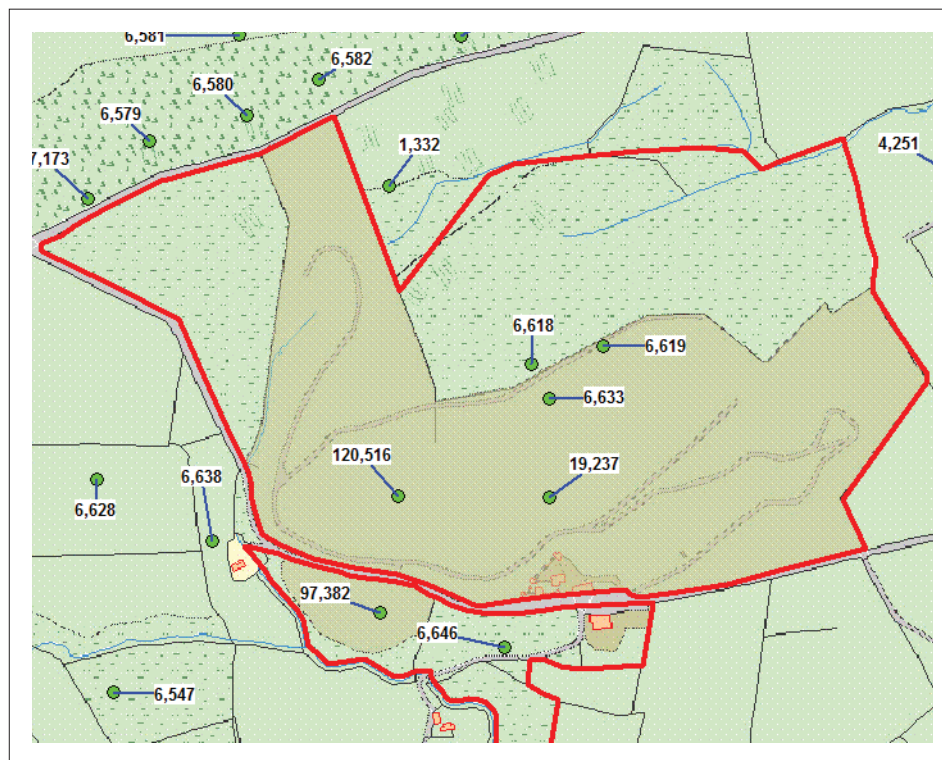


# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Tan y Foel Quarry, Cefn Coch Powys**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By  
Chris E Smith BA (Hons) MA MIFA  
Report No. 1089

Archaeology Wales Limited,  
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,  
Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF  
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371  
Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Tan y Foel Quarry, Cefn Coch Powys**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Prepared For: Andrew Josephs

On Behalf of: H V Bowen Ltd

Edited by:

Signed:

Position:

Date:

Authorised by:

Signed:

Position:

Date:

By

Chris E Smith BA (Hons) MA MIFA

Report No: 1089

Date: **November 2012**

# CONTENTS

1	Introduction .....	1
1.1	Location and scope of work .....	1
1.2	Geology and topography .....	1
1.3	Archaeological and Historical Background .....	1
2	Aims and Objectives .....	3
2.1	Desk Based Assessment .....	3
3	Methodology .....	3
3.1	Desk Based Assessment .....	3
3.2	Site Visit.....	4
4	Desk Based Assessment Results .....	4
4.1	HER Data .....	4
4.2	HER Data Summary.....	6
4.3	Cadw SAM Data .....	6
4.4	Cadw Listed Building Data .....	7
4.5	Historic Maps .....	7
4.6	Map Regression.....	7
4.7	Aerial Photographs .....	8
4.8	Portable Antiquities Scheme Database.....	9
4.9	Desk Based Assessment Summary.....	9
5.2	Description (Plates 7-19).....	9
5.3	Site Visit Summary .....	10
6	Discussion and Interpretation.....	10
6.1	Overall interpretation .....	10
7	Acknowledgements .....	11
8	Bibliography and References .....	12

## **List of Figures**

Figure 1	Location Map
Figure 2	Excavation Illustrations of Pillow Mound
Figure 3	GIS HER Site Distribution Map
Figure 4	1834-69 1 <sup>st</sup> Series OS Map
Figure 5	1886 1 <sup>st</sup> Ed 25 Inch OS Map
Figure 6	1891 1 <sup>st</sup> Ed 6 Inch OS Map
Figure 7	1903 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ed 6 Inch OS Map
Figure 8	Plan showing directions and locations of Plates 1-7

## **List of Plates**

Plate 1	1946 RAF Aerial Photograph
Plate 2	1947 RAF Aerial Photograph
Plate 3	1972 OS Aerial Photograph
Plate 4	1974 OS Aerial Photograph
Plate 5	1978 OS Aerial Photograph
Plate 6	2012 Google Earth Satellite Image
Plates 7-19	Photographs from the Site Visit

## **List of Appendices**

Appendix 1	Figures
Appendix 2	Plates
Appendix 3	HER Data
Appendix 4	Archive Cover Sheet

### Copyright Notice:

Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to Andrew Josephs to use and reproduce the material contained within.

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. AL 52163A0001) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

# Non-Technical Summary

*This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Mr Andrew Josephs on behalf of H V Bowen Ltd. It draws upon the results gained by a desk based assessment on land at Y Foel, Cefn Coch, Powys. A search of the regional HER revealed a total of twenty recorded features within a 700m radius of the centre of the assessment area. Although the majority of the features are Pillow Mounds of medieval and post-medieval date, prehistoric features were also present. The map regression analysis and aerial photographs consulted showed the assessment area to have been largely unenclosed upland pasture for the last 150 years with gradual quarry expansion from the 1940s onwards. The quarry expansion and pasture improvement have both resulted in the loss of archaeological features from within the assessment area.*

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In November 2012 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a desk based assessment on land at Tan y Foel Quarry, Cefn Coch, Powys. The assessment area covers approximately 3800sqm, sits at 400m above ordnance datum and is centred on NGR SJ 01228 01659 (Fig 1). The work was carried out at the request of Mr Andrew Josephs acting on behalf of H V Bowen Ltd.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the site is composed of Wenlock rocks (undifferentiated) made up of interbedded sandstone and conglomerate (Geological Survey Map, 2001).
- 1.2.2 The assessment area is located across a small hill between Mynydd y Bribin to the north and Mynydd Dwyriw to the south. The hill rises to a maximum of 411m above ordnance datum, up to 60m higher than the surrounding lowland. Relatively large scale modern quarrying activity has taken place on the southern face of the hill. This is a sparsely wooded landscape composed of small pastoral fields, small nucleated settlement and open land. The larger urban settlement of Newtown is located some 15km to the south east.

### 1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The following is an extract from Samuel Lewis' (1833) *Topographic Dictionary Of Wales* regarding the parish of Llanluggan in which the assessment area is located:
- 1.3.2 'LLANLLIGAN, or LLANLLUGAN (LLAN-LLUGAN), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of NEWTOWN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Llanvair, containing 361 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the site of an ancient Cistercian nunnery, which, according to Bishop Tanner, was founded here prior to the year 1239, at which time the tithes

of the parish of Llanvair Caereinion were given by Bishop Hugh to the " nuns of Llanllugan in Powys," to whom also the tithes of the parishes of Llanllwchaiarn and Bettws were subsequently appropriated by Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1265. This establishment, of which the founder is not known, had, at the dissolution, a revenue estimated at £ 22. 13. 8. : the site was granted, in the 37th of Henry VIII., to Sir Arthur D'Arcy, Knt.: the only remains are some fragments of painted glass in the chancel window of the parish church. This parish, which is nearly in the centre of the county, is intersected by the small river Rhiw, which has its source in the immediate vicinity, and, after passing by the village, pursues its course in an easterly direction, and falls into the Severn at Berriew. It is about three miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth, and a very large proportion of it is unenclosed and uncultivated. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque; and the views over the adjacent country embrace many interesting features. The road from Welshpool and Llanvair passes through the parish by Cevn Coch, to meet that from Newtown and Machynlleth, at Talerddig, in the parish of Llanbrynmair. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £ 1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor, and other impropiators, who are owners of land in the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated on the bank of the river Rhiw, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture. About a mile to the south-west of Cevn Coch, and to the right of the road from Newtown and Machynlleth, are the remains of a Druidical circle. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £ 131. 7.'

