

CPAT Report No. 1259



Brecon Beacons National Park Scheduled Ancient Monument Condition Survey 2014

Archaeological condition survey



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Summary

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) were invited to undertake a condition survey of those SAMs owned by the Authority in order to compile a baseline dataset from which to establish the present conditions, vulnerabilities and threat related issues of these sites and to pilot their recording methodology. Of the 88 Authority owned SAMs 17 were visited during this survey.

In brief, the survey found that the majority of the SAMs visited were in good condition and considered to be Low risk sites. Of the 35 sites surveyed only one site was considered to be 'High' Risk, six as 'Medium' and 28 as 'Low' Risks sites. In addition to the results of this survey, some consideration has also been given to the methodology of this project and some thoughts and observations have been included within the discussion of the analysis of the results.

Finally, it should be noted that this project promoted and achieved successful joint working and exchange of data between the three regional Welsh Archaeological Trusts whose regions encompass the National Park, Cadw and BBNPA itself.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 There are 357 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within the Brecon Beacons National Park (BBNP), of which 88 are on land owned by the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA). Of these, 41 fall within Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust's region (46%), 29 in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust's (33%) and 18 are in the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust's region (20%). These SAMs are amongst the most important and valuable resources within the National Park. Despite this, the BBNPA were lacking sufficient data from which to assess their current condition, vulnerability and threat related issues needed to inform the future conservation and management of these sites.
- 1.2 The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) were invited to undertake a condition survey of those SAMs owned by the Authority in order to compile a baseline dataset from which to establish the present conditions, vulnerabilities and threat related issues of these sites. Moreover, the data needed to reflect the severity of these issues so that conservation and management actions could be prioritised most effectively.
- 1.3 In the long term, the BBNPA intend to introduce a programme of condition surveys of all the known archaeological sites within the park, to be undertaken by volunteers. However, in order to realise such an ambition, an accurate baseline dataset and an appropriate recording methodology is first required. Natalie Ward (BBNPA Heritage Officer – Archaeology) had developed a recording methodology based on an amalgamation of the English Heritage's 'Heritage at Risk' project, Cadw's Monument Monitoring and the MoD's Defence Estate recording methodologies. This methodology (the origins of which are more fully described in Appendix 6) was later amended slightly to accommodate suggestions made by staff at CPAT, based on the Trust's own experience of undertaking condition surveys.
- 1.4 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, a desk-based assessment of all the 88 BBNPA owned SAMs was undertaken to review the information already held by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts and Cadw regarding the condition, vulnerability and threat related issues regarding these monuments.
- 1.5 Preliminary investigations during the desk-based assessment revealed that the 88 SAMs actually comprised to 152 individual sites. These sites were individually assessed, and a sample of sites was selected for field visits. The sample was selected on the basis of both the condition of the monument and ease of access. Initially, it was estimated that it would be possible to visit a sample of around 12 SAMs within the time allocation; however the use of volunteers and BBNPA staff enabled a larger number of sites to be visited. In total the sample represented 30% of all SAMs in BBNPA ownership: this comprised 27 SAMs or 47 individual sites. Details of the sampling strategy are provided on pages 8-10 below.
- 1.6 The work was commissioned in January 2014, and fieldwork was undertaken during the first two weeks of February 2014. Fieldwork was undertaken by Menna Bell (CPAT), with assistance from Natalie Ward (BBNPA Heritage Officer – Archaeology), Wyn Morgan and Paul Chapman (BBNPA Wardens) and Tony Coombe (volunteer). In the event two days were lost to bad weather; consequently,

only 17 SAMs were visited (19% of all SAMs in BBNP ownership), comprising 35 individual sites. The survey was undertaken following a recording methodology prepared by Natalie Ward and in accordance with *IfA Standards and Guidance*. The results of this survey, the accompanying photographic catalogue and the desk-based assessment have been compiled as a single database, available as a Microsoft Excel Workbook to ensure the widest possible compatibility with present and future data management issues. This report, and the accompanying database were produced during March 2014.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 The aims of this project were:

- to establish a consistent recording methodology that would sufficiently assess the condition, vulnerability, threat and severity of threat (active and historic) of the Authority owned SAMs within the National Park. This would enable the risk of each monument to be systematically assessed and addressed.
- to establish an accurate and coherent baseline dataset for the condition of scheduled sites within BBNPA ownership.
- to establish a baseline dataset and methodology from which to inform and implement a longer term, volunteer based, programme of condition surveys across all the known archaeology within the Park.
- to achieve a 30% sample of the 88 SAMs identified for survey.
- to encourage partnership working, exchanging of information between the Welsh Archaeological Trusts, Cadw and the BBNPA to enhance and improve the understanding and appreciation of threat and condition issues affecting SAMs within the Park.
- to enhance the regional Historic Environment Records (HERs) with the results of the survey.

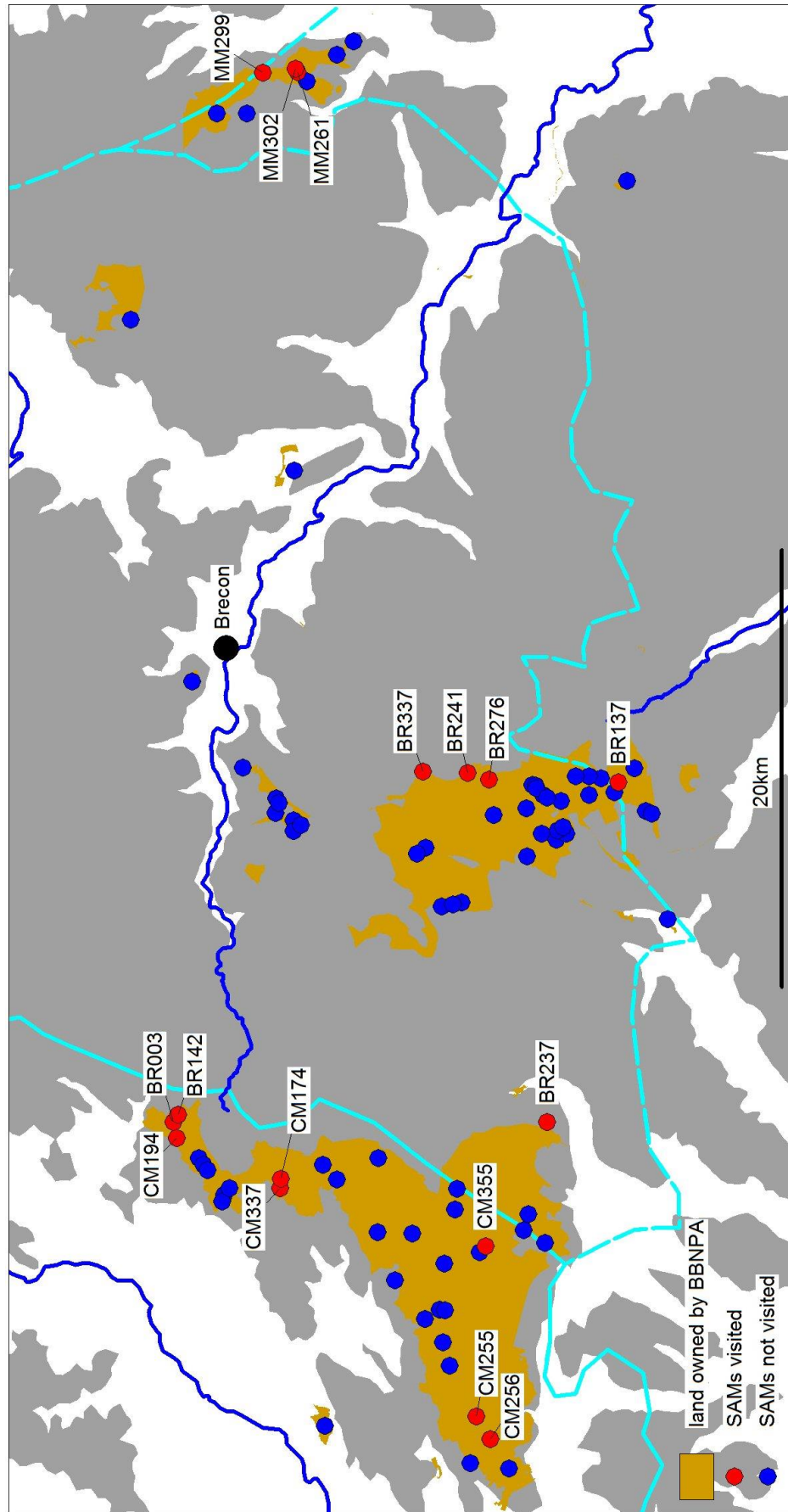


Fig. 1 Distribution of SAMs owned by BBNPA, identifying those included as part of the condition survey

3 Methodology

- 3.1 CPAT is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is fully committed to the CIfA *Code of Conduct* and the RO Scheme. This project was delivered in accordance with the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for an historic environment desk-based assessments* (2012), the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2008), the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2009), and the CIfA *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in archaeology* (2008).
- 3.2 This work was also undertaken in accordance with standards and guidance issued by other professional bodies, including:
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO)
 - The Institute of Conservation (ICON)

Desk-based Assessment

- 3.3 The desk-based assessment collated data from the Historic Environment Records (HERs) of the three Welsh Archaeological Trusts, with additional information from Cadw regarding the results of the fourth round of Monument Monitoring for SAMs within the National Park. Permission was also granted by Cadw (via Louise Mees, Regional Inspector for south-east Wales) to access and scan the Cadw Field Monument Wardens' monitoring reports that are held at the HERs (Appendix 1).
- 3.4 Core HER data were consulted for information regarding the description, location and condition of each individual site along with information regarding most recent visits or fieldwork. Each HER also supplied a gazetteer of the sites. Where available, Scheduling papers and the most recent Cadw Field Monument Wardens Monitoring reports were also consulted. This information was summarised and tabulated within the Microsoft Excel database.
- 3.5 At the time of the desk-based assessment it was only possible to access the Cadw Field Monument Wardens' (FMW) reports available at the CPAT and DAT HERs. As the most readily available resource, the FMW reports held at CPAT were scanned and included within the database. The DAT HER records summarise the Cadw inspection history and where available, information regarding the condition of the site is incorporated into the Core Condition field. Unfortunately, it was not possible to access the FMW reports held at the GGAT HER.
- 3.6 The desk-based assessment provided a useful insight into the nature of the data. It highlighted that the data currently available is largely insufficient to enable the identification of threats and vulnerabilities, and for inferring longer-term condition trends. As with any information held within the HER, the availability and quality of the data is variable..
- 3.7 Within the HERs, condition is recorded as being one of twelve categories. These do not indicate condition trends, and nor do they describe the extent to which a site may be 'Intact' or 'Damaged'.

- 3.8 There are 'Threats' and 'Risk' fields within the Core HER tables, but the ways in which these are deployed varies across the HERs. Much of the information regarding the site's context, a narrative of its condition background and conservation issues are often recorded in the 'Description' field within the HER and the quality, quantity and content of this data vary significantly. This discrepancy in the data; is also true for the FMW reports and whilst a condition trend is recorded (e.g. 'Stable', 'Worsened', 'Improving'), this information is limited unless supplemented with the background information.
- 3.9 Overall, the desk-based assessment revealed that, for the purpose of this project, the data was generally inconsistent and often outdated. There were some exceptions. Cadw-funded, pan-Wales Scheduling Enhancement Projects such as the 'Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments' project (undertaken between 2002 and 2007), produced some very useful and informative results: it provided full descriptions of sites and identified threats and their severity. However, the quality of this information varied between the Trusts.

Sampling strategy

- 3.10 The location of all 88 SAMs (equivalent to 152 sites) was plotted over a 1:25000 OS map using the desktop GIS mapping software MapInfo. This showed the distribution of the sites across the BBNP (Fig 1). It was then possible to categorise these sites into groups, each of which represented a single day's survey work. The majority of the SAMs were located in the central area of the BBNP (42), with 37 in the western area and nine in the eastern areas. In total there were 35 groups, equivalent to 35 days of field survey.
- 3.11 As noted in the Introduction, resources did not permit a 100% survey of the 88 SAMs owned by the BBNPA. A 'Traffic Light' priority sampling methodology was developed in order to select a sample using the information obtained from the desk-based assessment. Sites were determined as 'High', 'Medium' or 'Low' priority and were coloured in the Excel spreadsheet red, amber and green respectively. The criteria for determining sites as 'High' priority were:

- those sites with known poor condition and/or serious threat related issues.
- those sites that were severely lacking information and had not been visited for over 10 years.

The criteria for determining sites as 'Medium' priority were:

- those sites which did have some information and some condition data but may not have been visited within the last 5 - 10 years.

The criteria for determining sites as 'Low' priority were:

- those sites which had been visited within the last five years and were in good condition with sufficient information regarding the site and/or no known issues.

- 3.12 Following discussions with Natalie Ward, 15 SAMs were omitted from the overall list of 88 SAMs. It was considered not necessary to visit these during the present project, as they had either already been surveyed by Natalie Ward very recently or were about to be. This reduced the overall number of sites to sample to 73 SAMs. The 15

omissions were coloured yellow in the spreadsheet so as to distinguish them from the selection.

