

Archaeology Wales

Land at Greenfields, Bronllys, Brecon, Powys

Archaeological Assessment and Settings Assessment



Adrian Hadley BA (Hons) MA

Report No. 1550

Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall
Great Oak Street, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6BN
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440319
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk



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Prepared for: Sotero Ltd

Edited by: Mark Houliston
Signed: *Mark Houliston*
Position: Managing Director
Date: 13/2/17

Authorised by: Mark Houliston
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Archaeology Wales Limited (AW) has been commissioned by Geraint John Planning Ltd, on behalf of Sotero Ltd, to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Visual Impact Analysis for development land at Greenfields, Bronllys, Brecon, Powys. This work has been undertaken pre-planning, although there is planning permission for six new residential dwellings and associated infrastructure on the southeast part of the site (Planning Ref: B/0007/0368).

The results of the settings assessment indicate the proposed scheme will have a negligible impact on the Grade II registered parkland at Bronllys Hospital (PGW-Po- 9-POW), located over 300m west of the application site. The overall effect of additional housing development within Bronllys will have a neutral or, at worst, negligible impact on the Middle Wye Valley Registered Landscape (Cadw HLW-P-3).

The value of Bronllys historic townscape (Landmap: BRCKN HL383) has been assessed as outstanding, as the combined settlement and field pattern represents a significantly complete example of a small medieval rural settlement. The proposed development will potentially have a moderate adverse effect on the village morphology in terms of additional development that will distort the original of ribbon development along the Hay-Brecon road and obscure the relationship of the settlement and surrounding fieldscape.

Bronllys Castle (SAM BR008) is located some 500m southeast of the proposed development site. There are three listed buildings located within the scheduled site; the Grade I listed Keep (LB 6616), Grade II* Bronllys Castle House (LB 6615) and the former stables and carriage house, also listed as Grade II* (LB 6617). It is probable that the proposed development will not easily be discerned from existing modern and historic buildings within Bronllys. Views of the application site from Bronllys Moated Site (SAM BR058) are screened by the Church of St Mary and the Neuadd Terrace housing development.

Two listed buildings are located within the historic core of Bronllys; the Grade II Church of St Mary (LB 16831) and the Grade II* bell tower (LB 16833). There is a view of the bell tower from some areas within the southeast part of the proposed development, but no sightlines were discerned between the church and bell tower from the northwest part of the site. The visual impact of the scheme on the extended setting of the church and bell tower has been assessed as negligible.

The proposed scheme will have no visual impact on Basil Webb Hall (LB 16605) and Bronllys Chapel (LB 7494), both Grade II listed buildings, located within the grounds of Bronllys Hospital. In addition, there is no impact to consider on Marish Farm Grade II listed milestone (LB 16606), located to the northeast of Bronllys.

An historic building, Brynteg, is situated adjacent to the proposed development, positioned along the southeast boundary of the site. There are also a number of historic buildings located along the village thoroughfare to the west of Brynteg and south of the application site. These properties significantly include Glan Helig and outbuildings extending back from the roadside as well as a row of early Victorian Cottages (Rose, Vine and Honeysuckle Cottages). The primary elevations of these historic buildings will not be affected by the proposed development. The scheme may have a negligible or minor impact on the extended settings of these properties, depending on design.

The archaeological potential of the southeast part of the development area is considered to be high, as indicated by the post-medieval linear features identified at the southern corner of the site during an archaeological evaluation in 2015. The potential for historic or archaeological remains across the central and northwest part of the proposed development site is uncertain, although overall the archaeological record and cartographic analysis suggests a low probability of medieval occupation in this area: the application site as a whole is recorded as being located within a possible medieval in-field (PRN 2994). It is therefore possible that ridge-and-furrow earthworks survive in this area along with features such as field ditches. In addition, there appears to be a minor realignment of the Brecon

to Kenchester Roman road at Bronllys (PRN 11606; RR 63b). The precise route of this road in the scheme area is uncertain and there is a possibility that the road may traverse the development site.

1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeology Wales Limited (AW) has been commissioned by Geraint John Planning Ltd, on behalf of Sotero Ltd, to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Visual Impact Analysis for development land to the rear (northwest) of Greenfields, Bronllys, Brecon, Powys, LD3 0LE (Figure 1). The application site comprises approximately one hectare (*circa* 2.4 acres). This area was previously identified as a candidate site (November 2011 Register) for residential development in the Powys County Council Unitary Development Plan 2001-2016. There is planning permission for six new residential dwellings and associated infrastructure on the southeast part of the site (Planning Ref: B/0007/0368).

The local planning authority is Powys County Council. Consultations have been undertaken with the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust - Curatorial Section (CPAT) on behalf of Powys County Council (PCC) and Cadw. CPAT have recommended that a Desk-Based Assessment and Settings Assessment are undertaken to determine the significance of any heritage assets potentially affected by the development. An archaeological watching brief has also been requested by CPAT as a condition of the planning permission (Condition 8) for residential development on part of the site (Planning Ref: B/0007/0368).

The purpose of the proposed Desk-based Assessment (including a Site Visit) and Settings Assessment is to provide PCC, CPAT and Cadw information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales 8, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. 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 activities associated with the development.

The heritage assessment has been commissioned by Abi Roberts, Principal Planner for Geraint John Planning Ltd, 33 Cathedral Road, Cardiff, CF11 9HB.

The AW project number for the work is 2487 and the site code is GBP/16/DBA. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix III).

2. TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The scheme area is located on the northern edge of the historic core of the medieval village of Bronllys, Powys. The site consists of a single, largely rectangular, field currently in use as pasture. This agricultural enclosure is noted as unchanged from the Bronllys tithe map of 1840.

The development site is centred at NGR 314360 235125 (SO 1436 3513) at an altitude of 130-140m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

The regional geology as mapped by the British Geological Survey (at 1:50,000 scale) indicates that the development is situated on bedrock deposits of the Raglan Mudstone Formation (interbedded siltstone and mudstone) of the Pridoli Epoch (423 +/- 1.5 to 419 +/- 2.8 million years ago). The superficial geology consists of glacial till of the Devensian, the last glacial period (110,000 to 11,700 years ago).

Geotechnical test pits were excavated across the developments site on 10th January 2017. This work was carried under the supervision of Archaeology Wales. The soil sequence encountered comprised approximately 0.5m depth of topsoil overlying silt subsoil (weathered Raglan Mudstone deposits) which extended up to 2.8m below ground level. No evidence for glacial till deposits were encountered during the investigation.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The methodology for this assessment follows that set out in the Specification approved by SC-HET (Appendix II).

The archaeological assessment has been carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* issued by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014)*. The visual impact analysis has been undertaken according to *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, published by *Historic England (2015)* and the *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural Heritage World Heritage Properties* issued by the *International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS, 2011)*.

3.2 Aims

The primary objective of the study is to assess the impact of the development on the historic environment by means of a desk-based study, site visit and visual impact analysis. This report aims to provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource.

3.3 Study Area

The archaeological and historic records have been considered within 1km of the proposed development site, comprising heritage assets recorded by Cadw, the Clwyd-Powys Historic Environment Records (HER) and the National Monument Record of Wales (NMRW). Additional sources of archaeological data, such as portable antiquities, have been assessed within the intensive study area.

3.4 Resources

As part of the desk-based assessment, the following repositories were consulted for readily available information:

- The list of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks/Gardens and Registered Battlefields held by Cadw.
- The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) databases for the locations of all known heritage assets.
- Assessment of aerial photographs and satellite imagery.
- County archives for all material relating to local studies, historic documents and historic mapping.

- Online services for relevant information, such as historic mapping, portable antiquities and geological/geotechnical information.

3.5 Walkover Survey

This involved walking systematically over the proposed development area. The aims of the site survey were:

- To assess the present condition of the known heritage assets identified through the assessment;
- To identify heritage assets not included on the HER;
- To assess the proposed development area for its potential to contain buried archaeological remains;
- To assess the visual impact of the scheme upon significant heritage assets in the surrounding landscape.

3.6 Visual Impact Analysis

The Significance of the Setting of a Heritage Asset

The setting of a heritage asset relates its immediate surroundings and the extended views of the asset. Setting embraces all of the surroundings from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from the asset. The setting takes into account views from, towards and through the asset. It should be noted that the contribution that setting makes to the significance of an asset does not depend on ownership or public access to experience that setting.

Assessment of Impact of the Proposed Development

The impacts considered for the proposed development significantly include the physical impact within the footprint of the site, and the visual impact upon the setting of surrounding monuments or the change in view from those assets.

In order to assess the visual impact of the scheme, all heritage assets have been considered within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of the development site. The ZTV has been used to define the area from which an asset may be totally or partially visible by reference to surrounding topography. In accordance with Historic England guidelines, the analysis does not take into account landscape artefacts such as trees, woodland or buildings.

The scale and severity of impacts upon heritage assets have been ranked using the following grades: No Impact, Negligible Impact, Minor Impact, Moderate Impact and Major Impact.

4. RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT

4.1 The Middle Wye Valley Registered Landscape (Cadw HLW-P-3) (Figure 4)

General Landscape Character

This region of the Wye valley is typified by small hedged fields enclosing the rich agricultural land on the valley floor between about 80m to 100m above Ordnance Datum. To the southeast the land rises steeply onto the Black Mountains, which reach up to 700m above Ordnance Datum, with evidence of agrarian encroachment along the lower slopes, rising onto the open moorland beyond. The area has a rich and varied history with important cultural associations.

Along the southern side of the valley, on the edges of the upland, lie a series of important Neolithic funerary monuments of a type known, because of their distinctive form and plan, as Severn-Cotswold tombs. These tombs were in recurrent use as communal repositories for the remains of the dead during the latter half of the fourth millennium BC. There are impressive tombs surviving at Penywrlodd (Llanigon), Little Lodge, Pipton, Fostyll and Penywrlodd (Talgarth). Among the other impressive prehistoric monuments in the area is Pen-y-Beacon Bronze Age stone circle, which lies on the edge of the Black Mountains.

Although much of the area owes its appearance to Anglo-Norman influences, there is significant evidence for native Welsh settlement. Glasbury is thought to have originally been a clas foundation (the administrative centre of a monastic unit of settlement in medieval times), and it is also recorded as being the site of the Battle of Claspburg in 1056 between the Saxons and the Welsh. Llyswen is reputedly focused on another clas church, founded during the 6th century, and there is documentary evidence for a religious site being given to the See of Llandaff in about AD 650.

The Anglo-Norman settlement is most clearly seen at Hay-on-Wye, which still retains its medieval street plan, with remnants of the castle and town defences. Across the Wye from Hay lies the site of the Roman fort alongside the river.

Significant medieval settlements include Talgarth and Bronllys, both of which had extensive open arable field systems surviving up to the middle of the 19th century; that of Bronllys having been only enclosed in 1863. Many of the small villages are thought to have had early medieval origins and some.

Along the northern slopes of the Black Mountains lie several commons, such as Tregoyd Common and Common Bychan, which preserve their post-medieval field systems. The landscape here contrasts strongly with the moors to the southeast and the hedged landscape of the valley floor.

Trebarried Character Area (HLCA 1085)

This landscape is characterized by predominantly east-facing undulating lower hill land to the west of the Llynfi and south of the Wye, lying between a height of between 120m and 280m above Ordnance Datum. The landscape is broken by a number of shallow stream valleys lined by alders. Modern land-use is largely pasture, with areas of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland along a number of stream valleys, with small scattered broad-leaved and conifer plantations elsewhere.

Present-day settlement is characterized by a number of contrasting patterns. One is represented by the probably pre-conquest nucleated medieval church settlement of Llanfilo, surrounded by its former open fields. A second is represented by dispersed medium-sized upland and lowland farms, about one and one and a half kilometres apart, many of which have their origins in medieval manors established following the Norman Conquest. A further settlement pattern is represented at the small nucleated township settlement at Tredomen which is focused on a cluster of four small farmhouses. Some of the smaller farmsteads on higher and more marginal ground have been lost and amalgamated with other farms since the beginning of the 20th century, farm buildings sometimes being retained even though the farmhouses are now only visible as ruins or earthworks.

The earliest surviving building horizon is represented at Pentre Sollars, a small cruck-built farmhouse of about the 16th century, subsequently extended in stone. Most other early buildings are of late 17th to early 18th-century date, of stone rubble construction. Slate is now the most commonly used roofing

material, though stone tiles was probably the most common roofing material up to about the end of the 18th or the beginning of the 19th century. Characteristic of the lower-lying farms in the area is the late 17th- to early 18th-century sandstone rubble farmhouse with brick dressings at Trephilip. The 18th and 19th-century farm buildings at Trephilip are again characteristic of the development of farm complexes in the area from the 18th-century onwards, and include a barn, cowhouse, and hay barn with cart doors. Similar farm complexes are to be seen at Tregunter, Felin-newydd Home Farm, Pont-y-wal Home Farm and Tredomen Court, the farm buildings often set around a farmyard. Large gentry houses of 17th-century date are associated with several low-lying farms, as at Trebarried and Trevithel. Characteristic 19th-century farmworkers' cottages at Trevithel, are of sandstone rubble with yellow brick dressings.

Former medieval open fields appear to be represented by surviving areas of ridge and furrow. The present-day agricultural landscape of the area is characterized by medium-sized irregularly-shaped fields which appear partly derive from the enclosure of former open fields associated with the former medieval manors and partly from the gradual process of woodland clearance and enclosure in the surrounding countryside during the medieval and later medieval periods, leaving residual areas of upland common. Field boundaries are generally represented by multi-species hedges including hazel, holly, and hawthorn and ash, with scattered mature oaks on some boundaries, though there are some straighter, single-species hawthorn hedges in some higher areas which probably represent later 18th to earlier 19th-century enclosure of former upland commons. Many of the hedges are becoming degraded. Some of the boundaries on steeper land represent low stone clearance banks, occasionally containing substantial boulders or with orthostatic revetments. Likewise, a number of the fields on steeper slopes are associated with substantial lynchets, sometimes up to 1-2m high, indicating that cultivation has been more extensive in the past. Extensive orchards accompanied a number of the farms in the area in the 19th-century and possibly earlier.

Many of the minor roads lanes which skirt around field boundaries and run in distinct hollow-ways 1-2m deep on the steeper slopes are likely to be of medieval origin. The straighter roads which cross the area are generally late 18th- and early 19th-century turnpike road improvements. A number of earlier bridges, including several built during the turnpike period, have now been replaced by modern bridges.

Only limited evidence of former industry survives in the area. Several water mills once existed in the area, including one on the Llynfi near Glandwr. Former limestone quarries and limekilns to the north of Tredomen, and near Draen, Hillis, and Court Llwyfen are recorded on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. A number of other small scattered quarries were probably used for building stone from about the 17th century onwards.

The historic landscape area includes a number of important defensive sites, including the probably Iron Age hillforts at Pen-rhiw-wen above Llyswen and at Hillis, and a smaller enclosure is known near Court Llwyfen. Several medieval moated sites are known in the area, at Cwrt-coed, Llanfilo, and near Hillis.

Earlier prehistoric activity in the area is attested by the Pipton Neolithic long cairn, to the north of Trevithel, by several probable Early Bronze Age burial mounds. Later prehistoric settlement is indicated by the Pen-rhiw-wen and Hillis hillforts on the western side of the area, which reflect tribal organisation in the area during the pre-Roman Iron Age. By the early medieval period the area fell within the cantrefs of Cantref Mawr, Cantref Selyf and Glasbury within the kingdom of Brycheiniog. Evidence of settlement at this period is lacking, though the early church site at Llanfilo, set within a circular churchyard, hints at the presence of a pre-conquest nucleated bond settlement. Following the Norman Conquest led by Bernard de Neufmarché in the 1080s the area formed part of the marcher lordship of Brecknock. By the 14th century a number of smaller manors had been created, those at Pont-y-wal and Bryndu being held by English families and those at Trephilip, Trebarried and Tredomen being held by Welsh families. At the Act of Union in 1536 the area fell within the hundred of Talgarth in the county of Brecknock. The area formed part of the tithe parishes of Bronllys, Glasbury, Llandefalle, Llanfilo, Llyswen and Talgarth in the middle of the 19th century.

Llynfi Character Area (HLCA 1091)

The character area comprises a low-lying area of land bordering the Llynfi, between a height of about 90m to 180m above Ordnance Datum. The gently undulating landscape is broken by several steep-sided rejuvenated valleys such as the Coldbrook and the Dulas. Present-day land-use includes pasture and some arable for fodder crops, root crops and cereals.

Both Talgarth and Bronllys underwent rapid expansion in the 19th and 20th centuries and outwardly show little of the early medieval and medieval origins apart from the medieval fabric of the churches and fortified sites. Among the important surviving buildings of medieval origin at Talgarth are the church dedicated to St Gwendoline and the fortified Tower House, the latter being one of the few such buildings surviving in Wales. An early horizon of late medieval timber domestic buildings is represented at the Old Radnor Arms, in origin a timber hall house of perhaps the late 15th century.

Most of the buildings in Talgarth belong to its emergence as a market town and communications centre during the 19th century due to its position at the hub of the local turnpike road network and its subsequent position on the line of the Hay-Brecon Tramroad and then the Hereford, Hay and Brecon Railway. Later medieval and post-medieval buildings are invariably of sandstone rubble, sometimes rendered, together with a number of 18th and 19th-century buildings of brick with sandstone dressings, or of stone with yellow or red brick dressings. The survival of stone tile roofs at Talgarth Mill and the Old Radnor Arms stables suggest that this was the most common roofing material in the town before the late 18th or early 19th-century, being superseded by slate late in the 19th century.

The medieval church tower and medieval stone castle at Bronllys are architecturally important. Like Talgarth most of the earliest buildings at Bronllys are late 18th to early 19th-century workers' cottages and houses.

Extensive open fields were created around both Talgarth and Bronllys, with probably smaller areas of open field at the lesser manors. The church settlements at Talgarth and Bronllys probably both became the focus of nucleated settlements from an early date. Talgarth grew into a small town with 73 burgages in 1309, receiving a borough charter in the early 14th century.

Following the gradual disintegration of the feudal system during the course of the later 14th and 15th centuries and the subsequent amalgamation and consolidation of scattered holdings many of the lesser manors and subtenancies had emerged as individual farms held by local gentry families by the later medieval period. At the Act of Union in 1536 the area fell within the hundred of Talgarth, in the county of Brecknock. By the middle of the 19th century the character area formed part of the Tithe parishes of Aberllynfi, Bronllys, Glasbury, Llangorse and Talgarth.

Communications and the availability of tracts of suitable building land led to the development of two large-scale hospital complexes in the earlier 20th century just outside Talgarth and Bronllys. Rural settlement outside the nucleated settlements of Talgarth and Bronllys is characterised by a series of relatively gentry farmhouses and gentry houses which, as noted above, have their origin in the series of medieval manors established within the fertile lands of the Llynfi valley. The farms are fairly widely spaced, often being up to about 800-1000m apart, and in avoiding the extensive open fields, which once surrounded both Bronllys and Talgarth, lie a little way outside those centres. The earliest buildings belonging to this horizon are two Elizabethan sandstone houses, Great Porthamel and Trefecca-isaf. The other houses and farmhouses in the area were mostly built or rebuilt in the 17th and 18th centuries. Belonging to this period are the gentry houses built in sandstone rubble at Marish. Later houses on earlier sites include the 19th century Pont-y-wal Mansion country house.

A number of the houses were associated with parks and gardens, of which some traces survive. Pont-y-wal Mansion is set within a 19th century landscape park which subsequently formed the grounds of Bronllys Hospital, but which was probably contemporary with the former 18th century house at Pont-y-wal, or its predecessor.

Extensive and widespread orchards are indicated on maps of the area in the mid 19th century around Bronllys and Talgarth and farms and houses in the surrounding countryside. A variety of different field patterns are evident within the character area. Traces of former medieval open fields are represented by strip fields or by ridge and furrow, often running up and down the contour in the case of sloping land. Bronllys remained an open field parish until the middle of the 19th century, the layout of fields on the Tithe map of 1840 suggesting a three-field system like Llyswen, with Minfield to the north of the village, Coldbrook Field to the north-east, and with one or more open arable fields to the west and south-west indicated by field-names such as Maes Waldish, Maes dan Derwad, and Maes y bach.

Many areas of the former open fields have been lost to housing and other developments, though areas of strip fields or ridge and furrow still survive to the north of Bronllys, to the north-east of Bronllys at Penmaes and to the east of Marish. Many of the post-enclosure strip field boundaries have multi-species hedges. Medium-sized rectangular fields on the lower-lying ground along the Llynfi appear to represent late enclosure of meadow land, with some areas of water meadow formerly subdivided by broad open drains.

The Llynfi valley has probably formed an important route linking the Usk and Wye valleys from prehistoric and Roman times up until the present day, and consequently the area contains a variety of structures illustrating the transport history in the region. Major changes were made to the local communications network with the improvements to the turnpike roads in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and though the former toll cottages no longer survive at Dewsbury Gate (on the Bronllys-Glasbury road), Trefecca Gate (on the Talgarth-Brecon road), and Grigos Gate (on the Talgarth-Glasbury road). Few early road bridges survive, many of the early bridges and those of the belonging to the turnpike period having been replaced by during the 20th century, including Coldbrook Bridge north-east of Bronllys, and Bronllys Castle Bridge across the Llynfi.

Parts of the horse-drawn tramway between Hay and Brecon built in 1816 are still visible in the area. Much of the former course of the tramway was superseded by the Hay, Hereford and Brecon Railway in 1862, which remained in operation until the 1960s.

Former processing industries within the area are represented by watermills on the river Ennig at Talgarth. Extractive industries are represented by a number of small scattered quarries for building stone and possibly limestone, and several small gravel pits, near Tregunter, Aberllynfi and Bronllys.

4.2 Landmap Historic Landscapes (Figure 5)

Bronllys (BRCKN HL383)

This aspect area comprises a small but complex medieval settlement based around a church, moated site and a handful of significant buildings. The main core of the village lies to the north of a stone built medieval castle and the whole sits within an extensive area of ridge-and-furrow cultivation marking the former medieval open field system (in an adjoining aspect area). Areas of former orchard also lie within the village. In the modern era the village has been dominated by the early 20th century hospital complex to its west (in an adjoining aspect area).

The overall value of this townscape is outstanding. The historic potential of this area is high and the rarity of this historic resource is considered to be high as a remarkably complete example of a small medieval rural settlement. The application site is located adjacent to this aspect area.

Porthamal (BRCKN HL687)

This aspect comprises an extensive area of mixed field systems occupying good quality raised land to the south of the Wye valley. The area contains a vast array of relict medieval earthworks including

moated sites and relict field systems, a number of important but small medieval settlements (most notably Llanfilo and Llyswen), many post medieval farms, and significant groups of prehistoric monuments ranging from Neolithic chambered tombs to Bronze Age standing stones and barrows as well as Iron Age hillforts. The landscape as it appears today is largely a product of the extensive medieval settlement of the wider Usk around Brecon.

