

Archaeology Wales

Pysgodllyn Farm, Cradoc, Brecon

Heritage Impact Assessment



By

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Report No. 1583



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Summary

The following report has been compiled to present the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment and site visit that was undertaken to determine the archaeological potential of land at Pysgodllyn Farm, Cradoc as part of the submission of two planning applications for the construction cattle sheds.

The site lies adjacent to a Registered Historic Park and Garden at Penoyre, and within the essential setting of the Penoyre Park. The main requirement of this Heritage Impact Assessment is to provide information regarding any potential issues or impact of the proposed development within the Penoyre Registered Park and Garden, and its essential setting.

The site of the proposed development is also located within the Historic Landscape Character Area of the Middle Usk Valley.

After analysis of the fabric and type of development and inter-visibility with the surrounding heritage assets and their settings, the impact of the proposed development in both Penoyre and Middle Usk Valley is considered to be minor.

No Scheduled Ancient Monument or Listed Building within the assessment area of 500m will be either directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. The Iron Age hillfort at Coed Fenni-Fach Camp (BR042) whilst it is visible from the proposed development it is considered that any potential impact is minimal.

Research has not identified any areas of archaeological interest within the proposed development area, although there are post-medieval and Modern features in proximity to it. Post-medieval and modern activity is known in the immediate surrounding area and although the potential from other periods is considered to be low, particularly for a site with a small foot print, a number of archaeological remains including Prehistoric occupation and Roman roads were found less than 170m from the site.

1 Introduction

Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Mr Clive Lillow on behalf of Messers Walters Bros, to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment and site visit on land within Pysgodllyn Farm, Cradoc, Brecon (Powys) LD3 9LW, centred on NGR SO 02025 30565 (henceforth "the site"), prior to the submission of planning applications 17/14697/FUL and 17/14698/FUL for the erection of new cattle sheds (AW Project Number 2514). This assessment also includes a 500m radius study area around the site (see Figures 1 and 2). A specification for the Heritage Impact Assessment was produced by AW in May 2017.

The local planning authority is the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNP). The purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment and site visit, detailed in this report, is to provide the local authority with the information required in respect of the proposed development and with reference to recommendations set out in a letter from Cadw to BBNPA, dated 15th November 2016. The aim is to highlight and assess the potential impact upon archaeological resources and their settings, to make recommendations to ensure they are adequately protected, and preserved or recorded if they are to be disturbed as a result of activities associated with the development.

The Historic Park and Garden of Penoyre (PO13) is located a short distance to the north of the farm, and the proposed development area is located within its Essential Setting. There is an important view south-southeast from Penoyre House beyond the park boundary (Cadw 2016). The Planning Policy Guidance Wales (PPW) advises local authorities to protect parks and gardens and their settings.

The development proposals comprise plans for the erection of two cattle sheds located to the southwest of existing barns and near other cattle sheds within Pysgodllyn Farm. The two sheds cover an area of approximately 30m by 20m oriented northwest to southeast, with a maximum height of 5.08m.

2 Site Description

2.1 Location

Pysgodllyn Farm is located approximately 500m to the east of Cradoc village off an unnamed road running east-west between Cradoc Road to the west and the B4520 to the east. It is accessed via a driveway. It comprises a number of farm buildings and a farmhouse of varying ages and styles, constructed from a variety of materials including brick, stone, breeze block and corrugated iron, occupying an area of approximately 8.5ha (Figures 1-2).

The proposed development area to the rear of the farm is mostly pasture and storage of various farm machinery and vehicles. The area to hold the sheds is made ground, raised from spoil during the construction of earlier buildings. The farm is at a height of 216m to 211m OD and slopes north to south. It lies on lower ground surrounded by gently undulating hills. The surrounding landscape is mostly open fields of pasture sparsely populated by small nucleated village settlements, with a golf course to the immediate north.

2.2 Geology

According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) the solid geology of the area is primarily Maughans Formation of inter-bedded Argillaceous Rocks and Sandstone, adjacent to Raglan Mudstone Formation inter-bedded Siltstone and Mudstone. The superficial geology is recorded as hummocky (mounds) Glacial Deposits, Devensian – Diamicton, Sand and Gravel formed in the Quaternary period (BGS, 2017).

3 Method

The methodology for this assessment follows that set out in the approved Specification (Appendix I).

The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desktop study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions, and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological and historic significance of the site and to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological and heritage assets, and their essential settings.

The setting of a 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, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset.

Setting is not itself a historic asset, though land within a setting may contain other historic assets. The importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of a historic asset.

This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* is advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record is recommended.

The assessment will consider the following:

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

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER, including listed building records, within a 500m radius of the assessment area boundary
2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.
4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
5. Heritage Gateway sources

6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
 7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available)
 8. Place name evidence
 9. Internet sourced satellite imagery
 10. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context locally, regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.
 - c) A discussion of the potential for buried archaeology within the development area.
 - d) A discussion of the findings of the site visit.

The heritage impact assessment will provide more information on the impact of the proposed development, with particular reference to assessment of potential impact upon the Registered Penoyre Historic Park and Garden and its Essential Setting and significant views.

This work conforms to the Cadw's 2017 *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*, the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and English Heritage Guidelines 2011, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies

A number of archaeological studies have been undertaken within a 500m radius of the site (Figure 7). This included investigations along the route of the South Wales Gas Pipeline Project in 2006, between Milford Haven and Tirely, Gloucestershire by Cotswold Archaeology (PRN 102846). The closest of these was a watching brief that took place 165m east southeast of the proposed development site, which recorded the remains of early Neolithic and Mesolithic activity (PRN 142751). Another watching brief took place 280m to the southwest after geophysics suggested the presence of archaeological features which turned out to be natural although some ceramics were recovered from the field (PRN 142750) (Bonner & Walker, 2010).

In 1926 an excavation was carried out by Mortimer Wheeler on the Roman road which follows the route of the thoroughfare immediately to the north of the farm, 170m north of the proposed development (PRN 49183).

A photographic survey was undertaken in 2005 by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) of the stables at Penoyre House 560m to the north northwest (PRN 95086).

The area was also part of the First World War Commemoration Project Scoping Study in 2013, conducted by CPAT. This was a desk-based assessment to identify physical traces from the war in mid- and northeast Wales (PRN 130972).

4.2 *The Historic Landscape*

The site is within the Historic Landscape Character Area of the Middle Usk Valley, near its northern edge. This is an area of predominantly medium to large sized fields representing enclosure from at least medieval times, smaller regular fields enclosed in the post-medieval period with areas of rough common pasture. The area is typified by small nucleated settlements, dispersed farms and other scattered houses and cottages. Industrial activity is represented by former stone quarries for building stone and a brick and tile works which supplied Brecon with building material in the 18th to 19th centuries (Figure 3).

4.3 *The Registered Historic Park and Garden of Penoyre and its Essential Setting*

The boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden of Penoyre (PO13) lies on the other side of the road to the immediate north of the farm, Penoyre House (PRN 20769), listed II* lies 560m to the north of the proposed development area at the top of the park. The essential setting of the park extends southeast and northwest from the park boundaries, and the proposed development area is located within the southeast essential setting of the Penoyre Park (Figure 4)

The Grade II* Penoyre House was built by Anthony Savin for Colonel Lloyd Vaughan Watkins in 1846-48, replacing an earlier house. The park, which is currently a golf course, extends from the House to the Cradoc road to the south. The situation and views from the house have been celebrated by Teophilus Jones, and a significant view is highlighted on the Register of Parks and Gardens extending from the house frontage, southwards, passing in close proximity to the proposed development area (Figure 4).

Much of the park today is occupied by the golf course and has been subject to new planting, although a few original features of the park survive.

4.4 *The Designated sites*

There is a single Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) within 500m of the site; Fennifach Standing Stone (SAM BR189) lies in a hollow near an old roadway and railway embankment. The schedule suggests it is Bronze Age although an inventory produced by RCAHMW claims it is a post-medieval parish boundary marker. However, the stone is not dressed and is much larger than other marker stones. Also the old parish boundary takes a deliberate detour to encompass this stone and a road junction that was probably part of the Roman route way; it is possible that this stone is Prehistoric and was reused in the post-medieval period.

Further SAMs can be found in the wider landscape as the River Usk runs west-east 2.8km south of the site, and the monuments are positioned with views along the river. These include two hillforts (SAM BR063 & BR042), a motte (SAM BR021) and a Roman fort (SAM BR001) (Figure 5).

There are no registered Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields within the site or within 500m radius of the site.

4.5 *Listed Buildings*

There are four listed buildings within 500m of the farm, these are all grade II except for Penoyre House which is II* (LB 7483). The entrance gate piers and gates lie a

short distance to the east of the house down a straight drive aligned on the main entrance tower and flanked by Irish yews, providing a picturesque approach to the mansion. These are late 19th century and are also listed (LB 84272).

The other structures include a 19th century house and smithy (LB 84279) and early 20th century telephone call box (LB 84278) both at a road junction c.220m west of the site (Figures 3-4).

4.6 *Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development*

A search was made of the Portable Antiquities Scheme database covering a similar area of 500m radius, but no finds were recorded in this zone.

There are 15 sites in the Clwyd-Powys Historic Environment Record (HER) within 500m of the farm and 4 sites are also recorded by the Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) in the National Monument Record (Figure 6) The sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

4.7 *Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)*

The following Prehistoric sites are known within a 500m radius of the site:

170m to the southeast was a Neolithic occupation site, discovered during a Watching Brief on the South Wales Gas Pipeline (PRN 131189, Watching Brief Site 51.2). Two pits were excavated, one contained charcoal and small burnt pebbles, the other contained charcoal with hazelnut shell, charred wheat, probable early Neolithic pottery and a Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint blade and flake. Two archaeological features, a hearth and a shallow pit, were identified during topsoil stripping. Flint and early Neolithic pottery was recovered from the fills.

440m to the southwest is the Cradoc Station Stone (PRN 476, SAM BR189). This is a standing stone measuring 1.2m by 0.4m, 2.2m high. The date of this monolith, at the base of the disused railway embankment, is uncertain; it could be Bronze Age but is also described as post-medieval as it marks the boundary between parishes. The letters 'BM' are carved on the north face and 'DJ' on the east. Five quarry wedge marks can be seen on the northwest edge. There are 17 other similarly inscribed stones delimiting the boundary between Battle and Llandefaelog Fach parishes, but these are all smaller (RCAHMW 1997).

The Cadw scheduling attribute this monument to the Bronze Age, it is possible that it dates to the Prehistoric and has been reused as a boundary marker, it is noted by the RCAHMW that the parish boundary takes a fish tail shaped detour in order to encompass this stone.

Beyond the 500m study area but of note are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments:

Pen-y-Crug Hillfort (SAM BR063) lies 960m to the southeast. The monument comprises the remains of a multi-vallate hillfort probably dating to the Iron Age.

Coed Fenni-Fach Camp (SAM BR042) is an Iron Age hillfort 1.25km southwest of the site. It comprises a sub-oval univallate enclosure measuring 120m NE/SW by 90m NW/SE defined by a bank and ditch with a low outer scarp and counterscarp.

The presence of Prehistoric remains on the proposed development is considered to be low.

4.8 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410) & Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1086)

The Roman features within 500m of the site consist of a system of roads (PRN 11200, including subdivisions 11203 & 11204, and a small part of 47301).

