

FAN FOEL & TWR Y FAN FOEL BURIAL MOUNDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS & WATCHING BRIEF 2017



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Brecon Beacons National Park



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**FAN FOEL & TWR Y FAN FOEL
BURIAL MOUNDS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS &
WATCHING BRIEF 2017**

Gan / By

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**FAN FOEL & TWR Y FAN FOEL BURIAL MOUNDS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS & WATCHING BRIEF 2017**

CRYNODEB

Mae Fan Foel (PRN YAD 32392, YACP 3142) a Tŵr y Fan Foel (PRN YACP 1501) yn ddau crugiau crwn o'r Oes Efydd, sydd wedi'i lleoli 400m oddi wrth ei gilydd, ar bwyntiau uchel sy'n sefyll allan o fewn Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog. Mae'r ddau safle wedi dioddef yn drwm o effeithiau erydiad ymwelwyr, ac mae angen hadfer ac atgyweirio, trwy gynllun o waith cadwraeth. Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archaeolegol YAD gan Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog i gynnal arolygon topograffig a ffotogrametreg, o'r ddau safle cyn i'r gwaith cadwraeth gael ei wneud. Hefyd comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD, i ymgymryd â gorchwyl gwylio archaeolegol yn ystod y gwaith cadwraeth. Cynhaliwyd y tirlfesuriad a'r orchwyl gwylio ym mis Ebrill a Mai 2017. Cofnododd y tirlfesuriad yn llwyddiannus bod yr erydiad difrifol a achoswyd i'r ddau safle wedi cael ei achosi gan nifer fawr o ymwelwyr sy'n ymweld â'r safleoedd bob blwyddyn. Roedd y gorchwyl gwylio'n monitro'r gwaith cadwraeth, ond ni cofnodwyd unrhyw aflonyddwch na difrod i unrhyw ddyddodion archeolegol, na nodweddion ar y naill safle.

SUMMARY

Fan Foel (PRN DAT 32392, CPAT 3142) and Twr y Fan Foel (PRN CPAT 1501) are two Bronze Age round barrows located 400m from each other on prominent high points within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Both sites have suffered heavily from the effects of visitor erosion and require restoration and repair through a scheme of conservation works. DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Brecon Beacons National Park Authority to carry out topographic and photogrammetric surveys of both sites prior to conservation work being carried out. DAT Archaeological Services were also commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the conservation works. The surveys and watching brief were carried out in April and May 2017. The surveys successfully recorded the severe erosion caused to both sites by the high number of visitors that visit the sites each year. The watching brief monitored the conservation works but recorded no disturbance or damage to any archaeological deposits or features at either site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

1.1.1 Fan Foel prehistoric round barrow lies on the county boundary between Carmarthenshire and Powys, so it is recorded on both the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (DAT HER) (PRN 32392) and the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT HER) (PRN 3142). It is located on a prominent high point at SN 82147 22340. The second burial site is that of Twr Y Fan Foel burial cairn (CPAT HER PRN 1501), located 400m to the southeast again on a prominent high point at SN 82430 22060 within clear site of each other.

1.1.2 Both sites are designated together as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, reference BR275. The summary scheduling description for the two burial mounds states *'The monument comprises the remains of two burial cairns, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) which are located within sight of each other in a prominent position on the ridge of Fan Foel. Both are circular mounds, measuring 16m (Fan Foel) and 11m (Twr y Fan Foel) in diameter. The northern cairn is thought to have undergone antiquarian investigations, the other appears undisturbed'*.

1.1.3 The site of Fan Foel round barrow has been subjected to previous assessment and excavation between 2002 and 2004 by DAT (formerly Cambria Archaeology).

1.1.4 Following the excavation of the Fan Foel round barrow, the mound was reinstated, but unfortunately further erosion has continued and the reinstatement has not taken well (Photo 1). Following a recent visit to the site the following description was made by Ken Murphy, Director of Dyfed Archaeological Trust:

'Fan Foel is a 16m diameter up to 1m high round barrow occupying a prominent position on the Black Mountain. It is mainly earth/turf built with some stone surrounded by a stone kerb and with off-centre stone-built cist. Due to concerns about visitor erosion Dyfed Archaeological Trust partly excavated the site in 2003-04, including the burial within the cist. Following which geo-textile was laid down and the site re-turfed as best as possible using available materials. However, turf has not regenerated over the site, the geotextile is exposed over wide areas, and some disturbance to the cist is evident. Dyfed Archaeological Trust has received correspondence expressing concerns about the condition of the site.'

1.1.5 Visitor erosion also continues at Twr Y Fan Foel (Photo 2). The description by Ken Murphy states that:

'Most of this barrow lies under thick turf and is in good condition. A walkers' cairn sits on top of the mound. However, visitor erosion has removed turf and soil to the south of the barrow, exposing bedrock, and creating a step-up from bedrock onto the turf in the environs of the barrow. This erosion is close to the barrow, and may even be affecting the south side of it.'

1.1.6 Water run-off has further exacerbated the erosion of the two sites. Due to the extent of erosion of both prehistoric burial mounds, Brecon Beacons National Park (BBNP) has proposed a programme of conservation works to the monuments and has been successful in obtaining an Ancient Monument Grant from Cadw to carry out these works.

1.1.7 As part of the conservation works DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by BBNP to carry out topographic and photogrammetric surveys of both sites prior to conservation work being carried out.

- 1.1.8 DAT Archaeological Services were also commissioned by BBNP to undertake an archaeological watching brief during conservation works once the topographic and photogrammetric surveys had been completed.
- 1.1.9 A written specification for these archaeological works was produced by DAT Archaeological Services.

1.2. Project Objectives

- 1.2.1 The project objectives were as follows:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the archaeological surveys and watching brief;
- To undertake topographic and photogrammetric surveys of the sites prior to the commencement of conservation works;
- To monitor conservation works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits;
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits exposed;
- To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the ground works; and
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

- 1.2.2 The written scheme of investigation is in accordance with the relevant *Standard and Guidance* and the *Codes of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological evaluation and its results, and puts those results within their regional and national context.

