



Heritage Impact Assessment & Statement of Significance

Hanmer Arms, Hanmer Wrexham, Flintshire
for
Carlton Holdings Ltd.
SHF.244.001.LA.R.001

'Experience and expertise working in union'

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Hanmer Arms, Hanmer, Wrexham

Project:	Proposed Holiday Lodge development at Hanmer, Flintshire
For:	Carlton Holdings Ltd.
Status:	FINAL
Date:	July 2018
Author:	Blaise Vyner – Consultant Archaeologist
Reviewer:	Paul W Beswick BA(Hons) Dip LA – Technical Director

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Non-technical Summary

This Archaeology Desk-Based Assessment presents a Heritage Statement and Statement of Heritage Significance for the site of a proposed development on the outskirts of the village of Hanmer, Flintshire, 9.5 km west of Whitchurch, centred on grid reference SJ 4543 3997.

The Assessment has identified designated and non-designated heritage assets within a 1 km radius (the Study Area) dating from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period. (Appendix 1; Fig. 1). Eleven listed buildings, associated features, and one Scheduled monument are located within the Study Area.

None of the designated buildings and features lies within the area of the proposed development, and it is not considered that there would be visual impacts on any designated buildings arising from the proposal. No recorded sites of historic environment interest are affected by the proposal; however, Assessment has identified a small earthwork of unknown date within the area of the proposal. It is proposed to maintain this feature in-situ.

The development location lies outside the northern boundary of Hanmer village Conservation Area.

A Proposed Holiday Lodge development at Hanmer, Flintshire

Heritage Assessment

1. Introduction

1.1 The report has been co-authored by Philip Abramson and Blaise Vyner. Philip has been a professional archaeologist for 37-years and has extensive knowledge of fieldwork and project management'. He works for the Ministry of Defence as an Archaeology Advisor covering the north of England and Scotland and provides archaeological advice on planning applications. Philip has been a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists since 2006 and has compiled Heritage Assessments of a similar nature to the current proposal. Blaise Vyner is a professional archaeologist with 40-years' experience. A former County Archaeologist, he has been a practising archaeological consultant for the past 22-years and has considerable experience in assessing development impacts on archaeological features, historic buildings and historic landscapes, having been a consultant on a number of major road schemes. A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, he is widely published on sites, monuments and historic landscapes.

1.2 The area of the site is 1.49 hectare, centred on grid reference SJ 4543 3997, between 75 - 80m AOD. The geology consists of the Northwich Halite stone and mudstone, a sedimentary rock formed under hot desert conditions 242-247 million years ago in the Triassic period. This is overlain by Devensian Till formed in the Quaternary period (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience>).

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 The aims of this assessment are to prepare a Heritage Assessment and a Statement of Significance of heritage assets and their setting that may be impacted upon by the proposed development.

2.2 The key tasks are to:

- Determine the presence of Cultural Heritage features that may be affected by the proposed development;
- Identify potential impacts upon Cultural Heritage features and their setting;
- Assess the potential of finding previously unrecorded Cultural Heritage features during any construction programme;
- Suggest mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research;
- Prepare a summary Heritage Assessment; and
- Prepare a summary Statement of Significance.

2.3 Within this context the Cultural Heritage Resource comprises designated and undesignated archaeological sites (upstanding and buried), historic buildings and structures and historic landscape features including parks and gardens.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 This report has been produced in accordance with the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014 & 2017). The key paragraph in the guidance is The Standard which states:

“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”

- 3.2 Information on designated and undesignated cultural heritage assets within a 1 km radius of the site has been obtained from:

- Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Archwilio – The databases of the Welsh Archaeological Trusts;
- Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation;
- Google Earth air photography 2006 – 20018;
- Ordnance Survey map sequence 1973 – 1980; and
- Environment Agency Lidar Survey Information.

4 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

- 4.1 Relevant extracts from Planning Policy Wales – Chapter 6 relating to the Historic Environment (PPW) – are included in this section, together with supporting paragraphs from Technical Advice Note 24 – The Historic Environment (TAN24). Also included is the policy relating to the historic environment in the Wrexham Unitary Development Plan. For a full understanding of the policies and guidance within these documents it is advised that they are read in their totality.