These follow the line of the present road, just north of Pysgodllyn Farm. At the far west of the study area the road continued west where the road now turns south (though it is possible that this extension is post-medieval); at this point there was a junction with another road running north (Figure 8). Various portions of these thoroughfares have been observed from parch marks and excavations, but the majority of the routes rely on extrapolation.

The roads are believed to connect to/relate to the Roman fort at The Gaer (SAM BR001) 1.8km to the southwest, out of the study area. The fort encloses about 7 acres and was partially excavated between 1924 and 1925, and again in 1970. The fort is of characteristic Roman rectangular, 'playing card' plan with rounded corners, measuring 204m E-W by 154m N-S. It is considered a well-preserved example of a Roman fort and associated vicus, with a complex sequence of development.

There are no Early Medieval remains recorded within 500m of the site.

The presence of Roman and Early Medieval remains on the proposed development is considered to be low.

4.9 Medieval (AD 1086 – AD 1536)

There is a possible medieval site 275m southwest of the farm (PRN 142693). This was revealed during a work on the South Wales Gas Pipeline (PRN 142693, Watching Brief Site 50.23). Geophysical survey had suggested a possible archaeological site but subsequent investigation discovered a series of natural features and eleven sherds of unstratified 12th to 13th century pottery.

A little farther afield, 610m east northeast, is the Danycrug ridge and furrow (PRN 89289), visible on aerial photographs

In the wider landscape are a number of medieval mottes and castles, the nearest being Aberyscir Castle Mound (SAM BR021).

The presence of medieval remains on the proposed development is considered to be low.

4.10 Post-medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1899) & modern

Within the present farm site are three items of note. North of the proposed development is a late 18th or early 19th century house with a hipped roof (NPRN 16131). To the northeast is the site of a boat house (PRN 89110), shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map; this was associated with the still extant Pysgodllyn

Fishpond (PRN 89110) and both were probably part of Penoyre Park (see below). It is the fishpond from which the farm derives its name.

Immediately north of the farm is the boundary of the historic park and garden of Penoyre a fine example of a high status mid Victorian mansion with remains of a high Victorian formal garden with terracing, orangery, bastion/ha-ha and remnants of 18th century parkland.

Penoyre House itself (PRN 20769, listed building 7483, II*) is a large 19th century Italianate mansion of complex plan, said to incorporate a late 18th century house. For a brief period following the 1914-18 war part of the house became a military hospital (PRN142620).

There are several related structures in close proximity; stables (PRN 96072), Gate piers and gates (PRN 59324), and two further buildings (PRN 125554 & 125555).

To the south of the house is the garden, looking towards the panorama of the Brecon Beacons. The outstanding situation of the house, and the views from it, were celebrated by Theophilus Jones who described them as 'extremely picturesque' and 'sublime'. Following a chequered history (the expense of house and gardens bankrupted the original owner), in 1960 the Cradoc Golf Course took over, using the mansion as a club house. Since 1970 the house has been a nursing home, a hotel, a rehabilitation centre and is now apartments. The park extends from the house boundary to the Cradoc road about 1 km to the south, west to the Battle/Cradoc road and about 1 km north, behind the house. The main approach drive to the house runs up the eastern boundary of the park/golf course. There are some areas of woodland southeast of the house but any surviving park planting has been lost in new golf course plantings.

A substantial lake for fishing was created in the far south park. The actual date of this feature is unclear but it is recorded on a demesne map of 1824 and in an engraving of the mid nineteenth century. It still survives but is outside the present park boundary (see above).

Other post-medieval features in the vicinity include:

230m west, a Grade II listed telephone call-box at Cradoc crossroads (PRN 59328, LB 84278). This one, with George VI crowns, made before 1953, by the Lion Foundry Co. Ltd., Kirkintilloch.

Adjacent to this, 250m west of the farm, is the Grade II Listed Old Smithy (PRN 59329 / LB 84279). This house and smithy, marked as such on the 1889 OS map, dates from the 19th century and has also served as a Post Office. There is a post box set into the wall which is still in use.

Cradoc Milestone (PRN 89107) is shown on the OS 1st Edition 1:2500 map, 209m south of the site.

515m west southwest is the site of Cradoc Station (PRN 89103). A stop on the Neath and Brecon Railway, it is visible as earthworks and on the OS 1st Edition. The railway was completed by 1872 and closed in 1963.

Gludy Fishpond (PRN 89109) is c. 500m to the southeast, also shown on the OS 1st Edition and still surviving. Related to this, but outside the 500m study radius (it is 700m distant) is Gludy House (NPRN 25546)

Whilst post-medieval structures are found on the farm and in the wider vicinity, none are known within the footprint of the proposed development. The potential for archaeology from this period is considered to be low to moderate.

5 Map Regression

(Figures 9 to 11)

5.1 Tithe mapping

The assessment area is covered by three parish tithe maps.

St John the Evangelist 1840

Pysgodllyn farm appears on the tithe of St John the Evangelist parish. At this date the pond is present, suggesting that it predates the modelling of the park, and a single structure is shown southwest of the lake which is possibly the brick and timber frame building recorded on the site visit (Figure 9).

Battle 1847

The area of Penoyre House and Park to the cross roads in Cradoc appear in the tithe map for Battle parish. Penoyre House has its current form by this date but the park has not reached its final development and the earlier layout is visible; for example the grand yew-lined approach to the house does not yet exist, instead the access is from carriageways further to the north and south.

At the crossroads the Blacksmith's shop is present, occupied by Daniel Rowlands, and a standing stone is marked on the parish boundary in the middle of the crossroads. This does not appear on later mapping. Fennifach Standing Stone is not marked.

Llandyfaelog Fach 1839

A small area to the east of the park appears on the parish tithe for Llandyfaelog Fach. This shows a pond a short distance to the east of the house.

5.2 Ordnance Survey 1 mile to 6 inch Historic Maps

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1 mile to 6 inch 1887 and 1888

On the 1887 OS 1st Edition map a number of buildings are present on Pysgodllyn Farm, in addition to the pond and the red brick building. The boathouse is present on the edge of the lake. The barn range and neighbouring barn (to the immediate north of the proposed development) and the farm house (Figure 10) are also shown.

The park at Penoyre is laid out with the main entrance drive centred on the tower of the east face.

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1 mile to 6 inch 1905 & 1953

By 1905 Pysgodllyn Farm has an array of additional buildings and a 'Windpump' is marked. The boathouse is still present on both of these maps. A gravel pit has been opened on the southern edge of Penoyre park by 1905 (Figure 11).

There appears to be no change in appearance in the area between the 1905 and 1953 editions of the map.

6 Aerial Photographs and LiDAR

Recent aerial photography from Google and Bing were examined as was the digital terrain model based on LiDAR, which is available for the area at 2m resolution.

On LiDAR, a large number of field boundaries are visible. This includes the farm and an area of the park which, on the aerial photography, is the golf course and appears as a series of lateral areas or terraces separated by planting. On the LiDAR the same area, particularly in the west of the park, shows a grid of what are presumed to be old field boundaries but are so regular it is possible they are associated with another period of the park's history, such as when it was a military hospital. These do not conform to features seen on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey depiction of the park (Figure 12).

7 Site Visit

(Photos 1– 27)

A site visit was undertaken on Friday 19th May 2017. Conditions were dry and bright, though wet under foot due to previous rains. The development area lies immediately to the south, parallel to an agricultural building with a lower wall of stone and an upper wall and roof of corrugated iron and next to the modern barn (photos 1 & 2).

The area is mostly pasture, with the intended location of the new buildings being on higher ground resulting from the construction of another building. Currently some agricultural machinery and vehicles are being stored here. A stone built farm range lies to the west of the area (photos 3-4), seen on the 1st Edition OS.

A number of structures and features present on the farm were noted, including a brick and timber frame building which was present on the tithe mapping (photo 5), the stone barn range (photo 6) and the pond (photo 7). Penoyre House and Park are visible from the north side of the farm (photos 8-9), although only the tower and upper storeys of the house can be seen.

The site visit involved an assessment of designated sites within 500m of the farm, including Penoyre House and Park, and its essential setting. The house was approached via the eastern drive which survives within the golf course. Planting across the golf course is extensive and views across the park are limited (photo 15).

Near the house the drive passes over a stream via a stone bridge (photo 13). Next to the gate piers is a podium of stone blocks (photo 14) which would have held an ornament of some kind, now gone. From the gates and on the approach, the elegant

view of the house and tower has survived as it was originally designed, the drive flanked by yews (photo 16).

From the terrace to the south of the house (photos 19-20) a view is afforded across the park to the Brecon Beacons. Pysgodllyn Farm is not visible from here, nor is most of the park as it falls away and is obscured by planting (photo 17 & 18). The present view is largely of fairways and putting greens. The north side of the farm is probably visible from the upper storeys of the house but could not be seen from the terrace nor from within the park.

The remaining listed and scheduled monuments were also visited.

The Smithy and the telephone callbox lay on a crossroads beyond a low hill and is has not inter-visibility with the farm (photos 10-11). An old public water trough (photo 12) was located opposite the Smithy.

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

Reference No.	Name	Site Type	Period	NGR	Importance
NPRN 16131	House	Dwelling	19th century	SO 02024 60565	Local
PRN 89110	Site of boat house	Structure	19th century	SO 02002 30623	Local
PRN 89110	Fish pond	Fish pond	post-medieval	SO 02042 30645	Local
None	Brick and timber frame building	Dwelling/barn	post-medieval	SO 02011 30605	Local
None	Barn range	Barns	post-medieval	SO 01967 30581	Local

Table 1: archaeological potential in proximity to the proposed development area

The site lies within a farm containing post-medieval and modern structures and features. However, no features have been recorded within the proposed development area. The potential for archaeological remains from these periods is low to moderate and low for other periods within the footprint of the proposed development.

8.2 Previous Impacts

The site is currently pasture and it is possible that it has been subject to ploughing in the past which might have impacted on the archaeology.

It is believed that the area of the site lays on made ground, any archaeological remains will be below this material.

Construction of buildings in the immediate vicinity may also have impacted on archaeological remains within the proposed development.

8.3 *Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development*

The proposed development includes the construction of two cattle sheds. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:

- Enabling works, such as the installation of the contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
- Landscaping and terracing works;
- Surface stripping;
- Construction of roads and infrastructure;
- Foundation excavations;
- Service installation.

The proposed development may have the potential to generate indirect (visual) effects on archaeological sites, such as altering the visual setting of the sites and landscapes.

8.4 *Designated Sites and Landscape*

The proposed development site lies close to the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden of Penoyre (PO13) to the north, and within its essential setting.

There is a registered significant view from the Penoyre House towards the southeast, to the western area from the Pysgodllyn farm. The Penoyre House has also limited views of the northern side of the farm from its upper storeys, however the proposed development will be located to the rear of these, hence will not be visible. The farm and site are not at all visible from the park terrace.

The proposed development is for additional cattle sheds within an established working farm with similar structures existing, the impact from such a development on the Penoyre Registered Park and Garden, and its essential setting, is minor. However, it is important to take into account the growing presence of modern changes of the traditional fabrics of the Penoyre Park and Garden.