- 3.13 Based on the selection criteria noted above, 15 SAMs were identified as being 'High' priority, 29 as 'Medium' priority and 29 as 'Low' priority. These categories were reflected in the MapInfo mapping.
- 3.14 The 15 'High' priority SAMs were distributed over 11 groups. These groups also contained SAMs that were of 'Medium' and/or 'Low' priority status. Due to resourcing limitations, one group had to be omitted from the final sample; since Group 4 only contained a single site and so was excluded.
- 3.15 The following 10 groups and their SAMs were selected as the final sample (Table 1):

Table 1. The final sample of SAMs to be surveyed showing their priority status and site type.

Group	SAMs	SAM Name	Site type	Status
7	CM194	Roman Earthwork 540m W of Y Pigwn	Marching Camp	M
	BR003	Y Pigwyn	Marching Camp	Y
	BR142	Y Pigwn cairn ii	Round barrow	N
9	CM337	Arhosfa'r Garreg-lwyd barrow	Round barrow	y
	CM174	Arosfa Gareg-Llwyd Roman Camp	Marching Camp	y
10	CM260	Stone Setting on Waun Llwyd	Stone Circle	m
	CM306	Twyn yr Esgair Settlement	Long hut	y
	CM336	Picws Du cairn	Round barrow	y
3	CM255	Tair Carn Uchaf cairns	Round barrow	y
	CM256	Tair Carn Isaf carins	Round barrow	y
13	CM356	Carn Fadog round cairn	Round barrow	y
	CM355	Carn Fadog/ Cwmtwrch long houses	Long houses	y
21	BR237	Criarth Limestone Quarries and Tramroads	Quarry	y
30	BR337	Storey Arms Anti-invasion Defences	Node of defence	y

	BR241	Rhyd Uchaf Hillfort	Hillfort	n
	BR276	Twyn Garreg Wen Cairn	Round barrow	n
24	BR413	Pant-y-Gadair Hut Circle Settlement	Hut circle	n
	GM559	Cadair Fawr settlement	Shelter	m
	BR135	Cader Fawr Round Cairns	Round barrow	y
16	GM561	Twyn Bryn Glas round cairn	Ring cairn	n
	BR137	Cefn Sychbant Round Cairns	Round barrow	y
	GM560	Cefn Sychbant, round cairns	Round barrow	n
19	MM299	Rhiw Arw cairn	Round barrow	y
	MM302	Garreg Las Round Cairns	Round barrow	n
	MM261	Hatterrall Hill Enclosure	Hengiform	n
	MM260	Hatterrall Hill Cross Ridge Dyke	Dyke	n
	MM303	Three Wells Round Cairn	Round barrow	n

3.16 As noted above, this final selection amounted to 27 SAMs comprising 47 sites and equating to a sample of 30%. Of this sample, there were 14 'High' priority SAMs, three 'Medium' priority and 10 'Low' priority SAMs

3.17 As a result of bad weather, only eight days of fieldwork were completed between the 3 and 12^h of February 2014. Groups 10 and 24 were not visited. Due to the nature of the terrain and the remoteness of some of the sites, the survey was undertaken by two people; different groups of SAMs were visited by different combinations of people, thus:

Groups 9, 19, 21 and 30: Menna Bell and Natalie Ward

Group 7: Menna Bell and Wyn Morgan

Group 16: Menna Bell and Paul Chapman

Groups 3 and 13: Menna Bell and Tony Coombe

3.18 The surveys presented an opportunity for joint working with the BBNPA staff, and particularly with the Warden Service. Not only were the Wardens able to facilitate easier access to the sites, but also able to share their knowledge and concerns regarding the sites in question. They also provided anecdotal evidence regarding the condition narratives of the sites. This input greatly enhanced the results of the survey and introduced the Wardens to condition survey, enabling them to better

identify and understand the threats and vulnerabilities of archaeological sites, which might otherwise have been overlooked. This also raised discussions about appropriate management and conservation actions.

- 3.19 Tony Coombe is a longstanding volunteer with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust and an active Rambler in the Western area of BBNP. Like the Wardens, Tony was also able to enhance the results of the survey by contributing his knowledge of the sites and the terrain. Working with Tony also provided an opportunity to introduce the condition survey and to gauge his thoughts and feedback regarding the recording methodology from a volunteer's perspective. Tony's feedback on the methodology has been integrated into the general evaluation of the methodology.
- 3.20 The surveys were undertaken following the recording methodology and recording form proforma as prepared by Natalie Ward (Appendix 2). Prior to every site visit a brief pack was prepared containing maps, grid references and the HER info relating to the site.
- 3.21 The SAMs within each Group were surveyed in order of priority, starting with the highest. Not all SAMs within a Group were surveyed on two instances. Due to limitations of time, visibility and inclement weather conditions, it was only possible to survey three out of 5 SAMs within Group 19 and one out of three SAMs in Group 16. However, in both instances the SAMs not surveyed were designated 'Low' priority sites.
- 3.22 The threats, condition, vulnerability, fragility, archaeological impact and assessment of risk were assessed in accordance with the guidance stated within the controlled vocabulary as sited in the recording form proforma.
- 3.23 Where possible, sketch plans were drawn of each site and annotated to highlight any specific threat related issues. Numerous photos were taken for each site and where possible, the NGR of the location from where the photo was taken was also recorded. This information was recorded as a photographic record on the recording form.
- 3.24 The results of this survey have been tabulated into the Excel Workbook and all sketch plans have been scanned and incorporated into this dataset. The final photographic catalogue consists of 320 photographs. The CPAT photo catalogue number, NGR, description and orientation of each photograph have been recorded in the photographic record.

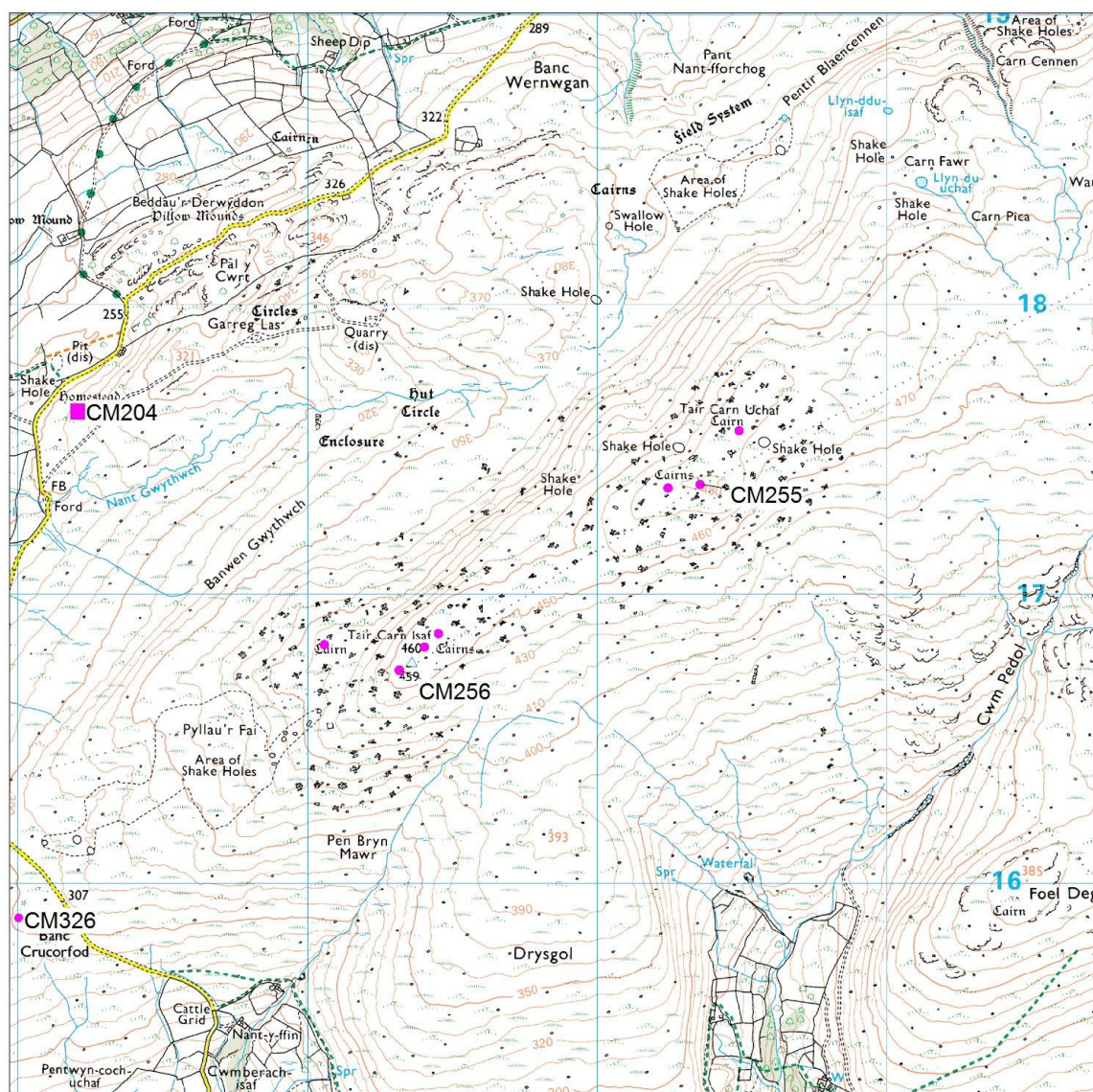
4 Results

- 4.1 The full results of the survey, detailed descriptions and threat assessments of the SAMs and their individual sites have been tabulated and included within the database. Any sketch plans relating to the site have also been inserted into the spreadsheet. A photographic record for each site has also been included for the individual sites.

- 4.2 It must be noted that quality of the photographs is variable due to the difficult weather conditions.

Group 3

- 4.3 Group 3 consisted of SAMs CM255 and CM256 located on the ridge of Mynydd Isaf in Camarthenshire and consequently they fall within the Dyfed Archaeological Trust's region (Map 1). These SAMs constitute two groups of cairns, Tair Cairn Uchaf and Tair Cairn Isaf, made up of three and four individual sites, respectively.
- 4.4 SAM CM255 was designated as a 'High' priority site as there was no information available about the group. There are three cairns in this group (PRNs 4013, 4014 and 4015), and all are approximately 2m in height and around 12m x 15m in plan. Two of the cairns (PRNs 4013 and 4014) had been disturbed in the past; with hollows in the centre of the cairns (Photos 1 - 4). However, there was no evidence to indicate any recent intrusions or disturbance. Of secondary importance, although very minor, was the encroachment of heather around the base of the cairns (Photo 5). The conditions of the cairns at this SAM was generally good, and so in the light of the survey it was re-assessed as a 'Low' risk site.
- 4.5 SAMCM256 was designated a 'High' priority SAM owing to known issues regarding frequent disturbance of Cairn ii (PRN 5970) by walkers. Of the four cairns in the group, this is the most prominent, being located at the highest point on the ridge and visible for many miles in all directions. Consequently, an Ordnance Survey triangulation point has been installed next to the cairn and the combination of these two features in the landscape attracts many walkers to the site (Photo 6). The cairn is approximately 2.2m in height and around 8m in diameter with a 2m-wide spread of stones on the eastern side. Cairn ii appears to have been quarried by walkers for cairn building; it has been greatly disturbed by prolonged destruction and construction, and consequently it is difficult to determine the original extent of the cairn. For this reason, it was considered to be in poor condition. At the time of the visit, a small scale 'portal dolmen' like feature had been built into the top of the cairn (Photo 7). This appears to be a reinstated version of damage documented by the BBNPA Heritage Officer in October 2012 (Photo 8). Along with this structural disruption, there was also an area of poaching along the western side of the cairn caused by walkers taking shelter on this side (Photo 9).
- 4.6 The remaining cairns (PRNs 5969, 5971 and 5972) within the group were assessed as being 'Low' risk sites and were considered to be in good condition (Photos 10, 12,14). All of these cairns had been subject to human intrusions in the past as each one had a hollow in the centre of it (Photos 11,13,15). However, there was no evidence of recent disturbance or any other threats aside from some encroachment by heather that can be considered to be a very minor issue.



