank quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO26889144
	71179	Lower Cwm bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO25999130
	71021	Lower Cwm house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO26019133
	71125	Lower House footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO22329147
	20576	Lower House house	Medieval	House	SO22799155
	22842	Lower House quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2267691560
	71504	Mainstone, Sawpit Close placename	Post Medieval	Saw pit	SO26448997
	20583	Mellington Courthouse	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2645092376
	41911	Mellington Hall	Post Medieval	House	SO25879200
	7508	Mellington Hall enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO2557391815
	71176	Mellington Hall, dam	Post Medieval ?	Dam	SO26109165
	71163	Mellington Hall, fish pond I	Post Medieval	Fishpond	SO26089214
	71164	Mellington Hall, fish pond II	Post Medieval	Fishpond	SO25739198
	71165	Mellington Hall, fish pond III	Post Medieval	Fishpond	SO26009190
	71166	Mellington Hall, fish pond IV	Post Medieval	Fishpond	SO26029177

1077 - Pantglas

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	1829	Aston Hill lynchets	Medieval	Field system	SO299904
	71297	Aston Hill racecourse	Post Medieval	Racecourse	SO29868995
	237	Bishop's Moat castle	Medieval	Motte and bailey	SO29108962
	71228	Bishop's Moat milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO28818968
	22831	Bishop's Moat quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2963889910
	71233	Boarded House quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO27609040
	71858	Bryn Dadlu field clearance I	Post Medieval	Field clearance	SO2823089580
	71859	Bryn Dadlu field clearance II	Post Medieval	Field clearance	SO2822089580
	71857	Bryn Dadlu holloway	Post Medieval	Holloway	SO2822089560
	71856	Bryn Dadlu pond	Post Medieval	Pond	SO2844089550
	71500	Burnt House tithe barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO29929077
	238	Caer Din finds I	Bronze Age	Find	SO27338976
	239	Caer Din finds II	Bronze Age ?	Find	SO27328975
	236	Caer Din hillfort	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO27338976
	2284	Caer Din ring ditch	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO27328962
2806	71760	Criggion Bank round barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SO2995090050
	5673	Crugyn barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO2990
	22837	Drewyn quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2582290218
	71238	Eithin-y-gaer Wood quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO25499016
	71502	Hill House	Post Medieval	House	SO29129071
	22843	Hopton Uchaf quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2198490172
	22840	Lake Wood quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO24319082
	8854	Lower Pen y Cwrn house site	Post Medieval ?	House	SO23939012
	4539	Mellington Hill mound	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO24748969
	71299	Old House placename	Post Medieval	House	SO28389090
	22839	Pentrenant Hall quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2400490915
	71241	Seven Wells	Post Medieval ?	Well	SO23119060
	4446	Shepherdswhim cropmarks	Iron Age ?	Enclosure complex	SO2892090620
	71229	Shepherdswhim quarry I	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO29159020
	71230	Shepherdswhim quarry II	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO28879041
	71600	Upper Beech quarry I	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO30129047
	71601	Upper Beech quarry II	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO30039033
	71227	Upper Beech quarry III	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO29849036
	22841	Upper Hatfield quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2407090587
	71234	Warbury quarry I	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO27429053
	15938	Wild Edric's Way flint finds I	Neolithic ?	Find	SO2590
	15942	Wild Edric's Way flint finds II	Neolithic ?	Find	SO2590
	71237	Windy Hall house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO25838961

1076 - Weston Madoc

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	186	Churchstoke barrow I	Roman ?	Round barrow	SO2494
	71294	Cwm Bromley Brick Kiln placename	Post Medieval	Brick kiln	SO22949315
	71295	Cwm Bromley Fishpool placename	Post Medieval	Fishpond	SO22369330
	32596	Cwm Bromley house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2268093430
	71117	Drain-llwyn-Ellen quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO22159372
	41917	Great Weston house	Post Medieval	House	SO23139435
	41918	Great Weston milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO23519470
	6327	Gwern y Go Grange, Mynachlog lands	Medieval	Grange ?	SO24079397
	8108	Gwern y Go house site	Post Medieval ?	House	SO218923
18849	71554	Little Brompton barn I	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO2442794080
18850	71555	Little Brompton barn II	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO2441094098
	30573	Llwynobin farm	Post Medieval	House	SO22929534
	71256	Melinywem bridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO22389272
	71119	New House quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO21899277
	71112	Parkside marl pit	Post Medieval ?	Marl pit	SO23729503
2066	71728	Penyllan enclosure	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2420093600
	71118	Perth-y-bu quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO21619266
4148	71786	The Ditches enclosure I	Unknown	Enclosure	SO2466094070
2129	71739	The Ditches linear feature	Unknown	Linear feature	SO2473094080
	41919	Toll Cottage	Post Medieval	House	SO23259506

1075 - Gwern-y-go   *continued*

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	71134	Melinywern weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO23499281
	41910	Mellington Gatehouse	Post Medieval	Gatehouse	SO25189296
	71158	Mellington Hall Lodge (Brook House)	Post Medieval	Lodge	SO25219294
	71161	Mellington Hall Lodge, footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO25209284
	200	Mellington Park finds	Roman	Find	SO25299281
	71160	Mellington Smithy sand pit	Post Medieval ?	Sand pit	SO25269296
	71159	Mellington smithy	Post Medieval ?	Smithy	SO25249294
	4709	Mount Nebo ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO206910
	26708	Offa's Dyke	Saxon	Linear earthwork	SO25119308
	26709	Offa's Dyke	Saxon	Linear earthwork	SO252929
4065	71781	Old House enclosure	Unknown	Enclosure ?	SO2554093330
	71609	Old House gravel pit	Post Medieval	Gravel pit	SO25569342
	17432	Pentrehyling Roman forts	Roman	Fort	SO245933
	38639	Pentrehyling Roman forts, excavation 1988ff	Modern	Excavation	SO245933
4482	71538	Pentrehyling Roman forts, vicus	Roman	Vicus	SO2470093150
13462	71556	Pentrehyling farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2432192996
13461	71557	Pentrehyling house	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2441092955
19978	71551	Pentrehyling milestone	Modern	Milestone	SO2462793092
4481	71537	Pentrehyling pit I	Neolithic	Pit	SO2454093050
4146	71784	Pentrehyling ring ditch	Bronze Age	Ring ditch	SO2453093050
	71623	Pentrehyling smithy	Post Medieval	Smithy	SO24739317
	71138	Pentrehyling weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO24449292
	71622	Penyllan quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23429307
	71120	Perth-y-bu footbridge I	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO21739218
	71121	Perth-y-bu footbridge II	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO21479192
	71122	Perth-y-bu footbridge III	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO21129190
	7034	Perthybu enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO2112992130
	7134	Perthybu field system	Iron Age ?	Field system ?	SO21179215
	4711	Perthybu ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO212923
	71672	Pound Piece placename	Post Medieval ?	Pound	SO25019320
	15751	Sarn	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO2053590918
	71250	Sarn Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO20349092
	16372	Sarn Church (Holy Trinity)	Modern	Church	SO20599092
	7562	Sarn Church (Holy Trinity), church	Modern	Church	SO20599092
	16373	Sarn Church (Holy Trinity), yard	Modern	Churchyard	SO20599092
	42050	Sarn Church milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO20889096
	71251	Sarn School	Post Medieval	School	SO20459085
	71249	Sarn Vicarage	Post Medieval ?	Vicarage	SO20559093
	7561	Sarn earthworks and quarry	Modern ?	Quarry	SO20659092
	71246	Sarn smithy	Post Medieval ?	Smithy	SO20889092
	71247	Sarn, Old Post Office	Modern ?	Post office	SO20859091
	71245	Smithy footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO20889089
4147	71785	The Ditches enclosure II	Unknown	Enclosure ?	SO2476093740
	71124	Wern Cottage Footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO21669109
	20839	Wern house	Post Medieval	House	SO21579092
	71123	Wood House footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO20659206