Desk-Based Assessment

- 4.2 Para 6.1.4 of PPW states: Decisions on planning applications and listed building and conservation area consents must be based on adequate information provided by the applicant and any action must be in proportion to the impact of the proposals, and the effects on the significance of the assets and their heritage values.
- 4.3 Para 1.15 of TAN24 states: Heritage impact assessment is a structured process that enables the significance of a designated asset to be taken into account when considering proposals for change. Heritage impact assessments should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed and should include sufficient information to enable both the significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. The results of the heritage impact assessment should be summarised in a heritage impact statement which must

form part of any listed building consent, conservation area consent and, when requested, scheduled monument consent applications.

- 4.4 Para 6.5.6 of PPW states: Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive and a study has not already been undertaken by the applicant, the local planning authority should request an applicant to undertake a desk-based archaeological assessment and, where appropriate, an archaeological evaluation. The results of any assessment and/or field evaluation should be provided as part of a planning application and form part of the local planning authority's consideration of that application. The amount of information and analysis required should be proportionate to the potential impact that the proposal has on the significance of the archaeological remains and sufficient to determine the extent of this impact. If this information is not provided to an appropriate standard, local planning authorities should consider whether it is necessary to request the applicant to supply further information, or whether to refuse permission for an inadequately documented proposal.
- 4.5 Para 1.26 of TAN24 states: It is for the applicant to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposals in respect of scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, or other sites of national importance and their settings. These principles, however, are equally applicable to all historic assets, irrespective of their designation. For any development within the setting of a historic asset, some of the factors to consider and weigh in the assessment include:
- *The significance of the asset and the contribution the setting makes to that significance*
 - *the prominence of the historic asset*
 - *the expected lifespan of the proposed development*
 - *the extent of tree cover and its likely longevity*
 - *non-visual factors affecting the setting of the historic asset such as noise.*

Archaeological Remains

- 4.6 Para 6.5.5 of PPW states: The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a significantly damaging effect upon its setting. In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.
- 4.7 Para 4.2 of TAN24 states: The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application. When considering development proposals that affect scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a

presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e. a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage or would have a significant adverse impact causing harm within the setting of the remains (see Annex A). In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.

Protection of Archaeological Remains

- 4.8 Para 6.5.7 of PPW states: Local planning authorities may impose conditions to protect archaeological remains, if they are minded to approve an application. However, where a local planning authority decides that physical preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not justified, and the development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for:

- *the archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains;*
- *the analysis, archiving and publication of the results;*
- *organisation and deposition of the archive into an approved repository.*

Listed Buildings

- 4.9 Para 6.5.11 of PPW states: There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. The aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance the special qualities of listed buildings, retaining them in sustainable use. The continuation or reinstatement of the original use should generally be the first option, but not all original uses will now be viable or appropriate. The application of development and listed building controls should recognise the need for flexibility where new uses have to be considered in order to secure a building's survival or provide it with a sound economic future.

Conservation Areas

- 4.10 Para 6.5.20 of PPW states: There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of a conservation area or its setting. It is preferable, for both the applicant and the local planning authority, for related applications for planning permission and conservation area consent to be considered concurrently. Consideration of proposals for development in a conservation area should be made on the basis of a full, rather than an outline, application.
- 4.11 Para 6.5.21 of PPW states: There will be a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for developments, including advertisements, which damage the character or appearance of a conservation area or its setting to an unacceptable level. In exceptional cases,

the presumption may be overridden in favour of development considered desirable on the grounds of some other public interest. Preservation or enhancement of a conservation area can be achieved by a development which either makes a positive contribution to an area's character or appearance or leaves them unharmed. Mitigation measures can also be considered which could result in an overall neutral or positive impact of a proposed development in a conservation area.

- 4.12 Para 6.2 of TAN24 states: Conservation Area designation provides the basis for policies designed to preserve or enhance all the aspects of character or appearance that define an area's special interest: this might include the pattern of settlement and the organisation of space and routes as well as the style and type of building, and the use of materials and detail. Green infrastructure may also be important, but Conservation Area designation is not likely to be an appropriate means of protecting landscape features, except where they form an integral part of the historic built environment.

