

Proposed Caravan Park, Glanusk Park, Crickhowell, NP8 1LP

Archaeological Watching Brief



**Prepared
For**

**Glanusk Estate
Estate Offices, Glanusk Park,
Crickhowell,
Powys,
NP8 1LP**

By



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Summary

Comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf gan yr Ystâd Glanusk, Parc Glanusk, Crug Hywel, Powys, NP8 1LP i gwblhau briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear ar gyfer adeiladu parc carafanau arfaethedig am 40 o unedau dim-parhaol gan gynnwys trac mynediad i gerbydau estynedig, trac trin carthffosiaeth newydd ac uned amwynder sy'n darparu toiledau ac ardal storio yn unol ag Amod 11, 17-14669-FUL.

Mae'r adroddiad presennol yn nodi canlyniadau'r briff gwylio archeolegol, yn unol â'r Cynllun Ymchwilio Ysgrifenedig (CYY) (Lewis 2017) y cytunwyd arno. Cynhaliwyd y briff gwylio mewn tri cham rhwng 15^{fed} Mai 2018 a 18^{fed} Ebrill 2019. Cynhaliwyd y cam cychwynnol (cam 1) dros fis Mai a mis Mehefin 2018, cam 2 ym mis Medi 2018 a'r cam 3 olaf ym mis Ebrill 2019. Gwelodd Cam 1 y llwybr mynediad i'r safle a'r ffos wasanaeth yn cael ei gloddio. Gwelodd Cam 2 gloddio sylfeini a gwaith daear cyffredinol ar gyfer y bloc amwynder. Roedd Cam 3 yn cynnwys cloddio'r trac o amgylch y maes carafanau, y llwyfannau carafanau, ffos atal llifogydd a'r ffosydd gwasanaethau i'r bloc amwynder.

Ni ddatgelodd y briff gwylio archeolegol unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol nac arteffactau. Datgelwyd lleoliad hen ffin cae o'r 19eg ganrif, ond heblaw hynny, ni nododd yr ymchwiliad unrhyw nodweddion neu ddyddodion pellach o darddiad archeolegol yn unrhyw un o'r ardaloedd a gloddiwyd sy'n weddill. Roedd y stratigraffeg yn weddol unffurf ar draws y safle.

Mae'r adroddiad presennol yn nodi canlyniadau'r briff gwylio archeolegol yn unol â Safon a Chanllawiau ar gyfer Briff Gwylio Archeolegol gan y Sefydliad Siartredig Archeolegwyr, cyhoeddwyd 2014, dywigiwyd 2020.

Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd/Archaeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf were commissioned by the Glanusk Estate, Glanusk Park, Crickhowell, Powys, NP8 1LP to carry out an archaeological watching brief during ground works for the construction of a proposed caravan park for 40 non-permanent units including an extended vehicular access track, new sewage treatment track and an amenity unit providing toilets and a storage area accordance with Condition 11, 17-14669-FUL.

The present report sets out the results of the archaeological watching brief, in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Lewis 2017). The watching brief was carried out in three phases between the 15th May 2018 and the 18th April 2019. The initial phase (phase 1) was carried out over May and June 2018, phase 2 in September 2018 and the final phase 3 in April 2019. Phase 1 observed the access route to the site and service trench being excavated. Phase 2 observed the excavation of foundations and general groundworks for the amenity block. Phase 3 covered the excavation of the trackway around the caravan park, the caravan platforms, a flood prevention trench and the services trenches to the amenity block.

The archaeological watching brief revealed no archaeological features or artefacts. The location of a former 19th century field boundary was revealed, but other than that, the investigation did not identify any further features or deposits of archaeological origin in any of the remaining excavated areas. The stratigraphy was fairly uniform across the site.

The present report sets out the results of the archaeological watching brief in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014, revised 2020).