The two sheds will extend no further south than the modern barn (photo 2) to the east and will be below the eaves of the existing corrugated barn on its north side. The ground slopes slightly to the south, this should mean that the proposed buildings will be hidden by existing structures in front and will not be visible from the park.

Pysgodllyn Farm lies also within the Brecon Beacons National Park, and the Historic Landscape Character Area of the Middle Usk Valley. The assessment has demonstrated that these areas will not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

No Scheduled Ancient Monument will be directly affected by the proposed development. A standing stone (SAM BR189) exists within 500m of the site, this will not be indirectly (visually) affected by the proposed development.

No listed buildings will be directly affected by the proposed development.

8.5 *Non-designated Archaeological Sites*

There are five non-designated archaeological sites in proximity to the proposed development area, as laid out in section 8.1, which may be both directly and indirectly be impacted upon by the proposed development.

The majority of these features are farm buildings from the post-medieval period and most of these will not be impacted by the proposed development. One building, with a stone base with corrugated walls and roof, is immediately adjoining the site and will be the most affected. However, only the rear is impacted and it has low historical, archaeological or aesthetic value.

Other sites within the 500m radius are not considered to be impacted by the proposed development.

9 Conclusions

9.1 *Impacts on Designated Assets*

The proposed development is for two cattle sheds within an existing farm, the Historic Landscape Character Area of the Middle Usk Valley is unlikely to be impacted by the development. The Registered Historic Park and Garden of Penoyre (PO13) will not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

It is considered that the essential setting of the Penoyre Park has the capability to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics.

The impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell, along with the cumulative effect of the proposed change or development, could have a minor impact on the essential setting of the Penoyre Park.

The only Scheduled Ancient Monument within 500m radius, a standing stone, will not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. One Scheduled Ancient Monument, Coed Fenni-Fach Camp (SAM BR042), is visible from the site, this is 1.25km away and the impact of the proposed development is considered to be minimal.

There are four listed buildings within 500m of the farm. The development is not likely to impact on these sites directly or indirectly. Penoyre House has limited visibility of the northern side of the farm only and the house and its views will not be affected by the proposed development.

9.2 *Impacts on Non-designated Assets*

Five archaeological features have been identified within the vicinity of the site, but none are known within the proposed development area. These are mostly post-medieval farm buildings and the impact on these is minimal except for the building in closest proximity to the development, which is likely to be more affected.

The potential for archaeological remains to exist within the limited foot print of the proposed development area is considered to be low for most periods, and low to moderate for Post Medieval and Modern. However it is noted that evidence for Prehistoric occupation and Roman roads were found less than 170m from the site.

10 Sources

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Aerial Photographs

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LiDAR 2m imagery Natural Resources Wales [downloaded May 2017]