The overall value of this landscape is outstanding. The historic potential of this area is high and the rarity of this historic resource is considered to be high as a diverse and historically rich area. The proposed development is situated within this aspect area. The aspect area also overlooks the application site from the east and northeast.

Bronllys Hospital (BRCKN HL821)

This aspect consists of an early 20th century hospital within former 18th century parkland surrounding the Pont-y-Wal House. (The Mansion). The area is now dominated by an open pavillion style hospital complex, with some significant Arts and Crafts style buildings. The buildings sit within and utilise the earlier parkland.

The overall value of this landscape is high. The rarity of this of this area is high but the integrity of the historic resource is considered to be moderate. There is no clear view of the application site from this aspect area.

4.3 Registered Parks and Gardens (Figure 2)

Pont-y-wal (Bronllys Hospital) Park (PGW-Po- 9-POW)

The Grade II registered park at Bronllys descends south across rolling parkland to the southern boundary, the A438. On the 1888 Ordnance Survey map the park was recorded as being semi- circular in shape and of approximately 200 acres. Woodland plantations surrounded the house to the west, enclosing the drive, and to the east.

Pont-y-wal House (The Mansion) is situated on the brow of a gentle hill and faces south, looking over sloping parkland with extensive views of the Brecon Beacons. The rebuilding of the house in the late 19th century seems to have had more of an influence on the gardens than on the parkland. The addition of larch and other conifers in the belt plantations and as features around the site (the group of three larch south-east of the Estate Office) could be late nineteenth century additions. A photograph, dating from about 1910, records a stone ha-ha, which appears to have been entirely lost, separating the park from the garden along the line of the southern-most garden terrace.

A lake lay in the south- west corner. Within the parkland, to the south of the house, a square plantation lay centre-west. The drive reached the site from the southwest, a lodge lying at the junction of drive and road. Near the house unidentified buildings lay on the edge of the park, south of a plantation which enclosed the drive. The appearance of the park in 1888 suggests an early 19th century landscape which could be the remains of a park planted around the first recorded house of 1759. Certain mature trees still on site, with respect of their size, girth and condition, could be about 200 years old which may make them the relict planting of this first park. There are no obvious evidence remains of any 18th century pleasure grounds unless the woodlands immediately to the west and east of the house are included.

Major changes to the park came with the building of the hospital following the sale of the estate in 1913. The centre parkland was lost to development, the lake filled in and the new east drive established, changing the orientation of the estate. Small orchard areas were established to the north of the hospital and east of the new Estate Office. Before 1913 a cricket pitch had already been established in the

western area of the park, to the west of the drive. Since 1920 little new woodland planting seems to have taken place.

In front of the Victorian house there is a level, asphalt terrace/ carriage turn, approximately 8m wide. This is bordered on the south by at least two, steep ornamental grass terraces which descend the hill side. There is no evidence of flower beds or planting on the terraces apart from a group of mature rhododendrons, which may cover a third terrace below. It is not until the 1904 Ordnance Survey map that the actual form of the terraces is recorded.

4.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 2)

Bronllys Castle, Medieval Motte-and-Bailey (Cadw BR008)

The following provides a description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The monument comprises the remains of a medieval castle built around the late eleventh or very early twelfth century. Bronllys occupies a commanding position above the confluence of the Dulais and Llynfi rivers. The surviving remains consist of an irregularly pentagonal enclosure about 156m north-south by 136m defined by sections of banks and ditches. A curving or polygonal ditched bailey occupies the southern half of the enclosure. Apparent bastion sites are visible as breaks in the bank and ditch of the outer bailey.

The original castle consisted of a motte up to 8m high with inner and outer baileys. The castle had wooden defences and buildings and was erected soon after the Norman conquest of this part of Brecknock. It was probably built by Richard fitz Pons, whose son Walter Clifford I inherited it, together with its lordship of Cantref Selyf in about 1138. The early layout was retained in the later plan. There was already some work in stone by 1175, but the tower on the motte was probably built by Walter Clifford's grandson, Walter III, who died in 1263. The stone tower on the motte is typical of this part of the Marches. It was battered at the base, and was entered by a wooden staircase at first-floor level. The interior had a room on each floor.

The castle became royal property in 1399 and was granted as a stewardship to Nicholas Poyntz, lord of Tretower in 1444. It was repaired in 1400 and 1409 in response to the Glyn Dŵr uprising for which there was considerable local support. By 1521 it was said to be ruinous.

Bronllys Medieval Moated Site (Cadw BR058)

The monument comprises the remains of a well-preserved medieval moated homestead. The site comprises an irregular rectangular shaped area measuring 80m east-west by 65m north-south with a slightly raised platform at its centre, enclosed by a low internal bank and external ditch or moat. On the central island there would have been a manor house, accessed by a causeway or timber bridge structure across the moat. The site is likely to be of 14th century date and is one of many similar sites in the local area.

4.5 Grade I Listed Buildings (Figure 2)

Bronllys Castle Keep (Cadw LB 6616)

The round tower, built in tightly laid laminated sandstone, occupies the summit of the motte, some 8m high. The first castle, which had wooden buildings, was probably built by Richard fitz Pons around 1138. The tower was built during the early to mid-13th century. During the 14th century the windows were enlarged and replaced and a top storey was added for a chamber with three windows, a latrine and a fireplace. The tower is circular plan, comprising 3 storeys and a basement for storage or for a prison. A chamfered arched door on east was probably originally approached by an external wooden stair. The

walls survive to their approximate full height, but there is little evidence for the roof. This structure represents a well-preserved example of a 13th century round stone tower fortification.

4.6 Grade II* Listed Buildings (Figure 2)

Bronllys Castle House (including Castle Cottage) (Cadw LB 6615)

This late 18th century residence is set within the remains of the medieval motte-and-bailey castle. The house faces south across carriage drive turning circle towards the castle mound and tower. The original house comprised a three-bay east-west range with a projecting cross wing on the east. This faces onto what appears to have been a formal garden area. The house has two storeys with a massively walled cellar beneath the western end. The walls are of stone rubble and the roof is tile-hung. There are later additions and accretions on the north and west, with various yards and buildings, including the stables, beyond. This building is Grade II* listed as a well preserved late-Georgian house, set within the inner bailey of Bronllys Castle.

Former Stables and Carriage House at Bronllys Castle House (Cadw LB 6617)

This building is located to the southwest of Bronllys Castle House, backing on to the turn of the former inner bailey of the castle, and forming the west side of the front lawns of the house. The construction is of rubble stone with a graded stone slate roof on the east and Welsh slate on the west. The outbuilding incorporates part of the 14th to 15th century hall range of the medieval castle, adapted and extended, probably in the early 19th century, as the stables and carriage house for Bronllys Castle House. The outbuilding includes at the north end the remains of medieval work. A large and ruinous, two or three storey rectangular building is depicted in this area in a print of 1741. This had gone by 1804, but it seems likely that the medieval work incorporated into the stables is part of the same building.

Detached Bell Tower at the Church of St. Mary (Cadw LB 16833)

The 13th century bell tower is located within the churchyard of the Church of St. Mary, approximately 10m northeast of the chancel. The tower is built in tightly laid laminated sandstone with a tiled pyramidal roof and central weathercock. The tower is of two stages, the lower set on a low plinth, the upper stepped in and having two ogee-headed openings on each side. This structure is Grade II* listed as a medieval structure, contemporary with the occupation of Bronllys Castle.

4.7 Grade II Listed Buildings (Figure 2)

Chapel at Bronllys Hospital (Cadw LB 7494) Grade II

Bronllys Hospital Chapel is located in open grounds to the south of the widely-spaced pavilions making up the former tuberculosis sanatorium. The chapel is cruciform in plan, with a lower chancel and transepts and a tapering tower at the southeast angle. There is whitewashed render to the walls with craggy rubble dressings to openings and eaves with kneelers. The slate roofs is swept at eaves, with a pyramid roof to the tower with weathervane slate sills. This represents a sophisticated Arts and Crafts chapel with modernist influences. It was built in circa 1920, following a gift from Sir David R. Llewellyn and H. Seymour Berry (Lord Buckland of Bwlch) and was dedicated in July 1920. It is not in use at present.

Basil Webb Hall at Bronllys Hospital (Cadw LB 16605)

Basil Webb Hall was a recreation hall, built as a memorial to Tom Henry Basil Webb, and funded by Lieut. Col Sir Henry Webb at a cost of £5,000. It was opened by King George V and Queen Mary on 17th July 1920. The hall is positioned to the east of the main hospital. A croquet/bowls lawn lies immediately adjacent to the east. The hall was designed in the Arts and Crafts style, built in pebbledashed brickwork with a sprocketed slate roof. The building has one storey and eight bays divided by deep buttresses. The main doors are positioned in the projecting bay on the n side. This building is now the Finance Department of the Powys Health Trust. The hall is Grade II listed as well-designed and well-preserved structure typical of the type of light and airy buildings required for the treatment of tuberculosis in sanatoria. The hall also has group value with the Chapel of Bronllys Hospital.

Milestone North of Marish Farm (Cadw LB 16606)

This turnpike milestone, probably dates from circa 1830. This consists of a lime-washed sandstone slab with a rounded top bearing incised lettering reading 'BRECON 9 BUILTH 13' The milestone is located on the east side of the road, approximately 200m north of Marish farm, and positioned on the parish boundary between Bronllys and Pipton.

Church of St Mary (Cadw LB 16831)

The Church of St Mary was rebuilt in 1889- 90 by Nicholson and Sons architects of Hereford, but probably conforms to its 12th or 13th century plan, retaining its original font and a 15th century rood screen. The parish church consists of a nave, chancel, north porch and detached tower. The original church was probably built by the Clifford family and may have been a new 12th century foundation following the building of Bronllys Castle. The church and much of its land were subsequently given to the Clunaic Priory at Clifford, in Herefordshire, and were still held by them at the Dissolution.

4.8 Conservation Areas

Conservation Area is an area considered worthy of preservation or enhancement because of its special architectural or historic interest, "the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance" as required by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Sections 69 and 70). Conservation Areas give broader protection than listing individual buildings, and all features within the area, listed or otherwise, are recognised as part of its character.

There are no Conservation Areas located within the 1km study area. Talgarth Conservation Area is located over 1.2km southwest of the development site.

4.9 Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Figure 3)

Previous Archaeological Work

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2015 at Rose Cottage, directly to the southwest of the development site (PRN 128726); the investigation identified 14th to 15th century activity as well as 17th to 18th linear features, a boundary ditch and possible pit. The proximity of these features indicates a potential for post-medieval activity within the southern part of the development site.

Undated

A findspot for a prehistoric flint is recorded by the National Museum of Wales Archaeology Collection

(Ref: 49.275/1) within the present caravan park at Bronllys, some 200m west of the proposed development site. The flint, described as a convex scraper, was discovered in 1956.

Prehistoric (pre - AD 43)

There is significant evidence for Neolithic occupation in the surrounding landscape, as the scheme area is situated within the zone of the Cotswold-Severn group of chambered tombs. The nearest to the assessment area occurs at Pen y Wyrldod (PRN 568), which is approximately 1.5km to the southwest of the proposed southern terminal of the bypass. At least another six monuments of this type occur within 5km of the assessment area. In addition to extant monuments, a number of finds have been discovered which confirm significant levels of activity during the period, notably, a weathered cushion macehead found in the bed of the Afon Llynfi at Bronllys before 1971 (PRN 5823). This stray find was probably originally used for ceremonial purposes and may allude to Neolithic settlement in the area.

A standing stone considered to be of this period is located to the east of Bronllys Castle (PRN 4088). The stone is aligned west-southwest to east-northeast, and its dimensions are 1.1m long x 0.8m wide and 1.15 high. Stray finds of the period have also been made in the area, most notably a socketed and looped axe of Bulford-Helsbury (South Welsh) type (PRN 17502) found near Pentre Sollars.

Defensive sites in the wider landscape such as the promontory enclosure at Pendre (PRN 556) and the hill-slope enclosure (PRN 504) situated 0.5km to the west of Llyswen, demonstrate a significant level of population in the period. There is a potential that farmstead enclosures await discovery in the locality.

Roman (AD 43 – circa AD 410)

The road that extends from the auxiliary fort at Y Gaer, near Brecon, to the town of Magna, near Kenchester (PRN 11606; RR 63b) supposedly runs beneath the modern Brecon to Hay-on-Wye road. The route has been deduced from the alignment of this main road, as tracks and parish boundaries (Margary, 1973, 341-2). The predicted line of this road appears to extend across the application site. The road could alternatively follow the approximate line of the Bronllys village thoroughfare, as there appears to be a minor alignment of the Roman road in this area. The road from Bronllys to Talgarth potentially represents the fossilized form of the Coelbren to Brecon Gaer Roman road (PRN 14112; RRX88). The latter appears to join the Brecon-Kenchester road near the Church of St Mary.

Early Medieval (circa AD 410 – AD 1086)

In the 7th and 8th centuries this area formed part of the early Welsh kingdom of Brycheiniog, ruled by the house of Brychan. Brychan's court is traditionally thought to have been at Talgarth, the church at Talgarth being the reputed burial place of his daughter, St Gwendoline (Gwenfrewi). Talgarth may have formed the focus of a pre-conquest bonded settlement on the eastern side of the Llynfi associated with the royal residence. Place-name evidence suggests that Bronllys may have formed a separate pre-conquest bonded settlement on the opposite side of the river, though the church at Bronllys, dedicated to St Mary, appears to date from the post-conquest period.

The Bronllys place-name (PRN 142407) cannot be traced back earlier than the beginning of the 13th century. This may be translated as the 'court of Brwyn'. The personal name has been identified in the otherwise unknown 'bruin o bricheinauc' (Brycheiniog), though there is no specific reason to link the two. It is possible that the pre-Conquest llys on the site of Bronllys Castle, as the earthworks surrounding the 12th century tower are not entirely reminiscent of a typical bailey. While the origin of this is obscure it is possible that the court referred to is the moated site adjacent to the church (PRN 546) which may have housed a substantial building during the medieval period.

Medieval (1086 – 1536)

At the time of the Norman conquest of this area, led by Bernard de Neufmarché in the 1080s, the lands surrounding Bronllys were held by three sub-lordships of Cantref Selyf, Talgarth and Glasbury. Bronllys came to form the administrative capital of Cantref Selyf, with Talgarth a separate administrative capital; the marcher lords possibly to some extent adopting and building upon the pre-existing administrative and economic structure of the conquered Welsh kingdom. English-held manors were created within the lordships over the course of time, some of which were held in return for military duties. Major manors were created at the two possible pre-conquest centres at Bronllys and Talgarth, with lesser manors at Pipton, Aberllynfi, Great Porthamel and Lower Porthamel (Porthamel-isaf) and Pont-y-wal, together with English-held subtenancies at Tredustan and Coldbrook.

Earth and timber castles, as at Bronllys, were built at a number of these holdings in the late 11th and 12th centuries, probably as part of an official policy for controlling the newly conquered territory; all five mottes, no more than 4km apart, control fording points across the River Llynfi. A stone keep was subsequently built at Bronllys in about the mid-13th century, and a square tower was built at Talgarth in about the 14th century, the moated site at Bronllys (SAM BR058) also probably being associated with its manorial status or its status as the administrative centre of the cantref. The moated site seems typical of the small group of medieval moated enclosures east of Brecon, and comprises a raised rectangular platform surrounded by a single bank and partially water-filled ditch.

Bronllys Castle Mill (PRN 118607) is documented in the 14th century. The location of the mill, is uncertain, but was perhaps located on the northern side of the River Llynfi, near Bronllys Castle Bridge.

There is limited archaeological evidence for the medieval activity at Bronllys, although sherds of medieval pottery (PRN 5559) have been recovered from St Mary's churchyard (PRN 2991). In addition, a decorated medieval tombstone (PRN 538) is recorded as in use as the churchyard stile until the 1930s, but this was subsequently lost.

The historic settlement pattern at Bronllys indicates age streets hint at a characteristically medieval arrangement, and the small triangular pattern formed by the main through roads and Church Street may enclose a former green or market area, though this remains to be confirmed (PRN 2993). A case could also be made for the medieval settlement lying between the castle to the southeast and the church and moat to the northwest, to be replaced in the post-medieval era by ribbon development along the road from Hay to Brecon (Silvester & Martin, 2010). It should be noted however, that no evidence of medieval settlement was identified during archaeological investigations in the 1990s along the Bronllys-Talgarth by-pass.

Documentary evidence confirms that Bronllys had an extensive medieval field system. Evidence for this survives to the south, southwest and north of the modern village in the form of ridge-and-furrow earthworks (PRN 5560, 5561, 5563, 34348, 34349, 44114 & 44115). To the west the tithe map shows a system of medieval strip-fields (PRN 2995) in the area now occupied by the caravan park. This area is shown as one of the open fields of Bronllys (called "Small Field") on the Enclosure map. There are also strip fields fossilized as field boundaries at Coldbrook, to the northeast of Bronllys (PRNs 129666-7). Place-names survive beyond the village that indicate the names of former open field cultivation; 'Maes Bach' (PRN 9254), 'Maes Waldish' (PRN 79330), 'Maes derw' (PRN 79331) and 'Cae Hendy' (PRN 79334).

Adjoining the north side of the main street a group of three fields, surrounded by a closed circuit of lanes, contains similar areas of ridge and furrow (PRN 2994) and may represent some form of in-field system. The development site is located within the easternmost enclosure.

Post-Medieval (1536 - 1899)

The post-medieval period shows a further continuation in the patterns of land-use and settlement at Bronllys. Perhaps the best evidence of this is provided by the preservation of the open field system at

Bronllys up to the middle of the 19th century; the open fields were enclosed in 1863. During this period the landscape is also characterized by a significant number of orchards within and on the immediate outskirts of the village. These probably attest a local tradition of cider making which seems to be apparent in other local villages east of Brecon. An area of what appears to be terraced orchards (PRN 2996) survives adjacent to Pont-y-Wal Lane. The southern part of the development site is also shown as orchard on the 1888 map (PRN 78707). Orchards are also noted at Bronllys Castle (PRN 78702), Lower House (PRN 78710), Bronllys Court (PRN 78711), Slwch farm (PRN 78712) and Dewsbury Gate (PRN 78722) in addition to eight other orchards (PRNs 78701, 78705, 78706, 78708, 78709, 78713, 78714 & 78721).

The most apparent change which took place in this period was an increase in population, no doubt resulting from the development of better communications in the form of turnpike roads. A former turnpike gate and cottage (PRN 70652), known as 'Dewsbury Gate' is reported on the road to Builth, northeast of Bronllys. The Grade II listed Marish Farm milestone (PRN 36225) is associated with this road. There is another milestone within Bronllys village (PRN 78703) associated with the Brecknock turnpike.

The historic buildings within the scheme area significantly include Upper House (NPRN 31306; PRNs 30463 & 32895), on the north side of the main road, which is an L-plan 18th-century farm house (although a 17th-century date has been ascribed to the barn), and the outbuilding to the Anchorage Cafe (NPRNs 25032 & 31114), near Upper House, which is 17th-century. The historic buildings located near the eastern corner of the development site, comprise Bronllys Court (PRN 2992), which is a substantial 18th century building, Lower House (PRN 70332) and Bronllys Post Office, now Gwynteg (PRN 78715). Other buildings recorded within the historic core include The Vicarage (PRN 78716), and The Laurels (PRN 35052). There are two places of worship, other than St Mary's in the centre of Bronllys; the Bethel Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (NPRNs 14931 & 6013; PRNs 42073 & 78718) was built *circa* 1865 or 1866, and the Bethel Presbyterian Chapel (NPRN 6013; PRN 44129), dated 1929. In addition, the Victorian school house (NPRN 23165; PRN 78717) is located to the south of the parish church. Historic buildings recorded within the surrounding landscape significantly includes Marish Farm (PRN 70651); this appears to date from the mid-18th century. Other buildings include the former 19th tollhouse, Dewsbury Gate Cottages (NPRN 25413 & PRN 70653) and the nearby remains of Penmaes Cottage (PRN 70654).

There are three significant 18th century gardens recorded within the study area. The gardens at Bronllys Court (NPRN 86021) shown on the 1888 map include a pond, fountain, orchard and walled garden on the opposite side of the road, with a St George's Cross pattern of paths.^[17] The vernacular garden at Bronllys Castle House Garden (NPRN 86020) is shown on later 19th century maps comprising orchards, and grass terraces, with a carriage drive from the public road ends in a loop before the house and stables. A paths define a rectangular area on the east of the house and another path loops around the base of the castle mound. The garden surrounding Pont-y-wal (NPRN 86658) originally consisted of woodland, a kitchen garden, pond, aviary (PRN 78482) and earthwork terracing to the south. There was a farmyard with adjacent feeder pond, the whole set in agricultural land with woodland and rides to the north, picturesque paths and shrubberies and trees around the residential areas.

There are two small extraction pits shown to the north of Bronllys on the 1888 map, known as Bronllys Hospital Gravel Pit (PRN 78704) and Pont-y-wal Pit (PRN 22343). These are located over 250m northwest of the development site. Pont-y-wal Quarry (PRN 78484) is also marked on the 1888 map, to the north of Pont-y-wal House.

Modern (1900 - Present)

The original house at Bronllys Hospital, Pont-y-wal Sanatorium (NPRN 16099), is a three gabled, two-storeyed late nineteenth-century house, built of local stone. The house has a castellated parapet and Gothic style mullioned windows and arched headed doors and windows. This house, now 'The Mansion', replaced an earlier house built on the same site by Howel Harris in 1759. The lodge (PRN

78481) at southern end of drive to Pont-y-wal (now the west lodge) appears to be associated with this earlier house. The house is situated on the brow of a gentle hill and faces south, looking over sloping parkland with extensive views of the Brecon Beacons. A walled service court lies to rear (west) of the house. The stable block lies to the north of the site boundary, Pont-y-Wal Lane, in the vicinity of Pont-y-Wal farm. It was in use as a tuberculosis sanatorium until the purpose-built 'South Wales Sanatorium' was built to the south. The house was subsequently used as staff accommodation and later, the offices of the Dyfed/Powys Health Authority.

Bronllys Hospital (NPRN 406388; PRN 32905) was purpose-built as a tuberculosis sanatorium between 1913 and 1920. The hospital is arranged on a widely spaced pavilion-system plan. It was built by Edwin T. Hall and Stanley Hall, on open land descending to the south, with many of the south-facing sides of the wards opening on to verandas. A central corridor, running north-south, links the wards. The central western pavilion is notable in being built on a butterfly plan. The hospital remains in general use but is no longer a sanatorium.