1075 - Gwern-y-go

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	71242	Bachaethlon footbridge I	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO20989017
	71243	Bachaethlon footbridge II	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO20949028
	32553	Bacheldre Hall	Post Medieval	House	SO24069252
	77782	Bacheldre barns	Post Medieval	Barn	SO24049261
	32553	Bacheldre house	Post Medieval	House	SO2403192619
	8852	Bacheldre mill	Post Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO2425692839
	71135	Bacheldre mill leat	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO23499281
	71136	Bacheldre mill pond	Post Medieval ?	Mill pond	SO24269281
	71137	Bacheldre mill weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO23769285
	71157	Brompton Bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO25099307
19866	71562	Brompton Hall	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2502093368
2722	71759	Brompton Hall axe	Neolithic	Find	SO2500093400
1210	71700	Brompton Hall round barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SO2459093520
	71674	Brompton Hall sawpit placename	Post Medieval	Saw pit	SO25209342
510	71696	Brompton Mill	Post Medieval	Watermill	SO2515093120
	71605	Brompton Mill footbridge	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO25159313
	71624	Brompton Mill leat	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO24449292
1215	71705	Brompton Mill motte and bailey	Medieval	Motte and bailey	SO2511093150
4169	71787	Brompton Mill ring ditch	Bronze Age	Ring ditch	SO2534093220
4319	71794	Brompton linear feature	Unknown	Linear feature	SO2477093300
1212	71702	Brompton marching camp II	Roman	Marching camp	SO2500093480
1213	71703	Brompton marching camp III	Roman	Marching camp	SO2500093550
4318	71793	Brompton road	Unknown	Road	SO2480093200
4482	71862	Brompton silver working site	Roman	Silver working site	SO2470093150
	71291	Chapel Close placename	Post Medieval	Chapel ?	SO22439243
	71292	Chapel Meadow placename	Post Medieval	Chapel ?	SO22329214
	41891	Christmas Cottage	Post Medieval	House	SO24029260
	191	Crow Wood finds	Bronze Age	Find	SO24659251
	42027	Cwm Bromley milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO22989294
	4710	Cwmberllan field system	Medieval ?	Field system	SO207922
	8103	Cwmberllan house site	Post Medieval ?	House	SO20569245
18847	71552	East Penyllan milestone	Modern	Milestone	SO2460293656
	192	Far Gwern Mynach placename	Medieval	Monastic holding ?	SO21869199
	71610	Ffynnon y Pren spring	Post Medieval ?	Spring	SO25209333
	1828	Gwern y Go Grange (Abbey Cwmhir)	Medieval	Grange	SO22219192
	17953	Gwern y Go Grange, ditch	Medieval	Ditch	SO222919
	17954	Gwern y Go Grange, watermill	Medieval	Mill	SO212923
	6269	Gwern y Go Wood brickworks	Modern ?	Brickworks	SO21329170
	5052	Gwern y Go Wood cropmark	Post Medieval ?	Quarry ?	SO2123091660
	6270	Gwern y Go Wood quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry ?	SO21239139
	5248	Gwern y Go cropmarks	Medieval ?	Field system ?	SO22759276
	8052	Gwern y Go mill site	Post Medieval ?	Mill	SO222920
	4545	Gwern y Go ring ditch	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO21559219
	71289	Gwern-y-go Pound placename	Post Medieval	Pound	SO22109190
	71290	Gwern-y-go Smithy placename	Post Medieval	Smithy	SO22339187
	71126	Gwern-y-go footbridge I	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO22059185
	71127	Gwern-y-go footbridge II	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO22209197
	71128	Gwern-y-go footbridge III	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO22209195
	71040	Gwern-y-go house	Post Medieval	House	SO22209195
	71129	Gwern-y-go milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO21909178
	42049	Gwernygo farm buildings	Post Medieval	Farm building	SO22189202
	71296	Little Perthybu Pound placename	Post Medieval	Pound	SO20889241
	8102	Little Perthybu house site	Post Medieval ?	House	SO20909237

1074 - Chirbury

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	71661	Walcot gravel pit II	Post Medieval	Gravel pit	SO26269981
	71660	Walcot gravel pit III	Post Medieval	Gravel pit	SO26309938
	71657	Walcot milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO26579927
6860	71542	Walcot mill pond	Post Medieval	Pond	SO2623099400
	71658	Walcot pond	Post Medieval ?	Pond	SO26559937
	71659	Walcot weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO26239939
16319	71570	West Dudston cottage (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Cottage	SO2433897391
	71691	West Dudston milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO2412297776
	33072	Whitley enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO241962
	33074	Whitley ring ditch	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO241962
	71686	Whittery Road ridge and furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO2635598353
3440	71872	Winsbury deserted settlement	Medieval	Deserted settlement	SO2460098180
2293	71744	Winsbury enclosure	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2465098600
3440	71763	Winsbury field system	Medieval	Field system	SO2460098180
912	71864	Winsbury motte	Medieval	Motte	SO2465098350
912	71860	Winsbury motte, roman site	Roman	Ditch	SO2465098350
4401	71798	Winsbury ridge and furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO2430098700

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Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
1220	71709	Hockleton Farm motte and bailey	Medieval	Motte and bailey	SO2745099950
	71646	Hockleton weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO27559995
2471	71753	Hollybush enclosure I	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2478097940
4064	71780	Hollybush enclosure II	Unknown	Enclosure	SO2520098040
4247	71789	Hollybush enclosure III	Unknown	Enclosure	SO2513097800
4064	71874	Hollybush ring ditch	Bronze Age ?	Ring ditch	SO2520098040
	71653	King's Orchard milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO25639834
3709	71773	Little Ditches enclosure	Prehistoric	Enclosure	SO2540094000
	71616	Little Rhiston footbridge	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO25809471
2419	71748	Lower Lane enclosure	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2525097230
13480	71583	Marrington Hall	Post Medieval ?	Country house	SO2718097520
	71633	Marrington Hall milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO26539788
13127	71584	Marrington Hall, sundial	Post Medieval ?	Sundial	SO2669997643
	33073	Moat Farm enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO247968
2294	71745	Moat Farm enclosure	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2450096270
19864	71567	Moat Farm house	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2475396870
	71625	Moat footbridge	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO24819712
	71687	Monksfield ridge and furrow I	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO2647398646
	71688	Monksfield ridge and furrow II	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO2625998633
	71689	Monksfield ridge and furrow III	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO2663298588
	23179	Montgomery Civil War battlefield, metal detector finds II	Post Medieval	Find	SO23359752
	71685	Montgomery Road ridge and furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO2590498553
2472	71754	Poundbank ditch	Unknown	Ditch	SO2534095310
2442	71752	Poundbank enclosure	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2547095370
14886	71572	Rhiston farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2593095140
2128	71738	Rockley Wood enclosure	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2575096240
13459	71560	Rockley barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO2517194558
13460	71561	Rockley cow house	Post Medieval ?	Cow house	SO2513394550
13458	71559	Rockley farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2515094585
	71615	Rockley footbridge	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO25049441
2478	71755	Rownal Covert mound	Unknown	Mound	SO2357097980
4123	71782	Rownal ring ditch	Bronze Age ?	Ring ditch	SO2350098440
16342	71590	School House outbuilding	Post Medieval ?	Outbuilding	SO2620698546
3466	71764	Shire Grove bridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO2491099620
16221	71579	Sidnal barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO2625796437
2441	71751	Sidnal enclosure	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2611096430
16220	71578	Sidnal farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2627996457
2441	71869	Sidnal field system	Iron Age	Field system	SO2611096430
	71621	Sidnal footbridge	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO26209690
2441	71870	Sidnal ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO2611096430
	5042	Stalloe enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO22799846
3558	71771	The Ditches axe	Neolithic	Find	SO2491093960
2440	71750	Timberth enclosure	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2533096330
16352	71580	Timberth farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2520596556
2067	71867	Touchill Enclosure trackway	Iron Age	Trackway	SO2710099650
2067	71729	Touchill enclosure I	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2710099650
4229	71788	Touchill enclosure II	Unknown	Enclosure	SO2735099610
1261	71712	Upper Garthlow motte	Medieval	Motte	SO2521095450
19863	71571	Upper Gwarthlow barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO2486095205
19862	71568	Upper Gwarthlow farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2483895209
1426	71716	Walcot Farm enclosure	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2612099550
	71662	Walcot gravel pit I	Post Medieval	Gravel pit	SO26149997

