

Pont-ar-daf Car Park, Brecon, Powys

Archaeological desk-based assessment

September 2015

A report for National Trust
By Hannah Bowden BA MSc Charlotte James-Martin
BA ACIfA and Sophie Lewis BA ACIfA

GGAT report no. 2015/063
Project no.P1779
National Grid Reference:
SN 98744 19898



The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd
Heathfield House Heathfield Swansea SA1 6EL

Contents	Page
<i>Summary</i>	3
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	3
<i>Copyright notice</i>	3
<i>Abbreviations</i>	4
1. Introduction	5
1.1. Planning history.....	5
1.2. Specification and methodology for study.....	5
1.3. Assessment criteria.....	8
1.4. Hedgerow Regulations	11
2. Background	13
2.1. Location, Topography and Geology.....	13
2.2. The historic landscape	13
2.3. Walkover survey	13
2.4. General historical and archaeological background	15
2.5. Specific historical and archaeological background.....	17
2.6. Previous Investigations	18
2.7. Review of Cartographic, Documentary and Aerial Resources	18
3. Archaeological Interests	20
4. Assessment	22
4.1. Effect of the development on archaeological sites.....	22
4.2. Justification of assessment	23
4.3. Indirect effect of the development on archaeological sites and landscapes	24
5. Mitigation	25
Bibliography	27

Appendix I: Map regression	29
Appendix II Relevant apportionments relating to the Tithe Map of the Hamlet of Glyn within the Parish of Defynnock (1843) covering the development area	33
Appendix III: Aerial Photography	34
Appendix IV: Plates and Walkover Survey	35
Appendix V: Aerial photographs with coverage of the allocation area	39
Appendix VI: Gazetteer of archaeological interests	40

Tables

Table 1: Identified archaeological interests within Study Area	20
Table 2: Effect of the development on archaeological interests	22
Table 3: Recommended archaeological mitigation.....	26

Figures

Figure 1: Plan showing development area (red outline), study area (green outline) and sites of archaeological interest shown in red	14
Figure 2: Tithe Map of the Hamlet of Modrydd within the Parish of Llanspyddid (1839).....	29
Figure 3: Tithe Map of the Hamlet of Glyn within the Parish of Defynnock (1843).....	30
Figure 4: First edition (1890) Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map with development area (red).....	31
Figure 5: Second edition (1905) Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map with development area (red).....	32
Figure 6: Aerial photograph showing development area (solid red line) and areas of archaeological interest (1948, Aerial Photograph CPE UK 248771951 (4273)).....	34

Summary

Catherine Etchell Associates have submitted a planning application (Planning Application No 15/11835/FUL) on behalf of the National Trust for improvements to an existing car park, and extension of the car park into area of cleared conifer plantation, at Pont ar Daf, Brecon, Powys (centred at NGR SN 98744 19898). The application proposes that the site be redeveloped in an appropriate, sustainable way, to provide a total of 263 car parking spaces including spaces for disabled users, together with parking for minibuses and coaches and secure provision for cyclists. The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Projects Department (GGAT Projects) have been commissioned by the National Trust to undertake the assessment of the effect of the development on the archaeological resource of the area.

A total of 44 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area through a combination of map regression, review of documentary resources and examination of aerial photographs. Thirteen of these sites are located within the development area: It is considered that the proposed development will have a 'Major' effect on five sites, 14900/14901/14902 (Beulah - Penydarren Roman Road), PD006 (Enclosure of old Storey Arms Pub), PD007 (Storey Arms Field Boundary 1), PD011 (Storey Arms Enclosure), PD015 (Pont ar Daf Wall 4), a 'Minor' effect on site, 115060/725 (Storey Arms Inn), and a 'Beneficial' effect on the remaining seven sites, 110474/405619/BR337 (Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences), 115061/BR337 (Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, infantry support trench), 115062/BR337 (Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, Pillbox I), PD012 (Pont ar Daf Wall 1), PD013 (Pont ar Daf Wall 2), PD014 (Pont ar Daf Wall 3) and PD016 (Pont ar Daf Wall 5).

As such, it is suggested that the impact within the development area should be mitigated by a series of evaluation trenches/targeted watching brief, Level 2 building surveys and photographic records prior to any construction work. Additionally an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during any ground reducing activity within the development area.

The work has been undertaken to the professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and is intended to meet the Standard and Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments (2014).

Acknowledgements

The project has been managed by Rob Dunning BSc MCIfA (Project Manager); the report was researched and prepared by Hannah Bowden BA MSc (Archaeologist), Charlotte James-Martin BA ACIfA (Project Officer) and Sophie Lewis BA ACIfA (Archaeologist) of GGAT Projects. The illustrations were prepared by Paul Jones PCIfA (Senior Illustrator of GGAT Projects). The author is grateful to Vivien Davies (CRAPW), Nigel Davies (Cadw), Medwyn Parry (RCAHMW), the staff of the Gwent Record Office, Mr Chris Martin (CPAT Head of Curatorial Services) and Natalie Ward (BBNPA Archaeologist). And to Paul Huckfield (GGAT) with whom the field work was conducted.

Copyright notice

The copyright of this report is held by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd, who have granted an exclusive licence to the National Trust, and their agents, enabling them to use and reproduce the material it contains. Ordnance Survey maps are reproduced under licence (AL10005976), unless otherwise stated. Annotations are GGAT copyright.

Abbreviations

CRAPW:	Central Register of Air Photography for Wales
BR	A Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)
BBNPA	Brecon Beacons National Park Authority
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by CPAT Curatorial)
PD:	A new site of archaeological interest discovered during the desk-based assessment
LB:	Listed Building
LPA:	Local Planning Authority
NGR:	National Grid Reference
NMR:	National Monuments Record (curated by RCAHMW)
NPRN:	National Primary Record Number (in NMR)
NT:	National Trust Number (in Brooks 2010)
PRN:	Primary Record Number
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
PGW:	Registered Park and Garden in Wales (Cadw and ICOMOS 2000)

1. Introduction

1.1. Planning history

Catherine Etchell Associates have submitted a planning application (Planning Application No 15/11835/FUL) on behalf of the National Trust for improvements to an existing car park and extension of the car park into area of cleared conifer plantation at Pont ar Daf, Brecon, Powys (centred at NGR SN 98744 19898). The application proposes that the site be redeveloped in an appropriate, sustainable way, to provide a total of 263 car parking spaces including spaces for disabled users, together with parking for minibuses and coaches and secure provision for cyclists. The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Projects Department (GGAT Projects) have been commissioned by the National Trust to undertake the assessment of the effect of the development on the archaeological resource of the area.

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Projects Department (GGAT Projects) have been commissioned by the National Trust to undertake the assessment of the effect on the archaeological resource of the proposed development. The assessment reviewed information held by the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR), as well as cartographic and documentary sources. Aerial photographs were examined and a site visit conducted.

1.2. Specification and methodology for study

The desk-based assessment comprises a review of existing information about the archaeological resource of a 1.302km² study area centred on NGR SN 98744 19898 and is outlined in green in Figure 1. The assessment is intended to conform to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standards in British Archaeology: historic environment desk-based assessments* (2014).

Information recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER Enquiry reference number E5835) and National Monuments Record (NMR) was assessed. The National Archives, Kew and Archives Wales were also consulted. Cartographic and documentary sources were studied, along with relevant published information. Current Listed Building data and information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered landscapes was obtained from Cadw. Collections of aerial photographs held by the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales (CRAPW) were examined, and additional information requested from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). Additionally, LANDMAP and Historic Landscape surveys were considered in detail where appropriate. A site visit was made on the 15th June 2015.

Detailed advice on archaeology in the planning process is contained in *Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*. Works affecting an ancient monument and its setting are protected through implementation of the *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. Detailed advice on Environmental Impact Assessment is contained within *Welsh Office Circular 11/99 Environmental Impact Assessment*, which forms part of the wider *Archaeology Planning Policy Wales (PPW)*. This document sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. *Planning Policy Wales* is supplemented by a series of TANs, and together with the Welsh Office Circulars comprise the *National Planning Policy*.

The *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* sets out a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* concerning sites and monuments of national importance (scheduled),

and there exists in the current *Planning Policy Wales (Chapter 6)* a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* of all types of archaeological sites and monuments.

The adopted *The Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan 2007 – 2022* (2013) sets out the Brecon Beacons National Park's policies and proposals to guide development in the National Park. The National Park Policy (*SP3 Environmental Protection – Strategic Policy*) contains the principle policies affecting the historic environment (Policies 15-22), as well as Policy SP3 f, which states

'All proposals for development or change of use of land or buildings in the National Park must demonstrate that the proposed development does not have an unacceptable impact on, nor detract from, or prevent the enjoyment of ... archaeological features'.

Policy 15: Listed Buildings

All listed building consent application will be determined in accordance with National Policy as set out in Circular 61/96. Proposals for planning permission which impact on a listed building or its curtilage including the alteration, extension or change of use, whether internally or externally, will only be supported where it can be shown that there will be no significant harm to the special historic or architectural character and setting of the building or historic features.

Conversion/Alteration/Extension/Change of Use of a listed building

The conversion, alteration, extension or change of use of a listed building will only be permitted where the following criteria are satisfied:

- a) The proposal conserves the contribution made by the building to the character of the National Park.
- b) The materials and finishes used in the building works are compatible in all respects with those of the existing structure.
- c) The proposal conforms with all other relevant policies of this plan and national guidance
- d) The development would not have a detrimental effect on the setting of a listed building or a building of local importance

An independent structural survey will be required to prove the structural stability of the building or if it is considered that the proposed works would result in major or substantial reconstruction.

Planning Applications requiring works to listed buildings should include details of all alterations and other works to demonstrate the effect of the proposal on the appearance, character, historic fabric and setting of the building and include where relevant species surveys and any proposed mitigation details.

Policy 16: Demolition of Listed Buildings

The demolition, or partial demolition, of a listed building will only be permitted in the rarest of circumstances where the Authority is convinced that the building, or part thereof, cannot be retained, or is not worthy of retention and where convincing evidence has been provided that:-

- i) real efforts both to sustain existing uses for the building and to find viable new uses have failed;
- ii) preservation in some form of charitable or community ownership is not possible or suitable; and

iii) redevelopment would produce substantial planning benefits for the community which would outweigh the loss of the listed building.

The National Park Authority must be wholly satisfied that the proposed re-use of the site will bring benefits to the character or amenity of the locality or the wider National Park that outweigh the loss of the building. In the case of deliberate neglect to Listed Buildings at risk the National Park Authority will take action to safeguard the building(s).

Where such a building is to be replaced, a contract of redevelopment will be required to be finalised and entered into between the developer and the NPA.

Policy 17: The Settings of Listed Buildings

Development proposals which would adversely affect the setting of a listed building will not be permitted.

Policy 18: Protection of Buildings of Local Importance

Development affecting buildings which make an important contribution to the character and interest of the local area as set out on the local list will be permitted where the distinctive appearance, architectural integrity or their settings would not be significantly adversely affected.