5. MAP REGRESSION (Figures 6 – 10)

The application site is first shown on the Ordnance Survey Drawings of 1814 (Hay) and 1817 (Baulit), depicting Bronllys village to the south and north of the Hay to Brecon road (village thoroughfare), respectively. The site layout and lanes within the village is much as it is today, although not shown in detail. Pont-y-wal Lane and the sunken lane to the northeast of the development site are clearly depicted. Orchards are illustrated across the development area with no other features evident. The post-medieval 'Pontywall' House is marked to the northwest of Bronllys.

The Ordnance Survey First Series of 1832 shows a similar pattern of settlement and lanes within the scheme area. As with the 1817 map, dwellings are shown along the Hay-Brecon road, south of the development site. No field boundaries are illustrated within the scheme area.

The Bronllys tithe map of 1840 clearly depicts the buildings in the village and the surrounding pattern of fields. In outline, the village is much as it appears today. On this map, the development site is shown as divided by a field boundary, where remain of a partly filled ditch were noted during the site survey. On the Tithe Apportionment, these two land parcels are described as orchard (254; 1 acre, 2 roods & 2 perches) and meadow (255; 1 acre, 11 roods & 3 perches). The landowner and occupier are the same for both enclosures, recorded as Richard Banks Esq. and William Williams, respectively. Whilst there is another field boundary in the adjacent field, to the southwest, which now survives as a low bank, the tithe map indicates this did not extend within the development site. Bronllys Court and Bryteg are clearly marked on this map at the lower eastern corner of the site.

The layout of village lanes and surrounding enclosures is unaltered on the 25 inch Ordnance Survey edition of 1888. This map shows the lower (southeast) part of the site as orchard, as recorded on the tithe map. The site is also shown as divided into two enclosures. The scheme is shown as unchanged on the second edition of 1904 and subsequent Ordnance Survey editions. Bronllys Sanatorium, built before 1920, is annotated on the 1953 map and additional housing development is noted in the village on the 1974-5 large-scale map (1:2,500 scale), particularly along Pont-y-Wal Lane. No structures or other features were noted on the later map series within the development site.

6. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS (Figure 11)

Modern aerial images show no clear cropmarks or parch marks within the development site, aside from the line of the former field ditch shown on the 1840 tithe map and Ordnance Survey. No other features were noted following analysis of aerial photographs available online database of the Welsh Government Aerial Photography Unit. No additional features are shown on the Lidar drawing.

7. SITE VISIT (Plates 1-16)

The site visit was undertaken on 10th January 2017. Conditions were overcast and cloudy but visibility was more than sufficient to assess short- and mid- distance views from the development towards heritage assets in the surrounding townscape. An additional visit was undertaken on 5th February to assess mid-distance views towards and from Bronllys Castle and the surrounding historic landscapes.

The development area was noted as under pasture. During the survey a partly infilled ditch was identified towards the central-northwest part of the site. This feature was extended roughly southwest to northeast across the entire field and was recorded as approximately 1.5m wide. This field boundary is shown on the 1840 tithe map and 1888 OS map.

No evidence for ridge-and-furrow earthworks were identified during the survey, and no other earthwork features or structures of historical significance were noted within the application site.

It was Lane to the NE is approximately 1.5m lower than enclosure. Same along shorter NW boundary.

The site boundaries to the northeast, northwest and southwest were recorded as hedgerows with post-and-wire fencing. The line bounding the northeast hedgerow was noted to be 1.5m lower than the field; this appeared to represent a sunken lane, as the remains of an earthen bank were evident alongside housing development along the opposite side of the road. The hedge-line was not continuous along the upper section of the southwest boundary, with some hedgerow trees predominant along this part of the boundary only. In this area the ground level was noted as some 1m higher in the adjacent enclosure. Along the lower (southerly) section of this boundary, the hedgerow was denser, and followed a slight bank (the ground level in the adjacent enclosure being similar to the development site). The differences in ground level along this boundary may define field patterns, or systems, predating the 1840 map. There is no definite boundary to the southeast, aside from modern boundary fences of Greenfields and Brynteg.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Plates 18-42)

Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

The application site as a whole is recorded as being located within a possible medieval in-field (PRN 2994). It is possible that ridge-and-furrow earthworks survive in this area along with features such as field ditches. The identification of these remains would be of local importance.

The archaeological potential of the southeast part of the development area is considered to be high. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2015 at Rose Cottage, directly to the southwest of the development site (PRN 128726); the investigation identified 14th to 15th century activity as well as 17th to 18th linear features, a boundary ditch and possible pit. The proximity of these features indicates a high potential for post-medieval, and perhaps medieval activity, within the southern part of the development site. These features may be considered to be locally important.

A partly in-filled ditch has been identified within the central-northwest part of the site. This boundary is shown on the 1840 tithe map and will therefore pre-date this survey; some form of investigation would therefore be worthwhile, although the feature is considered to be only locally important. The potential for other archaeological remains across the central and northwest part of the proposed development site is uncertain, although the archaeological record and cartographic analysis suggests a low probability of medieval occupation in this area.

The Roman road that extends from Brecon to Kenchester (PRN 11606; RR 63b) is probably fossilised in the general course of the main village street, the original route of the Brecon to Hay-on-Wye road.

However, the specific route within the scheme area has not been determined, as there appears to be a minor realignment along this stretch of Roman road. It is also possible that the village thoroughfare is a later (medieval) deviation and the Roman road ran slightly further to the north; on this basis, the predicted line of the road may traverse the development site. Evidence for this road may therefore be preserved within the south-eastern part of the application area. The physical identification of this feature may be considered to be of local or regional importance.

Previous Impacts

Cartographic research indicates the site has been used as pasture and an orchard in the nineteenth and twentieth century. There is no evidence of previous land disturbance as side from the geotechnical test pits excavated in January 2017 under the supervision of Archaeology Wales.

Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

The proposed development involves the construction of residential dwellings and associated groundworks. The impact on the potential archaeological resource would be major, with significant disturbance to features and deposits that may survive in this area.

Registered Historic Landscapes

Bronllys is located within the The Middle Wye Valley Registered Landscape (Cadw HLW-P-3). The landscape has been subdivided into character areas, of which the proposed scheme has a potential visual impact on the Trebarried (HLCA 1085) and Lynfi (HLCA 1091) historic landscapes. The local topography surrounding the application site results in no clear views of the Trebarried landscape. The predominant views from the development site are to the south, southeast and southwest of Bronllys of the Lynfi landscape. The overall views of the development area from these landscape parcels comprise long-distance of Bronllys village. The overall effect of additional housing development within the application site will have a neutral or, at worst, negligible impact on this registered landscape.

Historic Landscapes (Landmap: Natural Resources Wales)

The value of Bronllys historic townscape (BRCKN HL383) has been assessed as outstanding, as the combined settlement and field pattern represents a significantly complete example of a small medieval rural settlement. The proposed development will potentially have a moderate adverse effect on the village morphology in terms of additional development that will distort the original of ribbon development along the Hay-Brecon road and obscure the relationship of the settlement and surrounding fieldscape, and in particular the probable medieval in-field within which the development is partly located.

Porthamal historic landscape (BRCKN HL687) generally surrounds the urban area of Bronllys aside from the Bronllys Hospital parkland on the western side of the village. This landscape is largely a product of extensive settlement during the medieval period. The value of this landscape has been assessed as outstanding. There are mid- and long-distance views from this aspect area towards the application site predominantly from the east and northeast, with long-distance views from the south and southwest. The visual impact of the proposed scheme on this landscape is considered negligible as the development would not be readily distinguished from the existing built environment within Bronllys.

The Bronllys Hospital (BRCKN HL821) historic landscape is coterminous with the Grade II registered parkland. The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as high, although the historic integrity if the park is considered to be only moderate. The visual impact of the scheme on this landscape is considered to be negligible.

Pont-y-wal (Bronllys Hospital) Registered Park

The Grade II registered park at Bronllys (PGW-Po- 9-POW) descends southwards from Pont-y-wal House (The Mansion) to the A438. This comprises roughly 200 acres of rolling parkland, the topography of which results in no line of sight between the park and Bronllys village. There is a potential view of the development site on elevated ground near Basil Webb Hall, but only along part of the eastern edge of the park. The development site is situated some 300m further east, and the view of the development site is obscured by a caravan park and houses along Pont-y-wal Lane and Esgair-y-gog as well as vegetation. Similarly, views west of the application site are screened by dwellings and woodland situated to the north of the caravan park. The visual impact of the scheme on the parkland is considered to be negligible.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Bronllys Castle (SAM BR008) is located some 500m southeast of the proposed development site. Although the scheduled site is located within the ZTV of the proposed development, the view of the medieval earthworks, tower and Castle House is almost entirely blocked by extant woodland to the northeast of the monument. The proposed development would have negligible impact on the extended setting of this monument. The overall impact has been assessed as negligible.

Bronllys Moated Site (SAM BR058) is located over 150m to the south and southwest of the proposed development. This monument is located within the ZTV of the application site, but any view of the development area will be comprehensively screened by the Church of St Mary and Neuadd Terrace housing development. Consequently, there is no visible to consider.

Listed Buildings

Bronllys Castle Keep (LB 6616), Bronllys Castle House (LB 6615) and the former stables and arriage house (LB 6617) are located over 500m from the development site. There are far reaching views of the surrounding countryside from the Castle Keep, and this Grade I listed building and scheduled monument will be located in the ZTV of the scheme. The sightlines from the tower to the northwest, towards the development site, are however screened by woodland. Without this screening in place, the development would not be readily distinguished from surrounding residential within Bronllys. Castle House and stables are considerably less tall than the keep, and the view of the development site, not taking existing woodland screening into account, would be less significant due to extant modern and historic buildings located along the Bronllys-Talgarth road and the village thoroughfare. The potential visual impact on the keep is considered to be negligible, at worst. There is no visual impact to consider for Castle House and the associated outbuilding.

The Church of St Mary (LB 16831) and adjacent bell tower (LB 16833) are situated within 150m of the proposed development. There is a filtered view of the bell tower through vegetation (trees and hedgerow) and across existing roof-lines of historic buildings from some areas within the southeast part of the site. There is no cler view of the church from the northwest part of the site. The view from the church towards the proposed development is similarly obscured by vegetation and historic buildings. Some of the new houses of the Bronllys Court development (east of the application site) can be seen from limited viewing points within the churchyard. Additional dwellings positioned to the west of the existing Bronllys Court development will have a negligible impact on views from the church tower. The visual impact of the scheme on the extended setting of the church yard and bell tower has been assessed as negligible.

There is no sightline between the development and Basil Webb Hall (LB 16605) and Bronllys Chapel (LB 7494), located within the grounds of Bronllys Hospital. In addition, the Marish Farm milestone (LB 16606), located on the Builth road, northeast of Bronllys cannot be seen from the development site

due to local topography. The proposed scheme will therefore have no visual impact on these monuments.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

An historic building, Brynteg, is situated adjacent to the proposed development, positioned along the southeast boundary of the site. The proposed scheme will potentially have a minor impact on the extended setting of this heritage asset. This building is shown on the 1840 tithe map and is annotated as the Post Office on the 1888 OS map. The 18th century country house, Bronllys Court, is located opposite Brynteg, set back from the lane that runs along the northeast side boundary. The immediate setting of this heritage asset has been adversely impacted by surrounding development, so although there is a clear sight-line towards the scheme area, the cumulative visual impact will be negligible. The 17th or 18th century Lower House is positioned on the southern side of the village road, also opposite Brynteg. There is no clear view of the development site from this location; the scheme will have no visual impact on this heritage asset.

There are a number of historic buildings located along the village thoroughfare to the west of Brynteg and south of the application site. These properties significantly include Glan Helig and outbuildings extending back from the roadside as well as a row of early Victorian Cottages (Rose, Vine and Honeysuckle Cottages). The primary elevations of these historic buildings will not be affected by the proposed development. The scheme may have a negligible or minor impact on these properties, depending on design.

Pont-y-wal House is located to the north of the Bronllys Hospital site, some 750m east-northeast of the development site. The 19th century mansion is positioned on high ground, and has extensive views of the Black Mountains. The view from the house is towards the application site is blocked by dense woodland, and without taking screening in to account, the view of the proposed development would most probably be indistinguishable within the built environment of Bronllys. The scheme is therefore considered to have no potential visual impact on this significant historic property.

9. CONCLUSION

The application site as a whole is recorded as being located within a possible medieval in-field (PRN 2994). It is possible that ridge-and-furrow earthworks survive in this area along with features such as field ditches. The archaeological potential of the southeast part of the development area is considered to be high, as indicated by the post-medieval linear features identified during an archaeological evaluation in 2015 adjacent to the site. A partly in-filled ditch survives in the central-northwest part; this pre-dates the 1840 tithe map. Aside from this feature, the potential for historic or archaeological remains across the central and northwest part of the proposed development site is uncertain, although overall the archaeological record and cartographic analysis suggests a low probability of medieval occupation in this area. There appears to be a minor realignment of the Brecon to Kenchester Roman road at Bronllys (PRN 11606; RR 63b). The precise route of this road in the scheme area is uncertain; the Roman road may follow the course of the main village street or run slightly to the north. There is consequently a possibility that the road may traverse the development site.

The principal landscape views from the development site are to the south, southeast and southwest, towards the Lynfi character area (HLCA 1091) of the Middle Wye Valley Registered Landscape (Cadw HLW-P-3). The views towards the development site are predominantly long-distance views of Bronllys village as a whole. The overall effect of additional housing development will have a neutral or, at worst, negligible impact on this registered landscape.

The value of Bronllys historic townscape (Landmap: BRCKN HL383) has been assessed as outstanding, as the combined settlement and field pattern represents a significantly complete example of a small

medieval rural settlement. The proposed development will potentially have a moderate adverse effect on the village morphology in terms of additional development that will distort the original of ribbon development along the Hay-Brecon road and obscure the relationship of the settlement and surrounding fieldscape, and in particular the probable medieval in-field within which the development is partly located.

The Grade II registered park at Bronllys (PGW-Po- 9-POW) comprises roughly 200 acres of rolling parkland located to the west of Bronllys village. There are potentially views of the development site from elevated ground along part of the eastern edge of the park. However, this view is largely obscured by the caravan park and housing to the north of the main village through road and to the west of the application site.

Bronllys Castle (SAM BR008) is located some 500m southeast of the proposed development site. There are three listed buildings located within the scheduled site; the Grade I listed Keep (LB 6616), Grade II* Bronllys Castle House (LB 6615) and the former stables and carriage house, also listed as Grade II* (LB 6617). The views northeast from the medieval earthworks, 13th century tower and 18th century Castle House are almost entirely screened by trees. In addition, the site would not be easily discerned from existing modern and historic buildings within Bronllys. Any views of the application site from Bronllys Moated Site (SAM BR058) are screened by the Church of St Mary and the Neuadd Terrace housing development.

Two listed buildings are located within the historic core of Bronllys; the Grade II Church of St Mary (LB 16831) and the Grade II* bell tower (LB 16833). There is a view of the bell tower from some areas within the southeast part of the proposed development, but no sightlines were discerned between the church and bell tower from the northwest part of the site. The visual impact of the scheme on the extended setting of the church and bell tower has been assessed as negligible.

There is no sightline between the development and Basil Webb Hall (LB 16605) and Bronllys Chapel (LB 7494); both Grade II listed buildings are located within the grounds of Bronllys Hospital. Similarly, Marish Farm Grade II listed milestone (LB 16606), which is located to the northeast of Bronllys, cannot be seen from the development site due to local topography. The proposed scheme will have no visual impact on these listed structures.

An historic building, Brynteg, is situated adjacent to the proposed development, positioned along the southeast boundary of the site. The proposed scheme will potentially have a minor impact on the extended setting of this heritage asset. There are a number of historic buildings located along the village thoroughfare to the west of Brynteg and south of the application site. These properties significantly include Glan Helig and outbuildings extending back from the roadside as well as a row of early Victorian Cottages (Rose, Vine and Honeysuckle Cottages). The primary elevations of these historic buildings will not be affected by the proposed development. The scheme may have a negligible or minor impact on these properties, depending on design.

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Tithe Maps

Tithe Map of Bronllys 1839/1840 *Powys Archives, P/X/9/M/8*

Ordnance Survey Maps

Ordnance Survey 1814 Surveyors Drawing of Hay (by Thomas Budgen)
Scale: 2 inches to 1 mile (1:31,680). *British Library: OSD 195*

Ordnance Survey 1817 Surveyors Drawing of Baulit (by Thomas Budgen)
Scale: 2 inches to 1 mile (1:31,680). *British Library: OSD 196*

Ordnance Survey 1832 First Series Map, Sheet 42
Scale: 1 inch to 1 mile (1:63,360). *A Vision of Britain Through Time*

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Ordnance Survey 1889-91 Scale: 1:10,560 (6 inches to 1 mile). *Promap*

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Ordnance Survey 1980 Scale: 1:10,000. *Promap*

Aerial Photographs (Digital Imagery)

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<http://www.bing.com/maps/>
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Figures

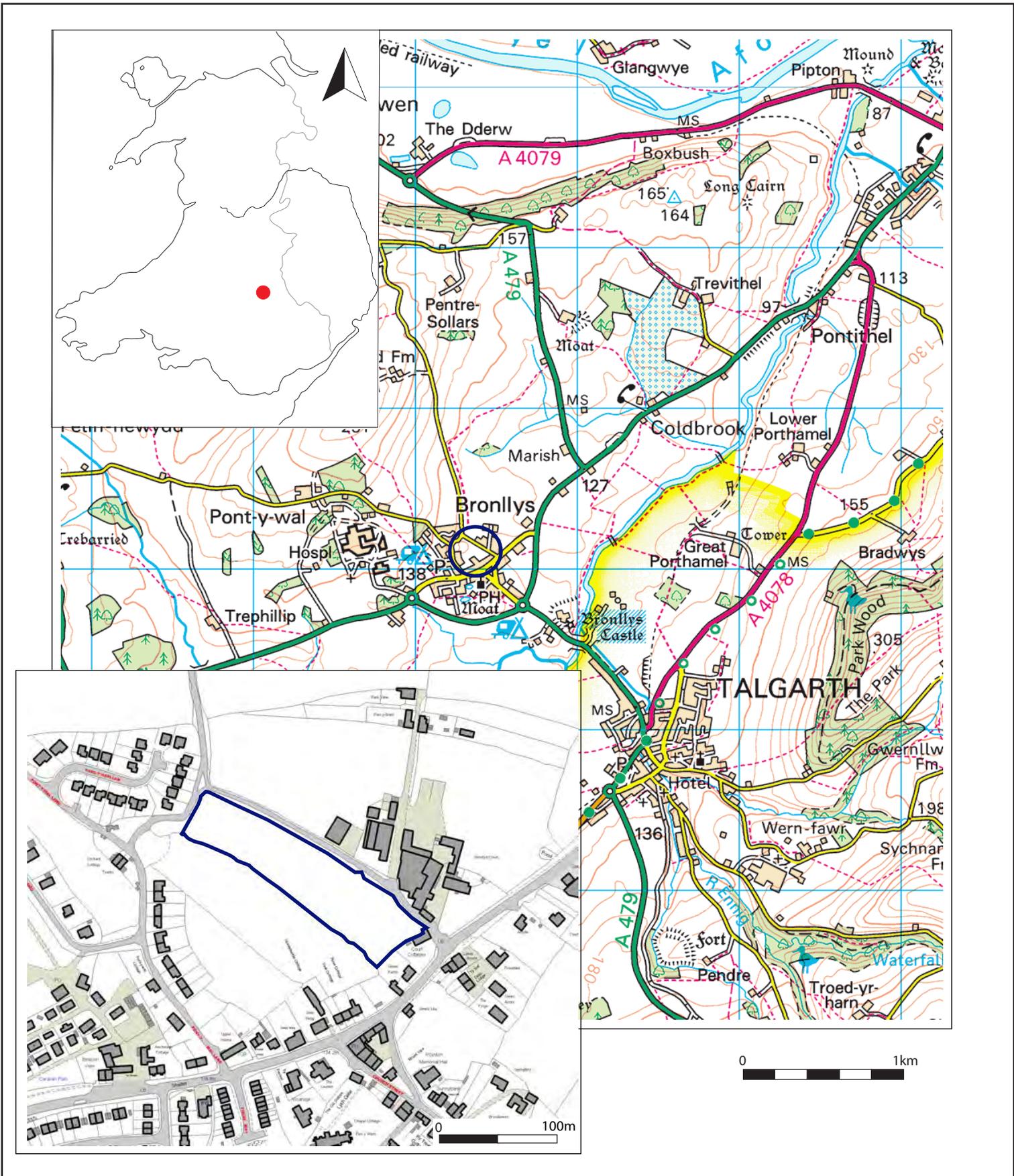


Figure 1
Location of Site

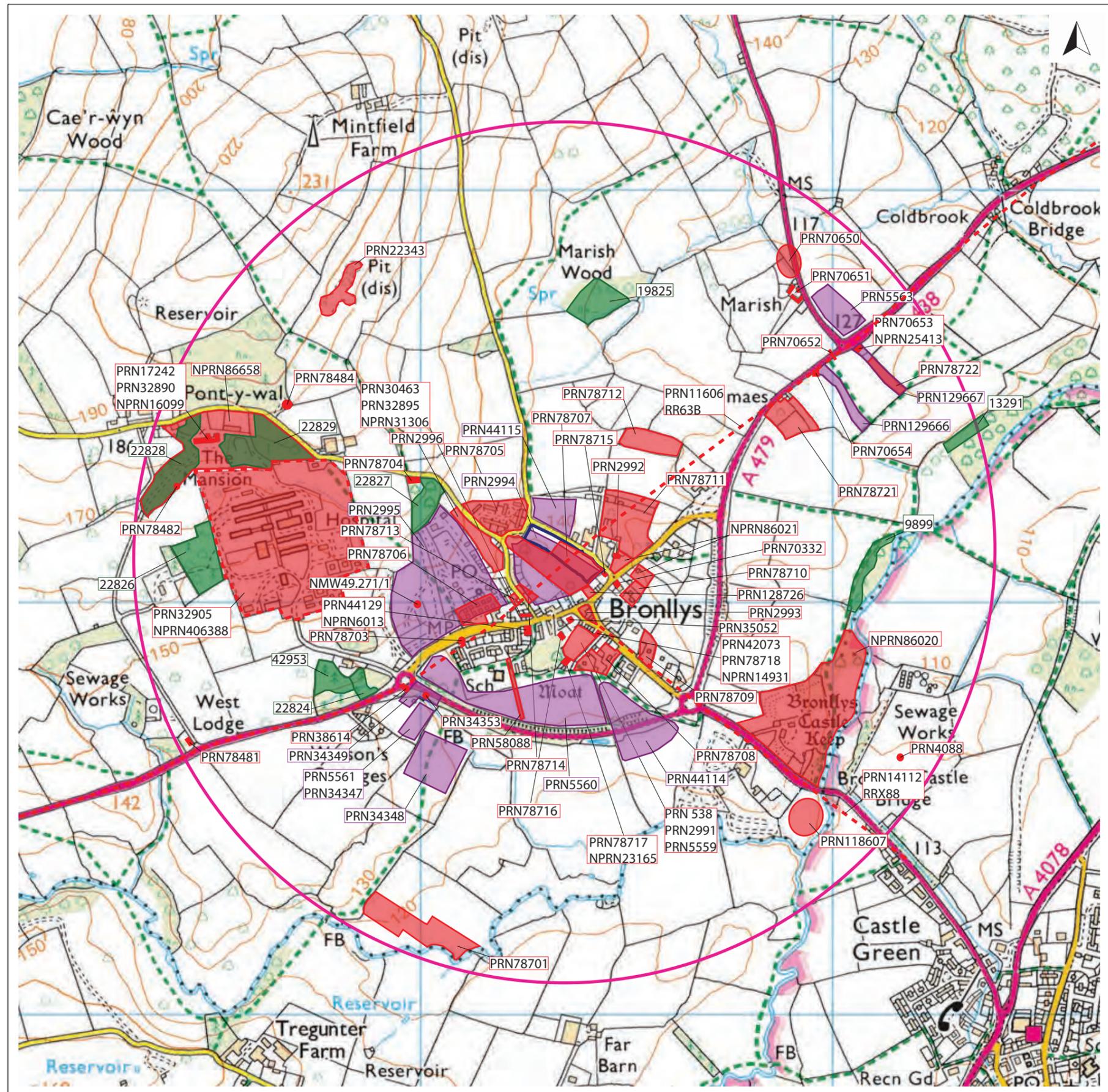
— Location of Site



- Key
- ▬ Location of the proposed development site
 - ▬ Scheduled Ancient Monument (Cadw)
 - Listed Building (Cadw)
 - - - Registered Parkland (Cadw / ICOMOS)
 - ▬ 1km buffer zone