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Monument (SM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

1.6.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales.

¹ The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

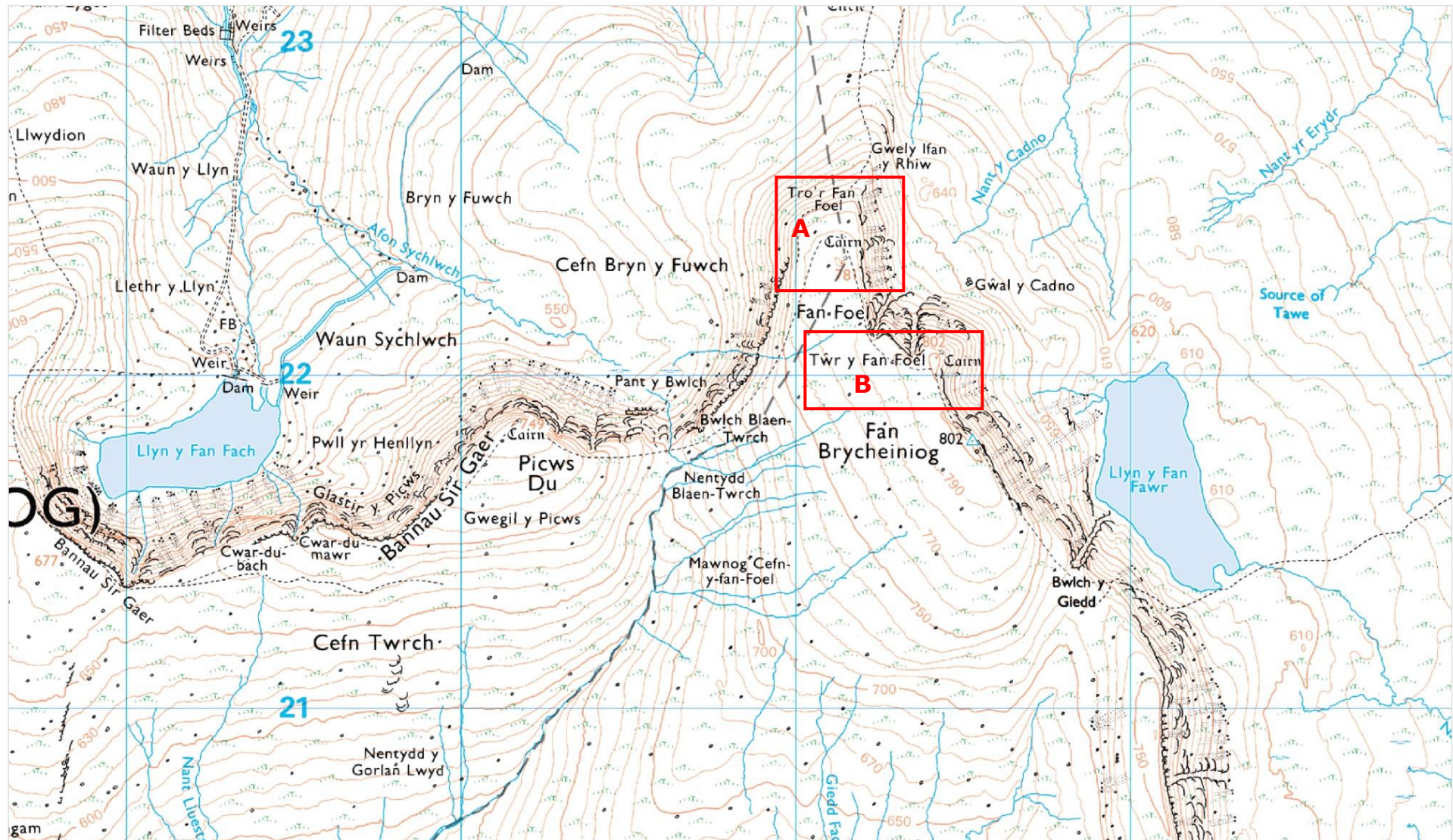


Figure 1: Location map of Fan Foel (A) and Twr y Fan Foel (B) round barrows.

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2. THE SITES

2.1 Site Location and Topography

- 2.1.1 Fan Foel burial mound (NGR SN82142234) lies at 781 m OD; 400m northwest of Twr y Fan Foel burial cairn (NGR SN82432206) that lies at 760m OD (Figure 2, Photos 1 & 2).
- 2.1.2 The underlying solid geology comprises Brownstones Formation - Sandstone and Argillaceous Rocks, formed approximately 393 to 419 million years ago in the Devonian Period.
- 2.1.3 These sedimentary rocks are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river or estuary (if in a coastal setting). Geological information has been obtained through the British Geological Survey mapping portal.

2.2 Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 Fan Foel (DAT PRN 32392, CPAT PRN 3142) and Twr y Fan Foel (CPAT PRN 1501) are both scheduled monuments and have been scheduled under the same scheduling BR 275 (POW).
- 2.2.2 Both sites are identified as burial mounds probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 - 800 BC) which are located within sight of each other in a prominent position on the high escarpment above Llyn y Fan Fach/Llyn y Fan Fawr known as Bannau Sir Gar/Fan Brycheiniog which peaks at over 800 m.
- 2.2.3 The site of Fan Foel round barrow was subject to previous assessment and excavation between 2002 and 2004 by DAT (formerly Cambria Archaeology). The assessment (Hughes 2003) and subsequent excavation (Hughes and Murphy 2013) demonstrated that the barrow had been constructed in a grass-heath environment. Human activity in the form of trampling and burning took place on the site several years prior to construction. The primary barrow consisted of a cist containing a cremation burial, accompanied by a Food Vessel, a chert plano-convex knife and other lithic artefacts, around which an earth mound made from local turves had been built. Two radiocarbon dates with a total range of 2140-1895 cal BC were obtained from this burial. A circular kerb was later built on the primary mound, and the mound may have been capped or heightened at this stage by the addition of a cairn. The remains of a cremation burial accompanied by a Collared Urn were found in stones close to this secondary kerb. Two radiocarbon dates with a total range of 1975-1740 cal BC were obtained from this cremation burial. A floral tribute of meadowsweet accompanied both cremation burials.
- 2.2.4 Twr y Fan Foel burial mound appears untouched and there are no known records of any archaeological investigations having taken place.
- 2.2.5 Approximately 400m south of Twr y Fan Foel burial mound lies Fan Brycheiniog (CPAT PRN 142655) another Bronze Age round barrow lying at 802m OD (NGR SN82522179) beneath an OS trig point (Figure 2). In June 2016 it was noted that severe visitor erosion was affecting the west side of the possible barrow, revealing a stony mound edged by a kerb of large stones beneath the trig point. A decision was taken to carry out a small evaluation excavation to characterise the site (Murphy, F 2017). This was done over three days in May 2017. It demonstrated that the site was almost certainly a Bronze Age round barrow consisting of a low mound of