Policy 19: Development affecting Conservation Areas

New development and alterations to existing buildings within or affecting the setting of a Conservation Area will only be permitted where it will preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area and where the design, all building materials, proportions and detailing are appropriate to the Conservation Area.

The demolition or substantial demolition of any unlisted building or structure within a Conservation Area that is subject to Conservation Area consent will only be permitted where there is the strongest justification. Where such a building is to be replaced, a contract of redevelopment will be required to be finalised and entered into prior to the granting of conservation area consent.

Policy 20: Historic Parks and Gardens

Development which directly or indirectly, either alone or in combination affects those areas listed within Part 1 of the 'Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales' will be permitted where the essential integrity and coherence of the park or garden and its setting, as defined in the Register, is preserved or enhanced.

Development should be of a high standard and minimise disturbance to heritage features. If disturbance is unavoidable, a full recording survey will be required in advance of development.

Policy 21: Historic Landscapes

Development which directly or indirectly either alone or in combination affects those areas listed within Part 2 of the 'Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales' will only be permitted if the essential integrity and coherence of the area, as defined in the Register, is preserved or enhanced.

Policy 22: Areas of Archaeological Evaluation

Where important archaeological remains are known to exist or may exist within an area for archaeological evaluation, the archaeological implications of development proposals shall be evaluated by qualified and independent Archaeologists before planning applications are determined. Planning permission will not be granted where the evaluation is deemed inadequate by the NPA in consultation with its archaeological advisor.

1.3. Assessment criteria

Direct effects (Monuments)

The archaeological sites within the study area are categorised in accordance with the only available criteria that are nationally agreed; these values are set out in the Department of Transport/Welsh Office/Scottish Office *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* paragraph 3.4 Vol. 11 Section 3 Part 2 (HA 208/07 Cultural Heritage).

- Category A: national importance
- Category B: regional importance
- Category C: local importance
- Category D: low importance

To these an additional category has been added

- Category U: unknown

The assessment of the importance of individual sites is essentially a subjective exercise based upon the experience of the project team. The importance of certain sites will be implied by their status within the statutory framework. Scheduled Ancient Monuments will always be of national importance; Listed Buildings will be of at least regional importance. **Values** assigned to other sites are given both in relation to their individual importance and to their context within the wider landscape.

The **condition** of individual sites and the general overall condition of surviving remains has bearing on the value of the sites themselves and on the value that they impart within a wider landscape context. The condition of sites is recorded following the system used by the GGAT HER, using the following criteria:

- Intact: the site is intact
- Near intact: the site is nearly intact
- Damaged: the site has been moderately damaged
- Near destroyed: the site has nearly been destroyed
- Destroyed: the site has been destroyed
- Restored: the site has been restored
- Moved: the site has been moved (usually finds)
- Not known: the condition of the site is not known

For the purposes of desk-based assessments, **rarity** is assessed at regional level only. The following criteria are used:

- High: very few sites of this type are known
- Medium: the site is not unusual, but cannot be considered common
- Low: the site is quite common

Group association is where a connection between sites within the landscape can be demonstrated. These will usually be of the same period, but may include groups where the presence of an earlier site or sites has led to the formation of a later complex, or where an

earlier site or sites can be shown to have acquired importance as part of a later complex. The criteria are as follows:

- High: the site forms part of an interconnected complex occupying a clearly definable landscape where little or no fragmentation has occurred
- Medium: the site is part of an interconnected complex, which is either limited in scope or badly fragmented
- Low: there are few or no other sites, which are associated

Historical association is where there is a link between the site and known historical or cultural persons or events. Prehistoric sites, which are by definition before historical evidence, cannot have any contemporary historical association, but they may acquire later associations. For the Roman and Early-medieval periods, where survival of historical evidence is poor and patchy, any contemporary documentation at all will be important. Two classifications are given for historical association, one reflecting the certainty of the identification, and the other its importance. Only sites with certain or possible association can be assessed for importance, and historical association can only increase the importance of a site; the absence of it will never decrease its importance.

Historical association- identification

- Certain
- Possible
- Unknown

Historical association- importance

- High
- Medium
- Low

The assignment of values to identified interests requires consideration of the reliability and accuracy of the source data, ranging from fully-recorded features seen in open excavation to antiquarian comments on finds of note from a poorly-defined location. The **confidence** with which the values have been assigned is noted, using the following criteria:

- High: existing information is reliable and detailed
- Medium: existing information is apparently reliable but limited in detail
- Low: existing information is too limited to allow its reliability to be assessed

The **effect** of the proposal on the archaeological resource has been assessed using the following criteria:

- Severe: total loss
- Major: significant loss, likely to result in a reduction of value of the surviving site
- Minor: loss unlikely to result in a reduction of value of the surviving site
- None: no identifiable effect
- Beneficial: development will protect, preserve or enhance the site better than if the development did not occur

Indirect Effects (Monument and Landscape settings)

Indirect effects identified for the archaeological resource include those of visibility and setting issues. Only monuments of National and Regional importance with a direct visual significance will be assessed for indirect effects. If the development is situated within (or sometimes in close proximity to) a Registered Historic Landscape then an ASIDOHL2 (Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape) assessment is usually required. Although the current development is not located within a Registered Historic Landscape, it is considered important to assess the potential indirect impact of the development upon the archaeological resource of the area.

The following indirect visual assessment does not conform to the full ASIDOHL2 methodology. However, in order to ensure a thorough evaluation, indirect effects have been assessed employing the *principles* of ASIDOHL2.

Indirect effects to category A and B sites will be measured against criteria for the assessment of indirect, visual impacts based upon the ASIDOHL2 methodology in *Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process* (2nd Edition 2007). The grading for the assessment is as follows:

- **Very severe:** the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument are dominated or obscured by the development. The form, scale and appearance, including motion, of the development, compromise the cultural integrity of the monument and its setting resulting in severance of historical links and/or degradation of an unaltered setting.
- **Severe:** the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument are interrupted by the development. The form, scale and appearance, including motion, of the development, largely affects the cultural value of the monument and its setting resulting in possible severance of historical links and/or uncharacteristic change to a largely unaltered setting.
- **Considerable:** the development is significantly visible in or interrupts the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument. The form and appearance, including motion of the development results in discordance with the monument and change to a largely unaltered setting.
- **Moderate:** the development is visible in key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument and its setting. The form and appearance, including motion of the development results in discordance with the monument and/or alteration to its setting.
- **Slight:** the development is noticeable in key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument and its setting. The form and appearance, including motion of the development is noticeable and results in minor alteration to the setting of the monument.
- **Very slight:** the development is barely noticeable within the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument. The setting is already largely altered and unsympathetic and/or the form and appearance, including motion of the development is barely noticeable and results in little discernible change to the setting.
- **None:** the development is not noticeable within the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument. The setting is already altered and

unsympathetic and/or the form and appearance, including motion of the development is not noticeable and results in no discernible change to the setting.

The assessment of individual sites is essentially a subjective exercise based upon the experience of the project team. The following aspects will be considered when determining the results of the assessment.

- Any potential impacts that the development may have on the relationships of the monument to its surrounding landscape, including other monuments.
- The nature, extent and intrinsic value of the monument's setting, including its role in relation to the monument; the impact to both the immediate, essential setting and the wider setting is considered.
- Interference with the inter-visibility between the monument and other related monuments or particular landscape elements, impact to key viewpoints, vistas and lines of sight.

The purpose of the monument and significance of views to and from it will be considered in terms of visual intention. Whilst the location, construction and function of some monuments were specifically chosen to afford views of a particular area or monument(s), others may instead have been the targets of observation. The visual impact of the development in terms of form, scale, appearance and the effect of movement of constituent parts as well as the extent of encroachment of the development into the setting (both immediate and wider) of the monument should be considered.

Impacts to the direct lines of sight as well as impacts upon wider views of monuments will be determined and graded using the categories described above (very severe down to very slight).

1.4. Hedgerow Regulations

The Environment Act 1995 (section 95) allowed regulations to be drawn up to protect important hedgerows from activities that were not subject to planning consent. The *Environment Act 1995 Hedgerow Regulations 1997* were specifically intended to provide objective criteria of importance which could be applied consistently across England and Wales. Thus although administered by the local planning authorities, the opportunity to develop local criteria for protection was restricted to designation as a key landscape characteristic for development control purposes (Section 7b ii) by the relevant date (April 1997). The regulations permit the removal of any hedgerow (including any stretch of hedgerow) for 'carrying out development for which planning permission has been granted' on the basis that the development control process provides a framework for weighing up the loss of hedgerows against the benefits of a proposal. Thus in such a context the significance of surviving hedgerows needs to be considered.

The regulations were the subject of a review by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, *Review of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997* (1998), which suggested a simplified set of criteria, notably to include all pre-1845 or pre-1800 hedgerows where the field system is substantially complete. The Government noted the proposed changes but has not endorsed them (*The Government's response to the Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee's Report 'The Protection of Field Boundaries' 1999*). The 1997 criteria therefore remain in force. Judicial Review of the application of the regulations (*Flintshire County Council v NAW and Mr J T Morris*) has clarified the interpretation of some of the criteria.

Pont-ar-daf Car Park, Brecon, Powys: archaeological desk-based assessment

The criteria of historic importance in *The Hedgerow Regulations 1997* can be summarised as:

- marking a parish or township boundary
- incorporating or associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument or site on the SMR at the relevant date
- marking a pre-1600 AD manor or estate boundary, or related to a building of such a manor or estate
- part of a field system pre-dating 1845 shown on a map in Record Office
- part of a pre-1845 field system that is substantially complete
- part of a pre-1845 field system where the pattern was identified in 1997 as a key landscape characteristic

There are other criteria relating to rights of way and ecology.

2. Background

2.1. Location, Topography and Geology

The proposed development is situated at NGR SN 98744 19898 (see Figure 1), immediately to the east of the A470. It is currently composed of an existing car park in poor condition, with an adjacent area of plantation woodland. The existing site provides car parking, toilets and access to popular footpaths (Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect 2015a). The property slopes to the northeast, varying in height from between approximately 435m and 490m OD (Brooks 2010).

The geology of the area comprises superficial deposits of alluvial fan deposits of sands and gravels overlying the bedrock of brownstones formation comprised of sandstone and argillaceous rocks (BGS 2014).

2.2. The historic landscape

The development area is not located within any areas designated as historic landscapes. The closest is the East Fforest Fawr and Mynydd-y-glôg Registered Landscape (HLW (MGI/P) 3), with the Mynydd y Garn (HLCA 1198) Historic Landscape Character Area being located 1.5km to the southwest of the development area. The character area consists of 'extensive moorland area with important traces of prehistoric settlement, land use and burial, together with evidence of medieval and later seasonal settlements and sheepfolds' (CPAT 2015).

2.3. Walkover survey

A walkover survey was conducted on 15th June 2015. The study area was photographed; sites previously identified from a search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and National Monuments Record (NMR) were visited in order to assess their current condition.

No new sites were identified during the walkover survey.