Historic Landscapes

- 4.13 Para 6.5.27 of PPW states: Information on the Register of Historic Landscapes in Wales should be taken into account by local planning authorities in considering the implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment or, if on call in, in the opinion of the Welsh Ministers, they would have more than local impact on an area in the Register. Cadw must be consulted on development within a registered historic landscape area that requires an Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 4.14 Para 6.5.28 of PPW states: Cadw and Natural Resources Wales have issued a 'guide to good practice' on using the register of historic landscapes. It includes a method for assessing the effects of proposed development on an area on the register of historic landscapes. This method should be followed by applicants when preparing the relevant part of the Cultural Heritage chapter of their Environmental Statement.
- 4.15 Para 7.6 of TAN24 states: The Register of Historic Landscapes in Wales is a non-statutory advisory register. Its purpose is two-fold. Firstly, when major change might be contemplated, it is intended to inform policy making and decision making at a strategic level about the historic importance of the areas identified. Secondly, information on the register should be taken into account when determining planning applications where the development requires Environmental Impact Assessment or, if on call in, in the opinion of Welsh Ministers, is of a sufficient scale to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape. The register should ensure that necessary change is accommodated without sacrificing the essential integrity and coherence of historic landscape areas. The wider purpose of the register is to promote the value of the historic landscape as a resource for social and economic well-being.

Setting

- 4.16 Para 1.25 of TAN24 states: The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings

evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.²⁴ Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.

Local Plan

- 4.17 Wrexham County Borough Council is preparing a Local development Plan which will replace the current adopted Unitary Development Plan. The policy in the UDP relating to archaeology and the Historic Environment is as follows:
- 4.18 Policy EC11 states: Development which would adversely affect the site or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument or archaeological site of national significance will not be permitted. Development that directly affects non-scheduled sites of archaeological importance will only be permitted if an archaeological investigation has been carried out to determine the nature, extent and significance of the remains, and this investigation indicates that in-situ preservation is not justified, and a programme of excavation and recording has been agreed. Development will also be carefully controlled to ensure that the setting of non-scheduled sites of archaeological importance is not harmed where appropriate.

5 Baseline Conditions

Map Regression Analysis

- 5.1 Historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from 1878 to 1979 have been consulted.
- 5.2 .The 1st edition OS map of 1878 shows the area of proposed development lies in an enclosed field to the north of the village of Hanmer (Fig. 2). The elliptical earthwork of the Hanmer moated medieval monument (now Scheduled) is shown to the east, but it is not labelled as a site of historic significance.
- 5.3 By 1900, little had changed other than minor alterations to the field boundaries and the labelling of the putative moated site as the remains of an earthwork. By 1914 the northern boundary of the field in which the proposed development lies had been removed, creating a large field running up to the road connecting Penley and Eglwys Cross. Throughout much of the 20th century there was otherwise little apparent change to the landscape, with two notable exceptions: by 1979 a new route for the A539 had been constructed running close to the northern end of the village, and through the field of the containing the proposed development, leaving part of the field remaining to its south (Fig. 3). Sometime later, and after the OS 1:10,000 map of 1980, a bowls pitch was established in the south-east corner of the reduced field, its northern boundary marked by a new access road which serves the bowls club and the Hanmer Arms. The southern edge of the road now forms part of the northern perimeter of Hanmer Conservation Area, while the remaining area of the field constitutes the area of the proposed development. Lidar survey of 2016 shows traces of a former pond or sand pit against the south-west boundary of the proposed development area (Fig. 3). Lidar survey of 2016 shows traces of a small earthwork enclosure

against the south-west boundary of the proposed development are (Fig. 4). The enclosure has maximum external dimensions of approximately 16 by 22m

6 The present condition of the site

- 6.1 The site is currently a paddock, the residual area of the once-larger field, its west, north and east boundaries marked by mature hedges with trees, the south boundary against the access road now fenced. The center of the present paddock is marked by a prominent grass-grown hillock.

