

Archaeology Wales

Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell Powys

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



By
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Report No. 1752

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Non – Technical Summary

In December 2018, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Mr Goering through his agents Morgan & Horowskyj Architects to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of land at Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell (NGR SO 20798 19482). The assessment has been undertaken to support a planning application and application for Listed Building Consent (Application Nos 18/16643/FUL and 18/16644/LBC).

There are 23 sites listed on the HER within 500m of the centre of the proposed development site, one of which lies within the proposed development site area, being a Listed Building Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270). The proposed development will not directly impact Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270), being immediately adjacent, but it will have a 'Moderate' indirect effect on Llanfair Farmhouse. No Registered Historic Landscapes or Listed Historic Parks & Gardens will be directly or indirectly (visually) affected by the proposed development. The two nearby Scheduled Monuments will not be directly affected by the development. The indirect effect of the development on the two Scheduled Monuments will be 'Negligible'.

The site has a medium archaeological potential, which can be mitigated by an archaeological watching brief being undertaken during groundworks associated with the proposed development. This would serve to mitigate the potential impact on any presently unknown remains associated with Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270) and the adjacent sites of Maescylyn motte and bailey (BR055), St Mary's Chapel (PRN 700) and the predicted route of the Brecon Gaer – Abergavenny Roman road. The indirect effect of the development on Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270) should be mitigated by means of using in-keeping and sympathetic building materials.

Crynodeb Annhechnolegol

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2018, comisiynwyd Archeoleg Cymru gan Mr Goering trwy ei asiantwyr Morgan Horowski Architects i gynnal Asesiad Desg Archeolegol ac ymweliad safle i benderfynu ar botensial archeolegol y tir ar Fferm Llanfair, Tretŵr, Crughywel (NGR SO 20798 19482). Cynhaliwyd yr asesiad i gefnogi cais cynllunio a chais am Ganiatâd Adeilad Rhestredig (Rhif Ceisiadau 18/16643/FUL a 18/16644/LBC).

Mae yna 23 safle wedi'i rhestru ar y Cofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (HER) o fewn 500m o ganol y safle datblygu arfaethedig, y mae un ohonynt yr adeilad rhestredig Ffermdy Llanfair (LB 7270) yn gorwedd o fewn y safle datblygu ei hunain. Ni fydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar Ffermdy Llanfair (LB 7270), trwy fod yn union gyfagos, ond bydd yn cael effaith anuniongyrchol 'cymedrol' ar y ffermdy. Ni fydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol (yn weledol) ar unrhyw Dirweddau Hanesyddol na Pharciau a Gerddi Hanesyddol Rhestredig. Ni fydd y datblygiad yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar y ddwy Heneb Restredig gerllaw. Bydd yr effaith anuniongyrchol ar y ddwy Heneb Restredig yn 'dibwys'

Mae gan y safle potensial archeolegol canolig, y gellir ei leddfu drwy gynnal briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod y gwaith tir sy'n gysylltiedig â'r datblygiad arfaethedig. Byddai hyn yn lliniaru'r effaith bosibl ar unrhyw olion anhysbys sy'n gysylltiedig â Ffermdy Llanfair (LB 7270) a safleoedd cyfagos o Domen a Beili Maescelyn (BR055), Capel Santes Fair (PRN 700) a llwybr rhagweledig Gaer Aberhonddu – Ffordd Rufeinig y Fenni. Dylid lliniaru effaith anuniongyrchol y datblygiad ar Ffermdy Llanfair (LB 7270) drwy ddefnyddio deunyddiau adeiladu sy'n cyd-fynd ac yn gydnaws gyda'r adeilad gwreiddiol.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In December 2018 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Mr Goering through his agents Morgan & Horowskyj Architects to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed annex creation linked to the existing domestic property at Llanfair Farm Tretower, Crickhowell (NGR SO 20798 19482, Figures 1 and 2 -, AW Project Number 2687).
- 1.2 The assessment has been undertaken to support a planning application and application for Listed Building Consent (Application Nos 18/16643/FUL and 18/16644/LBC). The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide the local planning authority Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA) with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.3 The proposed works comprise an annex construction, the boundary of the proposed development area is presented in the accompanying figures.
- 1.4 The primary objective of this desk-based assessment is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. 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 significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The development comprises a proposed annex creation linked to the existing domestic property at Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell. The development area occupies a roughly rectangular plot of land bounded by open fields to the east, west and south with a wooded area to the north and is centred on NGR SO 20798 19482 (Figures 1-3).
- 2.2 The geology beneath the proposed development area is Senni Formation which consists of sandstone and argillaceous rocks. The local environment was previously dominated by rivers. The overlying geology consists of Devensian Till (BGS, 2018).

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.2 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.3 This assessment considers the following:

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

- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at CPAT (Enquiry Number E6433) within a 0.5km radius from the centre of the development site (Figure 4);
- Collation and assessment of all Designated archaeological sites within a 1km radius of the development site (Figure 4);
- Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
- Assessment of aerial photographic (AP) and satellite imagery evidence;
- Assessment of archive records held at Crickhowell District Archive Centre, Powys Archives, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW);
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ztv data;
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available);
- Place-name evidence;
- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

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

c) The history of the site.

d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.

e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.

f) The potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.4 In assessing the value of archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the proposed development, the setting assessment guidance (Stages 1-4) outlined in Cadw's Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017) has been adhered to. The terms used in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) have been utilised. Values are given as:

- Very High (World Heritage Sites and other sites of international importance);
- High (Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives);

- Medium (Designated or undesignated assets of Regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives);
- Low (assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations);
- Negligible (assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest);
- Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained).

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

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

3.5 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies

4.1.1 There are nine previous archaeological investigations recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record within a search area of 500m around the proposed development site. These works have been consulted with the aim of understanding the archaeological resources of the area. These works are summarised below (Figure 5).

4.1.2 In 1804, Colt R. Hoare excavated the site of Gwernvale after its discovery by local figures Pennant, the Rev. Evan Evans, Colt Hoare and George Mansby (PRN 58900). They discovered a long cairn, with dry stone walling between orthostats, charcoal, and small bones. The site is considered to have been damaged by figures at the time (Siberry, 2013, p.14).

4.1.3 In the 1920s, W.F. Grimes carried out a topographical survey in order to determine the topographical information regarding Gwernvale Long Cairn (PRN 58846). Little information is recorded about the survey (Britnell & Savory, 1984).

4.1.4 In 1977-8 Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust excavated Gwernvale Long Cairn (PRN 35113). The excavation discovered that the lower parts of the wall north side of the cairn, revetment walls, and chambers had survived but were compressed underneath the site of the A40 roadway (Britnell & Savory, 1984; Cadw, 2002).

4.1.5 In 2003, two surveys were carried out by CPAT at a number of prehistoric ritual and funerary sites in the Black mountains (PRN 59082 & 59083). The aim was to undertake an audit of

surviving sites, assess their form and condition, redefine and standardise site types, and to recommend sites for scheduling (Jones, 2004).

- 4.1.6 In 2012, CPAT carried out a field survey project aimed at photographing and compiling summaries for Neolithic Chambered Tombs or the 'Severn-Cotswold Tombs' within the area of CPATs authority (PRN 123622) (Jones, 2012).
- 4.1.7 Between 2012-3, CPAT carried out a survey and DBA focusing on the historic settlements of the Brecon Beacons as part of a wider survey project (PRN 130755 & PRN 130756) (Silvester, Martin, and Watson, 2013).
- 4.1.8 Of unknown date, but prior to being listing in the HER in 1981, an evaluation was undertaken at Maescaleyn Castle (PRN 33092), consisting of masonry, bailey, scarp, and motte. The author and any details of the evaluation are unknown by CPAT.

4.2 The Historic Landscape

- 4.2.1 The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, neither does any registered landscape lie within 1km of the site.
- 4.2.2 The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas, however the Crickhowell Conservation area lies 1 km south-east of the proposed development (Figure 6).
- 4.2.3 The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens (Figure 7). Glanus Park and Penmyarth is situated 600m to the west of the proposed development site - PRN 32931 - Grade II* - a manor house created in a rendered style perched on top of a hill, composed of three bays and two storeys, open storey verandah, stone ha-ha, rear service wing, and north facing central porch. The house has sash windows, a hipped slate roof and stack ends, with associated garden and park lands.
- 4.2.4 The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape of Cwn-Du (Aspect Area Code - BRCKNHL890) (Figure 8). Cwn-Du is comprised of single theme fieldscape of high value composed of medium sized fields and farms, the regular order of which suggests a period of intensive deforestation and enclosure during and after the medieval period. The frequency of ruined farmhouses suggesting urban migration during the 19th and 20th centuries. In terms of remains, these are largely medieval and later, although with some infrequent remains from earlier periods such as the prehistoric. Landmap areas are not designated landscapes, but contain objective and subjective information designed to enable landscape quality to be taken into account in decision making.

4.3 Scheduled Monuments (Figure 9)

- 4.3.1 Scheduled Monuments are sites considered to be of national importance and have statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. No Scheduled Monuments lie within the boundary of the proposed development area.
- 4.3.2 There are two Scheduled Monuments present within the 1km search area:

Maes-Celyn Castle Mound (BR055) – Situated 50m to the west of the proposed development site, Maes-Celyn is an elongated plan motte and bailey castle built during the medieval period as a defensive stronghold. The crescent-shaped slope in the pasture near to the motte could be the original bailey. The elongated motte at its lowest point reaches 2.5m to the NE,

reaching 6m high on the SW side. Considered important as a resource for informing research on medieval defensive structures.

Gwernvale Chambered Cairn (BR016) - Neolithic chambered long cairn c.4200BC-3000BC, located c.400m to the south-east of the proposed development site, partially excavated in 1977-78 in advance in the A40 route changes. The excavation revealed a trapezoidal stone-built cairn 45m in length, consisting of four chambered rooms. Below the cairn evidence of a settlement was found, consisting of small structures, pits, and a polished stone axe. Cereal grains were also discovered.

4.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 10)

One listed building lies within the boundary of the proposed development site, being Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270). This is a Grade II listed building, it is the closest and is located directly to the north of the proposed annexe building. The farmhouse consists of a two storey four casement window range with a steeply pitched roof composed of brick chimney stacks and asbestos tiling with slate. It is considered to originate in the late 17th to early 18th century.

4.4.2 There are 13 other listed building within the 1km search area; 1 being Grade II * and 12 being Grade II. Description of these designated assets can be found below.

4.4.3 Llan Wysg (LB 20723) is a Grade II* listed building located 751m south south-west from site. Llan Wysg is a pseudo-cruciform plan house consisting of two storeys with attic and cellar. Originally built in 1797 by the architect John Nash for Admiral Gell, the latter being a friend of Lord Nelson. Slate roofing with stucco underneath, mid-19th century finistrations, hornless sash windows, with numerous gabled bays and architraves. Added to this structure is the original entranceway; a single storey porch surmounted by a flat roof, with three round arched openings with keystones and stone steps.

4.4.4 The White Hart Inn (LB 7164) is a Grade II listed building located 765m south-east from site. The structure is a five-window range, two storey former coaching inn, tollhouse, brewery, and cottage. It has a slate roof descending to sloped eaves, surmounted by four roughcast chimney stacks, sash windows, and four entranceways with a main four panel entranceway. It is considered to have origins in the 16th century, evidenced by a toll sign with the dated inscription '1597', although the current architectural features are mostly 19th century in origin. It was formerly owned by the Duke of Beaufort.

4.4.5 The Lodge to Maescelyn (LB 7273) is a Grade II listed building located 385m west north-west from the site. The lodge consists of two storeys, with a half-timbered first floor extending over the entrance, a glazed-brick ground floor, tiled roof with overhanging eaves and ornamented bargeboards. A plaque signage dated '1887' gives the probably date of construction.

4.4.6 Glan Nant (LB 7165) is a Grade II listed building located 739m south east from site. Described as a two storey Gothic-style farmhouse in square plan completed in 1826, with early 20th century additions

4.4.7 Ice House at Llan Wysg (LB 20724) is a Grade II listed building located 738m south south-west from site. The house is considered to have been built sometime in the 19th century as part of the estate including Llan Wysg.

4.4.8 Folly Bridge (Canal Bridge No. 119) (LB 20695) is a Grade II listed building located 869m south-west from site. The bridge is part of the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal, later renamed

Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal, originally proposed in 1792. The bridge consists of a single span with humped back, composed of sandstone rubble, with segmental arches, roughly hewn parapets, and stone copings.

- 4.4.9 Gwernvale Cottage (LB 7267) is a Grade II listed building located 862m to the south-east. The structure is described as a two storey, three window range domestic structure built in a Georgian style in the early-mid 19th century.
- 4.4.10 Gwernvale Farmhouse (LB 7268) is a Grade II listed building located 630m east north-east from site. It is described as a two storey, three window range farmhouse arranged upon the plan of an L shape. It is largely 19th century in character, although the L-shaped plan refers to a 17th century origin.
- 4.4.11 South Lodge (LB 20686) is a Grade II listed building located 930m south-west from site. The house was designed and built in 1825 by Robert Lugar and is part of the Glanursk Park estate. It is composed of a small lodge in Gothic style, one and a half storeys with basement, central porch with ribbed vaulting.
- 4.4.12 Gwernvale Manor Hotel (LB 7269) is a Grade II listed building located 526m east south-east from the site. It is described as an early 19th century Regency style house with 1911 wing and 1970s addition, later converted to a hotel. The structure is comprised of a two-storey stucco front, cement render chimney stacks, tall sash style windows, and a central porch in classical style.
- 4.4.13 Llan Wysg Cottage (LB 20732) is a Grade II listed building located 972m south of site. The cottage is a three-window range, two storey house with an advanced central bay. It was built in the mid-late 19th century, possibly as part of the Glanusk estate.
- 4.4.14 Maecaelyn House (LB 7271) is a Grade II listed building located 469m north-west from site. It is described as a two-storey home dated to 1873 in Gothic and Jacobean Revival style.
- 4.4.15 Stables and Former Coach House at Maescaelyn (LB 7272) is a Grade II listed building located 475m north-west from site. It is dated to 1873 as with Maescaelyn House it has a Victorian style.

4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figures 11a & 11b, Appendix I)

- 4.5.1 There are 23 sites listed on the HER within 500m of the centre of the proposed development site, one of which lies within the proposed development area, being a Listed Building noted above. Three other sites are Listed Buildings noted above. Seven sites are various phases of the two Scheduled Monuments noted above. The full catalogue provided by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust for sites recorded within 500m is included in Appendix I.
- 4.5.2 There are also 7 sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) within the same search area. Six of these NMR sites are duplicated on the HER records.
- 4.5.3 Using the portable antiquities scheme (www.finds.org.uk) a search was carried out for notable finds recovered within the 1km search area. Records show two finds, a probable 4th century Roman coin and a small post medieval buckle. Both are described above under the Historical Environmental Record (HER) Coin (PRN 123984) and Buckle (PRN 123985).

- 4.5.4 The recorded archaeological sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

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)

- 4.5.5 Both the Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic periods are characterised by nomadic communities moving through the landscape, evidence of which has always been comparatively scarce when compared with other periods. During the Neolithic period groups started to become more settled with the advent of farming, although nomadic hunter-gathering still appears to have been a major component of the economy. A distinctive feature of the Neolithic period is the construction of large communal tombs, or chambered tombs, of which one is located within the search area. Gwernvale long cairn (PRN 26793) is located 412m to the south-east of the site. There was evidence located below the Gwernvale neolithic tomb suggesting Palaeolithic occupation of the site. Amongst the finds were stone tools including backed blades and possibly also burins, scrapers, and ground-edge pieces. The site was a base from which to hunt large herbivores such as reindeer or horses (Britnell & Savory, 1984).
- 4.5.6 Remains of the Gwernvale chambered tomb are sited on the grass verge on the north side of the A40. Most of cairn was destroyed during road widening and was systematically excavated by CPAT in 1977-78. Evidence recovered from this site indicates it was used during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. There was also evidence of one or two Neolithic rectangular buildings underlying the chambered tomb (PRN 35114). The cairn overlies the settlement, being trapezoidal, 45m long by 17m to 6.5m wide. The forecourt was c.5m long and lay between two rounded horns. At the inner end stood a large orthostat giving the appearance of an entrance and it contained at least three chambers. It appears that the tomb was used for c.600-700 years and then bones were removed, and the entrances blocked, parts of the revetment was removed, and the forecourt infilled (Britnell & Savory, 1984).
- 4.5.7 No Bronze Age activity has been recorded within the search area around the proposed development site.

Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) & Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 4.5.8 By the Iron Age, evidence of settlement activity generally starts to increase, although in this area there is no evidence of activity.
- 4.5.9 Very scant Roman activity has been recorded within the search area around the proposed development site. A coin findspot (PRN 123984) is located 295m east from site, for a probable 4th century Roman coin. The predicted alignment of the Brecon Gaer – Abergavenny Roman road passes immediately alongside the north-western boundary of the proposed development site (Figure 11b).

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.5.10 The early centuries after the end of Roman administration in Wales are thinly documented. During this period the early kingdoms of Wales were emerging, alongside migrations or invasions from abroad.

- 4.5.11 Crickhowell (PRN 15951) is located 1.40km to the south-east of the site. The name of the town is derived from Crug Hywel meaning the mound of Howell. The original centre may have been around the motte at Maes-celyn to the north-west, this was in existence by 1121. Alternatively, the town may have grown up around Alisby's Castle during the 12th century. According to the HER records the town of Crickhowell is recorded in 1281 when the inhabitants received a grant of murage, and existing markets and fairs were confirmed. The town declined in the later Middle Ages and by 1610 was no longer a market town (Silvester & Dorling, 1993).
- 4.5.12 Llanfair is documented in the Survey of Manors of Crickhowell and Tretower, 1586, by Robert Johnson (included in the Badminton Estate Volume 3, 1587). Crickhowell borough was dominated by the Herbert family. Burgages were listed at Llanfair (LLanfair) to the west of the town of Crickhowell (Redwood, 1996).
- Howell ap Rosser, two burgages and a half lying together in a place called Llanfair, 3s8d
 - William Herbert, esquire, four burgages in the place called Llanfair, 4s.

This information therefore documents Llanfair as a historic settlement by 1586. The record of 6 ½ burgage plots may imply settlement around the site of the Maescelyn castle. The Llanfair area does not appear to be mapped within the Badminton Estate Volume 3.

- 4.5.12 Maescelyn Castle, Scheduled Ancient Monument, (SM BR055, PRN 693) is located 50m west from the site, located on the old road from Llangrenay to Brecknock. The motte is 2.5m high on the north-east and 6m high on the south-west, topped by two platforms separated by a 1m high scarp. Traces of masonry are evident and the possible bailey is represented only by a crescentic scarp to south-east. The main part of the mound is 16' high, top diameter 25', and it contains the lowest courses of a circular stone building, outer faces of which are visible on the south and east sides (Cadw 1989). The associated masonry phase of the motte and bailey castle has its own PRN number (PRN 35910). It is shown on the 17th century map by John Ogilby (Bissell, 2001) and depicted on Vernon's Brecknock Estate map of 1776 (Figure 12).
- 4.5.13 Maescelyn Chapel (St Mary) (PRN 700; NPRN 306243) is located 40m west from site. St Marys Chapel at Maescelyn, first documented in 1303, was described as being in ruins on an estate map of 1776 and is believed to have been demolished early in the 19th century. It is mentioned in the Topographical Dictionary of Wales in 1833 as the Old Chapel of Llanfair (Lewis, 1833). Nothing of the building is now visible. It is tempting to see this as a baronial chapel lying within the bailey of the nearby castle, but the possibility that it was in existence before the castle was built cannot be entirely dismissed (Silvester, Martin, and Watson 2013).

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)

- 4.5.14 The area remained a largely agricultural one throughout the post-medieval period. Maescelyn farmhouse (PRN 30244) is located at the development site, a Grade II listed building, also named Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270/NPRN 25768) being a C17th-18th century structure with later additions. At Llanfair two Stone Barns (NPRN 31192) were recorded as a collection of post-medieval stone barns.
- 4.5.15 Other agricultural structures within the search area include Gilfach farm (PRN 65544; NPRN 86062) located 465m south-west from site. This farmstead is likely to contain traditional farm buildings as those depicted on 1st edition (1891) OS map correspond with some of the

buildings on the modern digital mapping. The farmstead consists of a house (PRN 65683), pigsty (PRN 65684), threshing barn (PRN 65685), stables (PRN 65683) cow shed (PRN 65683) and orchard (PRN 65543) (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003).