Figure 2
Designated heritage assets located within the 1km Study Area

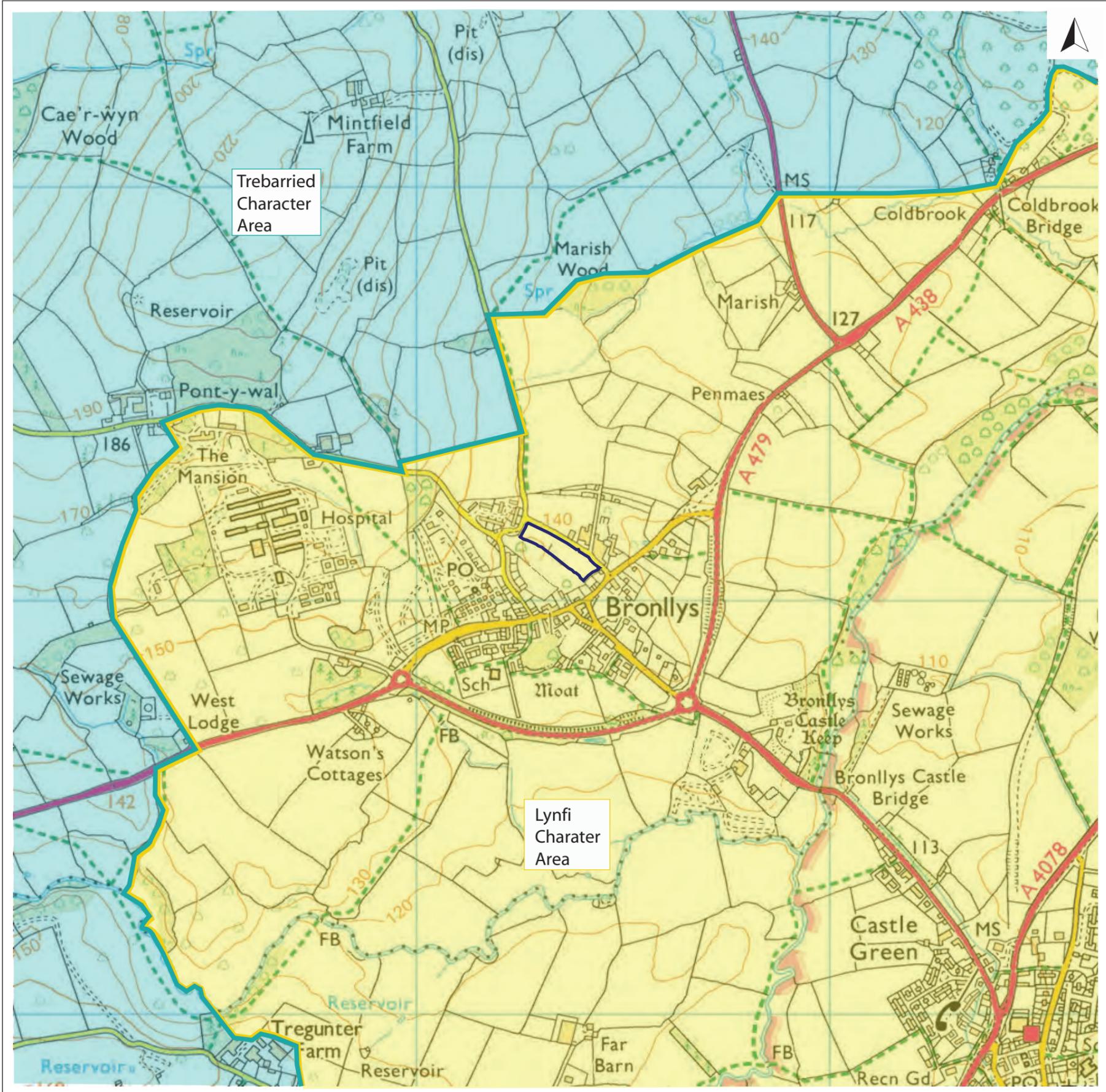




- Key
- Location of the proposed development site
 - Non-designated Heritage Assets (NMW, RCAHMW & CPAT)
 - Medieval Ridge-and-Furrow (CPAT)
 - Ancient Woodland (Natural Resources Wales)
 - 1km buffer zone

Figure 3
Non-designated heritage assets located within the 1km Study Area

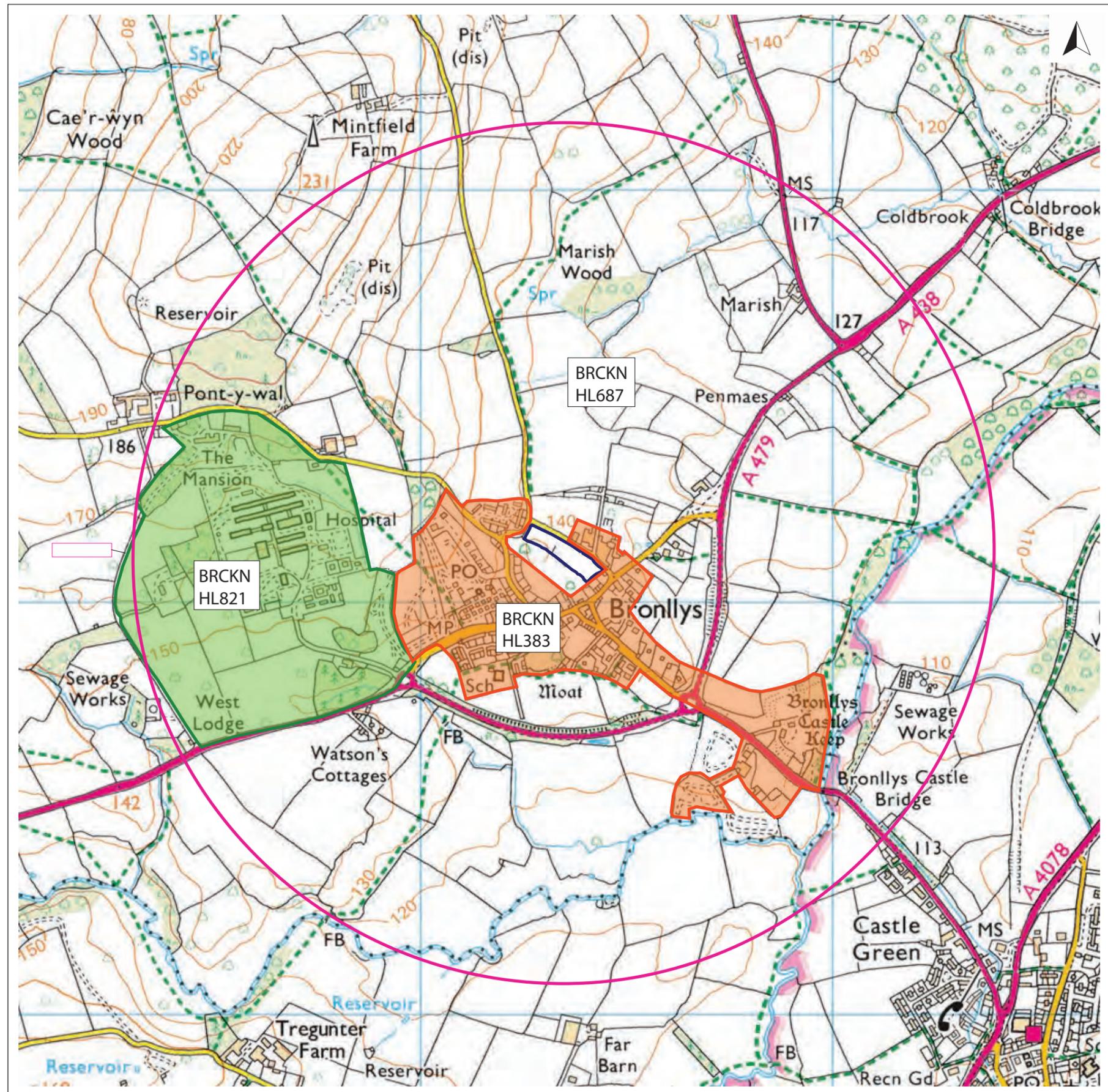




Key

- Location of the proposed development site
- Registered Historic Landscapes

Figure 4
Character Areas of the Middle Wye Valley



Key

- ▭ Location of the proposed development site
- 1km buffer zone

Figure 5
 Landmap Historic Landscapes
 within a 1km Study Area
 (Natural Resources Wales)



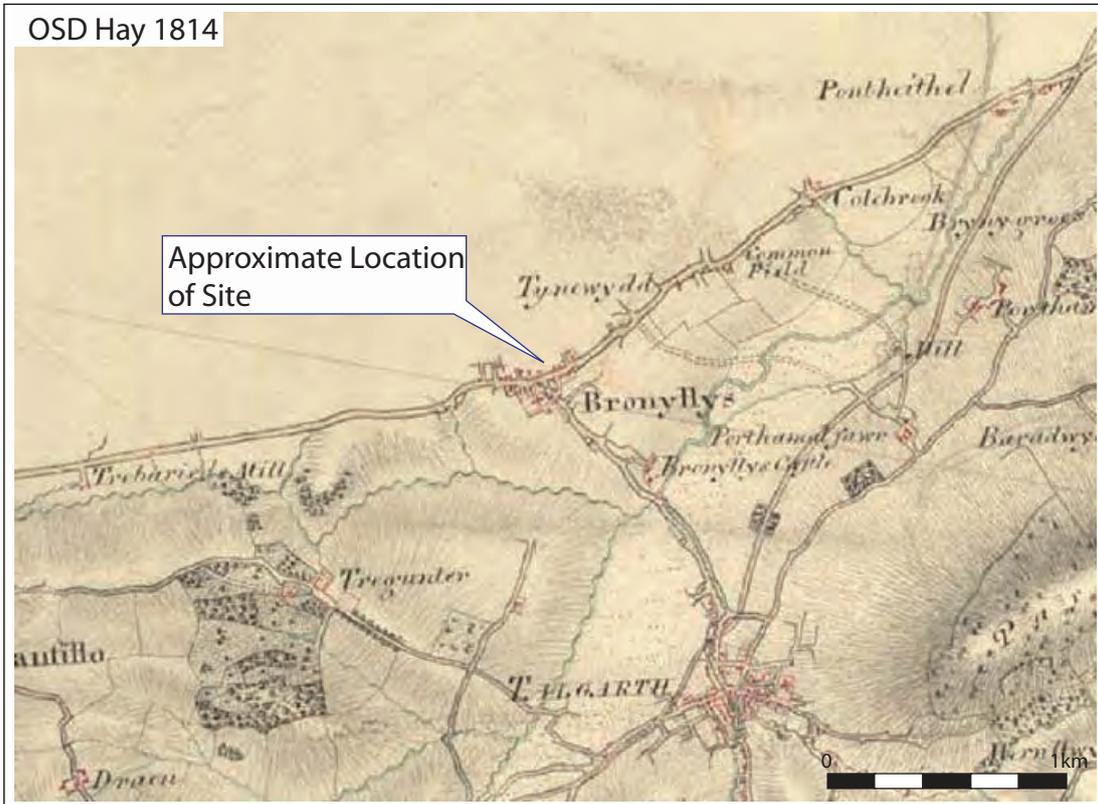


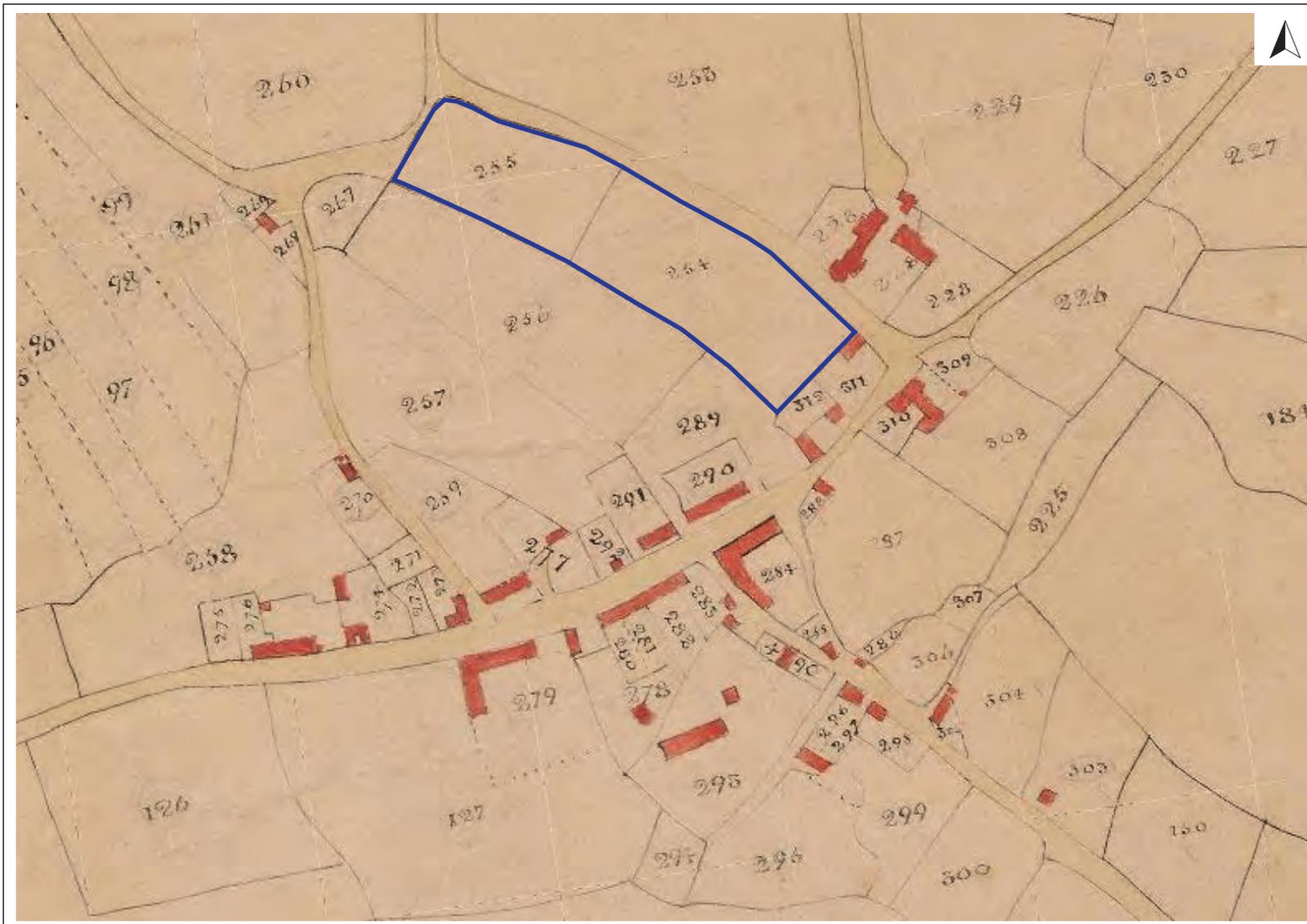
Figure 6
 Extract of Ordnance Survey Drawings of Hay 1814 and Baulit 1817,
 at 2 inches to 1 mile (1:31,680)



Approximate Location
of Site

0 1km

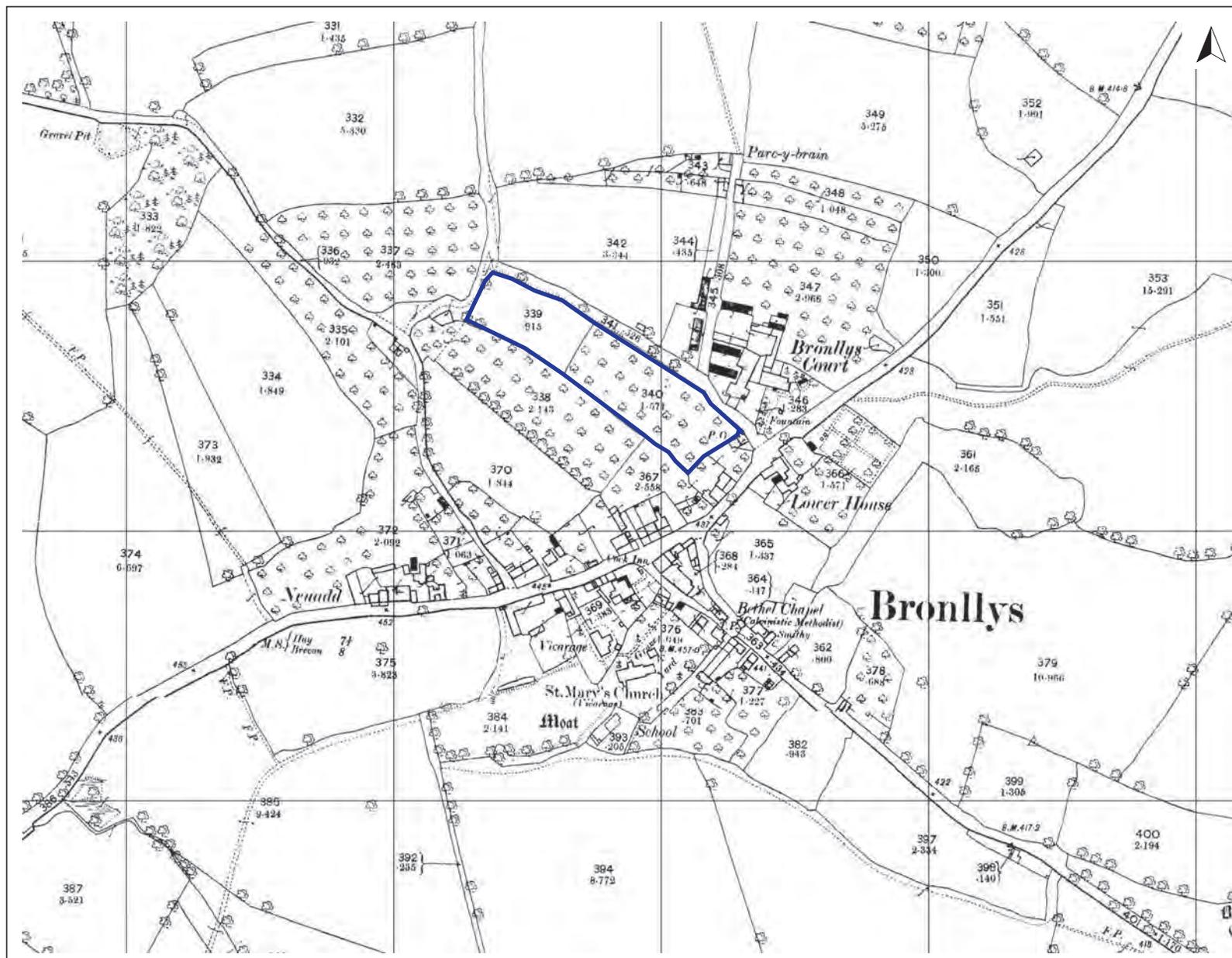
Figure 7
Extract of Ordnance
Survey First Series of
1832, at 1 inch to
1 mile (1:63,360)



— Location of development site

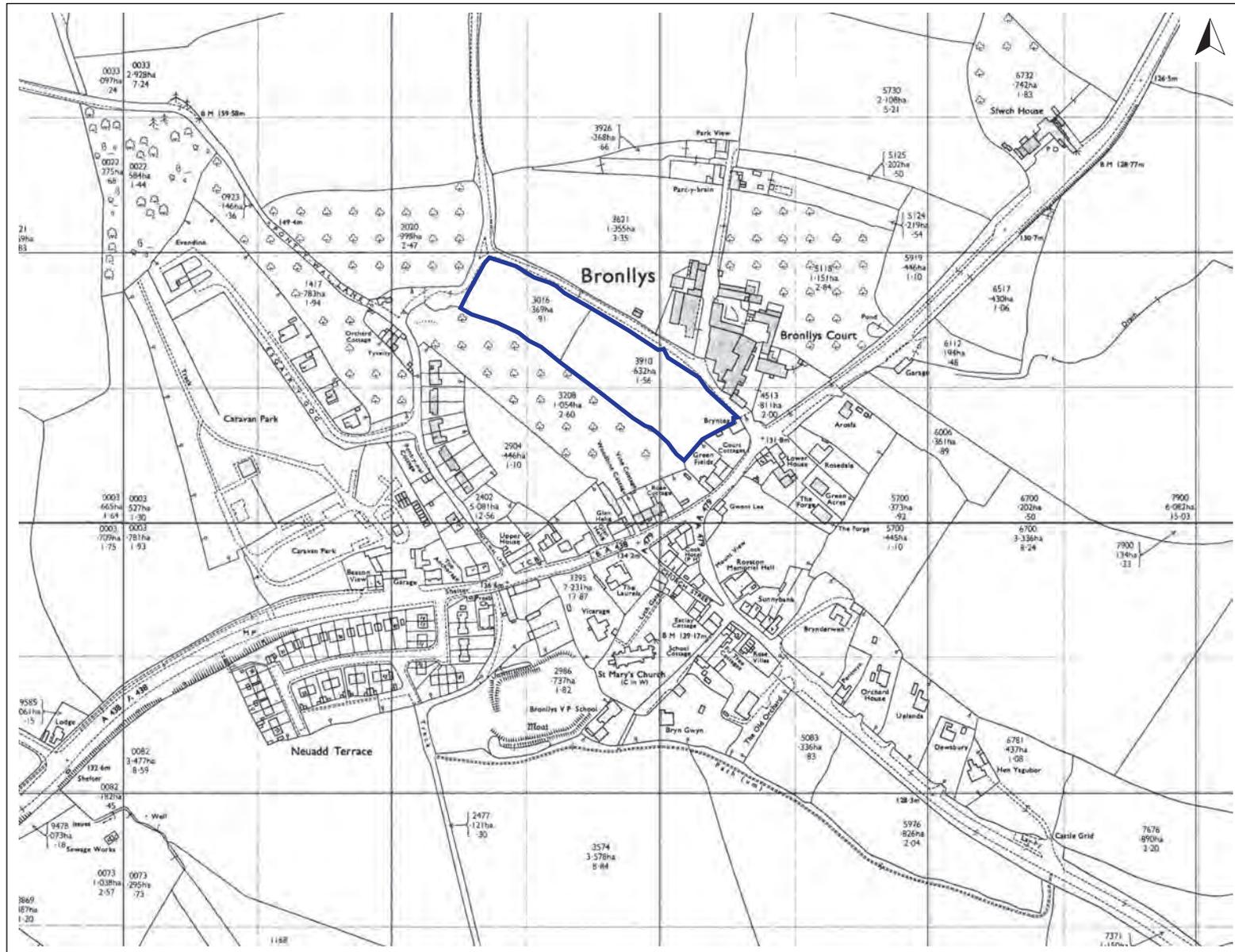


Figure 8
Extract of the Bronllys
tithe map of 1840



— Location of development site

Figure 9
Extract of the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1888 (1:2,500)



— Location of development site

Figure 10
 Extract of the Ordnance
 Survey map of 1974-5
 (1:2,500)



— Location of development site

Figure 11
Lidar 2m DTM.
Scale 1:2,500

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Plates



Plate 1. View across the development site. Looking northwest.