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Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	71149	Alport milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO27139487
1425	71715	Blackford Farm enclosure	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2595099200
	71656	Blackford milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO25559911
6859	71541	Brickfield placename	Post Medieval	Brickworks	SO2583098680
2130	71740	Brompton enclosure I	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2525093600
2135	71741	Brompton enclosure II	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2548093560
2136	71742	Brompton enclosure III	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2556093600
1211	71701	Brompton marching camp I	Roman	Marching camp	SO2500093650
	71651	Chirbury Bridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO25969840
498	71694	Chirbury Bridge enclosure	Saxon	Burh ?	SO2588098480
13473	71585	Chirbury Church (St Michael)	Medieval	Church	SO2613498513
18853	71586	Chirbury Church (St Michael), chest tombs I	Medieval	Chest tomb	SO2617198511
18854	71587	Chirbury Church (St Michael), chest tombs II	Medieval	Chest tomb	SO2615498493
16219	71594	Chirbury Hall	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2616098580
15042	71595	Chirbury Hall, farm building	Post Medieval ?	Farm building	SO2614898619
499	71695	Chirbury Hall, farm dovecot	Post Medieval	Dovecot	SO2619098590
13475	71589	Chirbury School	Post Medieval ?	School	SO2619798530
13475	71588	Chirbury School house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2619798530
	71652	Chirbury Vicarage	Post Medieval	Vicarage	SO26279853
	71654	Chirbury Waterworks	Post Medieval	Waterworks	SO26029824
	71877	Chirbury Waterworks ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO25899824
2127	71737	Chirbury henge	Neolithic	Henge ?	SO2518098380
	71655	Chirbury marl pit	Post Medieval	Marl pit	SO25819871
2570	71757	Chirbury priory	Medieval	Priory	SO2616398530
	71634	Chirbury reservoir	Post Medieval	Reservoir	SO26349831
4258	71790	Chirbury ring ditch	Bronze Age ?	Ring ditch ?	SO2604098720
13478	71593	Chirbury, Oaklee	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2607698431
2672	71758	Chirbury, The Blessed Mary of the Well mould	Medieval	Mould	SO2610098500
16349	71591	Church House	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2613098460
	71673	Church Walls placename	Medieval ?	Church ?	SO25379558
	71280	Churchstoke Bowling Green placename	Post Medieval	Bowling green	SO26849441
	71684	Churchstoke Road ridge and furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO2629898050
	71258	Close by Quarry placename	Post Medieval	Quarry ?	SO22409847
	71150	Coed stone	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone ?	SO26319441
	71671	Common Close placename	Post Medieval ?	Common	SO25959412
	71105	County Bridge gravel pit	Post Medieval ?	Gravel pit	SO23429738
4402	71799	Crankwell ridge and furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO2390098200
18848	71553	Ditches barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO2485293953
	7088	Dudston West ridge and furrow	Post Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO23409742
2480	71756	Dudston field system	Medieval	Field system	SO2370097400
	37414	Dudston mill	Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO235973
	71683	Dudston ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO2364997115
4339	71795	Dudston ridge and furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO2400097600
2480	71871	Dudston road	Medieval	Road	SO2370097400
16259	71569	East Dudston farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2451097442
1216	71706	East Dudston motte	Medieval	Motte	SO2445097410
2070	71732	Great Moat Farm enclosure I	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2450096580
2071	71733	Great Moat Farm enclosure II	Iron Age	Enclosure	SO2483096620
1857	71718	Great Moat Farm moated site	Medieval	Moated site	SO2473096820
	71642	Heightley clay pit	Post Medieval	Clay pit	SO26589896
16329	71574	Heightley granary	Post Medieval ?	Granary	SO2709798774
	71643	Heightley quarry I	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO27299933
13476	71592	Herbert Arms Hotel	Post Medieval ?	Public house	SO2611098450

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continued

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	71212	Llan Cottage milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO32079400
	226	Llan placename	Dark Age ?	Church ?	SO31919416
	71208	Llanerch footbridge I	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO30429380
	71209	Llanerch footbridge II	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO30439384
	8856	Llanerch hollow way	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO29789376
	71210	Llanerch milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO30479393
	41905	Lower Hurdley house	Post Medieval	House	SO29579416
	71287	Near Llanerch farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SO30099355
	8848	Old Llanerch house site	Post Medieval ?	House	SO30609360
	71211	Old Llanerch quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO31159387
	71284	Pound Close placename	Post Medieval	Pound	SO29389332
17839	71852	Pultheley farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO3246594535
	41906	The Llanerch House	Post Medieval	House	SO30489385
15272	71851	Toll House farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	House	SO3244294767
	227	Upper Snead 'church' site	Medieval ?	Church ?	SO30899292
	8841	Upper Snead house site	Post Medieval ?	House	SO31059315
	71217	Upper Snead milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO30799274
	71215	Upper Snead quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO31159251
	8840	Upper Snead ridge and furrow	Post Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO310932
	4556	Yewtree ridge and furrow	Dark Age ?	Ridge and furrow	SO31559445

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Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	7509	Bagbury West enclosure	Post Medieval ?	Field system ?	SO315931
	4036	Bagbury enclosure II	Roman ?	Enclosure	SO31649277
	71214	Bagbury footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO32009320
	4553	Bagbury ridge and furrow I	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO318933
	4554	Bagbury ridge and furrow II	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO315931
	71255	Bagbury sawpit	Post Medieval	Saw pit	SO31709310
	8844	Bank Farm hollow way	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO31729470
	71034	Bank Farm house	Medieval ?	House	SO32189475
	198	Battle Field placename	Post Medieval ?	Battle site	SO29609381
	41900	Broadway Hall, house	Post Medieval	House	SO29059328
	71198	Broadway Hall, lodge	Post Medieval ?	Lodge	SO28909335
	71000	Broadway cottage	Post Medieval ?	House	SO28849337
	71005	Broadway cottage II	Post Medieval ?	House	SO28849337
	41907	Brynawel house	Post Medieval	House	SO31279417
	4474	Cabbulch ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO30909480
	71286	Cae Melin placename	Post Medieval	Mill	SO30349364
	228	Cae Ogof finds	Bronze Age ?	Find	SO319933
	41908	Cefn house	Post Medieval	House	SO31269490
	8847	Cefn house site	Post Medieval ?	House	SO31649485
	22832	Chwarelboo quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2977493301
	219	Cwm Mawr axe source (multiple)	Bronze Age	Stone axe factory ?	SO3095
	20589	Cwm Mawr house	Medieval ?	House	SO30249470
	50211	Cwm Mawr working site II	Bronze Age	Stone axe factory ?	SO30729508
	50212	Cwm Mawr working site III	Bronze Age	Stone axe factory ?	SO30689500
	50213	Cwm Mawr working site IV	Bronze Age	Stone axe factory ?	SO30509501
	50214	Cwm Mawr working site V	Bronze Age	Quarry	SO30359520
	50639	Cwm Mawr working site VI	Bronze Age	Stone axe factory ?	SO30509518
	50640	Cwm Mawr working site VII	Bronze Age	Stone axe factory ?	SO30609512
	71602	Disgwylfa Hill quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO32309335
	32550	Great Brithdir house	Post Medieval	House	SO3009695253
	32543	Hurdley Hall	Post Medieval	House	SO2945794110
	20584	Hurdley Hall farm	Medieval	House	SO2954494164
	15706	Hyssington	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO3194
	6071	Hyssington Barns find	Bronze Age	Find	SO308942
	71152	Hyssington Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO31259414
	16799	Hyssington Church (St Ethelreda)	Multiperiod	Church	SO31359457
	17670	Hyssington Church (St Ethelreda), bells	Post Medieval	Church bell	SO31359457
	7540	Hyssington Church (St Ethelreda), church	Medieval	Church	SO31359457
	16498	Hyssington Church (St Ethelreda), yard	Medieval	Churchyard	SO31359457
	71254	Hyssington Cockpit placename	Post Medieval	Cockpit	SO31609435
	41909	Hyssington Farm	Post Medieval	House	SO31389401
	8855	Hyssington Ridge mound	Unknown	Non antiquity	SO31159390
	71151	Hyssington School	Post Medieval	School	SO31249417
	224	Hyssington castle	Medieval	Motte and bailey	SO31459451
	7539	Hyssington earthworks	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	SO31259445
	71153	Hyssington smithy	Post Medieval ?	Smithy	SO31239404
	8845	Hyssington trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO31789500
	8843	Hyssington, Maypole Bank hollow way	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO31759460
	8842	Hyssington, Maypole Bank ridge and furrow	Post Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO315945
	225	Hyssington, Maypole cockpit	Post Medieval	Cockpit	SO31429440
	4472	Hyssington, Maypole ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO31499431
	71197	Ivy House bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO29199320
	71020	Little Hurdley House	Post Medieval ?	House	SO29309370

1072 - Todleth

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	195	Castle Ring hillfort	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO28909485
	5050	Graig enclosure	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO29509515
	71206	Plas-y-du quarry I	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO28579389
	71207	Plas-y-du quarry II	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO28969380
	7085	Roundton Mine	Modern	Mine (Lead/Barytes)	SO29249466
	71692	Roundton Mine, adit	Modern	Mine adit	SO2915094814
	194	Roundton hillfort	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO29399498
	4261	Roundton hillfort, finds	Bronze Age ?	Find	SO29399497
	196	Todleth Hill cairns	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO29089428
	2285	Todleth Hill enclosure I	Iron Age ?	Enclosure ?	SO28909394
	4562	Todleth Hill enclosure II	Iron Age ?	Enclosure ?	SO29009435
	6199	Todleth Hill enclosure III	Post Medieval ?	Field system ?	SO28849431
	7118	Todleth Hill enclosure IV	Post Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO28829437