Acknowledgements and Copyright

The project was managed by Richard Lewis BA MCIfA. The fieldwork was undertaken by Isicca Baron, Iulia Rusu, Richard Lewis and Dr Graham Eyre-Morgan PhD. The report was prepared by Dr Graham Eyre-Morgan and was edited by Dr Rhys Morgan PhD. Thanks are given to the Glanusk Estate staff and on-site machine drivers for their help and assistance during the watching brief. The copyright of this report is held by Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd. Ordnance Survey maps are reproduced under licence 100058761. Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd retains copyright of any annotations.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd/Archaeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf were commissioned by the Glanusk Estate, Glanusk Park, Crickhowell, Powys, NP8 1LP to carry out a watching brief during ground works for the construction of Proposed caravan park for 40 non-permanent units including an extended vehicular access track, new sewage treatment track and an amenity unit providing toilets and a storage area accordance with Condition 11, from the planning approval 17-14669-FUL.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development area is located within the Glanusk Park and Penmyarth Park and Garden (PGW(Po)3(POW)) and Essential Setting at NGR SO319843 219427 in a field north of the River Usk and Tower Woods. The development area is in the western part of the park and garden (Glanusk Estate) originally laid out for Sir Joesph Bailey (ironmaster) in 1825. The park encloses 200 acres with the Glanusk House at its centre. It was built 1825-30 by designer Robert Lugar and the gardens were laid out by Markham Nesfield in the later 19th century. The main house was demolished in 1952 after it was largely damaged by billeted American troops during WWII (Cadw and ICOMOS 1999).
- 1.1.3 There are two sites that were potentially affected by the proposed development noted on the regional HER (CPAT); a post-medieval house northwest of the main caravan site (CPAT 8183) and a building noted on the Tithe Map (CPAT 8223). The Scheduled Penmyarth Standing Stone (SM BR133) is located on the northern bank of the Usk River a little over 100m away from the proposed development area. The proposed development had the potential to encounter prehistoric funerary and ritual sites as well as post-medieval settlement and other evidence relating to both the establishment of the registered park and garden and the former medieval and early post-medieval agricultural landscape of the valley.

1.2 Objectives

- 1.2.1 The definition of an archaeological Watching Brief as set out by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA) is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.
- 1.2.2 The purpose of an archaeological watching brief (as defined CIfA 2014, revised 2020) is:
- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.

- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- 1.2.3 A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- 1.2.4 The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.
- 1.2.5 (*Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for an archaeological Watching brief, published 2014, revised 2020*).

1.3 Legislative Framework

- 1.3.1 Planning legislation is set out in the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. *Planning Policy Wales (PPW 11th Edition)* sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 sets out the Welsh Government's policy towards the historic environment. It states "*The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.*" (PPW 2021, 126).
- 1.3.2 Underpinning PPW is a series of legislative powers and TANs. The *Planning (Wales) Act 2015* sets out a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development. The 2015 Act also introduces a mandatory requirement to undertake pre-application consultation for certain types of development. The *Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016* defines in *Schedule 4 (I)* the parameters and definitions for the requirement of pre-application consultation by Welsh Ministers, particularly in response to the effect of statutory designated monuments, buildings, and parks and gardens.
- 1.3.3 Advice on archaeology and buildings in the planning process was contained in *Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology and Welsh Office Circular 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment*, which updated *Welsh Office Circular 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas* following the *Shimizu (U.K.) Ltd. v. Westminster City Council* Judgement (February 1997). Detailed advice on Environmental Impact Assessment is contained within *Welsh Office Circular 11/99 Environmental Impact Assessment*. Following adoption of the TAN 24 Historic Environment on 31st May 2017, *Welsh*

Office Circulars 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology; 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas; and 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment have been cancelled.

- 1.3.4 Any works affecting an ancient monument and its setting are protected through implementation of the *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. In Wales the 1979 Act has been strengthened by *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016*. The 2016 Act makes important improvements for the protection and management of the Welsh historic environment. It also stands at the centre of an integrated package of secondary legislation (Annexes 1-6), new and updated planning policy and advice, and best-practice guidance on a wide range of topics (*TAN 24 Historic Environment*). Taken together, these will support and promote the careful management of change in the historic environment in accordance with current conservation philosophy and practice.
- 1.3.5 The *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016* sets out a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* concerning sites and monuments of national importance (scheduled/listed), and there exists in the current *Planning Policy Wales (Chapter 6)* a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* of all types of heritage assets.