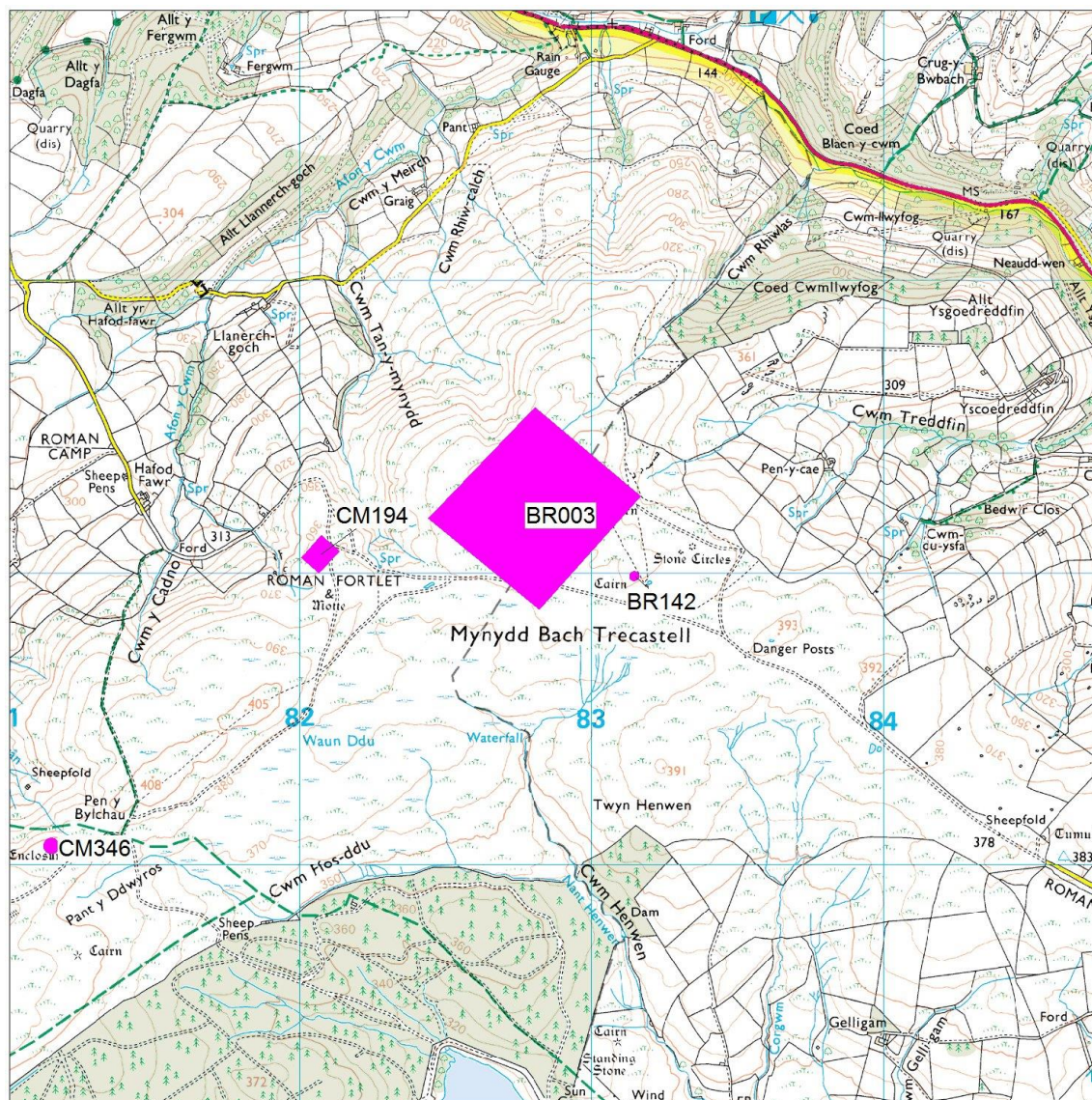
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Map 1. Location of Group 3 SAMs - CM255 and CM256

Group 7

- 4.7 Group 7 consisted of SAMs BR003, BR141 and CM194, located on Mynydd Trecastell in Carmarthenshire, in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust's region (Map 2). Of this group SAM BR003 was designated a 'High' priority site whilst CM194 and BR141 were considered to be 'Medium' and 'Low' priority sites respectively.
- 4.8 SAM BR003 (PRN 800) is a site constituting of two superimposed Roman Marching camps known as Y Pigwm. This site was considered to be 'High' priority as according to the available records the site had not been visited since 2000, since when there were known to have been management issues, largely as a result of illegal off-roading.
- 4.9 Y Pigwm is a large site enclosing a total area of around 15ha and is located in an area of open moorland. The site was assessed as being in good condition with very

- minor threats and consequently it was considered to be at 'Low' risk. There was evidence of vehicle damage on the site but this was mostly infrequent and at the time of the visit there was no evidence to suggest that this is still an active issue (Photo 16). Following this, the most substantial threat was the presence of gorse across the site (Photo 17). Overall, gorse did not cover a high percentage of the site, but it appears to be a localised threat along the southwest ramparts. The site is being grazed by sheep, which have a low impact (Photo 18).
- 4.10 CM194 fortlet (PRN 4161) is a round-angled and ramparted square enclosure measuring around 30m with a bank 7.0m wide and up to 1.0m high with no visible ditch surviving. The site appears to be overlain by what is probably the low remains of a medieval motte (PRN 4152) in the northern corner. The site has also been referred to as Y Pigwn III and Mynydd Myddfai. It is in fair condition. This site was assessed as being at 'Medium' risk as a number of significant active threats had already been identified. The main issue is that of gorse encroachment across the site (Photo 19). There are also infrequent occurrences of old and active quad bike tracks across the site (Photo 20). Finally, mountain ponies do graze up on the common and there was some evidence of their tracks around the site but none were seen on the site at the time of the visit.
- 4.11 BR141 (PRN 743) is a low turf-covered cairn measuring approximately 10m x 8m in size and 0.8m in height. It was assessed as being at 'Low Risk'. There is a hollow in the centre of the cairn which is believed to be as a result of antiquarian excavations in the 19th century (Photo 21). Aside from this hollow, the cairn is in good condition. The main threat identified here was the low amount of stock erosion on the site that actually manifests itself as a single sheep track that runs along the western edge of the barrow. There was also a small patch of exposed earth near the hollow that is most likely to be caused by animal activity (Photo 22).



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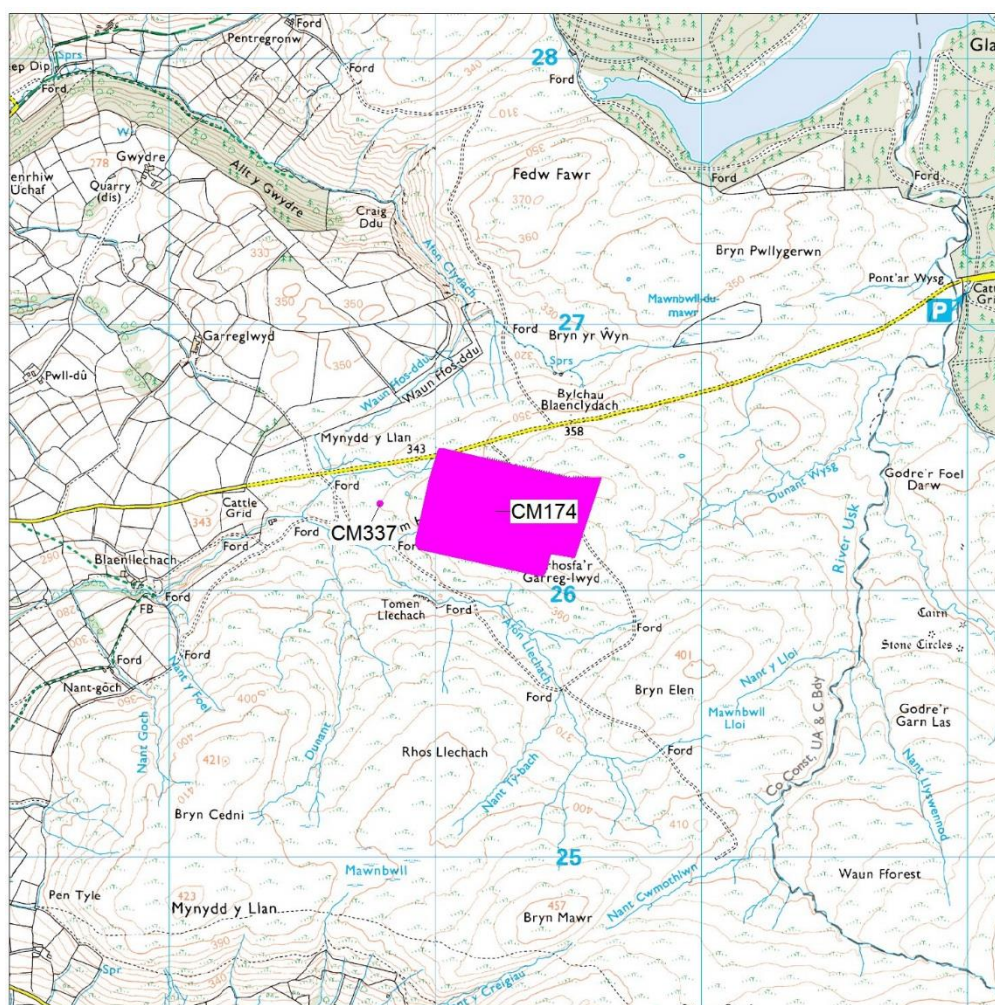
Fig. 3 Location of Group 7 SAMs - BR003, BR142 and CM194

Group 9

- 4.12 Group 9 was made up SAMs CM174 and CM337, located on Mynydd Llan, Black Mountain in Carmarthenshire (Map 3). These also fall within the Dyfed Archaeological Trust's area. Both of these SAMs were designated as 'High' priority sites due to the lack of information available and since they hadn't been visited in over 10 years.
- 4.13 CM337 (PRN 14418) is Arhosfa Garreg Llwyd Barrow; a low and roughly circular barrow located some 200m west of CM174; it is approximately 11m in diameter and 0.8m in height. This barrow was considered to be in fair condition, and after assessment, was categorised at 'Medium' risk. At the time of the visit, a fine layer of snow blanketed the site (Photo 23). However, it was clear to see that the barrow had been quarried sometime in antiquity and large areas of the barrow

had been removed, particularly in the northwest and southern west areas (Photo 24). From what was visible, there did not appear to be any evidence of recent disturbance. The current issue threatening this site at the moment is the encroachment of gorse. At the time of the visit, there were around ten young gorse bushes concentrated on the eastern side of the barrow and legion of gorse approaching from the East within and beyond, the buffer zone (Photo 25).

- 4.14 CM174 (PRN 4142) is Arhosfa Garreg Llwyd Roman Marching camp. It is a large site enclosing an area of around 17.8ha and is located immediately south from the mountain road. It is very likely that the road actually truncates the north-western corner of this site for its earthworks are untraceable along its northwest and north-eastern extent (Photo 26).
- 4.15 Overall, this SAM is in good condition and after assessment it was considered to be at 'Low' risk although it does have some localised issues. A stream runs north-west/south-east through the south-western bank and causing significant erosion in this area (Photo 27). There are also a number of old tracks that run across the site and there is a concentration of gorse on the southwest side (photos 28 & 29). Only one sheep scrape was noted although it was directly over the section of the earthwork (Photo 30).

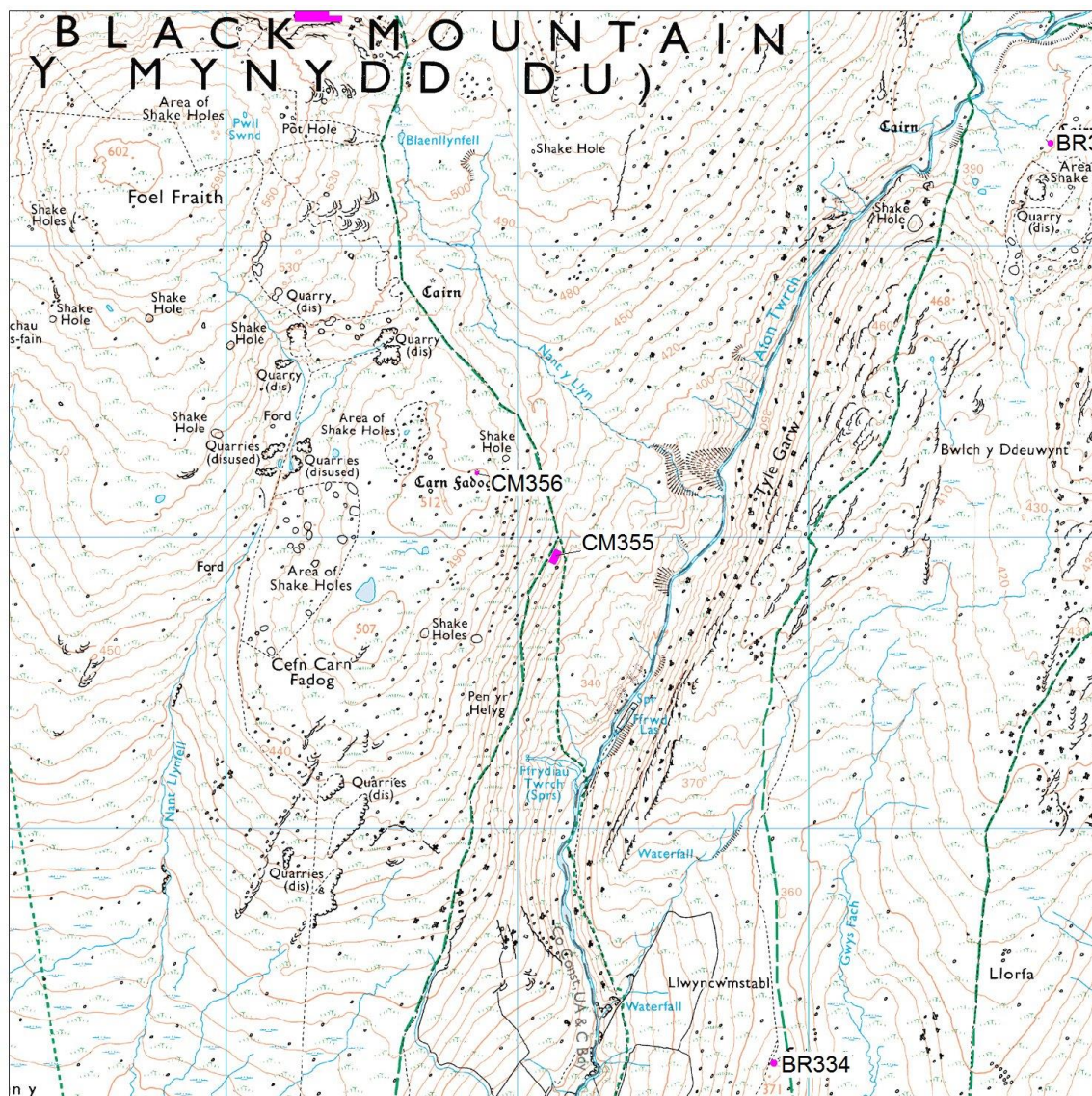


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Map 3. Location of Group 9 - SAMs, CM174 and CM337