stones overlain by a turf mound and surrounded by a kerb of large stones approximately 8m in diameter.

- 2.2.6 The sites lie within the Black Mountain and Mynydd Myddfai Registered Historic Landscape in the Y Mynydd Du/Black Mountain character area (Area 240), which comprises open moorland. The remains of past human exploitation are slight but nevertheless distinctive. Bronze Age burial mounds which cap the summits of most hills are the most obvious ancient elements of the landscape, but there are numerous abandoned settlements scattered across the mountain, mostly in valleys and at lower levels. Most are probably Post-Medieval, but some may be earlier. They are sometimes associated with old field systems and sheepfolds. Industrial remains are also present: quarries and tramways. Despite all these remains, the landscape is one of open uninhabited moorland with rough grazing at lower levels and blanket peats at higher elevations.



Photo 1: *Photograph of Fan Foel round barrow showing the damage caused to the mound by visitor erosion. Looking roughly east. 1m scale*



Photo 2: *Photograph of Twr y Fan Foel burial cairn showing the erosion of the low mound and the recently constructed walkers cairn. Looking approximately north*

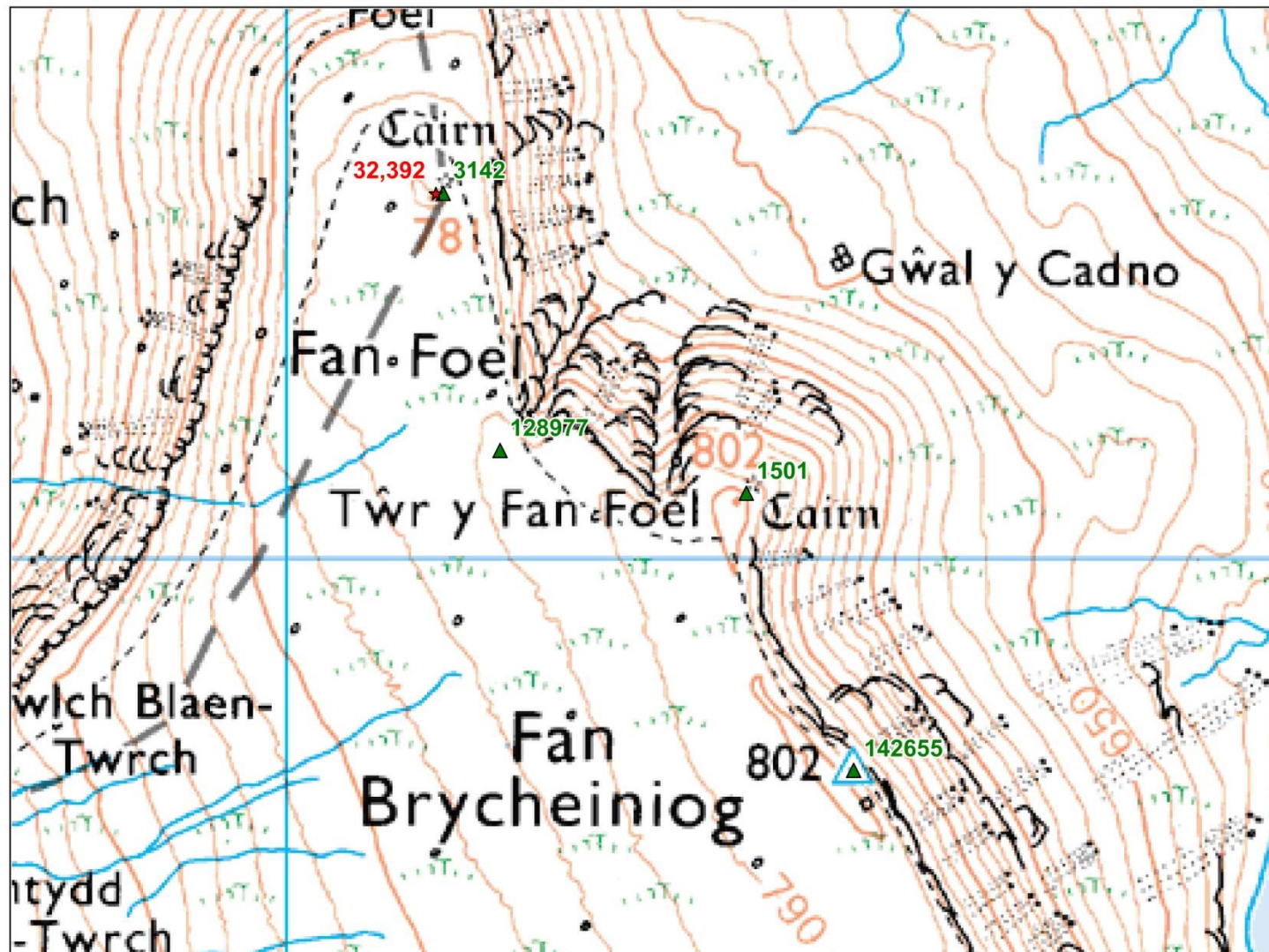


Figure 2: Archaeological and historical sites recorded on the Dyfed and CPAT HER that lie in the vicinity of Fan Foel and Twr y Fan Foel. Sites are listed in Table 2.