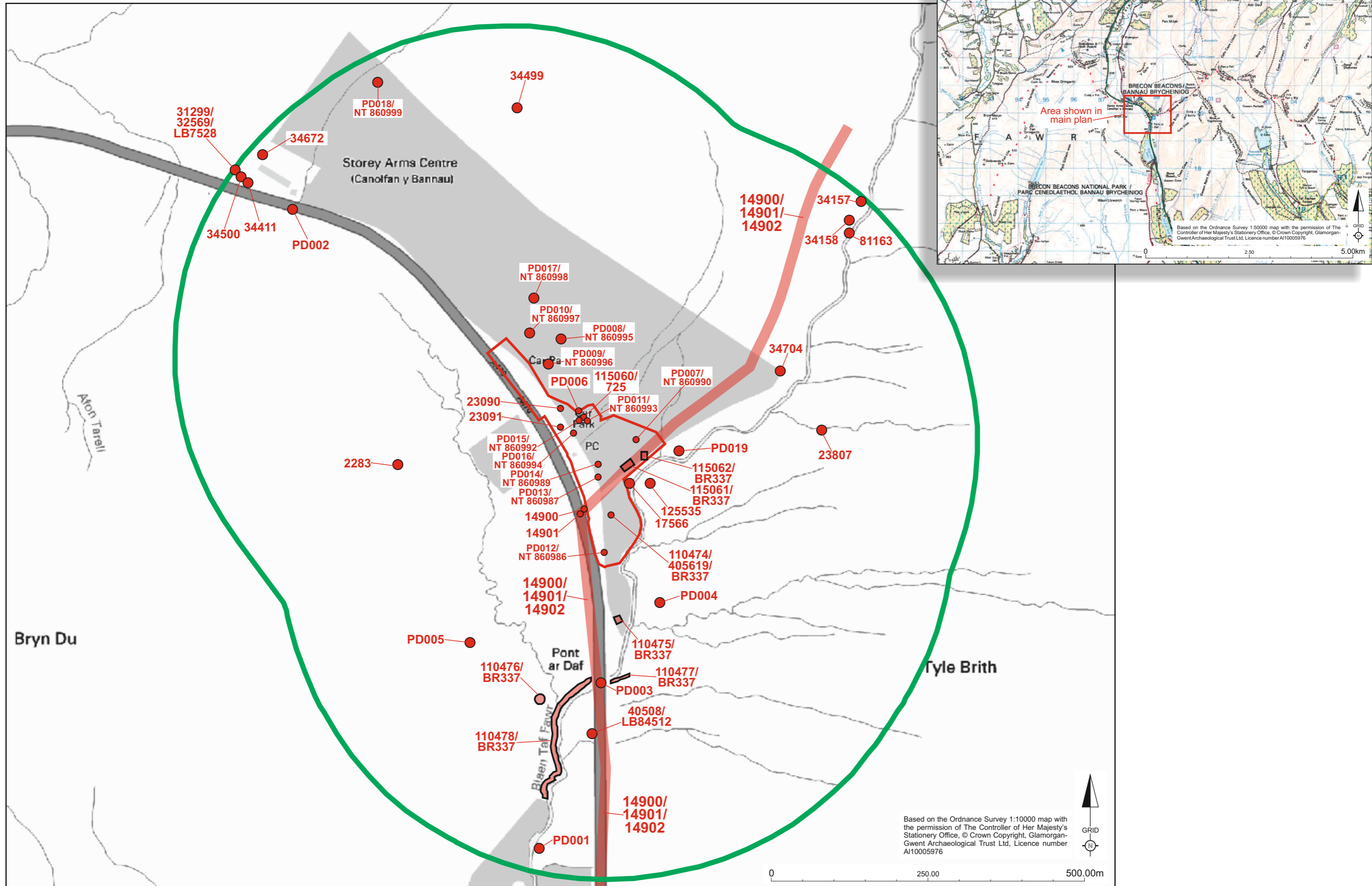


Figure 1. Location of site showing development area (red outline), study area (green outline) and sites of archaeological interest shown in red

2.4. General historical and archaeological background

The prehistoric remains are typified by funerary remains in the form of cairns, although settlement evidence (Craig Cerrig-Gleisiad Prehistoric Settlement (BR267) and Ton Teg Hut Settlement (BR407)) and a hillfort (Rhyd Uchaf Hillfort (BR241)) are also present. There are several Scheduled cairns in the area, including Blaen Glyn Round Cairn (BR235), Fan Frynych Kerb Vairn (BR329) and Twyn Garreg Wen Round Cairn (BR276). These prehistoric remains sit in a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape largely unchanged for a least four millennia, with the exception of the introduction of more recent forestry characteristic of the Industrial and later periods.

To the west of Brecon lie the impressive remains of Brecon Gaer, the finest surviving example of a Roman fort in Powys. Built within sight of the native Iron Age settlements at Coed Fenni-fach and Pen-y-crug, it guards the Roman road as it descends from Fforest Fawr to cross the Usk and heads north into Mid Wales. To the east of Brecon lie the remains of Powys's only Roman villa, where excavations in the 18th century revealed an outstanding mosaic-floored bath-house. The extent of Roman settlement in the area is unknown, but there is little doubt that the Romans quickly assimilated and exploited the existing pattern of settlement and land use that they would have found surrounding the major Iron Age hillforts at Allt yr Esgair, Slwch Tump, Pen-y-crug and Coed Fenni-fach.

To the east of Brecon lies Llangorse Lake, which has an important place in Welsh history and mythology. The small man-made island, or crannog, was constructed as a fortified palace by Brychan, King of Brycheiniog, during the late 9th century and destroyed, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, in AD 916. A local legend recounts how the lake covers the remains of a city ruled by a cruel and greedy princess who agreed to marry a poor suitor only if he brought her great wealth. The man murdered a rich merchant to gain the princess's hand, but in revenge, the merchant's ghost raised a terrible storm which drowned the kingdom. It is not known when the legend originated, but it predates the first archaeological excavation of the crannog in 1850. More plausibly, as a major royal and ecclesiastical centre in Brycheiriog, the crannog could have a claim to have been the locus scribendi of the early Welsh stanzas, *Canu Llywarch Hen*, written quite probably between the 8th and mid 10th centuries, when Llangorse and the Brycheiriog dynasty were in their heyday. The remains of this artificial island were fully revealed by excavation during the early 1990s. Llangorse is the only crannog known in Wales, although it is a form common in Ireland; this possible Irish connection is also perhaps evidenced by the large number of Ogam inscriptions in local churches. The lakeside villages of Llangorse and Llangasty-Talyllyn both have probable early Celtic monastic foundations.

Conquest and settlement from the medieval period are also represented here and history and tradition suggest that the decisive battle between the Welsh forces of Bleddin ap Maenarch and the invading Norman army of Bernard de Neufmarché was fought near Brecon in 1093/4. Norman victory led to the subjugation of the native population and the rise of Brecon town. The earliest castle at Brecon was a motte and bailey, later replaced by a masonry castle. The town also boasts the remains of a Benedictine priory, originally founded in 1100, which, despite its extensive renovation between 1862 and 1874 by the great Victorian architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, still retains many interesting features, such as rare Early English lancet windows and 16th-century conventional buildings. In 1923, the priory, which by then had become Brecon's parish church, was chosen as the cathedral of the new Diocese of Swansea and Brecon, one of the two new dioceses founded by the new Church in Wales, following its separation from the Church of England. The town also contains a Dominican friary,

Pont-ar-daf Car Park, Brecon, Powys: archaeological desk-based assessment

originally founded in the 13th century, which, although now a school and much altered, is claimed to be the largest single group of Dominican buildings surviving in Britain.

2.5. Specific historical and archaeological background

Located within the study and development area is the projected line of the Beulah-Penydarren Roman road (14900/14901/14902) (Figure 1). The proposed alignment is situated along the southern section of the modern road (A470) before taking an alternative north easterly alignment, across the study area. There is currently no existing physical evidence of the Roman road (Appendix VI).

Located to the east of the present car park and Storey Arms Education Outdoor Centre, is the site of the former Storey Arms Inn, which was demolished in 1924 (115060/725). The Inn is stated to have been occupied by Richard Price and owned by A.M.R. Storey on the Tithe Map of the Hamlet of Glyn within the Parish of Defynnock, 1843 (Figure 3). The site was a large inn with a pitched slate roof and lean-to additions at the east and west of the building and had a central porch with a pitched slate roof. The current outline of the building survives in the form of low banks and degraded stone walls of associated enclosures, and it is possible that the stone wall alongside the existing layby may also have once been associated with the Inn (Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect 2015a, 18).

Second World War anti-invasion defences are located south of the Storey Arms on either side of the A470, where the local topography forms a steep-sided, narrow and easily defended valley. These defences, dating to the early period of the War (1940-41), formed part of a Western Command Stop Line, which ran from Storey Arms to Quakers Yard and was designed, with others, to protect the Welsh approaches to the industrial centres of the West Midlands.

The original design and strategy of the defences was to drive the any invading forces off the route of the road and northeast into the increasingly narrow and steep valley of the Blaen Taf Fawr. This objective is achieved firstly by a line of strategically placed anti-tank obstacles (110478/BR337) which flank the main road to the east and west. These would have prevented movement as the terrain is too steep either side for mechanised tanks. A roadblock set across the road at Pant ar Daf would have also blocked access north along the main carriageway; however no remains of this were visible on the ground or from aerial photography.

If the anti-tank blocks were breached, the invading force would be met by a series of pillboxes located on a sharp meander of the river. The effectiveness of these pillboxes was increased by the location of a flanking infantry support trenches (110476/BR337) to the west and possibly to the east (PD005).

Although all of the structures relating to this defensive scheme are located within the study area only two 115061/BR337 and 115062/BR337, fall within the proposed development area. The first (115061/BR337) consists of a red brick-built infantry support trench, also known as a section post (NGR SN 98827 19875). The trench was designed to accommodate a section of ten men and provided flanking support to the adjacent pillbox (115062/BR337). The intent was to provide mutual fire support and enhance the effectiveness of the overall defensive scheme. The structure is built into the top of a terrace immediately north of a bend in the river Blaen Taf Fawr and commands the river valley and a fording point to the south. It is aligned east-west. It is a broad 'V' shape in plan and has eight sides. The infantry support trench has two entrances on its northern side that lead into the interior, one at the east and one at the west. The trench contains fourteen embrasures, ten face south, three face southwest and one faces southeast (Cadw 2006, 2).

The pillbox (115062/BR337) is situated at NGR SN 98853 19893, and is built into the steep south facing slope of the river terrace. The pillbox is rectangular in shape and is constructed from a combination of red brick and roughly dressed stone. Externally, only the south and east faces are visible, as the rest of the pillbox is embedded into the ground behind. The southern wall contains two low set embrasures, with a square hole set higher up in between, whilst the eastern face contains one small and high set embrasure at the southern end. In the upper stone courses of the wall are four ceramic pipes that pierce through the fabric of the wall. Their use is uncertain, but it is possible they provided ventilation (Cadw 2006, 3). The entrance originally lay to the north of the pillbox and consisted of four stone steps that descend into a low, narrow and straight stone built subterranean passage this however, has now been in-filled and turfed over.