1.4 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.4.1 The proposed development is located within the Glanusk Park and Penmyarth Park and Garden (PGW(Po)3(POW)) in the Usk Valley and is centred on NGR SO SO319843 219427. The proposed development is partly enclosed by the River Usk, which bends around its northern and eastern edges, and is enclosed on its southern edge by Cwm Crawn Road (B4558). The town of Crickhowell is situated c2.4km to the east, the hamlet of Tretower is situated c1.9km to the northwest, and directly northeast of the proposed development is the Waun Fach mountain. The nearest church to the development area is St Edmund's, situated c2.4km to the east in the south of Crickhowell.
- 1.4.2 The geology generally comprises of the South Wales Upper Coal Measures formation, which is made up of Mudstone, Siltstone, Sandstone, Coal, Ironstone and Ferricrete and ranges between the geological ages of Westphalian D to the Bolsovian (West Phalian C). This sedimentary rock would have formed between 306 and 308 million years ago within the Carboniferous Period, when it would have been dominated by rivers which deposited sand, gravel, detrital material, silt, clay and some bogs including alluvium. Superficial deposits within the development area are confined to clay, silt, sand and gravel, which would have been deposited in the Quaternary period approximately 2 million years ago (SSEW 1983).

1.5 History and Archaeology

- 1.5.1 The development area in the western part of the park and garden (Glanusk Estate) was originally laid out for Sir Joseph Bailey (ironmaster) in 1825. The park encloses around 200 acres almost entirely within a 19th century stone perimeter wall with the site of Glanusk House at its centre. Glanusk House was built in 1825-30 by designer Robert Lugar and the gardens laid out by Markham Nesfield in the later 19th century. The house faced east towards the river Usk, standing on a raised terrace above an ornamental garden. By the late 19th century the first Lord Glanusk had a low wall built

around the house and garden to separate it from the surrounding Park. It has been suggested that Glanusk House was built on the site of a previous building.

- 1.5.2 During the 19th century the great house was acknowledged as one of the finest in South Wales. However, during the Second World War Glanusk House was requisitioned for the army by the Ministry of Defence, and was later demolished in 1952 as a consequence of it being largely damaged by American troops billeted at the house during WWII (Cadw and ICOMOS 1999).
- 1.5.3 Several listed buildings are located within the grounds of the Glanusk Estate, mainly in the vicinity of the estate offices and farm; none of which suffer any impact from the proposed development. These include the Grade II listed Sawmills, Cartshed, Workshops and Office, the Grade II Home Farm, and associated buildings, including the Weigh bridge house, threshing barn, and hay barn.
- 1.5.4 There are two sites that it was considered could be affected by the proposed development, as noted on the regional HER (CPAT). Firstly a post-medieval house NW of the main caravan site (CPAT 8183) and secondly a building noted on the Tithe Map (CPAT 8223). In addition, the Scheduled Penmyarth Standing Stone (SM BR133) is located on the northern bank of the River Usk a little over 100m away from the proposed development area. It was considered therefore that the proposed development had the potential to encounter prehistoric funerary and ritual sites as well as post-medieval settlement and possibly other evidence relating to both the establishment of the registered park and garden and the former medieval and early post-medieval agricultural landscape of the valley.
- 1.5.5 Previous investigations
- 1.5.6 In 1981 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust carried out a site visit and observed minimal remains and associated gatepost relating to the Dyfnant House Site II (CPAT 8183) and only slight possible earthworks and gatepost apparent on site in connection to the Glanusk Farm House site (CPAT8223).