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PRN	NAME	SITE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NGR
DAT 32392 CPAT 3142 Scheduled Monument BR275 (POW)	Fan Foel Round Barrow	Bronze Age Round Barrow	<p>A round barrow in a dramatic location on the top of the Llyn-y Fan-Fach/Llyn-y-Fan Fawr escarpment at 781m above sea level. In 2002 it was approximately 16.2m in diameter and 1.2m high. Severe erosion was noted in 2002, and so in 2003-4 small scale excavation was undertaken in advance of a programme of restoration and consolidation.</p> <p>Located on a summit at 781 m above OD is a turf and peat covered cairn, 16.2m in diameter and 1.2m high on the E fading to nothing on the W. Loose stones have been piled up to make a shelter on the NE side. On the border between Carmarthenshire and Powys.</p>	SN82142234
CPAT 1501 Scheduled Monument BR 275 (POW)	Twr Y Fan Foel Round Barrow	Bronze Age Round Barrow (cairn)	<p>Well-constructed cairn, largely turf-covered but with its south edge now actively eroding, exposing the stone make-up in a scar up to 0.4m deep. The cairn measures c. 9m in diameter and is up to 0.6m high. A small walkers' cairn on the summit is composed of small stone not obviously robbed from the burial cairn. The location is impressive, with views in all directions. (CPAT 2004)</p> <p>On the tip of a promontory of the N.E.-facing escarpment of Twr Y Fan Foel, 760 m above O.D. is a small turf-covered cairn 11 m in diameter and 1.2 m high. Scheduled with nearby cairn (CPAT PRN 3142) in May 2000 - The 2 cairns are within sight of each other. Cairn appears untouched circular mound, 11m diameter (Cadw, 2000).</p>	SN82432206
CPAT 128977	Twr y Fan Foel, Round Barrow	Prehistoric Round Barrow (cairn)	Large stone burial mound 15m in diameter. Partially destroyed to build modern cairn.	SN822221
CPAT 142655	Fan Brycheiniog	Bronze Age Round Barrow	A round barrow recognised beneath the trig point on Fan Brycheiniog and the subject of an evaluation by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2017.	SN8252921795

Table 2: Archaeological and historical sites recorded on the DAT and CPAT HER that lie in the vicinity of the two round barrows; shown in Figure 2.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Topographic Survey

- 3.1.1 Dyfed Archaeological Trust undertook all of the detailed survey work. Accurate locations to the Ordnance Survey grid and Ordnance Datum were achievable through the use of the trig point located on Fan Brycheiniog (SN 82534.00 21791.50 / 802m aOD). Sightings were done to the triangulation point and the nearby circular walled structure to provide accurate locations, which can then be tied in to the plans of the site made in 2004.
- 3.1.2 A Trimble total station theodolite (5600s) with prismless capability and inbuilt data recorder was used for the detailed survey. Two people were used on-site for the survey and also for Health and Safety reasons.
- 3.1.3 The topographic survey included the capture of relative heights; location of the base of the monuments; larger stones exposed within the cairns; areas of erosion; location of footpaths in the vicinity of the cairns; walkers' cairns; and any other feature deemed to be significant to demonstrate the existing state of preservation of the monuments.
- 3.1.4 Survey data was downloaded into GeoSite5, geo-referenced to Ordnance Survey grid and height above Ordnance Datum and then exported into dxf format and brought in to MapInfo GIS software. GeoSite 5 software was used to generate a contour plot of the features to provide accurate topographic models of the cairns.

3.2 Photogrammetry Survey

- 3.2.1 The photogrammetry surveys were carried out using digital photographs from a Canon EOS1200 camera (18-megapixel images). The majority of the shots for photogrammetry were taken as high resolution jpegs, with some RAW format general shots also taken for conversion to TIFF images.
- 3.2.2 As with all photogrammetry surveys attempts were made to keep constant light levels during the survey. The weather was mostly cloud covered and thus perfect for photogrammetry survey.
- 3.2.3 The zoom lens was kept at a fixed point and the majority of shots taken from a regular distance away from the Bronze Age cairns.
- 3.2.4 The focal length of the lens was kept at F20 for all shots, to have the maximum amount of the photographic subject in focus.
- 3.2.5 A 60% overlap of photos was strived for and photographs taken all around the cairns, in kneeling and standing positions from each point.
- 3.2.6 Scale bars were used and kept in a single position throughout the survey.
- 3.2.7 The resulting jpeg photographs have been processed in high level accuracy in Agisoft Photoscan software. The outputted models have been uploaded to the Sketchfab website.

3.3 Watching Brief

- 3.3.1 The definition of archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014) 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.

- 3.3.2 The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the CIfA S&G AWB 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.
- 3.3.3 The methodology employed was occasional archaeological attendance during conservation works at the sites of Fan Foel and Twr Y Fan Foel burial cairns on Mynydd Du during conservation works.
- 3.3.4 The watching brief entailed an archaeologist being present during groundworks for which there was a potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed by the conservation works. In the event there was very limited requirement for attendance as the works covered archaeology rather than exposed it and the initial surveys provided the necessary record of archaeological remains.
- 3.3.5 Recording of archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual used by DAT Archaeological Services. All deposits were surveyed and photographed.

4. RESULTS

- 4.1 Two attempts on the 13th and 14th March 2017 were made to climb up the steep slopes to Fan Foel only to find that adverse weather conditions towards the higher slopes caused the work to be abandoned.
- 4.2 The topographic and photogrammetric surveys were successfully completed over two days on 11th and 15th April 2017.