Group 13

- 4.16 Group 13 consisted of SAMS CM355 and CM356 and are located on Cefn Carn Fadog in Carmarthenshire (Map 4). This is was the final group in the western area of BBNP and within Dyfed Archaeological Trust's area. These are very remote sites. Of this group, CM356 was designated as a 'High' priority site since there was little information available about the site and it had been last visited ten years ago. CM355 was designated as a 'Medium' priority site owing to the time since the last visit and whilst there was some information available, it was not considered to be adequate.
- 4.17 CM356 is Carn Fadog (PRN 4042), a cairn located on a high ridge on the south-eastern side of Cefn Carn Fadog (Photo 31). It is roughly oval in plan measuring approximately 8m x 4m, and 1.1m in height. There is a large hollow in the centre of the cairn. In the HER info for this site this is reportedly a shooting hide (Photo 32). There is some sheep track erosion on the north side of the cairn. There was no evidence of any other active threats or erosion and for this reason the cairn was considered to be in good condition and at 'Low' risk.
- 4.18 CM355 is named as Cwmtwrch Settlement and Limekiln and is actually composed of three individual components; a long hut (PRN 31806), a longhouse (PRN 31809) and a limekiln associated with the longhouse, which does not have a separate PRN.
- 4.19 The long hut (PRN 31806) consists of a single-celled building around 3.5m x 2m in plan, with well-constructed walls surviving up to 1m in height on its north side and 0.3m on its south (Photo 33). Aside from collapse, the only active threat identified for this site was the encroachment of lush reeds that almost completely encircle the site (Photo 34). It was considered to be in good condition and at 'Low' risk.
- 4.20 The longhouse (PRN 31809) consists of a two-celled building measuring around 12m x 3m in plan, with walls surviving up to 0.6m in height; it is located just 3m north of PRN 31806. Again the main issue here is structural collapse and the encroachment of reed around the site. This site was considered to be in good condition and at 'Low' risk.
- 4.21 Associated with the longhouse PRN 31809 is a limekiln (Photo 35). This is not mentioned in the HER description of the site, but does form part of the title of the Schedule; it was therefore recorded as an individual component of the SAM. The limekiln is small and is built into the bank at the north end of the longhouse. It has mostly collapsed but has yet to be subsumed by the bank, as so often is the case with particularly antiquated limekilns (Photo 36). It measures around 2m in height and around 2.5m in width and the pot diameter is roughly 1.8m. Its quarry is located on a terrace above it, to the west of the site. It is fair condition and other than its structural collapse, the other threats appeared to be encroachment of reeds and some minor stock erosion on top of the kiln.
- 4.22 Overall this SAM was assessed as being at 'Low' risk and is generally in good condition (Photo 37).



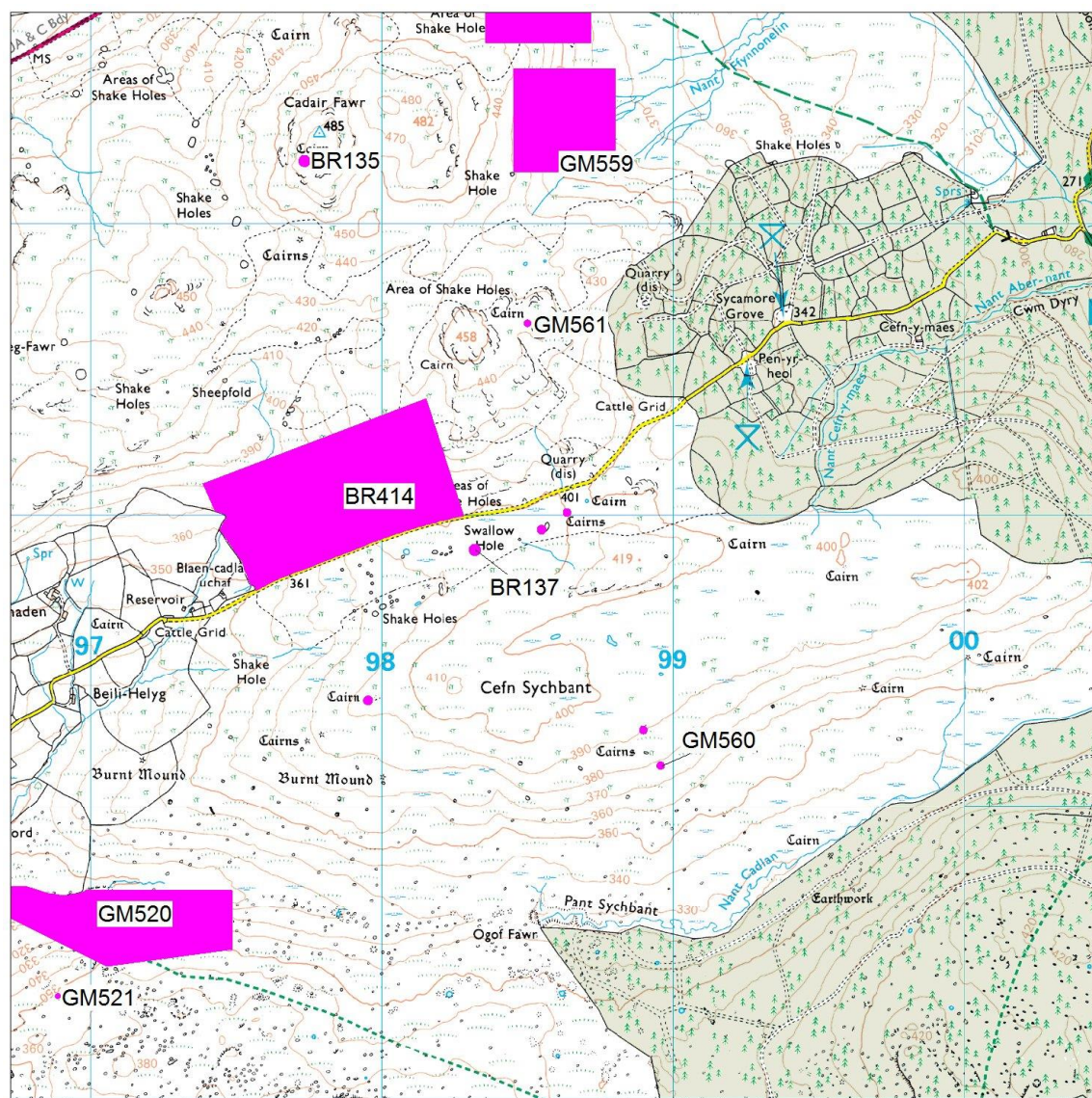
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Map 4. Location of Group 13 - SAMS CM355 and CM356

Group 16

- 4.23 Group 16 consisted of three SAMs BR137, GM561 and GM560, of which only BR137 was visited due to very difficult weather conditions. SAM BR137 was designated as the 'High' priority site, whilst GM560 and GM561 were 'Low' priority sites. These SAMs are located on Cefn Sychbant Common, in the Central area of BBNP, in Rhondda Cynon Taff and fall within Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust's region (Map 5).
- 4.24 BR137 is a group of four cairns and was designated as a 'High' priority site due to the significant lack of information regarding the sites. PRNs and grid references had only been allocated for three of the sites; moreover, with the exception of Cairn i (PRN 007744m), these grid references were incorrect.

- 4.25 Cairn i (PRN 00744m) is the most south-westerly of this group. It is a large oval cairn, approximately 10m x 12m in plan and 0.5m in height. It has been significantly disturbed and depleted, and shelters have been built in the southwest and northwest areas (Photo 38). This appears to be historic rather than recent damage. It was considered to be in poor condition and whilst the condition trend is unknown it seems that it is stable for there was no evidence of any recent disturbance. The only active threat identified was the encroachment of soft rush. For this reason in spite of its condition, it was considered to be at 'Low' risk.
- 4.26 Cairn ii is presumed to be PRN 04491m. The grid reference stated for this cairn in the HER information is incorrect and there is no cairn at the stated location.
- 4.27 Cairn ii is in fact; a well-preserved and impressive ring cairn located around 150m South of the road. The stone bank is on average 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m in height and it is around 25m in diameter (Photo 39). There is a small sinkhole at the south-west area of the ring causing subsidence in this area (Photo 40). In the centre of the cairn there are a small number of large, almost upright, Limestone blocks. It is tempting to describe these as possible recumbent standing stones, although that can only be speculation without further investigation. There was no evidence of any recent disturbance or active erosion and no threats were identified. Consequently, this site was considered to be in optimal condition and at low risk.
- 4.28 Cairn iii is presumed to be PRN 00768m, although again the grid reference stated by GGAT was incorrect. This is a high, oval-shaped cairn approximately 12m x 14m in plan and 2m in height. It is located some 100m south of the road from which it is clearly evident as a cairn (Photo 41). It is well preserved save for two small hollows in the Eastern and Western ends. Aside from this, there is no evidence for any other active threats or erosion although there is a sheep track to the within the buffer zone to the west of the cairn. The cairn was considered to be in good condition and a 'Low' risk site (Photo 42).
- 4.29 Cairn iv had not been allocated a PRN, but did appear in the scheduling description, though without a grid reference. By process of elimination, the cairn was identified as being the most north-easterly within the group, closest to the road. This appeared to be another ring cairn although it is significantly smaller at around 12m in diameter and 0.2m in height, and is less well preserved than PRN 00491m (Photo 43). However, it does have a very distinct kerb around the outside of the cairn which is approx c.0.3m in width. The interior of the cairn is not well defined as there is a spread of stones in the centre. It seemed most likely that this disruption may actually be due to subsidence of the ground beneath the cairn as it is located in an active karst landscape with numerous sinkholes nearby (Photo44). At the time of the visit, the ground around the cairn was very wet with lots of standing water. There were some reeds located on and around the cairn and there was one sheep track running northeast-southwest through the buffer zone on the west side of the cairn. Unlike the other cairns in this group, there was some evidence of recent disruption as the removal scars of three stones were clearly visible on the eastern side. However, aside from this there were no other active threats or disturbance evident. This cairn was considered to be in good condition and at 'Low' risk.