- 1.3.3 There are various prehistoric features in the surrounding landscape, including a kerbed cairn on Mynydd y Gribin to the north east, a stone circle at Esgair Cwmowen to the south west and Rhyd y Biswal barrow immediately adjacent to the western edge of the assessment area. A further Bronze Age funerary monument, Y Foel ring cairn, is located within the assessment area.
- 1.3.4 Various medieval features in the form of Pillow Mounds (artificial rabbit warrens) are present within the assessment area. The Pillow Mounds located at Y Foel are held up as particularly fine examples of the feature and were subject to archaeological excavation in 1990 by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust in advance of pasture improvement (Fig 2). A total of six Pillow Mounds ranging from 12-18m in length and 0.5m high were investigated (Silvester, 1990).
- 1.3.5 Williamson (2006) states, of the Y Foel Pillow Mounds:

‘These were built of an orange loam, derived from the subsoil, but were riddled with burrows filled with slightly sticky, loose humic soil. Beneath two of the mounds, straight and evidently artificial burrows were discovered, cut into the old ground surface. These had subsequently been augmented by the rabbits themselves, producing a less ordered pattern. It is not entirely clear what material was used to cap the original, artificial, burrows. Silvester (1990) suggested turves,

rushes or some other organic material which would now be difficult to detect archaeologically. He also suggested that the mounds containing the artificial burrows may have been the first to be constructed on Y Foel, the original 'colonists' thus being provided with fully furnished residences, while their descendants made do with less sophisticated accommodation'.

1.3.6 Although Pillow Mounds of medieval date are present on Y Foel, there are also post-medieval examples clearly overlying 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century 'Narrow Rig' agricultural earthworks. Similar Powys examples can be seen at Llandegley, Llandrindod Wells (Williamson, 2006).

1.3.7 Also located at Y Foel was a circular mound feature (all of the other Pillow Mounds, 54 in total, were rectangular). No evidence of burrows were located within the mound though a large central posthole led the excavator, Bob Silvester, to interpret the mound and central post as a possible bird of prey trap (Williamson, 2006).

## **2 Aims and Objectives**

### **2.1 Desk Based Assessment**

2.1.1 The Desk Based Assessment was undertaken to:

- Gain an understanding of the likely archaeological features and their distribution within the assessment area.
- To place the results of the work in their historic context.
- To aid and inform any future archaeological work undertaken on the site.

## **3 Methodology**

### **3.1 Desk Based Assessment**

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

- A search of the regional HER database for the locations of all known archaeology (Monuments, Events) within a 700m radius of the centre of the assessment area was undertaken.
- The Royal Commission for Ancient & Historical Monuments (Wales) in Aberystwyth was consulted for aerial photography coverage. This included the Welsh assembly air photo collection.
- The National Library in Aberystwyth, Envirocheck online mapping and the OS Mastermap were also consulted for readily available historic maps of the assessment area.

- Cadw's listed building and scheduled monument database was also consulted for the locations of protected sites.

3.1.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the IfA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological desk based assessment* (2008, revised 2011).

### 3.2 Site Visit

3.2.1 The site visit was carried out on Friday 23rd November 2012. The aims of the visit were to:

- assess the historic and archaeological sites identified during assessment of the documentary and cartographic sources
- assess the condition of archaeological sites within the proposed development area and the potential impact of development on them
- assess the potential of the development area to yield new and unrecorded archaeological sites.

3.2.2 Prior to the site visit the historic cartographic sources, aerial photographs held by the RCAHMW and copies of the HER data were consulted to ensure that all recorded sites were visited and assessed, and potential sites were investigated.

3.2.3 High resolution (14+ megapixel) digital photographs were taken where appropriate, and a finds sampling strategy was formulated in case surface finds were encountered during the site visit.

3.2.4 Following the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standards and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments* (2011), the main objective of the site visit was to gain information about the archaeological resource within the proposed development area in order to make an assessment of its significance in the local, regional and national context. The determination of significance will enable the following to be formulated:

- a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource during the proposed development
- a strategy to mitigate against a threat to the archaeological resource should it be considered of sufficient value
- a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research associated with the proposed development.

## 4 Desk Based Assessment Results

### 4.1 HER Data

4.1.1 A search of the regional HER revealed a total of 20 known and recorded archaeological sites within a 700m radius of the centre of the assessment area (Fig 3). The sites are listed by PRN number below. Further details of each are contained within Appendix 1.



#### 4.1.2 HER records

<b>PRN No.</b>	<b>Description &amp; Date</b>	<b>Distance from red line boundary</b>
120516	Y Foel Pillow Mounds, Medieval, Originally a group of 10	Within
6618	Foel ring cairn, Bronze Age, within concession area of quarry	Within
6619	Peat platform, Post-medieval, within concession area of quarry	Within
19237	Site of Tan y Foel Quarry, Modern	Within
6633	Sheep shelter/fold, Post-medieval, within concession area of quarry	Within

Table 1: Sites within northern red line boundary

#### 4.1.3 HER records

<b>PRN No.</b>	<b>Description &amp; Date</b>	<b>Distance from red line boundary</b>
6646	Post-medieval stone built farmstead with associated outbuildings to east and west	Within
97382	Llangadfan Parish church grade II listed Lych gate, post-medieval. Likely anomalous result	Stated by HER as within though 9km north

Table 2: Sites within southern red line boundary

#### 4.1.4 HER records (sites outside both northern and southern red line boundaries)

<b>PRN No.</b>	<b>Description &amp; Date</b>	<b>Distance from red line boundary</b>
1332	Y Foel Pillow Mounds, Post Medieval, group of 50 overlying ploughing ridges 2m wide by 0.1m high	10m
4251	Foel Farmstead, Post-medieval farmstead comprising an enclosure 40x30m with house in NE corner	109m
4802	Mynydd y Gribin Earthwork, Post-medieval linear earthwork occupying ridge top, poss bi-lateral ditch. 8x0.3m	125m
6547	Esgair Ddu Peat Mound or Stand, Post-medieval, noted	204m

	by Silvester 1990	
6548	Fuches Goch Post-medieval farmstead, now much damaged, 22x5.5x0.3m surviving wall height	78m
6579	Mynydd Fron Goch Pillow Mound, Post-medieval, 25.5x9x0.9m high	53m
6580	Mynydd Fron Goch Pillow Mound, Post-medieval, disturbed, 21.5x7.5x0.8m high	57m
6581	Mynydd Fron Goch post-medieval enclosure, small rectangular embanked enclosure running down hillside	133m
6582	Mynydd Fron Goch clearance cairn, Post-medieval, 4m diameter, 0.3m high	44m
6583	Mynydd Fron Goch Pillow Mound, Post-medieval, ditch on 3 sides, 14.5x8x0.8m high.	177m
6628	Rhyd y Biswal barrow or cairn, Bronze Age, Silvester 1990	157m
6638	Rhyd y Biswal Farmstead, post-medieval converted farmstead, Silvester 1990	44m
67173	Fron Goch Hill Quarry, Small workings depicted on 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition (1891)	22m

Table 3: Sites outside both northern and southern red line boundaries

## 4.2 HER Data Summary

4.2.1 The monuments data retrieved from the local HER shows a moderate concentration of recorded sites within a 700m radius of the assessment area, the vast majority of which are post-medieval in date and represent typical upland features such as sheep folds, peat stands and farmsteads. There are a large number of Pillow mounds (50 total) within the area most of which are post-medieval in date though some (PRN 120516 – a group of 10) are listed as being medieval. The oldest features in the area are the two Bronze Age sites, Rhy y Biswal barrow and Foel ring cairn.