- 4.5.16 Ty'r-ash orchard (PRN 65547) is located 254m south-east from site. The Orchard is marked on 2nd edition OS map (1905). It is also marked on OS map of 1964 but in a reduced state. At present day there is no evidence of this orchard remains. (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003)
- 4.5.17 Maescelyn Castle, house (PRN 30245; NPRN 25856; LB7271) is located 474m north-west from site. The structure is Grade II listed house with 2-storeys. Maescelyn Castle, stables and coach house (PRN 30246; NPRN 31220; LB7272) is located 474m north-west from site, being a grade II listed building, associated with Maescelyn Castle, lodge (PRN 30247) and Maescelyn Castle, lodge I (PRN 125447).
- 4.5.18 A findspot of a buckle (PRN 123985) is located 330m south-west from site, being a small buckle, Marshall's Type V of the 1660-1720s.

5 Map Regression (Figures 12-16)

5.1 *A Plan of the Sundry Lands in the Several Parishes of Crickhowell and Langenny 1776, by E. Thomas (Figure 12).*

- 5.1.1 Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270) is seen on the estate map of 1776, with three surrounding fields labelled 4 - Worted Fach, pretty good dry meadow, 5 - The Croft, pasture and 6 – Llanver House and Gardens. Across the track to the west field 7 is labelled – The Chapel Field, good dry arable land. The layout of the field boundaries at Llanfair Farm and at Maescelyn are in the same locations as the present day, as is Llanfair Farmhouse. The circular earthwork of Maescelyn Castle motte and bailey is shown with rubble. Three buildings are depicted at Maescelyn, with a label of 'Old Chapel in Ruins'. This may be referring to the northern structure depicted to the west of the lane, which is not seen on any other later maps.

5.2 *Tithe map of the parish of Crickhowell in the County of Brecon (Figure 13)*

- 5.2.1 Llanfair Farm is seen on the tithe map of 1844. The site is field number 261a, listed as Lanvair Farm Garden, used as arable, occupied by John Beavan and owned by Henry Rumsey Williams Esquire. The farmhouse itself is shown within the study site, as well as a yard to the west of the house and a small outbuilding along the site frontage. Field 261 was located to the immediate west of the track, labelled as the Lanvair Farm homestead with two buildings, used as arable, occupied by John Beavan and owned by Henry Rumsey Williams Esquire. There is a circular earthwork in the field labelled as a fort. The boundaries appear the same as they are currently. To the immediate west of field 261, field 260 also comprised Llanvair Farm, named Cae Capel bach, used as arable, occupied by John Beavan and owned by Henry Rumsey Williams Esquire. The surrounding fields of 258, 259, 262, 263, 264, 265, and 266 were also part of the Llanvair Farm complex. The northernmost building of the three documented on the 1776 map at Maescelyn, which would have been sited in field 259, is not depicted on the tithe map, and may indicated the subsequent clearance of the ruined chapel. This is further supported by field 259 being named Cae Capel (which translates from Welsh as Chapel Field), used as arable, occupied by John Beavan and owned by Henry Rumsey Williams Esquire.

5.3 *Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, Brecknockshire, 1888-89, 1:2500 (Figure 14)*

- 5.3.1 The layout of the site and its immediate vicinity on the 1888-89 OS Map is the same as on the tithe map. However, the field 260 with the circular earthwork is labelled 'Site of St. Mary's Chapel'. The circular earthwork is labelled as a Tumulus.

5.4 *Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, Brecknockshire, 1904, 1:2500 (Figure 15)*

- 5.4.1 There is little change shown within the development area and its immediate surrounds, with the field boundaries and labelling remaining the same as on the 1889 map.

5.5 *Ordnance Survey Map, 1969, 1:2500 (Figure 16)*

- 5.5.1 There is no difference within the development area depicted on this map since 1904. To the west, the circular earthwork is labelled Castel Mound, with another crescent-shaped earthwork marked to the immediate east within the same field. The buildings to the west of the development site are again marked as St Mary's Chapel.

6 *Aerial Photographs and Lidar*

6.1 *Aerial Photos*

- 6.1.1 A search for aerial photographs of the area produced images taken between the mid 1940s and the present day. From a series of vertical aerial photographs taken by the RAF in the mid to late 1940s it is possible to see the development area with the house and same layout of field boundaries as the mapping of the same period.
- 6.1.2 In the photographs from the 1950s up until the 1970s there is little change in the area.
- 6.1.3 Similarly, the photographs of the 1980's, 1990's and 2006 show the site and its boundaries to be unchanged, set within a landscape of field boundaries that have remained the same as in the late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. The site of the Maescelyn motte and bailey (BR055) and Gwernvale Chambered Tomb (BR016) are evident throughout the sequence of aerial photographs. No further features of interest are shown on subsequent aerial photographs or satellite images of the area.
- 6.1.4 Lidar data at 2m DTM is available for the site area (Figure 17). This data illustrates the topography of the site, however no features of specific archaeological interest were identified within the site area. The Maescelyn motte (BR055) is visible to the immediate west of the proposed development site, with a hint of a circular bailey to the north of the motte, partially fossilised within the present road layout to the western boundary of the proposed development site.

7 *Walkover Survey (Plates 1 – 12)*

- 7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 11th January 2019. Conditions were overcast with fair visibility.

- 7.2 The development area consists of a single roughly rectangular pasture field with the house (LB 7270) and garden occupying the northern part (Plate 1). The land sloped down from the farmhouse to the southern site boundary (Plate 2).
- 7.3 The southern site boundary consists of a hedgerow formed by established trees (Plate 3), which corresponds to the field boundary marked on the 1888–1889 OS First Edition. To the east the boundary is formed by a modern post and wire fence with a gate at the southern end (Plate 4), although it also appears to correspond to the boundary marked on the First Edition map. A single established tree stands on the boundary, and the land rises slightly along it.
- 7.4 The western boundary consists of a drystone wall of irregular roughly shaped stone and a vertical cope (Plate 5) that runs alongside the access track. To the north of the proposed development another drystone wall separates the pasture from the house driveway (Plate 6). This wall is constructed in a similar style to the western boundary wall, but it is less weathered and the vertical cope stones have been cemented in place. It is likely a modern addition. The land rises more sharply towards this wall (Plate 7), which the client advises was a result of modern activity associated with the construction of the wall and driveway.
- 7.5 No new archaeological features were observed within the site area during the visit. On the southern edge of the site there is a modern telegraph pole with cable support, and a marker for water, but it is unclear in which direction the pipe is running (Plate 8). To the north, by the modern wall, is a metal drain cover with concrete surround (Plate 9).
- 7.6 The Maes-Celyn Castle Mound (BR055) is situated on private property and could not be accessed. Visibility of the SM from the proposed development area is blocked by the buildings on the opposite side of the road from Llanfair Farm House, which were originally a part of the farm complex (Plate 10).
- 7.7 Gwernvale Chambered Tomb (BR016) is 400m to the south-east of the development area on the northern verge of the A40 (Plate 11). Views from the development area are blocked by trees and hedges (Plate 12).

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.

8.1.1 Research indicates that the general archaeological potential of the area covered by the proposed development is considered to be medium. The main focus of archaeological activity within this area appears to be from medieval settlement and post-medieval agricultural activity. Four sites of archaeological potential were identified;

- Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270) and its curtilage at the proposed development site,
- Maescelyn motte (BR055) and bailey and the potential associated historic settlement documented at Llanfair within the Survey of Manors of Crickhowell and Tretower, 1586,
- St Marys Chapel (PRN 700) located directly opposite the proposed development site,
- The predicted alignment of the Brecon Gaer – Abergavenny Roman road to the immediate west of the proposed development.

There are no surface remains of these assets within the footprint of the proposed development.

8.2 Previous Impacts

8.2.1 Cartographic sources indicate that the site is likely to have been undeveloped agricultural and garden land throughout the post-medieval period.

8.2.1 Llanfair Farmhouse received Planning Permission in July 2018 for a two storey extension.

8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.

8.3.1 The application is for a single residential annexe development within the garden of Llanfair Farmhouse, with retaining wall and decking terrace (Figure 3 shows the current development proposals of the planning application). The proposed development would include foundation excavation, landscaping, construction of a ramped footpath, installation of a septic tank with outfall drainage, services and all the other associated infrastructure. All of these activities have the potential to disturb sub-surface deposits and, therefore, to expose, damage or destroy potential archaeological remains. The proposed development is for one annexe. Because of the limited nature of the development it is considered to have a 'Minor' impact on potential archaeological remains.

8.3.2 The proposed development will generate a moderate indirect effect on Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270), this will primarily be altering the visual setting. The tranquillity of the site will be affected during the construction phase, but this will be temporary.

Historic Landscapes

- 8.3.3 No registered Historic Landscape or Conservation Areas will be directly or indirectly (visually) affected by the proposed development. Glanusk Park and Penmyarth - PRN 32931 historic park and garden is situated 600m to the west of the proposed development site, and at this distance will not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development, due to the buildings at Maes-Celyn and the topography of the wider landscape preventing inter-visibility.
- 8.3.4 The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape of Cwn-Du (Aspect Area Code - BRCKNHL890). Cwn-Du is comprised of single theme fieldscape of high value composed of medium sized fields and farms, the regular order of which suggests a period of intensive deforestation and enclosure during and after the medieval period. The frequency of ruined farmhouses suggesting urban migration during the 19th and 20th centuries. In terms of remains, these are largely medieval and later, although with some infrequent remains from earlier periods such as the prehistoric. Within assessment criteria used for this report this area is considered to be of 'Medium' value. It is considered, therefore, that the discrete proposed development will have a 'Negligible' direct impact, and a 'Negligible' indirect (visual) impact on this landscape.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 8.3.5 No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.6 There are two Scheduled Monuments present within the 1km search area:

Maes-Celyn Castle Mound (BR055) – Situated 50m to the west of the proposed development site, Maes-Celyn is an elongated plan motte and bailey castle built during the medieval period as a defensive stronghold. The crescent-shaped slope in the pasture near to the motte could be the original bailey. It is considered important as a resource for informing research on medieval defensive structures. When this historic asset was first built and developed it may have been associated with settlement at Llanfair which was documented in the 16th century. It could precede the origins of the town of Crickhowell. The chosen location was on land gradually sloping downwards to the south-west, towards the River Usk, which was located at a distance of 600m. The motte would have had good views to the River Usk. It was located on a long-standing road route, proposed to be the route of the Brecon Gaer – Abergavenny Roman road, which would also be clearly visible from the motte. Since the historic asset was built its function and use have changed from defensive settlement, possibly including St Mary's chapel, to abandonment and agriculture. During the post-medieval period farm buildings were constructed at Llanfair. The indirect effect of the development on this site will be 'Negligible' due to the buildings at Maes-Celyn preventing inter-visibility between the proposed development and motte. The motte's view to the south-west, and to the River Usk, will not be impacted.

Gwernvale Chambered Cairn (BR016) - Neolithic chambered long cairn c.4200BC-3000BC, located c.400m to the south-east of the proposed development site, partially excavated in 1977-78 in advance in the A40 route changes. The indirect effect of the development on this site will be 'Negligible' due to the distance involved and the topography of the wider landscape preventing inter-visibility.

Listed Buildings

- 8.3.8 One listed building, Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270), being a C17th-18th century structure with later additions, lies within the boundary of the proposed development area. The chosen location was on land gradually sloping downwards to the south-west, towards the River Usk, which was located at a distance of 600m. The farm would have had good views to the River Usk. It was located on a long-standing road route, proposed to be the route of the Brecon Gaer – Abergavenny Roman road, which would also be clearly visible from the farm and would have provided good transport links to Crickhowell. The cartographic sources reviewed have shown that the layout of the field boundaries at Llanfair Farm are unchanged since the 18th century. Llanfair Farmhouse is part of the agricultural and industrial history of Crickhowell's regional economy. The character of this building must be considered within the surrounding landscape, and from the perspective of the rural, small-scale agricultural activity that had been in place from the medieval, and throughout the post-medieval period in the region. The Llanfair Farmhouse structure will not be directly affected by the proposed development which is located 12m to the south-west within the garden of the property. The proposed development is immediately adjacent to the Llanfair Farmhouse with uninterrupted views, and as such will have a 'Moderate' indirect (visual) effect on Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270).
- 8.3.9 Thirteen other listed buildings area within the 1km search area. Due to the distances of the assets and the topography of the land the proposed development will have a 'Negligible' effect on these assets.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

- 8.3.10 Maescelyn Chapel (St Mary) (PRN 700; NPRN 306243) is located 40m west from site. St Marys Chapel at Maescelyn, first documented in 1303, was described as being in ruins on an estate map of 1776 and is believed to have been demolished early in the 19th century, as is not seen on the Tithe map of 1844 . It is mentioned in the Topographical Dictionary of Wales in 1833 as the Old Chapel of Llanvair (Lewis, 1833). Nothing of the building is now visible. The proposed development will have a 'No Change' effect on this asset.
- 8.3.11 There are a further 11 non-designated sites within the 500m search area but outside of the development area. The general archaeological potential includes post-medieval agricultural activity. Due to the distances of the assets and the topography of the land the proposed development will have a 'No Change' effect on these assets.

9 Conclusions

Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

9.1 Setting Impacts

- 9.1.1 No Registered Historic Landscapes or Listed Historic Parks & Gardens will be directly or indirectly (visually) affected by the proposed development. There will be no direct affect to the two Scheduled Monuments. The indirect effect of the development on the two Scheduled Monuments will be 'Negligible' due to the buildings at Maes-Celyn and the topography of the wider landscape preventing inter-visibility.

- 9.1.2 One listed buildings will be indirectly (visually) affected by the proposed development. The listed building, Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270), lies within the boundary of the proposed development area. The proposed development will have a 'Moderate' indirect impact on Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270).

9.2 Physical Impacts

- 9.2.1 Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270) lies within the boundary of the proposed development area. The Llanfair Farmhouse structure will not be directly affected by the proposed development which is located 12m to the south-west.
- 9.2.2 The general archaeological potential of the area covered by the proposed development is considered to be medium. The main focus of archaeological activity within this area is from medieval settlement which included St Mary's Chapel, and post-medieval agricultural activity. The proposed adjacent Roman road route is also worthy of note. The proposed development is for one annexe. Because of the limited nature of the development it is considered to have a 'Minor' impact on potential archaeological remains.

9.3 Mitigation

Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

- 9.3.1 The direct effect of the proposed development on the archaeological potential of the site should be mitigated by means of an archaeological watching brief. This would serve to mitigate the potential impact on any presently unknown remains associated with Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270) and the adjacent sites of Maescylyn motte and bailey (BR055), St Mary's Chapel (PRN 700) and the predicted route of the Brecon Gaer – Abergavenny Roman road.
- 9.3.4 The indirect effect of the development on Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270) should be mitigated by means of using in-keeping and sympathetic building materials.

10 Storage and Curation

- 10.1.1 The digital report will be submitted to the applicant, Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (mark.walters@cpat.org.uk). On approval the final report will be submitted in high resolution PDF format to the Historic Environment Record Officer (gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk), Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.
- 10.1.2 The overall archive will conform to guidelines described in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Historic England 2006, the ClfA's Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA, 2014c) and The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 (NPAAW, 2017).
- 10.1.3 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. NMR

Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

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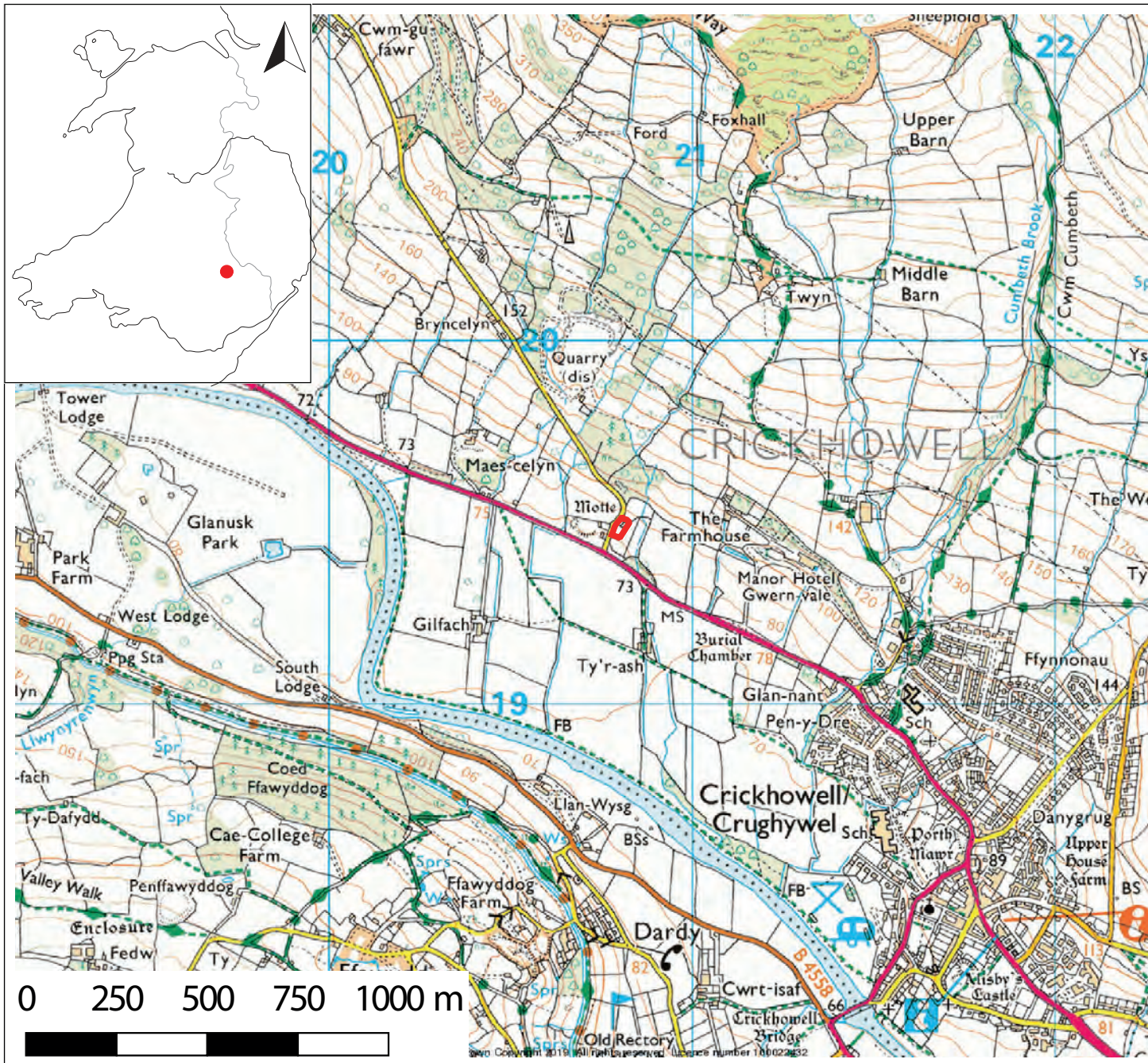
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Maps

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E. Thomas 1776 *A Plan of the Sundry Lands in the Several Parishes of Crickhowell and Langenny*
Ordnance Survey 1888 County Series Map First Edition 1:2500
Ordnance Survey 1904 County Series Map Second Edition 1:2500
Ordnance Survey 1969 OS plan 1:2500