2 Methodology

- 2.1.1 The archaeological watching brief observed all groundworks undertaken to complete the proposed development. The watching brief was carried out in three phases between 15th May 2018 and the 18th April 2019. The initial phase 1 was carried out over May and June 2018, phase 2 in September 2018 and the final phase 3 in June 2019. Phase 1 observed the access route to the site and service trench being excavated, phase 2 observed the excavation of foundations and general groundworks for the amenity block and phase 3 the excavation of the trackway around the caravan park, the caravan platforms, a flood prevention trench and the services trenches to the amenity block.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological recording techniques conformed to the best industry standard; all deposits were recorded using a continuous context numbering system and are summarized in Appendix 3. Contexts will be drawn at a suitable scale in plan and in section usually, but not always, 1:20 in plan and 1:10 in section. All excavations and contexts were photographed in a high-resolution digital format using a 16mp Nikon D90 and a 14mp Panasonic DMC-TZ10.

- 2.1.3 All classes of finds were identified as modern. The material, which included pottery fragments, bricks, plastic objects, metal objects (horseshoe, shotgun cartridges) and glass fragments, no artifacts were retained.
- 2.1.4 The archaeological watching brief was carried out to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching brief, published 2014, revised 2020.
- 2.1.5 A digital copy of the report and archive will be supplied to the regional HER, the LPA and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

3 Results

3.1 Phase 1

3.1.1 The access track and service trench (Plates 1–6)

- 3.1.2 Excavations of the access track and service trench were undertaken between the 11th May and 13th June 2018.
- 3.1.3 The access track was created by the excavation of two continuous parallel linear trenches 1m wide by 0.3m deep aligned east-west that crossed all three fields from the main access to the Glanusk Estate to the site (Plate 2). A services trench was excavated parallel to the newly formed trackway this services trench was 0.5m wide by 1m deep (Plates 5 and 6).
- 3.1.4 During the excavation of the vehicular access track, a 19th century field boundary (107) (that had fallen out of use and been removed) was uncovered (Plates 3 and 4). The former 19th century field boundary (107) was aligned north/south and is revealed on the 1847 Llangattock Tithe Map. The feature was defined by two shallow linear spreads of small rounded stones (c0.7m between each spread) combined with some relatively modern brick fragments and one complete brick. No further archaeological features or artifacts were revealed.
- 3.1.5 The stratigraphy revealed in the trackway trenches (Plate 3) appeared uniform along the full length of each trench, with occasional concentrations of gravel noticeable in plan. The natural basal layer (103) was a mid-brown silty clay matrix with abundant small to medium rounded cobbles this. It was overlaid by a 0.2m deep modern light-brown silt loam plough soil (102) with frequent small rounded stone inclusions (same as 105). The topsoil (101) was 0.1m deep mid-brown silt loam topsoil with heavy bioturbation. The only artifacts observed during the excavation of these trenches were occasional/rare fragments of modern ceramics and ferrous objects (mainly modern bullet and shotgun cartridges).
- 3.1.6 The service trench was excavated using a 0.5m ditching bucket cutting to a uniform depth of 1m (Plates 5 and 6). The natural basal layer (106) was a mid-brown silty clay matrix with abundant small to medium rounded cobbles. Between this and the 0.1m deep mid-brown silt loam topsoil with heavy bioturbation (104) was a 0.2-0.3m layer of dark brown silty loam (105) with frequent small rounded stone inclusions.

- 3.1.7 Conformity in the stratigraphy was observed across the site during the phase 1 excavations.