Archaeology Wales

Figures

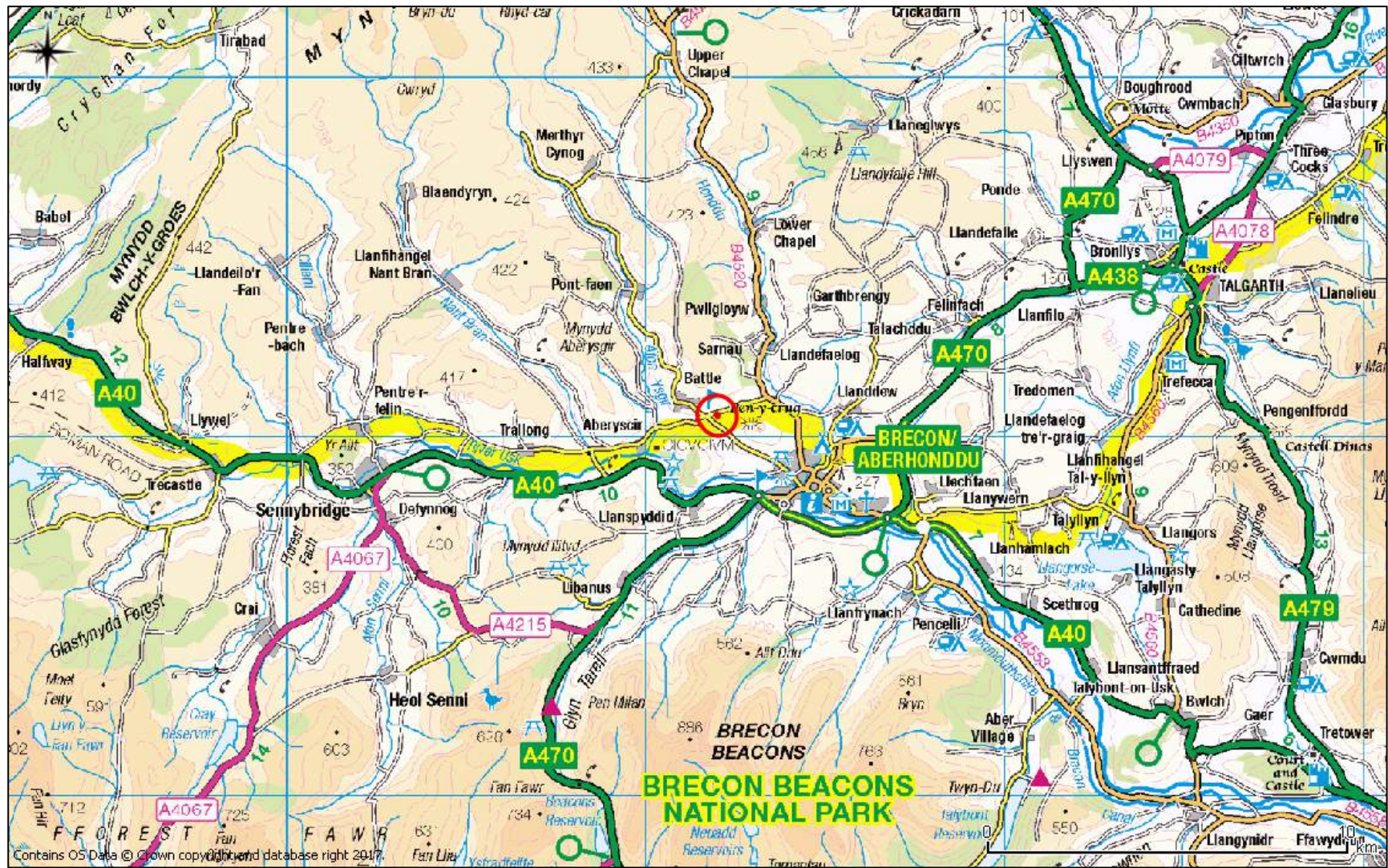


Figure 1. General Location Plan

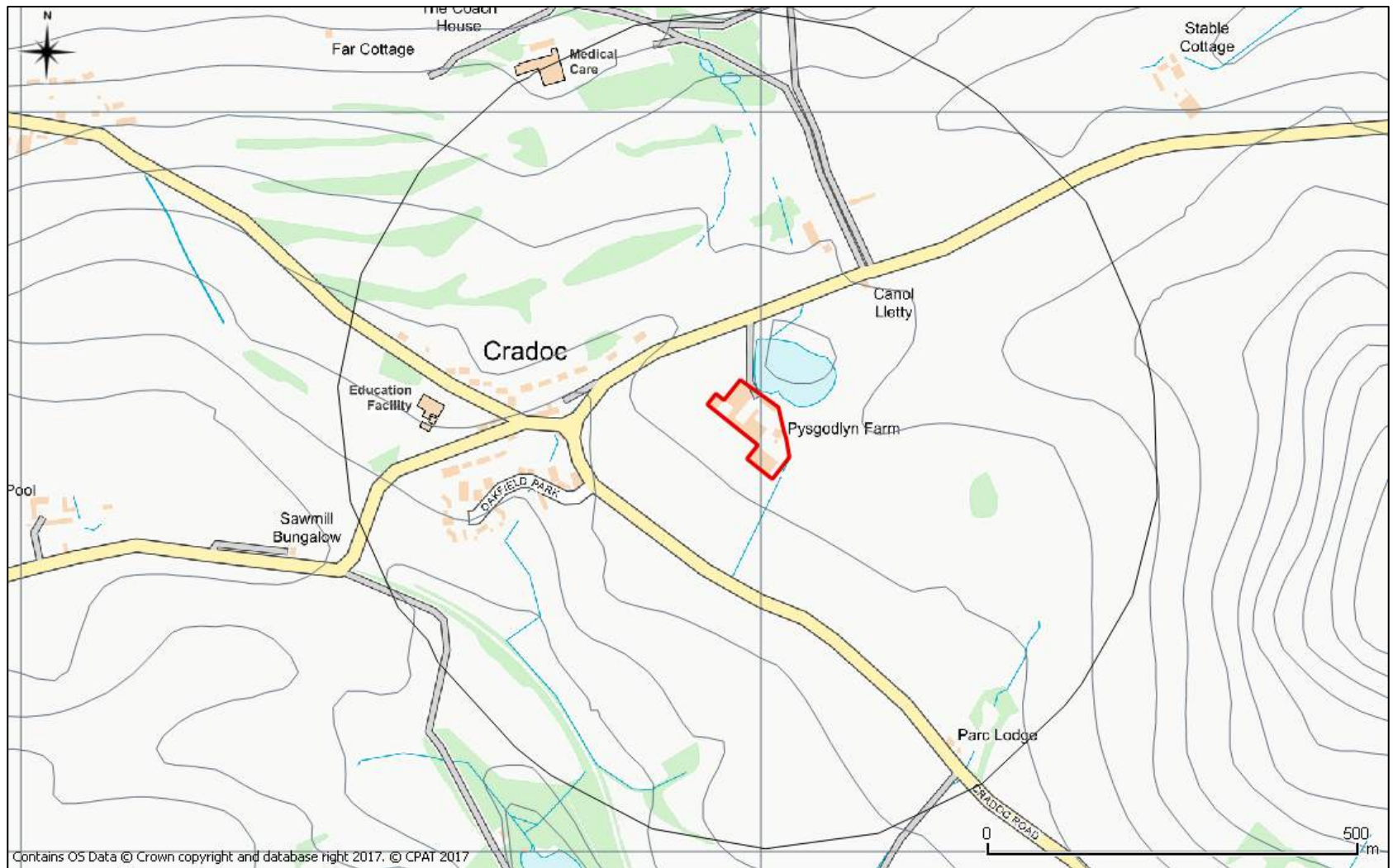


Figure 2. Location of site and assessment area

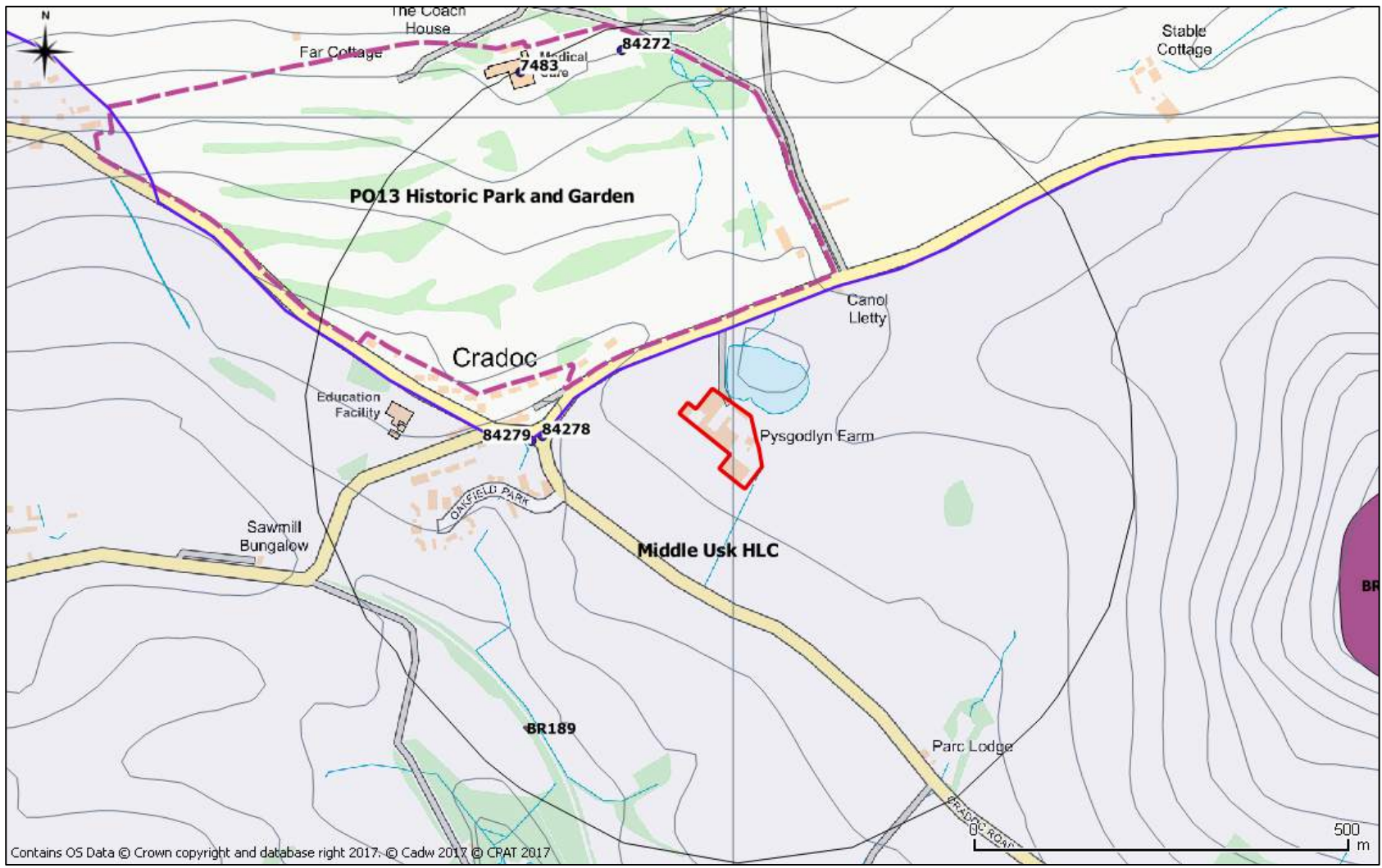


Figure 3. Designated monuments and landscapes within 500m

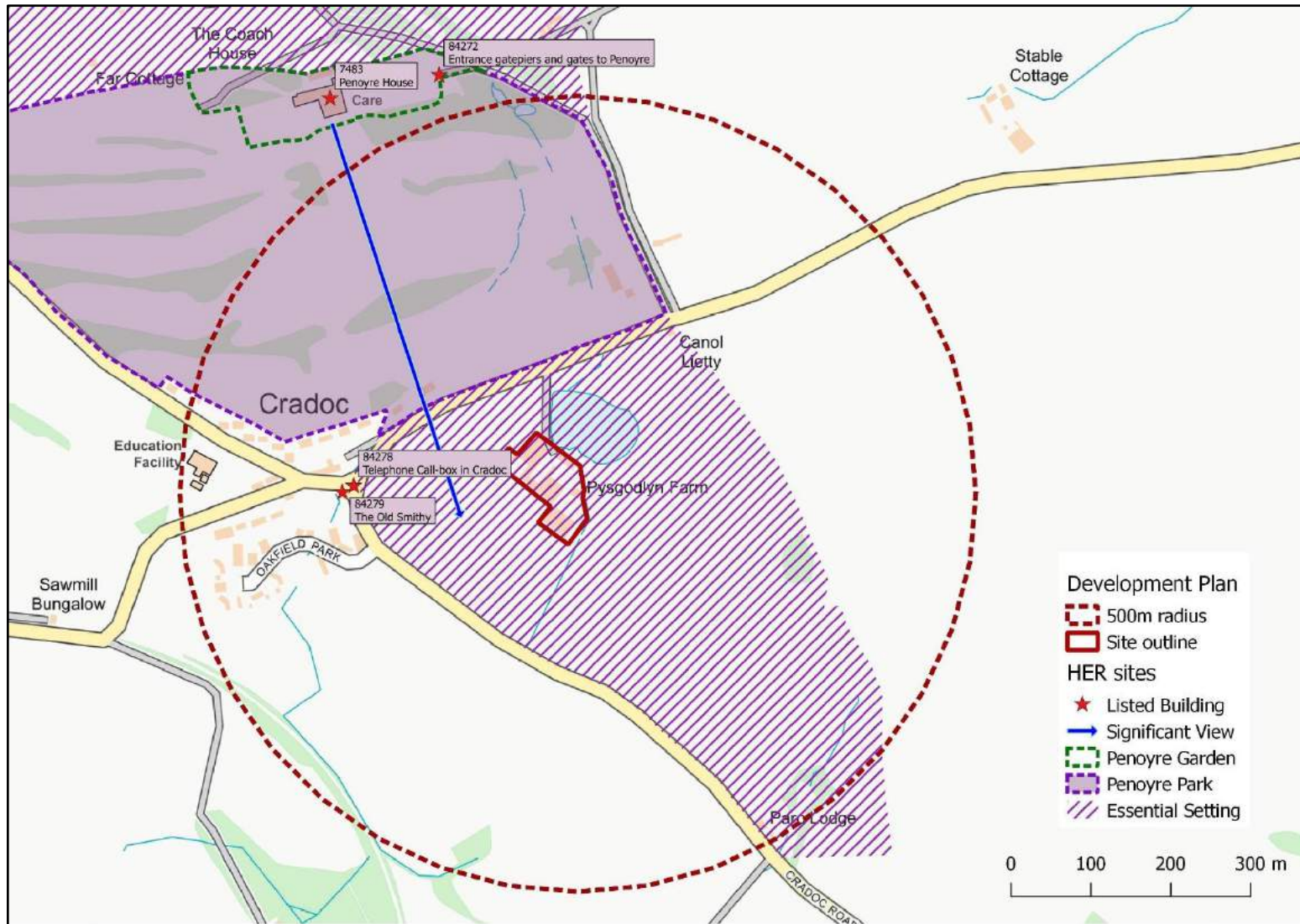


Figure 4. Designated Penoyre Park and Garden, and its Essential Setting and Significant View