— Location of site

Figure 1
Location plan

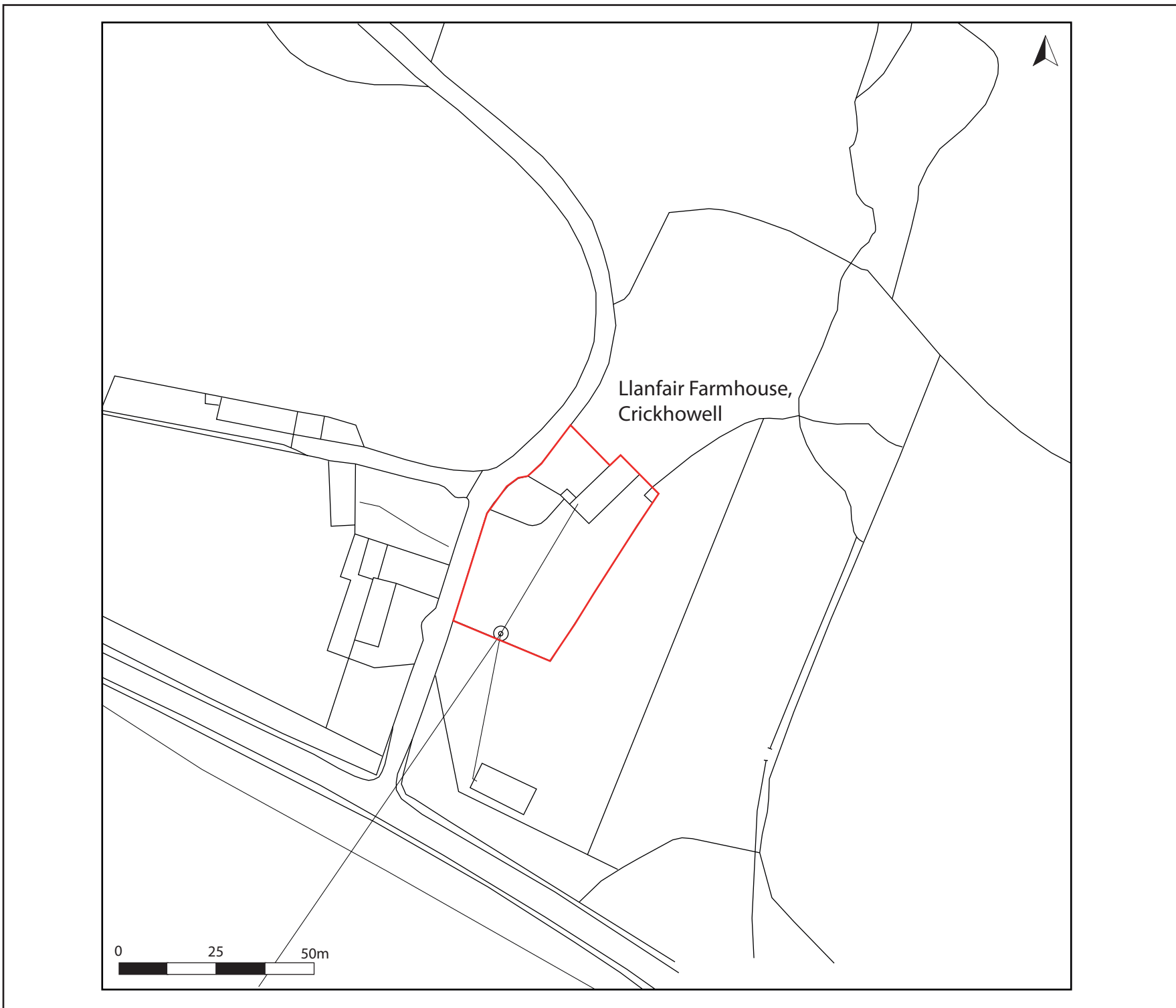


Figure 2
Site plan

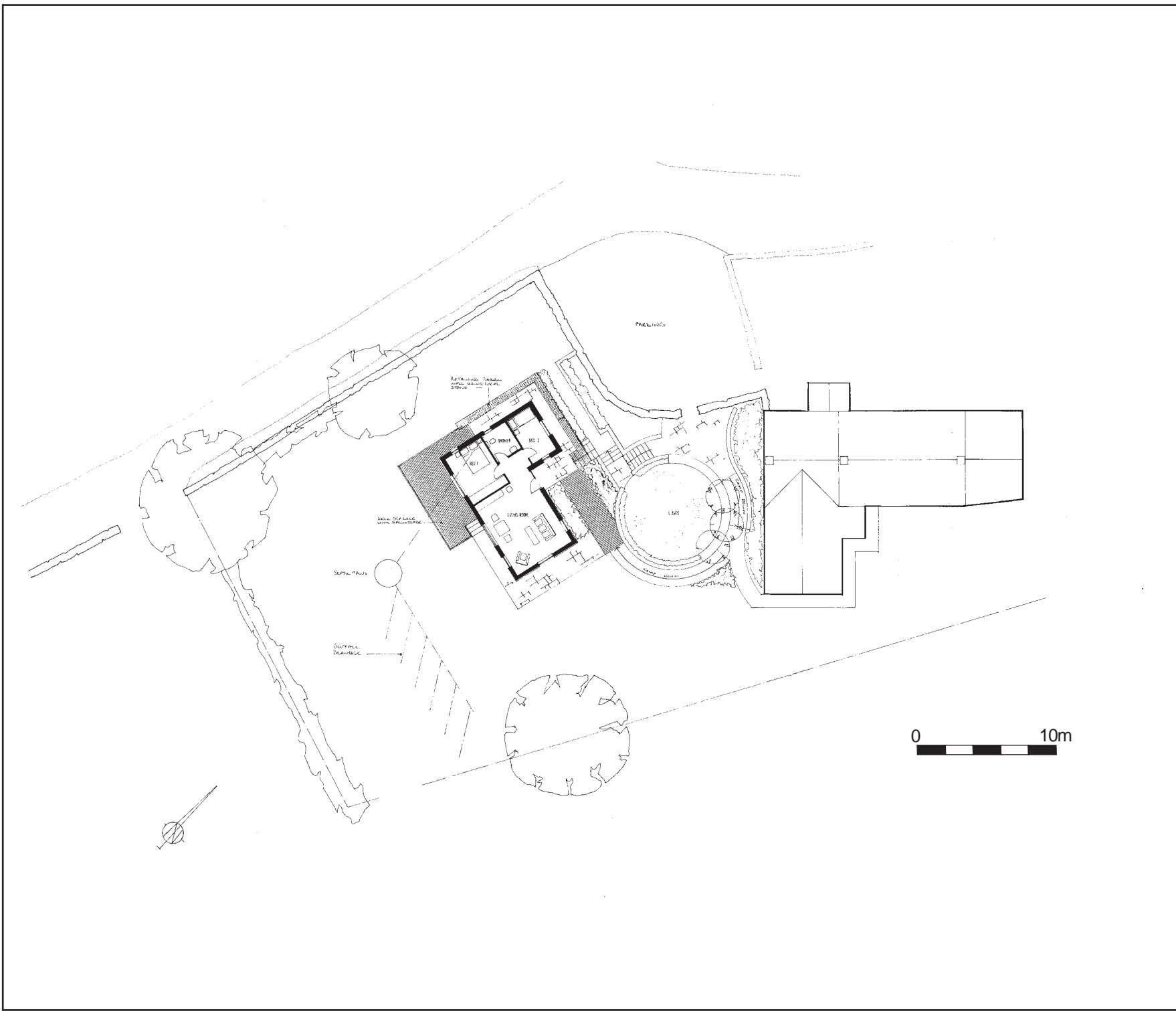
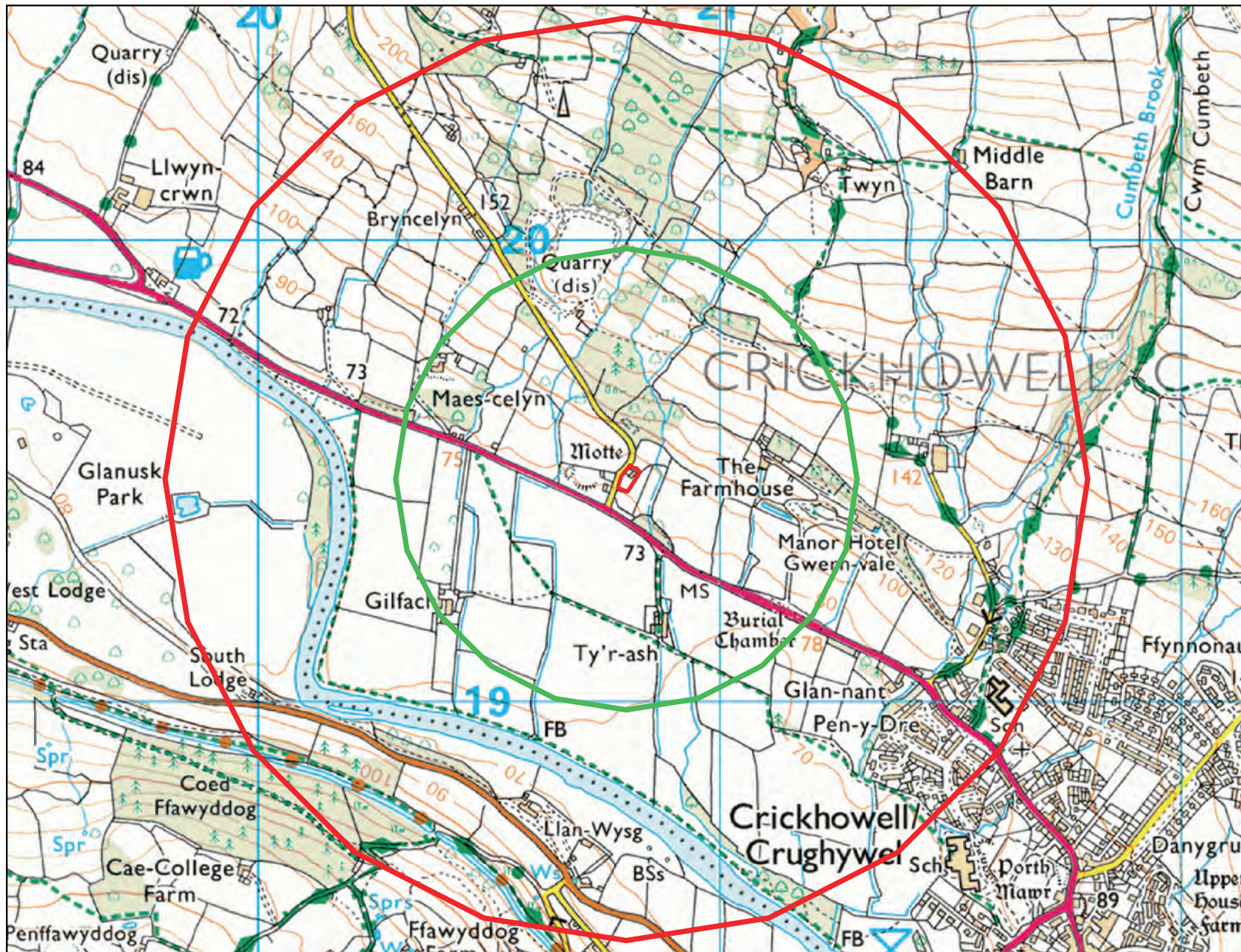
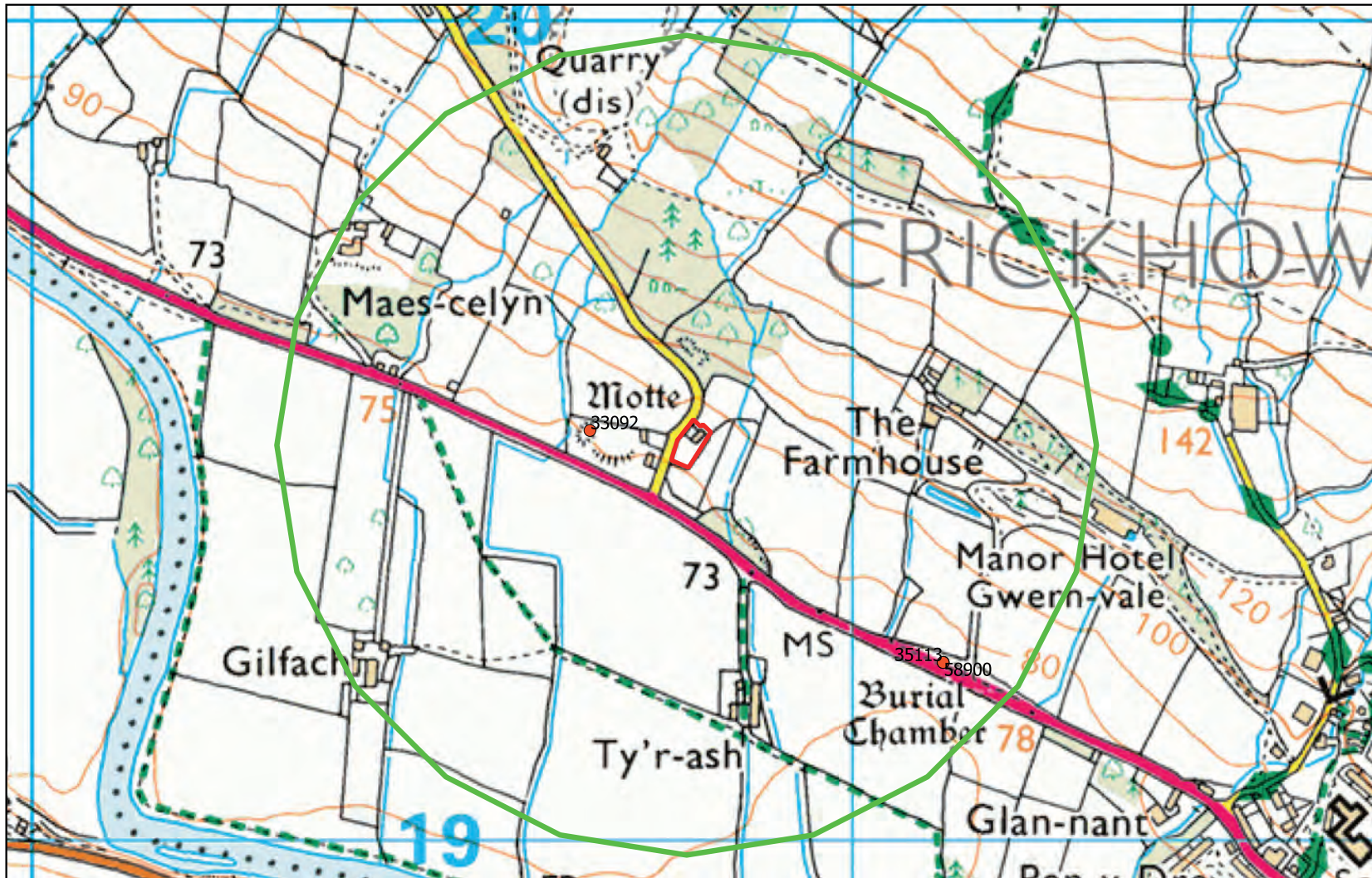


Figure 3
Proposed site plan



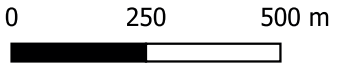
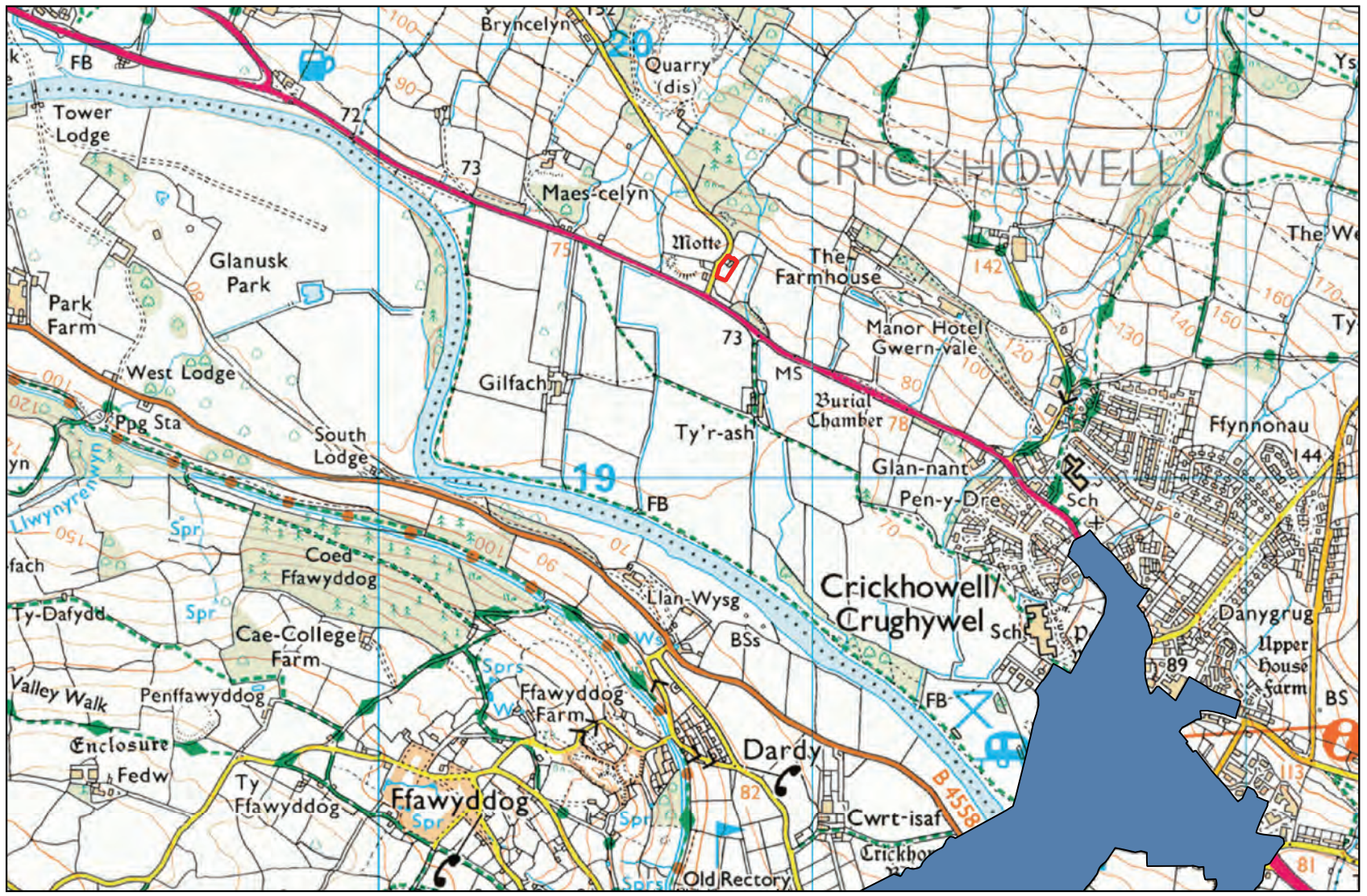
— Location of site