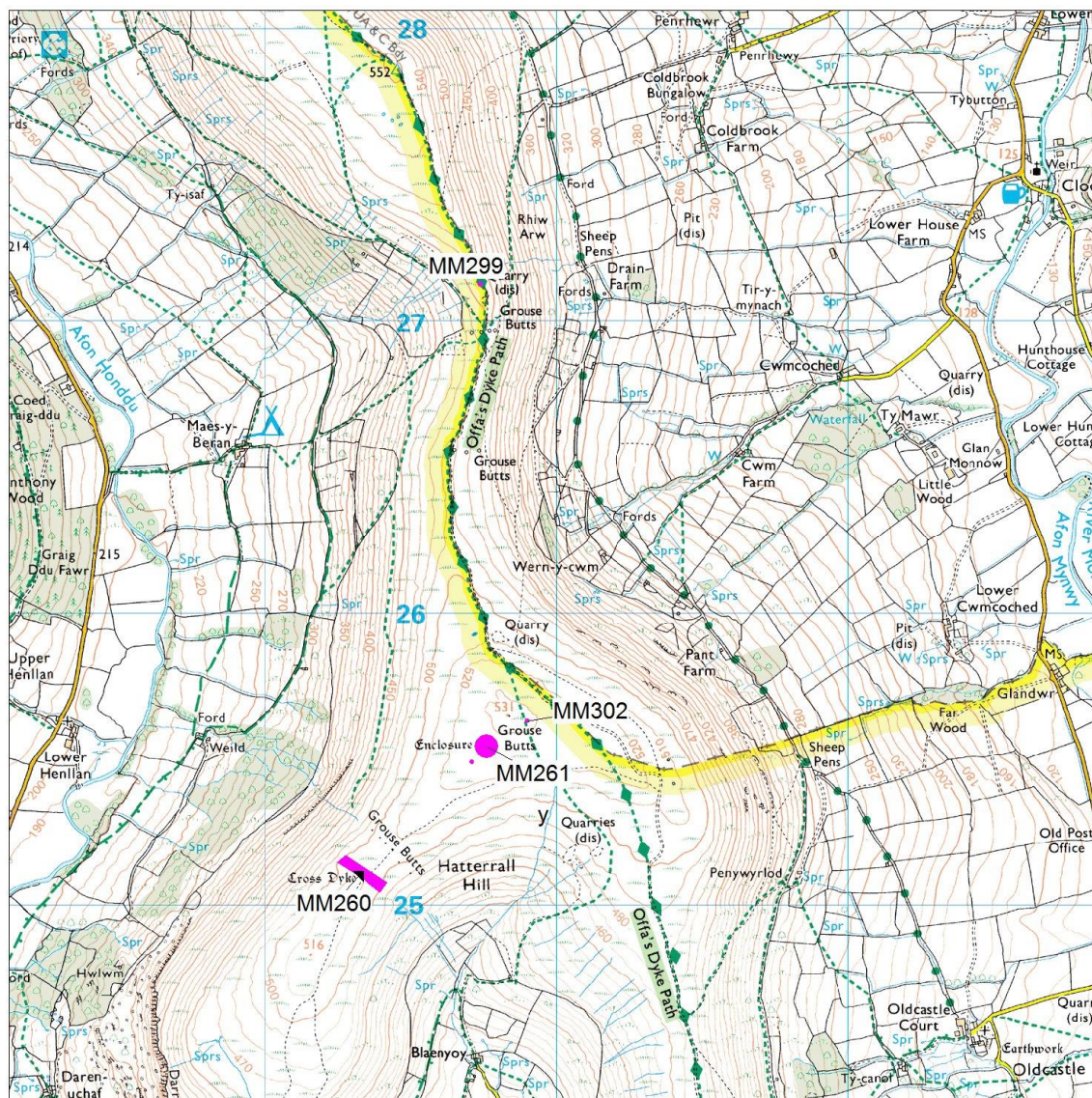
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Map 5. Location of Group 16 - SAMs BR137, GM561 and GM560

Group 19

- 4.30 Group 19 consisted of four SAMs; MM260, MM261, MM299, and MM302, of which MM260 was not visited owing to limitations on time, visibility and difficult terrain. These sites are all located on Hatterrall Hill in Monmouthshire, in the eastern area of the Park and fall within the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust's area (Map 6). Hatterrall Hill is almost entirely covered by mature heather and consequently finding the archaeology was quite a challenge.
- 4.31 Of this group, SAM MM299 was designated as the 'High' priority site. It is known as Rhiw Arw Cairn (PRN 08459g) and prior to the survey, there was no information available regarding this cairn other than its grid reference and PRN. The cairn itself is located almost directly on the Offa's Dyke footpath, situated along the western

- edge of the path. It is a very low cairn and its form was difficult to determine beneath the thick coverage of heather (Photo 45). It appeared as a roughly circular earthwork around 7m in diameter and 0.5m in height with no visible stones. Aside from the heather, its most significant threat is its proximity to the footpath that is well worn and actively eroding (Photo 46). The cairn was considered to be in good condition and at low risk although the erosion of the footpath, encroaching on the cairn, should be monitored.
- 4.32 SAM MM302; Garreg Las Round Cairn is actually comprised of two cairns which are around 250m apart and are located to the north-east and south-west of SAM MM261. In the HER description only one PRN (08114g) and one grid reference is given for both cairns. However, in the record description the cairns are distinguished as 'Cairn 1' and 'Cairn 2' and given their approximate dimensions. These cairns were recorded individually.
- 4.33 Cairn 1 (PRN 08144g) was considered to be the cairn located furthest northeast as its NGR closely matched the grid reference stated in the HER record. This is a very low oval cairn, approximately 9.5m x 7m in size 0.5m in height and is completely covered by mature heather (Photo 47). No stones are visible apart from a low spread some 1m in the south-eastern area (Photo 48). At the time of the visit this was located just north of a fire break with circled the cairn to the south-east. It is located around 50m south-west of the footpath and is approx 200m north-east of the 'hengiform'/banked enclosure SAM MM261 (PRN 1600g). No threats were identified other than the coverage of heather and it was considered to be in good condition and a 'Low' risk site.
- 4.34 Cairn 2 (PRN 08144g) was very difficult to find owing to its small size and the thick coverage of heather (Photo 49). It is low and roughly oval in shape, approximately 7m x 6m in size and 0.4m in height with a large depression in its centre. It is located approximately 25m south-west of SAM MM261 (Photo 50). Aside from the coverage of heather, no other threats were identified and the cairn was considered to be in good condition and at low risk.
- 4.35 MM261 (PRN 1600g) is described as a 'hengiform' monument and entitled Hatterral Hill Enclosure. This is a large banked circular enclosure approximately 50m in diameter with banks around 1m in height by 1.5m in width (Photo 51). It is completely covered in heather, making it very difficult to identify any other features other than the banks but as such, no entrance or ditches were visible. At the northern end there was a slight build up of stones, almost cairn like, on top of the bank (Photo 52). Similarly to the other cairns in this group, no other threat was identified other than the heather coverage and consequently this site was considered to be in good condition and at 'Low' risk.



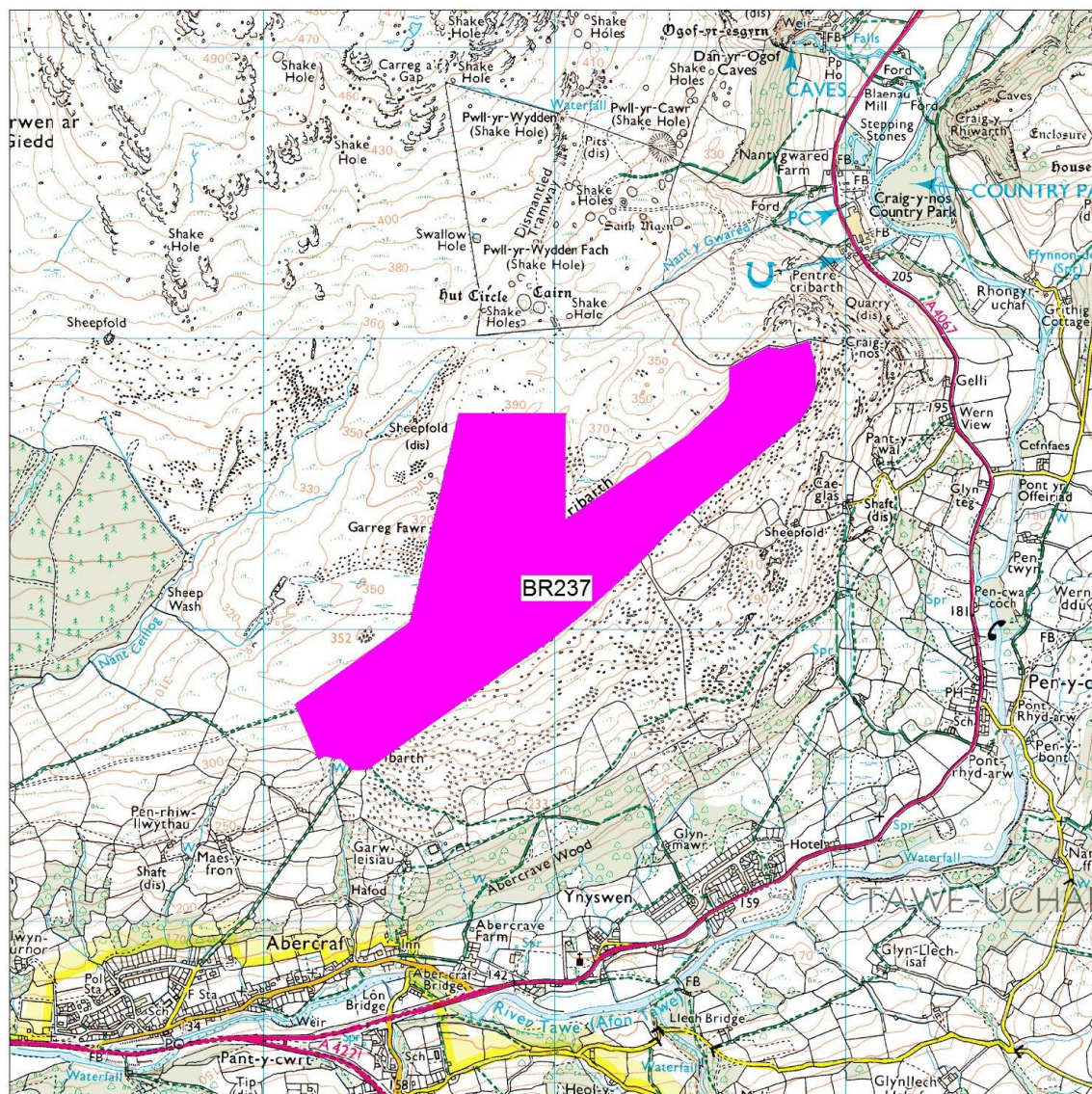
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Map 6. Location of Group 19 - SAMs MM260, MM261, MM299, MM302, and MM303

Group 21

- 4.36 Group 21 consisted of a single SAM BR237, which encompasses an area of limestone and rottenstone quarries and associated tram roads on the Cribarth ridge located in Ystradgynlais, in the Central area of BBNP in southern Powys (Map 7). This site falls within the area covered by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust. Not specified in the scheduling description, but encompassed within the scheduled area, is a cairn which is located next to the Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar on the ridge. This cairn was assessed individually. This SAM was designated as a 'High' priority group for there was no information available in the HER and the site was last visited in 1997.
- 4.37 SAM BR237 (multiple PRN 114089) is a large area of limestone and rottenstone quarrying dating from the late 18th century until its closure in the late 19th century. It has remained relatively undisturbed since. It is a complex site with

- encompassing many individual components. A footpath follows the line of an old tram road, which starts in Abercraf and leads up to the south-west end of the quarries at Pen Cribarth (Photo 53). From here the footpath leads along the north-west side of the site (Photo 54).
- 4.38 There are numerous quarry workings and well-preserved tram roads along which are occasional small built structures and ruined buildings (Photos 55 – 59) There are also the several limekilns, all of which are severely collapsed and now reclaimed by the mountain. At the time of the visit there was a moderate amount of stock grazing all along the ridge. There were also a small number of mountain ponies grazing at the highest points of the Cribarth. Approximately only 75% of the site was surveyed during the visit.
- 4.39 On the whole, no major threats were identified although there were minor and localised erosion issues largely due to stock, particularly mountain ponies. (Photo 60 & 61). There was also evidence of mountain bikes being ridden recently on the site (Photo 62). Overall, the site is in excellent condition, although some localised issues may need addressing in the near future such as mountain biking damage, collapse of built components, and the erosion of tram roads .
- 4.40 Located next to the triangulation pillar is a well-preserved oval-shaped cairn approximately 6m x 7m in size and up to 1m in height (Photo 63). There was no separate PRN allocated for this cairn. The cairn has a large shallow hollow in the centre, which has most likely been made by walkers as a shelter. For this reason the western side of this hollow is slightly higher than the eastern side (Photo 64). There is a large spread of stones/ tumble from the cairn on the north side of the ridge. Aside from this disturbance, the cairn is in good condition considering its proximity to the triangulation pillar and the former quarrying activity. It was assessed as being at 'Low' risk.