Plate 2. The lower northeast site boundary. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 3. The lower southwest site boundary. Looking northwest.



Plate 4. View along the southeast boundary, with 'Brynteg' on the right and 'Bronllys Court' in the background (centre). Looking northeast.



Plate 5. View of the lower part of site across a partly infilled field ditch. Looking southeast.



Plate 6. The remains of the field ditch extending across the northwest part of the site. Looking southwest.



Plate 7. View northwest across the upper part of the of site.



Plate 8. The upper northeast site boundary. Looking northwest.



Plate 9. View across the development site. Looking southeast.



Plate 10. View from the western corner of the upper part of the site. Looking east-southeast



Plate 11. The upper southwest boundary. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 12. View northwest of the site towards the Parc-y-Berllan housing development.



Plate 13. View of 'Greenfields' located on the southeast boundary. Looking southeast.



Plate 14. View of 'Brynteg' located on the southeast boundary. Looking east.



Plate 15. The sunken lane adjacent to the northeast site boundary. Looking northwest.



Plate 16. View along the northeast boundary, towards 'Brynteg' (right) and 'Lower House' (left). Looking southeast.



Plate 17. Remains of an earthen bank in the field directly southwest of the site. Looking northwest.



Plate 18. General view of Bronllys Castle Keep (SAM BR008; LB 6616). Looking northwest.



Plate 19. View of Bronllys Castle House (SAM BR008; LBs 6615 & 6617) from Bronllys Castle Keep, looking northwest towards Bronllys village.



Plate 20. View from the development site towards Bronllys Castle (SAM BR008). Looking southeast.



Plate 21. The southwest corner of Bronllys Moated Site (SAM BR058). Looking northeast.



Plate 22. View from the southeast corner of Bronllys Moated Site (SAM BR058) towards St Mary's Church (LBs 16831 & 16833), and the development site. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 23. General view of Mary's Church (LB 16831) and bell tower (LB 16833).
Looking west.



Plate 24. View from St Mary's Church towards the development site.
Looking north-northeast.



Plate 25. View from the development site towards St Mary's Church. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 26. The Mansion (Pont-y-wal) located to the north of Bronllys Hospital. Looking northeast.



Plate 27. View from The Mansion gardens towards the development site (overlooking Bronllys Hospital). Looking east-southeast.



Plate 28. Basil Webb Hall (LB 16605), located on the eastern side of Bronllys Hospital. Looking northeast.



Plate 29. General view of Bronllys Hospital, with Basil Webb Hall shown on the right. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 30. Bronllys Hospital Chapel (LB 7494), located to the southwest of the hospital. Looking southwest.



Plate 31. General view of Pont-y-wal Registered Parkland (PGW-Po-9-POW), to the south of Bronllys Hospital. Looking southwest.



Plate 32. View from the eastern edge of Pont-y-wal Parkland towards Bronllys village. Looking east.



Plate 33. View towards Pont-y-wal Parkland from the southwest boundary of the development site. Looking west.



Plate 34. View towards buildings at rear of 'Glan Helig' from the southeast side of the development site. Looking southwest.



Plate 35. View of the historic farmstead 'Parc-y-brain' (shown in the background), located to the northeast of the development site. Looking north.



Plate 36. The side and rear elevations of 'Brynteg', located adjacent to the development site. Looking southwest.



Plate 37. Oblique view of the primary (southeast) elevation of 'Brynteg'. Looking west.



Plate 38. View of the primary (southern) elevation of 'Bronllys Court', located to the eastern corner of the development site. Looking northeast.



Plate 39. View of 'Lower House', located on the village thoroughfare, opposite 'Brynteg'. Looking southeast.



Plate 40. General view of the historic core of Bronllys. Looking southwest along the village thoroughfare.



Plate 41. View of 'Rose, Vine & Honeysuckle Cottages', located generally south of the development site. Looking north.



Plate 42. View from the development site towards the historic core of Bronllys village. Looking south-southwest.

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Appendix I

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets recorded on the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record

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

Enquiry reference number: E6177
Prepared by: Jeff Spencer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Adrian Hadley, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

1km area around NGR 314360,235125

PRN 42073 NAME Bethel Chapel and Forecourt Railings

NGR SO1443834947 COMMUNITY Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Nonconformist chapel. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Grade II listed nonconformist chapel

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2001-09-25 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 18127 II

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT42073&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 2556 NAME Bronllys

NGR SO143349 COMMUNITY Bronllys

TYPE Multiperiod, Settlement. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION 1 Location 1.1.1 Bronllys is a larger nucleated settlement occupying a slight spur on the gently sloping northern valley side of the Afon Llynfi/Dulas river system. At junction of A479 and A438 roads it lies halfway between Brecon and Hay on Wye. 2 History 2.1.1 The name Bronllys (or Brynllys as it is also recorded) means literally the brow or hill near the court or palace. While the origin of this is obscure it is possible that the court referred to is the moated site adjacent to the church which may have housed a substantial building during the medieval period. 2.2.1 Bronllys is characteristically 'English', despite its Welsh name, and may be one of the few settlements studied which has no obvious 'celtic' component. It is one of the largest villages in the Borough. 2.3.1 The village today, although still focused on the church, is a linear development running east-west, for about half a kilometre, along the main Hay to Brecon road. The village does not appear to be physically connected to Bronllys Castle, which lies some 500m to the south east, and there is no evidence to suggest that it ever was. It seems likely that the settlement has grown up around the church, during the medieval period, and parallels or post-dates the development of the castle. Bronllys Castle appears in the documentary record in the early C12th and it is probable that the village is not significantly older. 2.4.1 Throughout the C12th and C13th Bronllys belonged to the Clifford family and was the principal seat of Cantref Selyf (originally the Welsh administrative unit, of the kingdom of Deheubarth, covering the remoter areas east and north of Brecon). It became part of the lordship of Brecon under Bernard de Neufmarche. 2.5.1 Cantref Selyf and Bronllys held their local political importance into the C15th whereafter the lands and castle were taken by the king following a legal dispute. 3 Buildings and Archaeology 3.1.1 Bronllys Castle, which is a scheduled ancient monument in the guardianship of the Welsh Office (PAR539 & SAM B8), is sited on the western edge of the first river terrace of the Afon Llynfi. It comprises a steep sided motte, topped by a round three storied masonry tower and abbutted by a rectangular embanked and stone walled bailey to the north. This houses a number of domestic buildings which overlie the site of the medieval hall. The round stone keep is not a common element of masonry castles, but there is a small local group of similar examples. 3.1.2 The castle is first mentioned in the early C12th when it was granted, together with surrounding land, to Richard fitz Pons Walter de Clifford by Henry I, following his anti-Welsh campaigns of 1113-4. It is possible that the original Norman castle was erected by Richard about this time, although only the earthen motte survives from this period. The castle appears to have been a masonry structure by 1175, although whether the present remains date from this time is uncertain as they seem to be more characteristic of the C13th (a date between 1221 and 1263 having been suggested for the round keep and perhaps the curtain walls, with a C16th to C18th dates for what is now the 'great house' and the castle's former 'domestic' ranges). The castle remained in the hands of the Cliffords into the C14th whereafter it was passed between a succession of local owners and finally reverted to the crown. It was re-fortified against Glyndwr in 1400 and again in 1409 but had fallen into decay by 1521 when the king's surveyors pronounced it beyond repair and fit only for use as a prison. 3.2.1 The church of St.Mary (PAR20184), which was largely rebuilt in 1887, probably conforms to its C12th or C13th plan, retaining its original font and a C16th rood screen. The original church was probably built by the Clifford family and may have been a new C12th foundation following the building of Bronllys Castle, rather than rebuilding of an existing structure. The church and much of its land were subsequently given to the Clunaic Priory at Clifford, in Herefordshire, and were still held by them at the Dissolution. 3.2.2 The present building is set in a rectangular churchyard (PAR2991) and comprises a separated nave and chancel and a free-standing campanile which does not share the church's orientation. It has been suggested that this campanile, which appears to have been rebuilt during the C18th, was originally the tower of some former church. There is no evidence to support this idea and it is perhaps more likely that it is simply a free-standing bell tower. Other examples of such towers are known, particularly in Herefordshire (eg Holmer, Richards Castle, Garway), and it is possible that Bronllys is merely reflecting its connection with the Herefordshire based Clifford family. 3.2.3 A decorated medieval tombstone (PAR538) was in use as the cross-stone of the churchyard stile until the 1930s, whereafter it was lost. It is not clear whether or not this stone originated in Bronllys. 3.2.4 Sherds of medieval pottery (PAR5559) have been recovered from St Mary's churchyard. 3.3.1 Immediately to the west of the church lies a moated site, which is a scheduled ancient monument (PAR546 & SAM B58). The site, although large, seems typical of the small group of medieval moated enclosures east of Brecon, and comprises a raised rectangular platform surrounded by a single bank and partially water-filled ditch. It is tempting to speculate, in view of its position, that this is the site has some ecclesiastical connection (perhaps moated parsonage, or tithe barn), though there is no evidence to support this. 3.4.1 Apart from Bronllys Court (PAR2992), which is a substantial C18th building, and Upper House (PAR30463), which is an L-plan C18th farm house, there are no domestic buildings of any great age apparent in Bronllys although the village streets appear to have a characteristically medieval arrangement. The small triangular pattern formed by the main through roads and Church Street may enclose a former market area (PAR2993) although this is pure speculation. 3.5.1 Documentary evidence confirms that Bronllys had an extensive medieval field system. Earthwork evidence for this survives to the south-west and north of the modern village. 3.5.2 To the south of the church the modern fields contain areas of ridge and furrow cultivation (PAR5560) which can be seen to form a distinct field pattern. 3.5.3 To the west the tithe map shows a system of medieval strip-fields (PAR9254) in the area now occupied by the caravan park. This area is shown as one of the open fields of Bronllys (called "Small Field") on the Enclosure map. 3.5.4 Adjoining the north side of the main street a group of three fields, surrounded by a closed circuit of lanes, contains similar areas of ridge and furrow (PAR2994) and may represent some form of in-field system. 3.5.5 Further strip-fields (PAR2995) can be seen on the tithe map to the east of Bronllys although it is not clear whether or not these belonged to the village. 3.5.6 An area of what appears to be terraced orchards (PAR2996) survives adjacent to Pont-y-Wal Lane north west of the village. These probably attest a local tradition of cider making which seems to be apparent in other local villages east of Brecon (many old orchards still survive in and around Bronllys). (CPAT, 1993) Dorothy

Sylvester made a forceful case for the presence of common fields (a specific type of open-field farming commonplace in the English Midlands with a two or three-field rotation system) around Talgarth and Bronllys in the Llynfi valley of Breconshire (Silvester & Hankinson, 2013).

1) History of development The settlement is first recorded as Brendlais around the year 1200, and could mean 'the court of Brwyn, who may perhaps be the bruin o bricheinauc (Brycheiniog) living in the 12th century. Whether the court that is referred to has any link with the moated site adjacent to the church has yet to be established. It is a characteristically 'English' settlement, despite its Welsh name, and looks to be one of the few settlements in the area which has no obvious 'Celtic' component. The village today, although still centred around the church, is a linear development running east-west, for about half a kilometre, along the main Hay to Brecon road. It does not now spread as far as Bronllys Castle, which lies some 500m to the south-east, but this is perhaps misleading and a case can be made for a much closer connection during the Middle Ages.

2) The heritage to 1750 Bronllys Castle itself (539) is first recorded in the earlier 12th century and was perhaps founded in 1144. Throughout the 12th and 13th centuries it belonged to the Cifford family and was the principal seat in the lordship of Cantref Selyf (a Welsh administrative unit that covered the remoter areas east and north of Brecon). Cantref Selyf and Bronllys held their local political importance into the 15th century by which time it had come into the hands of the Crown. It seems to have fallen out of use by the end of the 15th century or soon after. The castle, in the guardianship of the Welsh Government, is sited on the western edge of the first river terrace of the Afon Llynfi. Its steep-sided motte is topped by a round, threestoried masonry tower and abutted by a rectangular embanked and stone-walled bailey beside the river to the north. The latter now contains the buildings of Castle House which may overlie the site of the medieval hall. The church of St Mary (20184) which was largely rebuilt in 1887, probably conforms to its much earlier, 12th or 13th-century plan, retaining its original font and a 16th-century rood screen. The original church was probably established by the Clifford family and may well have been a new foundation following the building of Bronllys Castle, rather than a rebuilding of an existing structure. The church and much of its land were subsequently given to the Cluniac Priory at Clifford, in Herefordshire, and were still held by them at the Dissolution in the mid-16th century. Set in a rectangular churchyard (2991), the church has a nave and chancel separate from the free-standing bell-tower or camponile which does not share the church's orientation. A decorated medieval tombstone (538), presumably from the church, was in use in the churchyard stile until the 1930s, but was then lost. Sherds of medieval pottery (5559) have been recovered from St Mary's churchyard. Immediately to the west of the church lies a large moated site (546), a typical example of the small group of medieval moated enclosures east of Brecon. It comprises a raised rectangular platform surrounded by a single bank and partially water-filled ditch. Its date and any relationship remain undetermined. The church and moat together form the core of the village of Bronllys. The village streets hint at a characteristically medieval arrangement, and the small triangular pattern formed by the main through roads and Church Street may enclose a former green or market area, though this remains to be confirmed. Apart from Bronllys Court (2992) on the north-eastern edge of the village, which is a substantial 18th-century building, Upper House (30463), on the north side of the main road, which is an L-plan 18th-century farm house (although a 17th-century date has been ascribed to the barn and perhaps the first phase of the byre, but this is unverified), and the outbuilding to the Anchorage Caf (near Upper House) which is 17th-century, there are no domestic buildings of any great age apparent in the settlement. An estate map probably from the 1770s suggests that there were fewer buildings alongside the main Brecon to Hay road in the 18th than in the 19th century, not altogether surprising in view of how post-medieval settlements grew along major thoroughfares. Of potentially more significance are the lines of small fields beside the Talgarth road, with continuous back boundaries, heading towards the castle, and a footpath following the edge of the boundary on the south side of the main road. In the mid-19th century, only one or two of these individual fields had dwellings in them, and the pattern of housing that we see today is a very modern one. The layout of fields, however, for which is their no obvious topographical explanation, is strongly redolent of planned medieval castle-gate settlements whereby the settlement lay between the castle at one end of the street, the church and perhaps the market place at the other and burgage plots or the like ran off the street at right-angles. Documentary evidence confirms that Bronllys had an extensive medieval open-field system. Open-field strips fossilised by the introduction of earthwork banks survive to the south-west and north of the village. South of the church there are signs of relict ridge and furrow cultivation (5560), and to the west the 19th-century tithe map shows a system of medieval strip-fields (9254) in the area now occupied by a caravan park, an area termed the open fields of Bronllys (called "Small Field") on the Enclosure map of the 1860s. On the north side of the main street a group of three fields, surrounded by a closed circuit of lanes, contains similar areas of ridge and furrow (2994). Further strip-fields (2995) on the tithe map lie out to the east of Bronllys, although it is not clear whether or not these belonged to the village. In summary, Bronllys is a settlement where its modern appearance does not mirror its potential medieval layout. A strong case can be made for the medieval settlement lying between the castle to the south-east and the church and moat to the north-west, to be replaced in the post-medieval era by ribbon development along the road from Hay to Brecon. (Silvester, RJ and Martin CHR, 2010)

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT302804, CPAT340480, CPAT129655, CPAT129654, CPAT123097, CPAT123096

SOURCES

King, D J C 1961 The castles of Breconshire Brycheiniog 7

Hogg, A H A & King, D J C 1967 Masonry Castle in Wales and the Marches Archaeologia Cambrensis 116

Dawson, G J 1909 The Churches of Brecknockshire

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 Banks, R W 1862 Bronllys Castle Archaeologia Cambrensis
 Fisher, J (ed) 1917 Richard Fenton's Tours in Wales 1804-14 Archaeologia Cambrensis 24
 Smith, J B 1979 Quo Warrento: proceedings relating to Cantref Selyf in the Lordship of Brecon 1349 The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies 28
 Wade 1913 Little Guide to South Wales
 Gibson, A M 1996 Proposed Bronllys By-pass: archaeological assessment CPAT report 178
 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN2556
 Ordnance Survey ????? OS map
 Cadw 1984 title unknown - Bronllys
 National Monuments Record of Wales NMR index
 Tithe Commissioners 1840 Tithe Map
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 Parri, B 2007 Some Problematic Place names in Breconshire Brycheiniog 39
 Silvester, R J and Martin, C H R 2010 Historic settlements in the former Brecknock Borough CPAT report 1056
 Silvester, R J and Hankinson, R 2013 Farms and Farming SEP CPAT Report 1199
 Stephenson, David 2013 Conquerors, Courtiers and Careerists: The struggle for supremacy in Brycheiniog 1093-1282 Brycheiniog 44
 Bowen, Elwyn 2000 Traditional Industries of Rural Wales. Self-Sufficiency to Dependency in the County of Brecon

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

3247-0059 , 3247-0068 , CS89-026-0007 , CS89-026-0008 , CS92-007-0022

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT2556&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 142407 **NAME** Bronllys

NGR SO14923472 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Llys. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION The name cannot be traced back earlier than the beginning of the 13th century, but modern place-name authorities are happy to translate this as the  court of Brwyn, thus detecting what is probably a personal name, though they also remark on the possibility that the first element could mean  rushes. The personal name has been identified in the otherwise unknown 'bruin o bricheinauc' (Brycheiniog), though there is no specific reason to link the two. The 12th-century stone castle sits within earthworks that are not entirely reminiscent of a typical bailey, though undoubtedly their layout has been influenced by the form of the natural topography. LiDAR hints that a small inner enclosure, almost polygonal with the motte and tower at one apex, sits eccentrically within a larger and rectangular enclosure which Cathcart King described as a  large and weak outer bailey. Certainly it appears more mutilated and could perhaps be earlier. By far the best description of these earthworks is Helen Burnhams unpublished report to Cadw in 1995. At best the remains offer no more than a speculative pointer to a pre-Conquest llys. It should be noted here that the more traditional site of the royal court was at Talgarth from where Brychan himself is said to have ruled. The legend, and it seems to be no more than this, comes from the late 11th century Life of St Cadoc which is not recognised as one of the more reliable of hagiographies, and into which the Talgarth episode has been inserted. (Silvester 2015).

CONDITION Condition: Description: - Related event: 142249 Date of entry: 2015-02-27 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT141540, CPAT142249

SOURCES

Silvester, R J 2015 The Llys and the Maerdref in North-East Wales. Scheduling Enhancement Programme CPAT Report 1331

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES**PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

PRN 58088 NAME Bronllys Bypass, hollow way

NGR SO143347 COMMUNITY Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Trackway. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Excavation of trackway in 1997 revealing a cobbled surface of stones between 0.02m and 0.16m across, to a depth of up to 0.2m, set in a slight hollow. No ruts were seen below the cobbling which sat directly on the natural. Five sherds of 18th century pottery were found in the cobbling. The bank to the west survived to 0.4m sealed by topsoil and surmounted by a hedge. The ditch to the west of the bank was 0.25m deep and up to 1.1m across and backfilled with red-brown loam. Two sherds of 18th century pottery were located on the lower fill. (Blockley, K 1997b).