4.3 Topographic Survey

- 4.3.1 The topographic survey recorded visitor pathways, areas of visitor erosion, exposed kerbing and Terram geotextile (laid after the previous excavations), as well as intact areas of grassland.
- 4.3.2 The number of visitors to Fan Foel has caused the erosion of clear paths from three directions (Figure 3) that lead to a large area of erosion found on the west and south of the low barrow mound. The turf cover had been lost in this area and underlying soil washed away. The Terram geotextile laid over the area before repairs in 2004 was exposed in many places. The stones of the central cist appeared to have been disturbed.
- 4.3.3 The topographic survey of Twr y Fan Foel (Figure 4) revealed the extensive erosion to the site and its surrounding area, predominantly on the southern side of the barrow, exposing bedrock and producing a step-up from bedrock onto the turf which is very close to the barrow, and may even be affecting the south side of it. A walkers' cairn has been erected on top of the barrow mound and this is accelerating the surrounding erosion as visitors remove stones from the exposed bedrock to place on the cairn.

4.4 Photogrammetric Survey

- 4.4.1 The results of the photogrammetric survey can be viewed in 3D via the Sketchfab website.
- 4.4.2 The 3D model for Fan Foel round barrow can be found at <https://skfb.ly/6qzPx> and Twr y Fan Foel at <https://skfb.ly/69v9M>.
- 4.4.3 Images of the photogrammetric surveys are shown in Figures 5 and 6 below.

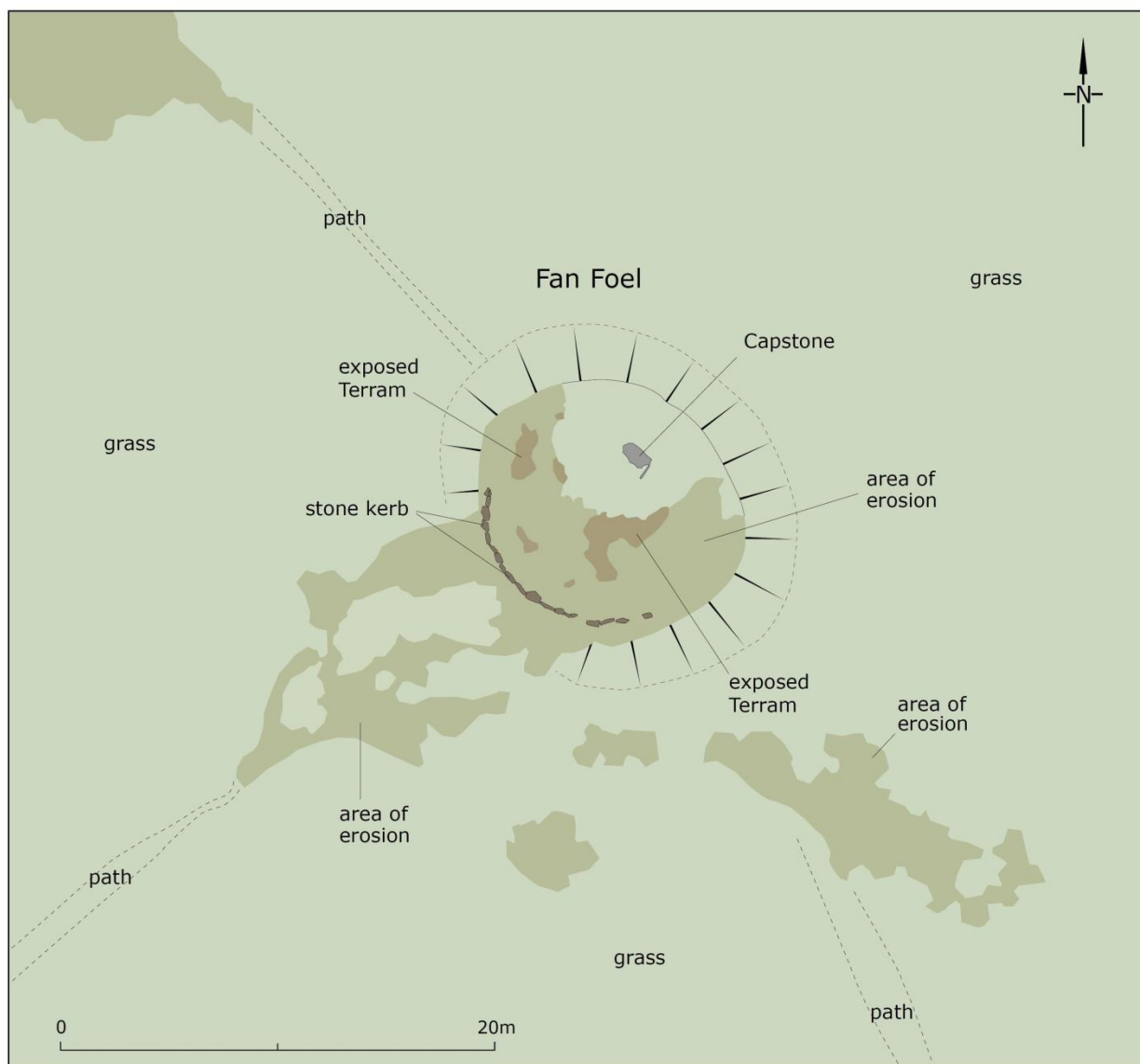


Figure 3: Illustration of the topographic survey results of Fan Foel (PRN DAT 32392, CPAT 3142) showing the areas of heavy erosion, exposed Terram geotextile, and exposed stone kerb.