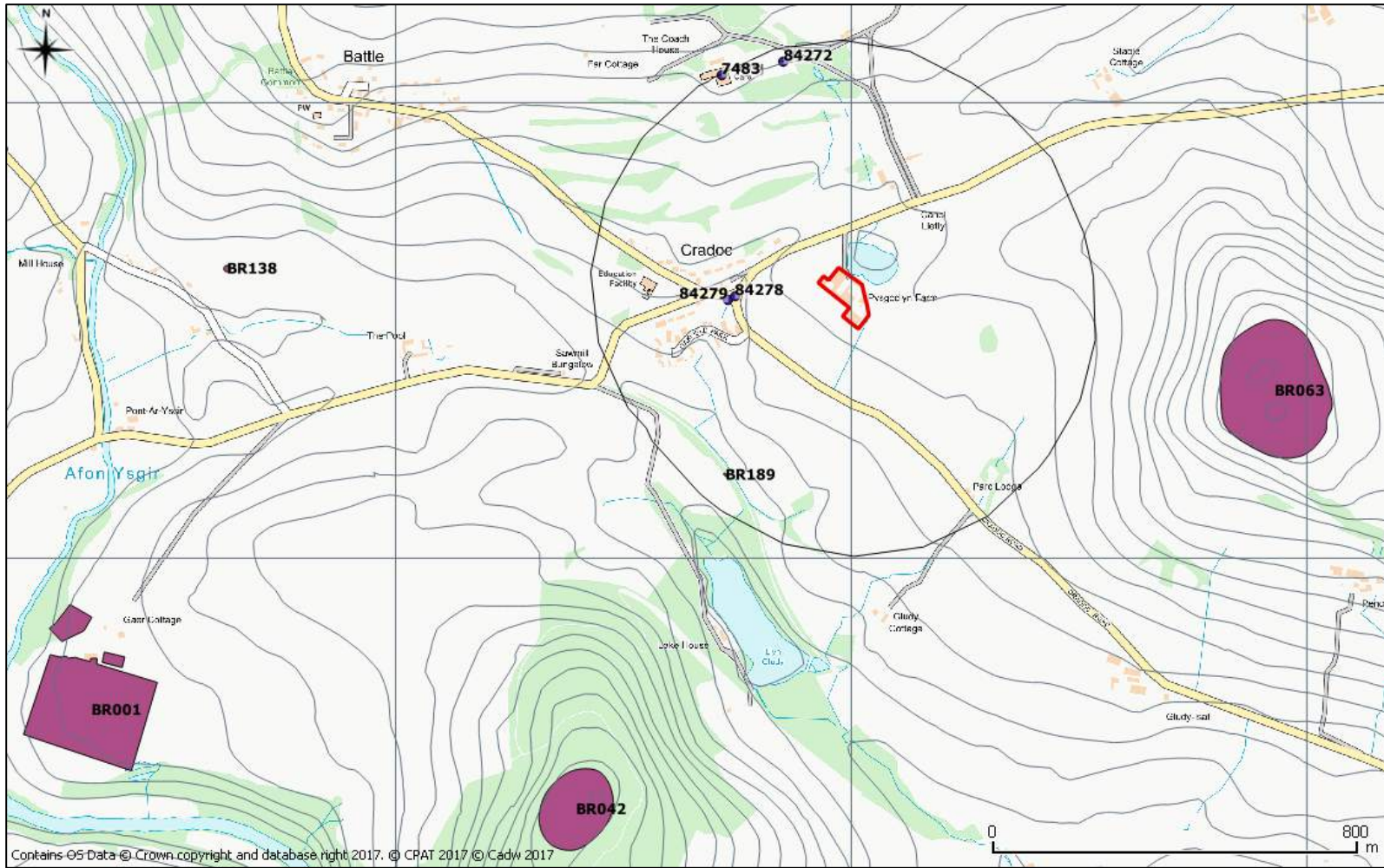


Figure 5. Location of Scheduled Monuments in the wider landscape

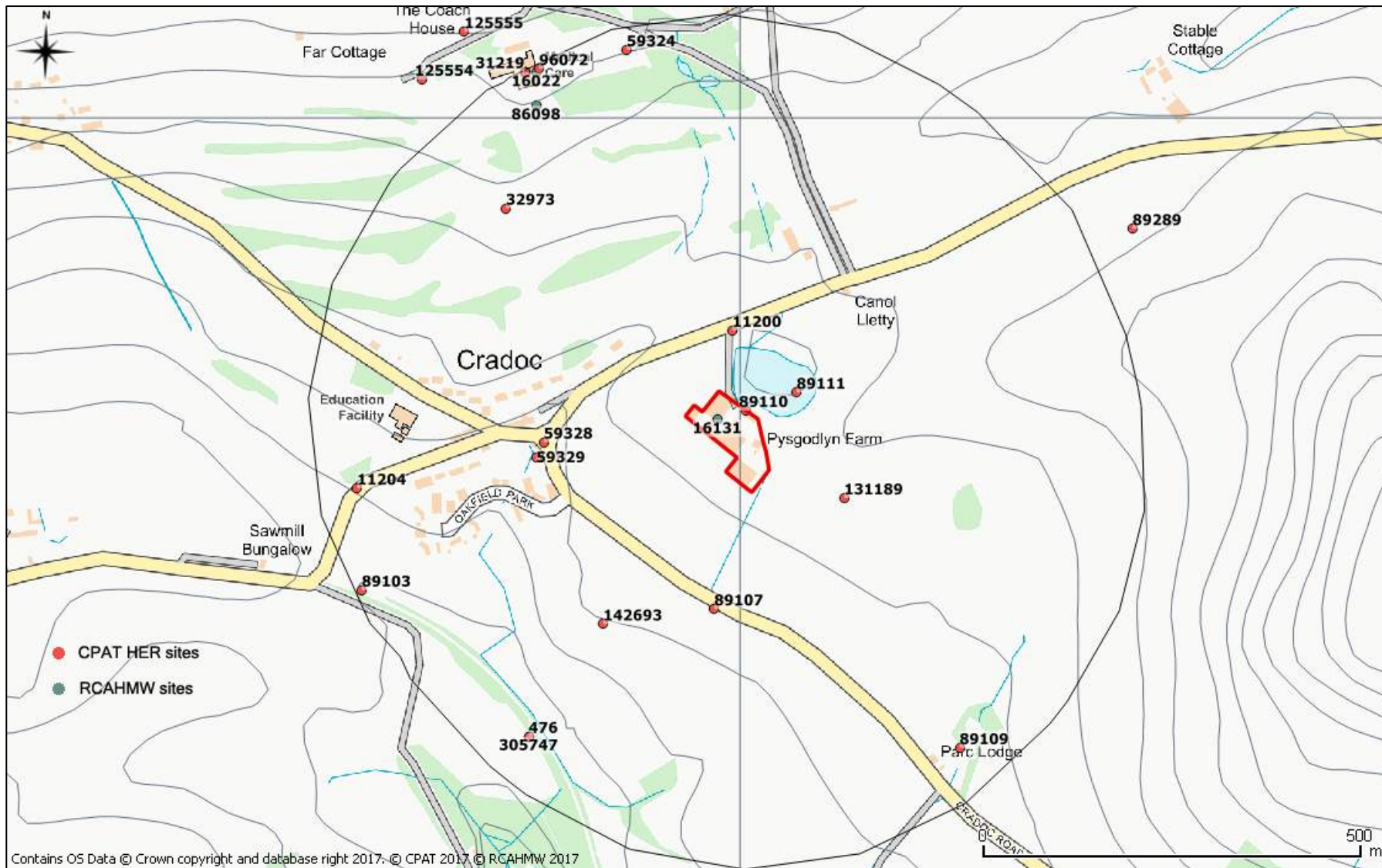


Figure 6. Distribution of HER monument and RCHAMW records

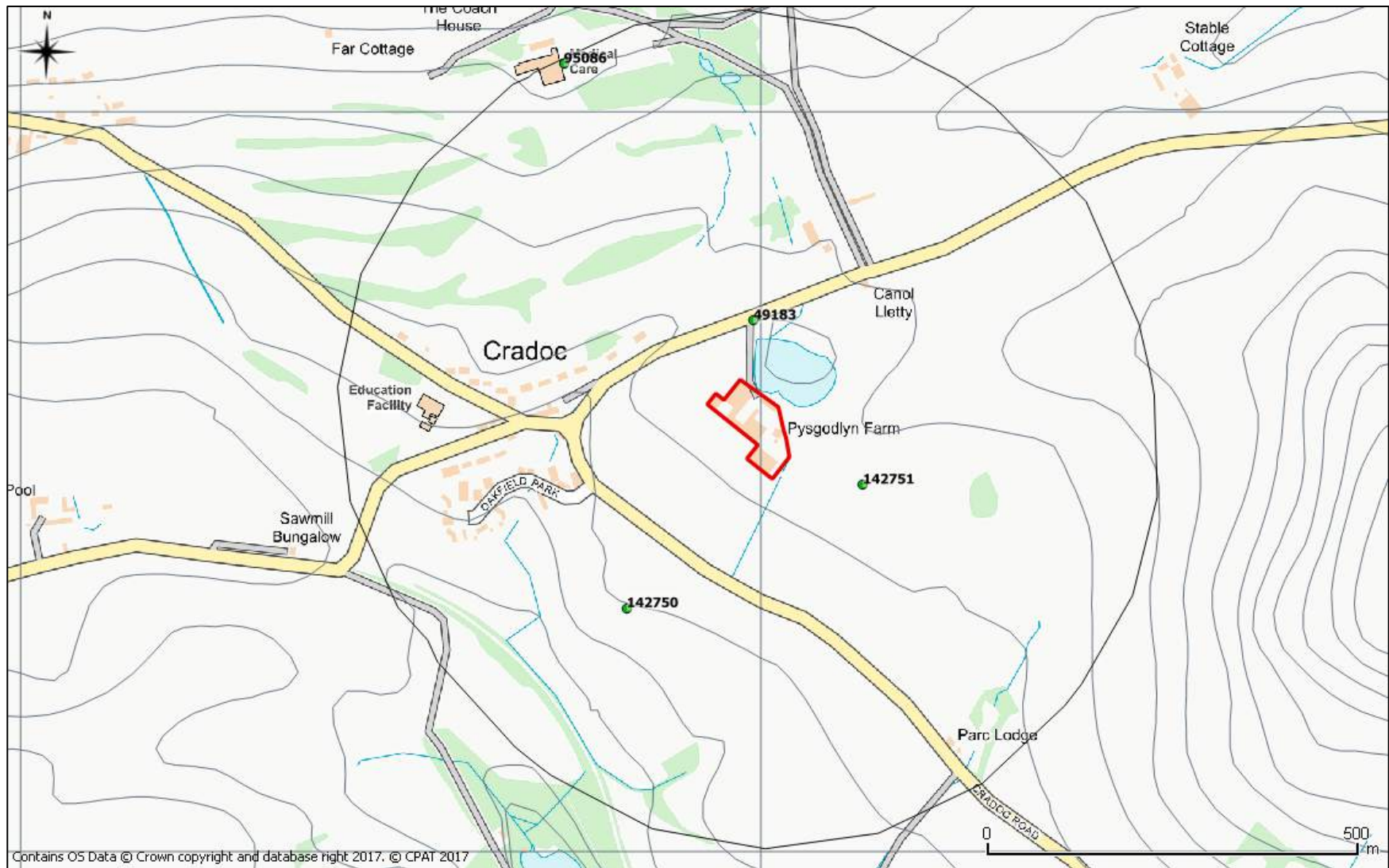


Figure 7. Distribution HER event records

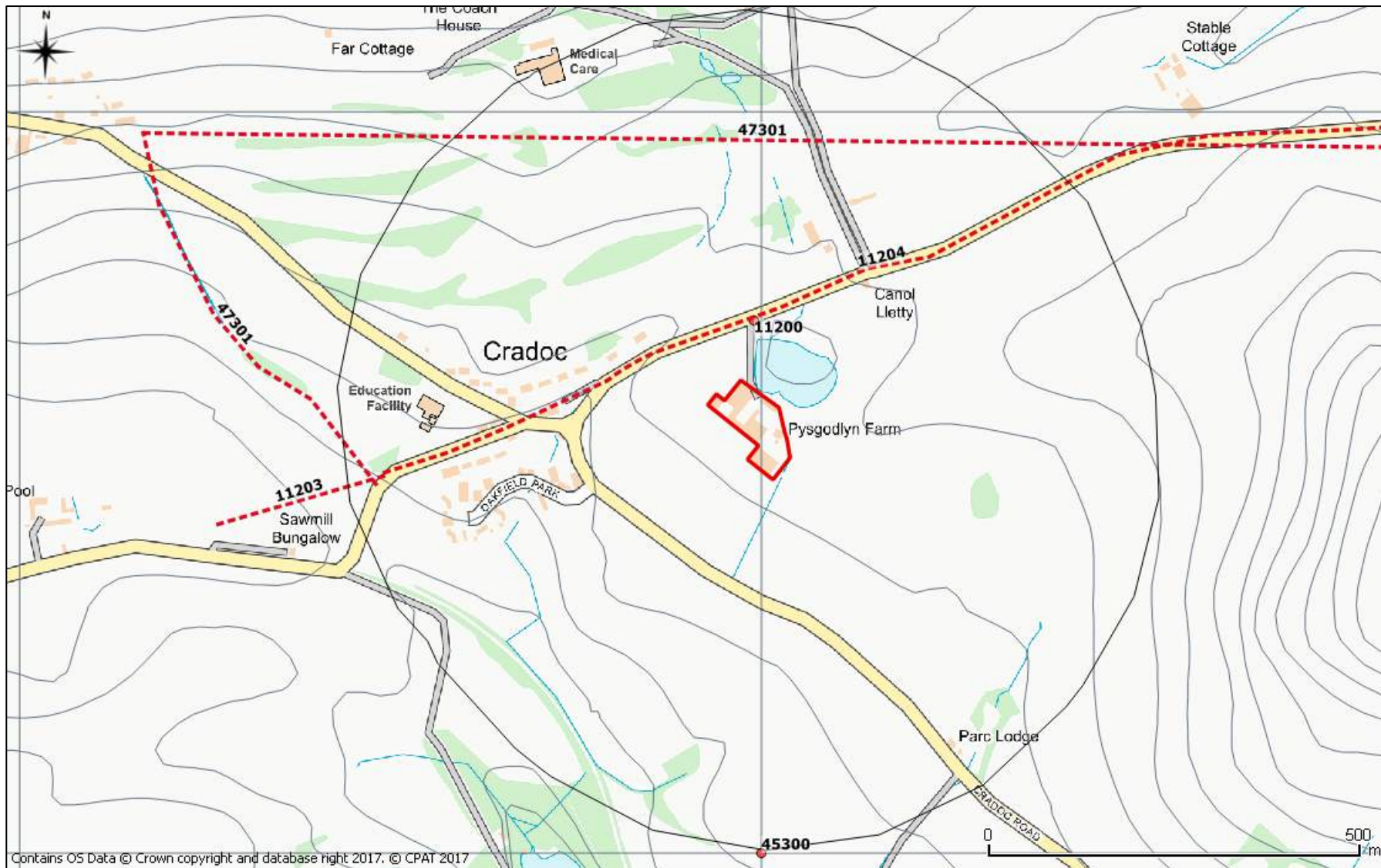


Figure 8. Roman roads