Figure 4
1km and 500m search areas



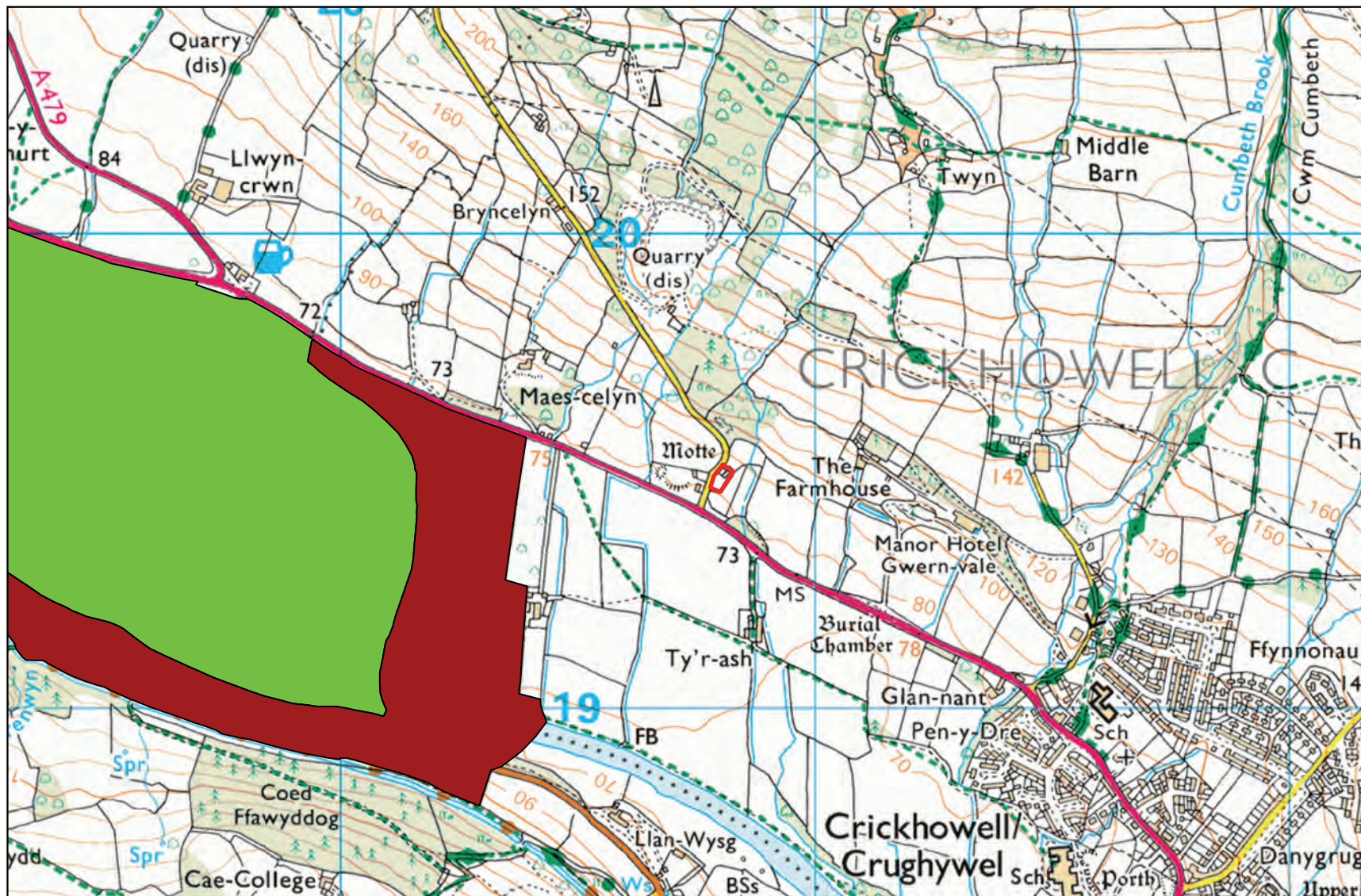
— Location of site

Figure 5
HER Events in 500m
radius



— Location of site

Figure 6
Conservation Areas
in wider vicinity



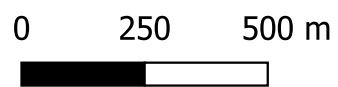
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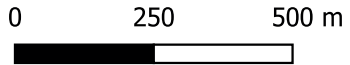
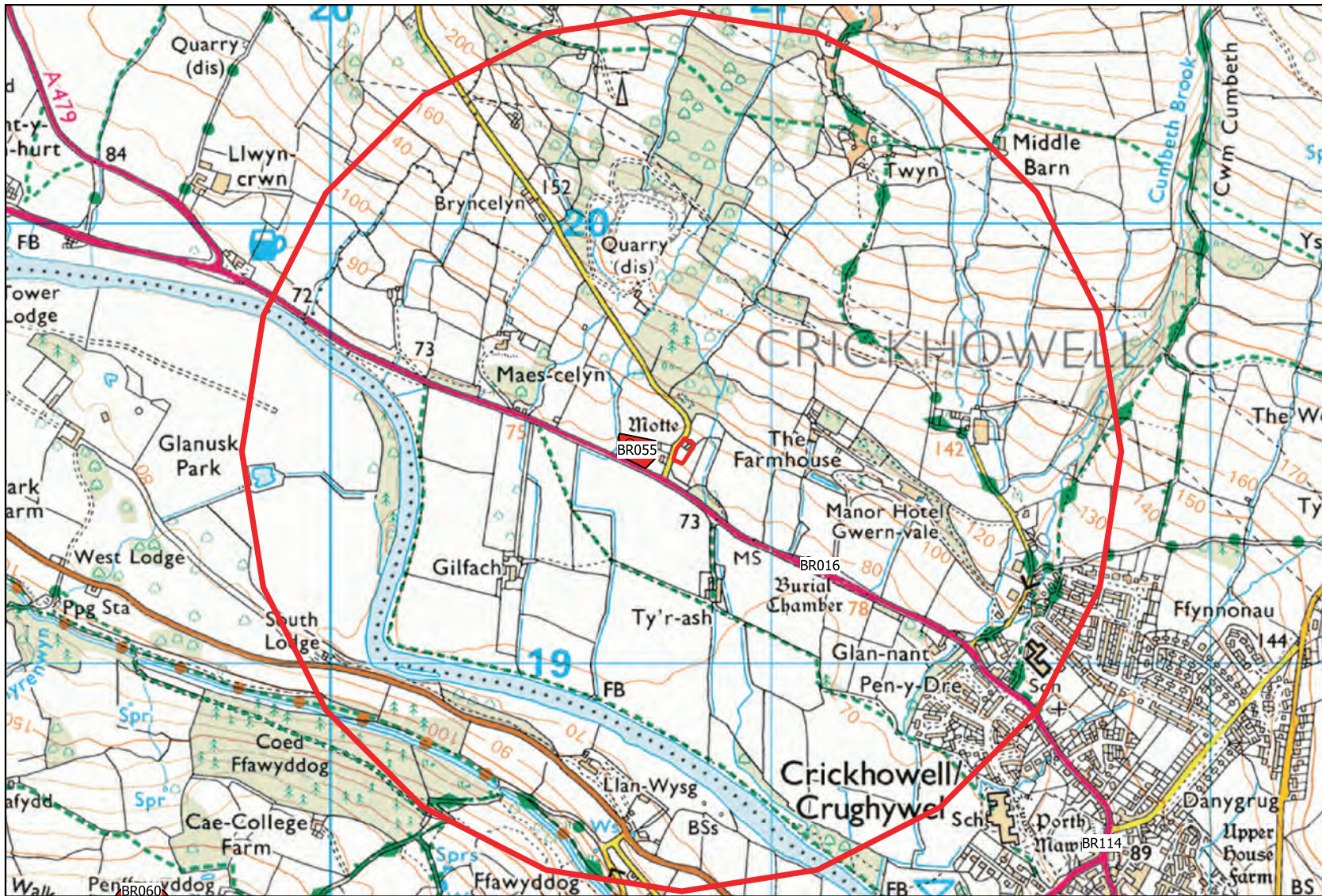
Figure 7
Historic Parks and
Gardens within the
vicinity



— Location of site

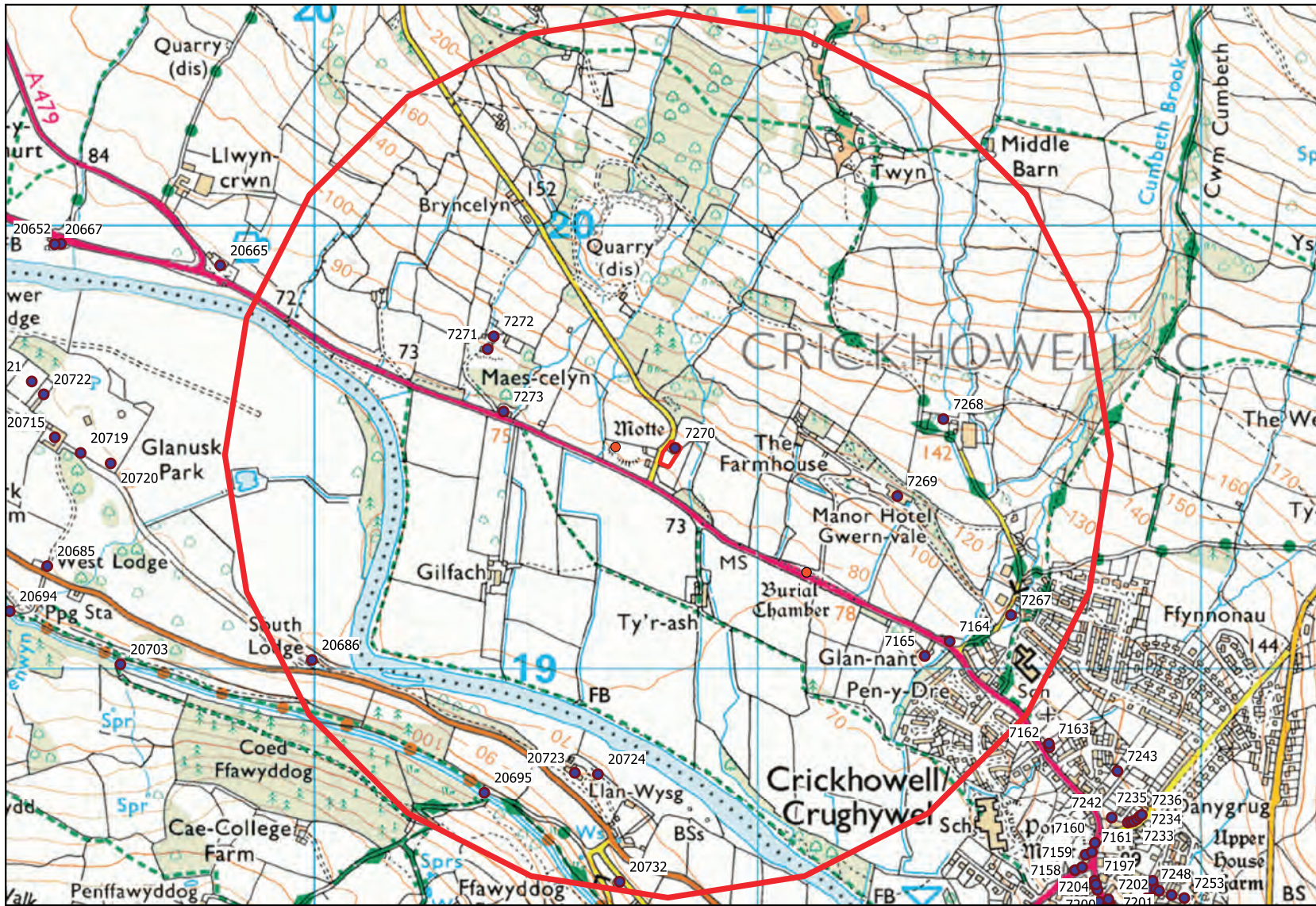
Figure 8
Landmap Historic
Landscape Boundaries





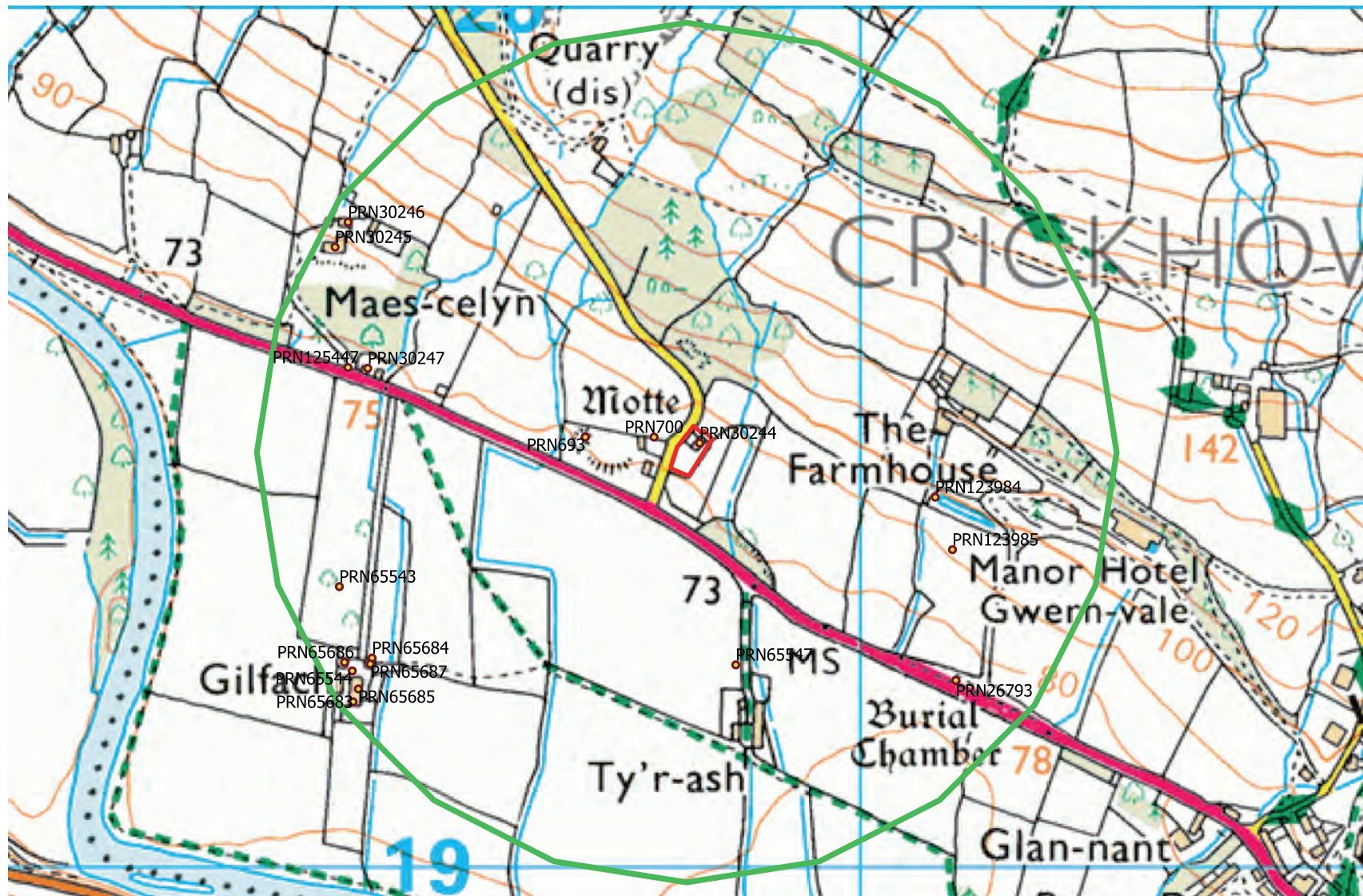
— Location of site

Figure 9
Scheduled Monuments
within 1km radius



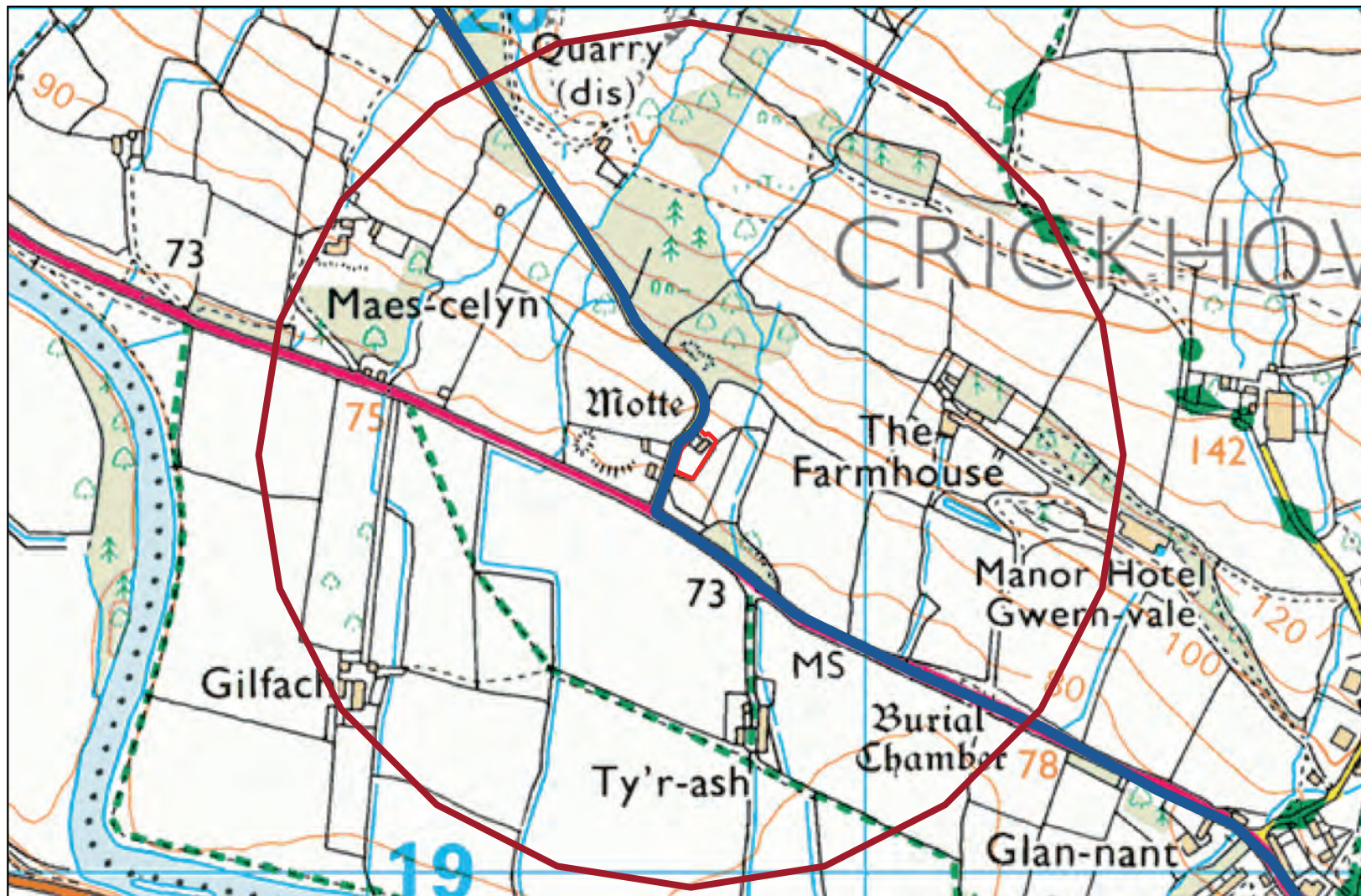
— Location of site

Figure 10
Listed Buildings within
1km radius



— Location of site

Figure 11a
HER data in 500m
radius



- Location of site
- Route of Roman Road

Figure 11b.
Predicted Roman Road
Route (blue line)

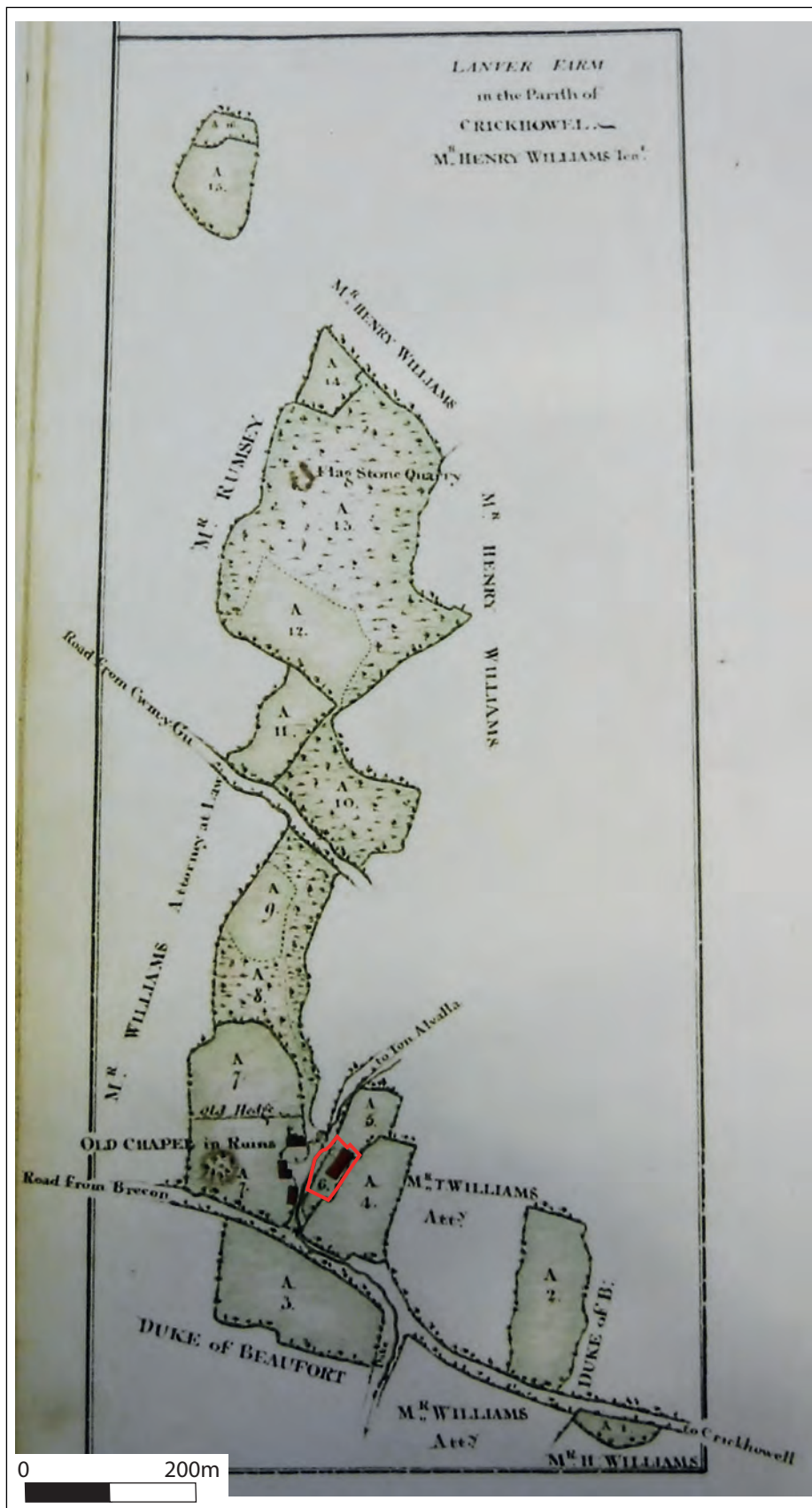


Figure 12
 A Plan of Sundry Lands in the Several Parishes of
 Crickhowell and Llangenny 1776, By E Thomas