7 Land-use history and archaeology within the study area

- 7.1. In geomorphological terms the Study Area lies within the larger area of the north Shropshire meres, where glacial retreat left behind large areas of waterlogging, many still represented by areas of mere, seen locally in the expanse of water at Hanmer Mere, on the northern shore of which stands the village. Hanmer village, now in Wrexham Borough and previously within a detached part of Flintshire, was once included in Cheshire.
- 7.2. The nature of early activity in the Hanmer area is far from clear: the local record hardly extends back to the Roman occupation of North Wales and neighbouring Shropshire, comprising as it does a Roman bow-brooch and a spindle-whorl which may be Roman or Medieval in date. Given that the brooch may have been a passing loss, there is no clear evidence for settlement here prior to the Norman occupation of the area. The dedication of the church at Hanmer to St Chad, the 7th – century saint, dates probably from the construction of the building sometime before 1110, although that building has since been rebuilt twice (Hubbard 1986, 361).
- 7.3. Settlement is likely to have been present in better drained areas, if only episodically, from the Neolithic period onwards (c. 3500 BC), as it was across the Welsh Marches as a whole (Stanford 1991, fig. 4). Although there are no nearby funerary monuments there is a scattered distribution of stone axes (Lynch 2000, fig. 2.1). Evidence for an extending population in the ensuing Early Bronze Age (2300 – 1800 BC), can be seen in the distribution of Early Bronze Age burial mounds (Lynch 2002, fig. 3.1), a substantial example is present just north of the Study Area.
- 7.4. From the Middle Iron Age (c. 300 BC) settlement evidence is increasingly present across lowland Wales (Davies and Lynch 2002, 164-72), although there is no local example it is at least likely that some Hanmer land was settled and cultivated at this time, although residual water-logging would have made the mere areas less attractive for cultivation, there would have been resources of wildfowl and fish. Settlement continued through the period of Roman occupation and beyond.
- 7.5. Settlement evidence for the Early Medieval period is sparse across Wales and Shropshire, although sculptured stone monuments attest continued settlement. In this border area nucleated settlement was associated with open fields intermixed with dispersed settlement with small enclosed fields.
- 7.6. Later developments included enclosure of open fields, the agglomeration of small farms and their enclosures and the extension of nucleated settlements.
- 7.7. The predictability of unrecorded archaeological sites in the area of the proposed development can be assessed with reference to the topography of the location and the incidence of sites within the Study Area and its neighbourhood. These suggest that the likely presence of sites at this location

is low (Table 1), although the pronounced knoll at the site centre may have attracted attention at some time in the past.

Table 1: *The current visibility of archaeological sites within the Study Area and the predicted likelihood of further discovery, bearing in mind the specific location of the site*

Period	Visibility	Presence or Absence in study Area	Likelihood of further discovery at the site ^{1*}
Palaeolithic	Poor	Absent	Unlikely
Mesolithic	Poor	Absent	Unlikely
Neolithic	Poor	Absent	Unlikely
Bronze Age	Poor	Absent	Unlikely
Iron Age	Poor	Absent	Unlikely
Romano-British	Poor	Absent	Unlikely
Early Medieval	Poor	Absent	Unlikely
Medieval	Medium	Present	Unlikely
Post-Medieval	Good	Present	Unlikely

8 Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 8.1 Since 1999, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has been involved in work examining the historic character of areas defined by the Register of Historic Landscapes in Wales. The study area falls within the Maeloe Saesneg (English Maelor) Historic Landscape. This is further sub-divided into two historic character areas: Gredington to the south of Hanmer village and Eglwys Cross which incorporates the village and a large tract of surrounding land to its north and east
- 8.2 The former is characterised by Late Glacial mere, woodland, parkland and former parkland, with some overlying areas of medieval open field associated with the Gredington and Bettisfield Park country houses. The latter's key component is a landscape dominated by irregular field patterns and scattered farms, with an early nucleated church settlement at Hanmer and a handful of later 'green' and roadside settlements.

9 Historic Effects Assessment

Impacts of the proposed development on Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

- 9.1 Designated Cultural heritage assets comprise Hanmer village Conservation Area: St Chad's Church, with churchyard, gates and gate piers, the War Memorial and Medieval church cross are all Listed Grade II*.
- 9.2 Listed Grade II buildings comprise a cottage south of butcher's shop on Square, Hanmer Hall Farmhouse, Hanmer Arms, Arowry House, Chadwell and Hanmer Village Stores, cottage and butcher's shop, Mere House, Top House farmhouse, Magpie Cottage and Hanmer School. Other features Listed Grade II comprise Gredington Park lodge gates, and at the Church of St Chad a gravestone, family tombs, sundial and tomb. A putative Medieval moated site is Scheduled.