4.2.2 Of the twenty sites from the local HER, a total of 7 are located within the assessment area. One of these is the quarry itself (PRN 19237). PRN 97382 is listed as being Llangadfan Church Lych Gate. As Llangadfan is located some 9km to the north of the assessment area this is likely to represent an erroneous result and can be discounted.

## 4.3 Cadw SAM Data

4.3.1 No scheduled monuments are located within the assessment area and only two are located within a 2km radius of the centre of the assessment area. The first is Mynydd y

Gribin kerb cairn (MG327) located 914m to the north east whilst the second is Y Capel stone circle (MG179) located 1.927km to the south west.

#### 4.4 **Cadw Listed Building Data**

4.4.1 The nearest listed building is Capel Carmel (LB18191) located 2.203km to the south east of the centre of the assessment area.

#### 4.5 **Historic Maps**

4.5.1 The following historic maps (Figs 4-7) were consulted as part of the desk based assessment:

- 1834-69 1<sup>st</sup> Series OS Map
- 1886 1:2500 1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS Map
- 1891 1:10560 1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS Map
- 1903 1:10560 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed OS Map

#### 4.6 **Map Regression**

4.6.1 A search of Tithe maps and apportionments of Llanllugan and surrounding parishes returned no coverage of the assessment area. The area was designated as common land in 1850 so was not included on the Tithe map.

4.6.2 1834-69 1<sup>st</sup> Series 2 Inch OS map (Fig 4). The 1834-69 OS map shows the assessment area though, owing to the scale at which the map was originally produced, not in any particular detail. No features are marked on the map other than the roads bounding the assessment area to the north, south and west.

4.6.3 1886 1<sup>st</sup> Ed 25 Inch OS Map (Fig 5). The 1886 25 Inch OS map shows the whole of the assessment area in clear detail. The bigger, northern, part of the area shows no marked features with the exception of a very small quarry adjacent to the southern road. No further features are marked within this area.

4.6.4 The smaller, southern, part of the assessment area shows buildings at Tan y Foel as being present at this time. No further features of archaeological interest were noted.

4.6.5 1891 1<sup>st</sup> Ed 6 Inch OS map (Fig 6). The 1891 6 inch OS map shows the assessment area in very clear detail. The northern part of the area shows no further features other than those seen on the earlier, larger scale, 1886 OS map. The southern part of the area now shows two wells and footbridge adjacent to the buildings at Tan y Foel. No further features were noted.

4.6.6 1903 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed 6 Inch OS map (Fig 7). The 1903 6 inch OS map again shows the assessment area in clear detail. The road bounding the north of the area is now marked on its northern edge (thus outside the assessment area) as having undulations adjacent to it. These could be taken to represent Pillow mounds.

- 4.6.7 Amongst the features adjacent to the Tan y Foel buildings, a ford and stepping stones are now marked. No further features were noted.
- 4.6.8 None of the historic maps consulted as part of the desk based assessment show any significant features of archaeological interest within the area.
- 4.6.9 The very small quarry feature marked on the 1886-1903 OS maps appears likely to be the precursor to large quarry seen on the site today.

#### 4.7 **Aerial Photographs**

- 4.7.1 Coverage of the assessment area was moderate. Those aerial photographs studied dated from between 1946 and 2012.
- 4.7.2 The six aerial photographs included within this report (1946, 1947, 1972, 1974, 1978 and 2012) all show the assessment area in reasonably clear detail.
- 4.7.3 1946 RAF Aerial Photograph (Plate 1). The majority of the assessment area appears to be composed of largely unenclosed rough upland pasture. At the western end of the assessment area, three interesting features are shown. Two appear to take the form of linear features making 'T' shapes whilst the third appears to be an elongated oval shape. No obvious function can be ascertained. A small quarry site is visible adjacent to the northern edge of the southern road. No further features were noted.
- 4.7.4 1947 RAF Aerial Photograph (Plate 2). The majority of the assessment area still appears to be unenclosed rough upland pasture. The features in the western end of the assessment area, noted on the 1946 AP, are shown in clearer detail. No function can be ascertained.
- 4.7.5 The small quarry site is shown in greater detail. Adjacent to the quarry workings is a line of small quarry pits. This is likely to represent pre-mechanised quarrying in the area. No further features were noted.
- 4.7.6 1972 OS Aerial Photograph (Plate 3). The quarry area is shown to have, on the 1972 aerial photograph, to have at least doubled in size since 1947. Rough unenclosed pasture still appears prevalent across the majority of the northern part of the assessment area. Quarrying activity has spread to the southern part of the assessment area by this time. Buildings may still be present at Tan y Foel though they are not clear on the aerial photograph. The elongated oval and 'T' shaped features, noted on the 1940s aerial photographs, are still visible. A circular feature, possibly Y Foel ring Cairn (PRN6618), is visible within the centre of the northern part of the assessment area. No further features were noted.
- 4.7.7 1974 OS Aerial Photograph (Plate 4). The 1974 aerial photograph shows largely the same information as that seen on the 1972 photograph, though with slight expansion of the quarry.
- 4.7.8 1978 OS Aerial Photograph (Plate 5). The 1978 aerial photograph shows that the quarry has expanded since 1974 though, due to a lack of clarity, shows no archaeological

features. The elongated oval and the ‘T’ shape features are not visible on this AP. No further features were noted.

4.7.9 2012 Google Earth Satellite Image (Plate 6). The 2012 image shows the assessment area in very clear detail. The extent of the quarry has increased considerably since the 1970s aerial photographs. Pillow mounds are visible in the northern half of the assessment area though not on the top of the hill in the area of improved pasture. The Y Foel ring cairn and sheep fold are also just visible. The elongated oval is shown in clear detail and appears to be a mound, most likely a dump of quarry waste. The ‘T’ shaped features are not visible. The southern part of the assessment area appears to be given over almost entirely to woodland and quarrying activities by this point. No further features were noted.

#### **4.8 Portable Antiquities Scheme Database**

4.8.1 An online search of the portable antiquities scheme database returned no finds from within the assessment area.

#### **4.9 Desk Based Assessment Summary**

4.9.1 The assessment area holds a moderate amount of typical prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval upland landscape features.

4.9.2 The HER data has shown a large bias in terms of the features within the assessment area dating from the post-medieval period.

4.9.3 Pasture improvement and quarry expansion have both served to remove archaeological features. A total of 29 from the original 50 Pillow Mounds have thus far been lost. The Foel peat drying platform (PRN 6619) could also not be located during the site visit and may have been destroyed by soil rotivation.

4.9.4 The Foel ring cairn (PRN 6618) and seemingly incorporated sheep shelter (PRN 6633) are still extant features with the cairn at least having a high archaeological potential.