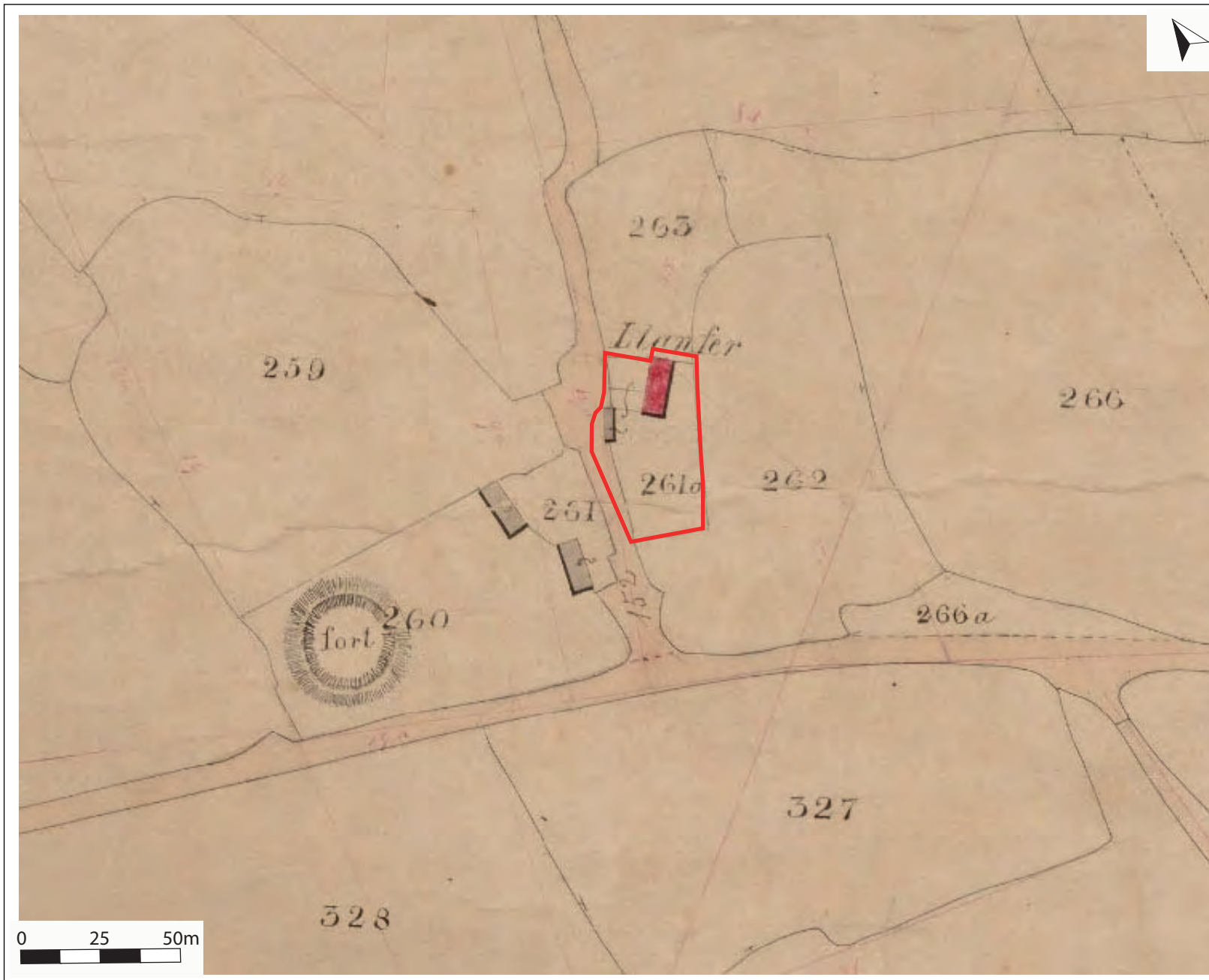


Figure 13
Plan of the Parish of
Crickhowell in the
County of Brecon 1844

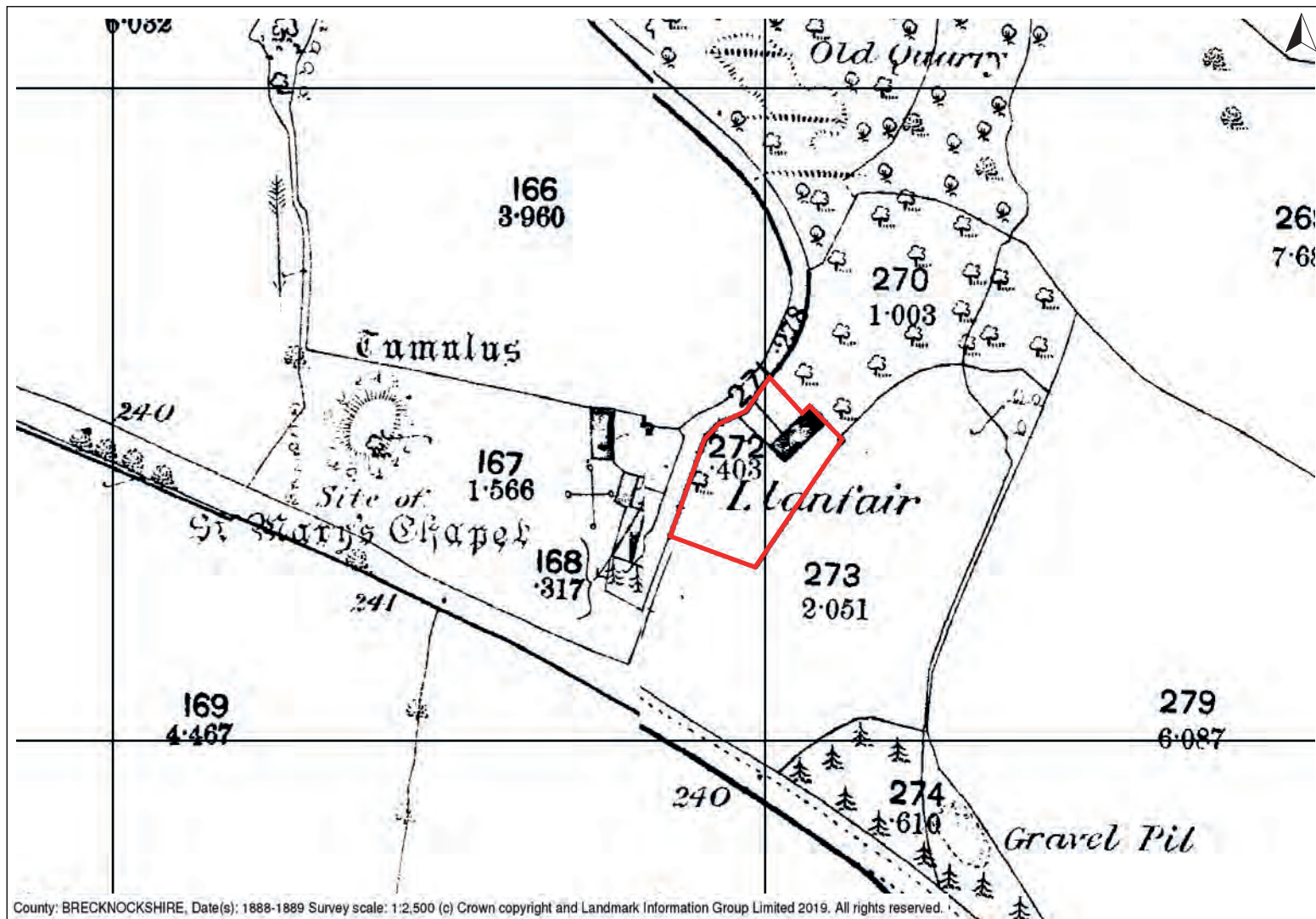


Figure 14
Extract of the Ordnance
Survey map of 1888-89

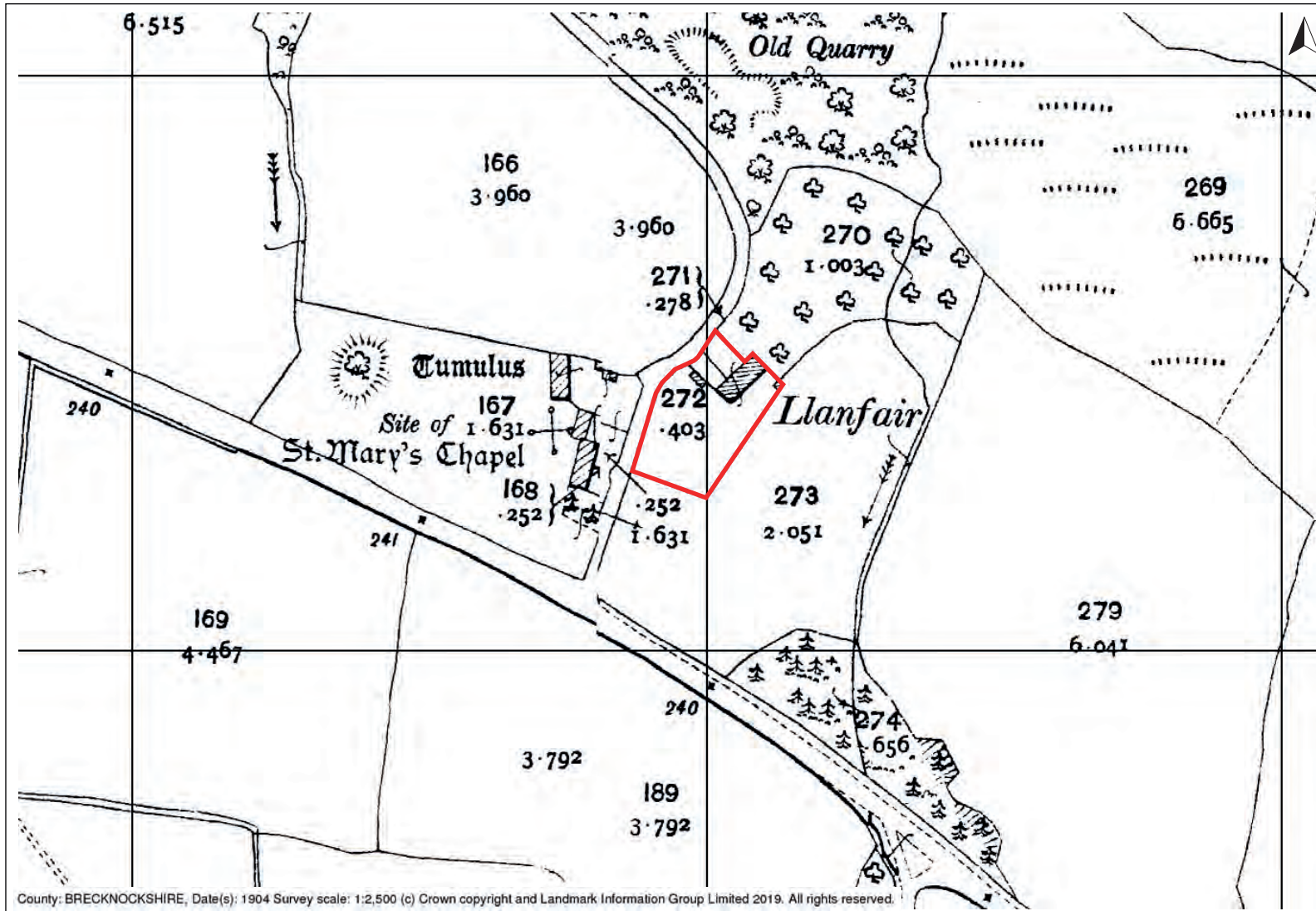
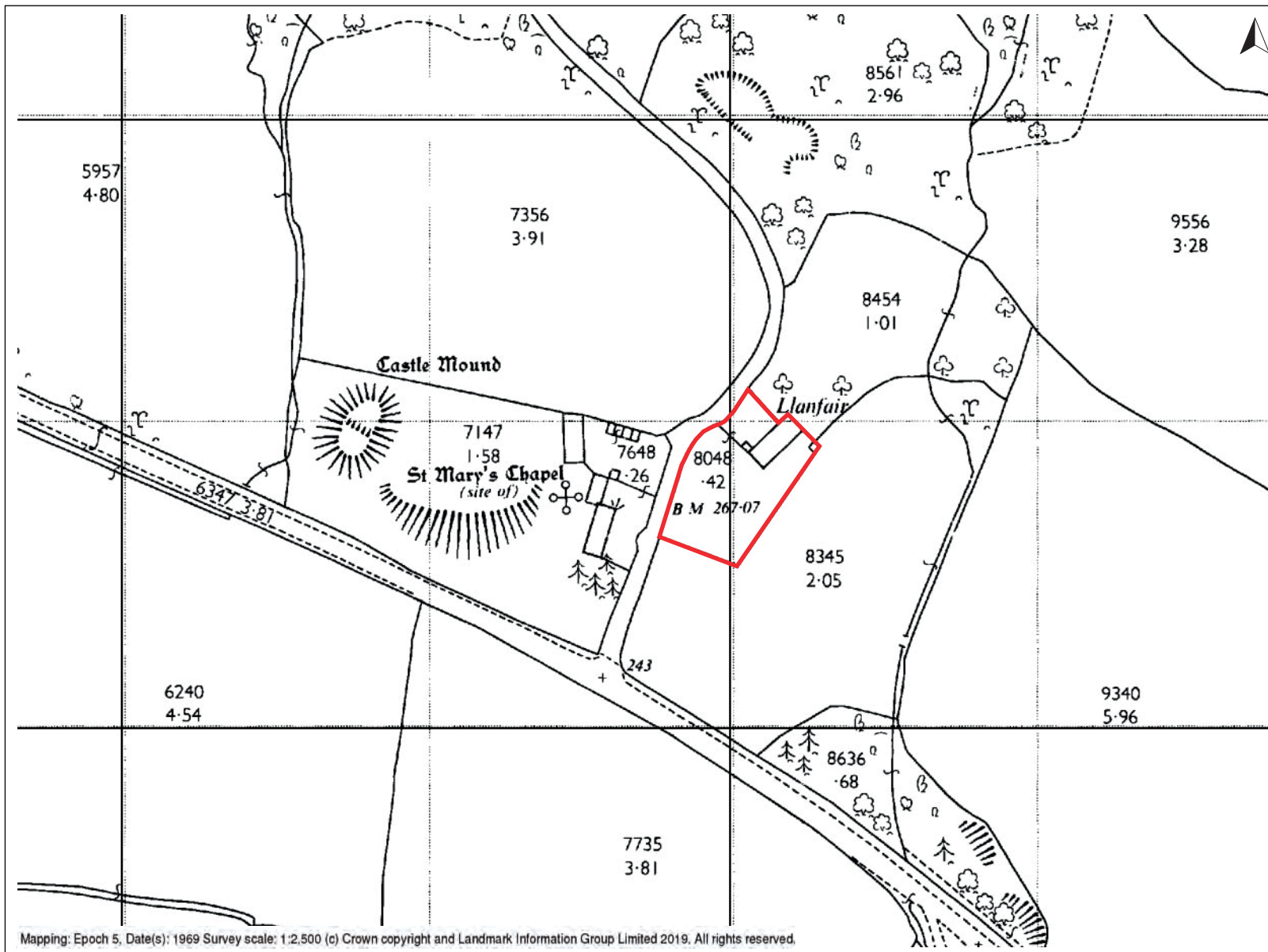


Figure 15
Extract of the Ordnance
Survey map of 1904



0 100m

Figure 16
Extract of the Ordnance
Survey map of 1969



Figure 17
Lidar data at 2.0m DTM



Plate 1. Looking north towards the house from the southern edge of the proposed development area.



Plate 2. Looking south across the proposed development area.



Plate 3. Southern site boundary, looking south-east.



Plate 4. Eastern site boundary fence, looking east.



Plate 5. Western site boundary drystone wall, looking west.



Plate 6. Drystone wall bounding the driveway to the north of the proposed development area, looking north-west.



Plate 7. Drystone wall bounding the driveway to the north of the proposed development area, looking west.



Plate 8. Telegraph pole and water marker to the south of the site, looking west.



Plate 9. Drain cover to north of development area, looking north-west.



Plate 10. View towards Maes-Celyn Castle Mound (BR055) from the proposed development area.



Plate 11. View from Gwernvale Chambered Tomb (BR016) towards the development area, looking north-west.



Plate 12. View towards Gwernvale Chambered Tomb (BR016) from the south of the development area, looking south-east.

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I: Gazetteer of HER Sites

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

Enquiry reference number: E6433

Prepared by: G. Duckers, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Charley James-Martin, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

All site types and periods within 0.5km of NGR SO2079819482

PRN 15951 NAME Crickhowell

NGR SO2072619550, SO217184 COMMUNITY Crickhowell

TYPE Medieval, Settlement. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Multiple entry for Crickhowell town. The name is derived from Crug Hywel meaning the mound of Howell. The original centre may have been around the motte at Maes-celyn to the north-west, this was in existence by 1121. Alternatively the town may have grown up around Alisby's Castle during the 12th century. The town is recorded in 1281 when the inhabitants received a grant of murage and existing markets and fairs were confirmed. The town declined in the later Middle Ages and by 1610 was no longer a market town. (Silvester, R J & Dorling, P J 1993, 17-19). 1) Introduction Crickhowell lies on the north bank of the River Usk, 22km south-east of Brecon. The castle occupies a spur where the Cwmbeth Brook converges on the Usk, the ground dropping quickly to the river just to the south of the bailey. Much of the town is set on a gentle slope beyond the castle, except to the south and west of the church where the houses are set on the steeper slopes above the brook. 2) History of development The Welsh place-name, Crucywel, and thus its better known anglicized form of Crickhowell, is derived from Crug Hywel meaning 'the mound of Hywel'. This may be a reference to the prehistoric fort on Table Mountain above the town which now carries the name, though this appears to be a modern appellation for in the early 19th century it was simply 'Beacon'™. A more convincing alternative is that it refers to the Norman castle mound, now known as Alisby's Castle, a name for which we have been unable to find an explanation. The town name is first given as Crickhoel in 1263, later Crukehowell in 1283, and as Cerrig Howell in 1584. There are two elements to take into account in unravelling Crickhowell's development. Lying 1.5km to the north-west of the town is Maescelyn, with its small motte said to have been in existence in 1121 and adjacent to it St Mary's Chapel of which nothing now survives above ground. One would have it that this is where Crickhowell began, the focus of the sub-lordship being moved closer to the Usk at some later date. This introduces the second element, Crickhowell as it is today, and in particular the period when Alisby's Castle was constructed. It is conceivable that this was a successor to Maescelyn, set in a more strategically useful location, but conceivable too that the two mottes were in use concurrently. Probably only extensive excavations will provide a satisfactory answer. A new town was planned around Alisby's Castle, with a regular layout of streets. This is not likely to have happened immediately the castle was thrown up, more likely that there was a lapse of decades between the two, although less regulated, piecemeal settlement could have occurred outside the defences, soon after the castle's establishment. It was certainly in existence by 1281 when the inhabitants received a grant of murage, and in the same year Edward I confirmed its existing markets and fairs, but this provides only a date before which the town was laid out. Two years later, it acquired borough status, although no charter is known. St Edmund's Church was built at the beginning of the 14th century, and it was at this time or perhaps later that the parish of Crickhowell was carved from the much older parish of Llangattock in order to support it. Its construction perhaps obviated the need of the townspeople to travel to St Mary's Chapel for worship, a belief supported by the fact that Gerald of Wales around the beginning of the 13th century referred to his visit to the capella Sanctae Mariae de Crucohel. The castle and town passed to the Mortimers during the 14th century, but were restored to the Pauncefote family in 1402. Sir John refortified the castle in the face of the Glyndŵr threat, but it failed to hold out and was left in ruins. It can be assumed too that the town is unlikely to have remained unscathed. There is no evidence to suggest any