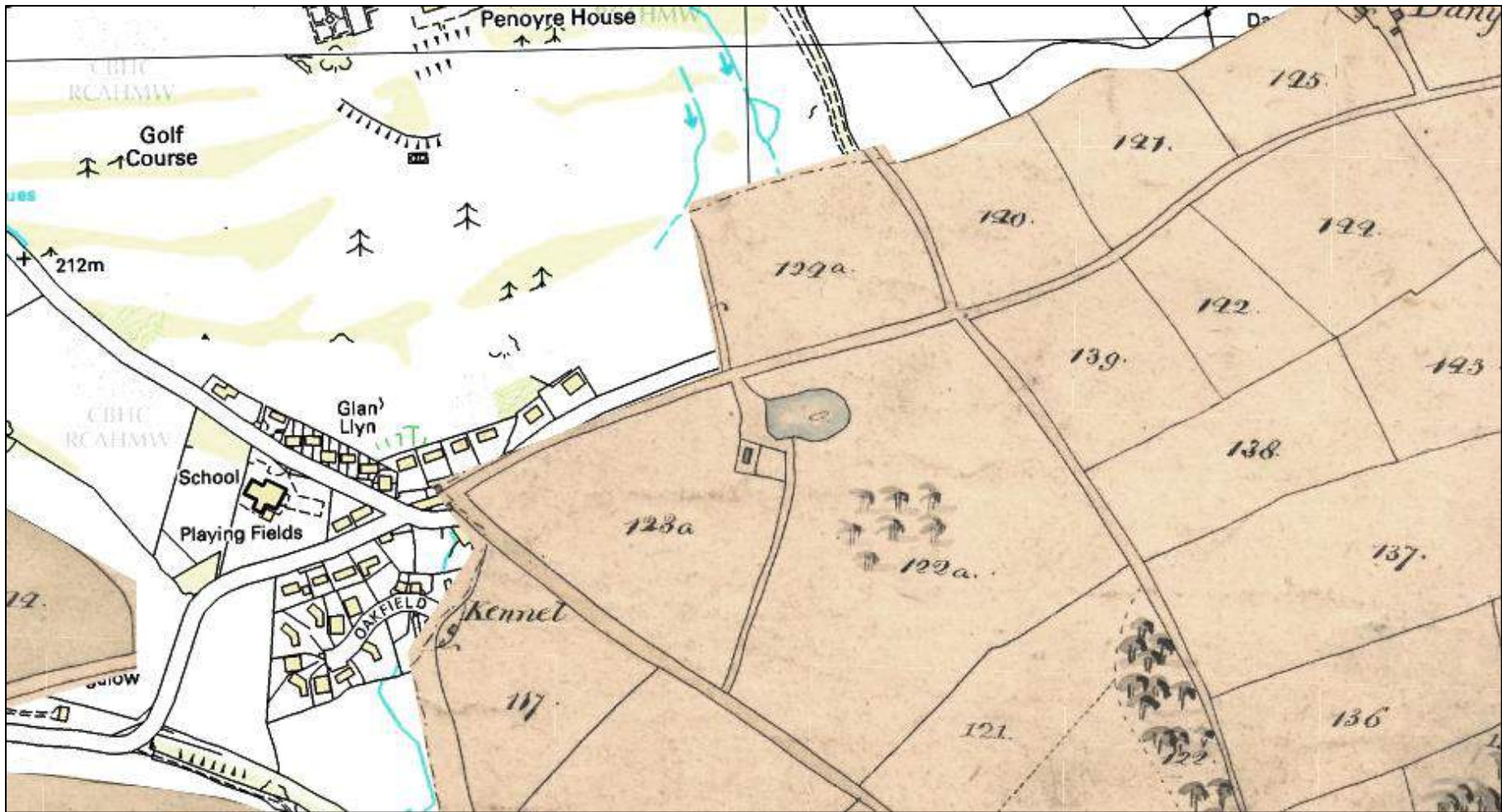


Figure 9. St John the Evangelist Parish Tithe map Source: Cynefin

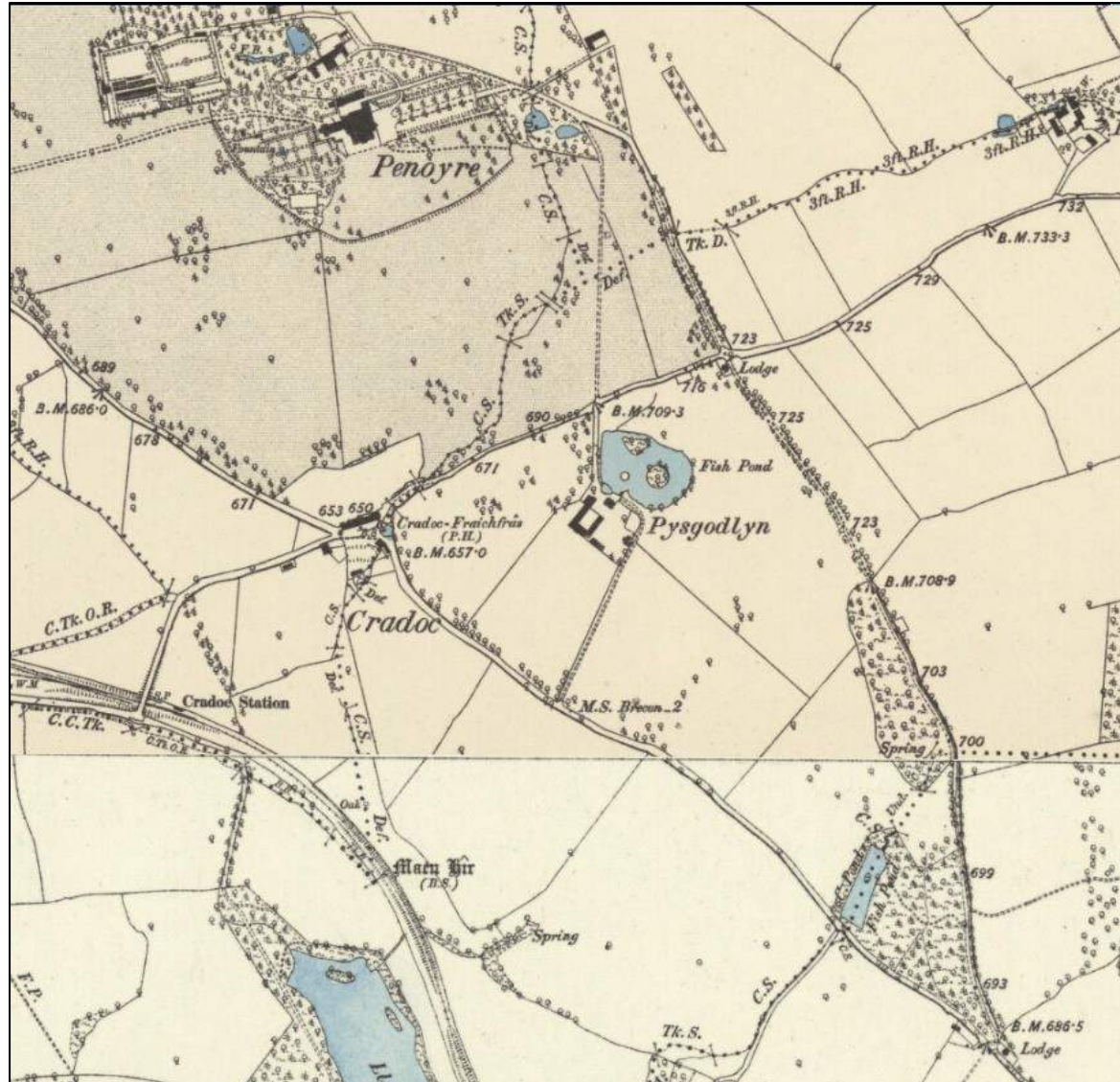


Figure 10. Ordnance Survey 1887/8 1 mile to 6 inch Source: The National Library of Scotland

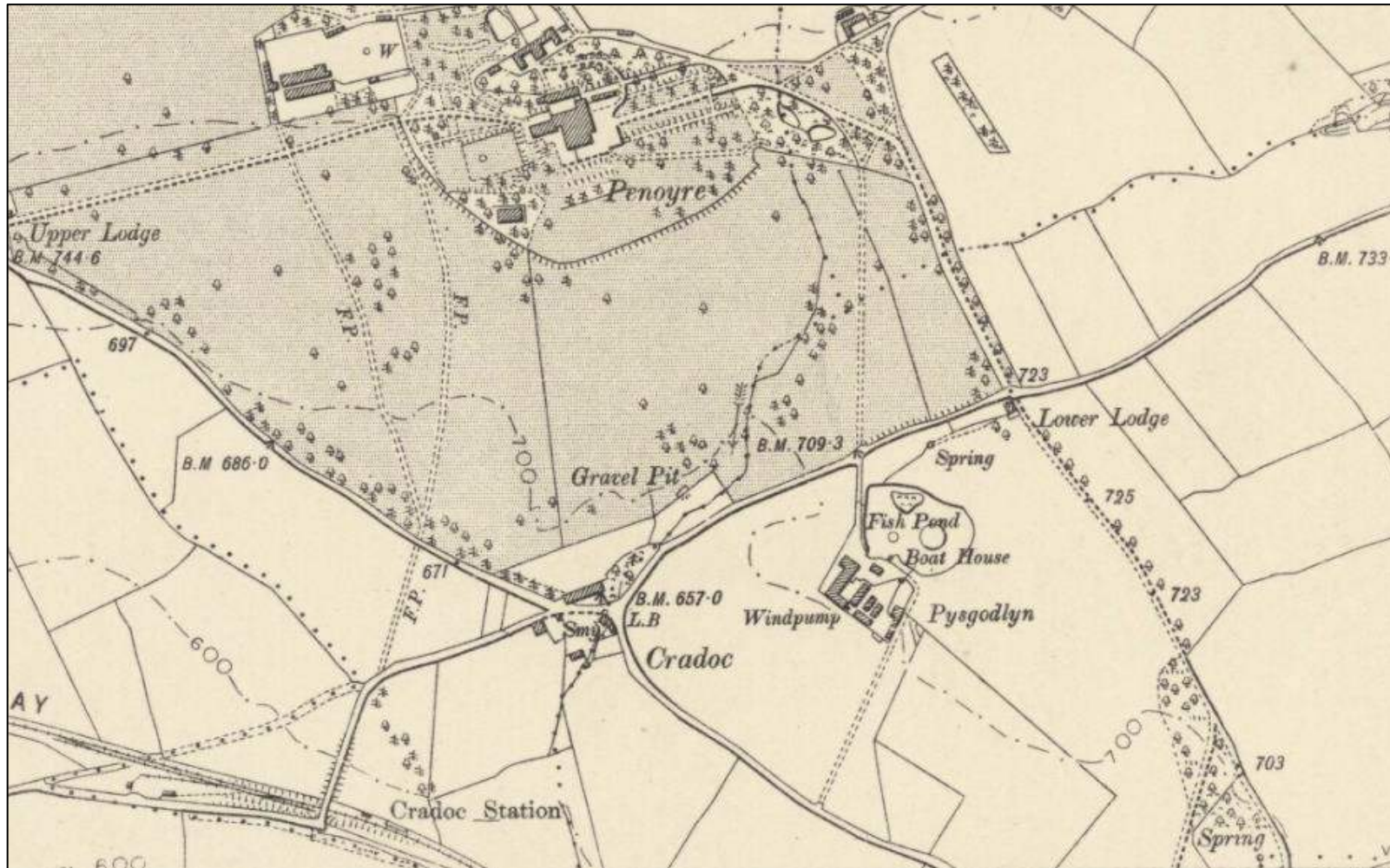


Figure 11. Ordnance Survey 1905 1 mile to 6 inch Source: The National Library of Scotland