¹ On the scale Unlikely, Very Low, Low, Medium, High and Likely

- 9.3 All Designated buildings and features are at some distance from the proposed development, which is also set on relatively low ground. It is not considered that any Designated buildings or features would be impacted by the proposed development.
- 9.4 The site of the proposed development lies outside the northern boundary of the Conservation Area, which in this location is characterised by the modern Bowling Green and its access road. It is not considered that, with mitigation by additional planting, the proposed development would have an adverse impact on the Conservation Area.

Impacts of the proposed development on Undesignated Cultural Heritage Assets

- 9.5 In addition to Designated sites and features, Medieval sites comprise the churchyard and cross shaft, and St Chad's Well, as well as the cropmark of a possible moated site, with traces of activity at Mereside. Other features relate to medieval fields: field system, Cumber's Bank open field, Town Field, and ditch earthworks.
- 9.6 Post-Medieval sites comprise Hanmer Mill and mill pond, Hanmer Hall fish pond, sand pits at Brook Lane Farm, Peter's Coppice and Hanmer Hall, and what may have been a second mill, a smithy, paper-mill and park. Modern features comprise St Chad's Calvary War Memorial and memorial trees, while Mere Mound is now considered to be a glacial feature.
- 9.7 None of these undesignated features would be impacted by the proposed development.
- 9.8 Assessment has identified Lidar evidence for a small enclosure against the south-west boundary of the proposal area (Fig. 1; Fig. 4). The site is approximately oval and has external dimensions of c. 22 by 16 m. There is no indication of its date, though it is perhaps most likely to be Medieval or Post-Medieval in origin. It is proposed to record the feature by survey and photography, after which it will be retained within the site margin. It will be protected by fencing during site development.

Statement of heritage significance of the site

- 9.9 There is no evidence in existing records to indicate that any site of heritage significance is present at the proposed development site; however, a small earthwork feature of unknown date has been found at its south-west margins. There is no evidence to inform a statement of significance, although an anonymous small earthwork would be likely to be of local significance, its survival is unusual and certainly of interest.

10 Suggested mitigation strategy

- 10.1 It is proposed to record the small earthwork enclosure by description, photography and survey, and to provide a – potentially temporary – fence to protect it during landscaping and construction activities. It may also be considered necessary to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of service trenches and other groundworks.
- 10.2 It is not considered that, within the local landscape context, there would be significant visual impacts from this development. However, it is proposed to improve screening of the area through further planting, particularly along the site's southern boundary with the Conservation Area.

References:

Hubbard, E. 1986 *The Buildings of Wales: Clwyd (Denbighshire and Flintshire)*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books

Lynch, F. 2002a The Earlier Neolithic, in Lynch, F, Aldhouse-Green, S. and Davies, J.L. 2002 *Prehistoric Wales*. Stroud: Sutton Publishing, 42-78

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Stanford, S.C. 1991 *The Archaeology of the Welsh Marches*. Ludlow: Stanford

Welsh Government, 2017: *Technical Advice Note 24, the Historic Environment*

Welsh Government, 2016: *Planning Policy Wales: Chapter 6, The Historic Environment*

CIfA 2017: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*

Appendix 1: Heritage assets within 1km radius

Taken from Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) and Archwilio – the Historic Environment Record of Wales. The HER number is followed by the Ordnance Survey NGR, and a brief description.

SCHEDULED MONUMENT *[filled circle – red]*

1	100181	SJ4580 3980	Moated site, medieval
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CONSERVATION AREAS *[Outline blue]*

1	141553	SJ45299 39653	Hanmer village, medieval and later
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REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS

None

LISTED BUILDINGS

Grade I

None

Grade II* *[house symbol – red]*

1	42915 SJ454 43965	St Chad's Church, churchyard, gates and gate piers, south entrance, post-medieval
2	42917 SJ4542 3966	War Memorial, modern
3	100183 SJ45460 39735	Church of St Chad, c.1490. Built in the perpendicular style and severely damaged by fire in 1889, now mostly rebuilt. In the churchyard is an octagonal tapering cross shaft, medieval
4	100184 SJ4546 3971	Church cross, medieval