## **5 Site Visit Results**

### **5.1 Site Visit Conditions**

5.1.1 The site visit was undertaken in mixed conditions of bright sunshine interspersed with occasional torrential rain.

5.1.2 The ground conditions were thus very wet throughout.

### **5.2 Description (Plates 7-19, Figure 8)**

5.2.1 The area at the top of Y Foel appears to be currently in use as grazing land for sheep. The grass was thus very short. The pasture has been improved by burning the heather back and rotivating the soil (Bowen, Pers.Comm). The recording works undertaken by

Silvester in 1990 appears to have been in advance of this. The rotivating has largely removed any traces of Pillow Mounds and other features in this area.

- 5.2.2 The HER database lists four sites in this area; PRN 6633 sheep shelter, PRN 6619 Peat platform, PRN 120516 Group of Pillow mounds and PRN 6618 Y Foel ring cairn.
- 5.2.3 PRNs 6618 and 6633 form part of the same monument, the later sheep shelter being added to the side of the much earlier ring cairn (Plates 13 & 14).
- 5.2.4 The peat platform and many of the group of pillow mounds could not be located and have presumably been considerably impacted by both the pasture improvement and the expansion of the quarry.
- 5.2.5 The site visit to the western end of the assessment area was hindered by very dense vegetation and waterlogged conditions underfoot. No features were identified within this area.
- 5.2.6 The site visit located no previously unrecorded archaeological features.

### 5.3 Site Visit Summary

- 5.3.1 The combination of quarry expansion and pasture improvement has contributed to the loss of archaeological features in this area. Furthermore, there are still extant archaeological features within the assessment area which would be under threat from further expansion.

## 6 Discussion and Interpretation

### 6.1 Overall interpretation

- 6.1.1 The overall interpretation gained from the work carried out is that the assessment area has a moderate amount of archaeological features, some of which have already been lost due to pasture improvement and quarry expansion, and some which remain under threat.
- 6.1.2 Although the amount of pillow mounds has decreased from the original group of 50 (the HER records that 29 have so far been lost), these features appear largely to be post-medieval in date. The peat platform, although not located during the site visit (possibly due to rotivation), is also post-medieval in date. The significance of these features is thus deemed to be less, owing to their relatively recent date and prevalence within the wider landscape, than that of the Y Foel ring cairn.
- 6.1.3 The Bronze Age ring cairn, and apparent post-medieval sheep fold addition, is the feature of the most archaeological significance within the assessment area and appears to be the most under threat from expansion, being located very close to the edge of the quarry face.

## 7 **Acknowledgements**

- 7.1.1 Thanks are due to Mark Bowen for liaising on-site, Andrew Josephs for supplying background information and to the helpful staff at the RCAHMW, the National Library and the regional HER.

## 8 Bibliography and References

British Geological Survey. 2001, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition. Solid Geology Map, UK South Sheet.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2008, revised 2011. Standards and Guidance for a Desk Based Assessment

Lewis, S. 1833. *A Topographic Dictionary of Wales*. Cited on – [www.genuki.com](http://www.genuki.com) – accessed 20<sup>th</sup> November 2012

Silvester, R. 1990. Y Foel, Dwyryhiw. *Archaeology in Wales*. **30**, p72

Williamson, T. 2006. *The Archaeology of Rabbit Warrens*. Shire Publications, Princes Risborough