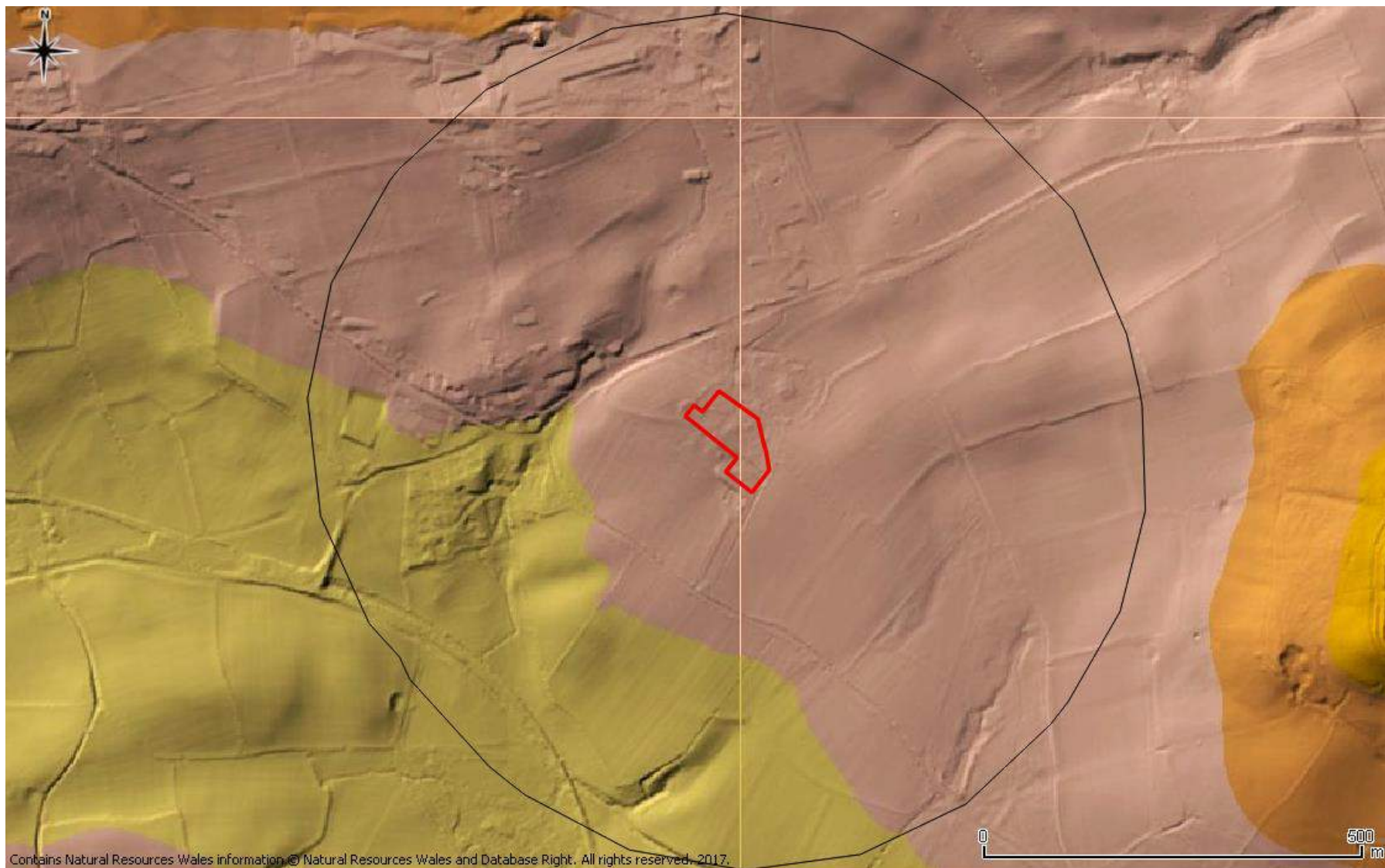


Figure 12. Lidar map Source: LiDAR

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Plates



Photo 1. Location for new barns to rear of building on right, looking north



Photo 2. Location for new barn, looking north east (modern barn is to the right)



Photo 3. View to north, stone barn range is on the left



Photo 4. View of the site looking northeast



Photo 5. Brick and timber structure next to lake, shown on tithe map.



Photo 6. Front of the stone range. Shown on 1st Edition OS map. Looking southwest.



Photo 7. View of pond, looking north. Islands are still present within the pond.



Photo 8. View to northwest from farm drive. Penoyre House and golf course.



Photo 9. View towards club house and farm



Photo 10. Telephone call box, looking east towards farm



Photo 11. The Smithy, looking west



Photo 12. Water trough, looking northeast opposite Smithy



Photo 13. Stone bridge, looking southeast



Photo 14. Stone pier



Photo 15. Planting on golf course looking southwest



Photo 16. Gate piers and gates looking west to house



Photo 17. View to south from terrace



Photo 18. View to south



Photo 19. View of southern facade



Photo 20. View of eastern facade

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Appendix I

Written Scheme of Investigations

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
AT PYSGODLLYN FARM, CRADOC, BRECON, POWYS

Prepared for:

Mr Clive Lillow,

on behalf of Messers Walters Bros

Planning Reference Number: 16/14037/FUL

Project No: 2514

8th May 2017



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Detailed plan of the site.

Figure 3. Detailed plan of the development proposal.

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with 'Erection of New Cattle Shed' at Pysgodllyn Farm, Cradoc, Brecon (Powys) LD3 9LW centred on SO 02025 30565. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Mr Clive Lillow on behalf of Messers Walters Bros, prior to the proposed submission of a planning application. The associated Planning Reference No. is 16/14037/FUL.

The Historic Park and Garden of Penoyre is located at a short distance to the north of Pysgodllyn Farm, from which there is an important view towards the registered park. In terms of the significant view the new building would be both in front of a larger shed and mostly concealed by buildings running north west of this and therefore would have no significant impact. However, according to Paragraph 17 of Circular 60/96, Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology, there should be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation in situ of nationally important archaeological remains and their settings, against proposals which would involve significant alteration or which would have an impact on the setting of visible remains, including parks and gardens and their settings.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of 'Erection of New Cattle Shed' at Pysgodllyn Farm, Cradoc, Brecon (Powys) LD3 9LW centred on SO 02025 30565 (Figure 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. is 16/14037/FUL.

This WSI has been prepared by Aurea Izquierdo Zamora, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr Clive Lillow, on behalf of Messers Walters Bros.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (henceforth – BBNPA) in its capacity as local planning authority. BBNPA has recommended that an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit of the development site is undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The recommendations made by BBNPA are set out in a letter from Cadw to the applicant dated 15th November 2016.

Applications for planning permission are considered in light of the Welsh Government's land use planning policy and guidance contained in Planning Policy Wales (henceforth - PPW), technical advice notes and circular guidance. PPW explains that the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application whether that monument is scheduled or not. Furthermore, it explains that 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 preservation in situ. Paragraph 17 of Circular 60/96, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*, explains that this means a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains. PPW also explains that local authorities should protect parks and gardens and their settings included in the first part of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales.

The Registered Historic Park and Garden of Penoyre (PO13) is located at approximately 500m distance to the north/northwest of Pysgodllyn Farm, from which there is an important view towards the gardens and the listed buildings Penoyre House (PRN 20769) and Penoyre Gate and Gatepiers (PRN 59324).

The regional HER contains registers of post-medieval sites located within Pysgodllyn Farm, the Pysgodllyn Boathouse (PRN 89110) and Pysgodllyn Fishpond (PRN 89111), both depicted in the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map from 1888.

In addition, the regional HER contains also evidences of possible stretch of Tair Derwen Roman road (PRN 11200) located just 100m to the north from site; and a number of listed buildings located within the area surrounding Pysgodllyn Farm.

All work will conform to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Development Details & Site Description

The proposed development will comprise the erection of a new cattle shed located in front of an existing barn and next to existing cattle shed within Pysgodllyn Farm. The proposed development will measure approximately 30m by 10m orientated approximately northwest to southeast, and with a maximum height of 5.08m. It will be located next to one of the accesses to the farm, from the southwest.

The site, Pysgodllyn Farm, is located approximately 500m to the east of Cradoc village and 500m from Penoyre Registered Historic Park and Garden. The farm is accessed from Cradoc Road by a local path, and it comprises a number of modern sheds and barns made of corrugated iron sheets around a rectangular courtyard opened towards the northeast, occupying an approximate area of 8.5ha. Within the

buildings of the farm is located the post-medieval Pysgodllyn Boathouse (PRN 89110), and opposite the courtyard is located Pysgodllyn Fishpond (PRN 89111).

The site is surrounded by adjacent cropped fields and occupies a lightly undulating land. The underlying geology on site comprises St Maughan's Formation of argillaceous rocks and interbedded (subequal) sandstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 398 to 416 million years ago (Devonian period) in a local environment previously dominated by rivers. The superficial soils on site comprise deposits of Hummocky mounds of sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago (Devensian – Quaternary period) in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2017).

3. Objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4. The proposed archaeological work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)

5. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

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

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER, including listed building records, within a 500m radius of the assessment area boundary.
2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the RCAHMMW, Aberystwyth.
4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
5. Heritage Gateway sources
6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
8. Place name evidence
9. Internet sourced satellite imagery
10. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

The desk-based assessment will provide more information on the impact of the proposed development, with particular reference to assessment of potential impact upon the registered Penoyre Historic Park and Garden, it's essential and significant views.

6. The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

7. The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief, etc.), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to: Mr Clive Lillow, BBNPA, and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional BBNPA curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited with the County Museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (EH 2006).

Arrangements will be made for deposition of the physical archive with the County Museum before work starts.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (i.e. AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc.) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

8. Staff

The project will be managed by Aurea Izquierdo Zamora (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by a suitable archaeologist from Archaeology Wales. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of BBNPA and Mr Clive Lillow.

Additional Considerations

9. Health and Safety

9.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent

as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

9.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

10. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

11. Quality Control

11.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

11.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

12. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

13. References

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>,
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Cadw and ICOMOS UK, 1999: *'Penoyre'* in Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Powys (Cardiff: Cadw), pp. 190-3.

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Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map c. 1888.