2.6. Previous Investigations

A five year study on the Deserted Medieval and Later Rural Settlements in Powys and Clwyd was undertaken by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust from 1997 to 2001. The four basic aims of the project were to clarify the nature of the resource, quantify the resource, examine the condition and test the reliability of the records and finally, to assess the vulnerability and threats to the continuing existence of the sites (Silvester 2001, 2-3). Pont ar Daf Long Hut (81163), which is located within the wider study area, was assessed during the fifth year of the fieldwork (Silvester 2001, Appendix 2).

During 2010, an archaeological survey was carried out at Pont ar Daf by Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd (Brooks 2010). This study included the site of the Storey Arms Inn (115060/NT 860991) and two Second World War defensive structures (115061/NT 860066 and 115069/NT 860988). A further twelve archaeological features consisting of an enclosure, walls and field boundaries were also recorded within the study area of which seven were located within the development area itself (PD007/NT 860990, PD011/NT 860993, PD012/NT 860986, PD013/NT 960987, PD014/NT 860989, PD015/NT 860992 and PD016/NT 860994).

2.7. Review of Cartographic, Documentary and Aerial Resources

Cartographic

The Tithe maps of the Hamlet of Modrydd within the Parish of Llanspyddid (1839) and the Tithe Map of the Hamlet of Glyn within the Parish of Defynnock (1843) (Figures 2 and 3) were examined in order to identify any potential archaeological interests within the development area.

The Tithe Map of the Hamlet of Modrydd within the Parish of Llanspyddid 1839 (Figure 2)

Located to the east of the old Merthyr to Brecon road and northwest of the River Taff is an unnamed rectangular structure, presumably the Storey Arms Inn. The tithe map does not depict any other sites of archaeological interest nearby, apart from 3221 acres of common land (number 27), to the south, east and northeast of the Storey Arms structure. However, the apportionment does state that land parcel 19 (totalling 58 acres), located to the north of the Storey Arms, was owned by Anthony Mervin Reeve Storey.

Tithe Map of the Hamlet of Glyn within the Parish of Defynnock, 1843 (Figure 3)

To the north of the Brecon to Merthyr road are two rectangular structures, labelled Storey Arms, enclosed within pasture land (number 45), with a smaller squared enclosure (number 46), located to the immediate northeast of the Storey Arms. The land parcels, which total 22 acres, are referred to as the Storey Arms Homestead, and were occupied by Richard Price and

owned by A.M.R. Storey (Figure 3). A total of 1426 acres of land within the Hamlet of Glyn was owned by A.M.R Storey, including number 44, which encloses land parcel 45 (see Figure 3) as well as land parcels 18 to 43.

Ordnance Survey Mapping

First edition (1890) (Figure 4)

The first edition Ordnance Survey map depicts the Storey Arms as a Public House, differing from its description as a Homestead in the 1843 Tithe map of the Hamlet of Glyn (Figure 3). The first edition map also illustrates a number of divisions of the land surrounding the Storey Arms, depicting the development of the early field boundaries in comparison to the 1839 and 1843 tithe maps (Figures 2 and 3). Other sites within the study area that are noted on the first edition map include the sheepfold (125535), located to the southeast of the Storey Arms and the Sluice (PD001) to the south.

Second edition (1905) (Figure 5)

The second edition map does not show any major changes in area, apart from the addition of the Old Toll House (PD002) located on the northwestern boundary of the study area.

Third, Fourth and Modern editions.

There are no significant changes between the second edition OS map (1905) and the third, fourth and modern edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Documentary

Following the walkover survey conducted in June 2015, background and archival research included a closer inspection of the tithe maps of the land surrounding the Storey Arms. The information gathered from the tithe maps depicted that the landowner AMR Storey owned a combined total of approximately 1,506 acres across the Hamlet of Modrydd and Hamlet of Glyn. A further search of the National Archives, Kew and Archive Wales resulted in the discovery of records held at the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre and the Powys County Archives. These records include those dated to 1834 and 1918; “Note of improvements to estates in Wales by AMR Storey with additional notes and covering letter, 1918.” (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre; 1390/128/8) and “Sale Particulars – The Maskelyne Estate: 23 lots...” (Powys County Archives; B/D/CL/2/83).

These archives have been identified but not consulted.

Aerial Photography (Appendix III and V)

Three aerial photographs analysed (1946, Aerial Photograph 106G UK 1120 (3098-3099), 1946 Aerial Photograph 106G UK 1471 (3462-3463) and 1948, Aerial Photograph CPE UK 24871951 (4273) (see Figure 6) depicted additional sites; PD004 (Possible Slit Trench) located to the northwest of 110476 (Slit Trench) and overlooks it. The feature appears to be linear in construction protected by an earthen bank and may well be another infantry firing position. Site PD005 (Possible Slit Trench) is located on steep ground on the eastern flank of the Blaen Taf Fawr, overlooking 110475 (Pillbox). This feature is ‘L’ shaped in plan and again may represent an additional firing position. The aerial photograph also depicted PD006 (Enclosure of old Storey Arms Pub). Additionally, a site (PD019) composed of two discrete circular features, but of unknown function was located to the east of the development area. The remaining aerial photographs showed a large overgrown forestry area, similar to the surrounding Brecon Beacons National Park, covering the entirety of both study and development areas.

3. Archaeological Interests

There are 44 sites of archaeological interest identified within the study area (see Table 1).

Four to six digit numbers are Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) recorded in the regional HER. Three and five figure numbers are National Primary Record Numbers (NPRNs) of the NMR, as supplied to the HER under the ENDEX agreement. Three figure numbers with a prefix 'BR' are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings are noted with the prefix 'LB', as supplied to the HER by Cadw. Numbers with a 'PD' prefix are new sites that were identified during the present assessment. New sites numbered from PD007 to PD019, were identified during the 2010 archaeological survey for the National Trust (Brooks 2010) and therefore include numbers with a prefix 'NT' used within that document.

Table 1: Identified archaeological interests within Study Area

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Period	Status
110474/405619/BR337	Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences	SN988198	Civil defence site	Modern	SAM
31299/32569/LB7528	Storey Arms Telephone Box	SN98202035	Telephone box	Modern	LBII
115060/725	Storey Arms Inn	SN98751994	Inn	Post-medieval	None
40508/LB84512	Milestone on A 470 N of Beacons Reservoir	SN98771945	Milestone	Post-medieval	LBII
110477/BR337	Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences	SN9880019800	Civil defence site	Modern	SAM
110475/BR337	Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, Pill box II	SN9881119632	Pillbox	Modern	SAM
115061/BR337	Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, infantry support trench	SN9882719872	Bunker	Modern	SAM
115062/BR337	Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, Pillbox I	SN9885319893	Pillbox	Modern	SAM
110476/BR337	Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, slit trench	SN9868619505	Slit trench	Modern	SAM
110478/BR337	Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, anti-tank block alignment	SN9870919442	Anti-block alignment	Modern	SAM
34500	Y Garn S trackway	SN98212034	Trackway	Post-medieval	None
34411	Afon Tarell E trackway I	SN98222033	Trackway	Post-medieval	None
34499	Y Garn S enclosure complex	SN98652045	Farmstead	Post-medieval	None
34157	Blaen Taf Fawr wall	SN99202030	Wall	Post-medieval	None
34158	Y Gyrn SE wall	SN99182027	Wall	Post-medieval	None
34672	Y Gyrn Flint Flake	SN98232037	Find	Prehistoric	None

Pont-ar-daf Car Park, Brecon, Powys: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Period	Status
81163	Pont ar Daf Long Hut	SN99182025	Long hut	Post-medieval	None
34704	Y Gryn SW wall	SN99072003	Wall	Post-medieval	None
23090	Beacons reservoir stone bank I	SN98721997	Bank (earthwork)	Post-medieval	None
23091	Beacons reservoir stone bank II	SN98721994	Bank (earthwork)	Post-medieval	None
2283	Pont ar Daf Blockhouse	SN89461988	Blockhouse	Modern	None
23807	Tyle Brith Obelisk	SN9913719934	Obelisk	Modern	None
125535	Storey Arms, sheepfolds	SN9886319849	Sheepfold	Post-medieval	None
14900/14901/14902	Beulah - Penydarren Roman Road	SN9875819809	Roman Road	Roman	None
17566	Beacons Reservoir, Wall II	SN98831985	Wall	Post-medieval	None
PD001	Sluice	SN9868219261	Sluice	Post-medieval	None
PD002	Old Toll House	SN9829020288	Toll House	Post-medieval	None
PD003	Bridge over Taff	SN9880519535	Bridge	Post-medieval	None
PD004	Possible slit trench	SN9888619653	Slit trench	Post-medieval	None
PD005	Possible slit trench	SN9858919603	Slit trench	Post-medieval	None
PD006	Enclosure of old Storey Arms Pub	SN9874819967	Enclosure	Post-medieval	None
PD007/NT 860990	Storey Arms Field Boundary 1	SN9884019920	Earthwork	Post-medieval	None
PD008/NT 860995	Storey Arms Field Boundary 2	SN9872020080	Earthwork	Post-medieval	None
PD009/NT 860996	Storey Arms Field Boundary 3	SN9870020040	Earthwork	Post-medieval	None
PD010/NT 860997	Storey Arms Field Boundary 4	SN9867020090	Earthwork	Post-medieval	None
PD011/NT 860993	Storey Arms Enclosure	SN9876019950	Enclosure	Post-medieval	None
PD012/NT 860986	Pont ar Daf Wall 1	SN9879019740	Wall	Post-medieval	None
PD013/NT 860987	Pont ar Daf Wall 2	SN9878019860	Wall	Post-medieval	None
PD014/NT 860989	Pont ar Daf Wall 3	SN9878019880	Wall	Post-medieval	None
PD015/NT 860992	Pont ar Daf Wall 4	SN9875019950	Wall	Post-medieval	None
PD016/NT 860994	Pont ar Daf Wall 5	SN9874019930	Wall	Post-medieval	None
PD017/NT 860998	Pont ar Daf Wall 6	SN9867020170	Wall	Post-medieval	None
PD018/NT 860999	Pont ar Daf Wall 7	SN9843020480	Wall	Post-medieval	None
PD019	Aerial photograph site	SN9890319897	Site	Unknown	None

4. Assessment

4.1. Effect of the development on archaeological sites

A total of thirteen sites are located in the development area. It is considered that the proposed development will have a ‘Major’ effect on five sites, 14900/14901/14902 (Beulah - Penydarren Roman Road), (PD006 (Enclosure of old Storey Arms Pub), PD007 (Storey Arms Field Boundary 1), PD011 (Storey Arms Enclosure), PD015 (Pont ar Daf Wall 4), a ‘Minor’ effect on one site, 115060/725 (Storey Arms Inn), and a ‘Beneficial’ effect on the remaining seven sites, 110474/405619/BR337 (Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences), 115061/BR337 (Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, infantry support trench), 115062/BR337 (Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, Pillbox I), PD012 (Pont ar Daf Wall 1), PD013 (Pont ar Daf Wall 2), PD014 (Pont ar Daf Wall 3) and PD016 (Pont ar Daf Wall 5).