1071 - Aldress

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
16444	71596	Brook house	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2913797283
	4548	Cowlton bank	Medieval ?	Field system	SO29009547
	71144	Cwm-dwla boundary stone	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SO28899635
	1826	Ffynnon Fair well	Post Medieval ?	Spring ?	SO28969544
19865	71573	Hagley barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO2779997576
3473	71765	Hagley motte	Medieval	Motte	SO2785097530
3473	71873	Hagley motte, ridge and furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO2785097530
	71630	Hagley quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO27809764
16246	71575	Kingswood barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO2781096751
	71614	Kingswood quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO27799665
	4540	Lan Fawr 'cairn' I	Unknown	Non antiquity	SO29589668
	17192	Lan Fawr cairn III	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SO297965
	21986	Lan Fawr cairn III, excavation 1986	Modern	Excavation	SO297965
	4542	Lan Fawr clearance cairns	Prehistoric ?	Clearance cairn	SO295965
	71613	Little Aldress footbridge	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO28139675
16248	71576	Lower Aldress barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO2834896734
19678	71577	Lower Aldress cow house	Post Medieval ?	Cow house	SO2833296703
	71036	Mardy House	Medieval ?	House	SO28999675
	71612	Miners Arms quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO29189728
	71626	Priestweston Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO29109742
4420	71535	Priestweston deserted settlement	Medieval	Deserted settlement ?	SO2920097120
4420	71861	Priestweston field system	Medieval	Field system	SO2920097120
13482	71597	Priestweston, Old Post Office	Post Medieval ?	Post office	SO2908297349
18856	71598	Priestweston, Old Post Office pump	Post Medieval ?	Pump	SO2908797355
16446	71599	Priestweston, Old Smithy farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2911097372
7054	71550	Ridge Hill mine	Post Medieval	Mine (Barytes)	SO2780097800
	71145	Upper Aldress level	Post Medieval ?	Mine	SO28919599
	1079	Upper Aldress moat	Medieval	Moated site	SO28519580

1070 - Trefaldwyn   continued

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	17944	Montgomery, Manweb Pit 2, excavation 1993	Modern	Excavation	SO22459671
	17945	Montgomery, Manweb Pit 3, excavation 1993	Modern	Excavation	SO22459671
	17946	Montgomery, Manweb Pit 4, excavation 1993	Modern	Excavation	SO22389675
	17947	Montgomery, Manweb Pit 5, excavation 1993	Modern	Excavation	SO22359617
	17948	Montgomery, Manweb Pit 6, excavation 1993	Modern	Excavation	SO22379639
	17949	Montgomery, Manweb Pit 7, excavation 1993	Modern	Excavation	SO22389638
	30545	Montgomery, Market Square 'Bryn Cadwrfa'	Post Medieval	House	SO22215896428
	30544	Montgomery, Market Square 'Dragon Hotel'	Medieval	Building	SO22218196425
	30543	Montgomery, Market Square 'Grosvenor House'	Post Medieval	House	SO22220296424
	30542	Montgomery, Market Square 'Llwyn' & 'Rock'	Post Medieval	House	SO22218196454
	17649	Montgomery, Plas Du	Medieval	House	SO224969
	26580	Montgomery, Plas Du evaluation 1995	Modern	Evaluation	SO223960
	34727	Montgomery, Plas Du excavation 1980-82	Modern	Excavation	SO224969
	13327	Montgomery, Plas Du excavation 1986-7	Modern	Excavation	SO224969
	38290	Montgomery, Plas Du watching brief 1995-7	Modern	Watching brief	SO223960
	30553	Montgomery, Plough Bank 1-3	Post Medieval	House	SO22226996768
	30548	Montgomery, Pool Road 1-2	Post Medieval	House	SO22229596950
	71682	Montgomery, Pool Road Charity School	Post Medieval	School	SO2230996596
	71681	Montgomery, Pool Road Presbyterian church	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO2231096651
	71680	Montgomery, Pool Road Wesleyan chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO22228096710
	34377	Montgomery, Pool Road excavations 1984	Modern	Excavation	SO22319681
	5412	Montgomery, Pool Road medieval house	Medieval	House	SO22319681
	34725	Montgomery, Pool Road test pits 1996	Modern	Evaluation	SO22319681
	34726	Montgomery, Pool Road watching brief 1996	Modern	Watching brief	SO22319681
	34953	Montgomery, Princes Square slaughterhouse	Post Medieval ?	Slaughterhouse	SO22299652
	33089	Montgomery, Princes Square watching brief 1996	Modern	Watching brief	SO22299652
	30557	Montgomery, Princes Street 2 & 'Brynhyfryd' & 'Cartef'	Post Medieval	House	SO22229396528
	30556	Montgomery, Princes Street pump	Modern	Pump	SO22230896463
	30561	Montgomery, Rock Cottages 1-3	Post Medieval	House	SO22217096997
	30560	Montgomery, School Bank 'White Croft'	Post Medieval	House	SO22233596732
	30541	Montgomery, Town Hall	Post Medieval	Town hall	SO22221396451
	37415	Montgomery, Town Mill	Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO223964
	34977	Montgomery, Westmead shrunken settlement	Medieval	Deserted settlement	SO224968
	17408	Montgomery, Westmead shrunken settlement evaluation 1992	Modern	Evaluation	SO224968
	71108	Montgomery, flagstaff	Post Medieval	Flagpole	SO22659661
	21896	Offa's Dyke - Montgomery	Saxon	Linear earthwork	SO237969
	174	Pwll bank	Post Medieval ?	Field system	SO221975
	5044	Pwll ring ditch	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO22929751
	30574	Rhydwhiman house	Post Medieval	House	SO20929832
	4258	Rhydwhyman enclosure	Roman ?	Enclosure	SO21119849
	30575	Siglen house	Post Medieval	House	SO21479835
	71031	Stalloe cottage	Post Medieval	House	SO22399819
	71086	Stalloe footbridge I	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO22279823
	71087	Stalloe footbridge II	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO22209828
	37416	Stalloe mill	Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO220983
	22847	Stalloe quarry I (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2234498273
	9020	Trellydiart house site	Post Medieval ?	House ?	SO226968
	71879	Verlon ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO22399722
	30560	White Croft house	Post Medieval	House	SO2233396729