### Aerial Photographs by Sortie/Frames/ Date (Included)

106G/ UK/1468 – 4074-6 – 4<sup>th</sup> May 1946

CPE/UK/2079 – 1381-9 – 19<sup>th</sup> May 1947

541/49 – 3217-9 – 9<sup>th</sup> June 1948

78-047 – 334/275 – 1978

72-032 – 054 – 1972

74-007 – 040/123 - 1974

### Historic Maps Consulted:

1850 Tithe Map Llanlluggan Parish

1834-69 1<sup>st</sup> Series 2 Inch OS map

1886 1:2500 1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS Map

1891 1:10560 1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS Map

1903 1:10560 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed OS Map

### Other Sources Consulted:

Full search of regional HER database

Search of Cadw Listed Building and Scheduled Ancient Monument database

Online search of Portable Antiquities Scheme database



# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX I:** Figures

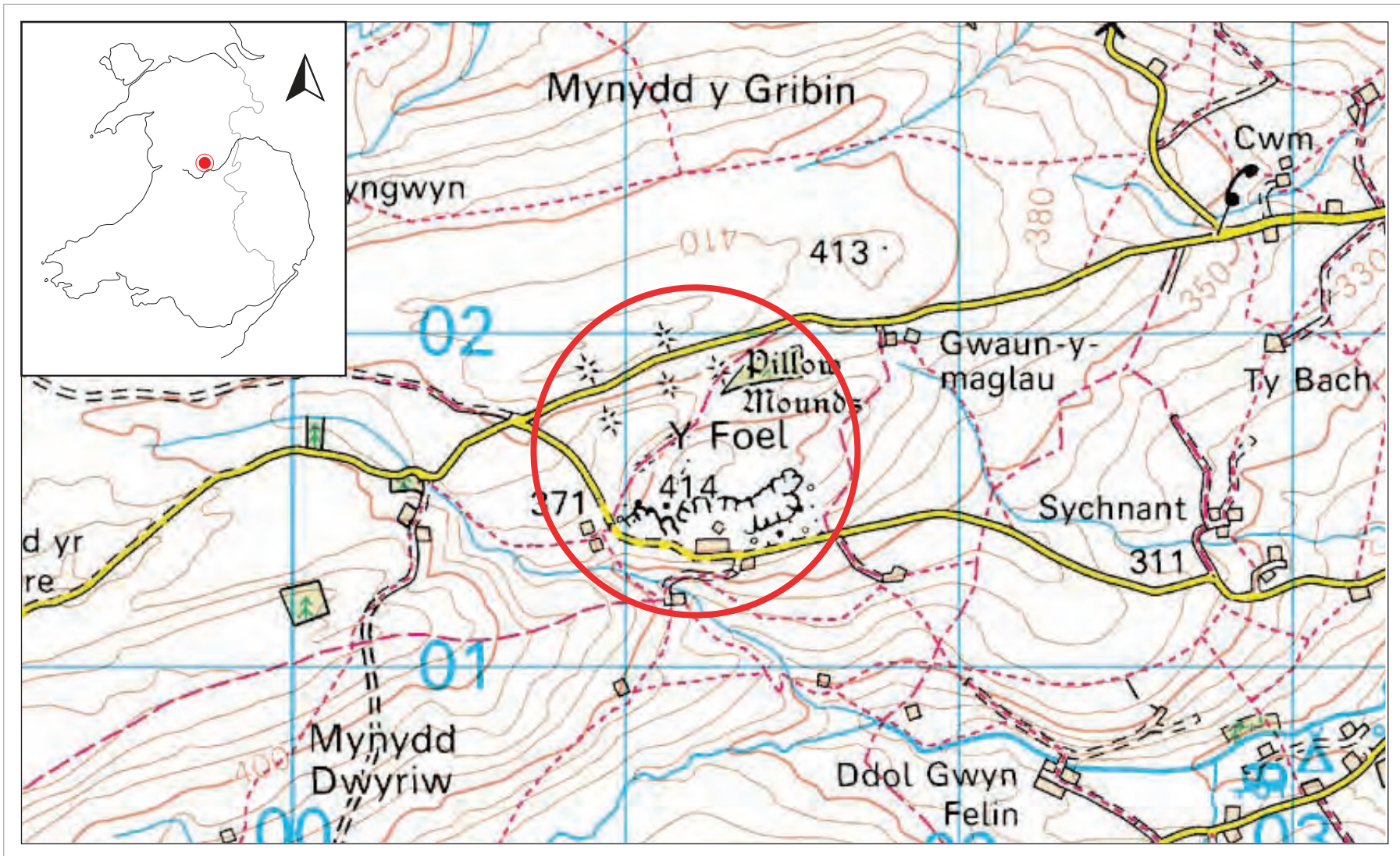


Fig 01: Map showing general location of assessment area



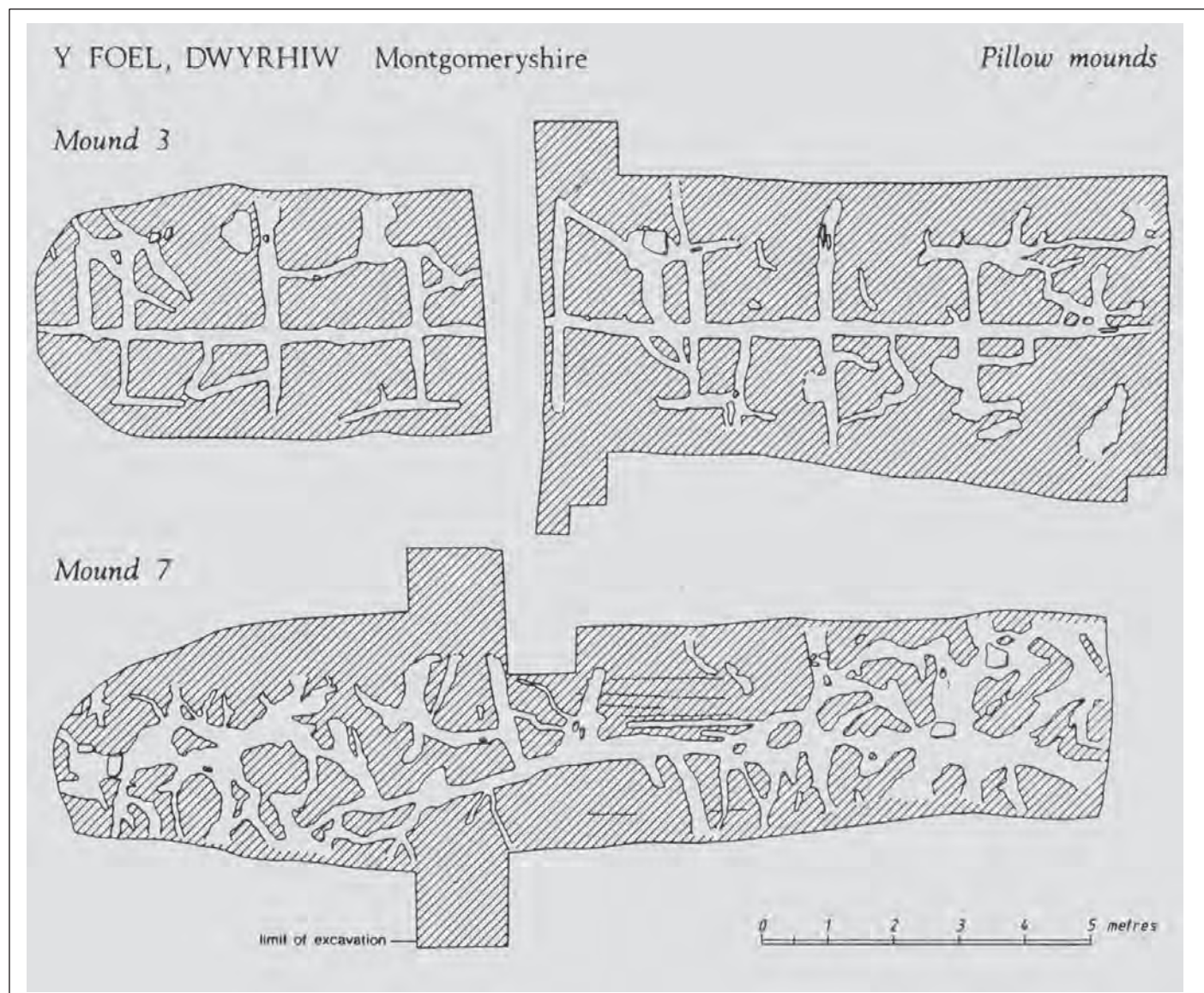


Fig 2: Plan of two excavated Pillow Mounds from Y Foel. Top example shows man made burrows whilst lower example shows natural rabbit burrows (After Silvester, 1990).