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Map 7. Location of Group 21 - SAMs BR237

Group 30

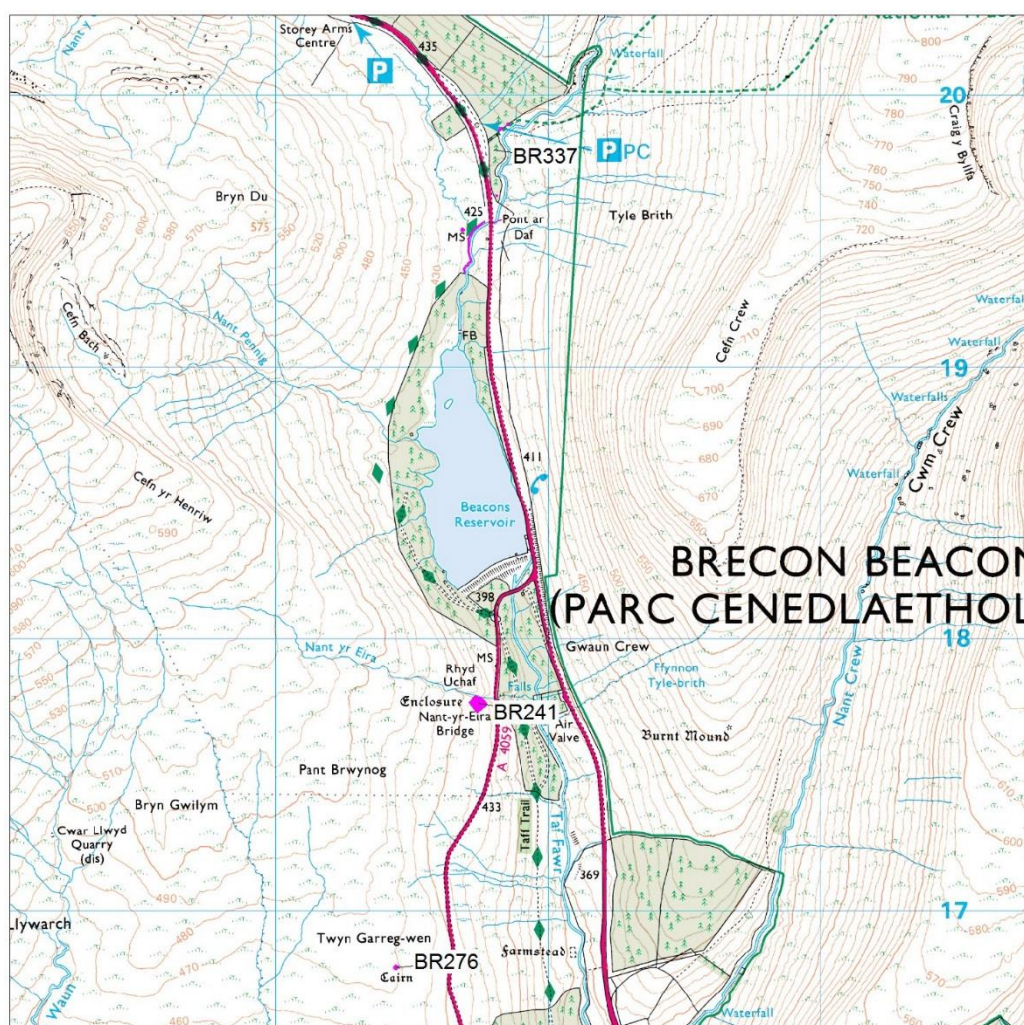
- 4.41 Group 30 consisted of SAMs BR241, BR276 and BR337, all of which are located in Glyn Tarrell, in the central area of BBNP and fall within the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust's area (Map 8).
- 4.42 Of this group SAM BR337 was designated as the 'High' priority site owing to the lack of information held within the HER. The SAM was last visited by Cadw in 2005, and although the Cadw report is very descriptive (Berry, 2005) but in light of the recent and ongoing tree-felling activity, it was felt that the sites within this SAM should be visited as a precaution. The remaining SAMs within this group (SAM BR241 and BR276) were designated as 'Low' priority sites.
- 4.43 SAM BR337 (multiple PRN 110474) encompasses the Storey Arms Anti-Invasion Defences and is made up of six individual components categorised as BR337A – F.

These sites are located on the western and eastern sides of the A470. Of these sites only BR337D and BR337F are on BBNPA-owned land. The remaining four sites are actually located on land owned by the National Trust, but these were surveyed regardless in order to provide a consistent understanding for the SAM as a whole.

- 4.44 SAM BR337A is a red brick infantry support trench around 13m x 5m in size and 1m height. It is built into the top of a terrace immediately north of the bend in the river Taf Fawr and is aligned east/west. It has eight sides and is broadly V-shape in plan. This site is located next to Pillbox B and is also located right by the main footpath leading up to Pen Y Fan. There has been recent felling of the conifers just north and within the immediate vicinity of the site. This has not of itself caused any damage, but the clearance of the site has enhanced its visibility and so may attract increased attention from walkers. (Photo 65). Aside from these factors no other threats were identified and the site was considered to be in good condition and at 'Low' risk.
- 4.45 BR337B is a Pillbox is rectangular in shape and is constructed from a combination of red brick and roughly dressed stone. It is located around 20m east of the infantry support trench (BR337A) and is around 8m x 5m in plan, and just over 1m in height. It is built into the slope of the river terrace north of and above, the river Blaen Taf Fawr. The top of the pillbox is turf covered (Photo 66). At the time of the visit the conifers just north of the site were being felled. As with BR337A there was no direct damage but increased visitor attention may result from the tree clearance. The site was considered to be in good condition and at 'Low' risk.
- 4.46 BR337C is another red brick pillbox and as Berry describes; it is located in a band of forestry on the east side of the A470. It measures around 4m x 6m in plan, and is 1m in height and is broadly 'L' shaped. At the time of the visit, the band of forestry had been recently felled and felling continued further north of the area. The visit was only brief owing to the failing light conditions and the pillbox was only assessed from the exterior. There was a build up of brash around and against the site but it was not obscuring it (Photos 67& 68). The site seemed to be in good condition; however, because of the proximity of the tree felling, this site was assessed as being of 'Medium' risk and it is recommended that the site be visited as soon as possible to monitor the felling activity.
- 4.47 As Berry describes in his report, BR337D is a broadly L-shaped slit trench around 2.5m x 5m in plan and is located on the western side of the A470 (Photo 69). The long axis of the earthwork is orientated north-south. It consists of a ditch measuring c.6.6m long, 0.5m deep and c.1.3 wide, part of which appears to be rock cut. There is a grass covered earth and stone bank measuring 0.3m tall along its entire eastern side. The bank has spread to a width of 1.5m. At the southern end, the ditch continues west for a length of c.4m. The ditch measures 1.3m in width and 0.5m deep. The bank then curves west to follow the south side of the ditch. On the north-eastern end of the trench it divides into two shallower and less well-defined trenches, forming a V-shaped plan, with low stone turf banks c. 0.7m in depth. The banks are constructed of Old Red Sandstone blocks and are turf covered. It seems that the main defensive bank face east. The trench bank is sloping at a medium gradient into a flat-bottomed trench. The trench is very close to the Taff Trail, although there is very little evidence for visitor disturbance. There are two active sheep scrapes, one of which was recorded by Cadw in 2005 (which

- has enlarged in the intervening period) and one which has appeared since (Photo 70). The site has suffered some structural collapse and there are reeds encroaching on the eastern side. Aside from these factors, no other threats were identified. The site was considered to be in fair condition and at 'Medium' risk.
- 4.48 BR337E is the eastern group of Mark 2 anti-tank defences. This group of blocks lies at the bottom of a river valley between the Pont ar Daf bridge and the east side of the A470. They are offset some 3m or 5m below the A470. The defences are 27m long overall, oriented east-west, and consisting of 8 concrete blocks arranged corner to corner at c.3.3m intervals (Photos 71). The construction of the blocks differs from the anti-tank blocks west of the A470, as each block is constructed purely from concrete, with no local facing stones incorporated into the fabric. Each block measures 1.5m wide by 1.5m deep. The heights of the blocks vary, and according to Berry, examples at the southern end of this group are very unusual as they measure up to 2.5m tall. Each block bears the imprints of vertically aligned corrugated steel sheet shuttering used to form the mould. The tops of each block have been finished with stones set on their ends into concrete. Each block retains its original location, spacing and orientation. These blocks were considered to be in optimal condition and at 'Low' risk.
- 4.49 BR337F is the western group of Mark 2 anti tank defences blocks. This group consists of 62 examples running in a curvilinear alignment along the west bank of the gently meandering river Blaen Taf Fawr over a distance of c.200m. The northernmost 14 blocks are aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, and the remainder of the structure is oriented north-south (Photo 72). They are arranged corner to corner at approximately 3.1m intervals. Each block is built from concrete with local stone facing and measures c.1.6m tall, wide and deep. The top of each block features stones set vertically on their ends in a bed of concrete. The northernmost block of the western group is partially buried in the elevated earthen embankment of the new A470 and Berry suggests that it is possible that the alignment survives intact beneath this built up area to the west side of Pont ar Daf. The majority of these blocks are upright and intact although there is a small number of collapsed blocks. There is evidence of structural degrading of the concrete and weathering of the pointing on the upright blocks (Photos 72- 74). Overall, this group was considered to be in good condition and at 'Low' risk.
- 4.50 BR241 is Rhyd Uchaf Hillfort (PRN 3248) and is located to the south of, and above, the Beacons Reservoir on the western side of the A4059. This site is composed of a series of three low crescent-shaped banks, and is located above a track, which runs on a spur above a stream (Photos 75 & 76). The inner bank is most prominent, reaching a maximum of 0.6m in height. The banks roughly enclose a triangular area c.9m wide from the inner bank. Each bank has a shallow ditch on the western side. The defences are only on the south-western sides. The topography falls steeply on the northeast side. At the time of the visit, there were 17 young gorse plants encroaching on the monument. There is more mature gorse in the buffer zone on the southern side (Photo 77). There is also pony track damage exposing the soil on the steep side of the northern side towards the stream (Photo 78). The gorse is not a problem at present but will become an issue which will need addressing in the near future. No other threats were identified and the site was considered to be in good condition and at 'Low' risk.

- 4.51 BR276 is Twyn Y Garreg Wen Cairn (PRN 23803) and is located to the west of the A4059 in an area of the Common called Twyn Garreg Wen. It is a roughly circular, flat-topped cairn, which is mostly covered in turf and measuring around 6m in diameter and 0.4m in height. There are a number of large Old Red Sandstone uprights located along a raised edge (kerb?) around the north and eastern side (Photo 79). The cairn is quite heavily masked by juncas grass and reeds which makes it difficult to determine its full extent. The cairn is most visible when approached from the south, and is less well defined on the north-western side where there is an absence of stone uprights (Photo 80). The only threat identified for this site was the encroachment of the reeds and juncas grass. The site was considered to be in good condition and at 'Low' risk.



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Map 8. Location of Group 30 - SAMs BR241, BR276 and BR337

5 Evaluation of the recording methodology

- 5.1 The condition surveys were conducted following the recording methodology as prepared by BBNPA Heritage Officer, with input from CPAT staff (Appendix 2). The project provided an opportunity for a reflexive approach in order to evaluate the

- methodology and the prototype recording form. A number of strengths and weaknesses were identified and are discussed generally below; specific issues associated with the form are given as an annotated version of the form in Appendix 3.
- 5.2 The form identified key fields to record when assessing the condition and threat related issues of a site. On the whole, the language was clear and accessible and considering its future application for volunteer use, it was easy to fill in.
 - 5.3 Overall, the methodology and recording form is satisfactory when assessing small sites of a single type with one or two management issues – such as a cairn, for example. In these cases it is possible to accurately capture essential information and portray spatial data through sketch plans and a photographic record. Particularly key was the inclusion of the PRN field as a SAM (or a designated area) can be made up of many individual sites, which need to be identified singularly.
 - 5.4 However the methodology and recording form is not appropriate for large or complex sites consisting of numerous types and/or sites with multiple threat issues. The severity, variety and subsequently, the vulnerability of these issues will vary throughout these sorts of sites, and amalgamating a diverse range of issues into a single value for the whole site will tend to subsume acute and localised issues into a more neutral result. For example, it would have been more appropriate to assess the Cribarth Limestone Quarries (Group 21) on an individual component basis.
 - 5.5 In the same way, the severity of potential threats can be downplayed by the use of percentages for calculating the prevalence of threats across a site. Calculating a percentage does not indicate where that threat occurs on the site, nor does it provide any indication of its severity. Furthermore, the identification of the presence of a threat provides no indication of its seriousness. It may also be preferable to state whether a threat is active or inactive, rather than ‘old’ or ‘current’. For example, at Y Pigwn gorse was not widespread (so scored a low percentage) but where it was present in localised concentrations it appeared to constitute a threat; similarly, at the same site, erosion from vehicle damage appeared to be inactive.
 - 5.6 The form is also flawed in the way in which it determines vulnerability, fragility and archaeological impact. Again, this requires an assessment of the overall vulnerability, fragility and archaeological impact against all of the identified threats combined, rather than against each threat individually. As a result, the record will inevitably tend to an average when some parts of a site may be more vulnerable or fragile than others; consequently the need for remedial action may not be signalled.
 - 5.7 Furthermore, this has implications for the outcomes of risk assessment and the recommended date of next assessment. These fields are calculated using a formulaic methodology tabulated in the ‘Risk Assessment Categories’. This system is also flawed since it does not factor the ‘Fragility’ or ‘Archaeological Impact’ fields into its equation.
 - 5.8 The need to mitigate inconsistencies is an important factor when conducting condition surveys and there is some merit to introducing controlled vocabularies and formulaic scoring methodologies. However, the process of condition surveys is subjective and the results will vary according to the surveyor in reflection of their

experience, judgment and the other variables pertaining to the survey itself. Therefore it could be argued that such a methodology is actually detrimental since it creates a potential conflict with an experienced surveyor's better judgement. However, since this methodology is intended for use by volunteers with either little or no experience (albeit with some training) then it may be a suitable solution in this instance.

5.9 On the basis of the experiences gained from this pilot study, a revised methodology is suggested here which may overcome some of the issues noted above. This proposed methodology follows guidance provided by the BBNPA Heritage Officer, and the methodology developed by CPAT for a survey of six Clwydian Hillforts in Denbighshire (Jones 2012), which itself was developed from outline guidance drafted by Dr J N Rimmington in 2004 as part of a project to record the condition of Hadrian's Wall. In addition, the methodology has also adopted elements of the survey of monument condition, vulnerability and threats developed during the Cadw-funded pan-Wales study of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments.