1070 - Trefaldwyn

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
		garden walls			
	30495	Montgomery, Bishops Castle Street 1-4	Post Medieval	House	SO2229296415
	30550	Montgomery, Black Hall Cottages	Post Medieval	House	SO2229596885
	71039	Montgomery, Broad St Jellings Shop	Post Medieval	House ?	SO22279643
	30511	Montgomery, Broad Street 'Bronwylfa'	Post Medieval	House	SO2225696447
	30501	Montgomery, Broad Street 'Checker's Hotel'	Post Medieval	House	SO2228496467
	30504	Montgomery, Broad Street 'Compton House'	Post Medieval	House	SO2221996413
	30502	Montgomery, Broad Street 'Cotswold' & 'Is y Bryn'	Post Medieval	House	SO2225696447
	30505	Montgomery, Broad Street 'Midland Bank'	Post Medieval	House	SO2222896427
	30512	Montgomery, Broad Street 'National Westminster Bank'	Post Medieval	House	SO2227896436
	30510	Montgomery, Broad Street 'Oak Cottage'	Medieval	House	SO2225696447
	30499	Montgomery, Broad Street 'Spar'	Post Medieval	House	SO2224396466
	30500	Montgomery, Broad Street 'Spar' gates & Railings	Modern	Gate	SO2225096461
	30506	Montgomery, Broad Street 'Tan y Castell'	Post Medieval	House	SO2225696447
	30508	Montgomery, Broad Street 7-9	Post Medieval	House	SO2225696447
	30507	Montgomery, Broad Street farmhouse	Post Medieval	House	SO2225696447
	17406	Montgomery, Bunner's Yard excavation 1991	Modern	Excavation	SO22259653
	17822	Montgomery, Castle Lane watching brief	Modern	Watching brief	SO22279665
	30513	Montgomery, Castle Terrace 1-3	Post Medieval	House	SO2211196449
	32457	Montgomery, Chapel Place telephone box	Modern	Telephone kiosk	SO2228296672
	38570	Montgomery, Chirbury Road 'Garden Cottage' evaluation 1997	Modern	Evaluation	SO22509690
	17825	Montgomery, Chirbury Road watching brief	Modern	Watching brief	SO22489690
	38592	Montgomery, Chirbury Road watching brief 1994	Modern	Watching brief	SO2235896805
	30523	Montgomery, Church Bank 'Bowling Green House' & cottage	Post Medieval	House	SO2237296423
	30520	Montgomery, Church Bank 'Church Cottage'	Post Medieval	House	SO2239996535
	30522	Montgomery, Church Bank 'Emberton's'	Post Medieval	House	SO2232796452
	30524	Montgomery, Church Bank 'Glebe House'	Post Medieval	House	SO2237296626
	31997	Montgomery, Church Bank 'Ivy House'	Post Medieval	House	SO2231096450
	30448	Montgomery, Cross Houses 1-4	Post Medieval	House	SO2230796775
	70164	Montgomery, Forden Road watching brief 1998	Modern	Watching brief	SO22269696
	17826	Montgomery, Gaol Road watching brief 1993	Modern	Watching brief	SO22409694
	70163	Montgomery, Gaol Road watching brief 1998	Modern	Watching brief	SO22309692
	3584	Montgomery, God's Well	Post Medieval	Well	SO2216596443
	7728	Montgomery, Kerry Gate enclosure	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO2223096143
	7729	Montgomery, Kerry Gate house platforms	Medieval	House	SO2217296167
	17440	Montgomery, Kerry Gate settlement	Medieval	Earthwork	SO22209618
	33078	Montgomery, Kerry Gate settlement survey 1990	Modern	Survey	SO22209618
	30528	Montgomery, Kerry Road 'Bank' & `Myrtle'	Post Medieval	House	SO2213496310
	30531	Montgomery, Kerry Road 'Kerry Gate'	Post Medieval	House	SO2214896316
	30527	Montgomery, Kerry Road 'The Ramparts'	Post Medieval	House	SO2215496306
	17823	Montgomery, Kerry Road / Llandyssil Road watching brief	Modern	Watching brief	SO22129625
	71041	Montgomery, Kerry St reet cottage sites	Medieval ?	House	SO22209640
	30535	Montgomery, Kerry Street 'Braemar House'	Post Medieval	House	SO2220396417
	30533	Montgomery, Kerry Street 'Corlan'	Post Medieval	House	SO2221296399
	30534	Montgomery, Kerry Street 'Plas Trefaldwyn'	Post Medieval	House	SO2221596296
	30536	Montgomery, Lions Bank 'Clawdd y Dre'	Post Medieval	House	SO2237796399
	17820	Montgomery, Lions Bank 'Clawdd y Dre' watching brief 1993	Medieval	Town defences	SO22469640
	17943	Montgomery, Manweb Pit 1, excavation 1993	Modern	Excavation	SO22469674

1070 - Trefaldwyn

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	71106	Montgomery Gasworks	Post Medieval	Gas works	SO22599693
	50664	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences I	Medieval	Town defences	SO22479690
	50665	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences II	Medieval	Town defences	SO22499684
	50666	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences III	Medieval	Town defences	SO22419641
	50667	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences IV	Medieval	Town defences	SO22379638
	50669	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences VI	Medieval	Town defences	SO22059660
	50671	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences VIII	Medieval	Town defences	SO22309700
	50109	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, Arthur's Gate	Medieval	Town gate	SO22259697
	50110	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, Cedewen Gate	Medieval	Town gate	SO22059660
	50107	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, Ceri Gate	Medieval	Town gate	SO22149630
	50106	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, Chirbury Gate	Medieval	Town gate	SO22479690
	19281	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, Clawdd y Dre excavation	Modern	Excavation	SO22379641
	50111	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, North Tower	Medieval	Town defences	SO22369700
	17479	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, Plas Offa excavation	Modern	Excavation	SO22459692
	17407	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, Plas Trefaldwyn excavation	Modern	Excavation	SO22179630
	17193	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, Rock Cottages excavation	Modern	Excavation	SO22249697
	50108	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, South-east tower	Medieval	Town defences	SO22419641
	13330	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, corner tower and boundary wall	Post Medieval	Wall	SO22369700
	50672	Montgomery Medieval Town Defences, north	Medieval	Town defences	SO22369700
	71107	Montgomery School	Post Medieval	School	SO22439670
	71089	Montgomery Station	Post Medieval	Railway station	SO20409793
	5043	Montgomery Station field system	Post Medieval ?	Field system	SO20709802
	4538	Montgomery Toll Road	Post Medieval	Road ?	SO214978
	172	Montgomery banks	Post Medieval ?	Field system ?	SO22299733
	33070	Montgomery waterlogged wood find	Post Medieval ?	Find	SO223969
	30491	Montgomery, Arthur Street 'Colomendy'	Post Medieval	House	SO2223396465
	30488	Montgomery, Arthur Street 'Mytton'	Post Medieval	House	SO2219096523
	30489	Montgomery, Arthur Street 'Rock House' & pump	Post Medieval	House	SO2223296641
	71033	Montgomery, Arthur Street 'White House'	Post Medieval	House	SO22239659
	30494	Montgomery, Arthur Street 'Whitehouse'	Post Medieval	House	SO2223296588
	30493	Montgomery, Arthur Street 'Wynnstay Arms'	Post Medieval	House	SO2222996522
	32456	Montgomery, Arthur Street 1	Post Medieval	House	SO2220796474
	71024	Montgomery, Arthur Street 11	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2229496452
	30483	Montgomery, Arthur Street 3-5	Post Medieval	House	SO2220796491
	30485	Montgomery, Arthur Street 7	Post Medieval	House	SO2220596498
	30486	Montgomery, Arthur Street 9-10	Post Medieval	House	SO2220696509
	30492	Montgomery, Arthur Street house	Post Medieval	House	SO2223296476
	17824	Montgomery, Arthur Street watching brief 1993	Modern	Watching brief	SO22269686
	34763	Montgomery, Back Lane medieval house	Medieval	House	SO22259637
	34764	Montgomery, Back Lane post medieval house	Post Medieval	House	SO22259637
	34762	Montgomery, Back Lane watching brief 1996	Modern	Watching brief	SO22259637
	17821	Montgomery, Bishop's Castle Street watching brief	Modern	Watching brief	SO22309640
	30498	Montgomery, Bishops Castle Street 'Pen y Grisiau'	Post Medieval	House	SO2231196440
	31999	Montgomery, Bishops Castle Street 'Ty Gwyn'	Post Medieval	Rectory	SO2234696417
	32000	Montgomery, Bishops Castle Street 'Tyn Gwyn'	Post Medieval	House	SO2237296423