3.2 Phase 2

3.2.1 The groundworks and excavations for the amenity block (Plates 7–13)

- 3.2.2 The groundwork and excavation for the amenity block were carried out on the 12th September 2018. No archaeological features were encountered during the watching brief.
- 3.2.3 The amenity block footprint was aligned north-south, measuring approximately 7m wide by 9m long (Plate 13). All trenches were watched during the excavation and each of the foundation trenches were recorded in section.
- 3.2.4 The NE corner west facing section (Plates 7, 8 and 9) revealed a 0.1m deep mid-brown silt loam topsoil with heavy bioturbation (201), this was observed overlying a 0.18m deep mid-brown sit loam (202) identified as a plough soil containing the following inclusions infrequent/ occasional pieces of coal clinker, frequent rounded small cobbles and a single sherd of 19th century salt glazed pottery. Underlying layer (202) was the natural base soil (203) a mid-brown silty clay matrix with abundant small to medium rounded cobbles.
- 3.2.5 The SE corner north facing section (Plates 10 and 11) revealed a 0.05m deep dark-brown humic silt loam topsoil (204) with heavy bioturbation, this overlaid a 0.25m deep mid-brown silt loam (205) with a moderate amount of small angular stones and a moderate amount coal clinker inclusion. Underlying layer (205) was a c.0.3m deep mid-brown silt loam subsoil (206) that undulated with the underlying natural (207) a mid-brown silty clay matrix with abundant small- to medium-sized rounded cobbles (same as 203).
- 3.2.6 The SW corner of the north facing section (Plate 12) revealed a 0.28m deep mid-brown silt loam (208) with frequent small rounded pebbles and angular small stones. The underlying layer (208) was a mid-brown silty clay matrix (209) identified as natural with an abundance of small to medium rounded cobbles (same as 203 and 207).
- 3.2.7 The NW corner of the east facing section (Plate 9) revealed 0.12m deep topsoil (210) that comprised a mid-brown silt loam displaying heavy bioturbation. Underlying the topsoil was a 0.07m deep layer of mid-brown silty loam (211) abundant with small rounded and angular stones, this layer sat directly above (212) the mid-brown silty clay natural with abundant rounded small to medium cobbles (same as 203, 207 and 209).

3.3 Phase 3

3.3.1 The groundworks and excavations for the access route around the caravan site, the caravan platforms, the flood prevention trench and the amenity block service (Plates 14–28)

- 3.3.2 The initial visits to the site were to observe the cutting of an access route/trackway within the caravan park and the platform sites for the caravans. The new trackway was accessed from the gateway to the southeast of the amenity block. It completes an oval shape before returning to the gateway providing access to all the new caravan placements.

- 3.3.3 Two shallow parallel lanes were trenched by a 13-ton mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket each 0.75m wide by 0.22m deep (Plates 14, 15 and 16). The excavation was so shallow that only the c.0.2-0.25m deep mid-brown silt loam topsoil (301) with heavy bioturbation and the upper level of a mid-brown silt loam plough soil (302) (total depth not defined) were encountered. The plough soil (302) included occasional flecks of coal clinker/coke and charcoal, occasional small and medium cobbles, a few shot gun cartridges, a single sherd of white glazed pottery, and a single piece of twisted barbed wire.
- 3.3.4 The platforms for the caravan placements were also shallow excavations (Plate 18), cut to maximum of 0.1m, consisting of only grassed topsoil (303) with heavy bioturbation removal (same as 301). Underlying the topsoil was the upper level of a mid-brown silt loam (304) considered as a previous plough soil (same as 302).
- 3.3.5 Following the setting out of the caravan platforms and access trackway a ditch was excavated at the bottom of the sloping field beyond the site perimeter on the southern side of the site as a flood prevention measure (Plates 16 and 17). The excavated ditch was c.70m long by 1m wide narrowing to 0.9m at its eastern end and excavated to a maximum a depth of 0.2m. The 0.1m–0.15m deep topsoil (305) was mid-brown silt loam with heavy bioturbation (same as 301 and 303) underlying the topsoil was (306) a mid-brown silt loam plough soil the same as 302, but with less coal clinker/coke and charcoal flecking.
- 3.3.6 The final element of this phase of the watching brief was observing the excavation of the service trenches for the new amenity block and the caravan hook-up supply. The hook-up supply service trench was excavated along the southern edge of the caravan park within the perimeter and parallel to the fence and exterior flood protection ditch (Plates 18, 19 and 20). The hook-up supply ditch was 0.3m wide by 0.5m deep. The excavation of this trench revealed (307) a 0.15m deep dark-brown humic silt loam topsoil (same as 305) with heavy bioturbation, this overlaid (308) a 0.25-0.3m deep mid-brown silt loam plough soil (same as 306) with a moderate amount of small angular stones and a moderate amount coal clinker inclusion. Underlying layer (308) was amid-brown silty clay natural.
- 3.3.7 A series of short trenches were excavated into both the east and west sides of the amenity block. Each hand dug trench was 0.2m deep by 0.3m wide (Plate 27 and 28), those on the east side were cut through made-up ground. Both series of short trenches linked into the two main drainage trenches that ran north along east and west sides of the amenity block. These two trenches connected into a single trench that led to a manhole to the north of the amenity block on both its east side. The first trench (T1) was 14m long by 0.5m wide by 0.3m deep (Plate 21 and 25). The second trench (T2) was 16m long by 0.5m wide by 0.3m deep (Plate 22 and 24) which intersected with the eastern trench (Plate 23) before entering the manhole (Plate 26).
- 3.3.8 The drainage excavations to both the east and west of the amenity block were cut through recently made-up ground (from the building of the amenity block) that lay directly over the natural.