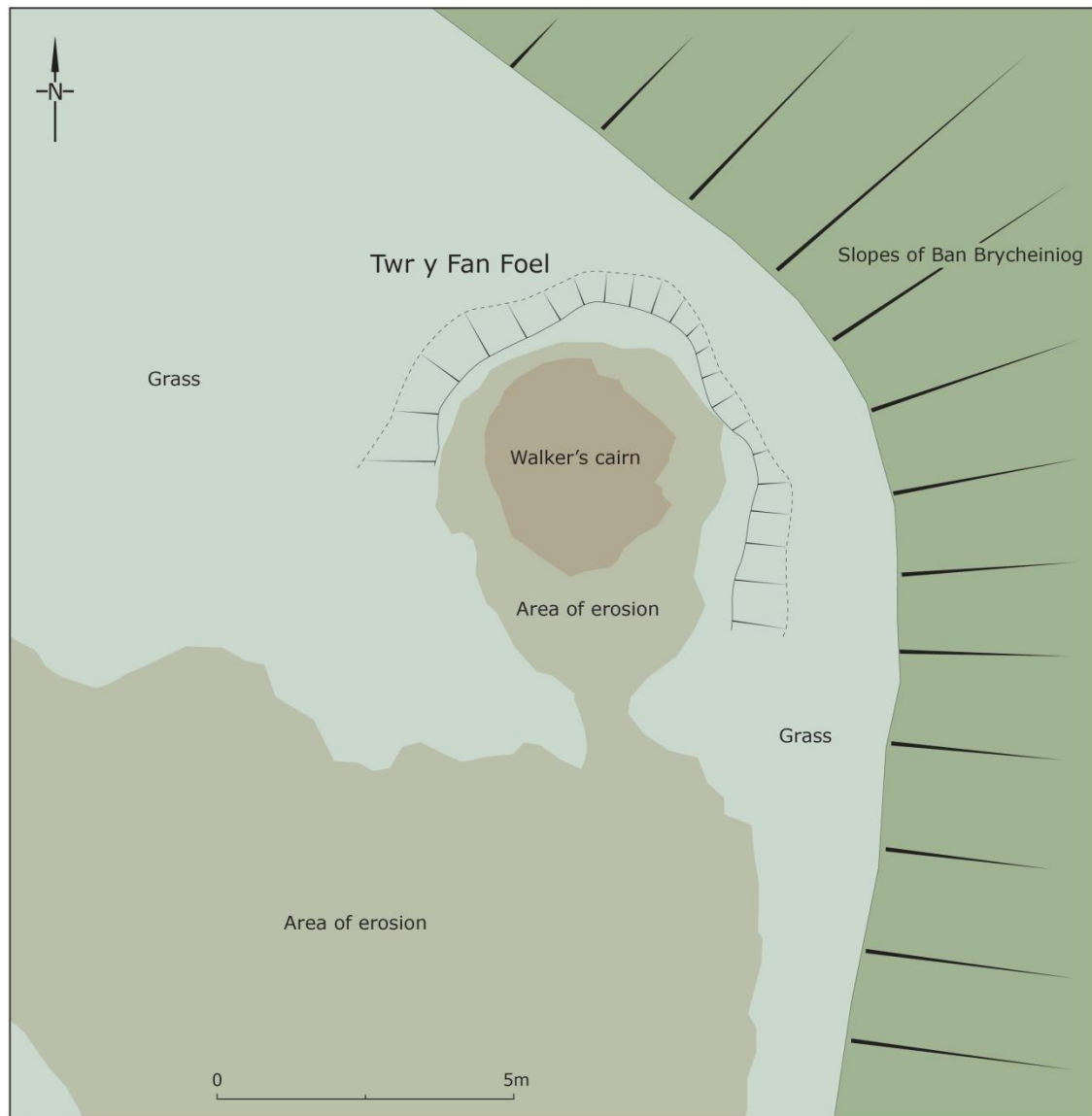


Figure 4: Illustration of the topographic survey results of Twr y Fan Foel (PRN CPAT 1501) showing the areas of heavy erosion and walkers cairn.