1070 - Trefaldwyn

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	71042	Ashtons House stable	Post Medieval ?	Stable	SO22259641
	178	Bank House finds	Roman	Find	SO22129638
	71096	Beeches milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO22319729
	5045	Burnt House cropmark	Modern ?	Field system	SO23419718
	4535	Burnt House mound	Post Medieval ?	Windmill ?	SO23169691
	4530	Burnt House platform	Medieval ?	Platform	SO23409675
	6131	Burnt House pond bays	Medieval ?	Pond	SO23509700
	30566	Caerhowel Farm house	Post Medieval	House	SO20489776
	30567	Caerhowel Hall	Post Medieval	House	SO20449812
	30568	Caerhowel, `Home Farm' outbuildings	Post Medieval	Farm building	SO20409808
	30569	Clift cottage	Post Medieval	House	SO21709774
	71257	Close y Bont placename	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO22649703
	71085	Conquer Hall quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO22119820
	71104	County Bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO23369737
	184	Crogben placename	Medieval ?	Gallows ?	SO22159625
	71259	Erw Bont placename	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO21529847
	71116	Hafod milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO22699701
	165	Hen Domen castle	Multiperiod	Multiple site	SO21379803
	50099	Hen Domen castle, building	Dark Age ?	House ?	SO21379803
	70538	Hen Domen castle, excavations 1960-92	Medieval	Excavation	SO21379803
	50100	Hen Domen castle, field system	Dark Age ?	Ridge and furrow	SO21379803
	4035	Hen Domen castle, find	Neolithic	Find	SO21379803
	50101	Hen Domen castle, motte and bailey	Medieval	Motte and bailey	SO21379803
	71878	Hen Domen castle, ridge and furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO21329807
	30571	Hendomen house	Post Medieval	House	SO212979
	5046	Lymore Cottage cropmark	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO23119681
	7103	Lymore Cottage enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO2326297180
	9017	Lymore Park house site	Post Medieval ?	House ?	SO228966
	7014	Lymore Park, pond bays	Post Medieval	Dam	SO23559705
	15740	Montgomery	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO2240996757
	169	Montgomery Castle	Medieval	Masonry castle	SO2215096812
	71023	Montgomery Castle, 'New Buildings'	Post Medieval	House	SO22159680
	30516	Montgomery Castle, 'Old Castle Farm' house	Post Medieval	House	SO22212696633
	26863	Montgomery Castle, approach watching brief	Modern	Watching brief	SO221967
	37596	Montgomery Castle, excavation 1964-5	Modern	Excavation	SO221967
	35060	Montgomery Castle, excavation 1972-3	Modern	Watching brief	SO221967
	16914	Montgomery Church (St Nicholas)	Multiperiod	Church	SO222359652
	30517	Montgomery Church (St Nicholas), bank & wall	Post Medieval	Wall	SO2235496466
	17702	Montgomery Church (St Nicholas), bells	Post Medieval	Church bell	SO222379652
	30519	Montgomery Church (St Nicholas), church	Medieval	Church	SO2236296520
	30518	Montgomery Church (St Nicholas), sundial	Post Medieval	Sundial	SO2233596516
	16471	Montgomery Church (St Nicholas), yard	Medieval	Churchyard	SO2235996469
	19146	Montgomery Civil War battlefield	Post Medieval	Battle site	SO222509780
	38525	Montgomery Civil War battlefield, assessment 1995	Modern	Evaluation	SO222509780
	23178	Montgomery Civil War battlefield, metal detector finds	Post Medieval	Find	SO222479782
	38526	Montgomery Electricity Supply, assessment 1993	Modern	Excavation	SO223963
	38527	Montgomery Electricity Supply, watching brief 1993	Modern	Watching brief	SO223963
	20597	Montgomery Gaol	Modern	Prison	SO22449697
	30452	Montgomery Gaol, 'Governor's house'	Modern	House	SO22245196984
	30454	Montgomery Gaol, 'Howard's End'	Modern	House	SO22245196984
	30525	Montgomery Gaol, 'Oakfield Lodge' 1-2	Modern	House	SO22245196984
	30453	Montgomery Gaol, 'Oakfield'	Modern	House	SO22245196984

1069 - Yr Ystog

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	6066	Blue Barn cropmark	Post Medieval ?	Field system ?	SO27259435
	71281	Brick Leasow placename	Post Medieval	Brickworks ?	SO27669502
	71607	Brickyard Bridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO26729403
	71608	Brickyard Bridge clay pit	Post Medieval	Clay pit	SO26629405
	41896	Bridge View house	Post Medieval	House	SO27219405
	41893	Brynafon house	Post Medieval	House	SO2717894017
	71002	Bryncyn house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO28059526
	71279	Chaseleyfield Coalpit placename	Post Medieval	Mine ?	SO27999455
	15643	Churchstoke	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO2794
	7541	Churchstoke Church (St Nicholas)	Medieval	Church	SO2711193988
	7541	Churchstoke Church (St Nicholas)	Multiperiod	Church	SO271119398
	17661	Churchstoke Church (St Nicholas), bells	Post Medieval	Church bell	SO271119398
	7542	Churchstoke Church (St Nicholas), yard	Multiperiod	Churchyard	SO271119398
	32556	Churchstoke Hall	Post Medieval	House	SO2743594118
	71148	Churchstoke Hall quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO27469434
	4550	Churchstoke Hall ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO27359420
	71690	Churchstoke Methodist chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO2686694064
	37413	Churchstoke Mill	Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO272938
	71004	Churchstoke Rectory	Modern	Vicarage	SO27159389
	71606	Churchstoke brickworks	Post Medieval	Brickworks	SO26729398
	71156	Churchstoke smithy	Post Medieval ?	Smithy	SO27259407
	7705	Churchstoke, Bridge End cottages	Post Medieval	House	SO27129416
	71037	Churchstoke, Horse and Jockey Inn	Post Medieval	Public house	SO27119431
	71026	Churchstoke, Old Post Office	Post Medieval ?	House	SO27219412
	7704	Churchstoke, School House	Post Medieval ?	House	SO27339411
	7543	Churchstoke, village green	Modern ?	Green	SO27169412
	7702	Court House	Post Medieval	House	SO27139403
	32559	Court House Inn	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2713394026
	32557	Fir Court, house	Post Medieval	House	SO2741794007
	30467	Fir Court, stable range	Post Medieval	Stable	SO2744794032
	41914	Glebe Farm house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO28609495
	71282	Hoarstone Kiln placename	Post Medieval	Kiln	SO28459343
	70311	Long Leasow spearhead	Bronze Age	Find	SO2895
	71154	North Bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO27159412
	71147	Old Churchstoke Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO28649483
	71146	Old Churchstoke quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO28659501
	71029	Rock House	Post Medieval ?	House	SO27639564
	20587	Royal House	Medieval ?	House	SO28219365
	71205	Royal House quarry II	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO28229373
	71204	Royal House smithy	Post Medieval ?	Smithy	SO28209370
	71155	South Bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO27099387
	41892	Sylfaen house	Post Medieval	House	SO2717194008
	199	Symon's Castle	Medieval	Motte and bailey	SO28579330
	71199	Symon's Castle quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO28579328
	71283	Symon's Castle, burgage placename	Medieval ?	Burgage	SO28599345
	13043	Symon's Castle, excavation 1986	Modern	Excavation	SO28579330
	38665	Symon's Castle, excavation 1988	Modern	Excavation	SO28579330
	38666	Symon's Castle, excavation 1992	Modern	Excavation	SO28579330
	38664	Symon's Castle, survey 1985	Modern	Survey	SO28579330
	41898	The View Milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO27889386
	41899	Todleth Hall	Post Medieval	House	SO28459360
	71202	View Bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO28069385

1068 - Lymore

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	4537	Lymore 'deserted village'	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO23659618
	30540	Lymore Farm outbuilding	Post Medieval	Outbuilding	SO2317596244
	4525	Lymore Hall	Post Medieval	House	SO23179625
	5047	Lymore Park enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO2357095192
	5049	Lymore Park, causeway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO233964
	38283	Lymore Park, causeway excavation	Modern	Excavation	SO233964
	5764	Lymore Park, duck decoy	Post Medieval	Decoy pond	SO23119588
	17184	Lymore Park, earthworks	Medieval	Earthwork	SO234963
	21902	Lymore Park, earthworks excavations I	Modern	Excavation	SO234963
	71109	Lymore Park, footbridge I	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO23329666
	71110	Lymore Park, footbridge II	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO23069595
	71111	Lymore Park, footbridge III	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO23829598
	9016	Lymore Park, mill site	Post Medieval ?	Mill ?	SO231963
	7089	Lymore Park, ridge and furrow	Post Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO23549623
	4527	Lymore Park, ridge and furrow I	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO2396
	4531	Lymore Park, ridge and furrow II	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO22959655
	4532	Lymore Park, ridge and furrow III	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO23059646
	4533	Lymore Park, ridge and furrow IV	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO23259672
	30539	Lymore farmhouse	Post Medieval	House	SO2316396227
	34776	Lymore helmet find	Post Medieval	Find	SO2396
	71103	Lymore milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO22649603
	17969	Offa's Dyke - Dudston Covert	Saxon	Linear earthwork	SO238966
	71262	Old Llwynobin house	Post Medieval	House	SO22979552
	71278	Pen-y-bryn Hall brick kiln placename	Post Medieval	Brick kiln	SO24199474
	32552	Penybryn Hall	Post Medieval	House	SO2418394659
	71113	Penybryn fish pond I	Post Medieval ?	Fishpond	SO23969459
	71114	Penybryn fish pond II	Post Medieval ?	Fishpond	SO24109454
	71115	Penybryn fish pond III	Post Medieval ?	Fishpond	SO24259448