Table 2: Effect of the development on archaeological interests

ID	Name	Type	Period	Condition	Status	Value	Rarity	Group Association	Historical Association	Confidence	Effect
110474/405619/BR337	Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences	Node of defence	Modern	Damaged	SAM	A	Low	High	Certain (high)	High	Beneficial
115061/BR337	Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, infantry support trench	Bunker	Modern	Damaged	SAM	A	Low	High	Certain (high)	High	Beneficial
115062/BR337	Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, Pillbox I	Pillbox	Modern	Damaged	SAM	A	Low	High	Certain (high)	High	Beneficial
PD012/NT 860986	Pont ar Daf Wall 1	Wall	Post-medieval	Damaged	None	C	Low	Medium	Unknown	Low	Beneficial
PD013/NT 860987	Pont ar Daf Wall 2	Wall	Post-medieval	Damaged	None	C	Low	Medium	Unknown	Low	Beneficial
PD014/NT 860989	Pont ar Daf Wall 3	Wall	Post-medieval	Near Destroyed	None	C	Low	Medium	Unknown	Low	Beneficial
PD016/NT 860994	Pont ar Daf Wall 5	Wall	Post-medieval	Damaged	None	C	Low	Medium	Unknown	Low	Beneficial
14900/14901/14902	Beulah - Penydarren Roman Road	Road	Roman	Near Destroyed	None	B	Medium	Low	Unknown	Low	Major
PD006	Enclosure of old Storey Arms Pub	Enclosure	Post-medieval	Not Known	None	C	Low	Medium	Possible (medium)	Medium	Major
PD007/NT 860990	Storey Arms Field Boundary 1	Earthwork	Post-medieval	Not Known	None	C	Low	Medium	Possible (medium)	Low	Major
PD011/NT 860993	Storey Arms Enclosure	Enclosure	Post-medieval	Damaged	None	C	Low	Medium	Possible (medium)	Low	Major
PD015/NT 860992	Pont ar Daf Wall 4	Wall	Post-medieval	Near Destroyed	None	C	Low	Medium	Unknown	Low	Major
115060/725	Storey Arms Inn	Inn	Post-medieval	Near Destroyed	None	C	Low	Medium	Certain (medium)	High	Minor

4.2. Justification of assessment

The proposed development will have a ‘Beneficial’ effect, as discussed below, on seven sites, Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences (110474/405619/BR337); Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, infantry support trench (115061/BR337); Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, Pillbox I (115062/BR337); Pont ar Daf Wall 1 (PD012/NT 860986); Pont ar Daf Wall 2 (PD013/NT 860987); Pont ar Daf Wall 3 (PD014/NT 860989) and Pont ar Daf Wall 5 (PD016/NT 860994).

Details set out within the Design and Access Statement clearly state that the development proposals have been designed in order to “...avoid direct impact on the archaeological remains and also to protect their settings...” (Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect 2015a, 53).

For three of the sites, Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences (110474/405619/BR337); Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, infantry support trench (115061/BR337); Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, Pillbox I (115062/BR337), it has been proposed that a 7-10m protection zone will be enforced around the sites during construction, that there will be no storage of materials in these areas and that trees will also not be planted within 10m of the monuments (Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect 2015a, 53 - 54). Further protection plans outlined include that “Paths and desire lines will be designed to avoid the monuments” and that ‘Views south from the monuments (the direction in which the defences face) will not be obstructed.’ (Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect 2015a, 54). Therefore, the avoidance of the construction of paths, desire lines and the planting of trees close to the monuments, help to provide a ‘Beneficial’ effect by continuing to protect the views and settings of the monuments.

The remaining four sites, Pont ar Daf Wall 1 (PD012/NT 860986); Pont ar Daf Wall 2 (PD013/NT 860987); Pont ar Daf Wall 3 (PD014/NT 860989) and Pont ar Daf Wall 5 (PD016/NT 860994) will be subjected to a ‘Beneficial’ effect due to further details within the Design and Access Statement that state that “crumbling stone walls will be rebuilt” (Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect 2015a, 43).

The Sketch Scheme (drawing no. 285.01) provided by Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd, also depicts the rebuilding of the stone walls along the alignments of Pont ar Daf Wall 1 (PD012/NT 860986), Pont ar Daf Wall 2 (PD013/NT 860987), Pont ar Daf Wall 3 (PD014/NT 860989) and Pont ar Daf Wall 5 (PD016/NT 860994), supporting that the conservation mitigation of the walls will therefore have a ‘Beneficial’ effect on these sites.

It has been assessed that there will be a ‘Minor’ effect on the Storey Arms Inn (115060/725). Plans that were submitted by Catherine Etchell Associates illustrate a picnic area in the north of the proposed development (drawing number; 285.01), that will result in the burial of the old Storey Arms Inn, preserving the site *in situ*. Further details of the proposed picnic area are provided within the Design and Access Statement and state that “The levels will be raised and graded to minimise disturbance and achieve an even surface without affecting any underlying archaeology, and the area will be seeded” (Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect 2015a, 53). Whilst this will result in the site being preserved *in situ*, the Design and Access statement also declares that ‘Repairs to the stone wall fronting the car park will use fallen stone.’ (Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect 2015a, 54). As a result, it has been determined that there will be an overall ‘Minor’ effect.

It has been assessed that there will be a ‘Major’ effect on five sites; the Beulah - Penydarren Roman Road (14900/14901/14902); Enclosure of the old Storey Arms Pub (PD006); Storey Arms Field Boundary 1 (PD007/NT 860990); Storey Arms Enclosure (PD011/NT 860993) and Pont ar Daf Wall 4 (PD015/NT 860992). There are plans for the construction of carparks (no.16 and 19 on plan 285.01), to the east of the Storey Arms Inn (115060/725), in the location of sites PD006, PD007, PD011/NT 860993 and PD015/NT 860992. These sites may all be connected to the Storey Arms Inn and the early associated field boundaries, as depicted on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 4 and 5). The Beulah - Penydarren Roman Road (14900/14901/14902) is also suggested to run through the eastern and southern areas of the development area (see Figure 1). The estimated depths of the construction of the car park, ranges from 0.41m to 2m (drawing no. 10039-102 and 10039-103) and therefore these sites will be subject to a ‘Major’ effect.

4.3. Indirect effect of the development on archaeological sites and landscapes

The development area is not located within any areas designated as historic landscapes, although it is situated in a highly valuable and sensitive setting. The views from the surrounding high ground towards the development are partially screened by existing forestry, greatly reducing any indirect, visual impact. Furthermore, the nature of the development i.e a car park, means that the proposal will have very little impact in indirect visual terms. The development is designed to fit sensitively into the landscape, with the use of natural materials, soft lines and native vegetation (Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect, 2015b). The presence of the improved car park is also designed to reduce the instances of cars parking on the verges of the A470, thus reducing the impact on the wider landscape. As a result the indirect visual effect on the sites of National or Regional importance in the vicinity will be ‘None’.

5. Mitigation

A total of thirteen sites are located in the development area. It is considered that the proposed development will have a ‘Major’ effect on five sites, 14900/14901/14902 (Beulah - Penydarren Roman Road), (PD006 (Enclosure of old Storey Arms Pub), PD007 (Storey Arms Field Boundary 1), PD011 (Storey Arms Enclosure) and PD015 (Pont ar Daf Wall 4).

As such the mitigation for Beulah - Penydarren Roman Road (14900/14901/14902) could consist of a series of evaluation trenches to be excavated along the projected alignment, prior to the construction of car park areas 10, 15, 16, 19 and 21, located in the eastern and southern areas of the proposed development (drawing number; 285.01). The evaluation trenches could establish the presence or absence of the Roman road, and any additional mitigation measures could then be conducted prior to the commencement of the project, and so minimise any potential delays to the construction programme. Alternatively, due to the speculative nature of the road alignment, an archaeological watching brief could be conducted during the construction of car park areas 10, 15, 16, 19 and 21. However, such an approach would need to allow sufficient contingency time and access for any remains of the road to be archaeologically recorded and potentially carries greater risk of delays to the construction programme.

For the remaining sites, in which there will be a ‘Major’ effect, (PD006 (Enclosure of old Storey Arms Pub), PD007 (Storey Arms Field Boundary 1), PD011 (Storey Arms Enclosure) and PD015 (Pont ar Daf Wall 4), a Level 2 building survey (English Heritage, 2006) should be conducted prior to the commencement of construction works of car parks 16 and 19 (drawing number; 285.01).

In addition, a Level 2 building survey should also be conducted on the site of the former Storey Arms Inn (115060/725), in which a ‘Minor’ effect has been assessed, prior to the development of the picnic area and car park 19 (drawing number; 285.01).

Where the development is considered to have a ‘Beneficial’ effect on the following sites, Pont ar Daf Wall 1 (PD012/ NT 860986), Pont ar Daf Wall 2 (PD013/NT 860987), Pont ar Daf Wall 3 (PD014/NT 860989) and Pont ar Daf Wall 5 (PD016/NT 860994) a photographic record should be conducted prior to the conservation and repairing of the stone walls.

The landscape surrounding Pont ar Daf includes Historic Landscape Character Area 1198 Mynydd y Garr, located 1.5km to the southwest of the development area, which forms part of the East Fforest Fawr and Mynydd-y-glôg Registered Landscape. The character area consists of ‘extensive moorland area with important traces of prehistoric settlement, land use and burial, together with evidence of medieval and later seasonal settlements and sheepfolds’ (CPAT 2015). Due to the high archaeological potential of the surrounding area, there is the likelihood for further archaeological discovery of prehistoric and later activity within the Pont ar Daf study and development area. Additionally, there is also the potential for the known Second World War structures to form part of a more extensive array of defences that could include cabling, foxholes, firing trenches, machine gun pits or weapon dumps (Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect 2015a). Therefore, as there is the potential for previously unknown prehistoric and later activity within the development area, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be carried out on all ground penetrating works within the development area.