5.10 The recording system is based on a two-tiered approach:

- A general assessment is undertaken for each SAM, or its constituent parts, recording, for example, the monument type, date, recorder, vegetation, and providing a summary of the types of management issues affecting the monument and appropriate management recommendations (Appendix 4).
- The second level of recording records the individual management issues affecting each monument, assessing their significance, stability and archaeological impact (Appendix 5). Threats are identified as 'Primary', 'Secondary' and 'Tertiary' and their significance as either 'Extensive', 'Moderate' or 'Low'. A brief description of the issue is recorded along with its location, management recommendations and an assessment of the priority for remedial works. Location information is derived from the use of a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS), and the position and extent of related features is annotated on sketch plans, in the absence of any measured survey. Each issue is photographed to provide a record for future comparison, the location and direction of view being recorded in each case.

6 Conclusions

- 6.1 This project provided an opportunity to evaluate the prepared recording methodology, enabling its strengths and weaknesses to be identified and approved upon prior to its application in the volunteer led surveys.
- 6.2 Furthermore, this project has promoted successful joint working and exchange of data between the Welsh Archaeological Trust, Cadw and the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority. The results of this survey will be integrated into the HERs of the Welsh Trusts and shared with Cadw.

- 6.3 Despite not reaching the intended 30% target of SAMs visited, a good sample of 19.3% was achieved providing a coherent baseline dataset on the condition, vulnerabilities and threat related issues of the Authority owned SAMs within the Brecon Beacons National Park.
- 6.4 Of the 35 sites surveyed only one site was considered to be 'High' Risk, six as 'Medium' and 28 as 'Low' Risks sites. This reflects that the overall condition of the sites within this sample is good with little or no threats arising. From this it is reasonable to assume that the current management and conservation plans for these sites are sufficient whilst a watchful eye should be kept on the minor issues noted from this survey.
- 6.5 Throughout this project, some consideration was given towards the efficiency and suitability of the applied recording methodology. A number of strengths and weakness were identified and on evaluation, it was felt that the methodology could be improved. A constructive critique of the methodology has been included within the analysis of the results of the survey.
- 6.6 This project has demonstrated that there is necessity for the Welsh Archaeological Trusts, BBNPA and Cadw to review how the condition, vulnerabilities and threat related issues of SAMs (and all archaeological sites) are assessed and recorded. There is a lack of consistent data, and the data which are available may not be fit for purpose. There needs to be an agreed, standardized methodology which can be adopted by all parties to ensure consistency within the data.

7 Acknowledgments

- 7.1 Thanks are due to the following for their assistance during the project: the respective Historic Environment Record Officers, Jeff Spencer (CPAT), Marion Page (DAT) and Susan Hill (GAT); Louise Mees, Cadw; Nigel Jones, Chris Martin and Paul Belford, CPAT; Natalie Ward and the Warden's service at BBNPA; and Tony Coombe for volunteering his services during field visits.

8 Sources

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Rimmington, J N (2004) *Managing Earthwork Monuments: A guidance manual for the care of archaeological earthworks under grassland management*

9 Appendices

Photographs

Group 3



Photo 1. Photo showing hollow in SAM CM255, Tair Cairn Uchaf Cairn I (PRN 4013), facing south-east CPAT 3764-0060



Photo 2. The hollow, presumably a shepherd's shelter in Tair Cairn Uchaf Cairn 1 (PRN 4013)

CPAT 3764-0062



Photo 3. Photo showing hollow in SAM CM255, Tair Cairn Uchaf Carin ii (PRN 4014), facing north
CPAT 3764-0070



Photo 4. Facing west showing intact SAM CM255 Tair Cairn Uchaf Cairn iii (PRN 4015)

CPAT 3764-0075



Photo 5. Facing east showing light encroachment of heather around SAM CM255 Tair Cairn Uchaf Cairn ii (PRN 4014) CPAT 3762-0045



Photo 6. Facing northwest showing CM256 Tair Cairn Isaf Cairn ii (PRN 5970) in proximity to trig point CPAT 37664- 0012



Photo 7. Facing east showing reinstated “portal dolmen” structure on top of CM256 Tair Cairn Isaf Cairn ii (PRN 5970) CPAT 3762-0004



Photo 8. Photo of visitor built structure on top of CM256 Tair Cairn Isaf Carin ii (PRN 5970) as documented by BBNPA Heritage Officer Natalie Ward in October 2012.

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Photo 9. Facing south showing walkers resting at west side of cairn, causing poaching on this side
CPAT 3794-0028



Photo 10. Facing east showing CM256 Tair Cairn Isaf Cairn I (PRN 5969) with Tair Cairn Isaf Cairn ii (PRN 5970) in background
CPAT 2764-0085

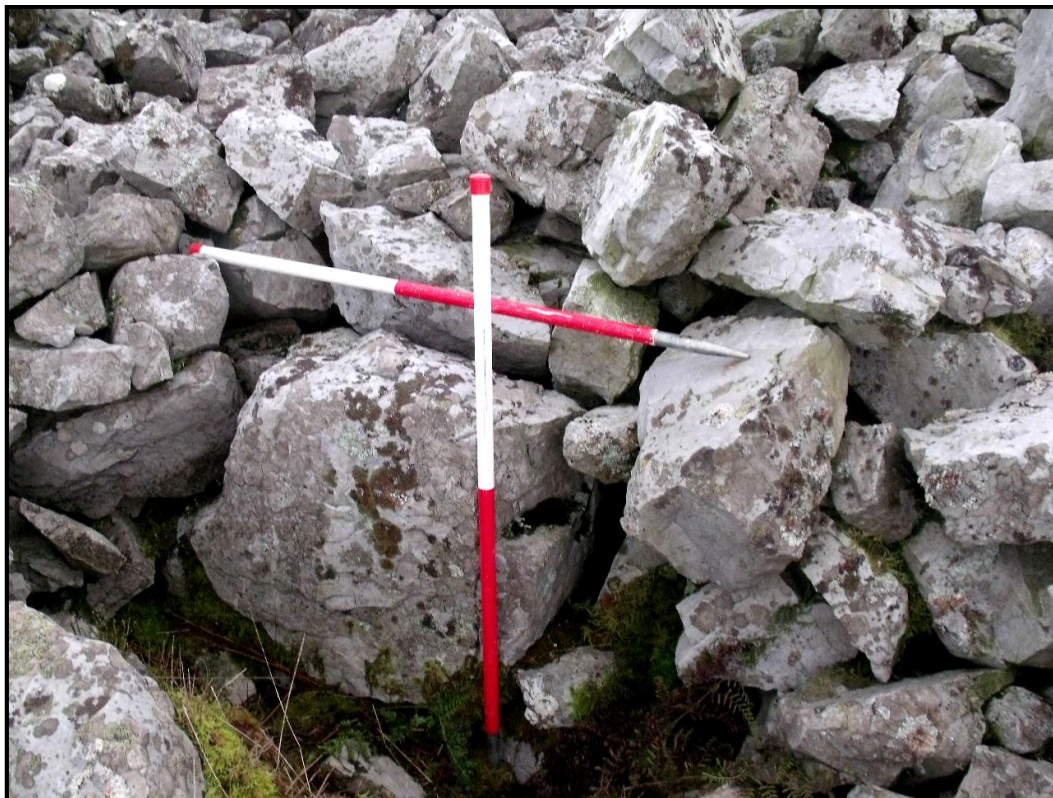


Photo 11. Photo showing hollow inside CM256 Tair Cairn Isaf Cairn I (PRN 5969) CPAT 3764-0087



Photo 12. Facing north showing CM256 Tair Cairn Isaf Cairn iii (PRN 5971) with CM255 cairns in background CPAT 3764-0039



Photo 13. Photo showing hollow in centre of CM256 Tair Cairn Isaf Cairn iii (PRN 5971) CPAT 3764-0043



Photo 14. Facing west showing CM256 Tair Cairn Isaf Cairn iv (PRN 5972) CPAT 3764-0047

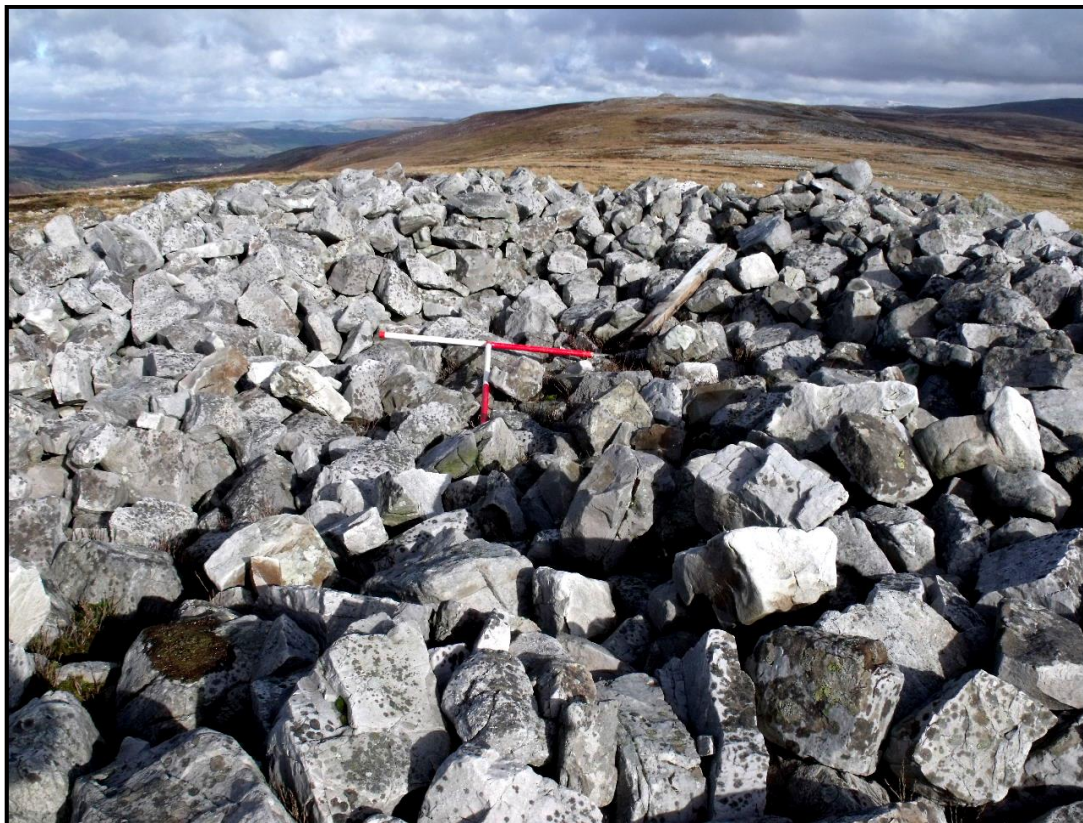


Photo 15. Facing north showing hollow in CM256 Tair Cairn Isaf Cairn iv (PRN 5972) CPAT
3764-0052

Group 7



Photo 16. Photo showing old vehicle damage on BR003 Y Pigwn (PRN 800) CPAT 3792-0008



Photo 17. Facing northeast showing young gorse appearing at southern corner of camps of BR003 (PRN 800) CPAT 3792-0010



Photo 18. Facing northeast at northern corner of camp, BR003 (PRN 800) showing stock grazing on monument CPAT 3792-0004



Photo 19. Facing southwest showing gorse within inner camp of CM194 (PRN 4159 & 4160)

CPAT 3792-0015



Photo 20. Facing north showing recent quad tracks on CM194 (PRN 4159 & 4160) and gorse encroachment beyond buffer zone

CPAT 3792-0018



Photo 21. Facing south showing BR142 (PRN 743) and excavation hollow in centre of cairn

CPAT 3792-0027



Photo 22. Facing south showing area of poaching on BR142 (PRN 0027) *CPAT 3792-0028*



Photo 23. Facing southeast showing CM337 (PRN 14418) Arhosfa Garreg Llwyd Barrow

CPAT 3793-0002



Photo 24. Facing southwest showing area of quarrying in northeast side of cairn of CM337 (PRN 14418)

CPAT 3793-0006



Photo 25. Facing southwest from CM337 (PRN 14418) showing gorse encroaching from within and beyond the 10m buffer zone *CPAT 3793-0009*



Photo 26. Facing northwest; the northernmost ramparts of (CM174 (PRN 4142) are not visible in this area and are possibly truncated by the road which runs east/west in the background *CPAT 3793-0020*



Photo 27. Facing north, looking across to northern bank of a stream which runs northwest/southeast through the southwest corner of CM174 (PRN 4142) causing significant erosion in this area. The author is standing in line with the rampart and the ranging poles mark its location in the section. CPAT 3793-0022