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2005-12-09 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT38613, CPAT319052

SOURCES

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1996 Site visit record - PRN58088

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT58088&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 38614 NAME Bronllys Bypass, house platform

NGR SO1396434797 COMMUNITY Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, House platform. Rank: 1
Post-Medieval, field boundary. Rank: 2

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Low bank excavated 1997 showing that the platform was a dump of material up to 0.9m deep with 18th and early 19th century pottery. The platform measured c 15m by 9m with a linear extension on the north-east side. No internal features or building materials were recovered (Blockley, K 1997b) An archaeological watching brief carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in 2006 interpreted this feature as a former field boundary of relatively modern construction - indicated by the recovery of fragments of 18th-19th century pottery (Tongue, J, 2006).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1997-11-10 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT38613, CPAT309532, CPAT319053, CPAT34352, CPAT112465

SOURCES

Gibson, A M 1996 Proposed Bronllys By-pass: archaeological assessment CPAT report 178

Blockley, K 1997 Bronllys Bypass, A438 Pontybat-Hereford Archaeology in Wales 37

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1996 Site visit record - PRN38614

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1995 Site visit record - PRN38614

Tongue, J 2006 Bronllys Bypass, Bronllys, Powys CA Project 2136 Cotswold Archaeology 06500

ARTEFACTS

1 Clay Pipe 1 clay pipe stem, 18th century or later.

1 Iron Horseshoe North Devon gravel tempered ware. Lead glazed wares with large grit inclusions. 17th - mid18th century ? Brecon Museum

1 Iron Vessel Fragment of metal vessel rim from a cauldron, probably cast iron. Brecon Museum

0 Pottery Sherd Brecon Museum

8 Pottery Sherd Bone china Semi porcelainous ware. Brecon Museum

15 Pottery Sherd Bone china Semi porcelainous ware. Brecon Museum

8 Pottery Sherd Bone china Semi porcelainous ware.

1 Pottery Sherd Bone china Semi porcelainous ware.

2 Pottery Sherd Local red earthenware. Lead glazed redware.

5 Pottery Sherd Local red earthenware. Lead glazed redware.

6 Pottery Sherd Bone china Semi porcelainous ware.

1 Pottery Sherd Bristol/ Staffordshire mottled ware. Buff fabric with brown mottled glaze. c1690-1760.

5 Pottery Sherd Bristol/ Staffordshire mottled ware. Buff fabric with brown mottled glaze. c1690-1760.

1 Pottery Sherd Brown-glazed stonewares. probably English 18th Century ?

3 Pottery Sherd Brown-glazed stonewares. probably English 18th Century ?

2 Pottery Sherd Creamware. 18th Century industrial ware with off-white creamy glaze.

5 Pottery Sherd Creamware. 18th Century industrial ware with off-white creamy glaze.

4 Pottery Sherd Creamware. 18th Century industrial ware with off-white creamy glaze.

1 Pottery Sherd Creamware. 18th Century industrial ware with off-white creamy glaze.

3 Pottery Sherd English Delftware. 18th Century /

1 Pottery Sherd English Delftware. 18th Century ?

2 Pottery Sherd English Delftware. 18th Century ?

6 Pottery Sherd Local red earthenware. Lead glazed redwares.

10 Pottery Sherd Local red earthenware. Lead glazed redwares.

11 Pottery Sherd Local red earthenware. Lead glazed redwares.

1 Pottery Sherd Local red earthenware. Lead glazed redwares.

2 Pottery Sherd North Devon gravel tempered ware. Lead glazed wares with large grit inclusions. 17th - mid18th century ?

1 Pottery Sherd North Devon gravel tempered ware. Lead glazed wares with large grit inclusions. 17th - mid18th century ?

3 Pottery Sherd Only marked as SRE in report, date and type unknown.

2 Pottery Sherd Only marked as SRE in report, date and type unknown.

1 Pottery Sherd Only marked as SRE in report, date and type unknown.

C14 DATES**PHOTOS**

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcaheymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT38614&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 72131 **NAME** Bronllys Castle

NGR SO14943463 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Masonry castle. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Motte 8m high topped by a round keep with main and outer baileys defined by a bank and ditch lying to the north. Apparent bastion sites visible as breaks in bank and ditch of outer bailey.

DESCRIPTION Motte 8m high topped by a round keep with main and outer baileys defined by a bank and ditch lying to the north. Apparent bastion sites visible as breaks in bank and ditch of outer bailey. The first castle, which had wooden buildings, was probably built by Richard fitz Pons around 1138. The tower was built during the mid 13th century. It is entered at first floor level and contained a basement for storage or for a prison plus second floor living rooms. During the 14th century the windows were enlarged and replaced and a top storey was added for a

chamber with three windows, a latrine and a fireplace. (Burnham, H 1995, 159-161). The round tower occupies the summit of the mound. The tower is probably C13 and part of an important border castle. It is an Ancient Monument. (Former listing description)

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1980-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS scheduled ancient monument BR008

CROSS REFERENCES part of 72131CPAT325814, CPAT325815, CPAT325816, CPAT325817, CPAT325818, CPAT124831, CPAT130466, CPAT140112, CPAT130467, CPAT130468, CPAT130469

SOURCES

Cadw 2000 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br008(POW)

Stephenson, David 2013 Conquerors, Courtiers and Careerists: The struggle for supremacy in Brycheiniog 1093-1282 Brycheiniog 44

Cadw 2015 Scheduled Monument consent letter

Bernardus, Irma & Smith, Chris E 2008 Bronllys Castle, Bronllys, Powys. Archaeological Watching Brief, Excavation & Building Recording Cambrian Archaeological Projects 545

ARTEFACTS

11 animal bone animal remains fragment

6 pottery vessel sherd

1 pottery vessel sherd

1 pipe clay tobacco pipe stem fragment

2 iron nail

2 mortar mortar lime Lime mortar with oyster shell

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

CS92-007-0019 , 4263-0002 , 00-C-0156 , 00-C-0169

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT72131&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 118607 **NAME** Bronllys Castle Mill

NGR SO149345 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Mill. Rank: -

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Mill allegedly extant in the 14th century.

CONDITION Condition: Not known Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2012-11-23 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Hankinson, R and Silvester, R J 2012 Mills and Milling CPAT report 1174

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT118607&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78702 NAME Bronllys Castle orchard

NGR SO1496534743 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78702&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 72134 NAME Bronllys Castle, masonry castle

NGR SO14943463 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Masonry castle. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Motte 8m high topped by a round keep with main and outer baileys defined by a bank and ditch lying to the north. Apparent bastion sites visible as breaks in bank and ditch of outer bailey.

DESCRIPTION Motte 8m high topped by a round keep with main and outer baileys defined by a bank and ditch lying to the north. Apparent bastion sites visible as breaks in bank and ditch of outer bailey. The first castle, which had wooden buildings, was probably built by Richard fitz Pons around 1138. The tower was built during the mid 13th century. It is entered at first floor level and contained a basement for storage or for a prison plus second floor living rooms. During the 14th century the windows were enlarged and replaced and a top storey was added for a chamber with three windows, a latrine and a fireplace. (Burnham, H 1995, 159-161). The round tower occupies the summit of the mound. The tower is probably C13 and part of an important border castle. It is an Ancient Monument. (Former listing description) The results of work carried out at Bronllys by Cambrian Archaeological Projects in 2008 (PRN130466) were significant in that they located what may be an earlier phase of stonework. (Bernardus and Smith, 2008)

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1980-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 61/F/3 II, scheduled ancient monument BR008

CROSS REFERENCES part of 72131CPAT124831, CPAT130466, CPAT130468

SOURCES

Cadw 2015 Scheduled Monument consent letter

Bernardus, Irma & Smith, Chris E 2008 Bronllys Castle, Bronllys, Powys. Archaeological Watching Brief, Excavation & Building Recording Cambrian Archaeological Projects 545

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

4263-0002

ARCHWILIO URL<http://www.cofiadurcahymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT72134&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>**PRN 539 NAME** Bronllys Castle, motte and bailey**NGR** SO1493834633 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Medieval, Motte and bailey. Rank: 1**SUMMARY** Motte 8m high topped by a round keep with main and outer baileys defined by a bank and ditch lying to the north. Apparent bastion sites visible as breaks in bank and ditch of outer bailey.**DESCRIPTION** Motte 8m high topped by a round keep with main and outer baileys defined by a bank and ditch lying to the north. Apparent bastion sites visible as breaks in bank and ditch of outer bailey. The first castle, which had wooden buildings, was probably built by Richard fitz Pons around 1138. The tower was built during the mid 13th century. It is entered at first floor level and contained a basement for storage or for a prison plus second floor living rooms. During the 14th century the windows were enlarged and replaced and a top storey was added for a chamber with three windows, a latrine and a fireplace. (Burnham, H 1995, 159-161). The round tower occupies the summit of the mound. The tower is probably C13 and part of an important border castle. It is an Ancient Monument. (Former listing description)**CONDITION** Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1980-12-31 00:00:00**STATUS** listed building 6616 I, scheduled ancient monument BR008**CROSS REFERENCES** part of 72131CPAT300773, CPAT300774, CPAT319282, CPAT319283, CPAT319284, CPAT320568, CPAT115549, CPAT124831, CPAT130466, CPAT130467, CPAT130469**SOURCES**

King, D J C 1961 The castles of Breconshire Brycheiniog 7
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 Fenton, R 1917 Tours in Wales 1902-13
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 Burnham, H 1995 A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales: Clwyd and Powys
 Hankinson, R 1995 Talgarth Bypass, Powys: archaeological assessment CPAT report 122
 Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
 Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1974 Schedule of Ancient Monuments in Wales
 Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1981 Schedule of Ancient Monuments in Wales

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1979 Site visit record - PRN539
 Cadw 1998 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br008(POW) B8
 Cadw 1999 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br008(POW) B8
 Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1980 Scheduling map - Br008(POW) SAM B8
 Ordnance Survey 1963 OS map
 Ordnance Survey 1973 OS record card SO13SW 7 SO13SW 7
 Anon 1862 title unknown - Bronllys Castle, motte and bailey ARCH CAMB
 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1984 CPAT Project Archive
 Cadw 2012 Scheduled Monument consent letter
 Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust 1974ff Powys Archaeological Record Archive
 Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
 Cadw 2015 Scheduled Monument consent letter
 Bernardus, Irma & Smith, Chris E 2008 Bronllys Castle, Bronllys, Powys. Archaeological Watching Brief, Excavation & Building Recording Cambrian Archaeological Projects 545

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

94-C-0081 , 0137-0021 , CS92-007-0002 , 925040-50 , 925040-51 , 925040-52 , 92-CS-0942 , 92-CS-0943 , 92-CS-0944 , 87-MB-0264 , 87-MB-0265 , 94-003-0030 , CS92-007-0019 , 3247-0043 , 3247-0053 , 3247-0054 , 3247-0055 , 3247-0056 , 3247-0057 , 3247-0058 , 3247-0060 , 3247-0061 , CS95-008-0031 , CS95-008-0032 , 4263-0002

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT539&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 32347 NAME Bronllys Castle, outbuildings

NGR SO1488834687 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Outbuilding. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION The outbuiding is built onto the castle defensive wall which is visible at one end, otherwise it seems C17 or C18. (Former listing description)

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1995-03-25 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 6617 II*

CROSS REFERENCES part of 72131

SOURCES

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

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

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT32347&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 20820 NAME Bronllys Castle, 'Castle House'

NGR SO1490634705 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION A well built residence and remains of the old castle. The house is C18 with mid-C19 addition. It has a nice C18 doorway and staircase and sash windows. (Former listing description)

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

STATUS listed building 6615 II*

CROSS REFERENCES part of 72131

SOURCES

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

National Monuments Record of Wales 1977 NMR index

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES**

PHOTOS**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT20820&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 16721 **NAME** Bronllys Church

NGR SO1437934898 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Multiperiod, Church. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION -

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

STATUS listed building LB B

CROSS REFERENCES part of 16721CPAT338820

SOURCES

Evans, Edith, with Davidson, Andrew, Ludlow, Neil and Silvester Bob 2000 Medieval churches in Wales: The Welsh Historic Churches Project and its results Church Archaeology 4
 Remfry, P M 2003 Kington and Huntington Castles 1066 to 1416 and the families of Port, King John, Braose, Mortimer and Bohun
 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
 Silvester, B 1998 Welsh Historic Churches Project. The Historic Churches of Breconshire and Radnorshire CPAT report 255
 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1997 Site visit record - PRN16721
 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 2003 CPAT Project Archive - 930
 National Monuments Record of Wales 1968 NMR index

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

CS92-007-0021 , CS92-007-0020 , 0465-0000 , 0465-0001 , 0474-0029 , 0474-0030 , 0474-0031 , 0474-0032 , 0474-0033 , 0474-0034 , 0474-0035 , 0474-0036 , 0137-0023 , 0137-0024 , 0137-0026

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT16721&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 36216 **NAME** Bronllys Church (St Mary), bell tower

NGR SO1439234914 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Bell tower. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Grade II* listed bell tower

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1996-11-04 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 16833 II*

CROSS REFERENCES part of 16721

SOURCES

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

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

CS92-007-0020 , CS92-007-0021

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT36216&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 20184 NAME Bronllys Church (St Mary), church

NGR SO1437934901 COMMUNITY Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Church. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION The church of St.Mary (PAR20184), which was largely rebuilt in 1887, probably conforms to its C12th or C13th plan, retaining its original font and a C16th rood screen. The original church was probably built by the Clifford family and may have been a new C12th foundation following the building of Bronllys Castle, rather than rebuilding of an existing structure. The church and much of its land were subsequently given to the Clunaic Priory at Clifford, in Herefordshire, and were still held by them at the Dissolution. (SMR, 1995) Norman; consisting of a nave, chancel, north porch and detached tower. Restored in 1890. Inside is a rood screen of C15 with carved spandrels and columns. Parish Church. (Former listing description)

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

STATUS listed building 16831 II

CROSS REFERENCES part of 16721CPAT308684, CPAT339081

SOURCES

Haslam, R 1979 Buildings of Wales: Powys

Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60

Silvester, B 1998 Welsh Historic Churches Project. The Historic Churches of Breconshire and Radnorshire CPAT report 255

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN20184

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1997 Site visit record - PRN20184

National Monuments Record of Wales 1968 NMR index

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

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

0137-0023 , 0137-0024 , 0137-0026 , CS92-007-0002 , CS92-007-0020 , CS92-007-0021

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT20184&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 5559 NAME Bronllys Church (St Mary), find

NGR SO1439434890 COMMUNITY Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Find. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION SHERDS OF MEDIEVAL POTTERY FOUND IN BRONLLYS CHURCHYARD BY CPAT site visit, 1979. NO FURTHER DETAIL

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1982-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 16721CPAT304914, CPAT318892

SOURCES

Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1979 Site visit record - PRN5559
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN5559

ARTEFACTS

2 Pottery Sherd MEDIEVAL (C.P.A.T.)
1 Pottery Sherd RILLING LEAD GLAZE POSS C14TH (C.P.A.T.)
1 Pottery Sherd Sherds of medieval pottery (PAR5559) have been recovered from St Mary's churchyard.

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT5559&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 538 NAME Bronllys Church (St Mary), stone

NGR SO14423494 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Early Medieval, Cross incised stone. Rank: 1

SUMMARY A decorated tombstone with a sculptured cross at the head serving as a cross-stone of a churchyard stile at Bronllys in 1921. Stone apparently lost when stile replaced in 1930s. Original site unknown. Not visited during current project.

DESCRIPTION A DECORATED TOMBSTONE WITH A SCULPTURED CROSS AT THE HEAD SERVING AS A CROSS-STONE OF A CHURCHYARD STILE AT BRONLLYS (Crawford, O G S, 1921). STONE APPARENTLY LOST WHEN STILE REPLACED IN 1930s (OS, 1973). ORIG SITE UNKNOWN.

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 16721CPAT300770, CPAT300771, CPAT300772

SOURCES

Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60
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
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1979 Site visit record - PRN538
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1993 Site visit record - PRN538
Crawford, O G S 1921 Annotated record map
Ordnance Survey 1973 OS record card SO13SW 6 SO13SW 6
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 2003 CPAT Project Archive - 930
Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust 1974ff Powys Archaeological Record Archive

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT538&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 2991 **NAME** Bronllys Church (St Mary), yard

NGR SO1441134892 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Churchyard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Lychgate. At the churchyard entrance. (Haslam, 1979) The present building is set in a rectangular churchyard (PAR2991) and comprises a separated nave and chancel and a free-standing camponile which does not share the church's orientation. It has been suggested that this camponile, which appears to have been rebuilt during the C18th, was originally the tower of some former church. There is no evidence to support this idea and it is perhaps more likely that it is simply a free-standing bell tower. Other examples of such towers are known, particularly in Herefordshire (eg Holmer, Richards Castle, Garway), and it is possible that Bronllys is merely reflecting its connection with the Herefordshire based Clifford family. (SMR, 1995) The churchyard is rectangular, and is level in the west part of the yard but drops off gently eastwards. To the south-east the ground falls away to Afon Llynfi, and both church and settlement lie on the northern lip of the valley edge. The churchyard is well-maintained and is used for modern burial. Boundary: a stone wall defines the churchyard, free-standing on the north-west but acting more as a retaining wall on the south-east where earth has been banked up behind it and the level of the road outside is perhaps one metre lower. Monuments: these are spread evenly throughout the yard except to the north of the church. There are a few localised concentrations. Virtually no 18thC graves are recognisable even on the south side of the church. Stacked against the south-west corner of the nave are some mural tablets which were removed from the church in about 1968. One accessible example dates to 1740. Furniture: none. Earthworks: a slight scarp appears to curve round from opposite the school on the south-west side, passing beyond the south-east angle of the chancel and curving towards the vicarage. The possibility that this is an earlier curvilinear church enclosure cannot be ignored. There is the hint of a second outer scarp further to the east, but this is less convincing. Ancillary features: stone lychgate with wooden superstructure and gates at the north-east entrance, together with a metal kissing gate. A small wooden gate gives access to the vicarage on the north-west and both are served by tarmac paths. Vegetation: several yews of which the two north of the church (and close to the putative earlier boundary) could be the oldest, while those near the lychgate and against the south-east boundary are younger. (CPAT Churches Survey)

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 16721CPAT303064, CPAT339341

SOURCES

Haslam, R 1979 Buildings of Wales: Powys

Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60

Silvester, B 1998 Welsh Historic Churches Project. The Historic Churches of Breconshire and Radnorshire CPAT report 255

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN2991

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1997 Site visit record - PRN2991

National Monuments Record of Wales 1968 NMR index

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

0137-0025

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT2991&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 5560 NAME Bronllys Church Ridge and Furrow

NGR SO14373475 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 1
Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 2

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Area of ridge and furrow aligned SW-NE c2m wide. Virtually ploughed out (Gibson, A M 1996e, 3).

CONDITION Condition: Near destroyed Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1982-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT304915, CPAT304916, CPAT318893

SOURCES

Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60
Gibson, A M 1996 Proposed Bronllys By-pass: archaeological assessment CPAT report 178
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1979 Site visit record - PRN5560
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN5560
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1996 Site visit record - PRN5560

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT5560&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 2992 NAME Bronllys Court

NGR SO1446235129 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Building. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Substantial 18th century building.

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT303065

SOURCES

Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN2992

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

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT2992&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78711 **NAME** Bronllys Court orchard

NGR SO1451135225 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78711&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 34347 **NAME** Bronllys field bank

NGR SO139347 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Bank (earthwork). Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Low field bank associated with ridge and furrow PRN 5561 (Gibson, A M 1996e, 4).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1997-02-24 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT309527

SOURCES

Gibson, A M 1996 Proposed Bronllys By-pass: archaeological assessment CPAT report 178
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1996 Site visit record - PRN34347

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT34347&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 34350 NAME Bronllys field boundary

NGR SO142346 COMMUNITY Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Bank (earthwork). Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Curving shallow ditch running in a south-easterly direction from the hedge at the north-west corner of OS enclosure 3247, visible over a distance of c20m (Gibson, A M 1996e, 4).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1997-02-24 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT309530

SOURCES

Gibson, A M 1996 Proposed Bronllys By-pass: archaeological assessment CPAT report 178
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1996 Site visit record - PRN34350

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT34350&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 5823 NAME Bronllys find II

NGR SO1535 COMMUNITY Bronllys

TYPE Neolithic, Find. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION NEOLITHIC WEATHERED CUSHION MACEHEAD FOUND IN THE BED OF THE RIVER LLYNFI AT BRONLLYS (SO144349) IN OR BEFORE 1971 (Anon, 1971). OTHERWISE UNPROVENANCED. NO FURTHER DETAIL.

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Savory, H N 1971 Prehistoric Brecknock Brycheiniog 15
Ordnance Survey 1979 OS record card SO13NE 31 SO13NE 31
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 2002 CPAT Project Archive - lithics

ARTEFACTS

1 Stone Macehead Cushion NEOLITHIC CUSHION-SHAPED (UN.)

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT5823&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 34351 NAME Bronllys hollow way

NGR SO1425634710 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Trackway. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Well-defined track, overgrown but edged with hedges running from the village into OS enclosure 3247. The track may be medieval in origin leading from the village to the outfield system (Gibson, A M 1996e, 4). Excavated 1997 (Prn 38613) revealing a cobbled surface of stones between 0.02m and 0.16m across, to a depth of up to 0.2m, set in a slight hollow. No ruts were seen below the cobbling which sat directly on the natural. Five sherds of 18th century pottery were found in the cobbling. The bank to the west survived to 0.4m sealed by topsoil and surmounted by a hedge. The ditch to the west of the bank was 0.25m deep and up to 1.1m across and backfilled with red-brown loam. Two sherds of 18th century pottery were located on the lower fill. (Blockley, K 1997b).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1997-02-24 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT38613, CPAT309531

SOURCES

Gibson, A M 1996 Proposed Bronllys By-pass: archaeological assessment CPAT report 178

Blockley, K 1997 Bronllys Bypass, A438 Pontybat-Hereford Archaeology in Wales 37
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1996 Site visit record - PRN34351

ARTEFACTS

1 Iron Horseshoe Fragment Brecon Museum
1 Iron Vessel Fragment of rim of cauldron, probably cast iron Brecon Museum
5 Pottery Sherd Brecon Museum

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT34351&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 32905 NAME Bronllys Hospital

NGR SO1358734986 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Modern, Hospital. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Bronllys hospital ancilliary buildings and garden

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2001-07-05 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 61/F/6 II

CROSS REFERENCES part of 32905

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

00-C-0170

ARCHWILIO URL<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT32905&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78704 **NAME** Bronllys Hospital gravel pit**NGR** SO1400435293 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Gravel pit. Rank: 1**SUMMARY** -**DESCRIPTION** Gravel pit depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES** - -**SOURCES****ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78704&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 36224 **NAME** Bronllys Hospital, Basil Webb Hall**NGR** SO1376835137 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Modern, House. Rank: 1**SUMMARY** -**DESCRIPTION** Grade II listed house**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1996-10-31 00:00:00**STATUS** listed building 16605 II**CROSS REFERENCES** part of 32905**SOURCES**

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

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

00-C-0170

ARCHWILIO URL<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT36224&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>**PRN 31072 NAME** Bronllys Hospital, chapel**NGR** SO1358734986 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Modern, Chapel. Rank: 1**SUMMARY -**

DESCRIPTION Situated in open grounds to the west of Bronllys; the chapel lies to the south of the widely-spaced pavilions making up the former tuberculosis sanatorium. Originally planned as the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Sanatorium, the hospital was designed by Edwin T Hall and Stanley Hall, specialist hospital architects of London. Hospital built 1913-20, the chapel dedicated 1920. Arts and Crafts style with Modern Movement influences. Cruciform plan with lower chancel and transepts, tapering tower to SE angle. Whitewashed render to walls with craggy rubble dressings to openings and eaves with kneelers; slate roofs swept at eaves, pyramid roof to tower with weathervane slate sills. 3-light round-headed E and N transept windows, high oculus to S transept; single gable light to W end over arched doorway with herring-bone tympanum and double doors. Raking buttresses to nave; square-headed 3-light windows, leaded lights with marginal bars. Boarded and studded SE door with strap work hinges, arched E doorway in N transept with similar double doors. Interior retains impressive open scissor-truss roofs with laminated timbers. (Former listing description)