1067 - Marrington Dingle

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
1219	71708	Caerbre hillfort	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO2745096460
1218	71707	Calcot camp	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO2735095950
16235	71582	Calcot farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SO2734495927
	71617	Calcot quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO27399604
	71618	Calcot weir	Post Medieval	Weir	SO27369610
	71619	Dingle Bridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO27319647
	71611	Dingle Bridge quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO27379645
	71640	Heightley Mill	Post Medieval ?	Mill	SO27169861
	71637	Heightley Mill, footbridge	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO27169860
	71638	Heightley Mill, leat	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO27099838
	71639	Heightley Mill, weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO27109838
	71641	Heightley quarry II	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO27359889
4384	71797	Heightly Wood AP mark	Unknown	Non antiquity	SO2766099120
4453	71536	Heightly enclosure	Unknown	Enclosure	SO2695098400
	71647	Hockleton footbridge II	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SJ27430018
	71648	Hockleton quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SJ27670018
	71629	Marrington Mill	Post Medieval ?	Mill (corn)	SO27279754
	71628	Marrington Mill footbridge	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO27299752
	71627	Marrington Mill leat	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO27269769
	71620	Marrington weir	Post Medieval	Weir	SO27319695
	41903	Middle Alport house	Post Medieval	House	SO27369519
	71139	Red House footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO27599576
	71650	Rock Coppice quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SJ27980036
	71143	Rock Cottage	Post Medieval ?	House	SO27539537
	71142	Rock Cottage footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO27489531
	71140	Spywood Cottage footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SO27829590
	71141	Spywood Cottage saw pit	Post Medieval ?	Saw pit	SO27979576
	41904	Upper Alport house	Post Medieval	House	SO27329524
	71644	Walkmill footbridge	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO27599982
13481	71581	Walkmill mill	Post Medieval ?	Watermill	SO2730397957
	71645	Walkmill mill	Post Medieval ?	Fulling mill	SO27679986
	71635	Whittery Bridge quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO27059819
	71632	Whittery Wood quarry I	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO27459807
	71631	Whittery Wood quarry II	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO27429789
	71636	Whittery bridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO27159826

1066 - Fflos

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	7033	Rhydwhyman ring ditch	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO21059855
	38201	Salt Bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO22679940
	26881	Salt Bridge hollow-way	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO22659944
	26882	Salt Bridge quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO22669945
	4528	Stalloe brickworks	Modern ?	Brickworks	SO22409878
	71088	Stalloe milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO22549893
	71084	Stalloe quarry II	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO22299857
	71666	Stockton Mill footbridge I	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SJ26680082
	5037	Thornbury cropmark I	Roman ?	Field system ?	SO21269931
	4574	Thornbury cropmark II	Post Roman	Pond ?	SO21039908
	5035	Thornbury enclosure I	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO2132399437
	5036	Thornbury enclosure II	Iron Age ?	Enclosure ?	SO21299941
	163	Thornbury enclosure III	Roman ?	Enclosure	SO2140099328
	13048	Thornbury enclosure III, excavation	Modern	Excavation	SO2140099328
	5038	Thornbury marching camp	Roman	Marching camp ?	SO21209912
	5039	Thornbury ring ditch I	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO21079902
	5246	Thornbury ring ditch II	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO21239952
	5630	Thornbury ring ditch III	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO21299937
13499	71565	Woadmoor farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SJ2764900531
13500	71566	Wolf's Head Cottages 25	Post Medieval ?	Cottage	SJ2752400416

1066 - Fflos

1066 - Fflos

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	71093	Caemwgal brickfield	Post Medieval	Brickworks	SO22699919
	71091	Caemwgal clay pit	Post Medieval	Clay pit	SO22709923
	26886	Caemwgal ditch	Medieval ?	Ditch	SO22579923
	26884	Caemwgal flood relief arches	Modern ?	Flood relief arch	SO22649927
	71092	Caemwgal kilns	Post Medieval	Brick kiln	SO22689918
	26883	Caemwgal trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO22679926
	26887	Fflos flood defence bank I	Modern ?	Flood defence	SO22059911
	26885	Fflos flood defence bank II	Modern	Flood defence	SO22639926
	26888	Fflos house site	Post Medieval	House	SO22019907
	71677	Fflos railway bridge	Post Medieval	Railway bridge	SO2167099100
	4086	Forden Gaer, 'Dark Age Hall'	Dark Age ?	House ?	SO20729911
	34329	Forden Gaer, 'Dark Age Hall', excavation 1987	Modern	Excavation	SO20729911
	162	Forden Gaer, Roman fort	Roman	Fort	SO20809890
	17617	Forden Gaer, Roman fort coin finds	Roman	Find	SO20809890
	5040	Forden Gaer, cropmark	Roman	Marching camp ?	SO20969882
	6322	Forden Gaer, enclosure I	Roman ?	Enclosure	SO2077099194
	6323	Forden Gaer, enclosure II	Roman ?	Enclosure	SO2067299206
	6324	Forden Gaer, enclosure III	Roman ?	Enclosure	SO2069399151
	173	Forden Gaer, enclosure IV	Roman ?	Enclosure	SO2115199226
	164	Forden Gaer, enclosure complex (multiple)	Roman ?	Multiple site	SO2071999175
	34037	Forden Gaer, excavation 1987 (multiple)	Multiperiod	Multiple site	SO207987
	17487	Forden Gaer, excavation 1987 site I	Roman	Road	SO207987
	17488	Forden Gaer, excavation 1987 site II	Dark Age	House	SO207989
	17489	Forden Gaer, excavation 1987 site III	Modern	Excavation	SO212990
	17490	Forden Gaer, excavation 1987 site IV (fort)	Modern	Excavation	SO20809890
	2465	Forden Gaer, road	Roman	Road	SO211990
	166	Forden Gaer, stone I	Bronze Age ?	Standing stone ?	SO20669886
	185	Forden Gaer, stone II	Bronze Age ?	Standing stone ?	SO208989
	4872	Forden Gaer, vicus	Roman	Vicus	SO207987
	71083	Gaer Mill leat	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO21319979
	71082	Gaer Mill weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO21319979
	71080	Great Hem marl pit	Post Medieval ?	Marl pit	SO24069976
	71077	Gunley Hall, footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SJ26270074
18851	71563	Hockelton Bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SJ2736200257
	71664	Hockleton footbridge I	Modern	Footbridge	SJ27170038
	71516	Lower Hem Park placename	Post Medieval	Park	SO23659997
	71517	Lower Hem Town Field placename I	Post Medieval ?	Common	SJ23750003
	71518	Lower Hem Town Field placename II	Post Medieval ?	Common	SJ23610017
	71520	Lower Hem Town Field placename III	Post Medieval ?	Common	SO23769981
	20381	Lower Hem house	Post Medieval	House	SJ23520014
	71678	Maes-y-felin railway bridge	Post Medieval	Railway bridge	SO2184099880
	17772	Offa's Dyke - River Camlad excavation 1986	Modern	Excavation	SO232993
	71071	Pont Rhyd-y-groes Bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SJ24770066
	71521	Pound House Town Meadow placename	Post Medieval ?	Common	SO23169959
	3723	Pound House enclosure	Post Medieval ?	Enclosure ?	SO235994
	71519	Pound placename	Post Medieval	Pound	SO23059979
	71081	Rhyd y Groes milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SJ24760033
	71529	Rhyd-y-groes Town Meadow placename	Post Medieval ?	Common	SJ25280043
	71524	Rhyd-y-groes Turnpike House	Post Medieval	Toll house	SJ24670063
	71663	Rhyd-y-groes footbridge	Post Medieval	Footbridge	SO25329992
4140	71783	Rhyd-y-groes leat	Medieval	Leat	SO2540099900
	4257	Rhydwhyman cropmark	Iron Age ?	Enclosure ?	SO2110098600
	176	Rhydwhyman ford	Medieval	Ford	SO20809846

1065 - Penylan

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	30444	Edderton Hall	Post Medieval	House	SJ2303502532
	4933	Edderton Hall, enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SJ2318102381
	71050	Edderton Hall, fish pond I	Post Medieval ?	Fishpond	SJ23000275
	71051	Edderton Hall, fish pond II	Post Medieval ?	Fishpond	SJ23210275
	71053	Edderton Hall, quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SJ23080225
	71509	Edderton Park	Post Medieval ?	Park	SJ23060275
	71510	Erw Felin placename	Post Medieval	Mill	SJ22630170
	71507	Fishpool placename	Post Medieval	Fishpond	SJ23490227
	15658	Forden	Multiperiod	Settlement	SJ2201
	32426	Gaer Farm	Post Medieval	House	SO2091599617
	41983	Gaer Farm gazebo	Post Medieval	Gazebo	SO20889958
	37417	Gaer Mill	Post Medieval	Mill (corn)	SJ214001
	2502	Gaer Mill enclosure	Roman ?	Enclosure	SJ2116600238
	71076	Gaer Mill footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SJ21270029
	71508	Hovel Field placename	Post Medieval ?	House	SJ23390241
	71044	Lower Min-y-llyn footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SJ21130096
	9013	Pen y Lan Cottage house site	Post Medieval ?	House	SJ22150231
	3598	Pen y Lan Farm enclosure	Roman ?	Enclosure	SJ2258102054
	3599	Pen y Lan Wood enclosure	Iron Age	Hillfort	SJ2231002305
	9018	Pen y Lan holloway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SJ22400238
	71512	Pen-y-lan Common placename	Post Medieval ?	Common	SJ22500148
	71511	Pen-y-lan Town field placename	Post Medieval ?	Common	SJ22460207
	41972	Pen-y-lan house	Post Medieval	House	SJ22480191
	71054	Pen-y-llan quarry I	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SJ22700190
	71055	Pen-y-llan quarry II	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SJ22480178
	71679	Pont-y-gaer bridge	Modern	Bridge	SO2141099950
	32430	Upper Munlyn house	Post Medieval	House	SJ2169400753
	4935	White House cropmark	Post Medieval ?	Field system	SJ22040136
	71045	White House footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SJ21970114
	71513	White House pound placename	Post Medieval	Pound	SJ22250137