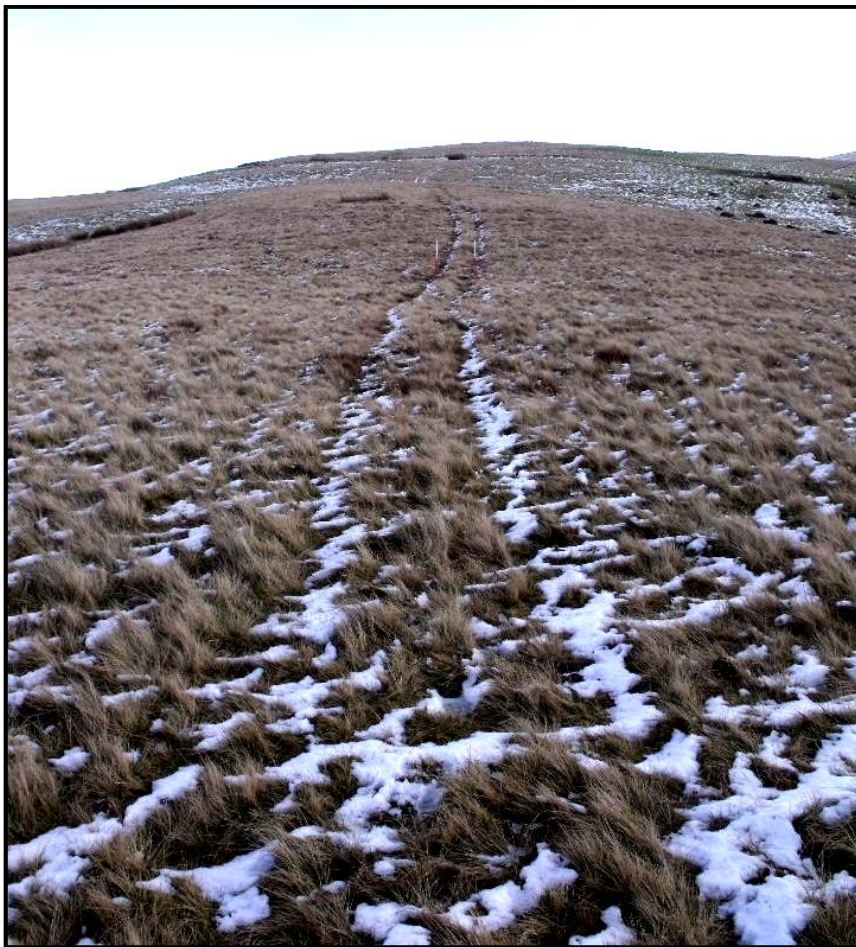


Photo 28. Facing northeast showing recent quad tracks running across CM174 (PRN 4142)
CPAT 3793-0029



Photo 29. Facing west showing gorse on southwest side of CM174 (PRN 4142) CPAT 3793-0011



Photo 30. A sheep scrape on the northern rampart of CM174 (PRN 4142) CPAT 3793-0017

Group 13



Photo 31. Facing north showing Carn Fadog Cairn CM356 (PRN 4042) CPAT 3794-0027



Photo 32. Facing east showing hollow/shooting hide in centre of CM256 (PRN 4042)
CPAT 3794-0028



Photo 33. Facing north showing CM355 Longhut (PRN 31806) with CM355 (PRN 31809)
Longhouse in background CPAT 3794-0004



Photo 34. Facing east showing CM355 (PRN 31806) surrounded by reeds CPAT 3794-0002



Photo 35. Facing east. The author is standing on the top of the limekiln located at the north end of CM355 (PRN 31809) Longhouse CPAT 3794-0011

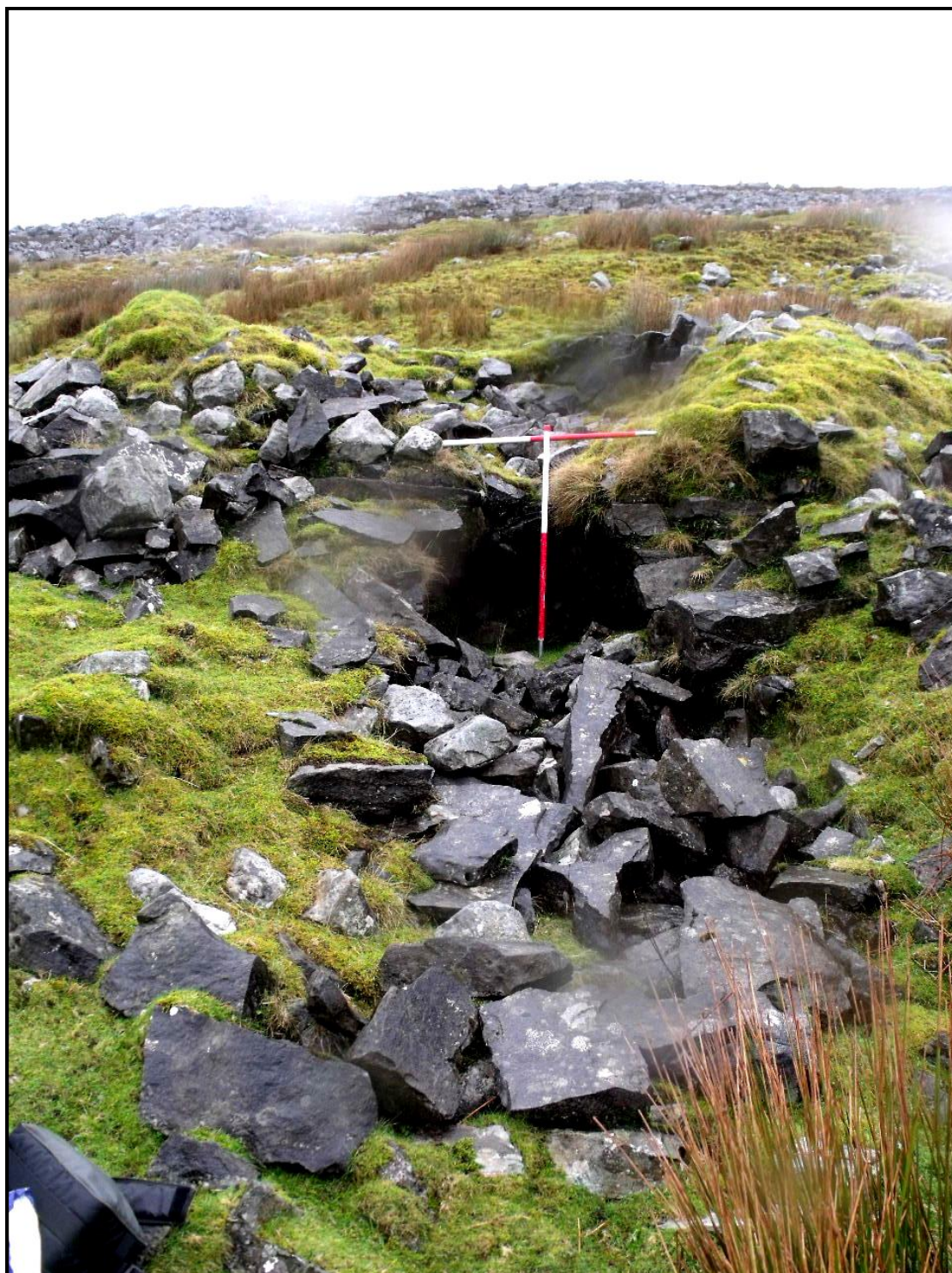


Photo 36. The front of the limekiln located at the north end of CM355 (PRN 31809)

CPAT 3794-0018



Photo 37. Facing east; a stitched photo showing (L:R) CM355 Limekiln, CM355 (PRN 31809) Longhouse and CM355 (PRN 31806) Longhut CPAT 3794-0031

Group 16



Photo 38. Facing south showing shelter in Cairn I (PRN 00774m) of BR137 CPAT 3795-0005



Photo 39. Facing north; the author is standing in the centre of BR137 Cairn ii (PRN 004491m). Not the proximity to the road running East/West in the background CPAT 3795-0018



Photo 40. The sinkhole and subsidence at the southwest of Cairn ii (PRN 04491m) of BR137

CPAT 3795-0022



Photo 41. Cairn iii (PRN 00768m) of BR1367 visible from inside the BBNPA Warden's truck parked on the side of the road. Facing south showing cairn in proximity to road and also the challenging weather conditions
CPAT 3795-0008



Photo 42. Facing west showing Cairn iii (PRN 00768m) of BR137

CPAT 3795-0011



Photo 43. Facing north showing Cairn iv of BR137 (no PRN). Note proximity to road running east/west in the background

CPAT 3795-0023



Photo 44. Facing west showing areas of subsidence of Cairn iv of BR137 (no PRN) with Cairn iii (PRN 00768m) in background with large sinkhole (water filled) behind that CPAT 3795-0029

Group 19



Photo 45. Facing south showing MM299 (PRN 08459g) Rhiw Arw Cairn covered by heather

CPAT 3796-0002



Photo 46. Facing southeast showing proximity of MM299 (PRN 08459g) to Offa's Dyke footpath

CPAT 3796-0005



Photo 47. Facing east showing MM302 (PRN 8014g) Cairn 1 under thick heather coverage

CPAT 3796-0007



Photo 48. Showing spread of stones in south-eastern area of MM302 (PRNo8114g) Cairn i

CPAT 3796-0010



Photo 49. Facing south showing MM302 (PRN 08114g) Cairn ii under thick heather *CPAT 3796-0031*



Photo 50. Facing northeast showing MM302 (PRN 08114g) Cairn ii in foreground. The author is standing on MM261 (PRN 1600g) in the background
CPAT 3796-0033



Photo 51. Facing north showing BBNPA Heritage Officer Natalie Ward standing on stone bank of MM261 (PRN1600g) circular enclosure
CPAT 3796-0026



Photo 52. Facing south showing cairn like structure at northern end of MM261 (PRN1600g)

CPAT 3796-0028

Group 21



Photo 53. Facing north showing ruined buildings at Pen Cribarth at the south-west of the BR237 (PRN 114089) Cribarth quarries

CPAT 3797-0007



Photo 54. Facing north looking up old tram road at south-west end of BR237 (PRN 114089) quarries

CPAT 3797-0014



Photo 55. Facing northwest showing collapsed structure at side of tramroad of BR237 (PRN 114089)

CPAT 3797-0017



Photo 56. Facing north showing tramroad leading up to area of quarrying of BR237 (PRN 114089)
CPAT 3797-0019



Photo 57. Facing southeast showing area of quarrying at northeast end of BR237 (PRN 144089)

CPAT 3793-0045



Photo 58. Facing east showing rock cut tramroad at BR137 (PRN 114089 quarries

CPAT 3797-0060



Photo 59. Facing north showing built structures at terminus of tramroad on BR137 (prn114089)

CPAT 3797-0023



Photo 6o. Facing north showing pony tracks on area of BR137 (PRN 114089) CPAT 3797-0058



Photo 61. Facing southeast showing area of poaching on spoil tip at BR137 (PRN 114089)

CPAT 3797-0047



Photo 62. Facing east showing recent mountain bike tracks on spoil tip on BR137 (PRN 114089)

CPAT 3797-0047



Photo 63. Facing North showing Cairn next to trigpoint at BR137 (PRN 114089) CPAT 3797-0030



Photo 64. Facing northwest of cairn next to trigpoint on BR137 (PRN 114089) showing shelter in centre of cairn. Note the western edge of the shelter is higher than the eastern edge CPAT 3797-0027

Group 30



Photo 65. Facing northeast showing Infantry Support Trench of BR337A (PRN 110474)
CPAT 3798-0051



Photo 66. Facing northeast showing Pillbox BR337B (PRN 110474) *CPAT 3798-0054*



Photo 67. Facing northeast showing Pillbox BR337C and recent felling activity all round the site

CPAT 3798-0048



Photo 68. Facing north showing build up of brush against eastern side of Pillbox BR337C

CPAT 3798-0058



Photo 69. Facing east showing Slit Trench BR337D with the A470 running north/south in the background
CPAT 3798-0013



Photo 70. Facing southeast showing sheep scrape on BR337D with western group of anti tank blocks
BR337F in background
CPAT 3798-0016



Photo 71. Facing northeast showing BR337E; eastern group of Anti Tank blocks on eastern side of A470
CPAT 3798-0045



Photo 72. Facing southwest showing BR337F; western group of Anti Tank blocks on western side of A470
CPAT 3798-0044



Photo 73. Showing collapse of some of the anti tank blocks of BR337F

CPAT 3798-0026



Photo 73. Typical undercutting by water of the anti tank blocks of BR337F CPAT 3798-0041



Photo 75. Facing southeast showing inner, middle and outer banks of BR241 (PRN 3248)

CPAT 3798-0006



Photo 76. Facing north showing crescentic outer, middle and inner banks of BR241 (PRN 3248). BBNPA Heritage Officer Natalie Ward is standing on the outer bank

CPAT 3798-0007



Photo 77. Facing east showing young gorse bushes on BR241 (PRN 3248) CPAT 3798-0011



Photo 78. Showing pony track erosion on BR241 (PRN 3248)

CPAT 3798-0010



Photo 79. Facing southeast showing Twyn Y Garreg Wen Cairn BR276 (PRN 23803) surrounded by reeds showing some upright along the edge
CPAT 3798-0002



Photo 80. Facing north showing approach from cairn BR276 (PRN 2803) from south *CPAT 3798-0004*