Table 3: Recommended archaeological mitigation

ID	Name	Impact of development	Archaeological mitigation
1490014901/14902	Beulah - Penydarren Roman Road	Major	Excavation of evaluation trenches or archaeological watching brief
PD006	Enclosure of old Storey Arms Pub	Major	Level 2 building survey
PD007/NT 860990	Storey Arms Field Boundary 1	Major	Level 2 building survey
PD011/NT 860993	Storey Arms Enclosure	Major	Level 2 building survey
PD015/NT 860992	Pont ar Daf Wall 4	Major	Level 2 building survey
115060/725	Storey Arms Inn	Minor	Level 2 building survey
PD012/NT 860986	Pont ar Daf Wall 1	Beneficial	Photographic record
PD013/NT 860987	Pont ar Daf Wall 2	Beneficial	Photographic record
PD014/NT 860989	Pont ar Daf Wall 3	Beneficial	Photographic record
PD016/NT 860994	Pont ar Daf Wall 5	Beneficial	Photographic record
N/A	Previously unknown finds or features	Unknown	Archaeological watching brief

Bibliography

- Britnell, W J, 2006. *Middle Usk Valley: Brecon and Llan-gors Historic Landscape Characterization*, **CPAT Report No 764**
- Brooks I P, 2010, *Pont ar Daf Survey*, Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd **Report no. 2010/20**
- Cadw, 2006. Scheduled Ancient Monument Record SAM Visit Description Text – BR337 (POW).
- Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect, 2015a, *Car Park at Pont ar Daf, Brecon Beacons: Design and Access Statement*, Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect
- Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect, 2015b, *Car Park at Pont ar Daf, Brecon Beacons: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, Catherine Etchell Associates Ltd and Bronwen Thomas Landscape Architect
- English Heritage, 2006. Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice.
- Silvester B, 2001, *Deserted Medieval and Later Rural Settlements in Powys and Clwyd: The Final Report Field Assessment*, **CPAT Report No 425**
- Silvester R J, 2000. *Deserted medieval and later rural settlements in Brecknock: the first report*, **CPAT Report No 358**

Books read but not cited

- Leighton D, 1997, *Mynydd Du and Fforest Fawr, the evolution of an upland landscape in South Wales*, RCAHMW
- Leighton D, 2012, *The Western Brecon Beacons, the archaeology of Mynydd Du and Fforest Fawr*, RCAHMW

Websites

- Archives Wales <http://www.archiveswales.org.uk/> (Accessed August 2015)
- British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> (Accessed July 2015)
- <http://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/fforest> (Accessed July 2015)
- Powys County Archives <http://www.powys.gov.uk/en/archives/find-archives-local-records/> (Accessed August 2015)
- The National Archives <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> (Accessed August 2015)
- Wiltshire and Swindon Archives <http://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/archives/> (Accessed August 2015)

Cartographic

Pont-ar-daf Car Park, Brecon, Powys: archaeological desk-based assessment

Tithe Map of the Hamlet of Modrydd within the Parish of Llanspyddid 1839

Tithe Map of the Hamlet of Glyn within the Parish of Defynnock 1843

Both accessed from <http://cynffin.archiveswales.org.uk/en/tithe-maps/> (Accessed July 2015)

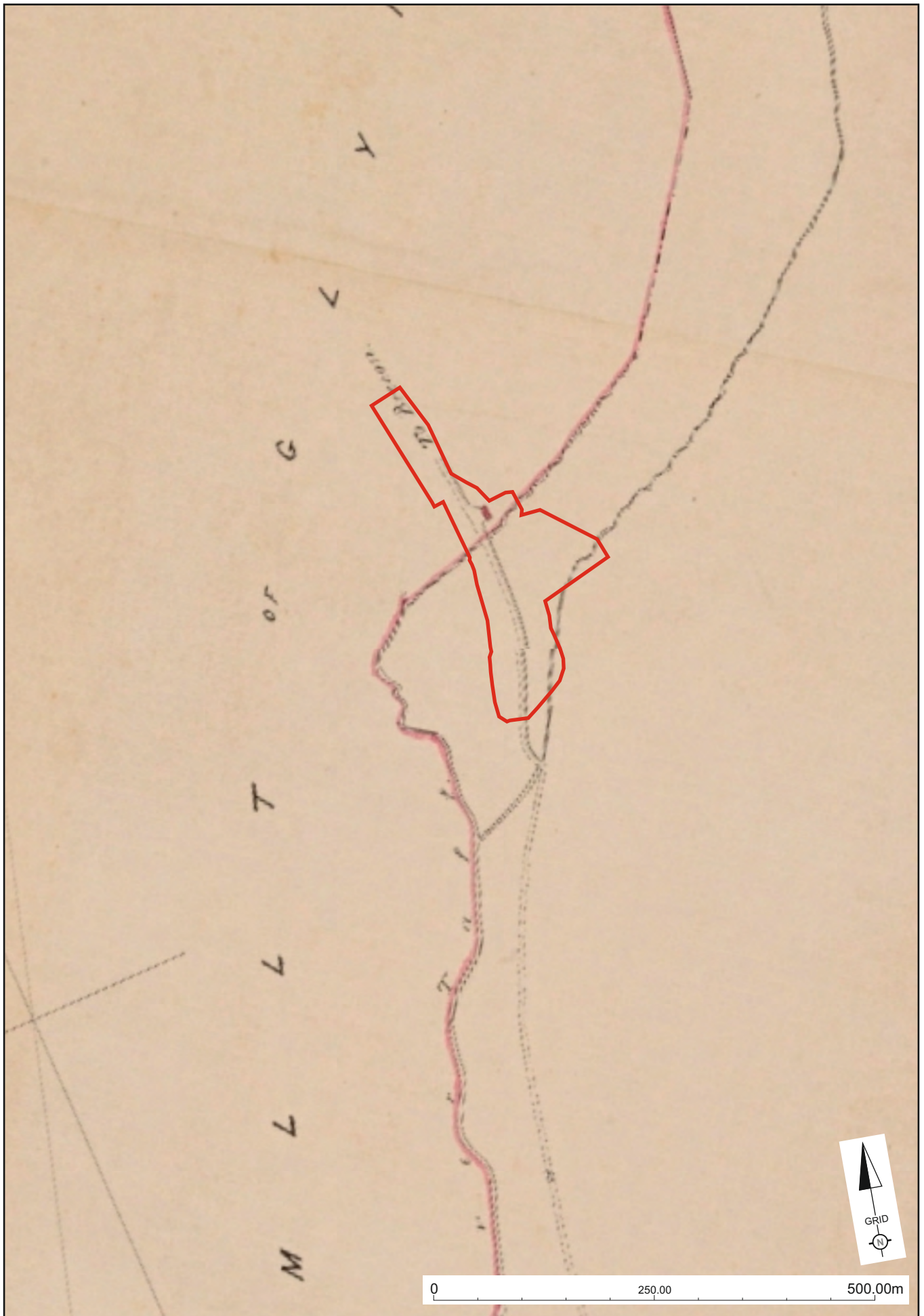


Figure 2. Tithe Map of the Hamlet of Modrydd within the Parish of Llanspyddid (1839)



Figure 3. Tithe Map of the Hamlet of Glyn within the Parish of Defynnock (1843)

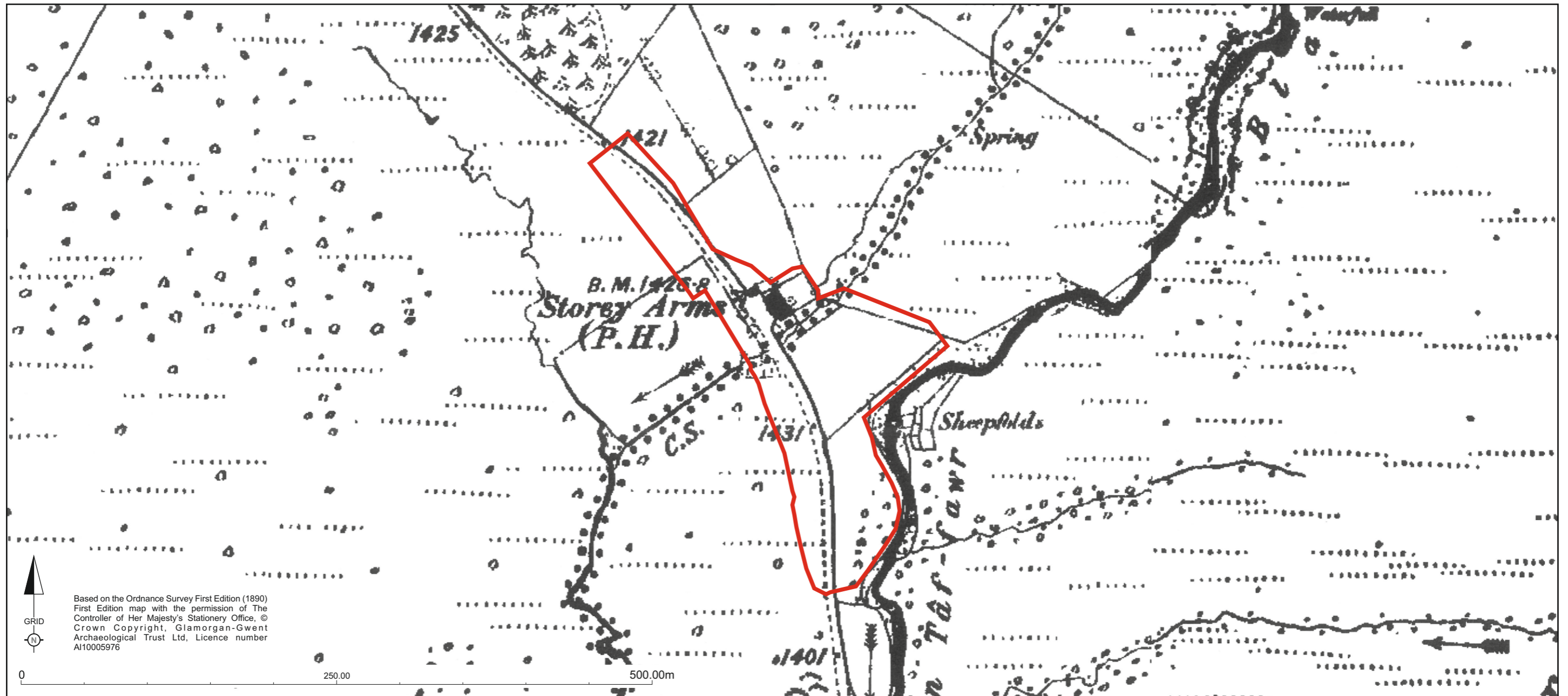


Figure 4. First edition (1890) Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map with development area (red)