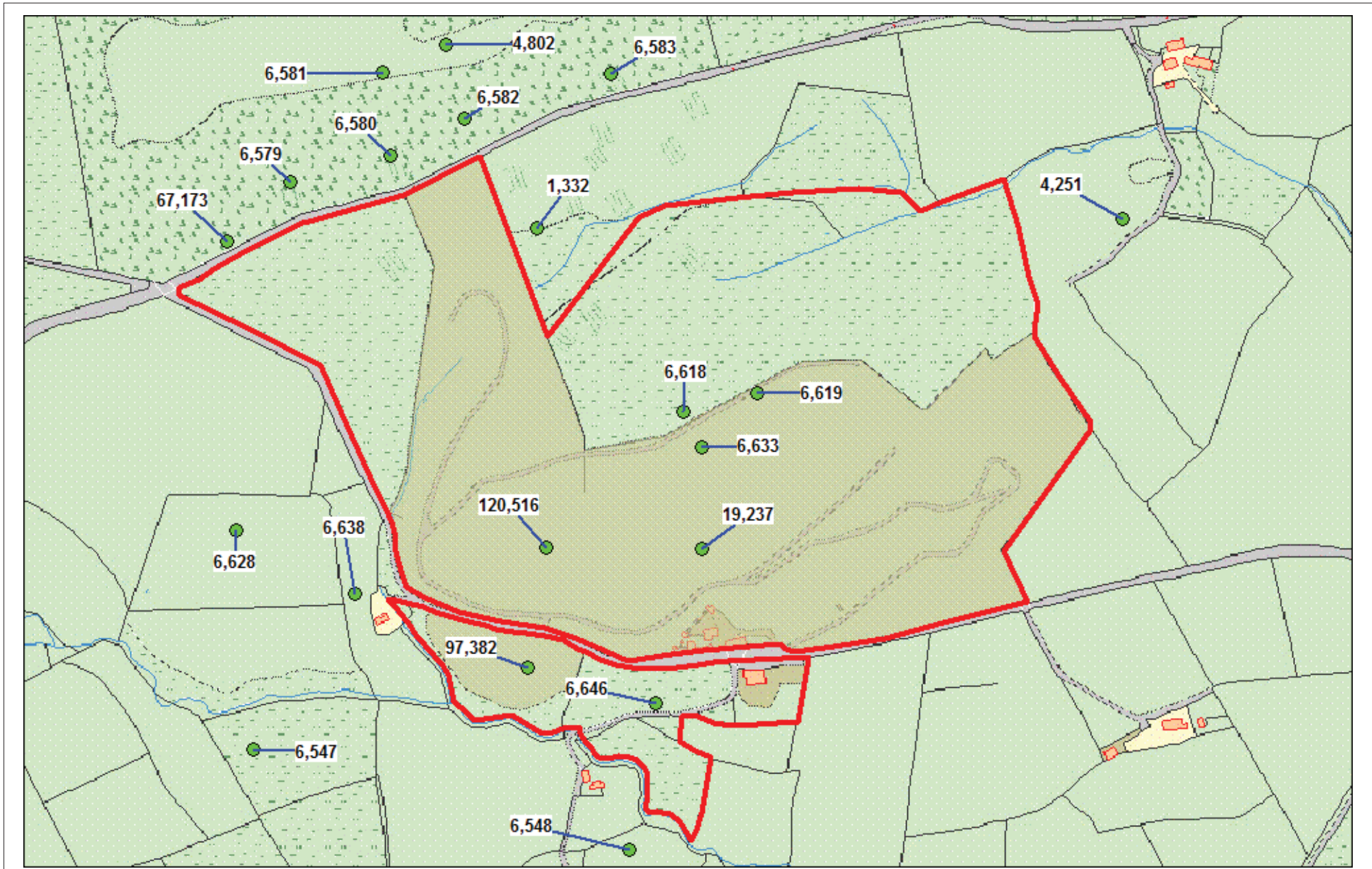


Fig 3: GIS map showing distribution of HER sites





Fig 4: 1834-69 1st Series 2 Inch OS map showing assessment area



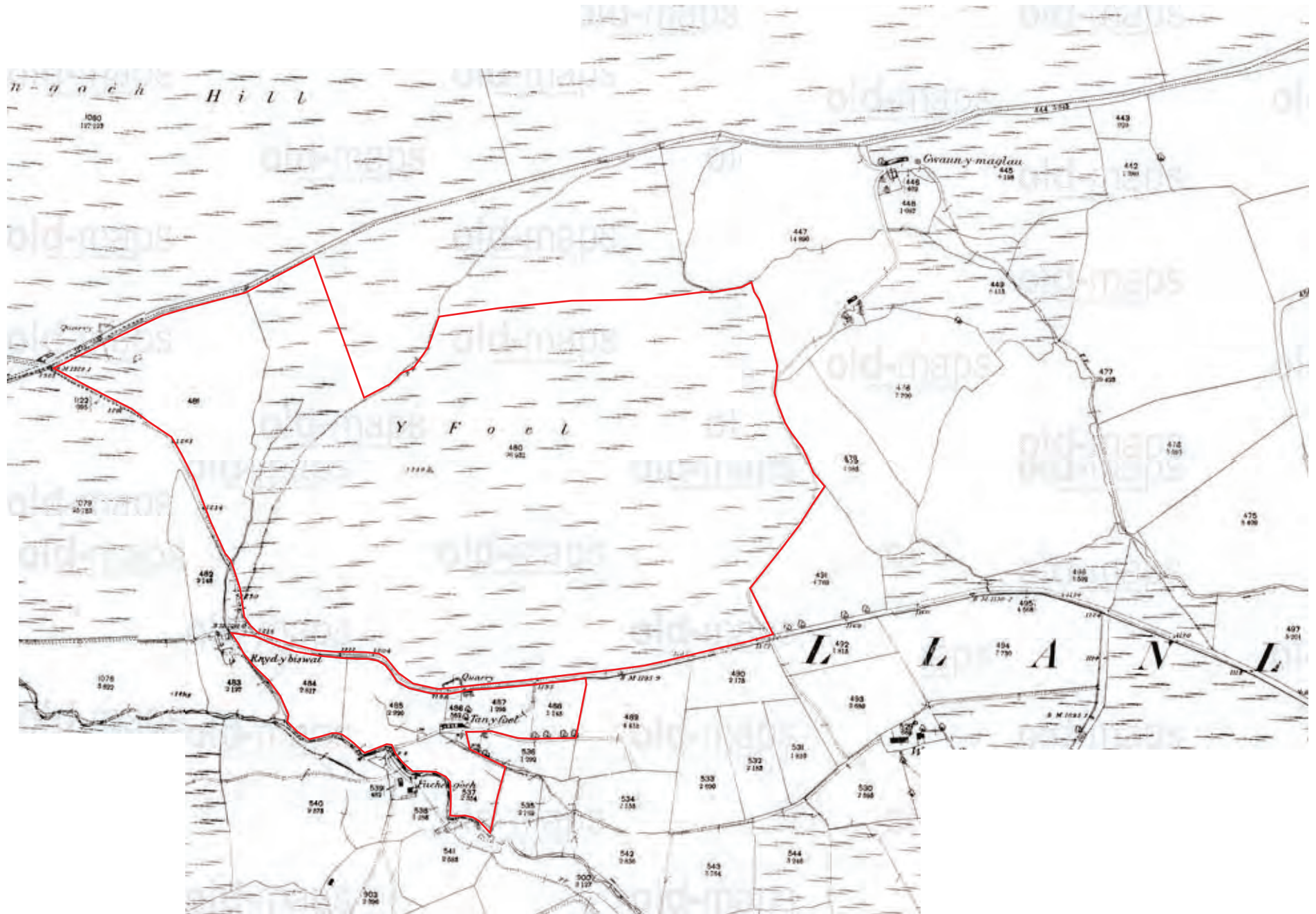


Fig 5: 1886 1st Edition 25 Inch OS Map showing assessment area

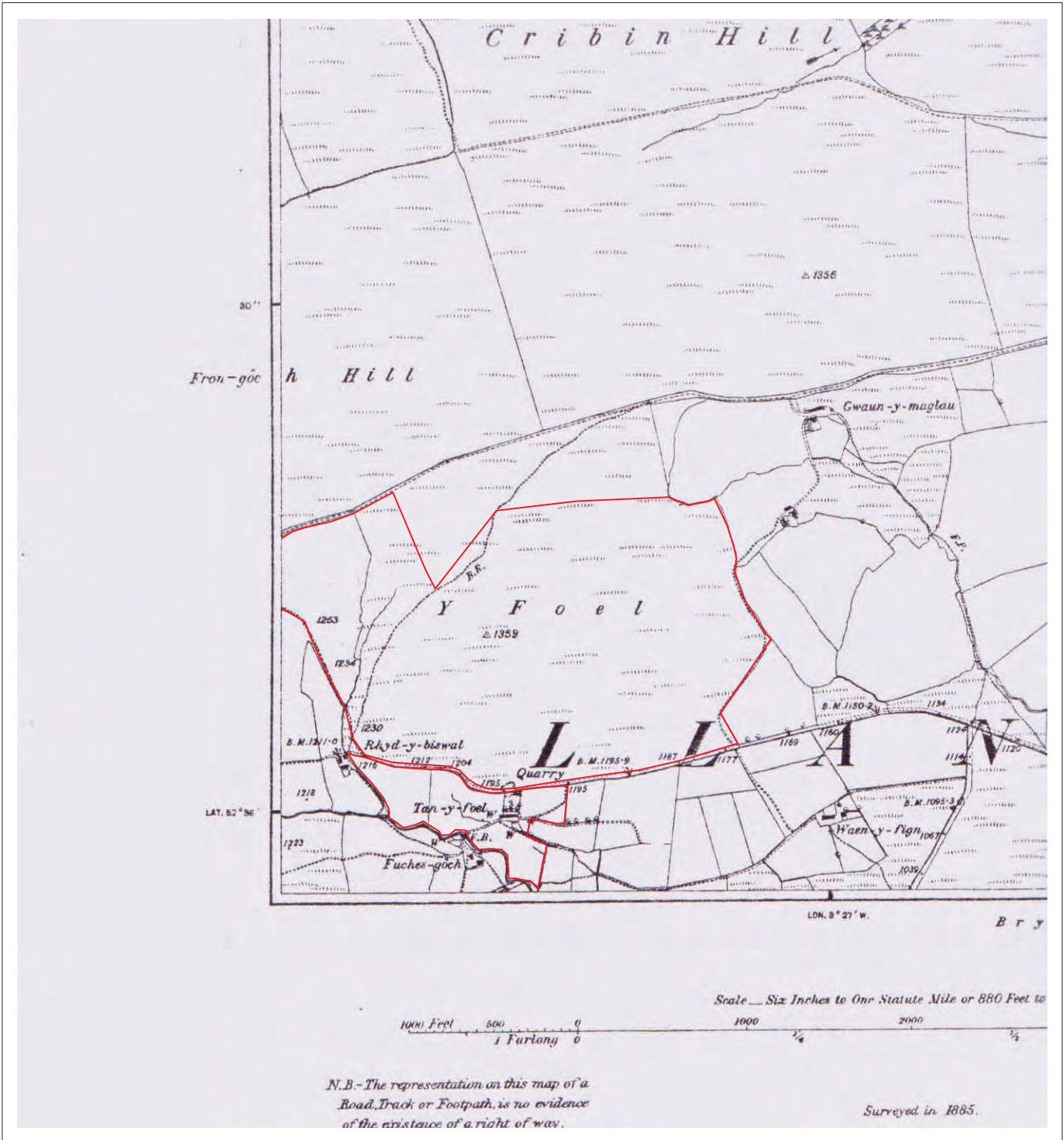


Fig 6: 1891 6 Inch OS map showing assessment area



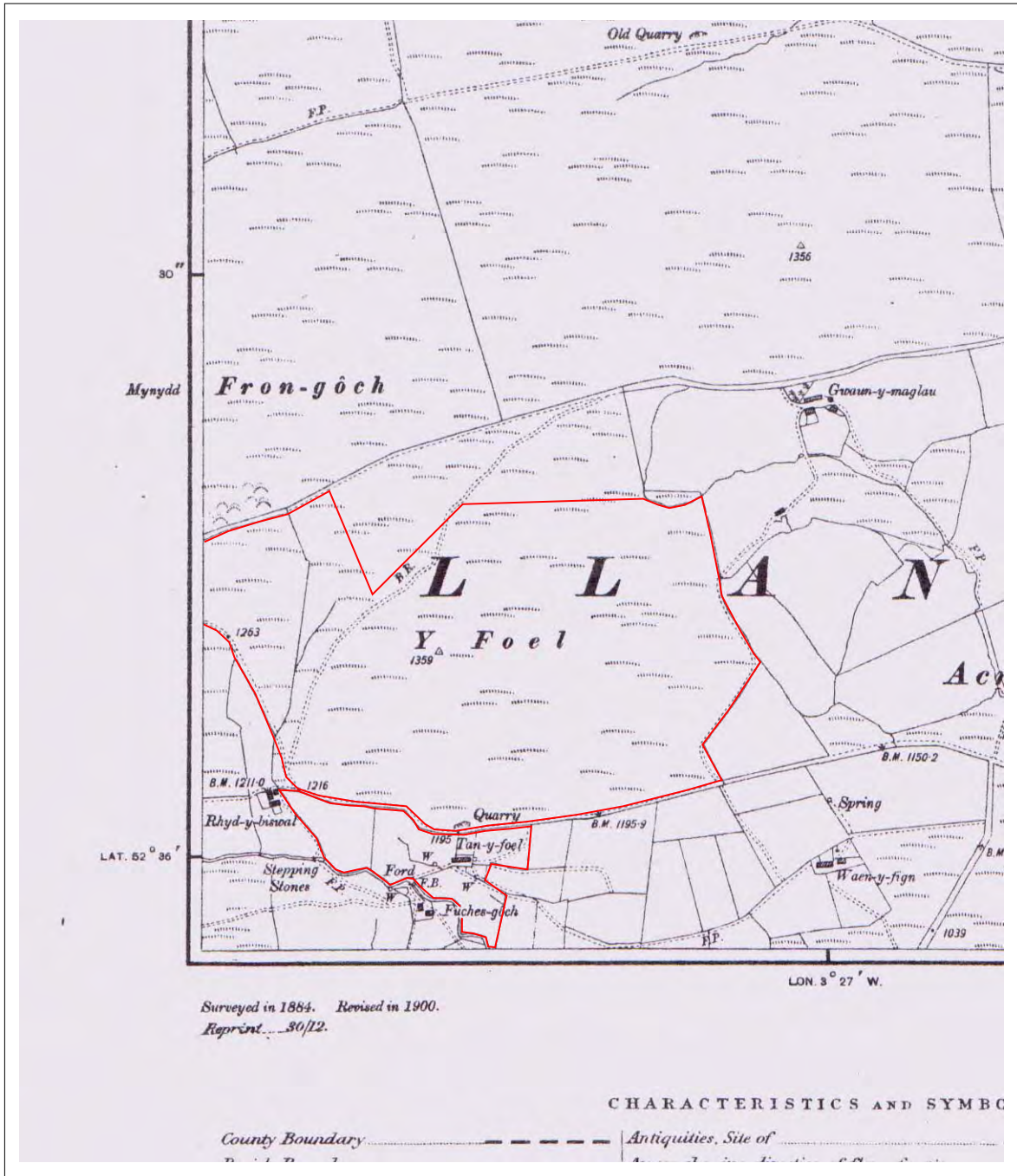


Fig 7: 1903 6 Inch OS map showing assessment area



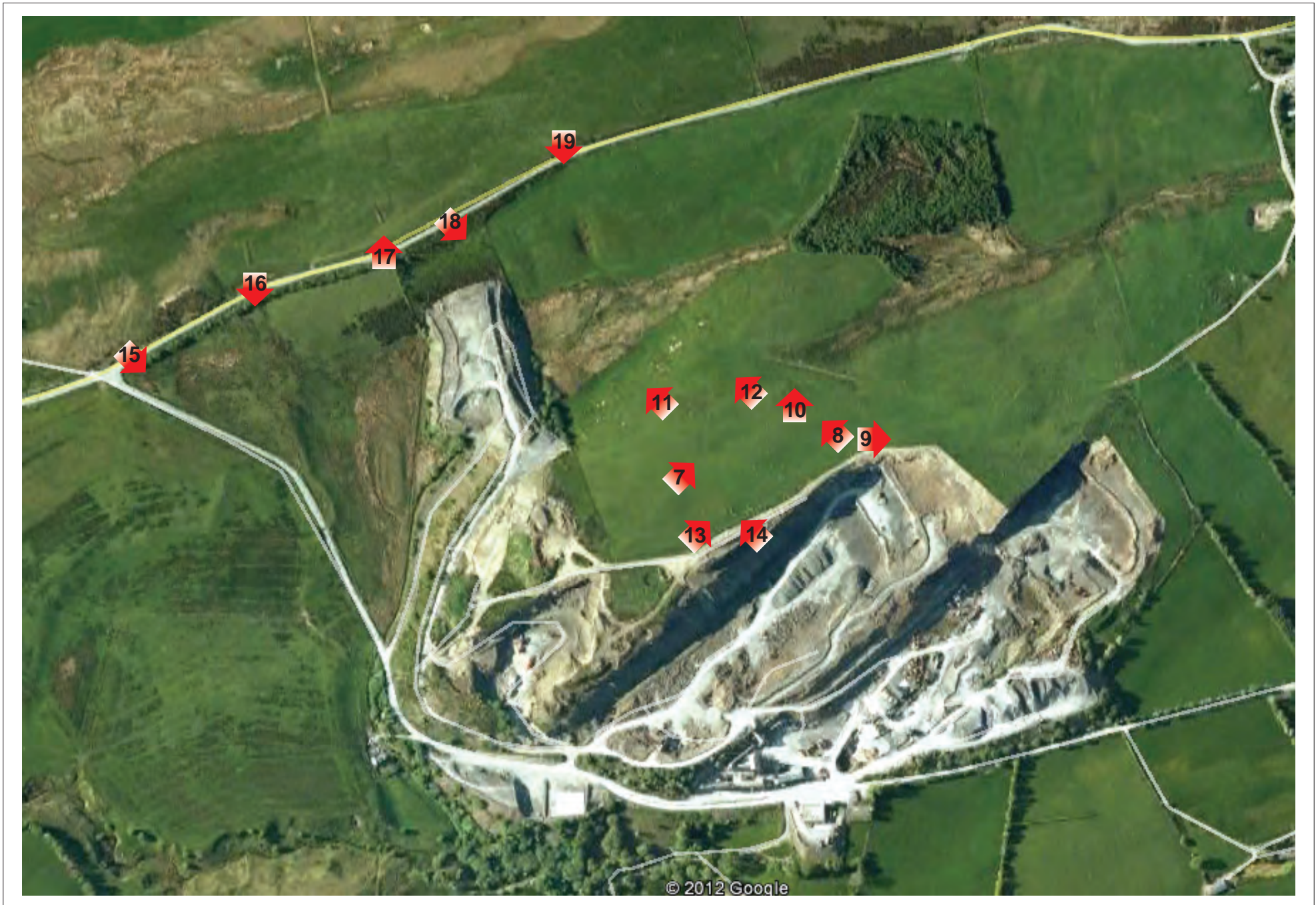


Fig 8: Google Earth image showing location and direction of plates 7 - 19

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX II: Plates**





Plate 1: 1946 Aerial photograph showing assessment area



Plate 2: 1947 Aerial photograph showing assessment area





Plate 3: 1972 OS aerial photograph showing assessment area





Plate 4: 1974 OS aerial photograph showing assessment area





Plate 5: 1978 OS aerial photograph showing assessment area





Plate 6: 2012 Google Earth satellite image of assessment area





Plate 7: View of improved pasture on top of Y Foel, Looking north east



Plate 8: View of improved pasture on top of Y Foel, Looking north west



Plate 9: View of quarry face against improved pasture area  
Looking east



Plate 10: View of improved pasture on top of Y Foel, Looking north





Plate 11: View towards northern edge of assessment area  
Looking north



Plate 12: View across improved pasture looking north east



Plate 13:View of Y Foel cairn and adjacent sheep fold, looking east



Plate 14:View of sheep fold with remains of cairn to left background  
Looking north





Plate 15: View from west of assessment area down into west end of site  
Looking east



Plate 16: View of western end of assessment area, looking south



Plate 17: View of Pillow Mound adjacent to northern edge of site  
Looking north east



Plate 18: View south into assessment area from northern edge





Plate 19: View south from northern extent of assessment area showing Pillow Mounds on north facing slope within assessment area

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX III: HER Data**



PRN 120,516.0 SITE\_NAME Dwyrw, Y Foel, Pillow Mounds

PERIOD Medieval TYPE pillow mound

DESCRIPTIO 10 pillow mounds, 45' x 18' approx. More probably destroyed by quarry surface clearing. Longest one is 68', (Putnam, W