further refurbishment of the defences, and it is known that the keep was uninhabitable in the mid-16th century. The town declined in the later Middle Ages, Leland referred to it as a 'preati tounlet'™ in the 1530s, and by 1610 it was no longer listed as a market town. In 1675, it was said to have about one hundred houses and one indifferent inn, The White Lion. Richard Fenton passing by at the beginning of the 19th century applauded it as 'the most cheerful looking town I ever saw'™, by which time it was beginning to thrive again, witnessing the re-establishment of its market early in the century. Crickhowell is fortunate in its fine series of estate maps depicting parts of the town. Both the bridge and the castle are shown on maps of 1587, and incomplete plans of the town in c.1760 and 1776, supplemented by the large-scale tithe plan of c.1844. 3) The heritage to 1750 The large 15m-high motte, thrown up during the 12th or even 13th century though documented only from the 1280s, supports the remains of a shell keep. Just to the east are the remains of two abutting towers, one circular, the other rectangular which originally were presumably tied in with a curtain wall. South of the motte a single tower marks the position of a gatehouse that had twin D-shaped towers, the second of these now no more than a set of foundations. All these are thought to be of late 13th or early 14th-century date, though a more precise date of 1272 has been offered. The Bucks'™ engraving of 1741, the accuracy of which cannot be confirmed, shows a curtain wall in addition to the drum-towers on the southern side and it has been suggested that the curtain wall lay just to the north of Castle Road, though this remains to be confirmed by excavation. A pair of small, supposedly 14th-century drum-towers in Church Street (known as the Ivy Tower) were formerly considered to be an outer gateway to the castle, and are still authenticated as such in Cadw'™s listed building description. However, survey work by the RCAHMW in the 1990s indicated a more complex story, the tower being an 18th/19th-century folly, with traces of a 15th or 16th-century house behind. In addition to the motte and the standing masonry there are earthwork traces of a large bailey on the south incorporated into the Recreation Ground. An oral report indicates that other earthworks were levelled out on the adjacent cricket ground early in the 20th century. The church of St Edmund, set in its large rectangular churchyard, was built on a cruciform plan prior to 1303 by Lady Sibyl Paucefote. Aisles were introduced at a later date, perhaps in the 15th century, and the broach spire was added after the Reformation. The 19th century witnessed various phases of rebuilding and restoration, and many of the fittings date to that century. The only medieval survivals are the effigies of Grimbald and Sybil Paucefote and from the post-Reformation centuries the font (dated 1668) and further memorials. No traces of the town walls survive, and as far as can be judged no sign of them has emerged during developments around the town. Despite the 1281 murage grant (see above) it is possible that they were never built. However, Lamb Street and its continuation to the west of New Road (which was imposed on the existing street layout in about 1830, though 18th-century maps suggest it had a predecessor following a somewhat different line) may define an original western perimeter of the town, whatever form it took, the line then running north-eastwards with New Road picking up its line near Porth Mawr. Definition of the medieval town boundary on the north and east is not possible, although perhaps on the east and certainly on the south, the castle defences fulfilled that function. The street pattern is of some interest. It is centred on High Street, widens as it runs northwards, bifurcating around the town hall (as shown on later 18th-century maps) as it reached the road that ran from Brecon to Abergavenny which itself is presumed to be of some considerable antiquity. This widening must signal where the market place was. To either side of High Street were burgage plots, and even modern maps show an almost continuous run down the entire western side of the street, but only some on the east where the castle defences took up much of the street frontage. A surviving boundary line suggests that a back lane may originally have served the burgage plots on the west side of High Street, and a narrow lane, Church Street, provided access to the church, the layout suggesting that the tenements had already been planned when the church was built. A slight shift in alignment of High Street as it runs southward suggests that the road swung out to avoid the pre-existing earthworks of the castle. At its southern end High Street divided with Castle Road running eastwards and Bridge Street running west and then south to the crossing of the Usk (significant perhaps is the fact that the southern arm of Bridge Street lines up with the putative back lane lying to the west of High Street). From the 1587 map it can be inferred that in Tudor times dwellings lay down the hill as far as the bridge, although it is curious that not a single pre-19th house is now to be found along Bridge Street. And by the 18th century houses were spreading from the core area along the roads to Brecon, Abergavenny and along Standard Street which took traffic to Hereford. Tower Street was added in the middle of the 19th century. Crickhowell has a large number of historic buildings, the vast majority of them 17th-century and later. Thus the Dragon Hotel in High Street is considered to be early Georgian in date, the Bear Hotel is claimed to go back perhaps to the 15th century and certainly the 17th century, the White Hart Inn on the western edge of the town is said to have 15th-century origins though its appearance now is 19th-century. On Standard Street the former Rumsey Place mansion includes the granary to the Malt House which was erected in the 17th century and is now a furniture workshop. The Malt House itself is thought to go back to c.1540 and has 17th-century work, the adjacent Little Malt House which was at one time part of a coach house originated in the 17th century and Upper House farmhouse in the same complex is also from the 17th century and has a contemporary barn (now used as a warehouse), a granary and a pigsty, while its gazebo is attributed to the 18th century. Also of 17th-century origin are no 1 Beaufort Street, the sub-medieval house in the form of its vaulted basement which was incorporated into Ivy Tower and is known as the Wardens House, though another part of Ivy Tower dates to 1719, 44 High Street and probably the Bridgend Inn. Nos 24 and 25 High Street, Dan-y-castell on Castle Road are of 18th-century origin, though the last of these may have earlier features. Porth Mawr on the north side of the town occupies the site of Cwrt-y-Carw, the late-medieval home of the Herbert family which was demolished after a fire in 1810. Porth Mawr Gatehouse is of 15th-century build, a relatively rare Welsh example of a late-medieval secular gateway. The adjacent boundary walls should be contemporary, though the consensus is that they have been reconstructed, probably in the early 19th century. A bridge across the Usk was supposedly mentioned in 1558 and the present structure with its 13 arches is of 16th/17th-century type, although it was rebuilt in 1706, widened in 1810 and has also seen other repairs over the years. A mill is shown on a late 18th-century map of Crickhowell, and was undoubtedly established at a much earlier date. It lay to the west of the planned town and the Cwmbeth brook flowed past it down to the river. Its precise position is unknown, but large-scale Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19th century appear to show a mill pond with leats feeding in and out of it. Medieval open fields to the north and west of the town survived into the 19th century, depicted on contemporary maps as narrow strips opposite Porth Mawr and to the west of Mill Street. Aerial photography together with modern Ordnance Survey maps indicate that significant garden features may survive behind Porth Mawr. The date of these and their relation to the 19th-century Porth Mawr or the earlier Cwrt-y-Carw remain to be established, but it is likely that they relate to the 19th-century house. Further away, the motte at Maescelyn has traces of a square tower on its crest and it is reported that there are also the remains of a small bailey to the east of the mound. It is generally assumed that the

motte was thrown up by the Turbervilles early in the 12th century. St Mary's Chapel at Maescelyn, first documented in 1303, was described as being in ruins on an estate map of 1776, and is believed to have been demolished early in the 19th century. Nothing of the building is now visible. It is tempting to see this as a baronial chapel lying within the bailey of the nearby castle, but the possibility that it was in existence before the castle was built cannot be entirely dismissed. (Silvester, R J, Martin, C H R and Watson, S E, 2013)

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1995-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT130755, CPAT130756

SOURCES

Bowen, Elwyn 2000 Traditional Industries of Rural Wales. Self-Sufficiency to Dependency in the County of Brecon
Brecon Beacons National Park Committee 1977 title unknown - A look at Crickhowell, Powys
Crickhowell and District Archive Centre 2007 Maps for Local History At Crickhowell District Archive Centre - Catalogue and Guide
Gant, Robert 2009 Crickhowell 1851-1901: continuity and change in the small Welsh market town Brycheiniog 40
Ordnance Survey ???? OS map
Redwood, P 1997 Crickhowell Manor in 1587 Brycheiniog 29
Silvester, R J & Dorling, P J 1993 Historic settlements in the Brecon Beacons National Park CPAT report 44
Silvester, R J, Martin, C H R & Watson, S E 2013 Historic settlements in the Brecon Beacons National Park CPAT report 1200
Sotheby's 1999 The Welsh Sale
Soulsby, I 1983 The Towns of Medieval Wales
Stephenson, David 2013 Conquerors, Courtiers and Careerists: The struggle for supremacy in Brycheiniog 1093-1282 Brycheiniog 44
Unknown 1760 title unknown - Crickhowell
Unknown ???? title unknown - Crickhowell
Wallace, Ryland 2015 Crickhowell Cricket Club: a social history of the first hundred years Brycheiniog 46
Williams, Geoffrey and Wallace, Ryland 2016 'Young Men, to Arms!' The First World War in the Crickhowell district

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

CS91-000-0034

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT15951&dbname=cpat&tbname=CORE>

PRN 123985 **NAME** Crickhowell, buckle

NGR SO2110719369 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, find. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A small buckle, Marshall's Type V of the 1660-1720s. (Jeff Spencer, 2013)

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES PAS ID CPAT-4BED6B

SOURCES

CPAT 2013 Finds Recording Form
Portable Antiquities Scheme Portable Antiquities Scheme Database

ARTEFACTS

1 copper alloy buckle Finder

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

3629-0037 , 3629-0038

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT123985&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 123984 **NAME** Crickhowell, coin

NGR SO2108719430 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE Roman, find. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Probable 4th century Roman coin. (Mark Walters, 2013)

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES PAS ID CPAT-5EB48B

SOURCES

CPAT 2013 Finds Recording Form
Portable Antiquities Scheme Portable Antiquities Scheme Database

ARTEFACTS

1 copper alloy coin Finder

C14 DATES**PHOTOS**

3629-0035 , 3629-0036

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT123984&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 65686 **NAME** Gilfach cow shed

NGR SO2040019238 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Cow house. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION An L-shaped rubble-stone cow shed. The south-facing gable has no openings. The west-facing elevation has one window to the north. The north-facing elevation has one window in the centre. The east-facing gable has one door to the north. The south-facing elevation has one window to the east and a door to the west. The east-facing elevation has a central door with windows on either side. The southern end of the building has feeding troughs for cows along the west-facing wall. The northern part of the building was used as a dairy. The asbestos covered two purlin roof structure is supported by six tie-beam trusses with king-posts and raking struts. (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003)

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: 51591 Date of entry: 2003-10-17 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT334719

SOURCES

Maxfield, C E 2003 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Glanusk Home Farm - E/10/3851 CPAT HE1

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

-

ARCHWILIO URL

PRN 65544 NAME Gilfach farm

NGR SO2040919228 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Farmstead. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Farmstead likely to contain traditional farm buildings as those depicted on 1st edition (1891) OS map correspond with some of the buildings on the modern digital mapping. Farmstead consisting of a house (prn65683), pigsty (prn65684), threshing barn (prn65685), stables (prn65683) and cow shed (prn65683). See individual PRNs for details. (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003)

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: 51591 Date of entry: 2003-08-05 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT334687

SOURCES

Maxfield, C E 2003 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Glanusk Home Farm - E/10/3851 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

1558-0066 , 1558-0081

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT65544&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 65683 NAME Gilfach farmhouse

NGR SO2041019192 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Sit not visited. (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003)

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: 51591 Date of entry: 2003-10-17 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT334723

SOURCES

Maxfield, C E 2003 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Glanusk Home Farm - E/10/3851 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT65683&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 65543 NAME Gilfach north orchard

NGR SO2039419326 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Orchard marked on 2nd edition OS maps (1905) and later maps. There is one remaining tree in this orchard. (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003)

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: 51591 Date of entry: 2003-08-05 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT334686

SOURCES

Maxfield, C E 2003 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Glanusk Home Farm - E/10/3851 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT65543&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 65684 **NAME** Gilfach pigsty

NGR SO2043219243 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Pigsty. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION A pair of brick pigsties with houses to the south and exercise yards to the north. (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003)

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: 51591 Date of entry: 2003-10-17 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT334720

SOURCES

Maxfield, C E 2003 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Glanusk Home Farm - E/10/3851 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT65684&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 65687 **NAME** Gilfach stables

NGR SO2043019236 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Stable. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION A rubble-stone gabled stable. The north-facing gable has a window to the east at ground floor level and a pitching hole at first-floor level, and the pigsties (prn65684) are attached to the west. The west-facing elevation has large doors to the north and a pitching hole at first floor level in the centre. The south-facing gable has a window to the west, one door in the centre and another to the east, and two pitching holes above at first-floor level. There is a single-storey extension in the middle of the east-facing elevation. There is one window in the north-facing elevation of the extension and on window to the north of the east-facing elevation. The building has two loose boxes to the south. The inside was inaccessible. (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003)

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: 51591 Date of entry: 2003-10-17 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT334721

SOURCES

Maxfield, C E 2003 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Glanusk Home Farm - E/10/3851 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

1558-0083 , 1558-0084 , 1558-0085

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT65687&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 65685 **NAME** Gilfach threshing barn

NGR SO2041619207 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Threshing barn. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION A rubble-stone gabled threshing barn. The south-facing gable has no openings but it is built against the farmhouse (prn65683) and incorporates the back of the brick chimney. The west-facing gable has large doors in the centre with two ventilation slits on either side. The north-facing gable has an owl hole beneath the apex of the roof with a large pitching eye below. At ground floor level there is a central door with ventilation slits on either side. The east-facing elevation has large central doors with a porch to protect them and two ventilation slits on each side. Between the large doors is a threshing floor of stone slabs. The slate covered two purlin roof structure is supported by six tie-beam collar trusses. (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003)

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: 51591 Date of entry: 2003-10-17 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT334722

SOURCES

Maxfield, C E 2003 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Glanusk Home Farm - E/10/3851 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT65685&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 687 **NAME** Gwernvale long cairn

NGR SO2111119217 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE Neolithic, Chambered tomb. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Chambered long cairn excavated 1977-78 and now displayed by side of A40.

DESCRIPTION Remains of chambered tomb sited on grass verge on N side of A40. Most of cairn destroyed during road widening and systematically excavated by CPAT 1977-78. Major part now marked out with concrete posts and only one of the stone chambers and part of its entrance passage are now visible. (Cadw 1988) Chambered long cairn excavated 1977-78 and now displayed by side of A40. Evidence of the use of the site by Mesolithic hunter/gatherers (c.12000 years ago) precedes that of the early Neolithic periods (C14 date centres on 3100bc (3900BC). Evidence of one or two rectangular buildings. The cairn overlies the settlement. It was trapezoidal, 45m long by 17m to 6.5m wide. The forecourt was c.5m long and lay between two rounded horns. At the inner end stood a large orthostat giving the appearance of an entrance. There were at least three chambers and the cairn was revetted with a wall. Few bones were found. It appears that the tomb was used for c.600-700 years and then bones were removed and the entrances blocked, parts of the revetment was removed and the forecourt infilled. (Britnell, W J & Savory, H N 1984). C14 dates CAR-116, CAR-114 - 4590+/-80, 4390+/-70 (Gibson, A M 1993, 35). (CT 11) GWERNVALE (Figs.23,24. ?45) The GWERNVALE chambered long cairn is sited on an alluvial terrace about 76 m above O.D., 5 m above the flood plain on the N. side of the Usk valley 0.5 km W. of RCAHMW, 1995 - Draft Inventory description Damage has been reported to this monument by George Nash (7/12/98). One of the stones has apparently been hit by a lorry and has been knocked over and shattered. RCAHMW 1997, p25 and pp 56-60. The Gwernvale chambered long cairn is sited on an alluvial terrace about 76m above OD, 5m above the flood plain on the north side of the Usk valley, 0.5km west of Crickhowell. Only the most prominent stones of one chamber survive, exposed in the levelled verge on the north side of the A40 trunk road, of which the realignment was the occasion for a major excavation (Britnell and Savory 1984). Exposed to the elements since excavation, the stones are now weathering and de-laminating. Before excavation and through two centuries of antiquarian observation the one visible chamber was enclosed in a small field, passed on its north side by the former road, but there was no conclusive evidence of a mound, nor had any further stone structures been suspected. Apparently the monument at one time served as a land boundary. From contemporary accounts, in the eighteenth century the remains appeared as 'a huge tablet of unhewn rock, mounted upon five supporters ...inclining to the south, and open in the front to the north; it was placed on a high mound ... and formerly there seem to have been stones placed edgewise also round what is now almost a semi-circle?'. The site was noted by Pennant, the Rev. Evan Evans, Colt Hoare and George Mansby, and was later noted in the County History and by the Rev. Henry Thomas Payne. An excavation campaign of 1804 resulted from a meeting between Colt Hoare and inter alii Theophilus Jones and Henry Thomas Payne. Surviving accounts showed the site to have possessed drystone walling between the orthostats, and it brought to light small bits of charcoal and several small bones. It seems to have been the first long barrow excavation by Colt Hoare, and it remains the best documented megalith excavation in Wales before c.1850. Payne describes the chamber 'nearly 7ft 4ins [2.2m] long, 4ft 6ins [1.4m] deep and only 2ft 6ins [0.75m] high. The incumbent stone measured 10ft [3.1m] in length, 7ft 8ins [2.3m] in breadth and 1ft 6ins [0.45m] in thickness.? Interestingly the excavators did not entirely concur upon the resolution of the question they had originally posed: was the site sepulchral or altarial? Poole was keen to apportion blame to Colt Hoare and his circle or ransacking the monument. The surviving chamber was planned by Grimes during the 1920s. The 1977-78 excavations revealed evidence for pre-cairn activity dating from the Mesolithic, together with Neolithic occupation beneath the east end of the cairn. The original cairn within its outer revetment was just over 45m long, narrowing from its greatest width of just under 17m near the east end to only about 6.5m at the eroded west end. Though only one side of the forecourt survived, its funnel shape could be deduced as penetrating to a depth of about 5m between two fairly straight lengths of revetment angled in from a broadly curved east end and reducing in width from 6m to the 2m length of a blocking slab at the base of a false portal. The height of the completed cairn can be deduced, from extant features of the chambers, to have decreased from at least 2.5m at the false portal through 2m over Chamber 1 and 1.5m over Chambers 2 and 3 at mid-length, to perhaps as little as a final 0.5m at the west end. The excavators have proposed a sequence of building phases, beginning with the erection of the chambers and their main passages, stabilised with heavy material, within a predetermined plan, then built up as successive lines of inner and outer revetment. The body of the cairn and the inner walling were of weathered sandstone slabs and boulders, the outer walling being of generally smaller (apparently) quarried stone. The outer revetment was originally continuous across the entrance to the chambers, the material between it and the inner revetment being stabilised into cross-walling where necessary to form extensions of the true chamber passages, to be opened and closed again after access for burial. The four chambers were sited in neat relationship to the cairn axis, the most westerly having been virtually obliterated. The other three were lined with upright slabs or pillars of which only a few had survived to their full height, with neat filling of dry walling in the intervening spaces. They were entered by way of supposedly slab-roofed passages with similar walling. Chamber 1 (the former 'cromlech?'), measuring 3.0m x 1.6m internally, was the highest, with headroom of some 1.7m. It occupied the central part of the cairn and was formed polygonally by six uprights. The approach was by a curving passage from a point 3m further to the west, on the south side of the cairn. Chambers 2 and 3 were sited virtually back to back, about 2m apart and set transversely to their short passages from the south and north sides respectively, measuring 2.7m x 1.2m and 4.9m x 1.4m, both with an internal height of at least 1.3m. The former existence of Chamber 4, entered from the south side, was deduced from residual features close to the eroded west end. Intermittent opening and closing of Chambers 1-3, possibly extending over a period of 600 years, may be deduced from the disturbance of the deliberate blocking material of their passages. Final external blocking of access to the chambers was affected partly by raking down unstable stretches of the cairn walling and partly by the importation of new quantities of stone, with the apparent intention of masking all the external features of the cairn. Very little human skeletal material was found. In the previously disturbed Chamber 1 were fragments of at least two individuals, and of only one in Chamber 2, perhaps suggesting deliberate emptying just before final closure. Chamber 2 was also the source of contemporary pottery (fragments of six bowls in the general tradition of undecorated Abingdon ware). Pottery associated with the final blocking process included decorated Peterborough tradition vessels. The only other certain neolithic finds were an arrowhead fragment and a flint core. The Gwernvale tomb is a lateral-chambered example with a dummy forecourt. On the basis of C14 dates the cairn appears to have been begun around the end of the fourth millennium and remained in use for up to 600 years. One of the Black Mountains group of Severn Cotswold long tombs, one of the laterally chambered tombs, similar to the nearby Penywyrld and Talgarth. After excavation in the 1970s the tomb was restored

with a low mound of earth, with concrete markers indicating the positions of cairn revetment walls and chambers. One of the side stones of the extant S chamber broke prior to 2002 as a result of previous cement repair (Cadw, 2002, pp19). This mound is a Scheduled Ancient Monument as it is part of the Neolithic, Mesolithic and Palaeolithic site Gwernvale long barrow. The site is surrounded by a hedge which is expanding into the area of the monument, covering it with scrub. (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003). The subject of antiquarian excavation in 1804 (Jones, N W, 2007). Gwernvale, near Crickhowell, is a good example of a lateral-chambered tomb, which, by virtue of its position next to the A40, is the most accessible site in the county. It was the realignment of the road that led to a major excavation in 1977-78, prior to which only one chamber (chamber I) was visible, although the site had previously been the subject of antiquarian excavations in 1804. Sadly, the site today is but a poor reflection of its former state, sited on the roadside verge with only the main orthostats surviving and the extent of the cairn marked by concrete blocks. (Jones, N W, 2012, pp9)

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1984-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS scheduled monument BR016

CROSS REFERENCES part of 687CPAT123622, CPAT123626, CPAT301032, CPAT323399, CPAT333458, CPAT338069, CPAT338070, CPAT338071, CPAT35113, CPAT58846, CPAT58900, CPAT59082, CPAT59083

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Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1980 Scheduling map - Br016(POW) SAM B16
Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1981 Schedule of Ancient Monuments in Wales

ARTEFACTS

0 Human bone Bone Human bones found during excavation of Prn 687.

C14 DATES

CAR-113 Charcoal 5050 BP +/- 75 pit below long cairn
CAR-114 Charcoal 4390 BP +/- 70 pit outside cairn
CAR-116 Charcoal 4590 BP +/- 75 pit outside cairn
CAR-118 Charcoal 6895 BP +/- 80 mesolithic pit