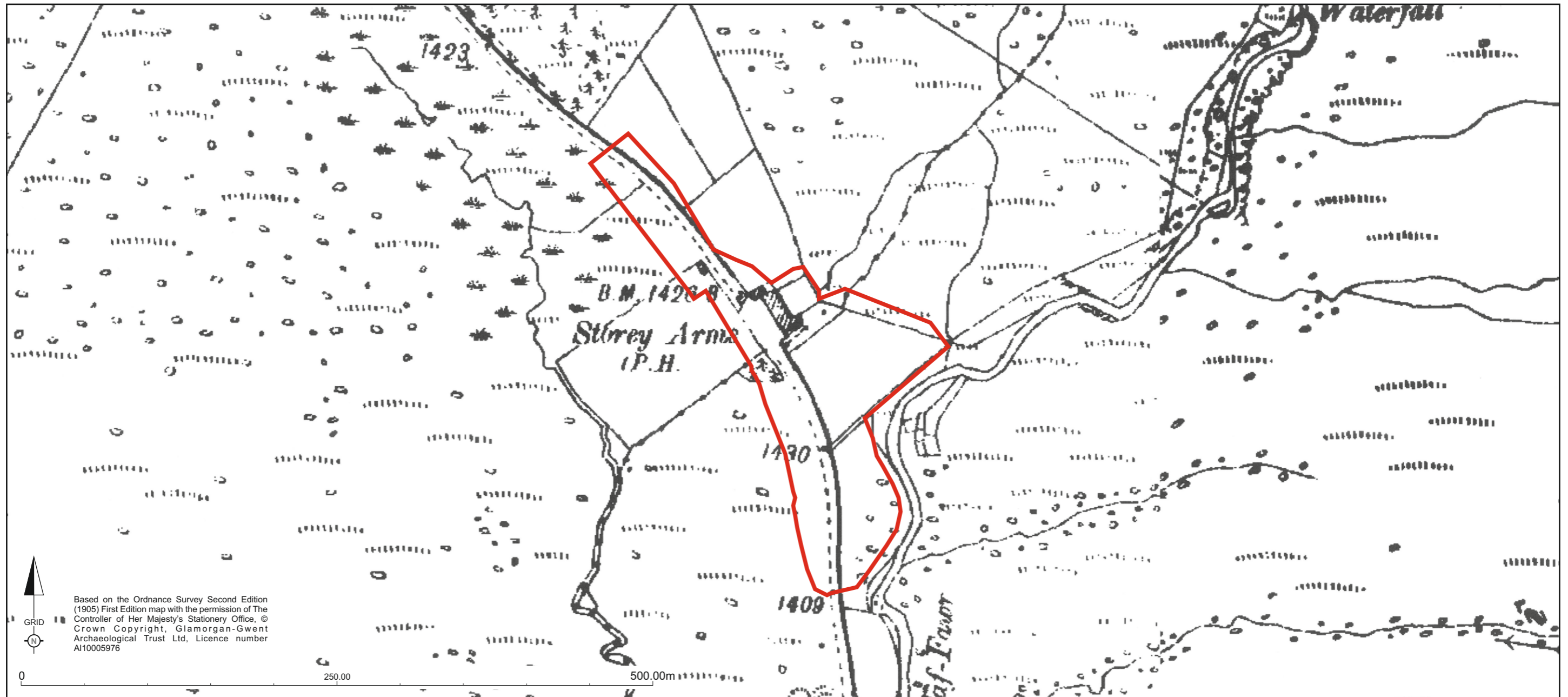


Figure 5. Second edition (1905) Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map with development area (red)

Pont-ar-daf Car Park, Brecon, Powys: archaeological desk-based assessment

Appendix II Relevant apportionments relating to the Tithe Map of the Hamlet of Glyn within the Parish of Defynnock (1843) covering the development area

Landowners	Occupiers	Numbers referring to the Plan	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation	Quantities in Statute Measure	Amount of Rent-Charge apportioned upon the several lands, and to whom payable							Payable to the Impropiator	Remarks	
						Payable to vicar of Defynnock					Payable to the appropriator				
						A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£			s
Storey, A. M. R	Richard Price	45	Storey Arms	Pasture	22	2	14								
		46	Homestead		"	"	32								
					22	3	6	✓							Allotments in the Great Forest of Brecknock.

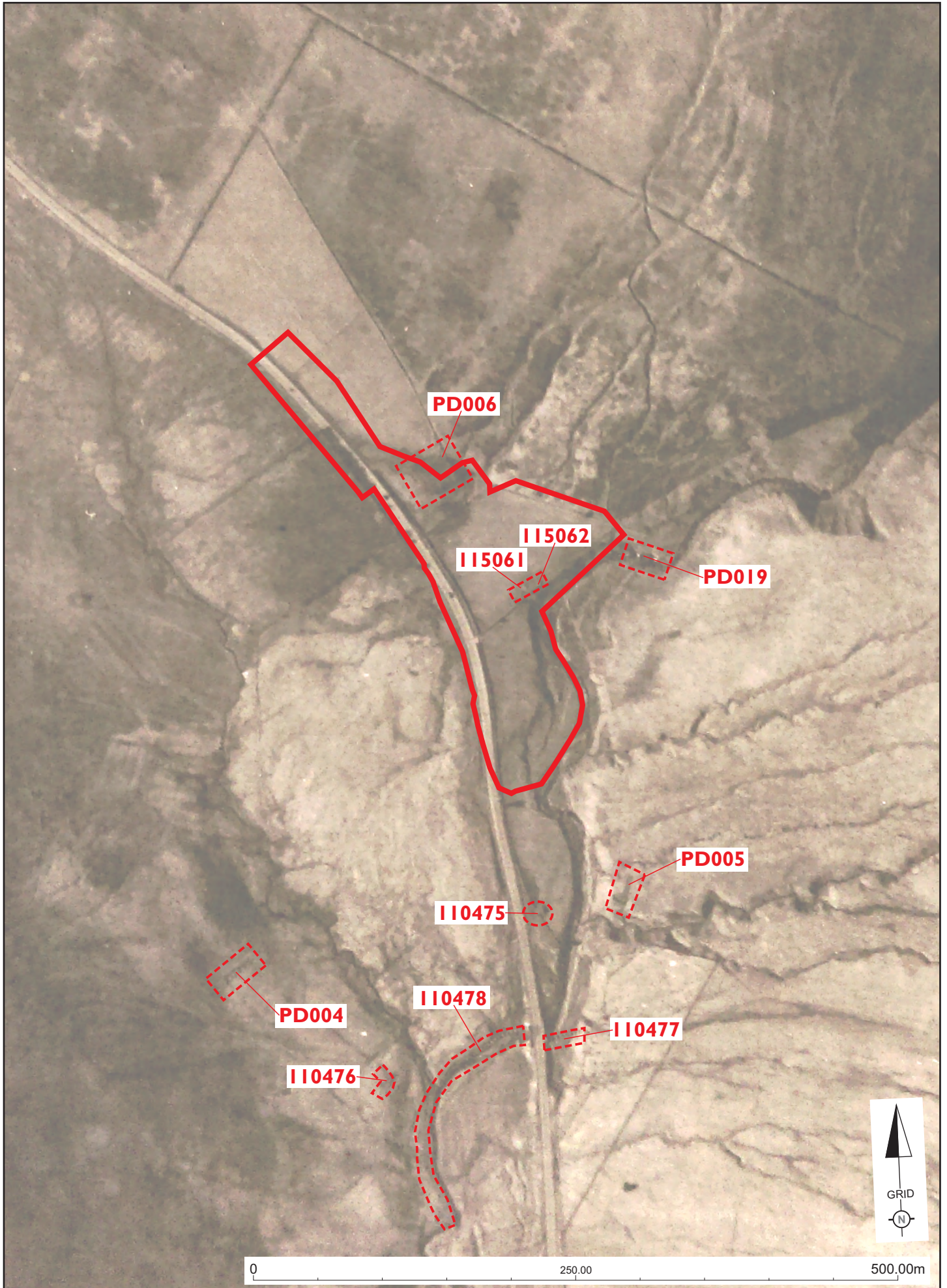


Figure 6. Aerial photograph showing development area (solid red line) and areas of archaeological interest (1948, Aerial Photograph CPE UK 248771951 (4273))

Appendix IV: Plates and Walkover Survey



Plate 1: View to the east overlooking general site



Plate 2: View to northeast overlooking general site



Plate 3: View to south within 110474/405619 (Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences)



Plate 4: View to the northeast of 115060/725 (Storey Arms Inn)



Plate 5: View northeast site 115061/BR337 (Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, infantry support trench)



Plate 6: View to east of site 115062/BR337 (Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences, Pillbox I)



Plate 7: View to southeast of site 115060/725 (Storey Arms Inn)

Appendix V: Aerial photographs with coverage of the allocation area

The following is a list of the aerial photographs with coverage of the study area held by the Central Registry of Air Photography for Wales. A total of three new sites were identified during the interrogation of these aerial photographs: ID PD004 (Possible slit trench), PD005 (Possible slit trench) and PD006 (Enclosure of old Storey Arms Pub).

Ref	Old No	Sortie	Date Flown	Scale	Air Survey Org	Photo Type	Film Loc	Prints Available to View
4626	163	106G UK 1120	14/01/1946	1:10000	RAF	Black & White	5/4x2	3098-99
4630	368	106G UK 1471	04/05/1946	1:9900	RAF	Black & White	5/6x10	3462-63
4814	781	CPE UK 2487	10/03/1948	1:16600	RAF	Black & White	5/5x2	4273
4817	788	CPE UK 2472	09/03/1948	1:10000	RAF	Black & White	6/5x2	4186-88
7707		Carto.Services 667/77	20/05/1977	1:12800?	Carto Services		Cart.Services	1903-1905*
8501		JA Story 0985	28/04/1985	1:20000	JASStory(NRSC)	Colour	NRSC	1385:180-181*
9258		1 PRU RAF 2470	06/07/1992	1:25150	RAF	Black & White	19/1	100-101
9577		OS 95 196	27/06/1995	1:18600	Ordnance Survey	Black & White	RCAHMW	52-53
200029		Getmapping	01/01/2000	1:10000	Getmapping	Colour		Prints available from Bluesky
200032		OS 00 930	30/04/2000	1:18000	Ordnance Survey	Black & White	RCAHMW	290-291+265-266
200601		COWI	06/06/2006	1:10000	COWI	Colour		Prints available from Bluesky
201001		Nextperspectives	01/01/2010		Getmapping	Colour		Available from Getmapping
201301		Nextperspectives	01/01/2013	Digital	Nextperspectives	Colour		Airbus: Nextperspectives

Appendix VI: Gazetteer of archaeological interests

PRN	Site Name	
110474/405619/BR337	Storey Arms, Anti-Invasion Defences	
NGR	Period	
SN9880019800	Modern	
Description		
Scheduled anti-invasion defences (Cadw, 2006).		
Type	Condition	Status
Node of defence	Damaged	SAM
Rarity	Group Association	Historical Association
Low	High	Certain (high)
Confidence	Effect	Value
High	Beneficial	A

PRN	Site Name	
115060/725	Storey Arms Inn	
NGR	Period	
SN98751994	Post-medieval	
Description		
Public house noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project. It was a large inn with a pitched slate roof and lean-to additions at the east and west of the building. The inn had a central porch with pitched slate roof. The inn was demolished in 1924 (RCAHMW 2005).		
Type	Condition	Status
Inn	Near destroyed	None
Rarity	Group Association	Historical Association
Low	Medium	Certain (medium)
Confidence	Effect	Value
High	Minor	C

PRN 115061/BR337		Site Name Storey Arms, Anti-Invasion Defences, infantry support trench
NGR SN9882719872		Period Modern
Description Scheduled infantry support trench (Cadw, 2006).		
Type Bunker	Condition Damaged	Status SAM
Rarity Low	Group Association High	Historical Association Certain (high)
Confidence High	Effect Beneficial	Value A
PRN 115062/BR337		Site Name Storey Arms, Anti-Invasion Defences, Pillbox I
NGR SN9885319893		Period Modern
Description Scheduled pillbox (Cadw, 2006).		
Type Pillbox	Condition Damaged	Status SAM
Rarity Low	Group Association High	Historical Association Certain (high)
Confidence High	Effect Beneficial	Value A