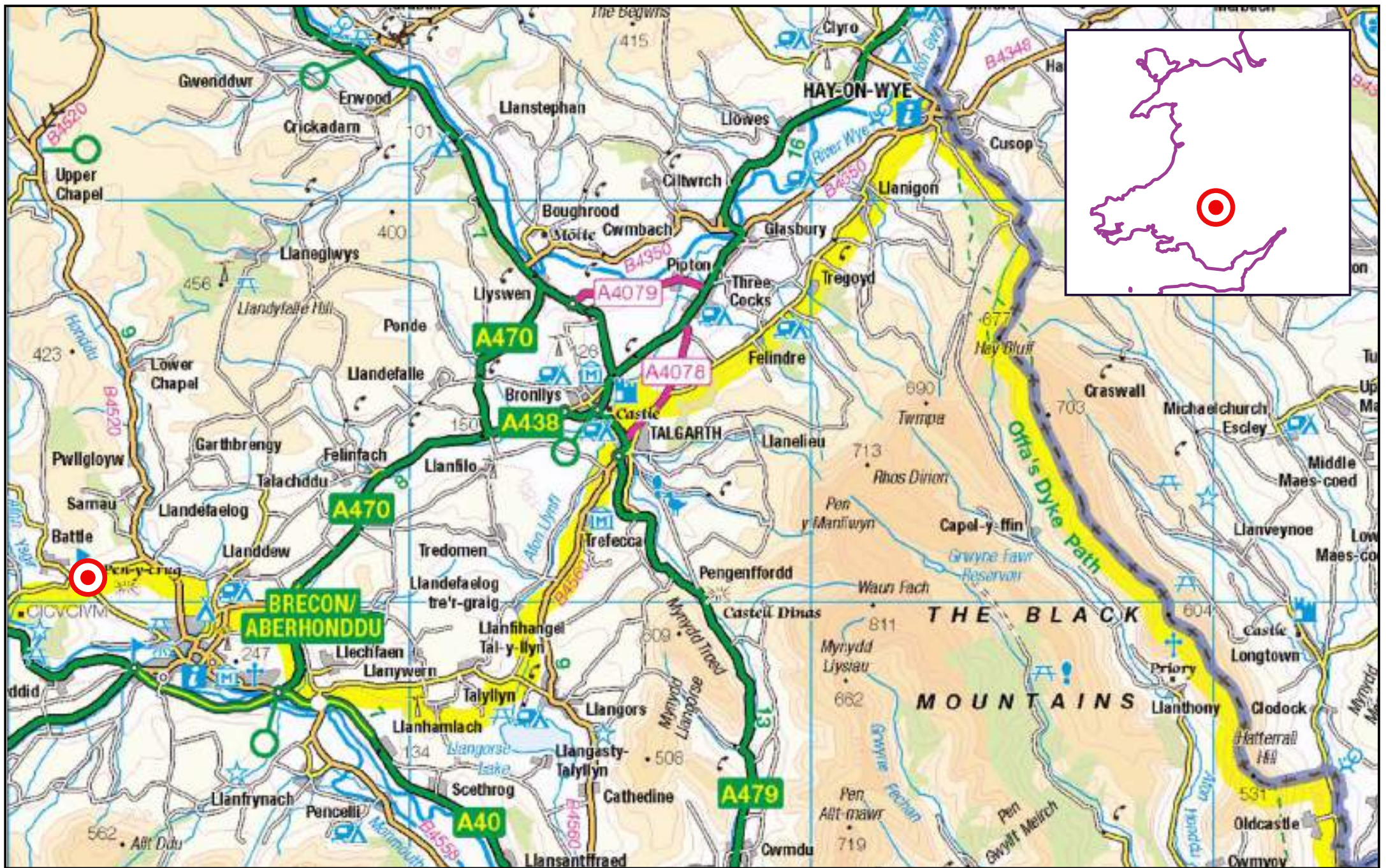
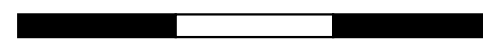


Figure 1: Location Map of site (target) within Powys; scale: 1:120,000



0 2.5 5 7.5 km



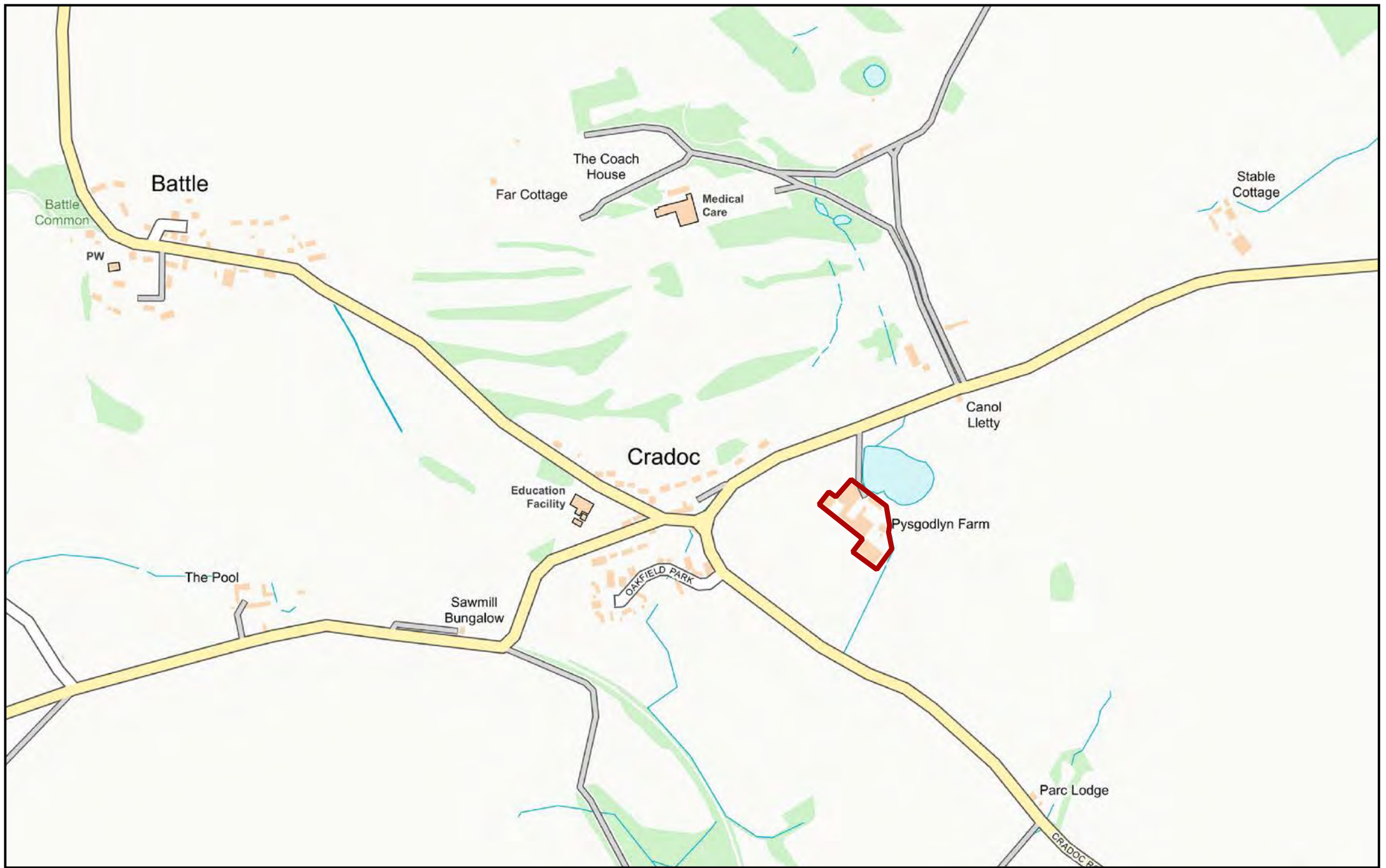
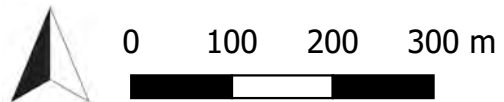


Figure 2: Detailed Map of site Pysgodllyn Farm (red) within Cradoc; scale: 1:7,500



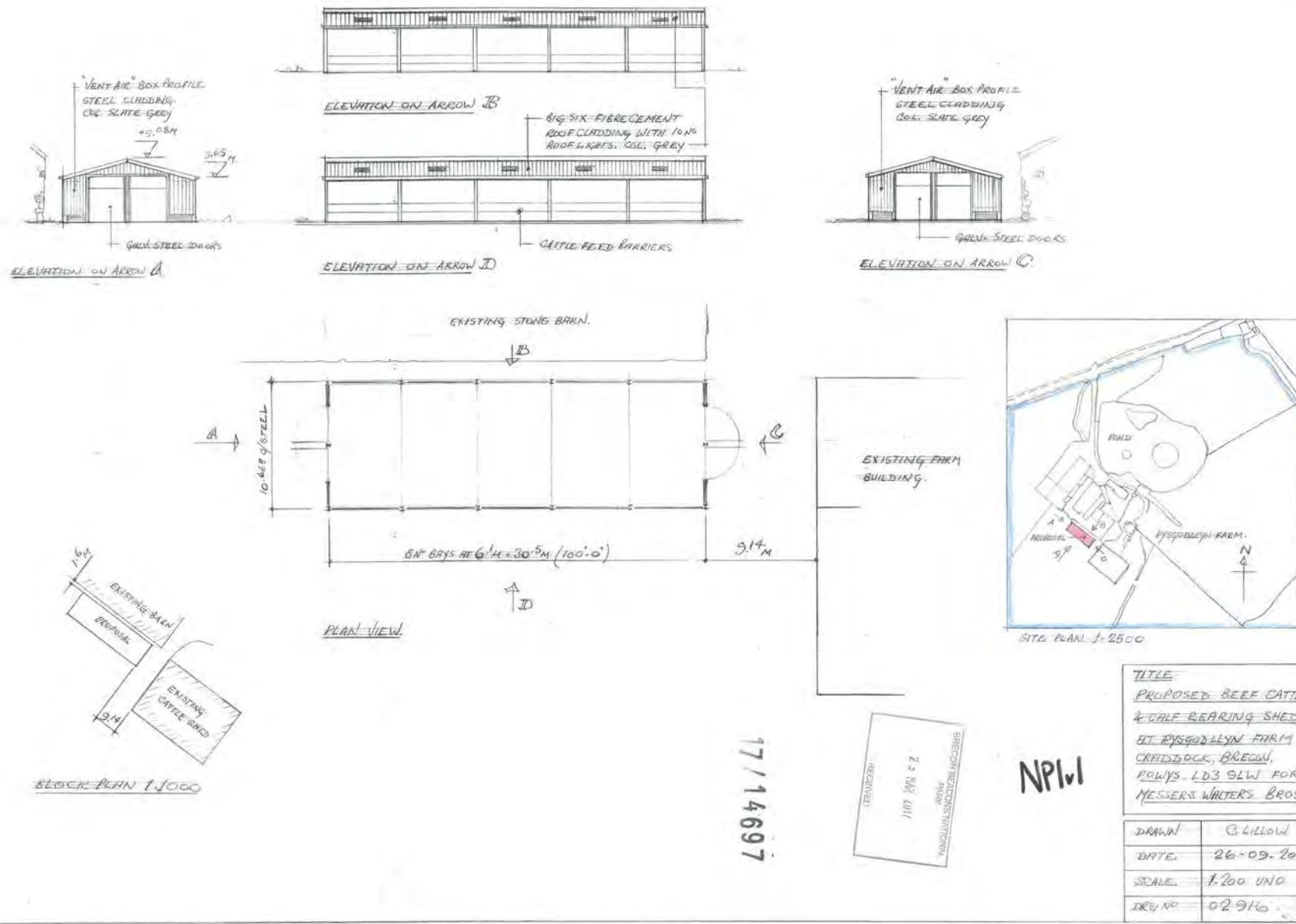


Figure 3: Detailed plan of site and proposed new development within Pysgodllyn Farm (from Clive Lillow source); scale: 1:200

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