- 3.3.9 Both trenches that connected north of the amenity block were recorded and were consistent with the other excavations within the field. Trench T1 was cut 0.1m deep into mid-brown silt loam topsoil (309) with heavy bioturbation (same as 301, 303, 305 and 307) which overlaid the upper level of a mid-brown silt loam plough soil (310) whose total depth was not defined (same as 302, 304, 306 and 308). Layer (309) revealed occasional small to medium rounded cobbles, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional pieces of coke. Trench T2 basically mirrored the findings in T1, with context numbers (311) and (312) being attributed to the topsoil and underlying plough soil.
- 3.3.10 No archaeological features or artefacts were discovered during this phase of the watching brief. From the amount of coal clinker and coke it could be considered that the field had been subject to a steam plough at sometime in its past. The number of shot gun cartridges revealed is consistent with the field having formerly been used for organised shooting parties.

4 Conclusion

- 4.1.1 Despite the potential, the archaeological watching brief identified no evidence for any archaeological features or any artifacts that predated the late-19th century. The evidence for coal clinker and coke suggested the probable use of a steam plough during the farming of the estate and the removal of the field boundary for minor alterations in its layout. The large number of spent shot gun cartridges that were discovered confirmed the site had been used for shooting parties in its recent history. It can be concluded that no further archaeological work would be required in the areas where the watching brief was undertaken.

