

Uplands Initiative Elenydd (North)

Archaeological Survey (Part One)



For: The Royal Commission on the Ancient
and Historical Monuments of Wales

November 2009



**Uplands Initiative
Elenydd (North)**

**Archaeological Survey
(Part One)**

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2009/155

**For: The Royal Commission on the Ancient
and Historical Monuments of Wales**

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Cover photograph: An earthwork enclosure (NPRN 502648), with Aberglanhirin farm in the distance

ELENYDD (NORTH)

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Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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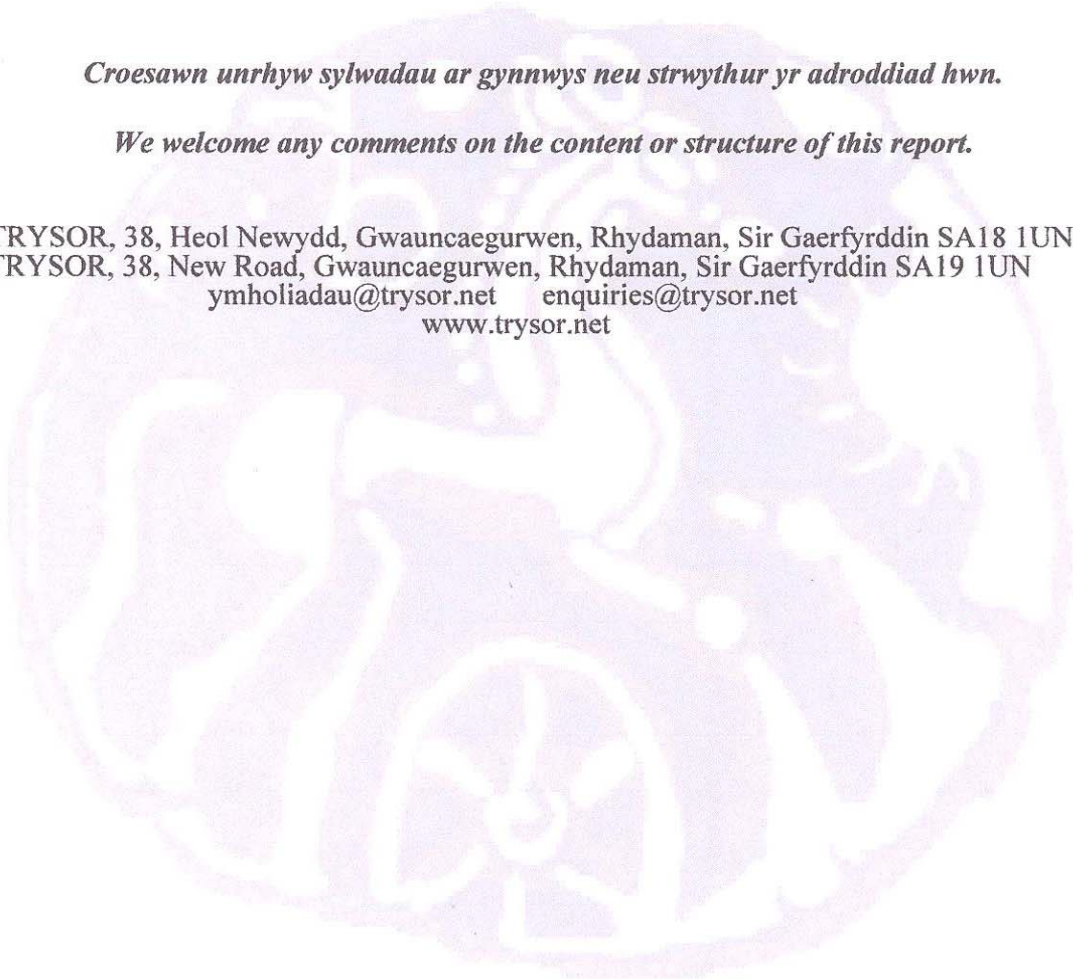
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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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Crynodeb

Mae ardal astudiaeth Gogledd Elenydd yn ardal sy'n ymestyn dros 19.51 cilomedr sgwâr ac yn ffurfio tua thraean o ardal ehangach ym mryniau canolbarth Cymru a archwiliwyd gan Trysor yn ystod haf a hydref 2009. Ceir adroddiadau ar wahân ar gyfer ardaloedd Canol Elenydd a De Elenydd. Cariwyd y gwaith allan gyda chymorth ariannol Comisiwn Brenhinol ar Henebion Cymru, fel rhan o brosiect Menter yr Ucheldiroedd.

Gorwedd y rhan fwyaf o ardal astudiaeth Gogledd Elenydd ar ddwy ochr rhan uchaf Dyffryn Elan, rhwng Pont ar Elan a tharddle'r afon yng Nghors Lwyd, yng nghornel gogledd-orllewin hen Sir Faesyfed. Yn ystod y Canol Oesoedd, roedd yr ardal yn rhan o Gwmwd Deuddwr, un o ystadau abaty Ystrad Fflur, Ceredigion. Maes o law, roedd yr hen ystâd fynachaid wedi dod yn rhan o Ystâd Cwm Elan, yn nwylo preifat. Hyd at y 19eg ganrif, roedd cornel uchaf Gogledd Elenydd yn syrthio fewn plwyf Llangurig, Sir Maldwyn, yr unig ran o hen arglwyddiaeth Arwystli oedd ym meddiant mynachod Ystrad Fflur yn y Canol Oesoedd. Unwyd yr ardal i gyd o fewn Sir Faesyfed, ac yna Sir Powys yn ystod y 20fed ganrif.

Ardal hollol wledig ei naws yw Gogledd Elenydd hyd heddiw, ymhell o drefi a phentrefi'r canolbarth, gyda dim ond ychydig o ffermydd o fewn ei ffiniau. Y pentrefi agosaf yw Llangurig, 4km i'r gogledd, Cwm Elan, 7km i'r de-ddwyrain a Chwmystwyth, tua'r un pellter i'r gorllewin, tra bod tref Rhaeadr Gwy rhyw 8km i'r dwyrain. Er hynny, nid yw Gogledd Elenydd yn anghysbell, oherwydd ei leoliad ym mlaenau Dyffryn Elan. Mae'r ffordd rhwng Rhaeadr Gwy a Chwmystwyth yn rhedeg ar hyd rhannau uchaf y dyffryn tra bod ffordd arall yn cysylltu Pont ar Elan â llynnoedd Elan i'r de, sy'n golygu bod hon yn ardal hynod boblogaidd gydag ymwelwyr ar hyd y flwyddyn.

Daeth y rhan fwyaf o'r ardal yn eiddo i Gorfforaeth Birmingham yn ystod yr 1890au, pan roddwyd hawl iddynt, drwy ddeddf gwlad, i feddiannu dyffrynnoedd Elan a Chlaerwen, a'r tiroedd cyfagos, er mwyn creu Ystâd Elan a llynnoedd enwog Dyffryn Elan. Hyd heddiw mae'r rhan fwyaf o Gogledd Elenydd o dan rheolaeth yr Ystâd, sydd bellach yn cael ei rheoli gan Dŵr Cymru.

Cofnodwyd 238 o safleoedd ac olion archaeolegol gan yr arolwg maes, y rhan fwyaf yn safleoedd a nodwyd am y tro gyntaf. Ymhlith prif ganfyddiadau'r arolwg maes oedd nifer o garneddau claddu sy'n dyddio Oes yr Efydd ac olion cytiau hirion oedd ar un amser yn cael eu defnyddio gan ffermwyr a bugeiliaid wrth warchod eu preiddiau ar fryniau'r ardal. Mae'r cofnod archaeolegol, fodd bynnag, yn cael ei dominyddu gan safleoedd sy'n dyddio i'r cyfnodau ôl-ganoloesol a modern. Mae hyn yn cynnyws olion o'r diwydiant torri mawn; rhaid cofio mai mawn oedd y prif danwydd a ddefnyddid yn yr fro hyd at diwedd y 19eg ganrif. Mae cyfres niferus o bostiau concrit yn brawf o ddylanwad Ystâd Elan yn ystod y 20fed ganrif, a gwelir olion maes tanio milwrol ar y bryniau uwchben Pont ar Elan yn ogystal.

Er bod yr ardal yn hynod atyniadol, ychydig iawn o gerddwyr sy'n mentro allan i'r bryniau. Mae'r ardal yn cael ei gyfrif fel un o'r ardaloedd mwyaf anghysbell a thawel yng Nghymru. Y llynnoedd sydd yn denu ymwelwyr i'r fro yn anad dim, ond fe all hynny newid yn y dyfodol, gyda'r cynnydd parhaol mewn poblogrwydd cerdded a beicio mynydd. Felly, bydd y cofnod cyflawn o olion archaeolegol yr ardal a grëwyd gan y prosiect hwn yn gymorth i ddiogelu'r olion archaeolegol brau sy'n cynrychioli miloedd o flynyddoedd o weithgarwch dynol ym mynyddoedd Elenydd.

Summary

The Elenydd (North) study area extends across some 19.51km² and forms about one third of a larger area surveyed in the Cambrian Mountains by Trysor during the summer and autumn of 2009. Separate reports have been prepared for the surveys of Elenydd (South) and Elenydd (Central). The projects were undertaken with grant-aid from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, as part of their Uplands Initiative project.

The study area is focused on the hills flanking the upper reaches of the Elan Valley, between Pont ar Elan and the source of the river at Gors Lwyd, in the northwestern corner of the historic county of Radnorshire. During medieval times, the area was part of Cwmwd Cwmdeuddwr, one of the granges of Strata Florida abbey, Ceredigion. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the old monastic grange was transformed into the private Cwm Elan estate. Until the 19th century, the most north-westerly corner of Elenydd (North) fell within Llangurig parish, in the historic county of Montgomeryshire, which had been the only part of the medieval lordship of Arwystli possessed by the monks of Strata Florida. The whole area was united into the old county of Radnorshire, and later Powys, during the 20th century.

Elenydd (North) has remained wholly agricultural in character to the present day, far from the villages and towns of mid-Wales and with only a small number of farmsteads within its boundaries. The nearest villages are Llangurig, 4km to the north, Elan Village, 7km to the southeast, and Cwmystwyth, a similar distance to the west. The town of Rhayader lies 8km to the east. Despite this, Elenydd (North) is not remote, due to its location in the upper Elan Valley. The main road from Rhayader to Cwmystwyth passes along the valley, and a second road connects Pont ar Elan with the area of the Elan reservoirs to the south, which means that the area is popular with visitors throughout the year. Most of the area came into the ownership of the Birmingham Corporation during the 1890s, when they were granted permission, by Act of Parliament, to purchase the Elan and Claerwen valleys and adjacent lands to create the Elan Estate and the famous Elan Valley reservoirs. Over a century later, most of Elenydd (North) is still managed by the Elan Estate, which is now under the control of Welsh Water.

The field survey recorded 238 archaeological sites in the area, most of which were noted for the first time. Amongst the most significant discoveries were a number of Bronze Age funerary cairns and the remains of huts, which were once used by shepherds tending their flocks on the mountain pastures of the area. The record is dominated by post medieval and modern archaeology, including evidence for the once important peat cutting industry; peat was of course the main source of domestic fuel in the district until the end of the 19th century. Features such as a large number of boundary posts show the influence of the Elan Estate during the 20th century, whilst the target area of an early 20th century artillery range can be seen on the hills above Pont ar Elan.

Elenydd (North) is an outstandingly beautiful area but, surprisingly, is rarely frequented by walkers; most visitors to the area keep to the road. The area is considered to be amongst the most remote and undisturbed in Wales. The Elan Valley lakes, more than anything, ensure that many visitors do pass through the area, and it is not impossible that the continuing rise in popularity for outdoor pursuits such as walking and mountain biking may yet have an impact on Elenydd (North). It is hoped that the complete record of archaeological features created by this project will help protect the fragile evidence of human activity in the area and enable an increased understanding of the history and development of this special landscape.

1. Introduction

This field project and related desktop research in the Elenydd hills, an extensive upland area within the central Cambrian Mountains, was undertaken by Trysor during 2009, grant-aided by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW). Desktop research was undertaken during April 2009, and fieldwork was carried out over 15 days during May and June 2009. This final report was compiled during November 2009.

The study area was designated as “Elenydd (North)” and was one of three areas along the western side of the historic county of Radnorshire which were surveyed by Trysor for the Uplands Initiative Project during 2009 for Elenydd (South) and Elenydd (Central) (see Hall & Sambrook, forthcoming a and b).

These three areas combined amount to 63km². Most of the land included lies within Welsh Water’s Elan Valley Estate, which is managed by the Elan Valley Trust. Only some 2.7km² at the northern edge of the Elenydd (North) study area lies outside the estate boundary and is still registered common land. This means that the three study areas cover *circa* 60km² of the 112km² estate.

Historically, the area was mostly open common land, apart from a small number of tenanted farms, and managed by the Cwm Elan Estate. This land was bought in its entirety by the Birmingham Corporation in advance of the construction of the famous Elan Valley reservoirs in the late 19th century, and subsequently the common lands were de-registered. In modern times, only the northern edge of the Elenydd (North) study area has retained its status as common land, as it falls outside the boundaries of the Elan Estate.

Elenydd (North) is focused on the upper reaches of the Elan valley. The Afon Elan has its source at Gors Lwyd, near the Ceredigion border, and flows southeastwards through the heart of the study area, which also included the series of rounded hills immediately to the north and south of the river as far as Pont ar Elan, which are themselves divided by several minor tributaries of the Elan. Most of the study area lies between the 350m and 500m contour, with the highest point reached at 538m on Esgair y Ty, to the north of the Afon Elan. The lowest point is 320m on the valley floor at Pont ar Elan.

For the purposes of this project, the boundaries of the study area were defined as the Powys/Ceredigion border) to the west, the common boundary along the Dernol valley to the northeast, the Nant y Ffald valley to the east and the trackway known as “The Monks’ Trod” and a line across the sheepwalks of Glanhirin and Aberglanhirin farms to the south (see Figure 2).

The underlying geology of Elenydd (North) is characterised by early Silurian (Llandovery) sandstones and mudstones, with some gritstones, but most of the area is masked by glacial till or peat deposits. There are relatively few significant outcrops of bedrock and the native rock appears to have been of limited value as a building stone and consequently there has been relatively little quarrying in the area.

The topography of the area shows little variation. The study area forms part of a more extensive upland plateau, dissected by the Elan and its tributaries into a series of rounded, often featureless, hills. The northern edge of the area, overlooking the Nant y Dernol valley, is in places very steep and somewhat craggier than the hills further south.

The interior of the area is relatively gentle, with occasional steep slopes along the river and stream valleys. Many of these valleys, most notably the Elan itself, are flat-bottomed due to the accumulation of glacial till and also peat, with a thick growth of *Molinia Caerulea* often obscuring the land surface. *Molinia* is dominant on many of the hillslopes and hilltops and presents a considerable barrier to fieldwork throughout most of the year. Bracken is not widely found in the area, with the most significant areas of growth found along the northern edge of the study area overlooking Nant y Dernol and in smaller patches where land has been subject to improvement in the past, such as Esgair y Ty, north of Aberglanhirin farm, where the bracken is still mown and baled for winter bedding on an annual basis.

Today, pastoral farming holds sway and the area is wholly devoted to the pasturing of sheep. Some horses also graze the fields around the small number of farms within the study area and on the open mountain pastures. Stocking levels are now much lower than they have been in the past, which has possibly allowed the *Molinia* to spread and grow far more thickly. There is little improved or semi-improved pasture in the Elenydd (North), such as exists being confined to small field systems around the working sheep farms of Aberglanhirin and Bodtalog, which have the only inhabited dwellings in the study area. Other field systems, or areas of semi-improved pasture on the open mountain sheepwalks, are associated with farms close to, but outside, the study area boundary, such as Glanhirin to the south and Glan Helffin and Nantllemysten in the Nant y Dernol valley to the north.

A significant proportion of the study area is designated as a protected landscape. The Elenydd Special Area of Conservation (SAC No. UK0012928) covers only a small area (*circa* 0.61km²) along the southwestern corner of the area. The Elenydd-Mallaen Special Protection Area (SPA No. UK9014111) is much larger (*circa* 5.61km²) and covers most of the land south of the Cwmystwyth to Rhayader road, including the Elan valley floor, apart from the improved pasture fields around Aberglanhirin Farm and the adjacent hill of Esgair Rhiwlan to the east. Only one block of land to the north of the road is included in the Elenydd-Mallaen SPA, an area *circa* 1km² extending across Moel Crychion and northwards to the highest point in the area on Esgair y Llwyn.

There are also two areas designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The Elenydd SSSI covers the same area as the Elenydd-Mallaen SPA (SSSI Code 1172). The Aberglanhirin SSSI, a flower meadow close to the farmhouse at Aberglanhirin, is much smaller at *circa* 2.3ha (SSSI Code 103).



*Plate 1: Looking southwest to Aberglanhirin Farm, at the confluence of the Nant Hirin and Afon Elan. Note the large areas dominated by white *Molinia Caerulea*. May 2009.*



Plate 2: Looking south down Nant Esgair Rudd towards the Elan valley. May 2009.