PRN 14900/14901/14902	Site Name Beulah - Penydarren Roman Road	
NGR SN9875819809	Period Roman	
Description General record for Beulah - Penydarren Roman road. Predicted line of roman road. Unknown form. Modern road probably on line. No extant evidence, see also PRN 3262 perhaps suggests an alternative line (CPAT HER).		
Type Road	Condition Near destroyed	Status None
Rarity Medium	Group Association Low	Historical Association Unknown
Confidence Low	Effect Major	Value B

PRN PD001	Site Name Sluice	
NGR SN9868219261	Period Post-medieval	
Description A Post-medieval sluice identified on the first edition (1890) Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4), located to the southeast of the Storey Arms Inn (115060/725).		
Type Sluice	Condition Not known	Status None
Rarity Medium	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Unknown
Confidence Low	Effect None	Value C

PRN PD002	Site Name Old Toll House	
NGR SN9829020288	Period Post-medieval	
Description A Post-medieval Toll House identified on the second edition (1905) Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5), located on the northwest boundary of the study area.		
Type Toll House	Condition Not known	Status None
Rarity Medium	Group Association Low	Historical Association Unknown
Confidence Low	Effect None	Value C

PRN PD003	Site Name Bridge over Taff	
NGR SN9880519535	Period Post-medieval	
Description A Post-medieval bridge over the river Taff.		
Type Bridge	Condition Not known	Status None
Rarity Medium	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Unknown
Confidence Low	Effect None	Value C

PRN PD004	Site Name Possible slit trench	
NGR SN9888619653	Period Post-medieval	
Description		
An aerial photograph site (CPE UK 24871951 (4273)), that appears to be linear in construction, and protected by an earthen bank. It may well be another infantry firing position and is located to the northwest of 110476 (Slit Trench).		
Type Slit trench	Condition Not known	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association High	Historical Association Certain (high)
Confidence Low	Effect None	Value A

PRN PD005	Site Name Possible slit trench	
NGR SN9858919603	Period Post-medieval	
Description		
An aerial photograph site (CPE UK 24871951 (4273)), that is located on steep ground on the eastern flank of the Blaen Taf Fawr, overlooking 110475 (Pillbox). This feature is 'L' shaped in plan and again may represent an additional firing position.		
Type Slit trench	Condition Not known	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association High	Historical Association Certain (high)
Confidence Low	Effect None	Value A

PRN PD006	Site Name Enclosure of old Storey Arms Pub	
NGR SN9874819967	Period Post-medieval	
Description Enclosure of old Storey Arms Pub encountered during aerial photography interrogation and is most probably part of/the north-eastern extent of the enclosure as identified as PD011/NT 860993.		
Type Enclosure	Condition Not known	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Possible (medium)
Confidence Medium	Effect Major	Value C
PRN PD007/NT 860990	Site Name Storey Arms Field Boundary 1	
NGR SN9884019920	Period Post-medieval	
Description Part of the field system associated with Storey Arms, a low bank approximately 0.5m high and up to 1.8m wide, running diagonally across the hillside. The line of the bank has been terraced into the slope by approximately 0.5m. Joins to the northeast corner of enclosure (PD011) (Brooks 2010, 12).		
Type Earthwork	Condition Not known	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Possible (medium)
Confidence Low	Effect Major	Value C

PRN PD008/ NT 860995	Site Name Storey Arms Field Boundary 2	
NGR SN9872020080	Period Post-medieval	
Description		
A low earth bank approximately 1.5m wide and up to 0.6m high running between the north eastern corner of the Storey Arms Enclosure and the Pont ar Daf Wall 6 (PD017/NT860998). In one short length, adjacent to the Storey Arms Enclosure the bank becomes a dry stone wall 0.8m wide and 0.5 high. It is possible that the rest of the bank was also a wall, now destroyed (Brooks 2010, 15).		
Type Earthwork	Condition Damaged	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Possible (medium)
Confidence Low	Effect None	Value C
PRN PD009/ NT 860996	Site Name Storey Arms Field Boundary 3	
NGR SN9870020040	Period Post-medieval	
Description		
A low earth bank running NE-SW approximately 1.5m wide and up to 0.3m high. The bank is highly disturbed being cut by tree planting ridges. It is part of a field system assumed to be associated with the Storey Arms Public House (Brooks 2010, 15).		
Type Earthwork	Condition Damaged	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Possible (medium)
Confidence Low	Effect None	Value C

PRN PD010/ NT 860997	Site Name Storey Arms Field Boundary 4	
NGR SN9867020090	Period Post-medieval	
Description A low earth bank running NNW-SSE across the slope of the hillside. Somewhat confused with later tree planting ridges the bank appeared to be approximately 1.5m wide and up to 0.4m high, although it appeared high on the SW side as the land falls away from the feature. Part of the field system associated with the Storey Arms Public House (Brooks 2010, 16).		
Type Earthwork	Condition Near Destroyed	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Possible (medium)
Confidence Low	Effect None	Value C

PRN PD011/NT 860993	Site Name Storey Arms Enclosure	
NGR SN9876019950	Period Post-medieval	
Description A rectangular enclosure defined by low earthen banks defining an area of approximately 27m by 24 m. This was immediately to the north west of the remains of the Storey Arms Public House (PRN 115060) to which it is assumed that the enclosure was related. The banks were approximately 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m high. The enclosure is recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 (Brooks 2010, 14). Same as PD006.		
Type Enclosure	Condition Damaged	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Possible (medium)
Confidence Low	Effect Major	Value C

PRN PD012/NT 860986	Site Name Pont ar Daf Wall 1
-------------------------------	--

NGR SN9879019740	Period Post-medieval
----------------------------	--------------------------------

Description

Dry stone wall up to 0.9m high and 0.8m wide constructed of sub-rectangular limestone blocks up to 0.5m by 0.2m by 0.2m in size. The wall runs between the woodland and the old line of the A470. The land on the east (woodland side) is higher than that on the west (road side), (Brooks 2010, 10).

Type Wall	Condition Damaged	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Unknown
Confidence Low	Effect Beneficial	Value C

PRN PD013/NT 860987	Site Name Pont ar Daf Wall 2
-------------------------------	--

NGR SN9878019860	Period Post-medieval
----------------------------	--------------------------------

Description

Dry stone wall, 0.7m thick and up to 0.6m high between the woodland and the old line of the A470 (now the car park). Constructed of sub-rectangular limestone blocks up to 0.3m by 0.2m by 0.2m in size. Preservation is variable along the length of the wall (Brooks 2010, 11).

Type Wall	Condition Damaged	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Unknown
Confidence Low	Effect Beneficial	Value C

PRN PD014/NT 860989	Site Name Pont ar Daf Wall 3
-------------------------------	--

NGR SN9878019880	Period Post-medieval
----------------------------	--------------------------------

Description

A short "L" shaped wall adjacent to the open lands. The wall is 0.6m wide and surviving to a height of 0.3m above the current ground level. It is constructed of limestone blocks, up to 0.4m by 0.2m in size (Brooks 2010, 12).

Type Wall	Condition Near Destroyed	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Unknown
Confidence Low	Effect Beneficial	Value C

PRN PD015/NT 860992	Site Name Pont ar Daf Wall 4
-------------------------------	--

NGR SN9875019950	Period Post-medieval
----------------------------	--------------------------------

Description

A dry stone wall forming the northeast boundary of the property. The wall is 0.6m wide and up to 1m high in places. Generally the wall is in a worse condition to the southeast and better towards the northwest. There are gaps in the wall where streams cross its line and the occasional narrow gap where footpaths enter the woodland. It is constructed of blocks of limestone up to 0.3m by 0.2m by 0.2m in size (Brooks 2010, 13).

Type Wall	Condition Near Destroyed	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Unknown
Confidence Low	Effect Major	Value C

PRN PD016/NT 860994	Site Name Pont ar Daf Wall 5
-------------------------------	--

NGR SN9874019930	Period Post-medieval
----------------------------	--------------------------------

Description

A dry stone wall, 0.8m wide and up to 1.5m high in front of the remains of the storey Arms Public House. The wall would appear to be built in at least two phases as there is a vertical break in the construction. The wall separates the line of the old A470 from the remains of the Storey Arms (Brooks 2010, 14).

Type Wall	Condition Damaged	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Unknown
Confidence Low	Effect Beneficial	Value C

PRN PD017/NT 860998	Site Name Pont ar Daf Wall 6
-------------------------------	--

NGR SN9867020170	Period Post-medieval
----------------------------	--------------------------------

Description

A dry stone wall, 0.8m wide and up to 1.6m high running across the property. The line of the wall is broken by a series of breaks, the majority of which are relatively modern, although there is an original break where a footpath crosses the line of the wall. The wall was constructed of limestone blocks, up to 0.4 x 0.2 x 0.2m in size. A vertical break at one point suggests that the wall was either built by several groups, or is multi-phased (Brooks 2010, 16).

Type Wall	Condition Damaged	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Unknown
Confidence Low	Effect None	Value C

PRN PD018/NT 860999	Site Name Pont ar Daf Wall 7
-------------------------------	--

NGR SN9843020480	Period Post-medieval
----------------------------	--------------------------------

Description

A very tumbled length of dry stone wall, approximately 0.6m wide and up to 0.5m high running approximately SE-NW between an area of Oaks and a zone of Conifer planting. Appearing on the Ordnance Survey First Edition of 1890 it clearly predates the current plantation. (Brooks 2010, 17).

Type Wall	Condition Damaged	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Medium	Historical Association Unknown
Confidence Low	Effect None	Value C

PRN PD019	Site Name Aerial photograph site
---------------------	--

NGR SN9890319897	Period Unknown
----------------------------	--------------------------

Description

An aerial photograph (CPE UK 24871951 (4273)) site composed of two discrete circular features, but of unknown function. The site is located to the east of the proposed development.

Type Site	Condition Not known	Status None
Rarity Low	Group Association Low	Historical Association Unknown
Confidence Low	Effect None	Value U



**Glamorgan-Gwent
Archaeological Trust Ltd
(Projects Division)**



QUALITY CONTROL

Report Title: Pont-ar-daf Car Park, Brecon, Powys: archaeological desk-based assessment

Report Date: September 2015

Report Number: 2015/063

Report prepared by: Hannah Bowden, Charley James-Martin and Sophie Lewis

Position: Project Archaeologist

Date: 22/09/15

Illustrations prepared by: Paul Jones

Position: Senior Illustrator

Date: 22/09/2015

Illustrations checked and authorised by:

Position: Paul Jones

Date: 22/09/15

Report checked by: Richard Lewis

Position: Head of Projects

Date: 22/09/15

Report checked and authorised by: Richard Lewis

Position: Head of Projects

Date: 22/09/15

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may wish to make on the content or presentation of this report.