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6 Appendices

6.1 Appendix I: Figures

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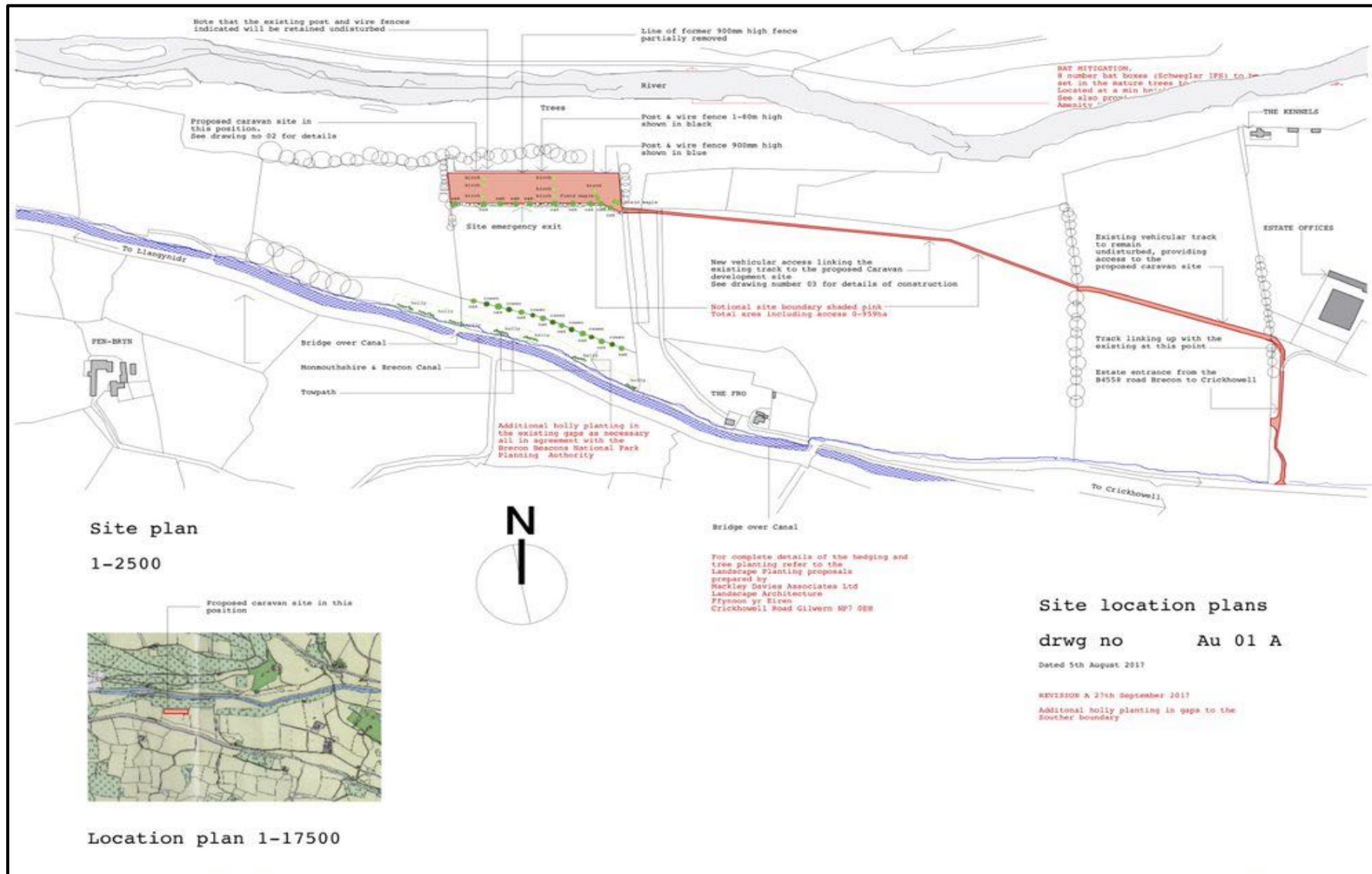


Figure 1. Plan showing location of development area and proposed groundworks and excavations

6.2 Appendix II: Plates



Plate 1. View across fields where the new access track was to be cut (view E)



Plate 2. The new access track being cut (view W)



Plate 3. Cut for new trackway revealing the location of a former field boundary (view N)



Plate 4. The trackway revealing remains of the former field boundary



Plate 5. Section of the service trench (view SW)



Plate 6. N facing section of service trench



Plate 7. NE corner of amenity block (W facing section)



Plate 8. NE corner of amenity block (view W)



Plate 9. SE corner to NE corner of amenity block (view N)



Plate 10. N facing section in the SE corner of amenity block



Plate 11. SE corner from SE corner amenity block (view E)



Plate 12. N facing section of SW corner of amenity block



Plate 13. Excavated foundations for the amenity block (view NE)



Plate 14. Access track cut for caravan site (view W)



Plate 15. Outer excavation of access trackway for caravan site (view W)



Plate 16. Section revealing depth of access trackway to caravan site (view S)



Plate 17. Flood prevention ditch (view W)



Plate 18. Section of flood protection ditch during cutting (view E)



Plate 19. Excavation of service trench and caravan platforms (view W)



Plate 20. N facing section of service trench



Plate 21. Base and section of service trench



Plate 22. Excavation of service trench T2 to the W of the amenity block (view S)



Plate 23. Extension of service trench T2 before linking to trench T2 (view SW)



Plate 24. N facing section of trench T2



Plate 25. E facing section of service trench T1



Plate 26. Final element of groundwork linking the service trenches T1 and T2 to the manhole (view SE)