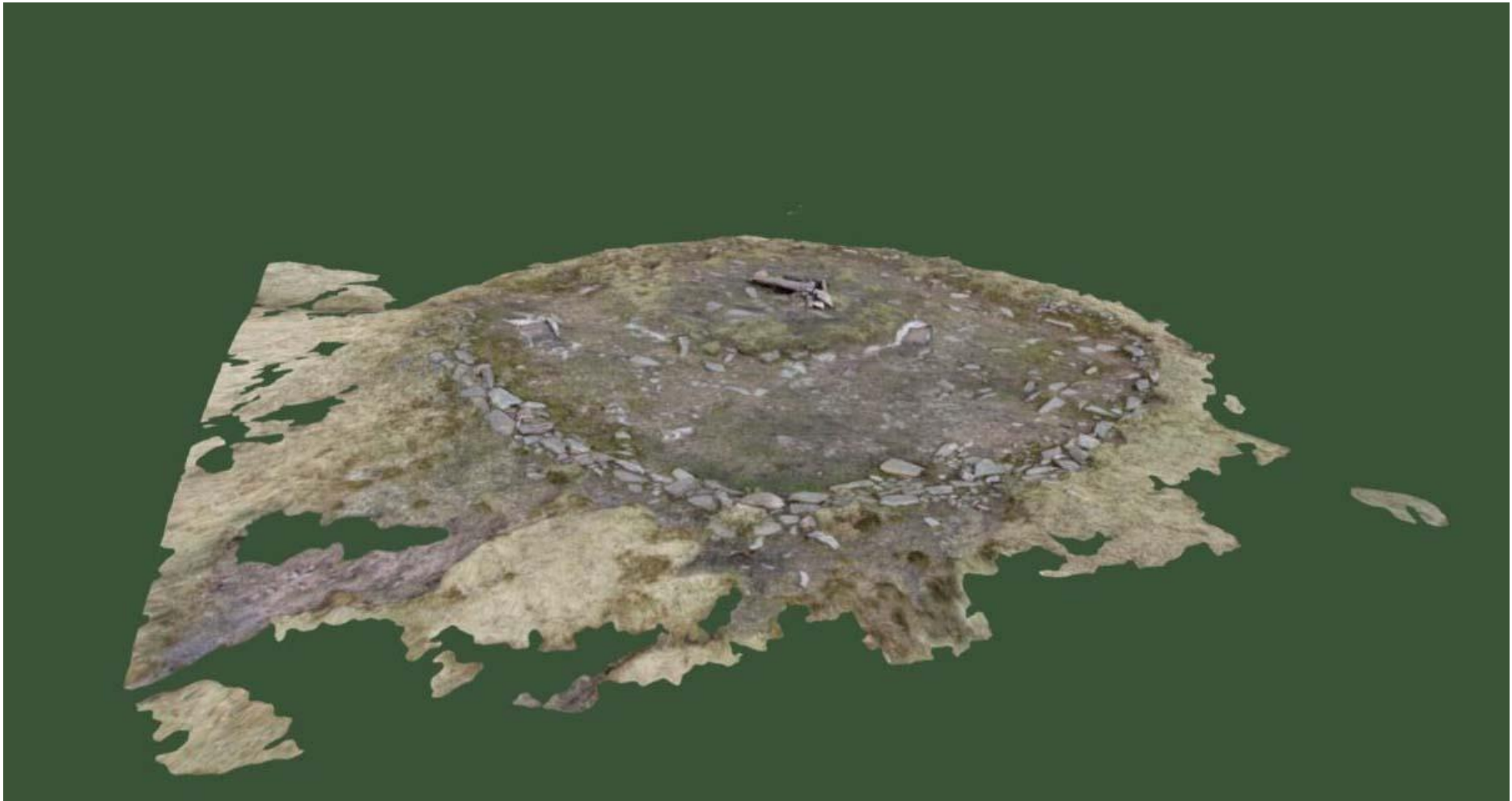


Figure 5: Image produced from the 3D photogrammetric survey of Fan Foel clearly showing the exposed stone kerb and the extent of the area where visitors have caused widespread erosion of the turf. <https://skfb.ly/6qzPx>

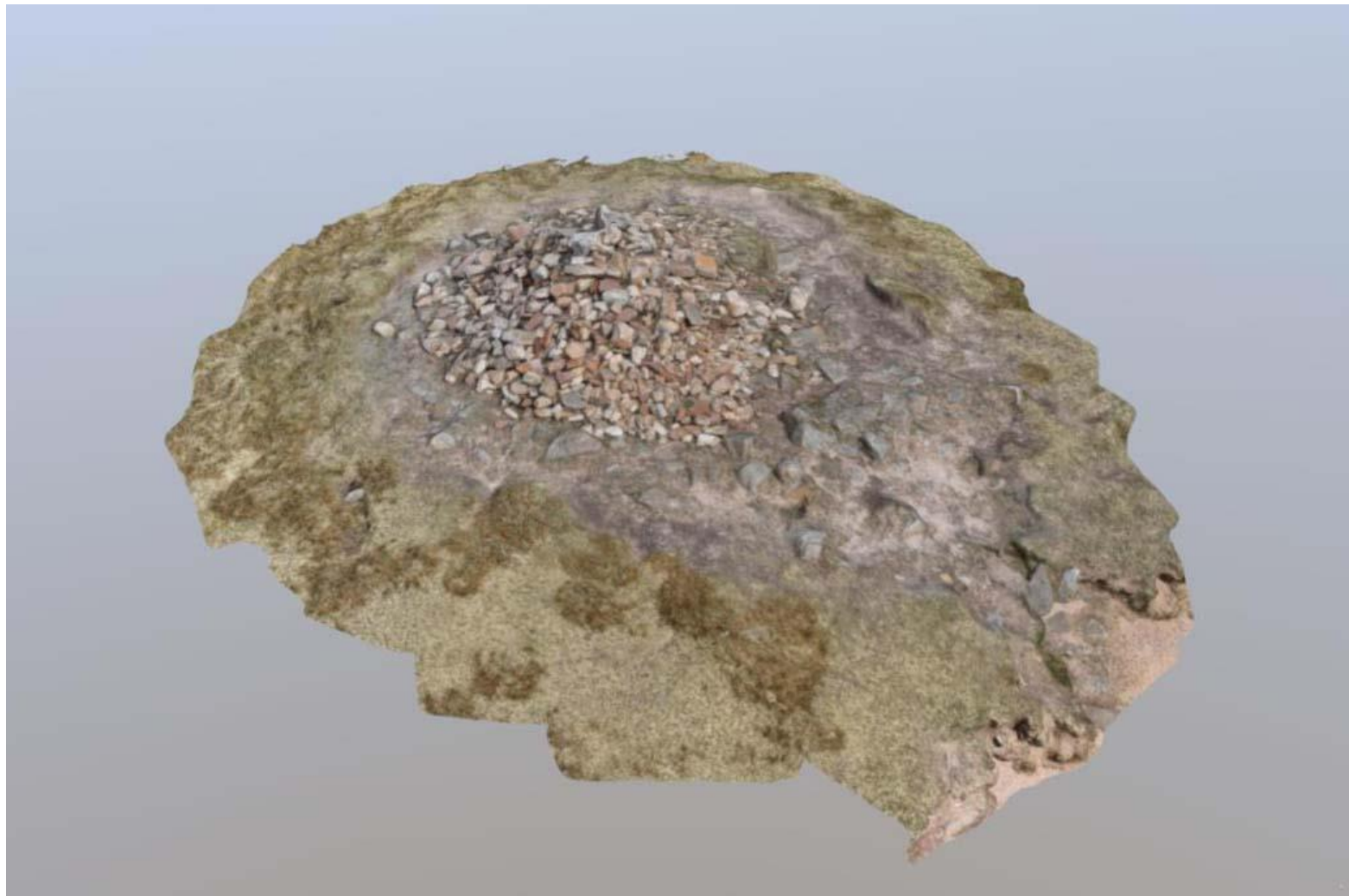


Figure 6: Image produced from the 3D photogrammetric survey of Twr y Fan Foel clearly showing the exposed stone of the barrow upon which a modern walkers cairn has been placed. <https://skfb.ly/69v9M>