CS78-003-0472 , CS78-003-0473 , CS78-003-0474 , CS78-003-0475 , CS78-003-0476 , CS78-003-0477 , CS78-003-0478 , CS78-003-0479 , CS78-003-0480 , CS78-003-0481 , CS78-003-0482 , CS78-003-0483 , CS78-003-0484 , CS78-003-0485 , CS78-003-0486 , CS78-003-0487 , CS78-003-0488 , CS78-003-0489 , CS78-003-0490 , CS78-003-0491 , CS78-003-0492 , CS78-003-0493 , CS78-003-0494 , CS78-003-0495 , CS78-003-0496 , CS78-003-0497 , CS78-003-0498 , CS78-003-0499 , CS78-003-0501 , CS78-003-0502 , CS78-003-0503 , CS78-003-0504 , CS78-003-0505 , CS78-003-0506 , CS78-003-0507 , CS78-003-0508 , CS78-003-0509 , CS78-003-0510 , CS78-003-0511 , CS78-003-0512 , CS78-003-0513 , CS78-003-0514 , CS78-003-0515 , CS78-003-0516 , CS78-003-0517 , CS78-003-0518 , CS78-003-0519 , CS78-003-0520 , CS78-003-0521 , CS78-003-0522 , CS78-003-0523 , CS78-003-0524 , CS78-003-0525 , CS78-003-0526 , CS78-003-0527 , CS78-003-0528 , CS78-003-0529 , CS78-003-0530 , CS78-003-0531 , CS78-003-0532 , CS78-003-0533 , CS78-003-0534 , CS78-003-0535 , CS78-003-0536 , CS78-003-0537 , CS78-003-0538 , CS78-003-0539 , CS78-003-0540 , CS78-003-0541 , CS78-003-0542 , CS78-003-0543 , CS78-003-0544 , CS78-003-0545 , CS78-003-0546 , CS78-003-0547 , CS78-003-0548 , CS78-003-0549 , CS78-003-0550 , CS78-003-0551 , CS78-003-0552 , CS78-003-0553 , CS78-003-0554 , CS78-003-0555 , CS78-003-0556 , CS78-003-0557 , CS78-003-0558 , CS78-003-0559 , CS78-003-0560 , CS78-003-0561 , CS78-003-0562 , CS78-003-0563 , CS78-003-0564 , CS78-003-0565 , CS78-003-0566 , CS78-003-0567 , CS78-003-0568 , CS78-003-0569 , CS78-003-0570 , CS78-003-0571 , CS78-003-0572 , CS78-003-0573 , CS78-003-0574 , CS78-003-0575 , CS78-003-0576 , CS78-003-0577 , CS78-003-0578 , CS78-003-0579 , CS78-003-0580 , CS78-003-0581 , CS78-003-0582 , CS78-003-0583 , CS78-003-0584 , CS78-003-0585 , CS78-003-0586 , CS78-003-0587 , CS78-003-0588 , CS78-003-0589 , CS78-003-0590 , CS78-003-0591 , CS78-003-0592 , CS78-003-0593 , CS78-003-0594 , CS78-003-0595 , CS78-003-0596 , CS78-003-0597 , CS78-003-0598 , CS78-003-0599 , CS78-003-0600 , CS78-003-0601 , CS78-003-0602 , CS78-003-0603 , CS78-003-0604 , CS78-003-0605 , CS78-003-0606 , CS78-003-0607 , CS78-003-0608 , CS78-003-0609 , CS78-003-0610 , CS78-003-0611 , CS78-003-0612 , CS78-003-0613 , CS78-003-0614 , CS78-003-0615 , CS78-003-0616 , CS78-003-0617 , CS78-003-0618 , CS78-003-0619 , CS78-003-0620 , CS78-003-0621 , CS78-003-0622 , CS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT687&dbname=cpat&tbname=CORE>

PRN 26793 **NAME** Gwernvale long cairn, mesolithic site

NGR SO2111119217 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE Palaeolithic, Find. Rank: 1
Palaeolithic, Occupation site. Rank: 2

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Evidence of Palaeolithic occupation below Gwernvale neolithic tomb in the form of finds of stone tools including backed blades and possibly also burins, scrapers, and ground-edge pieces. The backed blades are probably spear armatures, and other blades could represent tool banks or skinning knives. The site was a base from which to hunt large herbivores such as reindeer or horses (Britnell, W J & Savory, H N 1984, 50, 129-130). (MS 15) A large assemblage of lithic artefactual debris and finished tools was found during excavation of the Neolithic chambered tomb at GWERNVALE (CT 11). This included finds considered to represent Upper Palaeolithic cultures as well as diagnostically Mesolithic material. A close examination of the flint cores suggested them to be 'highly specialised blade cores .. characteristic of Mesolithic industries'. Core rejuvenation flakes of similar cultural or functional affinities were also recognised.1 Seven backed burned flint tools, mainly of indiscernible type, were believed to be of Late Palaeolithic origin.2 Only one, of chalcedonic chert, was capable of more diagnostic classification, though flakes, blades and spalls were considered of possibly the same age.3 From pre-cairn soil levels at the E. end of the cairn, and in contexts suggesting the contamination of some Neolithic features, 56 microliths and microlith fragments were recovered. Of these, 23 were broad-backed and characteristic of Early Mesolithic industries, 25 were either scalene micro-triangles or were rod-like backed blades characteristic of the Later Mesolithic, and the remaining 11 fragments were unclassifiable. There were 10 microburins, mainly from pre-cairn contexts; 5 poorly stratified notched blades; 23 burins, mostly from pre-cairn unstratified or Neolithic pit contexts and 10 truncated blades (which need not have been exclusively Mesolithic).3 Gwernvale has been claimed the first Late Upper Palaeolithic open site to be found in Wales (c. 10,000-8,000 b.c.), and upon the evidence of these few artefacts, an economic model for contemporary pastoral and hunting practices involving bipolar settlement patterns has been advanced.5 Analysis of the microlithic component from the site suggests the presence of both Early (c 8,000-6,500 b.c.) and Later Mesolithic (c. 6,500-3,500 b.c.) at Gwernvale, and the site was forwarded as a temporary camp for the exploitation of ungulates. Unfortunately there was only one radiocarbon date (of c. 4945 b.c.) for pre-cairn activity, and this was not considered relevant to Mesolithic exploitation.6 Perhaps the most important conclusion was Britnell's, pertinently drawing attention to the random nature of discovery through excavation of a feature of later date, and the possibility or likelihood that numerous other comparable lithic assemblages may have survived in similar topographical locations elsewhere in this, if not in other, mid-or south Wales valleys.7 1. E.Healey and H.S.Green, p.113-132 in Gwernvale; p. 118; The finds are also discussed, and one is illustrated by H.S. Green in Limestone Caves, fig. 6.9. 2. Healey and Green, loc.cit. n.1, p.120. 3. idem. p.121. 4. idem. p.122-3. 5. idem. pp.129; W.J.Britnell, Gwernvale, p. 136. 6. Healey and Green, idem. p.130; Britnell, loc.cit. n.5. 7. Britnell, idem. RCAHMW, 1995 - Draft Inventory description In NMW? This is the only SMR entry for Gwernvale finds in the Lithics project database. SMR has the site name as Gwernvale Mesolithic site, but gives Period 1 as Palaeolithic, and also Period 2 as Palaeolithic. The description seems to include the Palaeolithic finds, as well as Mesolithic. Record might be better renamed as we have amended it (CPAT 2002) (CPAT Lithics, 2001)

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1996-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS scheduled monument BR016

CROSS REFERENCES part of 687CPAT322699

SOURCES

Britnell, W J & Savory, H N 1984 Gwernvale and Penywyrlod: two Neolithic long cairns in the Black Mountains of Brecknock Cambrian Archaeological Monograph 2
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Williams, J L W & Jenkins, D A 2004 Petrographic Analysis and Classification of Prehistoric Pottery from Northern Wales, Neolithic and Bronze Age Studia Celtica XXVIII

ARTEFACTS

1 Flint Object Stone tools including backed blades and possibly also burins, scrapers, and ground-edge pieces

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT26793&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 35114 **NAME** Gwernvale long cairn, neolithic buildings

NGR SO2111119217 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE Neolithic, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Evidence of one or two rectangular buildings of Neolithic date underlie the chambered tomb. (Britnell, W J & Savory, H N 1984).

CONDITION Condition: Destroyed Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1997-01-24 00:00:00

STATUS scheduled monument BR016

CROSS REFERENCES part of 687

SOURCES

Britnell, W J & Savory, H N 1984 Gwernvale and Penywyrlod: two Neolithic long cairns in the Black Mountains of Brecknock Cambrian Archaeological Monograph 2
Williams, J L W & Jenkins, D A 2004 Petrographic Analysis and Classification of Prehistoric Pottery from Northern Wales, Neolithic and Bronze Age Studia Celtica XXVIII

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

1558-0077 , 1558-0078 , 1558-0079

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT35114&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 693 **NAME** Maescelyn Castle

NGR SO20681950 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE Medieval, Castle. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Motte 2.5m high on north-east and 6m high on south-west. Topped by two platforms separated by 1m high scarp. Traces of masonry and possible bailey, represented only by crescentic scarp to south-east.

DESCRIPTION Motte 2.5m high on north-east and 6m high on south-west. Topped by two platforms separated by 1m high scarp. Traces of masonry and possible bailey, represented only by crescentic scarp to south-east. Main Part of mound 16' high, top diameter 25', contains lowest courses of a circular stone building, outer faces of which are visible on the S and E sides. (Cadw 1989). 19th century country house adjacent. Site depicted on Vernon's Brecknock Estate map of 1776.

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1981-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS scheduled monument BR055

CROSS REFERENCES part of 693CPAT301041, CPAT325496, CPAT328747, CPAT329539, CPAT329540, CPAT329541, CPAT33092

SOURCES

Brecon Beacons National Park 1992 BBNP Archive - Maescelyn castle
Cadw 1989 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 1992 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 1996 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 1997 Scheduling map - Br055(POW)
Cadw 1999 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2000 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2002 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2003 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2005 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1980 Site visit record - PRN693
Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust 1974ff Powys Archaeological Record Archive
Fenton, R 1917 Tours in Wales 1902-13
Hoare, R C 1804 title unknown - Mathrafal Castle C'DF MS 4.302 I 126
King, D J C 1961 The castles of Breconshire Brycheiniog 7
Ordnance Survey 1948 OS map
Ordnance Survey 1952 OS map
Ordnance Survey 1962 OS record card SO21NW 8 SO21NW 8
Thomas, E 1776 Vernon's Brecknock Estate. A Plan of Sundry Lands in the Several Parishes of Crickhowell & Langenny 1776
Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1974 Schedule of Ancient Monuments in Wales
Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1980 Scheduling map - Br055(POW) SAM B55
Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1981 Schedule of Ancient Monuments in Wales

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

87-MB-0497 , 87-MB-0498 , CS93-013-0009

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT693&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 30245 **NAME** Maescelyn Castle, house

NGR SO2038919721 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Grade II listed house

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1989-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 7271 II

CROSS REFERENCES part of 693, Same as 7271_1

SOURCES

Cadw 1986 Powys: List No.22 (Crickhowell) Resurvey A
Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT30245&dbname=cpat&tbnam=CORE>

PRN 30247 NAME Maescelyn Castle, lodge

NGR SO2042719580 COMMUNITY Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Grade II listed house

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

STATUS listed building 7273 II

CROSS REFERENCES part of 693, Same as 7273_1

SOURCES

Cadw 1986 Powys: List No.22 (Crickhowell) Resurvey A

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

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

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT30247&dbname=cpat&tbnam=CORE>

PRN 125447 NAME Maescelyn Castle, lodge I

NGR SO2040419581 COMMUNITY Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Lodge. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Lodge noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2013-10-10 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Ordnance Survey 1889 OS map, first edition, 25 inch, Brecknock

Ordnance Survey 1904 OS map, second edition, 25 inch, Brecknockshire

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT125447&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 35910 **NAME** Maescelyn Castle, masonry castle

NGR SO20681950 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE Medieval, Masonry castle. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Masonry phase of motte and bailey castle. Scheduled (Cadw 2000) Old road from Llangrenay to Brecknock used to run past motte. As shown on 17th century map by Jonh Ogilby. (D, Bissellm, 2001)

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1997-09-15 00:00:00

STATUS scheduled monument BR055

CROSS REFERENCES part of 693CPAT319005, CPAT319006, CPAT319007, CPAT319008, CPAT325497, CPAT328748

SOURCES

Bissell, Derek 2001 Some Seventeenth century roads in Breconshire Brycheiniog 33
Brecon Beacons National Park 1992 BBNP Archive - Maescelyn castle
Cadw 1989 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 1992 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 1996 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 1997 Scheduling map - Br055(POW)
Cadw 1999 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2000 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2002 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2003 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2005 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1980 Site visit record - PRN35910
Fenton, R 1917 Tours in Wales 1902-13
Hoare, R C 1804 title unknown - Mathrafal Castle C'DF MS 4.302 I 126
King, D J C 1961 The castles of Breconshire Brycheiniog 7
Ordnance Survey 1948 OS map
Ordnance Survey 1952 OS map
Ordnance Survey 1962 OS record card SO21NW 8 SO21NW 8
Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1974 Schedule of Ancient Monuments in Wales
Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1980 Scheduling map - Br055(POW) SAM B55
Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1981 Schedule of Ancient Monuments in Wales

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT35910&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 58027 **NAME** Maescelyn Castle, motte and bailey

NGR SO20681950 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE Medieval, Motte and bailey. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Motte 2.5m high on north-east and 6m high on south-west. Topped by two platforms separated by 1m high scarp. Traces of masonry and possible bailey, represented only by crescentic scarp to south-east.

DESCRIPTION Motte 2.5m high on north-east and 6m high on south-west. Topped by two platforms separated by 1m high scarp. Traces of masonry and possible bailey, represented only by crescentic scarp to south-east.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2005-12-05 00:00:00

STATUS scheduled monument BR055

CROSS REFERENCES part of 693

SOURCES

Brecon Beacons National Park 1992 BBNP Archive - Maescelyn castle
Cadw 1989 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 1992 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 1996 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 1997 Scheduling map - Br055(POW)
Cadw 1999 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2000 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2002 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2003 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2005 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Ordnance Survey 1962 OS record card SO21NW 8 SO21NW 8
Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1980 Scheduling map - Br055(POW) SAM B55

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT58027&dbname=cpat&tbname=CORE>

PRN 30246 **NAME** Maescelyn Castle, stables and coach house

NGR SO2040419750 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Stable. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Grade II listed stable

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

STATUS listed building 7272 II

CROSS REFERENCES part of 693, Same as 7272_1

SOURCES

Cadw 1986 Powys: List No.22 (Crickhowell) Resurvey A
Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT30246&dbname=cpat&tbname=CORE>

PRN 700 **NAME** Maescelyn Chapel (St Mary)

NGR SO20761950 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE Medieval, Chapel. Rank: 1

SUMMARY SITE OF POSS C12TH CHAPEL. DOCUMENTED C14TH. USED AS FARM BUILDING UNTIL C 19TH WHEN DEMOLISHED.

DESCRIPTION SITE OF POSS C12TH CHAPEL. DOCUMENTED C14TH. USED AS FARM BUILDING UNTIL C 19TH WHEN DEMOLISHED. POSS CEMETERY ASSOCIATED. Scheduled (Cadw 2000) Site of an ancient chapel, in use before Crickhowell church was built. Probably early Norman due to dedication. Ruins said to be discernible at the end of the 18th century. Giraldus Cambrensis mentions "Capella Sanctae Mariae de Crucohel" in the 12C. (Jones & Bailey 1909). 'S Marie de Cruco-hel' in c.1200. Archdeacon Payne thought the ruins were visible 'till very lately'. (Morgan, R and Powell, R F P) Chapel in the 14th century depicted on Rees' map (Rees 1932). Also formerly recorded on the Glamorgan-Gwent Sites & Monuments Record as site number 1951g (GGAT, 1979). Location indicated on Vernon's Brecknock Estate map of 1776 and labelled 'Old Chapel in Ruins'. NGR adjusted accordingly from SO20681950 (Spencer, J, 2013).

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1981-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS scheduled monument BR055

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT301050, CPAT329542, CPAT329543, CPAT329544, CPAT329545, CPAT329546

SOURCES

Bevan, Rev.Cannon 1893 Extracts from the statute book of St David's cathedral Archaeologia Cambrensis 10
Cadw 1989 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 1992 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 1996 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 1999 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2000 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2002 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2003 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Cadw 2005 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW) Br055(POW)
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1980 Site visit record - PRN700
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 2003 CPAT Project Archive - 930
Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust 1974ff Powys Archaeological Record Archive
GGAT/JMC 1979 GGAT Site Record 1951g
Lewis, S 1833 A Topographical Dictionary of Wales I
Ordnance Survey 1970 OS map
Ordnance Survey 1974 OS record card SO21NW 17 SO21NW 17
Silvester, B & Hankinson, R 2002 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial Sites in Mid and North-east Wales: An Interim Report CPAT report 468
Silvester, B & Hankinson, R 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial Sites in Mid and North-east Wales: The Second Report CPAT report 534
Silvester, R J 2004 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial Sites in Mid and North-East Wales. The Field Assessment and its Impact on the Overall Study CPAT report 612
Thomas, E 1776 Vernon's Brecknock Estate. A Plan of Sundry Lands in the Several Parishes of Crickhowell & Langenny 1776

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT700&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 30244 **NAME** Maescelyn farmhouse

NGR SO2081319493 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Grade II listed house

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1989-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 7270 II

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 7270_1

SOURCES

Cadw 1986 Powys: List No.22 (Crickhowell) Resurvey A
Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT30244&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 65547 **NAME** Ty'r-ash orchard

NGR SO2085519235 **COMMUNITY** Crickhowell

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Orchard marked on 2nd edition OS map (1905). Also marked on OS map of 1964 but in a reduced state. No evidence of this orchard remains. (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003)

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: 51591 Date of entry: 2003-08-05 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT334689

SOURCES

Maxfield, C E 2003 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Glanusk Home Farm - E/10/3851 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT65547&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

01.08.19 (09:01) - HTML file produced from CPAT HER. CPAT file number 1334.

Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, 41 Broad Street, Welshpool, SY21 7RR.

tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179, email her@cpat.org.uk, website <http://www.cpat.org.uk> target="_blank">www.cpat.org.uk

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

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

If your enquiry relates to a commercial development, and if you haven't already done so, please contact Mr Mark Walters (markwalters@cpat.org.uk), the Development Control Archaeologist for Clwyd and Powys who will provide

further advice regarding best practice in mitigating against damage to any archaeological or historical remains which might exist within the area of the proposed works.

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

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

CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - EVENT RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: E6433
Prepared by: G. Duckers, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Charley James-Martin, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

All site types and periods within 0.5km of NGR SO2079819482

PRN 58900 NAME Gwernvale long cairn, excavation 1804

NGR SO2111119217 COMMUNITY Crickhowell

TYPE Excavation **YEAR** 1804

ORGANISATION person - Colt Hoare, R

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION The site was noted by Pennant, the Rev. Evan Evans, Colt Hoare and George Mansby, and was later noted in the County History and by the Rev. Henry Thomas Payne. An excavation campaign of 1804 resulted from a meeting between Colt Hoare and inter alii Theophilus Jones and Henry Thomas Payne. Surviving accounts showed the site to have possessed drystone walling between the orthostats, and it brought to light small bits of charcoal and several small bones. It seems to have been the first long barrow excavation by Colt Hoare, and it remains the best documented megalith excavation in Wales before c. 1850. Payne describes the chamber ?nearly 7ft 4ins [2.2m] long, 4ft 6ins [1.4m] deep and only 2ft 6ins [0.75m] high. The incumbent stone measured 10ft [3.1m] in length, 7ft 8ins [2.3m] in breadth and 1ft 6ins [0.45m] in thickness.? Interestingly the excavators did not entirely concur upon the resolution of the question they had originally posed: was the site sepulchral or altarial? Poole was keen to apportion blame to Colt Hoare and his circle for ransacking the monument.

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT687

SOURCES

Siberry, Elizabeth 2013 From Crickhowell to Teheran: The life and travels of Sir William Ouseley Brycheiniog 44

C14

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT58900&dbname=cpat&tbname=EVENT>

PRN 35113 NAME Gwernvale long cairn, excavation 1977-78

NGR SO2111119217 COMMUNITY Crickhowell

TYPE Excavation **YEAR** 1977-78

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Chambered long cairn excavated 1977-78 and now displayed by side of A40. Evidence of the use of the site by mesolithic hunter/gatherers (PRN 26793) (c12000 years ago) precedes that of the early Neolithic periods (C14 date centres on 3100bc (3900BC). Evidence of one or two rectangular buildings of Neolithic date (PRN 35114). The cairn overlies the settlement. It was trapezoidal, 45m long by 17m to 6.5m wide. The forecourt was c5m long and lay between two rounded horns. At the inner end stood a large orthostat giving the appearance of an entrance. There were at least three chambers and the cairn was revetted with a wall. Few bones were found. It appears that the tomb was used for c600-700 years and then bones were removed and the entrances blocked, parts of the revetment was removed and the forecourt infilled. (Britnell, W J & Savory, H N 1984). C14 dates CAR-116, CAR-114 - 4590+/-80, 4390+/-70 (Gibson, A M 1993, 35). Excavation revealed that lower parts of the cairn on the north, its revetment walls (inner and outer) and chamber had survived, albeit compressed, under the roadway (Cadw, 2002, pp19).