Plate 27. Short lengths of trenching that accessed the amenity block



Plate 28. Short lengths of trench accessing the amenity block

6.3 Appendix III: Context Inventory

Phase 1

The access track and service trench carried out between 11th May and 13th June 2018.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
101	Deposit	0–0.1m	Mid-brown silt loam topsoil with heavy bioturbation.	Modern
102	Deposit	0.1–0.28m	Mid-brown silty loam with infrequent clinker inclusions and frequent rounded stones (<0.1m in size).	Post-medieval
103	Deposit	0.28–0.7m+	Mid-brown silty clay matrix with abundant small to medium rounded stones (<0.5m in size).	Natural
104	Deposit	0–0.1m	Same as 101.	Modern
105	Deposit	0.1–0.28m	Same as 102.	Post-medieval
106	Deposit	0.28–0.7m+	Same as 103.	Natural
107	Feature	0.59–1.14m+	Mid-brown silty clay matrix with abundant rounded stones ranging in size from <0.1–0.5m in size.	Post-medieval

Phase 2

The groundworks and excavation for the amenity block carried out on the 12th September 2018.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
201	Deposit	0–0.1m	Mid-brown silty loam topsoil	Modern

			with heavy bioturbation.	
202	Deposit	0.1–0.28m	Mid-brown silty loam plough soil with occasional fragments of clinker and frequent rounded stones throughout. Also a single sherd of 19 th century salt glazed ware pottery.	Post-medieval
203	Deposit		Mid-brown silty clay matrix with abundant small–medium sized rounded stones.	Natural
204	Deposit	0.05m	Dark-brown humic silty loam topsoil with heavy bioturbation.	Modern
205	Deposit	0.25m	Mid-brown silty loam with moderate amount of small angular stones and a moderate amount coal clinker inclusion.	Post-medieval
206	Deposit	c0.3m	Mid-brown silty loam subsoil undulated with underlying natural.	Post-medieval
207	Deposit		Mid-brown silty clay matrix with abundant	Natural

			small-medium sized rounded stones.	
208	Deposit	0.28m	Mid-brown silty loam with frequent small rounded and angular stones.	Modern
209	Deposit		Mid-brown silty clay identified as natural with an abundance of small-medium rounded stones.	Natural
210	Deposit	0.12m	Topsoil comprising mid-brown silty loam with heavy bioturbation throughout.	Modern
211	Deposit	0.07m	Mid-brown silty loam with abundant small rounded and angular stones throughout.	Post-medieval
212	Deposit		Mid-brown silty clay with abundant rounded small-medium stones throughout.	Natural

Phase 3

The access route around the caravan site, the caravan platforms, the flood prevention trench and the amenity block service, carried out between 12th and 18th April 2018.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
301	Deposit	0–0.25m	Mid-brown silty loam topsoil	Modern

			with heavy bioturbation.	
302	Deposit	Undefined	Mid-brown silty loam plough soil with occasional flecks of coal, clinker/coke and charcoal. Also contains occasional small-medium sized stones, shot gun cartridges, a single sherd of white glazed pottery and a single piece of twisted barbed wire.	Modern
303	Deposit	0.1m	Topsoil, heavily bioturbated.	Modern
304	Deposit	Undefined	Mid-brown silt loam interpreted as plough soil.	Post-medieval
305	Deposit	0.1–0.15m	Mid-brown mid-brown silty topsoil loam with heavy bioturbation.	Modern
306	Deposit		Mid-brown silty loam plough soil. Same as 302, but with less coal clinker/coke and charcoal flecking.	Post-medieval
307	Deposit	0.15m	Dark-brown humic silty loam topsoil (same as 305)	Modern

			with heavy bioturbation.	
308	Deposit	0.25–0.3m	Mid-brown silty loam plough soil (same as 306) with moderate amount of small angular stones and coal and clinker inclusion.	Post-medieval
309	Deposit	0.1m	Mid-brown silty loam topsoil with heavy bioturbation.	Modern
310	Deposit	Undefined	Mid-brown silt loam plough soil.	Modern
311	Deposit	0.1m	Mid-brown silty loam topsoil with heavy bioturbation.	Modern
312	Deposit	Undefined	Mid-brown silty loam plough soil.	Post-medieval



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Yn rhan o'n hawydd i wella ansawdd ein gwasanaeth, rydym yn croesawu unrhyw adborth y gallwch ei ddarparu.

As part of our desire to improve our quality of service we welcome any feedback you are able to provide.

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