PRN 1,332.00 SITE\_NAME Foel pillow mounds

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Rabbit warren

DESCRIPTIO Group of over 50 pillow mounds which overly ploughing ridges 2m wide by 0.1m high. 29 destroyed by quarrying. Remai

PRN 19,237.00 SITE\_NAME Tan y foel quarry

PERIOD Modern TYPE Quarry

DESCRIPTIO Modern quarry. See also nearby PRNs which may be affected by quarrying - 1332, 6618, 6619, 6633 (Silvester, R J & Br

PRN 4,251.00 SITE\_NAME Foel Farmstead

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Farmstead

DESCRIPTIO FARMSTEAD COMPRISING AN ENCLOSURE SOME 40M BY 30M WITH HOUSE SITE IN NE PART. ASSOCI

PRN 4,802.00 SITE\_NAME Mynydd y Gribin Earthwork

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Pillow mound

DESCRIPTIO LINEAR EARTHWORK SOME 8M WIDE BY 0.3M HIGH. POSS BI-LATERAL DITCH. OCCUPYING RIDGE TOP POSITION. Thi

PRN 6,547.00 SITE\_NAME Esgair Ddu peat stand

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Peat stand

DESCRIPTIO Remains of peat mound or stand (Silvester, R J 1990).

PRN 6,548.00 SITE\_NAME Fuches Goch farmstead

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Farmstead

DESCRIPTIO Remains of farmstead now much damaged. Rectangular building 22m x 5.5m x 0.3m surviving wall height. No obvious ou

PRN 6,579.00 SITE\_NAME Mynydd Fron Goch pillow mound

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Pillow mound

DESCRIPTIO Pillow mound, 25.5m long x 9m wide x 0.9m high. Ditch visible on all sides except S. Some stone in makeup of mound.

PRN 6,580.00 SITE\_NAME Mynydd Fron Goch pillow mound

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Pillow mound

DESCRIPTIO Pillow mound disturbed with loose surface. No structural features . 21.5m x 7.5m x 0.8m high (Silvester, R J 1990).

PRN 6,581.00 SITE\_NAME Mynydd Fron Goch enclosure

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Enclosure

DESCRIPTIO Small embanked enclosure, rectangular, not terraced into hillside, but running down it. 9.5m long x 5.0m wide x 0.3m high

PRN 6,582.00 SITE\_NAME Mynydd Fron Goch clearance cairn

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Clearance cairn

DESCRIPTIO Small cairn, 4m in diameter x 0.3m high, on gentle S-facing slope. (Silvester, R J 1990).

PRN 6,583.00 SITE\_NAME Mynydd Fron Goch pillow mound