Grade II *[house symbol – blue]*

1	26285 SJ45519 39723	Cottage south of butcher's shop on Square, post-medieval
2	26287 SJ45133 39509	Gredington Park, lodge gates, early 18th century gates, post-medieval
3	26288 SJ46033 39987	Hanmer Hall Farmhouse, post-medieval
4	31308 SJ45522 39807	Hanmer Arms, post-medieval
5	42909 SJ4580 3913	Arowry House, post-medieval
6	2912 SJ4552 3962	Chadwell and Hanmer Village Stores, post-medieval
7	42913 SJ4553 3974	Cottage and butcher's shop, post-medieval
8	42916 SJ4547 3973	Church of St Chad, gravestone of Edward Lloyd, post-medieval
9	42920 SJ4519 3969	Mere House, post-medieval
10	42923 SJ4548 3972	Church of St Chad, Nickson family tombs, post-medieval
11	42927 SJ4545 3972	Church of St Chad, sundial, post-medieval
12	42929 SJ4547 3973	Church of St Chad, tomb of Henry Parry, post-medieval
13	42930 SJ4585 3913	Top House farmhouse, post-medieval
14	102849 SJ45516 39593	Magpie Cottage, post-medieval
15	102851 SJ45420 39763	Hanmer School, post-medieval

Non-Designated Sites

ROMAN *[star symbol – red]*

- 1 54741 SJ45587 40833 Bow brooch (stray find)
- 2 54724 SJ46181 40055 Spindle whorl, Roman or Medieval (stray find)

EARLY MEDIEVAL *[star symbol – yellow]*

- 1 132380 SJ44933 39539 Annular brooch (stray find)

MEDIEVAL *[star symbol – pink]*

- 1 16997 SJ4545 3972 Churchyard of St Chad's church
- 2 37184 SJ44696 39298 Bronington, cropmark of ?moated site
- 3 57663 SJ4550 3964 Mereside, activity
- 4 72800 SJ453 398 Field system
- 5 100182 SJ4545 3972 Church of St Chad
- 6 100183 SJ45460 39735 Church of St Chad, c.1490. Perpendicular, mostly rebuilt, in the churchyard an octagonal tapering cross shaft
- 7 100213 SJ4532 4037 St Chad's Well
- 8 105297 SJ45351 39772 Ditch
- 9 105298 SJ45585 39849 Ditch
- 10 106443 SJ456 392 Mere Coppice, spindle whorl (stray find)
- 11 123743 SJ45460 39735 Sepulchral slab
- 12 128063 SJ4495 3962 Cumber's Bank, open field
- 13 128064 SJ4567 3974 Town Field

POST-MEDIEVAL *[star symbol – brown]*

- 1 37144 SJ45205 40810 Hanmer Mill
- 2 37145 SJ45244 40853 Hanmer Mill mill pond
- 3 37157 SJ45473 40144 Brook Lane Farm, sand pit
- 4 37158 SJ45673 40181 Peter's Coppice, old sand pit
- 5 37159 SJ46147 40258 Hanmer Hall, sand pit
- 6 37160 SJ45977 40157 Hanmer Hall, fish pond
- 7 57664 SJ4550 3964 Mereside, activity, post-medieval
- 8 104312 SJ4524 4049 Hanmer Mill
- 9 104313 SJ4550 3955 Hanmer Mere, smithy
- 10 122159 SJ4537 3973 Finger ring (stray find)
- 11 122246 SJ454 397 Paper-mill
- 12 130127 SJ4595 4008 Park

MODERN *[star symbol – light khaki]*

- 1 145105 St Chad's Calvary, War Memorial
- 2 145106 St Chads Church memorial trees, War Memorial

UNDATED

- 1 Not in HER SJ4539 3992 Earthwork Enclosure

NATURAL FEATURE

102957 SJ4549 3916 Mere Mound - c. 6.8 m high, 25 m in diameter, probably glacial

Appendix 2: 1st edition and 1979 Ordnance Survey maps



Fig. 2 1886 1st edition Ordnance Survey map showing approximate location of proposed development