1064 - Gunley

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	9012	Ackley Cottage house site	Post Medieval ?	House	SJ25660177
	4940	Ackley Farm cropmark	Post Medieval ?	Trackway ?	SJ25580168
	71073	Ackley gravel pit	Post Medieval ?	Gravel pit	SJ25970157
	71072	Ackley quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SJ25130170
	22846	Geryweryn quarry (dis)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2313099985
	2500	Great Hem Farm enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SJ2315400180
	20382	Great Hem house	Post Medieval	House	SJ23510019
	71526	Gunley Hall Brick Kiln placename	Post Medieval	Brick kiln	SJ26260116
	41977	Gunley Hall, dovecot	Post Medieval	Dovecot	SJ26160106
	71525	Gunley Hall, fishpond placename	Post Medieval	Fishpond	SJ26070114
	41978	Gunley Hall, gazebo	Post Medieval	Gazebo	SJ26060105
	32427	Gunley Hall, medieval house	Medieval	House	SJ26100103
	71531	Gunley Hall, old house placename	Post Medieval	House	SJ25810118
	4519	Gunley Hall, post medieval house	Post Medieval	House	SJ2609901040
	71014	Gunley Hall, stables	Post Medieval	Stable	SJ26130106
	71015	Gunley Hall, winehouse	Post Medieval	Winehouse	SJ26130106
	71670	Gunley Wood gravel pit	Post Medieval	Gravel pit	SJ26210181
	37031	Gunley brickworks	Post Medieval	Brickworks	SJ2612301136
	37032	Gunley brickworks, clay pits	Modern	Clay pit	SJ25900099
	71875	Gunley ridge and furrow I	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SJ25880081
	71876	Gunley ridge and furrow II	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SJ25750112
	71527	Kingswood Common placename	Post Medieval ?	Common	SJ24860216
	71532	Kingswood Farm, old house placename	Post Medieval	House	SJ24400197
	6099	Little Hem Bank cropmarks	Iron Age ?	Field system ?	SJ22910020
	71074	Llwynrhedith quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SJ25430105
	41979	Llwynyrhededd house	Post Medieval	House	SJ25310111
	71528	Llwynyrhedydd fishpond placename	Post Medieval	Fishpond	SJ25450101
	71530	Llwynyrhedydd pinfold placename	Post Medieval	Fold	SJ25440124
	71065	Nant-cribau Hall quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SJ23610078
	71063	Nant-cribau Lodge	Post Medieval ?	Lodge	SJ23390125
	71064	Nant-cribau quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SJ23710135
	71025	Nantcribba Hall	Medieval ?	House	SJ236011
	139	Nantcribba castle	Medieval	Motte and bailey	SJ23740140
	41986	Nantcribba cottages	Post Medieval	House	SJ24150145
	17558	Nantcribba cropmarks	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SJ243016
	3597	Nantcribba enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SJ2392901556
	41982	Nantcribba farm buildings	Post Medieval	Farm building	SJ24010132
	33187	Nantcribba find	Medieval	Find	SJ237009
	41981	Nantcribba house	Post Medieval	House	SJ23910135
	77767	Nantcribba house	Post Medieval ?	House	SJ23920135
	140	Nantcribba moat	Medieval	Moated site	SJ24120133
	71070	Red House	Post Medieval ?	House	SJ24340164
	71069	Red House footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SJ24500149
	71068	Saed-y-coed footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SJ24380184
15515	71564	Stockton Mill	Post Medieval ?	Watermill	SJ2654700841
	71668	Stockton Mill clay pit	Post Medieval	Clay pit	SJ26390089
	71665	Stockton Mill footbridge II	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SJ26540078
	71667	Stockton Mill leat	Post Medieval	Leat	SJ26410077
	71669	Stockton smithy	Post Medieval	Smithy	SJ26530111
	142	Sunny Bank finds	Roman ?	Find	SJ23390047
	4936	Upper Hem earthwork	Modern ?	Spoil heap ?	SJ23270025
	4516	Upper Hem house	Medieval	House	SJ2342400259
	5048	Woodlands enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SO2222799977

1063 - Forden

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	32428	Bryn-hyfryd hospital	Post Medieval	Workhouse	SJ2165100072
	71523	Church Bank Kennel placename	Post Medieval	Kennel	SJ23260092
	71009	Cobblers Cottage	Post Medieval ?	House	SJ23010051
	71078	Cobblers Cottage milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SJ22970051
	144	Coedway find	Roman	Find	SJ2301
	71061	Fingerpost milestone I	Post Medieval	Milestone	SJ23820203
	71062	Fingerpost milestone II	Post Medieval	Milestone	SJ23780195
	16418	Forden Church (St Michael and All Angels)	Modern	Church	SJ22720111
	17666	Forden Church (St Michael and All Angels), bells	Modern	Church bell	SJ22720111
	16417	Forden Church (St Michael and All Angels), church	Multiperiod	Church	SJ2272001117
	7588	Forden Church (St Michael and All Angels), yard	Multiperiod	Churchyard	SJ22720111
	7599	Forden Church earthworks	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	SJ22770104
	41968	Forden Church sundial	Post Medieval	Sundial	SJ22720108
	141	Forden Parish find I	Roman	Find	SJ2301
	71060	Forden School	Post Medieval	School	SJ22900106
	71059	Forden Vicarage	Post Medieval	Vicarage	SJ22990099
	7589	Forden earthwork	Post Medieval ?	Bank	SJ22780104
	71010	Forden house	Post Medieval ?	House	SJ232010
	71011	Forden house	Post Medieval ?	House	SJ240024
	20917	Forden smithy	Post Medieval ?	Smithy	SJ23930243
	3810	Forden well	Medieval	Well	SJ23000053
	32425	Forden, `Cock Inn'	Post Medieval	Public house	SJ2386802366
	71057	Foxgloves footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SJ22420134
	71522	Hazeldene sawpit placename	Post Medieval	Saw pit	SJ23530165
	71067	Kingswood footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SJ24220236
	71066	Kingswood quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SJ24200233
	2489	Little Hem Bank enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SJ2276700208
	5146	Little Hem Cottages cropmark I	Iron Age ?	Enclosure ?	SJ22530035
	5147	Little Hem Cottages cropmark II	Iron Age ?	Enclosure ?	SJ2245600312
	26706	Offa's Dyke	Saxon	Linear earthwork	SJ238019
	26707	Offa's Dyke	Saxon	Linear earthwork	SJ231007
	23099	Offa's Dyke - Churchstoke Road (Mg 139)	Saxon	Linear earthwork	SJ239021
	17480	Offa's Dyke - watching brief 1988	Modern	Watching brief	SJ24030226
	71506	Swines Park placename	Post Medieval	Park	SJ23700230
	71058	Upper Min-y-llyn footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SJ21910074
	71056	White House clay pit	Post Medieval	Clay pit	SJ22390127

1062 - Trehelig-gro

Shrops SMR	Powys SMR	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
	71079	Bradley Cottage	Post Medieval ?	House	SJ20790037
	71075	Bradley Cottage footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Footbridge	SJ21060028
	71046	Dyffryn ferry	Post Medieval ?	Ferry	SJ21070154
	15661	Fron Bank	Multiperiod	Settlement	SJ2203
	71515	Gaer Farm Common placename	Post Medieval ?	Common	SO20509985
	138	Lower Min y Llyn motte	Medieval	Motte	SJ21080097
	7013	Lower Min-y-Llyn ring ditch	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SJ21160138
	4256	Thornbury enclosure complex	Roman ?	Enclosure complex	SO2021499765
	33071	Thornbury square barrow	Dark Age	Round barrow	SO204994
	71048	Trehelig ferry	Post Medieval ?	Ferry	SJ22200272
	71047	Trehelig-gro sheepfold	Post Medieval ?	Sheepfold	SJ21300230