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1989-12-31 00:00:00**STATUS** listed building 7494 II**CROSS REFERENCES** part of 32905**SOURCES**

Cadw 1988 Powys: List No 31

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

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

00-C-0170

ARCHWILIO URL<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT31072&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>**PRN 32906 NAME** Bronllys Hospital, garden**NGR** SO1358734986 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Garden. Rank: 1**SUMMARY -**

DESCRIPTION The original house at Bronllys Hospital, Pont-y-Wal, is a three gabled, two-storeyed late nineteenth-century house, built of local stone. The house is situated on the brow of a gentle hill and faces south, looking over sloping parkland with extensive views of the Brecon Beacons. A 3m high, walled service court lies to rear west of house. The stable block lies to the north of the site boundary, Pont-y-Wal Lane, in the vicinity of Pont-y-Wal farm. This house replaced an earlier house built on the same site by Howel Harris in 1759 which was recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1809-36. By 1910 the estate was owned by the Powell family and it is believed that they sold the estate in 1913 when it was bought by the Crown Estates as a hospital site. The house is enclosed to the west and east by woodland. It is now the offices of the Dyfed/Powys Health Authority. The hospital is arranged on a widely spaced pavilion-system plan. It was built by Edwin T. Hall and Stanley Hall in c. 1913-20, on open land descending to the south. Built as a TB sanatorium, many of the south-facing sides of the wards open

on to verandahs. A central corridor, running north-south, links the wards. The central western pavilion is notable in being built on a butterfly plan. The hospital remains in general use but is no longer a sanatorium. A sophisticated Arts and Crafts chapel with modernist influences lies in its own grounds some 50m south-west of the main hospital. It was built in c. 1920, following a £5000 gift from Sir David R. Llewellyn and H. Seymour Berry (Lord Buckland of Bwlch) and was dedicated in July 1920. It is not in use at present. The Basil Webb Hall was a recreation hall, a memorial to Tom Henry Basil Webb, funded by Lieut. Col Sir Henry Webb at a cost of £5,000. It was opened by King George V and Queen Mary on 17th July 1920. A similarly styled building to the chapel, with a slate hung gable, it lies 50m to the east of the main hospital. A croquet/bowls lawn lies immediately adjacent to and above it on the east. This building is now the Finance Department of the Powys Health Trust. The park at Bronllys descends south across rolling parkland to the southern boundary, the A438. On the 1888 Ordnance Survey map the park was recorded as being semi-circular in shape and of approximately 200 acres. Woodland plantations surrounded the house to the west, enclosing the drive, and to the east. A lake lay in the south-west corner. Within the parkland, to the south of the house, a square plantation lay centre-west. The drive reached the site from the south-west, a lodge lying at the junction of drive and road. Near the house unidentified buildings lay on the edge of the park, south of a plantation which enclosed the drive. The appearance of the park in 1888 suggests an early nineteenth-century landscape which could be the remains of a park planted around the first recorded house of 1759. Indeed the 1809 25 inch Ordnance Survey map appears to record the plantations around the lake in the south-east corner of the estate. Certain mature trees still on site, with respect of their size, girth and condition, could be about 200 years old which may make them the relict planting of this first park. A tithe map of 1809 also recorded a 'Gardener's Meadow' within the park along the eastern boundary of the site, but the full implication of this description is unknown. The rebuilding of the house in the late nineteenth century seems to have had more of an influence on the gardens than on the parkland. The addition of larch and other conifers in the belt plantations and as features around the site (the group of three larch south-east of the Estate Office) could be late nineteenth century additions but the 1903 Ordnance Survey map records no major changes since 1888. A photograph, dating from about 1910, records a stone ha-ha, which appears to have been entirely lost, separating the park from the garden along the line of the southern most garden terrace. Major changes to the park came with the building of the hospital following the sale of the estate in 1913. The centre parkland was lost to development, the lake filled in and the new east drive established, changing the orientation of the estate. Small orchard areas were established to the north of the hospital and east of the new Estate Office. Before 1913 a cricket pitch had already been established in the western area of the park, to the west of the drive. Since 1920 little new woodland planting seems to have taken place and the woodlands, and isolated trees seem to look after themselves. Natural regeneration, windblow, fallen limbs and lying dead wood were all noted in and around the woodland areas on site during the course of the survey. The pleasure grounds and gardens at Bronllys are composed of a series of historic overlays. No obvious evidence remains of any eighteenth century pleasure grounds unless the woodlands immediately to the west and east of the house are included. An unidentified feature, possibly a pond, also lay to the east of the house. This is recorded on both the 1888 and 1904 Ordnance Survey maps but could be earlier. In front of the Victorian house there is a level, asphalt terrace/ carriage turn, approximately 8m wide. This is bordered on the south by at least two, steep ornamental grass terraces which descend the hill side. There is no evidence of flower beds or planting on the terraces apart from a group of mature rhododendrons, which may cover a third terrace below. While the 1888 Ordnance Survey map does record a slope in this area it is not until the 1904 Ordnance Survey map that the actual form of the terraces is recorded. The date of their construction is unknown but it seems that they were certainly remodelled, if not created, after 1888. The 1888 Ordnance Survey map records what seems to be a walled kitchen garden in the woodland to the north-east of the house and an aviary south-west of terraces below the house end of the drive, which had disappeared by 1904. Neither of the early maps record any rides or walks in the woodlands near to the house, or within the park. On the east side of the house a set of concrete, utilitarian steps descend to the south-east on to a narrow path which descends towards the north side of the hospital. Immediately to the east of this path and bordering a woodland is a mature yew hedge of indefinite age. The path towards the hospital descends through the northern section of the park in which there are two small orchards of approximately 1/4 acre each, to the north east and west of the hospital. They appear to date from around 1920. Photographs of this area during construction, from 1920, record cabbages being grown in what would become the orchard site. The north-west orchard is bordered to the north by a 2m wide path, which runs from the east edge of the western wood, to the south-west of the house to intercept the path mentioned above. At a central point along the west-east path is a small raised seating area, with a modern seat, looking south towards the Brecon Beacons. This path appears to be on, or near, the site of the ha-ha. The southerly path, on its immediate approach to the hospital, is bordered on either side by shrubs including lilac and viburnum planted in about 1920. Photographs in the main north-south hospital corridor record the building of the hospital and suggest that no contemporary 'garden' was created around the site until well after the opening. The level of design in the terraces between the wards is low and there is little indication that it was ever sophisticated. Several terraces are planted with rows of mature shrubs, which from their size suggest that they could date from about 1930. More ornamental planting, low shrub hedges and simple flower beds are found around the ambulance access, centre east, and the main access at the south end of the corridor. Whether these areas date, in design, from 1920/30 is unknown. The areas south and west of the main hospital, around the hospital service buildings are ornamented with hedges, laurel, *Lonicera nitida*, various conifers, sorbus and prunus trees and some rose beds. There does not appear to be any definite overall design. The chapel area is defined by a rectangular yew hedge, approximately 1.5m high, in each corner of which is a standard Irish yew. East of the chapel a tennis court is surrounded by a small area of woodland, containing walnut, yew and Lawson cypress, around a small, raised brick seating dais overlooking the court. A formal garden lies centre west of the main hospital where a rectangle of yew hedges, with abandoned narrow, cross paths converge on a rectangular fish pond, containing fish and water lilies, approximately 1.5x3m. A croquet/bowls lawn lies adjacent and above the Basil Webb Hall. This area, a level rectangular lawn of approximately 1/4 acre, is bordered on all sides by a raised asphalt path, 0.5m wide. A slide has been recently been

incorporated into the north-east corner, a small pond into the south-east and a ruined wooden shed stands centre north. However, the area is now abandoned. The date of all the formal features above are unknown but it is believed that they are contemporary with the opening of the Hospital. The Estate Office is surrounded to the south and east by a fine example of a 1920s garden. French windows on the east of the house lead out on to a narrow 'crazy paving' terrace, which continues along the east side, connecting with the large, south patio. Below this terrace is a large 8 x 15m sunk lawn, possibly the site of a sunk flower garden. At its eastern extent a wooden wicket gate leads to a fruit orchard of about 1/4 acre. Several of the fruit trees remain. The south front of the house is ornamented by a large, paved patio which descends on to a level lawn, which slopes to the south. The southern boundary of the garden is a mixed hedge, in the south-east corner of which are three parkland larches. In the south-west corner a mature copper beech overhangs what appears to be an abandoned wild or pool garden of about 2 x 4m. Steps descend on the west side, down into undergrowth, rocks are scattered around. Ferns, small azaleas and Solomon's Seal were recorded. A walled kitchen garden was recorded to the north-east of the house on both the 1888 and 1904 Ordnance Survey maps. All that survives of this feature is a length of red brick skin along the south face of the northern stone boundary wall. The area is now a staff car park and store area. The 1913 Sale Catalogue recorded the kitchen garden as having walls and a greenhouse. The 1888 Ordnance Survey map shows internal cruciform paths within the garden and an enclosed orchard immediately to the east. By 1904 the internal paths/divisions had been lost and the orchard appears to have been depleted.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2001-05-23 00:00:00

STATUS registered parks and gardens PGW(Po)09(POW) II

CROSS REFERENCES part of 32905

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

00-C-0170

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT32906&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 546 NAME Bronllys Moat

NGR SO1430734871 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Moated site. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Moated site, wet in parts on north and south, east arm filled in. Internal banks along most of south side and around north-west corner where it rises 2m above the ditch. Approximately 80m ENE-WSW by 65m NNW-SSE (OS 1964). Trial excavation adjacent to site in advance of proposed development. 17th/18th century spreads of stone below which were other features (shallow gully and post hole) not securely dated. Two pits contained medieval pottery. Outer edge of moat ditch recorded modern deposits down to 0.45m deep. No indication of surviving bank or OGS (Jones, N W 1989b, 58; Gaimster, D R M, Margeson, S and Hurley M 1990, 250). Scheduling revised 1990.

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1980-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS scheduled ancient monument BR058

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT300786, CPAT300787, CPAT330319, CPAT38217, CPAT124646

SOURCES

Jones, N W 1989 Bronllys Moat, Bronllys Archaeology in Wales 29
 Gaimster, D R M, Margeson, S & Hurley, M 1990 Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1989 Medieval Archaeology 34
 Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60
 Gibson, A M 1996 Proposed Bronllys By-pass: archaeological assessment CPAT report 178
 Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1981 Schedule of Ancient Monuments in Wales
 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1979 Site visit record - PRN546

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1993 Site visit record - PRN546
 Cadw 1995 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br058(POW)
 Cadw 2002 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br058(POW) BR058(POW)
 Welsh Office Ancient Monuments Branch 1980 Scheduling map - Br058(POW) SAM B58
 Cadw 1990 Scheduling map - Br058(POW) SAM B58
 Ordnance Survey 1964 OS map
 Ordnance Survey 1973 OS record card SO13SW 14 SO13SW 14
 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1982 CPAT Project Archive
 Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust 1974ff Powys Archaeological Record Archive
 Cadw 2014 Scheduled Monument consent letter

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

94-C-0082 , 0137-0019 , 0137-0020 , 925040-48 , 925040-49 , 87-MB-0262 , 87-MB-0263 , 94-003-0031 , 3247-0062 , 3247-0063 , 3247-0064 , 3247-0065 , 3247-0067 , CS89-026-0001 , CS89-026-0002 , CS89-026-0003 , CS89-026-0004 , CS89-026-0005 , CS89-026-0006 , CS89-026-0009 , CS89-026-0010 , CS89-026-0011 , CS89-026-0012 , CS89-026-0013 , CS89-026-0014 , CS89-026-0015 , CS89-026-0016 , CS89-026-0017 , CS89-026-0018 , CS89-026-0019 , CS89-026-0020 , CS89-026-0021 , CS89-026-0022 , CS89-026-0023 , CS89-026-0024 , CS89-026-0025 , CS89-026-0026 , CS89-026-0027 , CS89-026-0028 , CS89-026-0029 , CS89-026-0030 , CS89-026-0031 , CS89-026-0032 , CS89-026-0033 , CS89-026-0034 , CS89-026-0035 , CS89-026-0036 , CS89-026-0037 , CS89-026-0038 , CS89-026-0039 , CS89-026-0040 , CS89-026-0041 , 3785-0001 , 3785-0002 , 3785-0003 , 3785-0004 , 3785-0005 , 3785-0006 , 3785-0007

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT546&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 78705 NAME Bronllys orchard I

NGR SO1420035209 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78705&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 78706 NAME Bronllys orchard II

NGR SO1413134980 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -**DESCRIPTION** Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES - -****SOURCES****ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78706&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>**PRN 78707 NAME** Bronllys orchard III**NGR** SO1438535075 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1**SUMMARY -****DESCRIPTION** Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES - -****SOURCES****ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78707&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>**PRN 78708 NAME** Bronllys orchard IV**NGR** SO1443834867 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1**SUMMARY -****DESCRIPTION** Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78708&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78709 NAME Bronllys orchard V

NGR SO1456934894 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78709&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78713 NAME Bronllys orchard VI

NGR SO1424135001 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78713&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 78714 **NAME** Bronllys orchard VII

NGR SO1427235011 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78714&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 78715 **NAME** Bronllys Post Office

NGR SO1445935069 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Post office. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Post Office depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARTEFACTS**

C14 DATES**PHOTOS**

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ARCHWILIO URL<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78715&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 44129 NAME Bronllys Presbyterian Church**NGR SO1426834929 COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Modern, Nonconformist chapel. Rank: 1**SUMMARY** -**DESCRIPTION** Chapel dated 1929, Built of brick with rendered pedimented facade (CPAT 2001)**CONDITION** Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2001-02-23 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES** - -**SOURCES****ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

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ARCHWILIO URL<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT44129&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 34348 NAME Bronllys ridge and furrow I**NGR SO140346 COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 1**SUMMARY** -**DESCRIPTION** Well-defined ridge and furrow, orientated NW-SE, and associated field bank (Gibson, A M 1996e, 4).**CONDITION** Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1997-02-24 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES** - -CPAT309528**SOURCES**Gibson, A M 1996 Proposed Bronllys By-pass: archaeological assessment CPAT report 178
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1996 Site visit record - PRN34348**ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES**

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT34348&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 34349 NAME Bronllys ridge and furrow II**NGR SO140348 COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 1**SUMMARY** -**DESCRIPTION** Moderately well defined ridge and furrow, orientated NE-SW (Gibson, A M 1996e, 4).**CONDITION** Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1997-02-24 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES** - -CPAT309529**SOURCES**Gibson, A M 1996 Proposed Bronllys By-pass: archaeological assessment CPAT report 178
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1996 Site visit record - PRN34349**ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

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ARCHWILIO URL<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT34349&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 44114 NAME Bronllys ridge and furrow III**NGR SO1452634679 COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 1**SUMMARY** -**DESCRIPTION** Ridge & furrow visible in slide 00-C-156**CONDITION** Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2001-02-23 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES** - -**SOURCES****ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT44114&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 44115 **NAME** Bronllys ridge and furrow IV

NGR SO1434235210 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Possible ridge & furrow visible in slide 00-C-157

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2001-02-23 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT131053

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT44115&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 78717 **NAME** Bronllys school

NGR SO1435834854 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, School. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION School depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78717&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 78716 NAME Bronllys vicarage

NGR SO1435534924 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Vicarage. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Vicarage depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78716&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 34353 NAME Bronllys well

NGR SO1401634781 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Well. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Circular well head located by the brook. Brick-built. Not shown on OS 1st edition. (Gibson, A M 1996e, 4).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1997-02-24 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT34346

SOURCES

Gibson, A M 1996 Proposed Bronllys By-pass: archaeological assessment CPAT report 178

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT34353&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78718 NAME Bronllys, Bethel Chapel

NGR SO1443834947 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Nonconformist chapel. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Chapel depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

CS94-070-0001 , CS94-070-0002

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78718&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 70332 **NAME** Bronllys, Lower House

NGR SO14493502 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Barn. Photographic survey carried out before unspecified works.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1999-03-04 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT58987

SOURCES

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1998 CPAT Threat Archive - Bronllys, Lower House

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

0714-0001 , 0714-0002 , 0714-0003 , 0714-0004 , 0714-0005 , 0714-0006 , 0714-0007 , 0714-0008 , 0714-0009 , 0714-0010 , 0714-0011 , 0714-0012 , 0714-0013 , 0714-0014 , 0714-0015 , 0714-0016 , 0714-0017 , 0714-0018 , 0714-0019 , 0714-0020 , 0714-0021 , 0714-0022 , 0714-0023 , 0714-0024 , 0714-0025 , 0714-0026 , 0714-0027 , 0714-0028 , 0714-0029 , 0714-0030 , 0714-0031 , 0714-0032 , 0714-0033 , 0714-0034 , 0714-0035

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT70332&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 2993 **NAME** Bronllys, possible site of market

NGR SO1441934976 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Market. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION The small triangular pattern formed by the main through roads and Church Street, may enclose a former market area, although this is pure speculation.

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT303066

SOURCES

Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN2993

Oskanen, E & Lewis, M 2015 Medieval markets and Portable Antiquities Scheme data Medieval Settlement Research 30

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT2993&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 2994 NAME Bronllys, Ridge and furrow

NGR SO1436235124 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Group of three fields containing ridge and furrow, possibly representing some form of in-field system.

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT303067

SOURCES

Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN2994

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT2994&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 2995 NAME Bronllys, strip fields

NGR SO1472735002 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Field system. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Strip fields shown on the tithe map. (this site is not accurately located PM97).

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT303068, CPAT112419

SOURCES

Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60
 Hankinson, R 1995 Talgarth Bypass, Powys: archaeological assessment CPAT report 122
 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN2995
 Page, N 2006 A479 Trunk Road Talgarth Relief Road and Bronllys Bypass Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Topsoil Storage Area Cambria Archaeology u2006no1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

CS95-008-0021 , CS95-008-0022 , CS95-008-0023 , CS95-008-0024

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT2995&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 2996 **NAME** Bronllys, terraced orchards

NGR SO1417335123 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Area of what appears to be terraced orchards.

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT303069

SOURCES

Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60
 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN2996

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT2996&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 35052 **NAME** Bronllys, The Laurels

NGR SO14373496 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Three storey rendered house (detached) with slate roof with sash windows, projecting first floor square "bay" window with ornate gable and verandah with cast iron supports on one side. Dormer windows in roof with decorative bargeboards. Also garage/stable block (detached) of similar construction. Photographic survey prior to conversion from offices to domestic (Gray, M 1997).

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1997-01-08 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Silvester, R J 1990 Llansantffraid Cwmdeuddwr, Tomen Llansantffraid Archaeology in Wales 30
Gray, M 1997 Photographic record - Film 0556 Film 0556

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

0556-0001 , 0556-0002 , 0556-0003 , 0556-0004 , 0556-0005 , 0556-0006 , 0556-0007 , 0556-0008 , 0556-0009 , 0556-0010 , 0556-0011 , 0556-0012

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT35052&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 79334 **NAME** Cae hendy placename

NGR SO1451635261 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Field named 'Cae hendy' in Bronllys Tithe survey.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-09-15 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT79334&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 4088 **NAME** Castle Green Stone

NGR SO15143463 **COMMUNITY** Talgarth

TYPE Bronze Age, Standing stone. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Standing stone is situated in a flat pasture field on the flood plain of Afon Llynfi. The stone is aligned WSW-ENE, and its dimensions are 1.1m long x 0.8m wide and 1.15 high. The base has been exposed by stock erosion, which has formed a broad circular depression around the stone. The S face of the stone is fractured and fallen pieces lie around. (CPAT 2003)

DESCRIPTION STANDING STONE (CPAT archive, 1980). NO FURTHER DETAIL. Standing stone is situated in a flat pasture field on the flood plain of Afon Llynfi. The stone is aligned WSW-ENE, and its dimensions are 1.1m long x 0.8m wide and 1.15 high. The base has been exposed by stock erosion, which has formed a broad circular depression around the stone. The S face of the stone is fractured and fallen pieces lie around. (CPAT 2003)

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1980-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Glastir UID 101727CPAT304109, CPAT338327, CPAT122569

SOURCES

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1980 Site visit record - PRN4088
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 2003 Site visit record - PRN4088
Williams, RB 2004 Photograph of Castle Green Stone
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1980 CPAT Project Archive
Abi McCullough 2014 Castle Green Stone Glastir HEF report

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

1419-0014 , CS03-041-0007

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT4088&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 14112 **NAME** Coelbren - Brecon Gaer

NGR SO1494534630 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Roman, Road. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Predicted line of Roman road. Fossilised form. Stone core to trackway (ANK); course from the fishpond to Aberyscir unknown, but when line was lost was pointing in direction of Penpont ford - the best ford on Usk for many miles - local tradition claims it went through park at Penpont and joined via[?] DB claimed that this section northwards to Brecon Gaer is uncertain (RCAHMWB). (CPAT Roman Roads project, 2002-03)

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1999-09-09 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 14100

SOURCES

Ordnance Survey undated Annotated record map
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 2003 CPAT Project Archive

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT14112&dbname=cpat&tname=EVENT>

PRN 129666 **NAME** Coldbrook field, strip field I

NGR SO1502835512 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, strip field. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Strip field (now enclosed) about 180m long by 20m wide on the south-east of the A479 road. Displays an aratral (reverse-S) curve, and retained traces of ridging in 1995. (Silvester & Hankinson, 2013)

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 79333CPAT129654, CPAT129655

SOURCES

Silvester, R J and Hankinson, R 2013 Farms and Farming SEP CPAT Report 1199

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT129666&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 129667 **NAME** Coldbrook field, strip field II

NGR SO1511935565 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, strip field. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Strip field (now enclosed) about 180m long by 20m wide on the south-east of the A479 road. Displays an aratral (reverse-S) curve, later became an orchard. (Silvester & Hankinson, 2013)

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 79333CPAT129654, CPAT129655

SOURCES

Silvester, R J and Hankinson, R 2013 Farms and Farming SEP CPAT Report 1199

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT129667&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 70652 NAME Dewsbury Gate

NGR SO15013561 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Toll gate. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION A former turnpike gate and cottage. Building is no longer extant. Cartographic evidence suggests that it was constructed in the 1st half of the C19th. It is 1st depicted on the Bronllys Tithe Map of 1839 (Hankinson, R, 1995, 15).