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Pillow mound

DESCRIPTIO Pillow mound, 14.5m x 8.0m x 0.8m high. Ditch on three sides. No obvious structural features, no stones visible. Post-me

PRN 6,618.00 SITE\_NAME Foel ring cairn

PERIOD Bronze Age TYPE Round barrow (ring cairn)

DESCRIPTIO Ring cairn within concession area of Tan y foel quarry (PRN 19237). (Silvester, R J 1990; Silvester, R J & Brassil, K S

PRN 6,619.00 SITE\_NAME Foel peat drying platform

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Peat stand

DESCRIPTIO Peat platform within the concession area of Tan y foel quarry (PRN 19237). (Silvester, R J 1990; Silvester, R J & Brass

PRN 6,628.00 SITE\_NAME Rhyd y Biswal barrow

PERIOD Bronze Age TYPE Round barrow (cairn)

DESCRIPTIO Round barrow or cairn (Silvester, R J 1990).

PRN 6,633.00 SITE\_NAME Foel sheep shelter

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Sheep shelter

DESCRIPTIO Sheep shelter within the concession area of Tan y foel quarry (PRN 19237) (Silvester, R J 1990; Silvester, R J & Brassi

PRN 6,638.00 SITE\_NAME Rhyd y Biswal farmstead

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Farmstead

DESCRIPTIO Converted farmstead (Silvester, R J 1990).

PRN 6,646.00 SITE\_NAME Tan-y-Foel farmstead

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Farmstead

DESCRIPTIO House with lobby entry built of stone with fireplace in east end, doorway to south. Attached outbuildings to east and west

PRN 67,173.00 SITE\_NAME Fron-goch Hill quarry

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Quarry

DESCRIPTIO Quarry depicted on 1st edition (1891) OS map.

PRN 97,382.00 SITE\_NAME Llangadfan Church (St Cadfan), lychgate

PERIOD Post-Medieval TYPE Lych gate

DESCRIPTIO Grade II listed lych gate.

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX IV:** Archive Cover Sheet

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## Tan y Foel Quarry, Cefn Coch, Powys

Site Name:	Y Foel
Site Code:	TFQ/12/DBA
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SJ 01228 01659
Site Type:	Green Field & Quarry
Project Type:	DBA
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	November 2012
Categories Present:	BA/Medieval/Post-medieval
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

# *Archaeology Wales*