4.5 Watching Brief

- 4.5.1 The watching brief was undertaken over several days from 8th – 15th May 2017.
- 4.5.2 A large area of the south and west of the low mound of Fan Foel, repaired in 2004, had suffered from visitor erosion (Photos 3-6). The geotextile laid in 2004 beneath the then newly repaired mound was exposed in many places. In 2017 soil was brought to the site and the eroded area built up once again, as far as the original stone kerb edging of the barrow (Photos 9-12). Once leveled and packed down, the soil was covered with turfs, again laid up to the edging of the stone kerb (Photos 13-15).
- 4.5.3 No archaeological deposits or remains associated with Fan Foel round barrow were disturbed or damaged during this repair process.
- 4.5.4 Visitor erosion has removed turf and soil to the south of Twr y Fan Foel exposing the bedrock (Photos 7 and 8). This has created a step-up from the bedrock onto the turf in the environs of the barrow. As this erosion is so close to the barrow, it is possible that original barrow material is being damaged or destroyed.
- 4.5.5 Twr y Fan Foel burial mound had not previously been subjected to any archaeological investigation or repairs.
- 4.5.6 The repairs in 2017 comprised the construction of a low wooden retaining wall along the southern edge of the eroded area (Photo 16). The gap between the wooden barrier and the surviving mound was first in-filled with stones removed from the modern walkers' cairn (Photo 17). This removal was carried out under archaeological supervision to make sure that no stones that may form part of the underlying prehistoric cairn were inadvertently removed (Photo 19).
- 4.5.7 The in-filling was completed with soil that was packed down between the stones (Photo 18).
- 4.5.8 No archaeological deposits or remains associated with Twy y Fan Foel burial mound were disturbed or damaged during this repair process.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Brecon Beacons National Park Authority to carry out topographic and photogrammetric surveys of two Bronze Age round barrow sites; Fan Foel and Twr y Fan Foel, located 400m from each other on prominent high points within the Brecon Beacons National Park.
- 5.2 Both sites have suffered heavily from the effects of visitor erosion and require restoration and repair through a scheme of conservation works.
- 5.3 Prior to conservation work being carried out DAT Archaeological Services successfully carried out topographic and photogrammetric surveys of both sites. A watching brief monitored the conservation works but recorded no disturbance or damage to any archaeological deposits or features at either site during the works.

6. PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 3: *Fan Foel round barrow showing the extensive erosion caused to the mound by visitors. Looking roughly north.*



Photo 4: *Fan Foel - showing detail of the exposed stone kerb and areas of heavy erosion. Looking roughly northeast.*



Photo 5: *Fan Foel - showing detail of the lack of turf surviving around the exposed stone cist. Looking roughly east. 1m scale*



Photo 6: *Fan Foel - showing detail of the exposed stone kerb and evidence of exposed geotextile. Looking roughly east.*



Photo 7: Twr y Fan Foel - showing detail of the damage caused to the barrow mound from visitors surrounding the walkers cairn. Looking roughly north. 1m scale



Photo 8: Twr y Fan Foel- showing detail of the extensive erosion to the south of the barrow. Looking roughly northeast.



Photo 9: Fan Foel - showing the BBNP wardens replacing the soil within the eroded area defined by the stone kerb.. Looking roughly northeast.



Photo 10: Fan Foel - showing a BBNP warden replacing the soil within the eroded area defined by the stone kerb. Looking roughly east.



Photo 11: *Fan Foel - showing the site after all the soil had been replaced within the eroded area. Looking roughly northeast.*



Photo 12: *Fan Foel – showing the site after all the soil had been replaced within the eroded area. In the far distance can be seen Twr y Fan Foel burial mound at the end of the promontory. Looking roughly southeast.*



Photo 13: *Fan Foel - the burial mound after re-turfing within the eroded area. Looking roughly southeast.*



Photo 14: *Fan Foel- the burial mound after re-turfing within the eroded area. Looking roughly east.*



Photo 15: *Fan Foel - showing detail of the exposed stone kerb after the eroded area had been re-turfed. Looking roughly north.*



Photo 16: *Twr y Fan Foel – building a wooden revetment to the southern side of the burial cairn. Looking roughly west.*



Photo 17: *Twr y Fan Foel – filling the gap against the wooden revetment with stone from the walkers cairn; followed by soil. Looking roughly west.*



Photo 18: *Twr y Fan Foel – the completed soil packed into the gap against the wooden revetment. Looking roughly north.*



Photo 19: *Twr y Fan Foel – the walkers cairn after removal of much of the stone. Looking roughly north.*

7. SOURCES

Publications

Brown, D H, 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists.

CIFA, 2014 *Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

Hughes, G and Murphy, K, 2013 Fan Foel round barrow, Mynydd Du, South Wales: archaeological excavation and palaeoenvironmental analysis, 2002-04, *Archaeological Cambrensis*, 162, 105-146.

Hughes Hughes, G., 2003 Fan Foel Round Barrow, Mynydd Du: An Archaeological Assessment, October 2002-March 2003. Unpublished DAT Report No. 2003/84

Murphy, F and Wilson, H, 2017 Fan Brycheiniog, Brecon Beacons, Powys, Archaeological Investigation. Unpublished DAT Report No. 2017/50

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record

RCAHMW Coflein Database <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>

Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales

<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en>

Online resources

British Geological Survey: www.bgs.ac.uk

APPENDIX I

Project Archive

Project Number:

ERN: DAT 115115

610 x Digital photographs for photogrammetry (522 x JPEGs)

51 x Digital photographs; Film Number DAT 115115(51 x JPEGs)

1x Photo catalogue

Survey data- 2 GS5 files

FAN FOEL & TWR Y FAN FOEL BURIAL MOUNDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS & WATCHING BRIEF 2017

REPORT NUMBER 2018/58

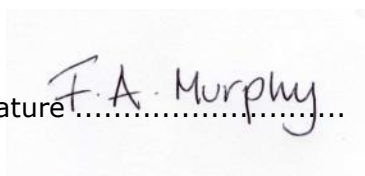
Rhagfyr 2018
December 2018

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

Fran Murphy

Swydd / Position: **Project Officer DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date 03/12/2018



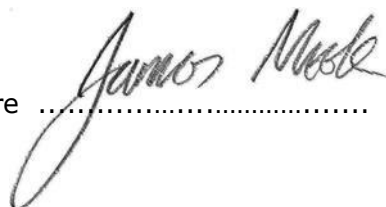
Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

James Meek

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date 05/12/2018



Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd
gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

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