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT687

SOURCES

Britnell, W J & Savory, H N 1984 Gwernvale and Penywylod: two Neolithic long cairns in the Black Mountains of Brecknock Cambrian Archaeological Monograph 2
Britnell, W J 1979 The Gwernvale Long Cairn, Powys Antiquity 53
Cadw 2002 The Conservation of Privately Owned Scheduled Ancient Monuments Ancient Monuments Board for Wales Annual Report 2001-02

C14

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT35113&dbname=cpat&tbname=EVENT>

PRN 58846 NAME Gwernvale long cairn, topographical survey 1920s

NGR SO2111119217 COMMUNITY Crickhowell

TYPE Topographic survey **YEAR** 1920s

ORGANISATION person - Grimes, W F

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Chambered long cairn excavated 1977-78 and now displayed by side of A40. Evidence of the use of the site by mesolithic hunter/gatherers (PRN 26793) (c12000 years ago) precedes that of the early Neolithic periods (C14 date centres on 3100bc (3900BC). Evidence of one or two rectangular buildings of Neolithic date (PRN 35114). The cairn overlies the settlement. It was trapezoidal, 45m long by 17m to 6.5m wide. The forecourt was c5m long and

lay between two rounded horns. At the inner end stood a large orthostat giving the appearance of an entrance. There were at least three chambers and the cairn was revetted with a wall. Few bones were found. It appears that the tomb was used for c600-700 years and then bones were removed and the entrances blocked, parts of the revetment was removed and the forecourt infilled. (Britnell, W J & Savory, H N 1984). C14 dates CAR-116, CAR-114 - 4590+/-80, 4390+/-70 (Gibson, A M 1993, 35). Excavation revealed that lower parts of the cairn on the north, its revetment walls (inner and outer) and chamber had survived, albeit compressed, under the roadway (Cadw, 2002, pp19).

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT687

SOURCES

Britnell, W J & Savory, H N 1984 Gwernvale and Penywyrldod: two Neolithic long cairns in the Black Mountains of Brecknock Cambrian Archaeological Monograph 2

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT58846&dbname=cpat&tname=EVENT>

PRN 130755 NAME Historic Settlements Survey, Brecon Beacons National Park, assessment project 2013

NGR SO0021 COMMUNITY Glyn Tarell

TYPE Assessment project **YEAR** 2013

ORGANISATION person Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Silvester, R J, Martin, C H R & Watson, S E

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Historic settlement survey project carried out by CPAT in 2012-13.

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT128176, CPAT128177, CPAT15946, CPAT15948, CPAT15949, CPAT15951, CPAT15952, CPAT15953, CPAT15956, CPAT15957, CPAT15958, CPAT15959, CPAT15960, CPAT15961, CPAT15962, CPAT15963, CPAT15964, CPAT15965, CPAT15966, CPAT15967, CPAT15968, CPAT15969, CPAT15970, CPAT15971, CPAT15972, CPAT15973, CPAT15974, CPAT15975, CPAT15977, CPAT15979, CPAT15980, CPAT15981, CPAT15982, CPAT15983

SOURCES

Silvester, R J, Martin, C H R & Watson, S E 2013 Historic settlements in the Brecon Beacons National Park CPAT report 1200

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT130755&dbname=cpat&tname=EVENT>

PRN 130756 NAME Historic Settlements Survey, Brecon Beacons National Park, desk-based assessment 2013

NGR SO0021 COMMUNITY Glyn Tarell

TYPE Desk-based assessment **YEAR** 2013

ORGANISATION person Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Silvester, R J, Martin, C H R & Watson, S E

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Desk-based assessment of historic settlements in the Brecon Beacons National Park by CPAT in 2013.

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT128176, CPAT128177, CPAT15946, CPAT15948, CPAT15949, CPAT15951, CPAT15952, CPAT15953, CPAT15956, CPAT15957, CPAT15958, CPAT15959, CPAT15960, CPAT15961, CPAT15962, CPAT15963, CPAT15964, CPAT15965, CPAT15966, CPAT15967, CPAT15968, CPAT15969, CPAT15970, CPAT15971, CPAT15972, CPAT15973, CPAT15974, CPAT15975, CPAT15977, CPAT15979, CPAT15980, CPAT15981, CPAT15982, CPAT15983

SOURCES

Silvester, R J, Martin, C H R & Watson, S E 2013 Historic settlements in the Brecon Beacons National Park CPAT report 1200

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT130756&dbname=cpat&tname=EVENT>

PRN 33092 NAME Maescelyn Castle, evaluation

NGR SO20681950 COMMUNITY Crickhowell

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** eyear

ORGANISATION person - Unknown

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Motte 2.5m high on north-east and 6m high on south-west. Topped by two platforms separated by 1m high scarp. Traces of masonry and possible bailey, represented only by crescentic scarp to south-east.

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT693

SOURCES

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT33092&dbname=cpat&tname=EVENT>

PRN 59082 NAME Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments, Southern Brecknockshire - Black Mountains, assessment project 2003ff

NGR SO100740 COMMUNITY Llanbadarn Fynydd

TYPE Assessment project **YEAR** 2003ff

ORGANISATION person Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust -

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Survey of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in the Black Mountains carried out by CPAT in 2003-04. The project was based on existing records in the SMR, though a handful of new sites were also recorded as a result of the fieldwork. The aim of the survey was to undertake an audit of the surviving state of monuments; to assess the present form and condition; to re-define and standardise the site types and site type definitions in the SMR to assist users and researchers of the SMR, and to recommend sites for scheduling (Jones, N W, 2003).

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT1062, CPAT12376, CPAT2407, CPAT2428, CPAT2439, CPAT3125, CPAT3228, CPAT3861, CPAT4078, CPAT44480, CPAT50434, CPAT50549, CPAT50550, CPAT50551, CPAT511, CPAT512, CPAT515, CPAT5388, CPAT552, CPAT553, CPAT568, CPAT5722, CPAT5818, CPAT614, CPAT638, CPAT639, CPAT661, CPAT687, CPAT691, CPAT694, CPAT72243, CPAT978

SOURCES

Jones, N W & Owen, W J 2004 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Black Mountains, Brecknockshire. Project Report CPAT report 600

Jones, N W 2002 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Brecknockshire; Initial Project Report CPAT report 465

Jones, N W 2004 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Scheduling Recommendations 2003-04, Black Mountains, Brecknockshire CPAT report 599

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PHOTOS

CS03-027-0006, CS03-027-0007, CS03-027-0008, CS03-027-0009, CS03-027-0010, CS03-027-0011, CS03-027-0012, CS03-027-0013, CS03-027-0014, CS03-027-0015, CS03-027-0016, CS03-027-0017, CS03-027-0018, CS03-027-0019, CS03-027-0020, CS03-027-0021, CS03-027-0022, CS03-027-0023, CS03-027-0024, CS03-027-0025, CS03-027-0026, CS03-027-0027, CS03-027-0028, CS03-027-0029, CS03-027-0030, CS03-027-0031, CS03-027-0032, CS03-027-0033, CS03-027-0034, CS03-027-0035, CS03-027-0036, CS03-031-0001, CS03-031-0002, CS03-031-0003, CS03-031-0012, CS03-031-0013, CS03-031-0014, CS03-031-0015, CS03-031-0016, CS03-031-0017, CS03-031-0018, CS03-031-0019, CS03-031-0020, CS03-031-0021, CS03-031-0022, CS03-031-0023, CS03-031-0024, CS03-031-0025, CS03-031-0026, CS03-031-0027, CS03-031-0028, CS03-033-0001, CS03-033-0002, CS03-033-0003, CS03-033-0004, CS03-033-0005, CS03-033-0014, CS03-033-0015, CS03-033-0016, CS03-033-0017, CS03-033-0018, CS03-033-0019, CS03-033-0020, CS03-033-0021, CS03-033-0022, CS03-033-0023, CS03-033-0024, CS03-033-0025, CS03-041-0001, CS03-041-0002, CS03-041-0003, CS03-041-0004, CS03-041-0005, CS03-041-0006, CS03-041-0007, CS03-041-0008, CS03-041-0009, CS03-041-0010, CS03-041-0011, CS03-047-0010, CS03-047-0011, CS03-047-0012, CS03-047-0013, CS03-047-0014, CS03-047-0015, CS03-047-0016, CS03-047-0017, CS03-047-0018, CS03-047-0019, CS03-047-0020, CS03-047-0021, CS03-047-0022, CS03-047-0023, CS03-047-0024, CS03-047-0025, CS03-047-0026, CS03-047-0027, CS03-047-0028, CS03-047-0029, CS03-047-0030, CS03-047-0031, CS03-047-0032, CS03-047-0033, CS03-047-0034, CS03-047-0035, CS03-047-0036, CS03-047-0037, CS03-047-0038, CS03-053-0001, CS03-053-0002, CS03-053-0003, CS03-053-0004, CS03-053-0005, CS03-053-0006, CS03-053-0007, CS03-053-0008, CS03-053-0009, CS03-053-0010, CS03-053-0011, CS03-053-0012, CS03-053-0013, CS03-053-0014, CS03-053-0015, CS03-053-0016, CS03-053-0017, CS03-053-0018, CS03-053-0019, CS03-053-0020, CS03-053-0021, CS03-053-0022, CS03-053-0023, CS03-053-0024, CS03-053-0025, CS03-053-0026, CS03-053-0027, CS03-053-0028, CS03-053-0029, CS03-053-0030, CS03-053-0031, CS03-059-0021, CS03-059-0022, CS03-059-0023, CS03-059-0024, CS03-059-0025, CS03-059-0026, CS03-059-0027, CS03-059-0028, CS03-059-0029, CS03-059-0030, CS03-059-0032, CS03-059-0033, CS03-059-0034, CS04-009-0008, CS04-009-0009, CS04-009-0010, CS04-009-0011, CS04-009-0012, CS04-009-0013, CS04-009-0014, CS04-009-0015, CS05-008-0018, CS05-008-0019, CS05-011-0023, CS05-011-0024, CS05-011-0025

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT59082&dbname=cpat&tname=EVENT>

PRN 59083 NAME Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments, Southern Brecknockshire - Black Mountains, desktop study 2003ff

NGR SO100740 COMMUNITY Llanbadarn Fynydd

TYPE Desk-based assessment **YEAR** 2003

ORGANISATION person Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust -

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Survey of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in the Black Mountains carried out by CPAT in 2003-04. The project was based on existing records in the SMR, though a handful of new sites were also recorded as a result of the fieldwork. The aim of the survey was to undertake an audit of the surviving state of monuments; to assess the present form and condition; to re-define and standardise the site types and site type definitions in the SMR to assist users and researchers of the SMR, and to recommend sites for scheduling (Jones, N W, 2003).

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT1062, CPAT12376, CPAT2407, CPAT2428, CPAT2439, CPAT3125, CPAT3228, CPAT3861, CPAT4078, CPAT44480, CPAT50434, CPAT50549, CPAT50550, CPAT50551, CPAT511, CPAT512, CPAT515, CPAT5388, CPAT552, CPAT553, CPAT568, CPAT5722, CPAT5818, CPAT614, CPAT638, CPAT639, CPAT661, CPAT687, CPAT691, CPAT694, CPAT72243, CPAT978

SOURCES

Jones, N W & Owen, W J 2004 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Black Mountains, Brecknockshire. Project Report CPAT report 600

Jones, N W 2002 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Brecknockshire; Initial Project Report CPAT report 465

Jones, N W 2004 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Scheduling Recommendations 2003-04, Black Mountains, Brecknockshire CPAT report 599

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT59083&dbname=cpat&tname=EVENT>

PRN 123622 NAME The Neolithic Chambered Tombs of Breconshire, field survey project 2012

NGR SO0234 COMMUNITY Honddu Isaf

TYPE Field survey project **YEAR** 2012

ORGANISATION person Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Jones, N W

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION A project to visit, photograph and compile a summary for each 'Severn-Cotswold Tomb' in the south of the CPAT region. (Jones, N W, 2012)

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT1062, CPAT2170, CPAT50434, CPAT511, CPAT512, CPAT515, CPAT552, CPAT553, CPAT568, CPAT638, CPAT639, CPAT687, CPAT691

SOURCES

Jones, N W 2012 The Neolithic Chambered Tombs of Breconshire CPAT report 1126

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT123622&dbname=cpat&tname=EVENT>

*AM - 01.08.19 (09:01) - HTML file produced from CPAT HER, CPAT file number 1334.
Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, 41 Broad Street, Welshpool, SY21 7RR.
tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179, email her@cpat.org.uk, website www.cpat.org.uk*

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX CPAT, 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology Wales Ltd
The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes SY18 6BN
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E: info@arch-wales.co.uk
www.arch-wales.co.uk

Specification

For Archaeological Desk Based Assessment:

Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell

Prepared for:

Mr Goering

Project No: 2687

January 2019

Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall,
Great Oak St., Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6BN
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Figure 1. Development area shown in red

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment associated with a proposed annex creation linked to the existing domestic property at Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Mr Goering through his agents Morgan & Horowskyj Architects to support a planning application and application for Listed Building Consent (Application Nos 18/16643/FUL and 18/16644/LBC).

1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises the creation of new annex accommodation linked to the existing domestic property at Llanfair farmhouse, Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell, NP8 1RB, NGR SO 20798 19482 (Figure 1). The local planning authority is Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA).

This Specification has been prepared by Charley James-Martin, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr Goering through his agents Morgan & Horowskyj Architects. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit.

The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment is to provide BBNPA with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Ed.9 November 2016), Section 6.5, and Technical Advice Note 24. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are adequately preserved or fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

The proposed development site measures approximately 0.2ha and is located to the north west of the town of Crickhowell, north of the A40. The development area comprises a Grade II Listed farmhouse (LB7270) enclosed by a low drystone wall with a mature garden. Approximately 40m to the west of the development lies the Scheduled Monument of Maes-Celyn Castle Moundn (BR055).

The site lies within the unitary authority of Powys, however it lies within the planning authority of Brecon Beacons National Park therefore, this specification is to be approved by BBNPA.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA December 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2. Development Details & Site Description

The development comprises a proposed proposed annex creation linked to the existing domestic property at Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell. The development area occupies a roughly rectangular plot of land bounded by open fields to the east, west

and south with a wooded area to the north and is centred on NGR SO 20798 19482 (Figure 1).

The geology beneath the proposed development area is Senni Formation which consists of sandstone and argillaceous rocks. The local environment was previously dominated by rivers. The overlying geology consists of Devensian Till (BGS, 2018).

3. Site specific objectives

The primary objective of the desk based assessment will be to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk based study 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 proposed archaeological work will attempt to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material that might be affected by the scheme, in particular its character, distribution, extent and relative significance.

This desk based assessment 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. The information could then be used to determine further archaeological investigation or appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological remains within the area to be implemented prior to or during the proposed development. 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 proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area.

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:

- A detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (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. It will involve the following areas of research:
 1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in Welshpool, within a 0.5km radius from the centre of the proposed development area.
 2. Collation and basic assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 1km from the centre of the proposed development area.
 3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 4. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include visits to Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff.
 5. Assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMMW
 6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore 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 and Lidar imagery as available.
 10. Assessment of the records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
 11. 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.
- c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.
- d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment, rather than a formal assessment such as that detailed in the Design Manual of Roads and Bridges). This will adhere to the setting assessment guidance (Stages 1-4) outlined in Cadw's Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017).
- e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
- f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

6. Method statement for a Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the accessible 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 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 10 mega pixels or above.

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.

The site visit will also assess the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance. Photographs will be taken from the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact and Designated sites within the study area (and SAMs to 1km) will also be visited, where possible, with photographs taken towards the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact on these sites.

7. Method statement for 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, 2 and 3 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The 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, re-plots 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 include the following sections:

- Bilingual non-technical summary
- Introduction (including design brief and planning background)
- Aims and Objectives
- Methodology
- Site topography and geology
- Archaeological and Historic background (period based)
- Cartographic resources
- Aerial Photographs/ remote sensing resources
- Walkover survey
- Assessment of Archaeological Potential (including impacts upon archaeological potential)
- Development Impacts: Physical Impacts
- Development Impacts: Settings Impacts
- Conclusions/ recommendations for mitigation
- Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales
- Supporting data, tabulated or in appendices
- References and Bibliography

The report will also include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief (if applicable)
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 with descriptive detail including grid reference and period where possible

Copies of the report will be sent to the client and to BBNPA, as well as CPAT for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format. The project will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2018).

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017). The digital archive will be deposited with the NMR.

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 (ie 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. Resources and timetable

Standards

The desk based assessment will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Charley James-Martin.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and is likely to commence imminently.

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.

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.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

9. References

Cadw, 2017. *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.*

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs).*

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

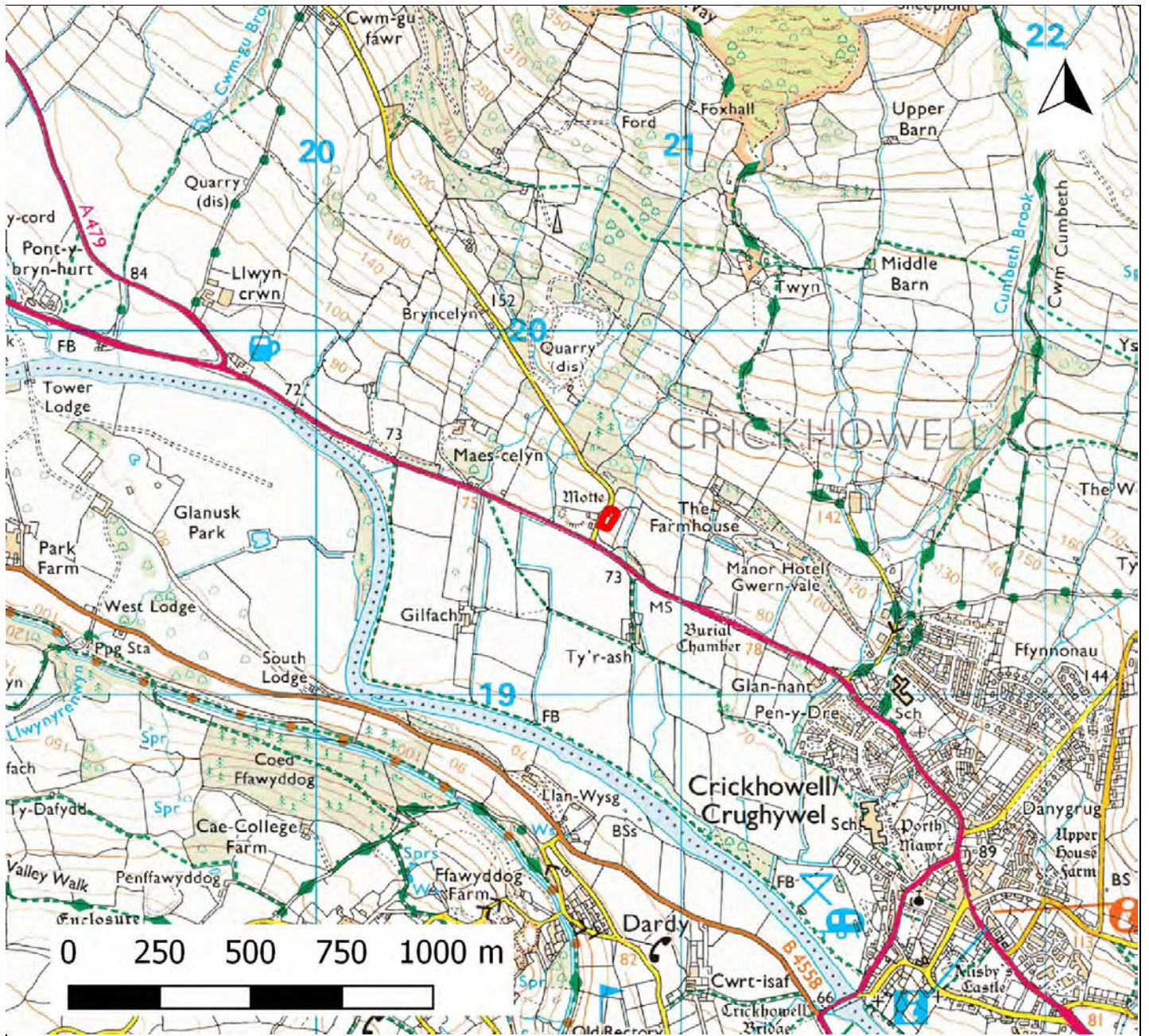


Figure 1. Development area shown in red, centre of site NGR SO 20798 19482

Archaeology Wales

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