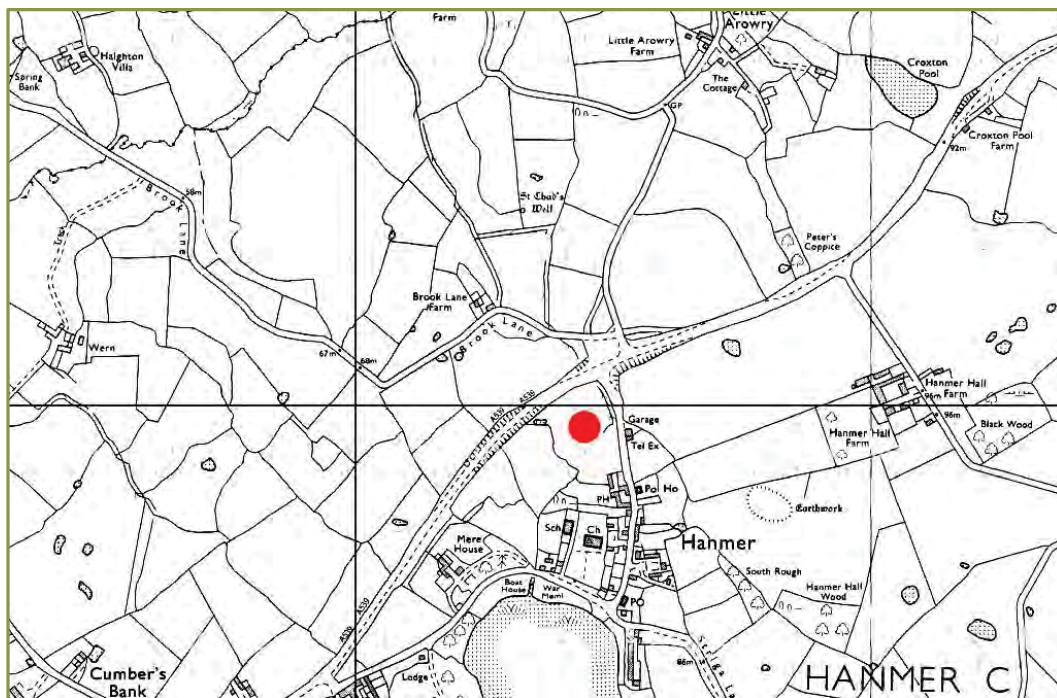
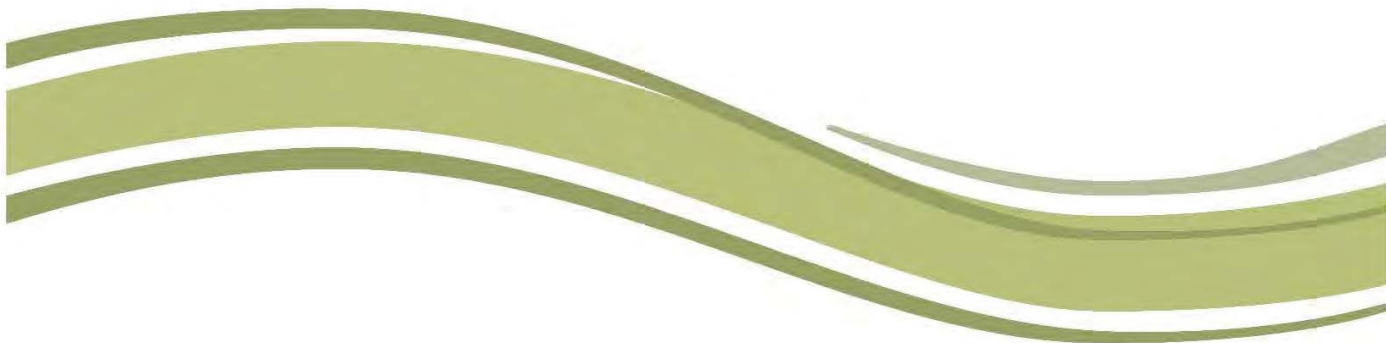


Fig. 3 1979 1:10,000 OS map

Appendix 3: Lidar



Fig. 4 Lidar image showing an earthwork pond or perhaps a former sandpit in the south-west corner of the field – not marked on 1880 1:2500 map (Environment Agency, 2016)



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Noise and Vibration
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Contaminated Land and Geotechnical
Traffic and Transportation
Planning Services

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