CONDITION Condition: Destroyed Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1999-06-07 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT70644

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1995 Talgarth Bypass, Powys: archaeological assessment CPAT report 122

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT70652&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78722 NAME Dewsbury Gate orchard

NGR SO1514035542 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78722&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 5563 NAME Dewsbury Gate Ridge and Furrow

NGR SO150357 COMMUNITY Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 1
 Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 2

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION AREA OF RIDGE AND FURROW ALIGNED NE-SW. SOME 2M WIDE.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1982-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT318896

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1995 Talgarth Bypass, Powys: archaeological assessment CPAT report 122
 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1979 Site visit record - PRN5563

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT5563&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 70653 NAME Dewsbury Gate, cottages

NGR SO15063561 COMMUNITY Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION A row of 3 cottages located on the south-east side of the A438, 2 of which have since been amalgamated to form one dwelling. Probably constructed in the middle of the C19th, they were 1st depicted on the map which accompanies the Bronllys Enclosure Act of 1863 (Hankinson, R, 1995, 15).

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1999-06-07 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT70644

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1995 Talgarth Bypass, Powys: archaeological assessment CPAT report 122

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT70653&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 11606 NAME Kenchester - Brecon

NGR SO1444335018 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Roman, Road. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Proposed line of roman road. Fossilised form. Main road on course in marked alignment (IDM) (CPAT Roman Roads project, 2002-03)

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1999-08-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 11600

SOURCES

Ordnance Survey undated Annotated record map
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 2003 CPAT Project Archive

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT11606&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78710 **NAME** Lower House orchard

NGR SO1452435011 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78710&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 9254 **NAME** Maes Bach

NGR SO1414934990 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Field system. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -**DESCRIPTION** Former open fields of Bronllys. No physical remains (CPAT 1979).**CONDITION** Condition: Near destroyed Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1988-12-31 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES** - -CPAT307347, CPAT307348**SOURCES**

Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1979 Site visit record - PRN9254

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN9254

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT9254&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>**PRN 5561 NAME** Maes Dan Derw Ridge and Furrow**NGR** SO140347 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 1

Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 2

SUMMARY -**DESCRIPTION** Area of ridge and furrow aligned SW-NE c2m wide. Fairly well preserved with individual ridges and furrows clearly visible (Gibson, A M 1996e, 4).**CONDITION** Condition: Near destroyed Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1982-12-31 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES** - -CPAT304917, CPAT318894**SOURCES**

Gibson, A M 1996 Proposed Bronllys By-pass: archaeological assessment CPAT report 178

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1979 Site visit record - PRN5561

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1996 Site visit record - PRN5561

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT5561&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>**PRN 79331 NAME** Maes derw placename**NGR** SO1400034995 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Open field. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Open field named 'Maes derw' in Bronllys Tithe survey. Depicted on a map on p257 of Silvester's 'Open-field agriculture in the central Welsh borderland', 2006.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-09-15 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

R J Silvester 2006 Open-field agriculture in the central Welsh borderland

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT79331&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 79330 **NAME** Maes Waldish placename

NGR SO1384134689 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Medieval, Open field. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Open field named 'Maes Waldish' in Bronllys Tithe survey.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-09-15 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT79330&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 70651 **NAME** Marish farm

NGR SO14913575 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Farm. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION A house and associated farm buildings adjacent to the A479. Present house is 1st depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1887, however, buildings on the SW and NW sides of the courtyard appear on a map of c.1770. Seems likely that there was a farm at this location since mid C18th. The only surviving building from this period is probably the south-eastern end of the barn which forms the south-western part of the courtyard (Hankinson, R, 1995, 15).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1999-06-04 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT70644, CPAT124729

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1995 Talgarth Bypass, Powys: archaeological assessment CPAT report 122

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT70651&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 36225 **NAME** Marish Farm, milestone

NGR SO1489035960 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Milestone. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Grade II listed milestone

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1996-10-31 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 16606 II

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT36225&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 70650 **NAME** Marish farm, sunken trackway

NGR SO14903582 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Trackway. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Sunken trackway, approximately 5m in width, less than 2m deep and 150m in length. It is perhaps a precursor of the modern road leading to Llyswen (Hankinson, R, 1995, 14).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1999-06-04 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT70644

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1995 Talgarth Bypass, Powys: archaeological assessment CPAT report 122

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT70650&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78703 **NAME** Neuadd milestone

NGR SO1409834906 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Milestone. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Milestone depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78703&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78721 **NAME** Pen-y-maes orchard

NGR SO1489435453 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78721&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 70654 **NAME** Penmaes cottage

NGR SO14973555 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Ruined building, approx. 100m NE of "Penmaes". It measures 6.5m by 5m and the walls survive to a maximum of 2m high. Only the SW and SE walls of the building remain. The SE wall retains evidence of a lancet or slit window - this suggests that the building may have served an agricultural function. It is 1st depicted on OS manuscript drawings of 1917 (Hankinson, R, 1995, 15).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1999-06-07 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT70644

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1995 Talgarth Bypass, Powys: archaeological assessment CPAT report 122

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT70654&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 22343 **NAME** Pont-y-wal Pit (dis)

NGR SO1382735776 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Quarry. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Pit, captured from 1:25,000 map (OS, 1988)

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -**SOURCES**

Ordnance Survey OS map SO13

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

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT22343&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78484 **NAME** Pont-y-wal quarry II

NGR SO1368035476 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Quarry. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Quarry depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 22SE) of 1891.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-07-26 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -**SOURCES****ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78484&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78482 **NAME** Pont-y-wal, aviary

NGR SO1344135307 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Aviary. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Aviary depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 22SE) of 1891.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-07-26 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -**SOURCES**

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

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ARCHWILIO URL<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78482&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 78712 NAME Slwch orchard**NGR** SO1457135391 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1**SUMMARY** -**DESCRIPTION** Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES** - -**SOURCES****ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

-

ARCHWILIO URL<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78712&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 70707 NAME Talgarth bypass, embankment**NGR** SO14713482 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys**TYPE** Unknown, Enclosure. Rank: 1**SUMMARY** -**DESCRIPTION** A long curvilinear negative feature found during magnetometer survey. May be a ploughed out embankment (Stratascan, 1996).**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1999-06-15 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES** - -CPAT70705**SOURCES**

Barker, P P 1996 Geophysical Survey carried out on the Talgarth Bypass Stratascan u1996no1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES**PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT70707&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 70655 NAME Talgarth, 'Hen Ysgubor' building

NGR SO14643475 COMMUNITY Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Former building on the Bronllys to Talgarth road. It appears on maps dating between 1817 and 1964, but seems to have been demolished to allow for road improvements (Hankinson, R, 1995, 16).

CONDITION Condition: Destroyed Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1999-06-07 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT70644

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1995 Talgarth Bypass, Powys: archaeological assessment CPAT report 122

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT70655&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 78701 NAME Tregunter orchard II

NGR SO1396434225 COMMUNITY Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Orchard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Orchard depicted on 1st ed OS 6" map (Brecon 23SW) of 1889.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-08-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

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

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT78701&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 32895 NAME Upper House

NGR SO14293498 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Farmstead. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Detached farmstead complex of conjoined barn, granary, byre and cartshed with detached ruined buildings. Barn and possibly 1st phase of byre are possibly of the 17th century, cartshed infill is probably 18th century, while the granary is 18th-19th century. (NMR)

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2001-07-04 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT32895&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 30463 NAME Upper House Barn

NGR SO1429434976 **COMMUNITY** Bronllys

TYPE Post-Medieval, Barn. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Listed building. Probably 18th century with later alterations. Prominent L-plan group with long two storey limewashed rubble barn parallel to road and gable forward at right end.

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

STATUS listed building 14:14/19 II

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT309245

SOURCES

Martin, C H R & Walters, M J 1993 Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements CPAT report 60
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN30463
Cadw 1984 title unknown - Bronllys

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prm=CPAT30463&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

01.11.17 (13:01) - HTML file produced from CPAT HER, CPAT file number 1067.

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.

Archaeology Wales

Appendix II

Specification

**Specification for a Desk-Based Assessment
and Settings Assessment
for development land at
Greenfields, Bronllys, Brecon, Powys**

**Prepared for:
Geraint John Planning**

9th January 2017

Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall
Great Oak Street, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6BN
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440319
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk



Non-Technical Summary

This Specification details the proposal for a Desk-Based Assessment and Settings Assessment for development land at Greenfields, Bronllys, Powys. This document has been prepared by Archaeology Wales for Geraint John Planning Limited.

1. Introduction

The development plot consists of an agricultural enclosure to the rear (northwest) of Greenfields, Bronllys, Brecon, Powys, LD3 0LE. The field comprises approximately one hectare (*circa* 2.4 acres). This area was previously identified as a candidate site (November 2011 Register) for residential development in the Powys County Council Unitary Development Plan 2001-2016. There is planning permission for six new residential dwellings and associated infrastructure on the southeast part of the site (Planning Ref: B/0007/0368).

Consultations have been undertaken with the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust - Curatorial Section (CPAT) on behalf of Powys County Council (PCC) and Cadw. CPAT have recommended that a Desk-Based Assessment and Settings Assessment are undertaken to determine the significance of any heritage assets potentially affected by the development. An archaeological watching brief has also been requested by CPAT as a condition of the planning permission (Condition 8) for residential development on part of the site (Planning Ref: B/0007/0368).

The purpose of the proposed Desk-based Assessment (including a Site Visit) and Settings Assessment is to provide PCC, CPAT and Cadw information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales 8, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. 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 activities associated with the development.

This Specification has been prepared by Adrian Hadley of Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Abi Roberts (Principal Planner) for Geraint John Planning Ltd, 33 Cathedral Road, Cardiff, CF11 9HB. This document provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an archaeological assessment of the site.

This specification is to be approved by CPAT who act as archaeological advisers to PCC.

2. Standards

The project will adhere to and comply with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (2014), the Regulations for Professional Conduct (2015) and the Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment (2014). In addition, all relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance will be adhered to, including the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2014).

3. Topography and Geology

The scheme area is located on the northern edge of the historic core of the medieval village of Bronllys, Powys. The site consists of a single, largely rectangular, field currently in use as

pasture. This agricultural enclosure is noted as unchanged from the Bronllys tithe map of 1840.

The development site is centred at NGR 314360 235125 (SO 1436 3513) at an altitude of 130-140m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

The regional geology as mapped by the British Geological Survey (at 1:50,000 scale) indicates that the development is situated on bedrock deposits of the Raglan Mudstone Formation (interbedded siltstone and mudstone) of the Pridoli Epoch (423 +/- 1.5 to 419 +/- 2.8 million years ago). The superficial geology consists of glacial till of the Devensian, the last glacial period (110,000 to 11,700 years ago).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

The road running roughly northeast to southwest through the centre of the village represents the probable line of the Kenchester to Brecon Roman Road (PRN 11606). The 12th century Church of St Mary is located on southern side of this road. The medieval parish church is Grade II listed (Cadw LB 16831). A moated homestead is positioned to the west of the church; this scheduled monument is located some 200m south-southwest of the site (Cadw SAM BR058).

Bronllys Castle, which dates from the 12th century, is located to the southeast of the village. The scheduled area is located some 625m from the proposed development (Cadw SAM BR008).

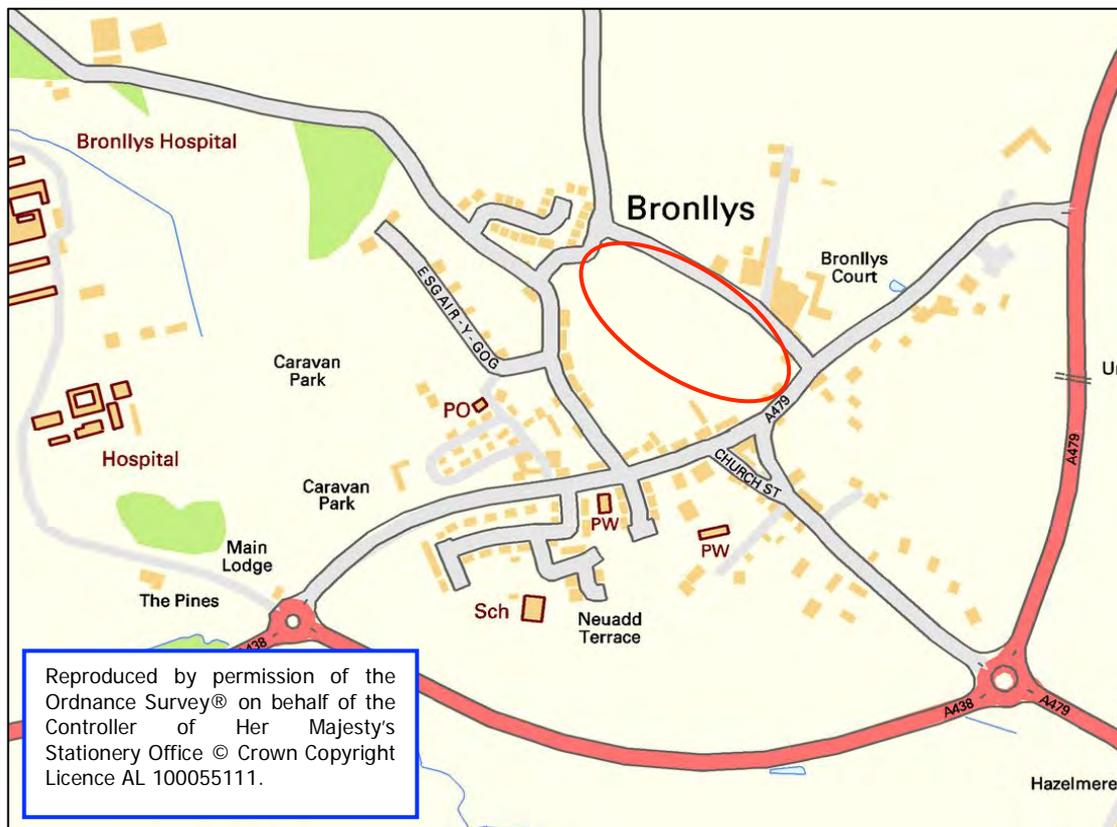


Figure 1: Location map (approximate scheme area marked in red)

Medieval settlement activity appears to have predominantly extended along the village throughway, with the historic core centred on the Church of St Mary. This settlement pattern is clearly depicted on the 1840 tithe map.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2015 at Rose Cottage, directly to the southwest of the development site (PRN 128726); the investigation identified 14th to 15th century activity as well as 17th to 18th linear features, a boundary ditch and possible pit. The proximity of these features indicates a potential for post-medieval activity within the southern part of the development site, although this area is shown as orchard on the early Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (PRN 78707). The application site is recorded as being located within a possible medieval in-field system, with ridge-and-furrow earthworks (PRN 2994).

Historic buildings recorded in the near vicinity of the development include Bronllys Post Office (PRN 78715), which is marked on the early OS maps adjacent to the southeast corner of the site. In addition, the 18th century Bronllys Court (PRN 2992) is located on the opposite side of the line bounding the northeast side of the development site.

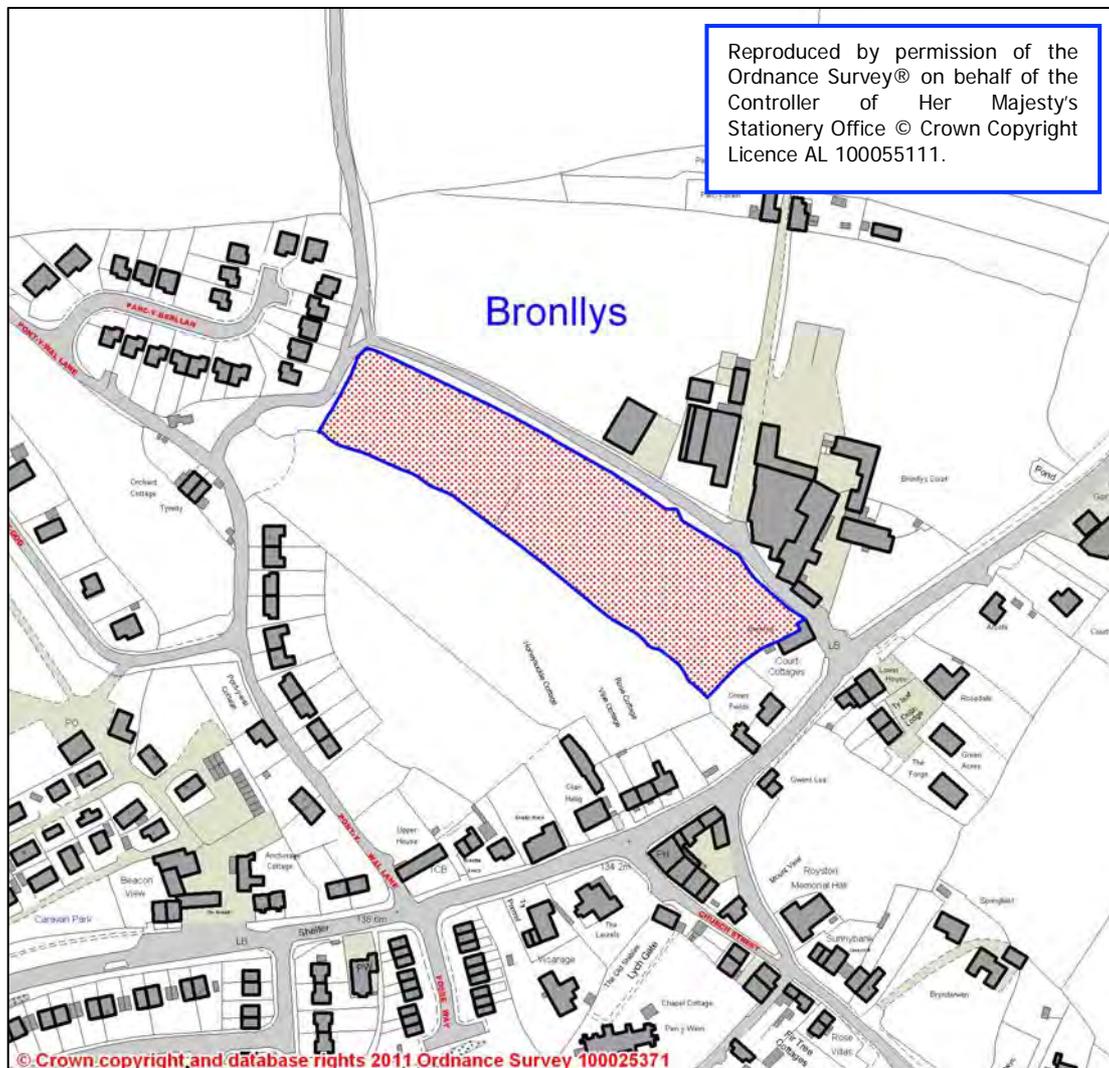


Figure 2: Map of the development site (after Powys County Council Unitary Development Plan 2001-2016)

Bronllys Hospital is positioned on the western side of the village, set within landscaped gardens laid out in the 19th century. The development is located approximately 400m to the east of this Grade II Registered parkland (PGW-Po-9-Pow).

5. Objectives of the Work

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development on the historic environment by means of a detailed Desk-based assessment, Site Visit and Settings Assessment. 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 deposits, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

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

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource.

6. The Proposed Scheme of Work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the potential archaeological resource within and surrounding the development site.

The work will include the following elements:

- A desk-based assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- A settings assessment (Stage 3)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 4)
- Deposition of the site archive

7. Method Statement for a 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, within 1km radius of the central point within 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, Conservation Areas) within a 1km radius of the aforementioned 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 and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist at an appropriate scale. This will include visits to the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales;

5. Assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by the RCAHMW;
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. editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, tithe and early estate maps (as available);
8. Place-name evidence;
9. Internet sourced satellite and Lidar imagery;
10. Assessment of records held by 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)

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

8. Method Statement for a Site Visit (Stage 2)

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

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

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

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

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 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. Designated sites within the study area will also be visited with photographs taken towards the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact on these sites.

9. Method Statement for a Settings Assessment (Stage 3)

The methodology will consider the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in order to define the area from which the development may potentially be visible by reference to surrounding topography. The impact on heritage assets will be assessed in accordance with 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3, Historic England, 2015).

10. Method Statement for the Production of an Illustrated Report and the Deposition of the Site Archive (Stage 4)

The assessment report will include the following:

- A non-technical summary;
- The aims and objectives of the assessment;
- The methodology employed during the assessment;
- Analysis of topography and geology;
- Descriptions of the known heritage assets reported within the study area;
- Analysis of previous archaeological investigations within the study area;
- An assessment of the local, regional and national importance of the heritage assets identified within the study area;
- Assessment of the potential archaeological resource within the development site;
- Assessment of the primary and secondary historic sources for the development area;
- Cartographic analysis;
- Analysis of aerial photographs;
- The results of the site visit;
- An assessment of the impact of the development on the potential archaeological resource;
- General conclusions;
- Bibliography and references;
- Appendices containing location maps, a plan of the proposed development, distribution maps of designated heritage assets and archaeological sites recorded within the study area, a gazetteer of heritage assets, old maps and photographs/pictures as well as photographs taken during the site visit.

Report Dissemination

The results of the assessment will be submitted to CPAT, Cadw and the client.

Archive Deposition

The digital archive will be submitted to the Powys Historic Environment Record, with copies of the final report submitted to the RCAHMW in Aberystwyth. Until the archive has been deposited, the paper and electronic archive material will be security-copied and stored in an appropriate and secure environment.

The site archive will include, as appropriate:

- Copies of the final report / publication and summary / interim reports
- Surveys
- The digital photographic archive (in TIFF format)
- All relevant digital data

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, AW will aim to deposit a copy of the report and the project archive in an appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

11. Confidentiality and Copyright

AW shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act (1988)*. All legal rights shall be reserved, except that an exclusive licence shall be provided to the BBNPA and the client (and their agent/s) for the use of such documents in all matters relating to the project.

It is understood that the publication report will become a public document once the report is made available for public consultation through the Historic Environment Record.

12. Monitoring

CPAT will monitor the work to ensure compliance with planning requirements. Any subsequent variations to the methodology shall be agreed by CPAT before they are implemented.

13. Resources and Timetable

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Mark Houlston.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of Archaeological Works

The work is scheduled to commence during January 2017.

Insurance

AW holds Public Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £5,000,000 Limit of Indemnity, Employers Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £10,000,000 Limit of Indemnity and Professional Indemnity Insurance through Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd, with a £1,000,000 Limit of Indemnity.

Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of this 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.

Archaeology Wales

Appendix III

Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Land at Greenfields, Bronllys, Brecon, Powys

Site Name:	Greenfields
Site Code:	GBP/16/DBA
PRN:	2994, 11606, 78715, 128726
SAM:	-
Listed Building:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	314360 235125 (SO 1436 3513)
Site Type:	Greenfield
Project Type:	Desk-Based Assessment
Project Manager:	Mark Houliston
Project Dates:	December 2016 – February 2017
Categories Present:	None
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of Duplicate Archives:	Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust HER
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	None
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to Access:	None

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houston MCIFA & Jill Houston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales)

Registered Office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers

9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY