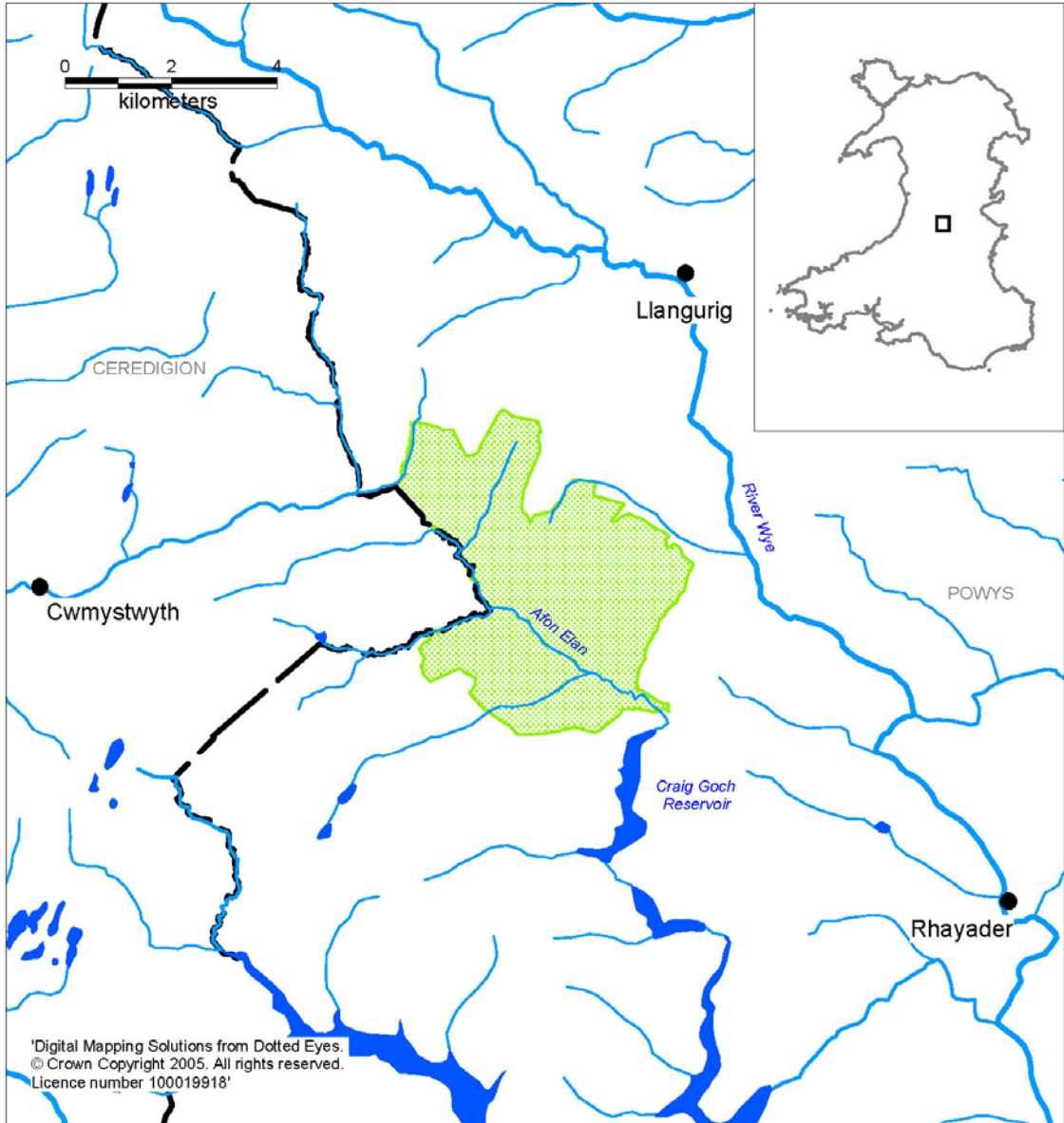


Figure 1: A map showing the location of the study area



Plate 3: Nant y Dernol, at the northern edge of the area has steep, bracken-covered slopes.

1.2 Extent of area covered in km²

The extent of the Elenydd (North) study area was 19.51km².

1.3 Previous Fieldwork

Limited archaeological fieldwork had been carried out in the survey area prior to this project. The earliest field survey project identified is that undertaken by Davies & Webster in 1977, when plans were being considered to increase the size of the Elan Valley lakes and flood the upper reaches of the Elan Valley and its tributaries. This plan would have severed the present road link between Cwmystwyth and Rhayader (Webster & Davies, 1977). The survey included some fieldwork and the project report documents 13 archaeological sites within Elenydd (North), all of which have been accounted for by the 2009 project.

Adjacent areas within Powys have been included in previous Upland Initiative surveys, namely The Elan Valley (Cambrian Archaeological Projects, 2001), Elan Valley (NE) (Hankinson, 2003, Elan Valley Uplands (Silvester, 1994). Across the border in Ceredigion, a series of Uplands Initiative projects were undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust and CPAT during the late 1990s (e.g. Sambrook & Silvester, 1997). The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has undertaken field survey and desktop research for several Cadw pan-Wales projects which have included Elenydd (North). These were, the Deserted Rural Settlements survey (Silvester, 1997), the Funerary and Ritual Monuments Survey (CPAT, 2003), the Short Dykes Project (CPAT, 2002), Roman Roads Project (CPAT, 2003).

Each of these was a monument specific project, designed to improve the understanding and management of monuments previously known or suspected in the area. They did not include whole-area field surveys and consequently did not produce a comprehensive record of the archaeological evidence for the monument type within the study area. Nevertheless, the NMR and regional HER benefited from each project and the record, with respect to some of the most significant monument types found in the study area, was better informed as a result.

CPAT have taken Tir Gofal surveys for each of the tenant farms within the study area, namely Bodtalog (HE1 desktop survey) and Aberglanhirin (HE1 desktop survey and a HE2 field survey). HE1 surveys also appear to have been undertaken on Glanhirin and Abergwngu farms, which lie just outside the study area but appear to have some land within the area. Other farms outside the area, which possibly have some land within Elenydd (North) and were subject to HE1 or HE2 surveys according to the regional HER are Abergwngu, Pen yr Ochr and Green Farm.

CPAT also undertook research and fieldwork for the CCW/Cadw/ICOMOS/ Elan Valley Historic Landscape Area, which is included in the Register of Historic Landscapes in Wales. The whole of the Elenydd (North) study area falls within the Elenydd character area of the Elan Valley Historic Landscape Area.

There are no records of any archaeological excavation having taken place within the study area. Some palaeoenvironmental sampling has been done at Gors Lwyd, close to the source of the Afon Elan and in the watershed between the Elan and the westward-flowing Ystwyth (Moore & Chater, 1969; Moore, 1970). The county boundary between Ceredigion and Powys runs through the bog and it appears that the sampling was done on the Ceredigion side of the border, although the relevance of the findings to our understanding of the history of the local landscape warrants its inclusion in this report.



Plate 4: Gors Lwyd, the source of the Afon Elan, viewed from the north.

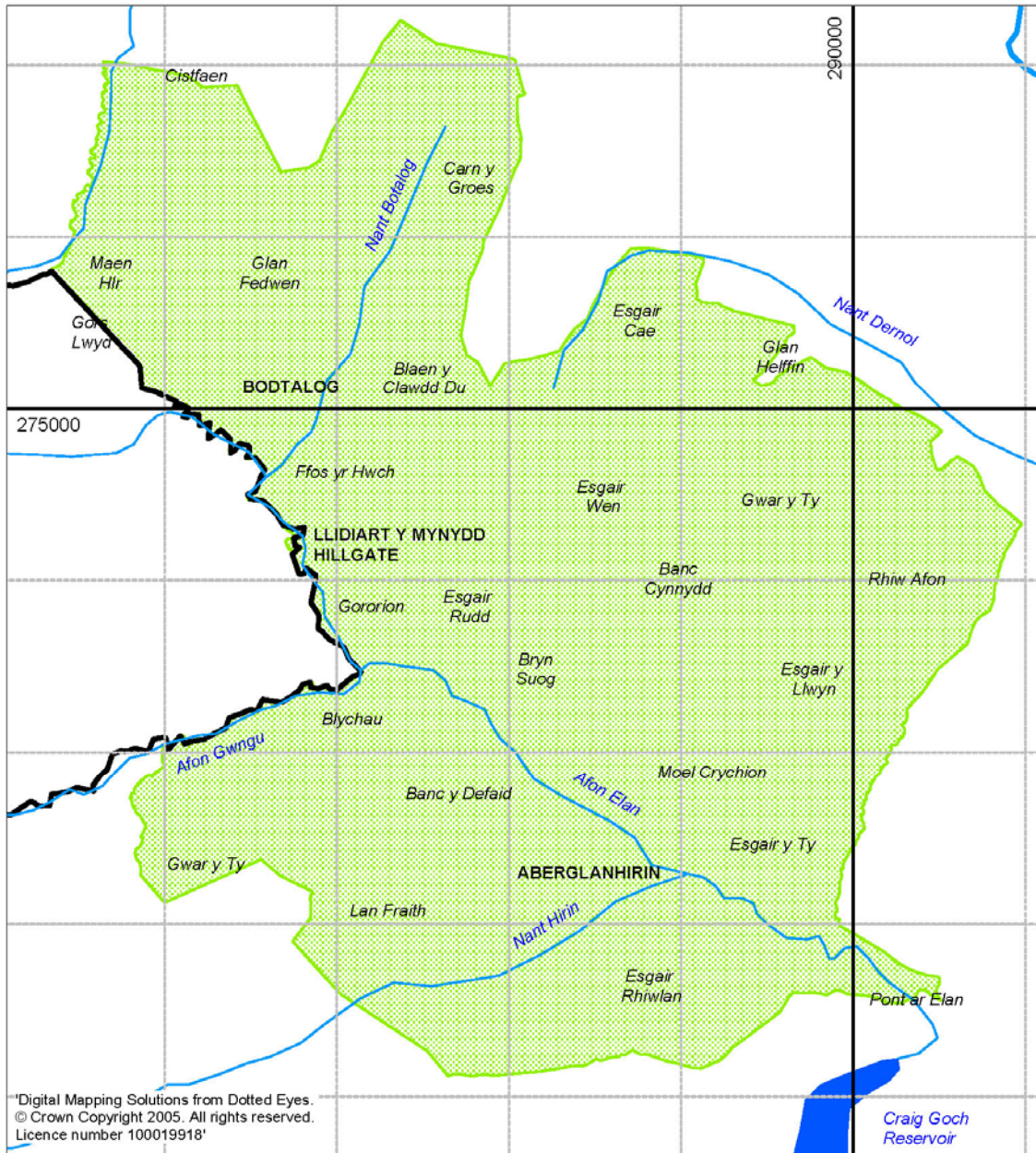


Figure 2: A map showing the place names within the study area.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Desktop Research

Digital data from the databases maintained by the NMR (RCAHMW) and the Powys Historic Environment Record (held by CPAT) were the starting point for the desktop research undertaken prior to the fieldwork. The information on 1st, 2nd and 1953 edition Ordnance Survey maps was interpreted and records created for sites of interest within the scope of the project. The relevant parish tithe and estate maps held by the National Library of Wales were also consulted. Documentary records in the NMR and aerial photographs were studied.

The results from the desktop research were entered into a Microsoft Access 2003 database, constructed according to the guidelines given in the Revised Data Standard for Upland Survey. The material included in this database is reproduced in the site gazetteer of this report.

1.4.2 Fieldwork

Elenydd (North) has good road access, with the main Cwmystwyth to Rhayader road running through the heart of the study area. Several minor trackways also give access to local farms and sheepwalks and provide easy access onto the hills. With the exception of the small, enclosed field systems at Bodtalog and Aberglanhirin farms, the area is all Open Access land.

The fieldwork element of the project covered 19.5km², carried out over 13 days, which was an average coverage rate of *circa* 1.5km² per day.

30m and 50m transects were used according to the nature of the terrain (wider transects were favoured on steeper slopes). There were no areas which could not be adequately surveyed in this manner.

Features were recorded on pro-forma sheets derived from the database. This had a two-fold benefit: ensuring previously recorded information was readily available in the field and that standard recording of features was undertaken. The pro-formas had space for field sketches which were made where appropriate. The pro-forma sheets have been deposited with the RCAHMW as part of the project archive. Digital photographs were taken where appropriate and these have also been included in the project archive as TIFF files.

2. Analysis of Sites recorded in the Survey area

2.1 Number of sites

Prior to this survey, 33 archaeological sites were included in the RCAHMW's National Monuments Record data supplied for Elenydd (North). Several of these were just outside the study area and therefore not included in this survey. Following the field survey there were a total of 238 sites recorded within the study area, representing an increase of 721%.

There were also 76 sites recorded in the Clwyd/Powys Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).¹ These sites have been re-evaluated in the field and new records created for the NMR in many cases. However, included amongst the sites recorded in the HER are 7 event records (such as Tir Gofal surveys) as well as 15 records for natural fords, which have not been added to the Elenydd (North) project database. Several HER sites could not be found, nor correlated to any other sites found in the vicinity of the grid references provided. There is therefore not a direct correlation between the NMR records and those recorded in the regional HER.

Location maps for all sites recorded by the project can be found in Part 2 of this report, preceding the Site Gazetteer.



Plate 5: The view southwards down the Mytalog Fawr valley, looking towards Bodtalog.

¹ Maintained by the Clwyd/Powys Archaeological Trust.

2.2 Summary of sites by Broad Class

The 238 sites recorded by the project are categorised by Broad Class² in Table 1 and Figure 4.

Broad Class	Number of Sites	Includes
Agriculture and Subsistence	26	Agricultural Building, Cultivation Marks, Farmstead, Field System, Pillow Mound, Rabbit Warren, Sheep Fold, Potato Clamp
Defence	2	Fieldwork, Firing Range
Domestic	9	Domestic Television Aerial, Farmhouse, House, Long Hut, Long Hut?
Education	1	Rain Gauge
Industrial	25	Peat Cutting, Peat Workings, Quarry, Quarry?
Monument <By Form>	115	Bank (Earthwork), Boundary Post, Boundary Stone, Cairn, Concrete Base, Enclosure, Mound, Platform, Platform;House, Platform?, Post, Revetment, Shelter, Shelter?, Sunken Shelter, Wall, Wall?
Religious Ritual and Funerary	19	Cairn, Cairn Cemetery, Cairn?, Round Barrow, Round Barrow Pair, Standing Stone?
Transport	32	Bridge, Footbridge, Milestone, Road, Trackway, Trackway?
Unassigned	8	Marker Cairn, Marker Stone
Water Supply and Drainage	1	Water Tank

Table 1: Broad Class

The Broad Class categories of the sites recorded within the study area very much reflect the preponderance of activity associated with agricultural activity in post medieval times. Of the total, 26 sites (11%) are specifically identified as being associated with Agriculture and Subsistence, but many of the sites categorised as Monument <By Form>, 115 (48%) are also associated with land improvement or land management activity, such as enclosures and earthwork banks. This category is inflated by the presence of over 80 boundary posts and markers, mostly associated with the Elan Estate. The Transport category is also relatively high, 32 (13.5%) due to the presence of many farm and peat cutters' tracks within the area.

Religious, Ritual and Funerary monuments are confined to a relatively low number of sites, only 19 (8%) of the total, although their archaeological importance is more significant than this number suggests as they represent the earliest evidence of human activity within the study area. Several previously recorded Bronze Age cairns and cairn groups already have

² Broad Class is used as defined by English Heritage in the monuments thesaurus, <http://thesaurus.english-heritage.org.uk>

Scheduled Ancient Monument status, but the number of known funerary cairns has been increased markedly by the this survey.

Settlement activity is relatively poorly represented by the Domestic Broad Class, with only 9 sites (3.8%). With only 2 platforms recorded under Monument <By Form> and thought to represent the sites of medieval or early post medieval buildings, the number of settlement sites barely reaches 4%, reflecting the remote nature of the area in modern and historical times. As with funerary monuments, the archaeological importance of the settlement-related sites outweighs their low number.

Industrial activity is represented by extensive areas of peat cutting and a small number of minor quarries. It appears that these resources were all exploited for local use. The total number of sites in this Broad Class is low, only 25 sites, or just over 10%. This figure is depressed somewhat by the fact that the project has recorded often complex groups of peat cuttings into single records as “Peat Workings”, rather than award an NPRN to every individual working.

Figure 3, below, shows the distribution of sites by Broad Class.



Plate 6: Craig Goch Reservoir, the northernmost of the Elan reservoirs, looking southwards from Rhiw Afon.

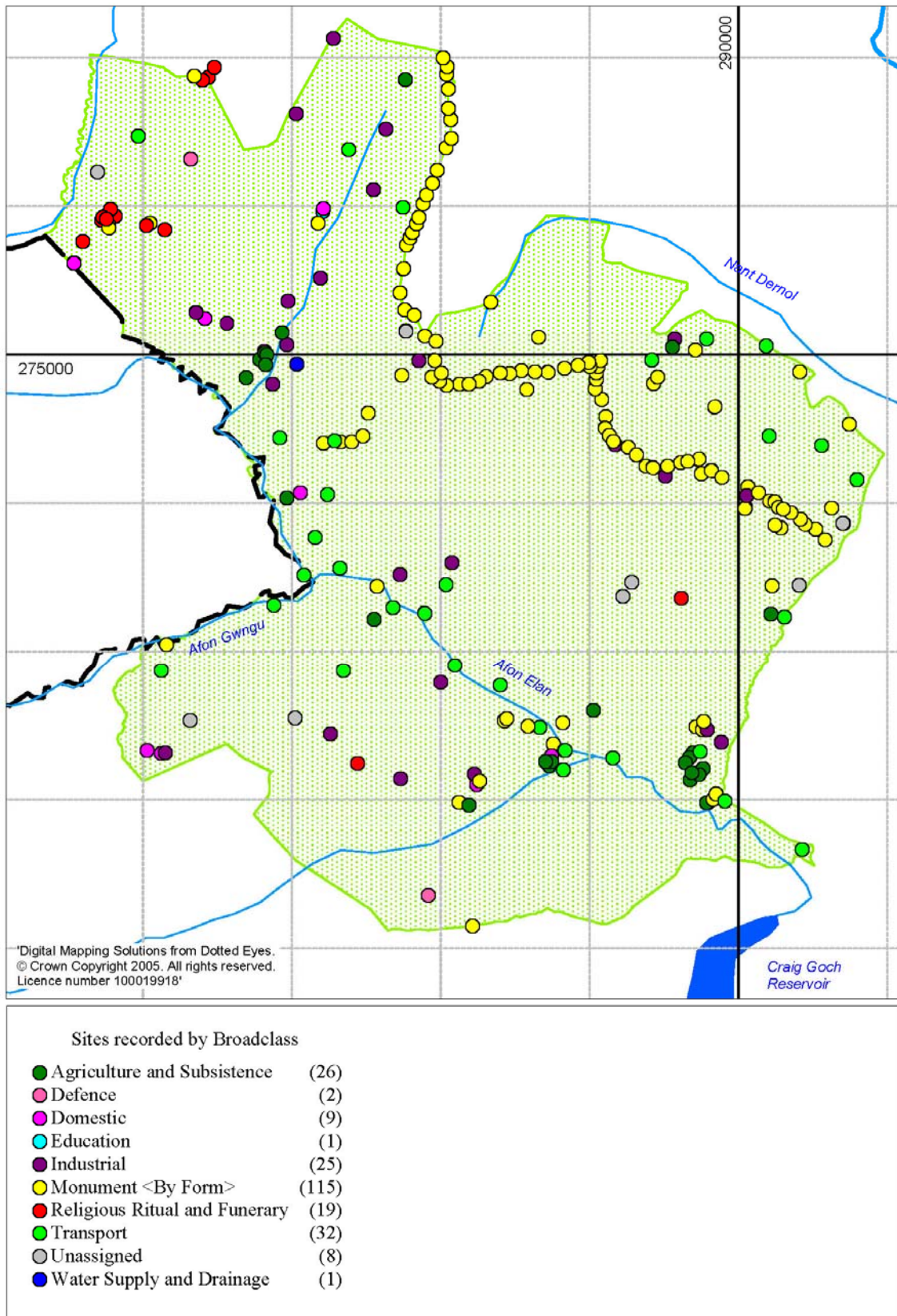


Figure 3: A map showing the distribution of sites by Broad Class

2.3 Summary of sites by Period

As Table 2 demonstrates, a significant majority of the sites recorded are of Post Medieval or Modern date. The largest group of sites categorised by Period fall into the Modern category, which includes 105 sites, 45% of the total. This figure is greatly inflated by 73 concrete boundary posts set up by the Elan estate in the early 20th century. Another 79 sites (33%) are of Post Medieval or probable Post Medieval date. These are chiefly related to land improvement and other pastoral activity, including features associated with the small number of farmsteads in the area.

A much smaller number of sites (27 or 11%) are thought to be of Medieval or early Post Medieval date, including a number of settlement sites, enclosures and areas of possible cultivation. None of these sites can be ascribed a Medieval date with any certainty. This group does however include some of the more important sites in the area, such as the undated pillow mounds at Esgair y Ty (NPRN 304835) and a large, newly identified building platform (NPRN 502521) which stands alongside them. There are also a small number of long huts and other deserted settlement type sites in the area which may also date to the Medieval or early Post Medieval periods. Less clear is the date of origin of the still occupied farms of Aberglanhirin and Bodtalog, which seem to have been in occupation by the 18th century but may potentially have roots as settlements on the Medieval monastic grange of Cwmdeuddwr.

The number of sites attributed to prehistoric periods is relatively low, amounting to only 19 sites in total, or just under 8%, all of which are Bronze Age cairns or cairn groups. These are, however, amongst the most significant sites encountered and include several newly discovered cairns.



Plate 7: The modern trackway (NPRN 502704) to Glanhirin farm bridges the Afon Elan. It is evidence of the management of the area by the Elan Estate, throughout the 20th century, which has included laying trackways to improve access to the tenant farms of the estate.

Period	Number of Sites	Includes
Bronze Age	18	Cairn, Cairn Cemetery, Round Barrow, Round Barrow Pair, Standing Stone
Bronze Age?	1	Cairn?
Medieval?;Post Medieval?	27	Bank (Earthwork), Boundary Stone, Cultivation Marks, Enclosure, Long Hut, Pillow Mound, Platform, Platform?, Quarry?, Rabbit Warren, Shelter?, Sunken Shelter, Wall?
Post Medieval	68	Agricultural Building, Bank (Earthwork), Boundary Stone, Farmhouse, Farmstead, Field System, Footbridge, House, Marker Stone, Milestone, Peat Cutting, Peat Workings, Road, Sheep Fold, Shelter, Trackway
Post Medieval?	10	Bank (Earthwork), Cultivation Marks, Enclosure, Marker Stone, Quarry, Shelter, Trackway
Post Medieval?;Modern	1	Quarry
Modern	105	Agricultural Building, Boundary Post, Bridge, Cairn, Domestic Television Aerial, Farmhouse, Fieldwork, Firing Range, Footbridge, Marker Cairn, Post, Quarry, Rain Gauge, Revetment, Sheep Fold, Trackway, Water Tank
Modern?	2	Marker Cairn
Unknown	6	Bank (Earthwork), Mound, Wall

Table 2: Sites by Period

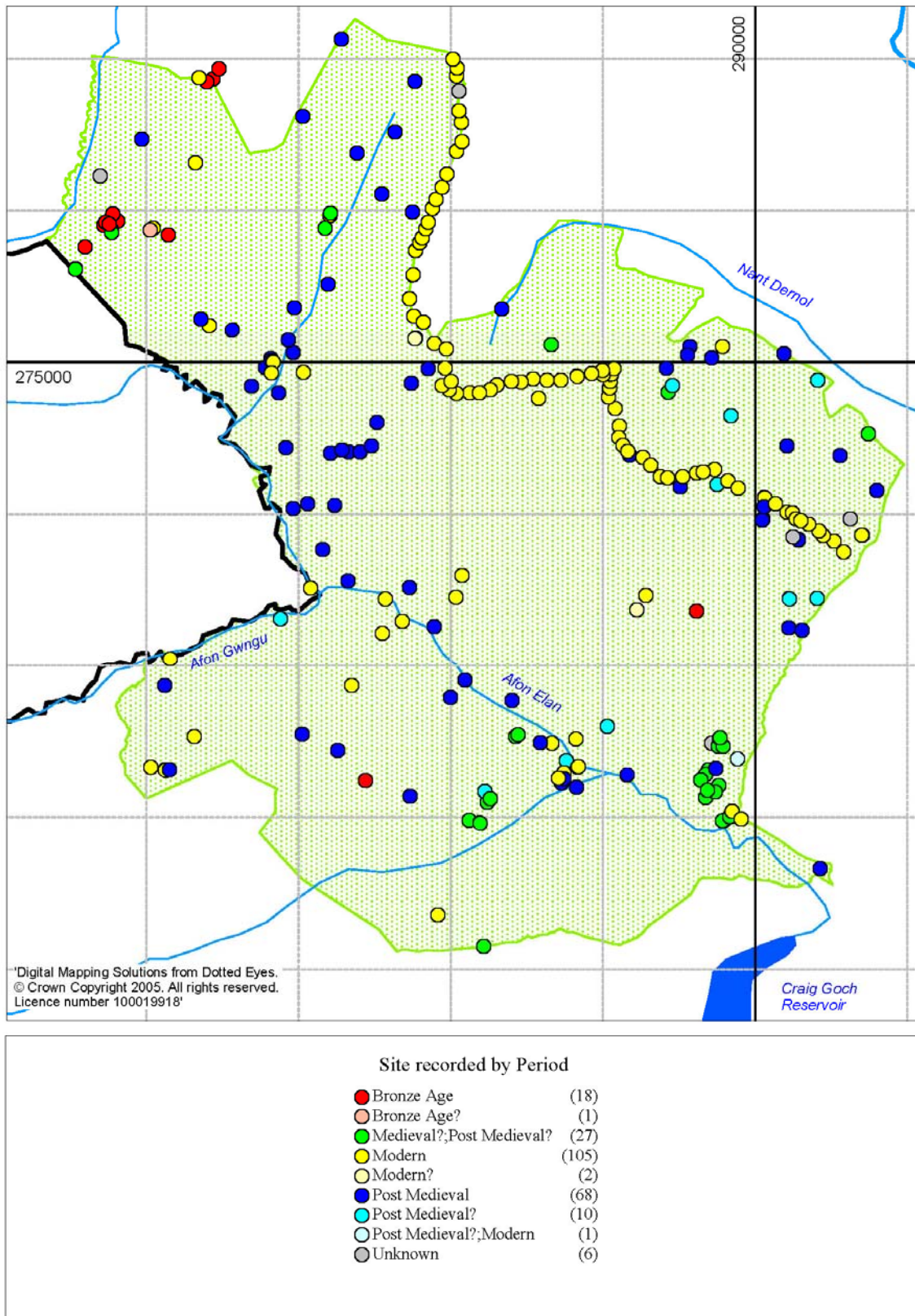


Figure 4: A map showing the distribution of sites by Period

2.4 Summary of sites found by type

Table 3 shows the range and numbers of site types recorded by the project. A fuller breakdown of this information is found in Appendix A and detailed site descriptions are included in the Site Gazetteer in Part 2. Figures 7, 8 & 9 also map the distribution of the most significant site types.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	5	PILLOW MOUND	8
BANK (EARTHWORK)	9	PLATFORM	1
BOUNDARY POST	74	PLATFORM?	1
BOUNDARY STONE	8	POST	1
BRIDGE	3	POTATO CLAMP	1
CAIRN	12	QUARRY	2
CAIRN CEMETERY	1	QUARRY?	2
CAIRN?	3	RABBIT WARREN	1
CONCRETE BASE	3	RAIN GAUGE	1
CULTIVATION MARKS	2	REVETMENT	1
DOMESTIC TV AERIAL	3	ROAD	1
ENCLOSURE	3	ROUND BARROW	3
ENCLOSURE?	1	ROUND BARROW PAIR	1
FARMHOUSE	2	SHEEP FOLD	3
FARMSTEAD	2	SHEEP FOLD?;SHELTER?	1
FIELD SYSTEM	3	SHELTER	2
FIELDWORK	1	SHELTER?	1
FIRING RANGE	1	STANDING STONE?	1
FOOTBRIDGE	5	STONE SETTING	1
HOUSE	1	SUNKEN SHELTER	3
LONG HUT	3	TRACKWAY	20
LONG HUT?	1	TRACKWAY?	1
MARKER CAIRN	5	WALL	1
MARKER STONE	2	WALL?	1
MILESTONE	2	WATER TANK	1
MOUND	2		
PEAT CUTTING	6		
PEAT WORKINGS	15		

Table 3: Sites by Type

2.5 Summary of sites by Altitude

Table 4 shows the number of sites per 50m contour band, the amount of land in each 50m band and the density of sites per square kilometre. Figure 6 shows the distribution of sites over the 50m contour bands.

The area has 6 contour bands, although the lowest of these accounts for a small area, at 0.01km² and cannot be relied upon to present meaningful statistical information.

11.78km² or 60%) of the Elenydd (North) study area lies between the 400m and 499m contours, although only 72 (30%) of the recorded sites lie within this altitude range, a reflection of the low density of archaeological sites across the area.

The contour band with the densest concentration of sites is the highest of the 6 bands, 500m to 549m, which includes 83 (almost 35%) of the total. This high concentration of sites is almost entirely due to the presence of a large number of concrete boundary posts erected by the Elan Estate along its northern boundary.

Appendix C provides details of sites by NPRN, Name and contour band.

Contour band	Number of sites	Sq km	Sites per sq km
250m to 299m	0	< 0.01	0
300m to 349m	27	1.33	20.3
350m to 399m	56	4.53	12.4
400m to 449m	30	6.03	5.0
450m to 499m	42	5.75	7.3
500m to 549m	83	1.87	44.4
Total	238	19.51	12.2

Table 4: Sites by contour band

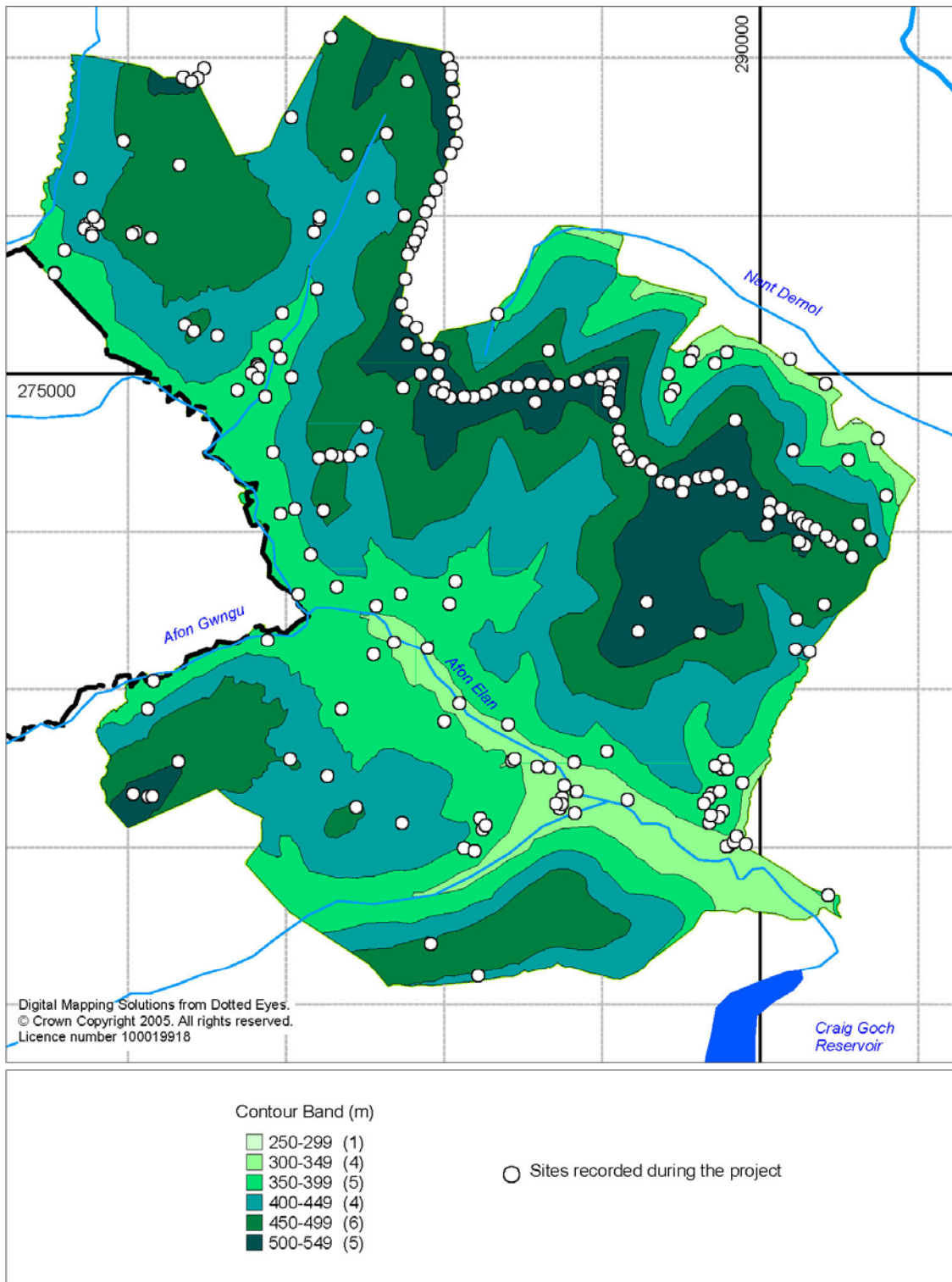


Figure 5: A map showing the distribution of sites by Altitude

2.6 Significant new sites

2.6.1 Funerary monuments

Amongst the most significant discoveries made by this survey was the identification of several previously unknown Bronze Age funerary monuments during fieldwork. Previously, there were five cairns and round barrows known in the area, concentrated in the Maen Hir Cairn Cemetery (NPRN 502591) and Cistfaen Round Barrow Pair (NPRN 502501).

The field survey added five new cairns to the National Monuments Record:

502541	Rhiw Afon, Cairn
502550	Blaen Clawdd Ddu, Cairn
502555	Glan Fedwen, Cairn I
502565	Banc Cynnydd, Cairn
502566	Esgair y Llwyn, Cairn

It is notable that, in what is often a rather featureless landscape, more recent marker cairns have been created from the cairn material at three of these newly discovered sites (NPRNs 502541, 502550 and 502565). Undoubtedly, this is the work of shepherds or farmers during Post Medieval or Modern times, possibly to create boundary markers for sheepwalks. As each of the newly recorded cairns is a low stone spread, rather than an upstanding stone pile, the marker cairns are important aids to their identification. The Elenydd (North) area was mostly surveyed in late spring and early summer, before fresh growth of purple-moor grass had occurred. Thus the cairns stood out as patches of low, green grass against the almost white background of dead purple-moor grass.



Plate 8: A newly discovered cairn (NPRN 502550) on Blaen Clawdd Du.

Also identified for the first time was a probable fifth cairn (NPRN 502527) in the Maen Hir Cairn Cemetery. This small cairn lies within the Scheduled Area of the cairn cemetery and measures *circa* 3m in diameter by 0.2m high. Another possible cairn, Glan Fedwen Cairn II (NPRN 502672), was found just to the east of the cairn cemetery but apparently detached from it (and close to another new cairn, NPRN 502555, Glan Fedwen Cairn I). In this example, there was a clear concentration of stone to form a low cairn, less than 2.5m in diameter, but this formed a rather amorphous stone pile and it was unclear whether it was a poorly preserved funerary monument or a marker cairn. A round barrow was identified for the first time on Lan Fraith, a hilltop to the south of the Afon Elan. This earth mound measured 7m in diameter and 0.6m high. It displayed no surface evidence of a stone component, unlike the other funerary monuments in the study area.

2.6.2 Medieval and Post Medieval Settlement

There is scant evidence of settlement within the Elenydd (North) study area. Two working sheep farms lie within its boundaries and several occupied farms and cottages are found just along its northern boundary in the Dernol valley.

Of the small number of newly identified settlement sites recorded, three are considered to be of interest, one of which is of potentially considerable significance. A long hut (NPRN 502577) found on a river terrace high up in the Mytalog Fawr valley may be representative of medieval or post medieval shepherding associated with herdsman spending the summer months on the higher hill pastures. It measures 12m by 5m and is divided into two cells. Only low wall-bases survive and there is evidence that the nearby stream has caused some erosion damage to the eastern side of the structure in the past. A drystone sheepfold at Blaenycwm (NPRN 502503) was examined and found to partly overlie an earlier long hut (NPRN 502588). The earlier structure measures *circa* 9.5m by 6m and may have been two-celled.

The most significant deserted settlement site noted for the first time is undoubtedly the large platform at Esgair y Ty (NPRN 502521). This substantial earthwork platform measures 35m in length by 21m wide and the incomplete wall bases of a building appear to survive on the level area of the platform. However, the entire site has been damaged by the construction of the main road from Rhayader to Cwmystwyth right across the centre of the platform, probably destroying the archaeological evidence for almost all of any structure that stood on the platform itself. As the modern road appears to follow the course of the late 18th century turnpike road, which itself seems to have followed an earlier road of unknown date (shown on John Ogilby's road map of 1675), the fact that the platform is dissected by the road may be indicative of a medieval or early Post medieval date for the settlement.

2.6.3 Other features

Two other discoveries made by the project are worthy of note. Seventy three concrete boundary markers were recorded for the first time, crossing the high ground to the north of the Elan valley from east to west. These were originally set up *circa* 1913 to mark the boundary of the Cwm Elan Estate when it was managed by the Birmingham Corporation and the letters BC are stamped into them (Winchester & Straughton, 2008, 4). The farmer

at Aberglanhirin informed the project that many of the posts had fallen over the years, but were reset along the boundary line relatively recently.

Another unusual discovery was made on Esgair Rhiwlan, to the southeast of Aberglanhirin farm. Many dozens of earth mounds dotted across the flat hilltop here had previously been recorded in the regional HER and NMR as a possible Bronze Age cairnfield or cairn cemetery. However, during fieldwork it was noticed that there are as many hollows as there are mounds on the hill. It was also noted that there were occasional shards of rusted steel around or on the mounds and it was quickly realised that Esgair Rhiwlan was an early artillery range target area (NPRN 502552). The rusted metal represented shrapnel left from firing exercises carried out by artillery units stationed at the Rhayader Artillery Camp from *circa* 1908 until 1914.



Plate 9: This photograph shows some of the many dozens of earth mounds which dot Esgair Rhiwlan, created by the impact of artillery shells.

2.7 Value of AP mapping to the field project

The RCAHMW supplied interpretation of aerial photographs as digital files, referred to as AP mapping in this report. Each of these was investigated in the field, see Figure 7. 113 separate records were supplied by the RCAHMW with the AP mapping (these are listed in Appendix D).

As is shown in Appendix D, a significant proportion of these sites were found not to be archaeological features. These included 26 features determined to be either natural features or sheep tracks. Some 52 of the AP Mapping records were for trackways, 20 of which were simply braided sections of trackway.

Whilst large-scale features such as peat cuttings, trackways and enclosure boundaries were picked up by AP mapping, smaller monuments, such as long huts and funerary cairns, were not identified from AP sources. For example, 40 of the AP Mapping records were for Peat Cuttings, whilst only one Cairn was identified and a single Long Hut. The cairn (NPRN 308692), however, was a previously recorded site identified only as a Mound by AP mapping (No.1). The long hut (NPRN 30848) was also previously known and wrongly identified as a Bank by AP Mapping (No.13).

Although AP Mapping would therefore appear to have been of limited value for this project, the relatively low success rate of monument identification has to be viewed against the fact that there is only a small number of archaeological monuments in the area. The project database is dominated by records for boundary posts, peat cuttings and trackways; monuments such as cairns and long huts are not the dominant site types for the area.

Consideration should also be given to the fact that large parts of the Elenydd (North) study area are swathed in thick purple-moor grass, which appears to be a more effective barrier than bracken for obscuring relatively small features in the landscape, even from the air. The purple-moor grass makes fieldwork arduous and site identification on the ground is particularly difficult where the tussocks are largest. Despite the inevitable limitations of AP Mapping in such an environment, it was therefore of considerable benefit to help identify features such as peat cuttings, trackways and boundary banks, thus ensuring that a good record was made of such features in an environment where the distribution of classic upland field monuments is relatively sparse.

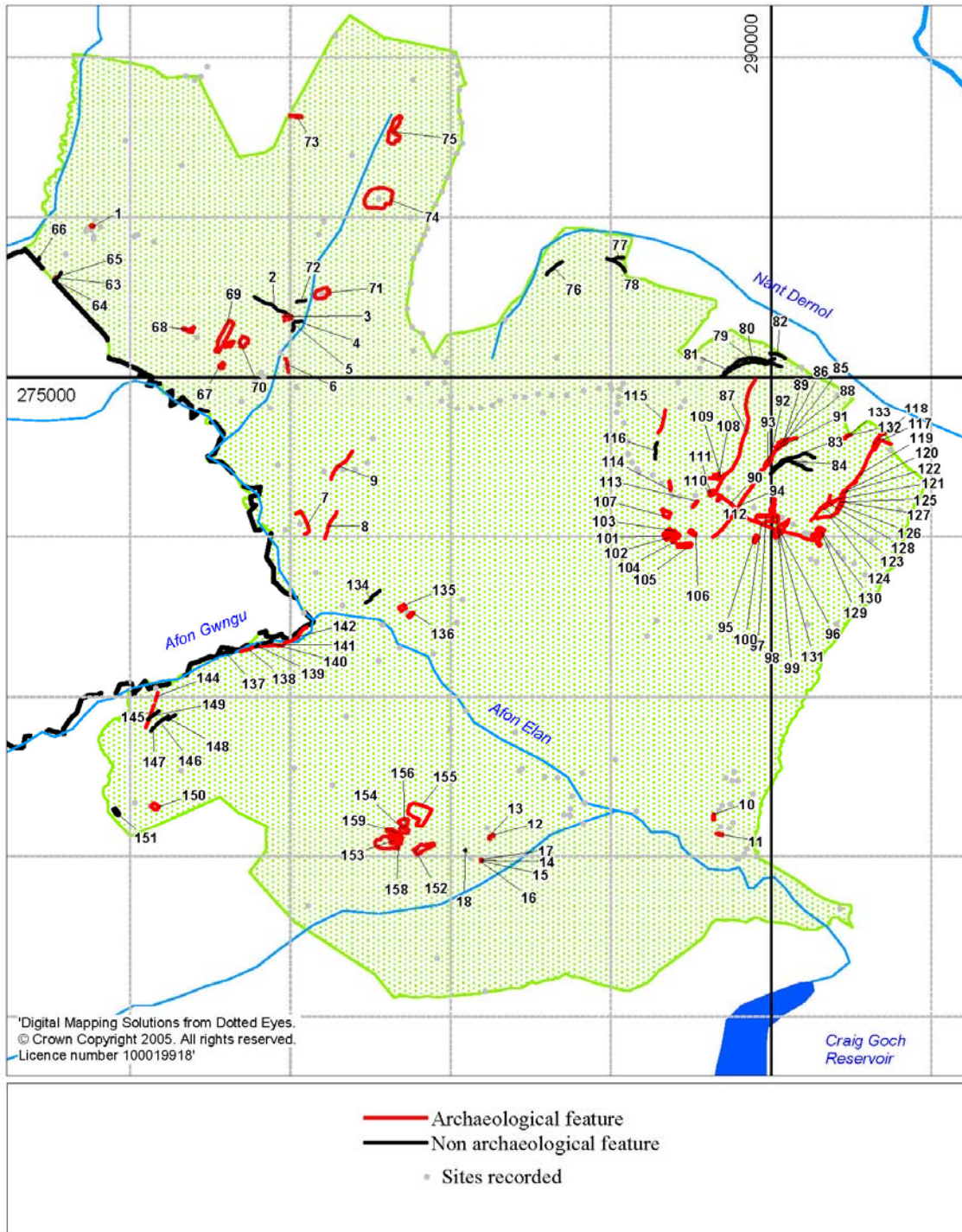


Figure 6: A map showing the location of features plotted by the RCAHMW from aerial photographs

3. Elenydd (North) History and Archaeology: Characteristics and comparisons

3.1 Palaeoenvironmental evidence

The Elenydd (North) study area lies in the heart of the Cambrian mountains. It is a landscape which was heavily modified by glacial action during the last Ice Age, leaving an upland plateau dissected into a series of smooth, rounded hills by steep sided U-shaped valleys.

Palaeoenvironmental work at the Gors Lwyd peat bog, near the source of the Afon Elan, gives some insight into environmental conditions in the late glacial and early prehistoric periods (Moore & Chater, 1969; Moore, 1970). Pollen evidence demonstrates that a tundra environment was present in the area around 13,000 BC. Around 9,800 BC birch forests were beginning to be established, although by 8,800 BC this first flourishing of birch came to an end and there appears to have been a return to open montane grassland and juniper scrub on local hills. The colder period of the Younger Dryas, 8,800 to 8,300 BC, saw a brief return to a tundra environment.

By 8,000 BC, it would appear that birch woodland was again established in hollows and valleys, gradually spreading onto the hills, although pollen evidence suggests that grasses and open-habitat herbs may have survived longer locally, on the more exposed hills. A sharp rise in the hazel appears to have followed, a characteristic found in many western parts of Britain, where mild, maritime conditions favoured its growth.

The work of Wiltshire & Moore (1983), at Pwll Nant Ddu and Esgair Nantybuddau, over 5km to the south of Gors Lwyd, provides slightly different dates for the spread of birch forests (*circa* 8,500 BC) and date the rise of hazel to *circa* 8,200 BC. They also reported charcoal fragments dating to *circa* 7,500 BC, suggesting this to be evidence of the first human impact on the area.

Throughout the Mesolithic period (7,700 – 5,500 BC), pollen evidence from Gors Lwyd shows that there was a mixed woodland in the area, possibly not extending onto the highest land, with species such as pine, oak and elm becoming increasingly dominant. Wiltshire & Moore note damper conditions and a rise in alder pollens after 6200 BC, with a transition to more open conditions, with heather, grass and sedge pollens increasing by *circa* 5,000 BC. This may well be evidence of the clearance of woodland for hunting, with the open hills then being used to graze domesticated animals during the Neolithic.

Moore & Chater found evidence of a marked rise in pine pollens by *circa* 4000 BC, and suggest that this may represent an invasion of pine on early bog surfaces, formed at wet hollow locations such as Gors Lwyd, at a time when these bog surfaces were drying out in the warmer climate, as the Climatic Optimum approached. They also speculate that extensive peat bog formation had begun in the region by 3000 BC, quoting the discovery of pine wood beneath peat formations at Llyn Teifi, Ceredigion (Moore & Chater, 1969, 195). This pine wood was dated to 3300 bc by radiocarbon dating and must have been buried by the peat quickly enough to have ensured its preservation.

By the late Neolithic, human activity was also undoubtedly a factor in environmental change and the appearance of pollens associated with cultivation at Gors Lwyd, including *Plantago lanceolata*, English Plantain, indicates that domesticated animals were almost certainly grazing in the area by the early Bronze Age.

The pollen evidence from Esgair Nantbeddau and Pwll Nant Ddu also suggests that cultivation was present in the wider area by the later Bronze Age and during the Iron Age. Further light is thrown on the environmental history of the later prehistoric and early historic periods in the wider area by the work carried out by Chambers et al (2007) at Drygarn Fawr, some 13km further to the south in the Elenydd hills. Radiocarbon dating at this site shows that between *circa* 60 BC and 320 AD the area was probably relatively dry, with heather and sedges present, as well as some purple-moor grass, but not sphagnum moss. This may just reflect a generally warmer, drier climatic period. It would appear likely that during the subsequent 1700-2000 years, climatic variation has simply meant that there have been fluctuations between drier and wetter conditions, but the essential open character of the Elenydd hills has held generally true.

It is thought that the use of the upland pastures was intensified to some degree during the Medieval period, when the uplands of the district came under the control of the Cistercian abbey of Strata Florida although, as will be seen, contemporary descriptions of the area dismiss it as something of a wilderness.

It is also likely that the hill pasture of this area was had a far more diverse flora during medieval and early post medieval times. The modern landscape across most of Elenydd (North), and neighbouring areas, is dominated by *Molinia caerulea* or purple-moor grass, which has had a negative impact, both on the natural mires of the area and the traditional heather and grass pastures which have sustained local pastoral activity for centuries. Chambers *et al* (2007) suggests that the degradation of the upland pastures of Elenydd may well be a phenomenon associated with the past century or so. His work at Drygarn Fawr indicates that the present dominance of *Molinia caerulea* may in fact be due to high stocking rates and consequent nutrient enrichment of the soil in recent within the past two centuries. At Llyn Gynon, across the border in Ceredigion, Stevenson & Thompson (1993) have shown that *Calluna* degradation may even be a 20th century phenomenon.

3.2 Prehistoric archaeology

3.2.1 Previously recorded prehistoric sites

There are no artefact finds or archaeological sites recorded in the National Monuments Record in Elenydd (North) of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date.

Two postulated Neolithic sites are recorded in the NMR within Rhayader community. These are two undated, possibly Neolithic, flint flakes (NPRN 261803) from the shore of Craig Goch reservoir in the Elan Valley, recorded in 1977, and a possible chambered tomb (NPRN 261599) at Brinddel Felen, the identification of which is tenuous. The chambered tomb has been discounted as an antiquity by CPAT. Two Neolithic stone axe heads have been found at Cloggarmon, St Harmon (recorded in the regional HER as PRNs 3374 & 6403). The HER also dates a funerary monument at Beddaufolau, Rhayader to the Neolithic (PRN 871), although the RCAHMW classify the site as a Bronze Age round barrow. It has an unusually large central cist or chamber, some 2.5m square. At Coed Mynach, Rhayader there is also a HER record of a possible Neolithic henge (PRN 80132), which is a circular cropmark site, *circa* 16m in diameter. The small number of Neolithic finds or sites in neighbouring areas are scant clues to the presence of the human community which, according to the palaeoenvironmental record, began to farm the landscape and graze domesticated animals on the Elenydd hills some 5,000 or 6,000 years ago.

Prehistory in Elenydd (North) and neighbouring areas is in effect represented by Bronze Age monuments and findspots, with over 50 monuments or possible monuments from the period recorded in the NMR within Rhayader community alone, including cairns, round barrows and standing stones. Finds of Bronze Age artefacts suggest that the wider area was well settled during the period. Within 4km of the western boundary of the study area is found the important Bronze Age mining site of Copa Hill, Cwmystwyth, Ceredigion. National Museum of Wales records show that a number of significant bronze artefacts have been found on the Powys side of the border, including an important hoard of six bronze socketed axe heads is recorded from Caban Coch common (NMW Code 25.59E/2 – 7), to the southeast of the study area. Further to the southeast, more personal items have been found around Llanwrthwl, including four gold torques of Middle Bronze Age date from Cae Gwyllt Bank Field (NMW Code 54.306/1 – 4), Llanwrthwl and a gold ring from Talwrn Farm NMW Code 59.96). Two bronze palstaves have also been recorded at Clochfaen (NMW Code 25.59E/1) and Llangurig (NMW Code 25.59E), within 3km to the north of the study area.

Prior to the 2009 survey, there was a small number of Bronze Age funerary monuments recorded within the Elenydd (North) study area itself. These included the following scheduled ancient monuments;

NPRN 304965	Carn Wen	Cairn
NPRN 304966	Carn Nant y Ffald	Cairn
NPRN 401044	Cistfaen Barrows	Round Barrow Pair
NPRN 308692	Maen Hir	Cairn

The Cistfaen Barrows were in fact two grassed-over cairns, described as round barrows and recorded under a single NPRN. The Maen Hir cairn is a relatively recent discovery, first noted by the RCAHMW during an aerial mapping exercise *circa* 2004. When

scheduled in 2006, the main cairn was described as being the focus of a cairn cemetery, with another three smaller, satellite cairns in close proximity. These were not given individual NPRNs however.

Three other cairns were known, only metres outside the study area boundary, namely the two large stone cairns on Cistfaen (NPRNs 304799 and 309812) and a single cairn at Carn y Groes (NPRN 304800). These were not included in the 2009 survey, but their presence emphasises the fact that the high ground to the north of the Elan valley was already known to include an important series of Bronze Age funerary monuments.

The only other possible Bronze Age monument previously known in the study area was a postulated standing stone at Maen Hir. The place name is itself suggestive of course, but local tradition had already noted the presence of a possible recumbent standing stone (NPRN 502530) which had been moved from its position due to road widening on the Rhayader to Cwmystwyth road during the 1990s. This 3m long stone was found in 2009, lying at the roadside. It is recorded in the Regional HER as PRN 43193 (see also Erwyd Howells, 2005, 12).

It should be noted here that there are no Iron Age monuments of note within the study area. The nearest Iron Age hillforts being recorded some distance away from the study area in St Harmon community, Powys to the northeast and Ystrad Fflur community, Ceredigion to the southwest. A spindle-whorl (NPRN 261815) found in 1976 at Penyarreg, in the Elan Valley some 8km to the south east of the study area is the only possible Iron Age find recorded in the NMR or Regional HER.



Plate 10: The supposed recumbent standing stone at Maen Hir (NPRN 502530), said to have been moved when the road between Cwmystwyth and Rhayader was widened.

3.2.2 Prehistoric sites recorded in 2009

The 2009 Elenydd (North) survey has added a significant number of new cairns to the National Monuments Record. This includes seven cairns and one round barrow and new records for the constituent cairns of the Maen Hir and Cistfaen Barrows groups. With one exception, these sites are all situated to the north of the Elan valley.

The eight newly discovered sites are;

- **Maen Hir Cairn V - NPRN 505527:** A small cairn, only 3m in diameter and 0.2m high, grassed over. It is part of the Maen Hir Cairn Cemetery (NPRN 502591) and lies within the scheduled area of the complex.
- **Rhiw Afon, Cairn - NPRN 502541:** This well preserved cairn sits in a natural pass, overlooking the Wye Valley to the north. It measures over 9m in diameter and is still up 0.75m high. It may well have been a prominent landmark viewed from the Wye Valley when in pristine condition.
- **Blaen Clawdd Du Cairn - NPRN 502550:** This cairn measures 8m in diameter but is now only 0.3m high. A 1m high marker cairn has been built on the mound from cairn material, without which the cairn would not be easily visible in the landscape due to the prevalence of purple-moor grass here.
- **Glan Fedwen Cairn I - NPRN 502555:** Although relatively small, measuring 4m by 3m and only 0.25m high, this cairn is well preserved and the top of a possible capstone over a central cist is exposed through the grass cover. It lies just over 300m from the Maen Hir Cairn Cemetery (NPRN 502591).
- **Banc Cynnydd Cairn - NPRN 502565:** A low cairn, less than 0.5m high, measuring 6m by 5m and occupying a prominent position at the southern end of Banc Cynnydd, overlooking the Elan Valley.
- **Esgair Llwyn Cairn - NPRN 502566:** A low stone cairn, 5m in diameter and only 0.2m high. It overlooks the Elan Valley to the south.
- **Lan Fraith Round Barrow - NPRN 502590:** This is the only one of the funerary monuments of the study area which lies to the south of the Afon Elan. It is also the only example of an apparent round barrow in the area, as no significant stone is exposed. The barrow mound is 7m in diameter and 0.6m high, and sits on a flat, broad hill summit overlooking the Elan Valley to the north.
- **Glan Fedwen Cairn II - NPRN 502672:** This irregular stone cairn sits on a line of outcropping bedrock and measures less than 2.5m in diameter and has the appearance of a low, stone spread. It is not certain if it is a funerary monument, but it lies between the Cefn Gledwen Cairn I (NPRN 502555) and the Maen Hir Cairn Cemetery (NPRN 502591).

The following NPRNs were allocated to the known cairns or cairn groups which had not previously been given unique reference numbers in the NMR;

- **Maen Hir Cairn II – NPRN 502524:** A small cairn, measuring 3.25 by 2.5m and 0.2m high, grassed over. It is part of the Maen Hir Cairn Cemetery (NPRN 502591) but lies several metres outside the scheduled area of the complex.
- **Maen Hir Cairn III – NPRN 502525:** A cairn measuring 5m in diameter and 0.3m high, grassed over. It is part of the Maen Hir Cairn Cemetery (NPRN 502591) but lies several metres outside the scheduled area of the complex.
- **Maen Hir Cairn IV – NPRN 502526:** A small cairn, only 2.5m in diameter and 0.25m high, grassed over. It is part of the Maen Hir Cairn Cemetery (NPRN 502591) but lies several metres outside the scheduled area of the complex.
- **Maen Hir Cairn Cemetery – NPRN 502591:** A group of cairns which are focused on the large cairn NPRN 308692, which measures 18.5m in diameter, surrounded by four smaller, satellite cairns, the largest of which is NPRN 502525, at 5m diameter. The other three cairns are all less than 3m in diameter (NPRNs 502524, 502526 & 502527).
- **Cistfaen Barrow I – NPRN 502501:** A grassed-over cairn, 5m in diameter, recorded with NPRN 502502 as a Round Barrow Pair (NPRN 401044), but both are possibly satellites of the much larger stone cairns on Cistfaen (outside the study area).
- **Cistfaen Barrow II – NPRN 502502:** A grassed-over cairn, 8m in diameter, with an exposed central cist. It is recorded with NPRN 502502 as a Round Barrow Pair (NPRN 401044), but both are possibly satellites of the much larger stone cairns on Cistfaen (outside the study area).



Plate 11: The open cist of cairn NPRN 502502 on Cistfaen.



Plate 12: The open cist of Carn Nant y Ffald (NPRN 304965), preserved in good condition and protected by a post medieval shelter (NPRN 502592) built on it.



Plate 13: Carn Wen (NPRN 247198), a scheduled ancient monument.



Plate 14: A newly discovered cairn (NPRN 502565) on Banc Cynnydd.

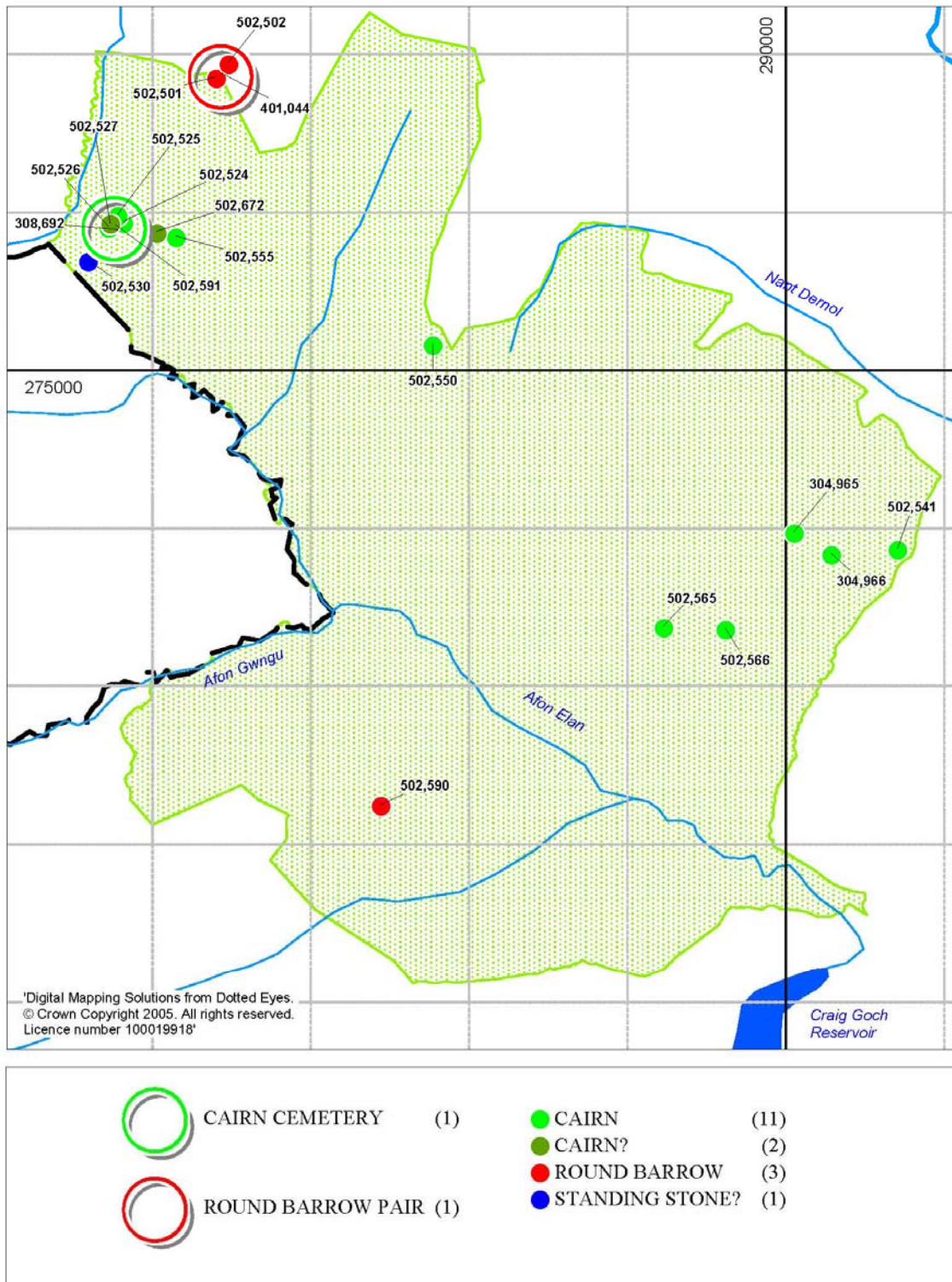


Figure 7: A map showing the distribution of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in the study area

CAIRN		12
304965	CAIRN NANT Y FFALD, CAIRN	Bronze Age
304966	CARN WEN, CAIRN	Bronze Age
308692	MAEN HIR, GLAN FEDWEN, CAIRN	Bronze Age
502524	MAEN HIR, CAIRN II	Bronze Age
502525	MAEN HIR, CAIRN III	Bronze Age
502526	MAEN HIR, CAIRN IV	Bronze Age
502541	RHIW AFON, CAIRN	Bronze Age
502550	BLAEN CLAWDD DU, CAIRN	Bronze Age
502555	GLAN FEDWEN, CAIRN I	Bronze Age
502565	BANC CYNNYDD, CAIRN	Bronze Age
502566	ESGAIR Y LLWYN, CAIRN	Bronze Age
CAIRN?		2
502527	MAEN HIR, CAIRN V	Bronze Age
502672	GLAN FEDWEN, CAIRN II	Bronze Age?
CAIRN CEMETERY		1
502591	MAEN HIR, CAIRN CEMETERY	Bronze Age
ROUND BARROW		3
502501	CISTFAEN, BARROW I	Bronze Age
502502	CISTFAEN, BARROW II	Bronze Age
502590	LAN FRAITH, ROUND BARROW	Bronze Age
ROUND BARROW PAIR		1
401044	CISTFAEN BARROWS	Bronze Age

Table 5: A list of Bronze Age funerary monuments in the study area

3.2.3 Significance of the prehistoric archaeology

Palaeoenvironmental evidence suggests that there was a human presence in the Elenydd area from Mesolithic times onwards, certainly by the Neolithic period. The absence of monuments and artefact finds of early prehistory within the study area is perhaps surprising, but may be explained by a low level of human occupation during Mesolithic and Neolithic times. It may also reflect the likelihood that any evidence within the study area from these periods is likely to be obscured by peat, which covers a substantial part of the study area.

There is enough evidence from the Rhayader area to suggest that there was a Neolithic population on the lower ground to the east, and the probability is that the Elenydd hills were simply used as an area of upland grazing or hunting until the Bronze Age. Clearly the Bronze Age saw a significant increase in human activity across the region. The evidence of copper mining from Cwmystwyth has obvious implications for our interpretation of evidence within Elenydd (North), for there can be little doubt that the upper reaches of the Elan Valley provided a natural routeway through the Cambrian Mountains from east to west.

Evidence of Bronze Age settlement is absent from the study area, and there is little evidence from surrounding areas to show where the Bronze Age population had settled. The presence of such a population within reasonably close proximity is unquestionable, as demonstrated by the number and range of monuments and finds of the period within and surrounding Elenydd (North).

The cairns recorded in the study area are themselves thought-provoking. It seems more than likely that the large cairn at Maen Hir (NPRN 308692) was carefully positioned overlooking the route between the Ystwyth and Elan valleys. As Plate 15 shows, the terrace on which it sits affords clear views southwestwards down the Ystwyth, towards the Copa Hill mine. During fieldwork it was evident that the positioning of the cairn means that it is only seen from the west.

The other cairns of Elenydd (North) are found on the high ground between Cistfaen in the west to Rhiw Afon in the east. The four funerary monuments on Cistfaen appear to look southwards, although the pair of cairns outside the study area on Cistfaen peak (NPRNs 304799 & 309812) has almost a 360 degree view of the surrounding landscape. Moving eastwards from Cistfaen, the cairns of Carn y Groes, Carn Nant y Ffald and Carn Wen also seem to have had a generally southern view, lying just to the south of the highest point in each location.

The newly discovered cairns at Blaen Clawdd Du, Banc Cynnydd and Esgair y Llwyn are yet further to the south and overlook the Elan Valley and the hills beyond in that direction. It is possible that they are related to the use of the upper Elan Valley as a crossing point into the Ystwyth. The round barrow on Lan Fraith, to the south of the valley looks northwards, back over the Elan valley and may similarly be associated with the use of the valley as a communications route. Such a picture is reminiscent of the Hengwm valley, north of Pumlumon, where funerary cairns overlook the valley from either side (Hall & Sambrook, 2006). The easternmost cairn in the study area, at Rhiw Afon, is a break in this pattern however, as it sits in a natural pass and looks northwards into the Wye Valley.

We cannot say whether the positioning of these cairns reflects the use of this upland block as a “ritual landscape” or whether there is a more subtle reason for the positioning of some monuments on the highest peaks, whilst others sit somewhat more anonymously on the hill flanks or on sheltered terraces or natural passes.

As with the previous periods, the absence of evidence of Iron Age activity in the study area may well simply indicate that settlement was focused on sites away from the main Cambrian Mountain block. Iron Age hillforts are known on the Ceredigion side of the county boundary around Pontrhydfendigaid and Ystrad Meurig. In Powys, to the east there is a possible Iron Age homestead recorded at Gelli Las, in St Harmon community (NPRN 304957). It seems likely that the Elenydd hills were valued as mountain pastures during the Iron Age also, with settlement and cultivation confined to lower land either side of the upland block.



Plate 15: The scheduled cairn at Maen Hir, overlooking the upper Ystwyth valley to the southwest (NPRN 308692) is amongst the best preserved funerary monuments in the study area. It is over 18m in diameter and is the focus of the Maen Hir Cairn Cemetery (NPRN 502591).

3.3 Medieval and Post Medieval Settlement and Agriculture

The absence of settlement evidence from prehistoric times is continued for the Roman and early medieval periods in Elenydd (North), although there is a Roman marching camp on Esgair Perfedd (NPRN 261456), some 3km to the east of the study area.

The settlement history of the Elenydd (North) study area is therefore wholly related to the medieval, post medieval and modern periods. Although a certain amount can be gleaned from surviving early post medieval sources and later maps of the area, it has not been well-documented in the past and a number of the discoveries made during fieldwork are of some significance in terms of understanding how the area has been settled during, and after, medieval times.

Elenydd (North) lies in the northwestern corner of the medieval monastic grange of Cwmwd Deuddwr (also known as Cwmtoyddwr or, more latterly Cwmdeuddwr), a property of Strata Florida abbey in Ceredigion. Elenydd (North) forms only a small portion of this extensive and chiefly upland grange, which was granted to the abbey by Rhys ap Gruffudd of Deheubarth in 1184. Although the original charter has been lost, later documents have preserved descriptions of the boundaries of the Cwmdeuddwr grange, most of which are recognisable today (Banks, 1880, 30).

It is evident that the area has been largely characterised by upland pasture lands since medieval times, with contemporary references from as early as the late 12th and 16th centuries indicating that it was essentially regarded as a mountainous wasteland. Giraldus Cambrensis, in 1199, merely hastened “through the mountains of Elenydd” on a journey from Strata Florida to Abbey Cwmhir (Butler, 2005, 163). During the late 1530s, John Leland visited the area and viewed the hills of Elenydd from the west, describing the land between Strata Florida and the Elan valley as “Montaine Ground” comprising mostly “wilde Paftures and Breeding Grounde” (Toulman-Smith, 1906, 122). Leland also visited the lead mines of Cwmystwyth, which lie close to the western side of Elenydd (North). From here he travelled up the Ystwyth and evidently passed close to, or possibly even through, the western side of the Elenydd (North) study area, noting the source of the Ystwyth before he travelled on to Llangurig and the Wye valley. One of his most interesting observations is that between Strata Florida and the Wye he saw neither “Wood or Corne”, implying that it was all mountain pasture ground (Toulman-Smith, 1906, 122).

Little reference is made to settlements within the Elenydd hills by these early sources. Leland raises a pertinent point when he notes that animals were freely put to pasture on the hill, without payment. By implication this suggests that a population existed around the mountain fringes, undoubtedly using herdsmen to look after animals depastured on the hills. He also mentions two summerhouses or hafods at Claerddu, on the Ceredigion side of the county boundary, confirming that the *hafod* tradition was in place in the district.

Place names across Elenydd include *hafod*, *lluest* and *ty* elements, all of which are suggestive of the presence of deserted settlement sites which would show that in previous centuries the settlement pattern of the area was different to the sparse upland sheep farms seen at present. It was anticipated that evidence of such settlement would be encountered across the area during the 2009 field survey.

3.3.1 Previously known settlement sites

Prior to this project, there were only four medieval or post medieval settlement sites recorded in the NMR for the Elenydd (North) study area. These were;

NPRN 15556 Esgair y Ty, House Platform

NPRN 81298 Hillgate, House

NPRN 30437 Aberglanhirin, Farmstead

NPRN 30848 Nant Torclawdd, House

None of these were protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, although two of them fall into the category of classic Deserted Rural Settlements. The Esgair y Ty House Platform lies in the shelter of the Cwm Nant y Ffald valley and was found to be a long hut, reduced to wall bases, which sits on a well constructed, cross-contour platform. Associated with the long hut is a scoop (NPRN 502516), which appears to be a small quarry, and a possible enclosure or ancillary structure (NPRN 502517) on a second, D-shaped terrace, a short distance upslope of the long hut.

The Nant Torclawdd house site (NPRN 30848) has been mis-named and mis-described. Nant Torclawdd lies over 1km to the south of this interesting settlement, which is more properly be described as Aberglanhirin (the NMR entry has been amended accordingly in the project database). The site lies within the field system of Aberglanhirin farmstead. It was found to be a denuded, two-celled long hut, sat on a terrace cut parallel to the contour, overlooking the valley of the Nant Hirin. Alongside the long hut is a well-preserved enclosure (NPRN 502684) and nearby is also evidence of lazy-bed cultivation (NPRN 502685) which may be associated with these two structures.

The relationship of this earthwork deserted settlement site with the post medieval farmstead of Aberglanhirin (NPRN 30437) is unclear. It may be the site of the original dwelling, or simply represent a second dwelling on the holding, subsidiary to the main farmhouse. The early history of Aberglanhirin itself is unclear, although it has certainly been in existence since at least the turn of the 18th / 19th centuries. In 1802, Thomas Pugh of Aberglanhirin drew up his will, leaving a relatively valuable estate worth over £1300 when he died in 1808. The farmstead was modernised by the Elan Estate in the late 19th century and continues in use as a sheep farm, and has been further improved during the 20th century.

The fourth of the previously recorded settlements is Hillgate (NPRN 81298), which is also known by its Welsh name Llidiart y Mynydd (Mountain Gate). Both versions of the name show that it originated as a tollgate house in the late 18th or early 19th centuries. By the mid-19th century it was a smallholding, and continued to be so until it was abandoned in the mid-20th century. Towards the end of the 20th century, the house was demolished and now only rubble occupies this roadside site.

These sites are also included in the regional HER, held by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, which also records the farmstead at Bodtalog (PRN 21119), an upland sheep farm, located to the north of the Afon Elan, which remains in use. Bodtalog lies in the northwestern corner of the study area, which historically was part of the county of Montgomeryshire, rather than Radnorshire and therefore outside the

medieval grange of Cwmdeuddwr. Nevertheless, the land here was also held by the abbey of Strata Florida in medieval times, falling within the parish of Llangurig, which had been gifted to the abbey in the late 12th century and was the only part of medieval Arwystli to belong to the abbey (Williams, 1889, 110-111).

It should also be noted that several farmsteads are located just outside the study area, which have historically enjoyed rights of pasture or turbary on the hills included in the survey. This is particularly true along the northern edge of Elenydd (North), in the Nant y Dernal valley, where the abandoned farmstead of Glan Helffin (NPRN 81228) and its neighbouring holdings of Trafelgwyn (NPRN 21407) and Nantllemysten (NPRN 405477) sit on the study area boundary. A less well-understood deserted settlement site is found at Aberhenllan (NPRN 15538), just to the east of the study area. Here only earthwork remains of buildings and enclosures can be seen, on the valley floor of Nant y Ffald. The name, Aberhenllan, is somewhat evocative and may indicate that an early church was found here. Notably, Aberhenllan is close to the point at which the so-called “Monk’s Trod” road fords the Afon Elan, and is also in close proximity to settlement sites on the western side of Nant y Ffald, around Esgair y Ty (discussed below), suggesting that the area was at one time a focus of settlement.



Plate 16: The site of the Aberglanhirin long hut (NPRN 30848) viewed from the northeast, with the bank of enclosure NPRN 502648 in the foreground.

3.3.2 Newly recorded settlement sites

Elenydd (North) is a sparsely settled area and expectations of finding previously unrecorded settlement sites here were not great. The 2009 field survey was successful in recording a range of settlements and settlement-related features which may transform perceptions of the way in which the upland pastures of Elenydd were managed in medieval and post medieval times (this is true also of the surveys carried out in the Elenydd (South) and Elenydd (Central) study areas during the same year, see Hall & Sambrook, forthcoming a & b).

The newly identified sites are not numerous, only 16 in total (see Table 6), but include a range of site types which demonstrate that the settlement history of Elenydd (North) is similar to that of other areas of the Cambrian Mountains which have been subject to earlier survey. In addition to the previously recorded sites, several new long huts have been identified, as well as at least one substantial platform and a number of shelters and sunken shelters.

The most substantial new settlement site recorded is a large platform at Esgair y Ty (NPRN 502521). This earthwork platform measures 35m in length by 21m wide and the incomplete wall bases of a building appear to survive on the level area of the platform. Unfortunately, the site has been damaged by the construction of the main Rhayader to Cwmystwyth road across the centre of the platform, destroying most of the archaeological evidence for a building which stood on the platform, which is now represented only by the low stone foundations of its gable end walls.

The fact that a roadway first built in the late 18th century as a turnpike road, cuts through the platform seems to suggest that the site had been abandoned and forgotten before the road was constructed. The turnpike road may of course follow the same line as the earlier road shown on Ogilby's 1675 road map. There is no field evidence of an earlier route following a different line. This puts the date of the settlement back to earlier post medieval times at least. Surprisingly, in a county where earthwork platforms are commonly encountered in the field, this is probably the best example of a very small number of platforms in the study area, with its trademark platform apron and fan surviving in excellent condition.

Another possible platform, much smaller in size, was recorded at Maen Hir (NPRN 502529), but there is a suspicion that this example may be a natural feature. The Esgair y Ty long hut (NPRN 15556) also sits on a levelled platform, but is a smaller example of its kind, measuring 14m by 8m.



Plate 17: The Aberhenllan platform (NPRN 502521), divided by the road. Looking southwards, with the platform 'apron' beyond the road.



Plate 18: Esgair y Ty long hut (NPRN 15556), looking south.

In addition to the previously recorded long huts of Esgair y Ty and Aberglanhirin (NPRNs 15556 & 30848), another two long huts were recorded for the first time in 2009.

The Mytalog Fawr long hut (NPRN 502557) is a well-preserved site, apart from slight erosion damage from the nearby stream. It is located on a sheltered, natural terrace close to the stream edge in the upper Mytalog Fawr valley. The long hut measures 12m by 5m overall and may be a two-celled structure. It is reduced to wall bases.

A probable long hut was also identified at Blaen y Cwm (NPRN 502588). Here, a post medieval sheep fold (NPRN 502503) has been constructed from the rubble of a larger, two-celled long hut, measuring 9.5m by 6m. The sheep fold has been shown on Ordnance Survey maps since the late 19th century, whilst the underlying long hut does not appear on any 19th century maps, including the parish tithe map or 1833 1 inch : 1 mile Ordnance Survey map. It seems to have been deserted well before the first maps of the area were surveyed.



Plate 19: The Blaen y Cwm long hut (NPRN 502588), looking northeastwards.

Several shelters were also recorded, some of which are relatively crude structures built from cairn material on the cairns of Carn Wen and Carn Nant y Ffald (NPRNs 502538 & 502592). A possible shelter was also noted at Trawsnant (NPRN 502531), represented only by a 7m by 1m hollow scooped into the valley slope and an earthwork bank, 2.5m wide to its eastern side. Although interpreted as the possible site of a simple shelter, which would have been an impermanent structure, in reality such a feature could be a small quarry or even a prospecting trench associated with metal mining. No evidence of settlement or other activity was recorded in the Trawsnant valley, apart

from a well-preserved drystone sheep fold a little under 200m to the south of the shelter. Whether any relationship existed between the two sites is not known.

Sunken shelters are encountered in adjacent areas of Ceredigion (examples are recorded at several sites in the Devil's Bridge and Cwmystwyth areas in the regional HER i.e. PRN 42125 at Bodcoll, Devil's Bridge and PRN 42218 at Graig Wen, Cwmystwyth). Usually, such structures are found in association with platforms, long huts or longhouses and they are interpreted as probable storage structures, sunk into the ground surface and often stone-lined. The most interesting of the three examples noted was at Nant Helffin (NPRN 502546). It is a reed-filled hollow, 0.5m deep, measuring 7.5m long by 2m wide, with low earth and stone banks along its lateral sides. This site appears to be associated with a denuded, rectilinear earthwork (NPRN 502547) at the head of a minor valley. The juxtaposition of the sunken shelter and enclosure suggests that a platform or long hut – some form of settlement site – should also be present, but no such site was identified despite a close search. Two other sunken shelters were recorded side-by-side at Nant Cwta, on Aberglanhirin farm (NPRNs 502607 & 502608). These are somewhat smaller, measuring overall 4m by 3m and 5.5m by 4.5m respectively. It is possible that these are in fact a pair of post medieval potato clamps associated with Aberglanhirin farm, although the farmhouse is 400m away to the east, seemingly too far to be directly associated. As with the Nant Helffin sunken shelter, it would normally be expected that a settlement site would be found in close proximity to such features and the absence of any evidence for a long hut or platform at Nant Cwta is difficult to explain.



Plate 20: The Nant Helffin sunken shelter (NPRN 502546), looking northeastwards.

FARMSTEAD	2	
30437 ABERGLANHIRIN, FARMSTEAD		Post Medieval
502584 BODTALOG, FARMSTEAD		Post Medieval
HOUSE	1	
81298 HILLGATE, HOUSE		Post Medieval
LONG HUT	4	
15556 ESGAIR Y TY, HOUSE PLATFORM		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
30848 ABERGLANHIRIN, LONG HUT		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
502557 MYTALOG FAWR, LONGHUT		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
502588 BLAEN-Y-CWM, LONG HUT		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
PLATFORM	2	
502521 ESGAIR Y TY, PLATFORM		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
502529 MAEN HIR, PLATFORM		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
SUNKEN SHELTER	3	
502546 NANT HELFFIN, SUNKEN SHELTER		Medieval?;Post Medieval
502607 NANT CWTA I, SUNKEN SHELTER		Medieval?;Post Medieval
502608 NANT CWTA II, SUNKEN SHELTER		Medieval?;Post Medieval
SHELTER	2	
502538 CARN WEN, SHELTER		Post Medieval
502592 CARN NANT Y FFALD, SHELTER		Post Medieval
SHELTER?	2	
502531 TRAWSNANT, SHELTER		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
502582 MYTALOG FACH, SHEEP FOLD?;SHELTER?		Medieval?;Post Medieval?

Table 6: Settlement sites in the study area

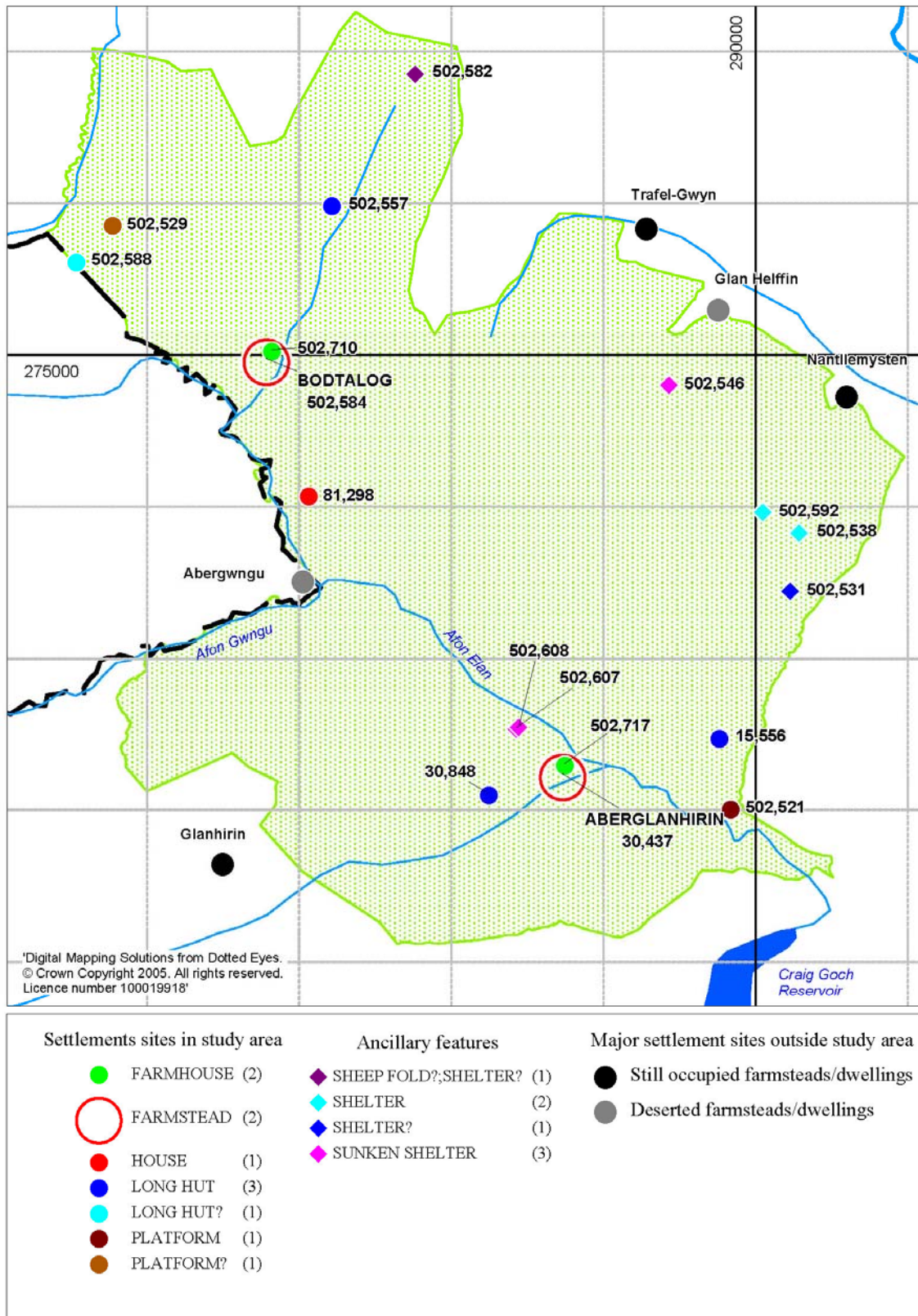


Figure 8: A map of medieval and post medieval settlement sites.

3.3.3 Boundary Banks, Enclosures & Cultivation

Most of the Elenydd (North) study area is characterised by open hill pasture, former common land which was de-registered in the late 20th century at the request of the Elan Estate. Only limited areas of the local landscape are enclosed at present, namely the field systems associated with the working farmsteads of Bodtalog (NPRN 502709) and Aberglanhirin (NPRN 502605). Parts of the field system attached to the now derelict farm of Glan Helffin also extend into the study area (NPRN 502694), and the abandoned fields around Hillgate (NPRN 502708) can still be traced on the ground.

Whereas each of the above named field systems are easily identified and understood as the product of post medieval land management, a number of enclosures and boundary banks encountered in the area, often best seen on aerial photographs, are less easily interpreted. There are also areas of former cultivation which are not obviously associated with the existing settlements of the area.

Only nine earthwork boundary banks are recorded in the project database, some of which simply appear to be associated with other field systems. A partly revetted bank (NPRN 502603) below the farmhouse at Aberglanhirin, for example, may well be part of an early field arrangement associated with the large enclosure (NPRN 502605) which defines the main field system associated with the farm. Likewise, a substantial boundary bank which underlies the common boundary at Ysgubor Rhiw Afon (NPRN 502542) seems to be a relict of field parcels associated with an earlier phase of land management right on the common boundary, later supplanted by a well-built stone wall to define the common edge.

Less clear is the role of a number of large earthwork banks which can be traced across the high ground on Gwar y Ty (NPRNs 502548 & 502687). These banks measure about 3m wide and are still up to 0.5m high. NPRN 502548 seems to disappear into the peat between Gwar y Ty and Rhiw Afon, suggesting that it is of some considerable antiquity. It is possible that the two banks actually join on Gwar y Ty and were constructed to define the boundary of a large tract of land, possibly in medieval or even earlier times.



Plate 21: The large earthwork bank at Ysgubor Rhiw Afon (NPRN 502548) may be a common boundary bank, predating the stone wall which now defines the common.



Plate 22: This photograph shows the earthwork bank NPRN 502548, which can only be followed for some 40m on the ground, but on aerial photos can be seen to run for nearly 700m and possibly join another boundary (NPRN 502687) to define a large parcel of land.

Evidence of ploughing is present on Esgair y Ty (NPRN 502519), on the northern side of the Elan valley. Some 20ha of the hill displays evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation marks along the slopes overlooking the Afon Elan to the south. A smaller, detached block of this cultivation, *circa* 2ha in extent, faces Cwm Nant y Ffald to the north of Esgair y Ty. The land here is grazed by Aberglanhirin farm, and information supplied by the present farmer indicates that these cultivation ridges were known to previous generations of the family, which has farmed here since the 19th century, but not associated with their own activities.

The only other evidence of cultivation ridges within Elenydd (North) is found within the fields of Aberglanhirin itself. A small area of “lazy bed” cultivation (NPRN 502685) is found *circa* 150m south-southwest of the long hut NPRN 502685. This may be a limited area of cultivation associated with the long hut.



Plate 23: Esgair y Ty viewed from the south. The low sunlight picks out pillow mounds and cultivation ridges as well as evidence for recent bracken cutting by machine.

3.3.4 Pillow Mounds

A single group of pillow mounds is recorded in the study area, at Esgair y Ty (NPRN 304835). The pillow mounds are located on the open hill to the northern side of the Rhayader to Cwmystwyth road. The land is semi-improved and has evidence of past cultivation in the form of ridge and furrow. The relationship between the pillow mounds and the cultivation ridges is unclear. Clearly they cannot be contemporary, but it was not possible to confidently determine whether the pillow mounds predate or post-date the cultivation.

The date of the pillow mounds is unknown, but they are loosely be ascribed to the medieval or post medieval periods. CPAT suggest that the group dates to the 18th or 19th century, but evidence noted during the 2009 survey suggests that they are likely to pre-date the late 18th century, and possibly even the late 17th century.

The pillow mound group comprises eight separate mounds. Six of these lie on the southeast-facing flanks of Esgair y Ty, above the main road. Two of the mounds (NPRNs 24576 and 24577) lie below the road however and were clearly positioned to be separate from the rest of the complex. Near these two pillow mounds is the Esgair y Ty Platform (NPRN 502521), which was not known before the 2009 survey. Its discovery may be of some importance to the interpretation of the rabbit warren. That the platform is located in close proximity to these two pillow mounds seems to suggest that they may have been an association between them. Significantly, the platform is cut by the modern road, which follows the line of the late 18th century turnpike road. This is perhaps evidence that the dwelling and the rabbit warren were out of use and forgotten by the time the road was constructed. The same road line is shown on Ogilby's road map of 1675, which does not indicate any settlement at this point. It is therefore also possible that the whole complex predates the later 17th century.



Plate 24: One of the largest of the Esgair y Ty pillow mounds (NPRN 24575), measuring over 40m in length.

3.3.5 The significance of Medieval & Post Medieval settlement and agriculture

The Elenydd (North) survey has allowed the mapping of the extent and form of medieval and post medieval settlement and pastoral agricultural activity across the study area for the first time, enhancing the partial record which previously existed.

The picture which emerges is one of sparse settlement activity, although most of the main settlement types expected in an upland context are present, including small shelters, long huts, platforms and more recent farmstead complexes. The low number of deserted settlement sites is probably a reflection of the fact that there are still occupied farmsteads in the study area, unlike many other areas in the Cambrian Mountains where the most remote settlements have been abandoned since the mid-19th century. It is possible that the management of the area by the Elan Estate is partly responsible for the continuation of settlement in the area, as farms such as Aberglanhirin and Bodtalog show evidence of the late 19th century improvements to farm buildings initiated by the estate. During the latter part of the 20th century, it appears that the estate also ensured that access roads to its tenant farms were improved, helping secure the continuation of settlement.

The few deserted rural settlement sites recorded are all found in relatively sheltered valley locations, as is typical of post medieval upland settlements. There are no classic platform groups which might be proposed as medieval settlements, but the form of the long huts in Elenydd (North) is comparable with long huts in other mid-Wales upland contexts. Evidence from the Pumlumon area (Hall & Sambrook, 2007) shows that such sites were occupied as early as the 17th and 18th centuries, with possible origins in medieval times as *hafod* type settlements. It is therefore not impossible that the long huts found in locations such as Esgair y Ty and Mytalog Fawr in Elenydd (North) were in use as seasonal dwellings for herdsmen when the area was still under the control of Strata Florida abbey. Without excavation evidence, however, dating and properly interpreting such sites is impossible.

As has been mentioned previously, the large platform at Esgair y Ty (NPRN 502521) clearly predates the road that has been built through it. It may well also predate the 17th century road mapped by John Ogilby and be of Elizabethan or medieval origins. The main significance of the platform is that it is a previously unrecognised settlement feature positioned alongside the Esgair y Ty Rabbit Warren (NPRN 304835), but also close to another deserted settlement site at Aberhenllan (NPRN 143449), some 275m to the north-northeast and outside the Elenydd (North) Study area. It appears likely that the platform is associated with the rabbit warren, and it may even be the site of a warrener's house, for two of the eight pillow mounds in the group are positioned very close to the platform. It was common practice for pillow mounds reserved for breeding does to be located close to the warrener's dwelling.

The cluster of settlements around Aberhenllan (long hut NPRN 15556 in Cwm Nant y Ffald also lies within 500m of the platform, to the north) is of interest as Aberhenllan marks the crossroads of the Rhayader to Cwmystwyth road and the so-called "Monks' Trod", a reputed medieval road connecting Strata Florida abbey in Ceredigion with its daughter house at Abbey Cwmhir in Radnorshire. The "Monks' Trod" fords the Afon Elan *circa* 200m to the south of the Esgair y Ty platform. 19th century Ordnance Survey maps show

the trackway as running northwards past Esgair y Ty and Aberhenllan and up the Nant y Ffald valley towards the Wye valley, rather than turning eastwards in the direction of Abbey Cwmhir. It is not impossible that a small cluster of settlements around Aberhenllan marked an important point along the early road network. The Aberhenllan placename may of course be of significance as the *llan* element may indicate that there was once a church site nearby. The “Monk’s Trod” is addressed fully in the Elenydd (Central) project report (Hall & Sambrook, Forthcoming b).

The origins of the larger, surviving holdings are no less obscure. There are no records predating the 16th century to tell us whether farms such as Aberglanhirin or Bodtalog have medieval origins. They enter the record in post medieval times and were clearly well-established by the end of the 18th century. Little more is known about them, or their relationship with the long huts and shelters which can be found on their land today.

What is clear is that the settlement pattern of the study area has been quite stable since the late 19th century, when the first Ordnance Survey map was produced. Apart from the loss of Hillgate in the mid-20th century, the farms extant when the Elan Estate took possession of the area remain in use.

The greatest significance of the deserted settlement sites recorded within Elenydd (North) is that they demonstrate that most parts of the area have been exploited for settlement and pastoral farming in the past.

3.4 Post Medieval Industry

The geology of the Elenydd (North) study area has not allowed the development of significant extractive industries. Despite bordering the renowned silver-lead mining district of Cwmystwyth, there are no known metal ores in this part of Elenydd. Much of the land surface is obscured by peat and glacial till and the underlying bedrock is rarely of a quality which has made it suitable for building stone. Indeed, only minor quarries occur in the area, most of these being of modern age and associated with the needs of the Elan Estate or its tenant farms.

3.4.1 Peat Cutting

The only industrial activity of significance has been peat cutting, with several large turbaries located on the higher ground to the north of the Elan Valley, as well as along the valley floor and slopes to the south of the river. The peat was evidently cut for local use, as a domestic fuel. A network of trackways can still be traced, linking the farms along the Nant y Dernol and Elan valleys with the turbaries.

The project database includes records for 21 peat cuttings or peat cutting areas, with the largest workings found on Rhiw Afon (NPRN 502614) and Gwar y Ty (NPRN 502615), in the northern half of the study area. These turbaries are composed of an extensive series of peat cuttings, covering in total some 25ha and 15ha respectively. There is no evidence of peat drying platforms in the area. The local tradition was to pile the freshly cut peat in small stacks for drying at the edge of the cutting. Trefor M. Owen, in his 1990 publication on peat cutting in Wales, illustrates with photographs the local method of peat cutting at Bodtalog and also Hirnant, which is just outside the Elenydd (North) study area (Owen, 1990, 27-28, 31, 39 & 41).



Plate 25: A well-defined, single peat cutting (NPRN 502580) on the high ground to the south of the Elan Valley



Plate 26: A photograph of eroding peat on Gwar y Ty, looking northwards with the Nant y Dernol valley in the distance. This erosion may well be a direct result of peat cutting activity across the hill in Post Medieval times.

3.4.2 Significance of the Industrial Sites

Only 26 sites are recorded under the Industry broad class in the project database, 21 of which are peat cuttings and five quarries or possible quarries. These numbers demonstrate that Elenydd (North) has been largely untouched by the industrial processes. Even so, the extent of the peat cuttings in the area is significant, both as a proportion of the archaeological features recorded (almost 9% of the total) and in terms of the effect on the local landscape.

None of the sites categorised in the broad class within the study area could be said to be of national importance and none would warrant statutory protection.

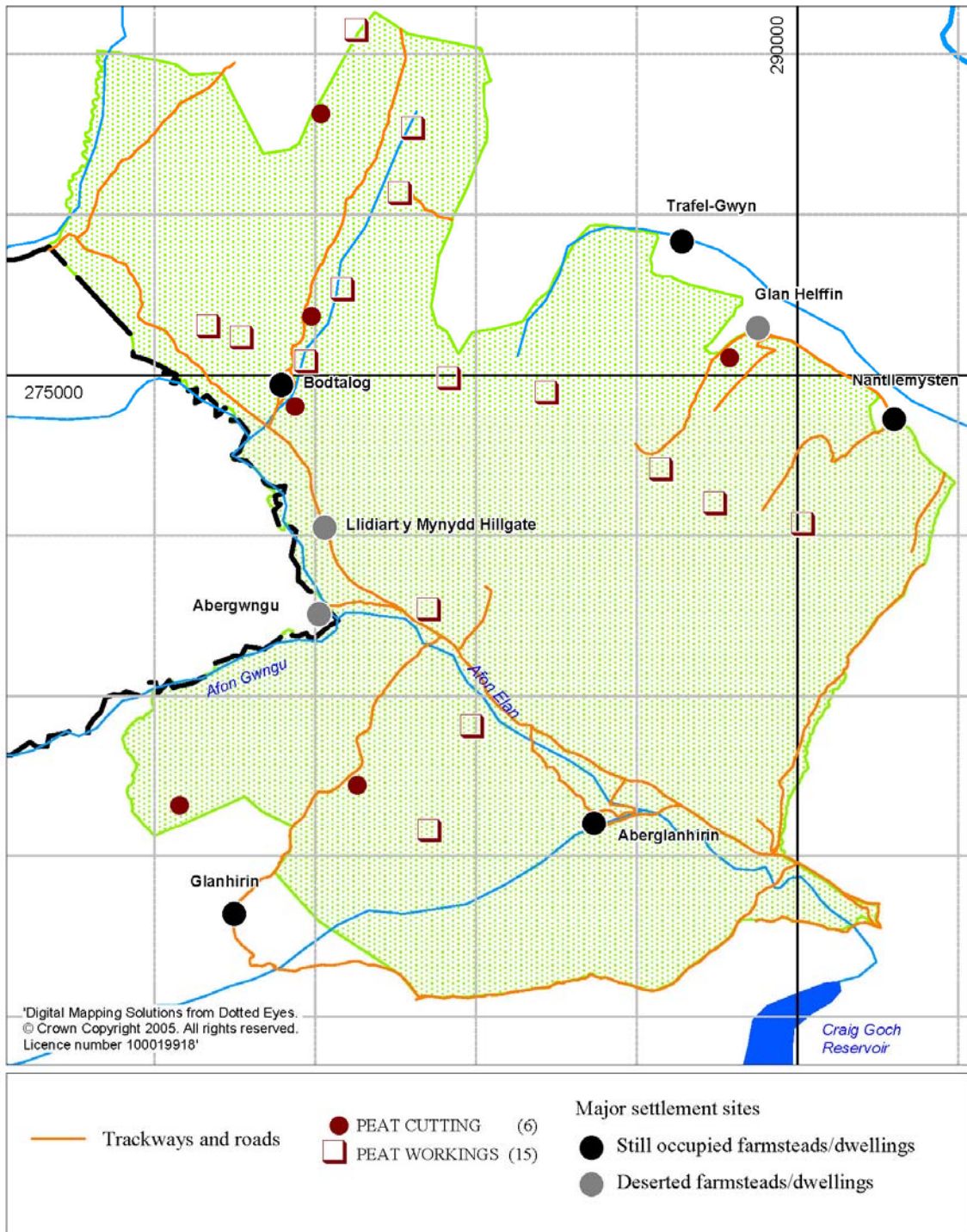


Figure 9: A map of the peat workings and trackways in the study area.

3.5 Roads and Trackways

Elenydd (North) is crossed by a number of roads and trackways, some of which may be of some antiquity and significance. Some 21 trackways have been recorded in the project database, a reflection of their importance.

The most important of these routeways is clearly the main road connecting Rhayader and Cwmystwyth, which runs along the Elan Valley and through the heart of the study area. It is evident that a trackway or road has been present along this route since at least the 17th century, as it is included on John Ogilby's road map of 1675. This road became a turnpike road by the end of the 18th century, with a tollgate at Hillgate, close to the old county boundary between Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire. During the 20th century the former turnpike road was tarmacadamed, and in places widened and straightened. Some sections of the turnpike road can still be seen running parallel to the modern road however.

Ogilby's map shows that a route from Ffair Rhos, Ceredigion, joined the Rhayader to Cwmystwyth road at Aberhenllan. This is the trackway now known as the "Monk's Trod", which runs through the Elenydd hills and is said to have originally linked Strata Florida Abbey with its daughter house at Abbey Cwmhir. A fuller account of this supposed ancient road is given in the report for the Uplands Initiative Survey of Elenydd (Central) (Hall & Sambrook, forthcoming b). Interestingly, another trackway can be seen joining the Rhayader to Cwmystwyth road at Aberhenllan on historic maps. This route, NPRN 502699, runs from Aberhenllan, up the Nant y Ffald valley and crosses over into the Wye Valley to the north. The southern end of this trackway is now metalled, due to improvements carried out by the Elan Estate.



Plate 27: A photograph of a section of the old turnpike road (NPRN 502700), running alongside the modern road. Aberglanhirin farm can be seen in the distance.

3.6 Boundary stones and markers

During fieldwork, two important series of boundary markers were encountered. The most significant perhaps is the line of concrete posts erected *circa* 1913 to demarcate the boundary of Birmingham Corporation’s Elan Estate. 73 of these posts were recorded in 2009, all along the northwestern edge of the estate, which falls within the Elenydd (North) study area. Many hundreds more posts complete the boundary circuit, outside Elenydd (North). The farmer at Aberglanhirin recalled that many of the posts had fallen during the middle decades of the 20th century and that they were reset in relatively recent times.

Most of the boundary posts are in good condition and various combinations of lettering can still be read on their faces. The side facing into the Elan Estate is usually stamped with the letters “BC”, signifying the Birmingham Corporation. The reverse face of many of the stones is stamped with “LL”, to signify the Lewis Lloyd Estate, which once owned the entire grange of Cwmdeuddwr, but lost most of its lands here when the Birmingham Corporation was permitted to acquire a vast estate through compulsory purchase in advance of the construction of the Elan Valley reservoirs in the 1890s. The northwestern corner of Elenydd (North) was originally in the county of Montgomeryshire, and in this area the reverse of the posts is stamped with the letters “WWW”, signifying that the Elan Estate bounded the lands of Watkin Williams Wynne of Wynnstay.

The second series of boundary stones in the area is found along the former county boundary between Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire. Six stones are shown along the Nant Gororion and Nant Ffos yr Hwch streams (NPRNs 502505-502510). Three of these were located in 2009 and found to be inscribed with the letters WWW, clearly marking the boundary between the Wynnstay estate and the Elan Estate.

Simpler boundary markers were also encountered. Small cairns of white quartz were recorded at Gwar y Ty, Glanhirin (NPRN 502581) and Banc Cynnydd (NPRN 502564). It is likely that such cairns were put in place to mark the boundaries of sheepwalks in the past.



Plate 28: A photograph of an Elan Estate boundary post (NPRN 502522) on Cistfaen. The letters BC (Birmingham Corporation) can be made out.

4. Conclusion

Elenydd (North) has a known history extending back into medieval times when it was an upland grange of Strata Florida Abbey. The archaeological record for the area indicates that a Bronze Age population was present in the vicinity and used the hills of the area for burial. Palaeoenvironmental evidence suggests that human impact was being felt locally in the late Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods. Nevertheless, the archaeological record for the area shows a relatively low density of sites per square kilometre. There are limited numbers of medieval or later settlements and Bronze Age funerary monuments, with no archaeological evidence of earlier prehistoric activity.

This paucity of archaeological features also applies to later periods. Post medieval activity is restricted to pastoral agriculture and associated settlement features, whilst the only evidence of industry is in the form of scattered peat workings, some of which are quite extensive. The record is skewed by the presence of a large number of modern boundary posts associated with the demarcation of the Elan Valley estate boundaries in the early 20th century.

Although there are relatively few archaeological records in the study area, the discovery of several previously unknown Bronze Age funerary sites should help to advance our understanding of the period. There is a particular concentration of cairns along the high ground to the north of the Elan Valley which appears to suggest that this area had some significance to the Bronze Age community. It is possible that it also indicates that the upper Elan Valley may well have been an important east - west communications route in prehistory.

Likewise the recording of a number of previously unknown medieval or later settlements gives a clearer picture of the settlement history of the area. This includes the finding of a significant house platform potentially associated with the rabbit warren at Esgair y Ty. Settlement is clearly concentrated in the sheltered valleys of the study area, avoiding the higher, more exposed ground. This is a pattern consistent with post medieval settlement across the Cambrian Mountain area.

Much of the later archaeological record of the area is associated with the exploitation of the local hills, as sheep walks by the upland farms of the area, or as a source of peat for domestic fuel. This includes numerous trackways which give access to settlements in the valleys and the peat working areas. One unexpected find was an extensive artillery range at the eastern side of the study area which is one piece of evidence that this remote mountain block was not wholly isolated from the impact of events further afield.

The compulsory purchase of most of the area by the Birmingham Corporation as part of the construction of the Elan Valley reservoirs in the late 19th century has had an impact on the way the land has been managed in the past century. The estate is now managed by Elan Valley Estate for Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water and much of the landscape is now protected by statutory designations for the important habitats offered to flora and fauna. Unlike many of the well-known upland districts of south and mid-Wales, Elenydd does not, currently, attract large numbers of walkers and other visitors onto the mountain pastures. Most visitors keep to the roads and trackways of the Elan Valley and this also helps reduce pressure on the archaeological resource.

5. Sources

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RAF cpe/uk/1873-6120

RAF cpe/uk/1873-6122

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6. Recommendations

The following lists highlight those sites which might be suitable for further analysis, palaeoenvironmental analysis and inclusion on future Ordnance Survey maps.

6.1 Detailed site analysis

6.1.1 Aberhenllan

It is recommended that the group of settlements and associated features in the Esgair y Ty and Aberhenllan area are considered for detailed analysis and survey:

The following features lie within Elenydd (North)

NPRN 502548	Esgair y Ty, Platform
NPRN 502687	Esgair y Ty, Rabbit Warren
NPRN 502519	Esgair y Ty, Cultivation Ridges
NPRN 15556	Esgair y Ty, House Platform
NPRN 502516	Cwm Nant y Ffald, Shelter?
NPRN 502517	Cwm Nant y Ffald Enclosure
NPRN 502518	Cwm Nant y Ffald, Bank

Just outside the study area, but possibly related to the above list, are several settlement features at Aberhenllan, which were recorded by CPAT in 2003. These should be considered for more detailed survey also, in view of their evidence complexity and proximity to the Esgair y Ty features.

269441 Aberhenllan, Field System

143449 Aberhenllan, Longhouse; Old Church (also recorded as NPRN 15538)

6.1.2 Esgair Rhiwlan (NPRN 502552)

This hill is dotted with a great number of hollows and mound caused by artillery practice during the period 1907 to 1914. These features are too numerous to record by normal uplands transect fieldwork. Consideration should be given to further detailed mapping of the area, either by topographic survey, RTK GPS survey or through remote sensing techniques such as LIDAR.

6.2 Sites for inclusion on Ordnance Survey mapping (see Figure 10).

The following sites are recommended for consideration;

NPRN 304835	Esgair y Ty, Pillow Mounds need to be accurately plotted
NPRN 502521	Esgair y Ty, Platform?
NPRN 502541	Rhiw Afon, Cairn
NPRN 502550	Blaen Clawdd Du, Cairn
NPRN 502555	Glan Fedwen, Cairn I
NPRN 502565	Banc Cynnydd, Cairn
NPRN 502566	Esgair y Llwyn, Cairn
NPRN 502590	Lan Fraith, Round Barrow
NPRN 502591	Maen Hir, Cairn Cemetery (especially the largest cairns, NPRN 308692 & 502525)

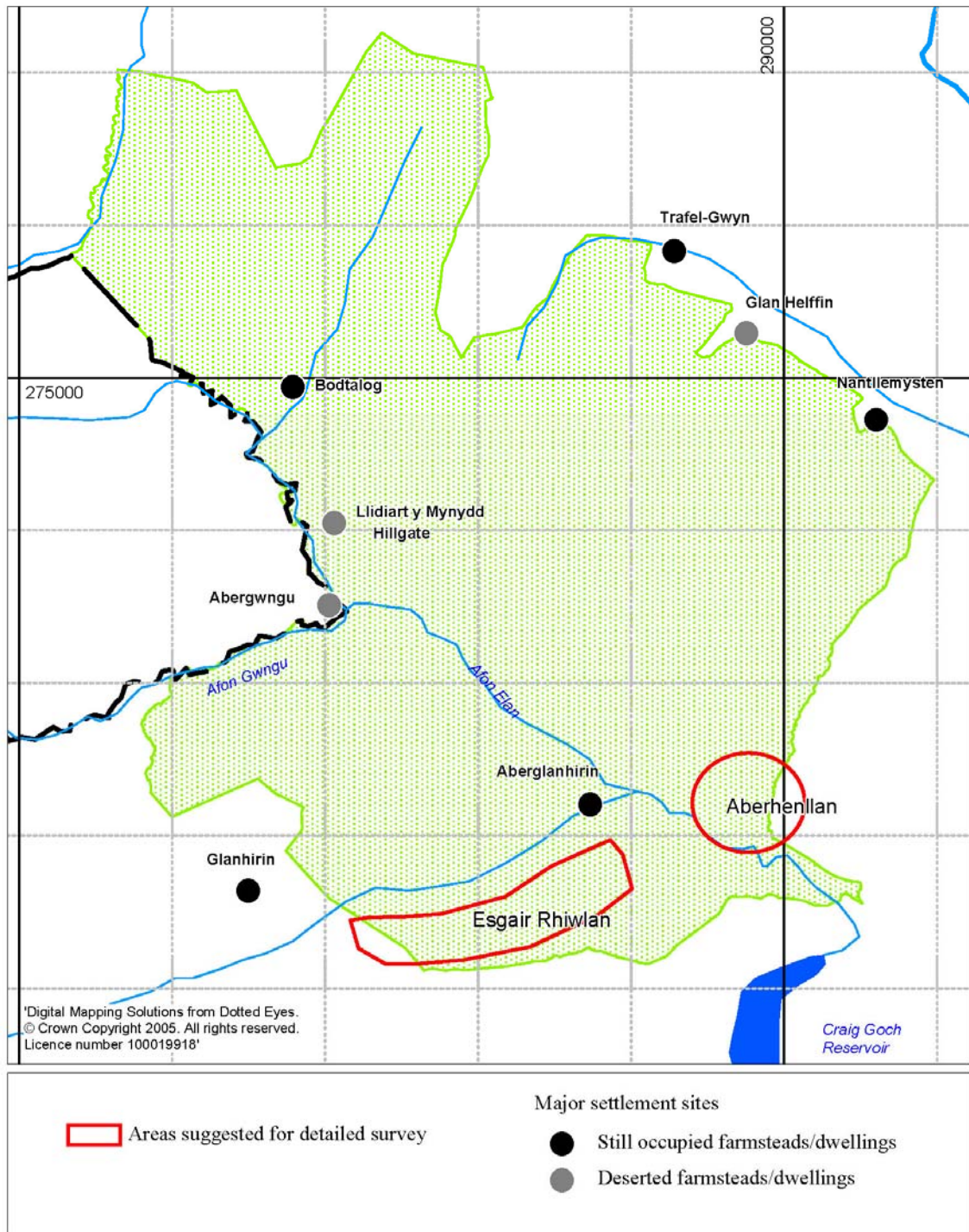


Figure 10: A map showing two areas recommended for future detailed survey.

6.3 Sites for pollen analysis and other environmental sampling.

There are no recommendations for future pollen analysis of environmental sampling in the Elenydd (North) study area.

Published results from palaeoenvironmental sampling undertaken in the late 1960s at Gors Lwyd, the source of the Afon Elan, is already available and provides a valuable insight into the botanical history of the immediate area. There are other areas of peat within the study area, at Gwar y Ty and Rhiw Afon in particular, but these have been disturbed by peat cutting and are actively eroding.



Plate 29: Peat erosion on Gwar y Ty.

APPENDICES

Appendix A - Site Type Summary

Site Type Number NPRN Site Name

**AGRICULTURAL
BUILDING**

5

502711 BODTALOG, FARM BUILDING
502712 BODTALOG, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING II
502713 BODTALOG, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING I
502718 ABERGLANHIRIN, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING II
502719 ABERGLANHIRIN, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING I

**BANK
(EARTHWORK)**

9

502518 CWM NANT Y FFALD, BANK
502542 YSGUBOR RHIW AFON, BANK
502545 NANT HELFFIN, BANK
502548 GWAR Y TY, BANK (EARTHWORK) I
502601 ESGAIR CAE, BANK
502603 ABERGLANHIRIN, BANK II
502604 ABERGLANHIRIN, BANK I
502687 GWAR Y TY, BANK (EARTHWORK) II
502695 NANT LLEMYSTEN, BANK

BOUNDARY POST

74

502522 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST IX
502533 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXIV
502534 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXV
502535 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXII
502536 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXI
502537 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XX
502540 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XIX
502544 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XVIII
502602 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XVII
502616 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XVI
502617 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XV
502618 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XIV
502619 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XIII
502620 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST VIII
502621 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XI
502622 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST X
502623 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XII
502624 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST V
502625 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST VII
502626 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST VI
502627 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST I
502628 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST II
502629 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST III
502630 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST IV
502631 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXIII
502632 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLIX
502633 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LVII
502634 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LVIII
502635 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LVIX

Site Type *Number* *NPRN* *Site Name*

BOUNDARY POST Contd

502636 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LX
502637 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXI
502638 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXII
502639 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXIII
502640 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXIV
502641 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXV
502642 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXVIII
502643 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXVII
502644 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LVI
502645 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXIX
502646 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXX
502647 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXI
502648 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXIII
502649 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXIV
502650 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXVII
502651 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXVIII
502652 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLIV
502653 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXVII
502654 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXVI
502655 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXIX
502656 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLI
502657 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXVI
502658 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLV
502659 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLVI
502660 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLVII
502661 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LIV
502662 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXVIII
502663 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LIII
502664 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LII
502665 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LI
502666 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST L
502667 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLII
502668 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLVIII
502669 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLIII
502670 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LV
502671 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XL
502676 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXXIX
502677 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXXIII
502678 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXXII
502679 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXXI
502680 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXX
502681 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXVI
502682 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXV
502683 ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXII
502720 AFON ELAN, MARKER POST

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
BOUNDARY STONE	8		261635 ESGAIR RHIWLAN STONES 502504 CWM RHYDDERCH 502505 GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE I 502506 GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE II 502507 GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE III 502508 GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE IV 502509 GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE V 502510 GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE VI
BRIDGE	3		502722 GLANHIRIN, BRIDGE 502723 ABERGLANHIRIN, BRIDGE 502724 ABERHENLLAN, BRIDGE
CAIRN	12		304965 CARN NANT-Y-FFALD, LLANSANTFFRAED CWMDEUDDWR 304966 CARN WEN, LLANSANTFFRAED CWMDWUDDWR 308692 MAEN HIR;GLAN FEDWEN, CAIRN 502524 MAEN HIR, CAIRN II 502525 MAEN HIR, CAIRN III 502526 MAEN HIR, CAIRN IV 502541 RHIW AFON, CAIRN 502550 BLAEN CLAWDD DU, CAIRN 502555 GLAN FEDWEN, CAIRN I 502565 BANC CYNNYDD, CAIRN 502566 ESGAIR Y LLWYN, CAIRN 502600 ABERHENLLAN, STONE PILE
CAIRN CEMETERY	1		502591 MAEN HIR, CAIRN CEMETERY
CAIRN?	3		502527 MAEN HIR, CAIRN V 502672 GLAN FEDWEN, CAIRN II 502726 CARN Y GROES, CAIRN?
CONCRETE BASE	3		502549 LLETHR GARW, CONCRETE BASE 502551 ESGAIR WEN, CONCRETE BASE 502558 GLAN FEDWEN, CONCRETE BASE
CULTIVATION MARKS	2		502519 ESGAIR Y TY, CULTIVATION RIDGES 502685 ABERGLANHIRIN, CULTIVATION RIDGES

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
DOMESTIC TELEVISION AERIAL	3		502560 PEN RHIW YSGADAN, TELEVISION AERIAL 502578 GWAR Y TY, GLANHIRIN, TELEVISION AERIAL I 502579 GWAR Y TY, GLANHIRIN, TELEVISION AERIAL II
ENCLOSURE	3		502547 NANT HELFFIN, ENCLOSURE 502605 ABERGLANHIRIN, ENCLOSURE I 502684 ABERGLANHIRIN, ENCLOSURE II
ENCLOSURE?	1		502517 CWM NANT Y FFALD, ENCLOSURE
FARMHOUSE	2		502710 BODTALOG, FARMHOUSE 502717 ABERGLANHIRIN, FARMHOUSE
FARMSTEAD	2		30437 ABERGLANHIRIN 502584 BODTALOG, FARMSTEAD
FIELD SYSTEM	3		502694 GLAN HELFFIN, FIELD SYSTEM 502708 HILLGATE, FIELD SYSTEM 502709 BODTALOG, FIELD SYSTEM
FIELDWORK	1		502523 GLAN FEDWEN, FIELDWORK
FIRING RANGE	1		502552 ESGAIR RHIWLAN, ARTILLERY RANGE
FOOTBRIDGE	5		502583 ABERGLANHIRIN, FOOTBRIDGE II 502686 ABERGLANHIRIN, FOOTBRIDGE I 502715 AFON ELAN, FOOTBRIDGE 502716 NANT Y GEULON LAS, FOOTBRIDGE 502721 ABERGWNGU, FOOTBRIDGE
HOUSE	1		81298 HILLGATE
LONG HUT	3		15556 ESGAIR-Y-TY, HOUSE PLATFORM 30848 ABERGLANHIRIN, LONG HUT 502557 MYTALOG FAWR, LONG HUT

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
LONG HUT?	1	502588	BLAEN-Y-CWM, LONG HUT
MARKER CAIRN	5	502564	BANC CYNNYDD, MARKER CAIRN I
		502581	GWAR Y TY, GLANHIRIN, MARKER CAIRN
		502613	RHIW AFON, MARKER CAIRN
		502727	BANC CYNNYDD, MARKER CAIRN II
		502728	BLAEN CLAWDD DU, MARKER CAIRN
MARKER STONE	2	502532	RHIW AFON, MARKER STONE
		502675	BLYCHAU, MARKER STONE
MILESTONE	2	502511	ABERYSTWYTH TO RHAYADER ROAD, MILESTONE II
		502513	ABERYSTWYTH TO RHAYADER ROAD, MILESTONE I
MOUND	2	502539	RHIW AFON, MOUND I
		502543	RHIW AFON, MOUND II
PEAT CUTTING	6	502563	LAN FRAITH, PEAT CUTTING
		502569	NANT HELFFIN, PEAT CUTTING
		502575	NANT BODTALOG, PEAT CUTTING
		502580	GWAR Y TY, GLANHIRIN, PEAT CUTTING
		502594	PANTIAU GLEISION, PEAT CUTTING
		502612	BODTALOG, PEAT CUTTING
PEAT WORKINGS	15	502561	BANC Y DEFAID, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502562	LAN FRAITH, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502570	LAN FAWR, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502571	ESGAIR WEN, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502572	ESGAIR RHYDD, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502573	BLAEN CLAWDD DU, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502574	BODTALOG, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502576	NANT BODTALOG, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502577	MYTALOG FACH, PEAT CUTTING AREA I
		502593	MYTALOG FACH, PEAT CUTTING AREA II
		502595	PANTIAU GLEISION, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502596	PEN RHIW YSGADAN, PEAT CUTTING AREA I
		502597	PEN RHIW YSGADAN, PEAT CUTTING AREA II
		502614	RHIW AFON, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502615	GWAR Y TY, PEAT CUTTING AREA

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
PILLOW MOUND	8		
		24570	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (1)
		24571	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (2)
		24572	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (3)
		24573	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (4)
		24574	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (5)
		24575	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (6)
		24576	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (7)
		24577	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (8)
PLATFORM	1		
		502521	ESGAIR Y TY, PLATFORM
PLATFORM?	1		
		502529	MAEN HIR, PLATFORM
POST	1		
		502598	ELAN ESTATE, POST
POTATO CLAMP	1		
		502674	BODTALOG FARM, POTATO CLAMP
QUARRY	2		
		502515	NANT Y FFALD, QUARRY
		502553	ESGAIR RUDD, QUARRY
QUARRY?	2		
		502516	CWM NANT Y FFALD, QUARRY
		502610	ABERGLANHIRIN, QUARRY
RABBIT WARREN	1		
		304835	ESGAIR-Y-TY, RABBIT WARREN
RAIN GAUGE	1		
		502556	MYTALOG FAWR, RAIN GAUGE
REVETMENT	1		
		502554	AFON ELAN, REVETMENT
ROAD	1		
		502700	ABERYSTWYTH TO RHAYADER ROAD:BLAEN Y CWM TO ABERHENLLAN SECTION
ROUND BARROW	3		
		502501	CISTFAEN, ROUND BARROW I
		502502	CISTFAEN, ROUND BARROW II
		502590	LAN FRAITH, ROUND BARROW

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
ROUND BARROW PAIR	1	401044	CISTFAEN BARROWS
SHEEP FOLD	3	502503 502512 502714	BLAEN Y CWM, SHEEP FOLD TRAWSNANT, SHEEP FOLD GLANHIRIN, SHEEP FOLD
SHEEP FOLD?;SHELTER?	1	502582	MYTALOG FACH, STONE STRUCTURE
SHELTER	2	502538 502592	CARN WEN, SHELTER CARN NANT Y FFALD, SHELTER
SHELTER?	1	502531	TRAWSNANT, SHELTER
STANDING STONE?	1	502530	MAEN HIR, STANDING STONE
STONE SETTING	1	502725	NANT RHYDYFELIN, STONE SETTING
SUNKEN SHELTER	3	502546 502607 502608	NANT HELFFIN, SHELTER NANT CWTA, SUNKEN SHELTER I NANT CWTA, SUNKEN SHELTER II
TRACKWAY	20	502514 502520 502599 502673 502688 502689 502690 502691 502692 502693 502696 502697 502698 502699 502701 502702	ESGAIR RUDD, TRACKWAY ESGAIR Y TY, TRACKWAY NANT GARW, TRACKWAY ABERGWNGU, TRACKWAY NANT RHYDYFELIN, TRACKWAY ESGAIR GANOL, TRACKWAY CARN Y GROES, TRACKWAY NANT HELFFIN, TRACKWAY I NANT Y DERNOL, TRACKWAY NANT HELFFIN, TRACKWAY II NANT LLEMYSTEN, TRACKWAY YSGUBOR RHIW AFON, TRACKWAY RHIW AFON, TRACKWAY NANT Y FFALD, TRACKWAY ABERGLANHIRIN, TRACKWAY I ABERGLANHIRIN, TRACKWAY II

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
TRACKWAY Contd		502703	SYCHNANT FAWR, TRACKWAY
		502704	GLANHIRIN, TRACKWAY
		502706	GORORION, TRACKWAY II
		502707	GORORION, TRACKWAY I
TRACKWAY?	1	502705	AFON GWNGU, LINEAR EARTHWORK
WALL	1	502528	MAEN HIR, WALL
WALL?	1	502559	MYTALOG FAWR, WALL
WATER TANK	1	502587	BODTALOG FARM, WATER TANK

Appendix B - Period Summary

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
Bronze Age	18		
	308692		MAEN HIR;GLAN FEDWEN, CAIRN
	304965		CARN NANT-Y-FFALD, LLANSANTFFRAED CWMDEUDDWR
	304966		CARN WEN, LLANSANTFFRAED CWMDWUDDWR
	502524		MAEN HIR, CAIRN II
	502525		MAEN HIR, CAIRN III
	502526		MAEN HIR, CAIRN IV
	502541		RHIW AFON, CAIRN
	502550		BLAEN CLAWDD DU, CAIRN
	502555		GLAN FEDWEN, CAIRN I
	502565		BANC CYNNYDD, CAIRN
	502566		ESGAIR Y LLWYN, CAIRN
	502591		MAEN HIR, CAIRN CEMETERY
	502527		MAEN HIR, CAIRN V
	502501		CISTFAEN, ROUND BARROW I
	502502		CISTFAEN, ROUND BARROW II
	502590		LAN FRAITH, ROUND BARROW
	401044		CISTFAEN BARROWS
	502530		MAEN HIR, STANDING STONE
Bronze Age?	1		
	502672		GLAN FEDWEN, CAIRN II
Medieval?;Post Medieval?	27		
	502542		YSGUBOR RHIW AFON, BANK
	502601		ESGAIR CAE, BANK
	261635		ESGAIR RHIWLAN STONES
	502685		ABERGLANHIRIN, CULTIVATION RIDGES
	502605		ABERGLANHIRIN, ENCLOSURE I
	502684		ABERGLANHIRIN, ENCLOSURE II
	502517		CWM NANT Y FFALD, ENCLOSURE
	15556		ESGAIR-Y-TY, HOUSE PLATFORM
	30848		ABERGLANHIRIN, LONG HUT
	502557		MYTALOG FAWR, LONG HUT
	502588		BLAEN-Y-CWM, LONG HUT
	24573		ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (4)
	24575		ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (6)
	24577		ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (8)
	24576		ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (7)
	24574		ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (5)
	24572		ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (3)
	24571		ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (2)
	24570		ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (1)
	502521		ESGAIR Y TY, PLATFORM
	502529		MAEN HIR, PLATFORM
	502516		CWM NANT Y FFALD, QUARRY
	304835		ESGAIR-Y-TY, RABBIT WARREN
	502546		NANT HELFFIN, SHELTER

Period
**Medieval?;Post
 Medieval? Contd**

Number NPRN Site Name

502607 NANT CWTA, SUNKEN SHELTER I
 502608 NANT CWTA, SUNKEN SHELTER II
 502559 MYTALOG FAWR, WALL

Post Medieval

68

502711 BODTALOG, FARM BUILDING
 502718 ABERGLANHIRIN, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING II
 502545 NANT HELFFIN, BANK
 502604 ABERGLANHIRIN, BANK I
 502504 CWM RHYDDERCH
 502505 GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE I
 502506 GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE II
 502507 GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE III
 502508 GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE IV
 502509 GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE V
 502510 GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE VI
 502710 BODTALOG, FARMHOUSE
 30437 ABERGLANHIRIN
 502584 BODTALOG, FARMSTEAD
 502694 GLAN HELFFIN, FIELD SYSTEM
 502708 HILLGATE, FIELD SYSTEM
 502709 BODTALOG, FIELD SYSTEM
 502686 ABERGLANHIRIN, FOOTBRIDGE I
 502715 AFON ELAN, FOOTBRIDGE
 502716 NANT Y GEULON LAS, FOOTBRIDGE
 81298 HILLGATE
 502675 BLYCHAU, MARKER STONE
 502511 ABERYSTWYTHTORHAYADERROAD, MILESTONEII
 502513 ABERYSTWYTHTORHAYADERROAD, MILESTONEI
 502563 LAN FRAITH, PEAT CUTTING
 502569 NANT HELFFIN, PEAT CUTTING
 502575 NANT BODTALOG, PEAT CUTTING
 502580 GWAR Y TY, GLANHIRIN, PEAT CUTTING
 502594 PANTIAU GLEISION, PEAT CUTTING
 502612 BODTALOG, PEAT CUTTING
 502561 BANC Y DEFAID, PEAT CUTTING AREA
 502562 LAN FRAITH, PEAT CUTTING AREA
 502570 LAN FAWR, PEAT CUTTING AREA
 502571 ESGAIR WEN, PEAT CUTTING AREA
 502572 ESGAIR RHYDD, PEAT CUTTING AREA
 502573 BLAEN CLAWDD DU, PEAT CUTTING AREA
 502574 BODTALOG, PEAT CUTTING AREA
 502576 NANT BODTALOG, PEAT CUTTING AREA
 502577 MYTALOG FACH, PEAT CUTTING AREA I
 502593 MYTALOG FACH, PEAT CUTTING AREA II
 502595 PANTIAU GLEISION, PEAT CUTTING AREA
 502596 PEN RHIW YSGADAN, PEAT CUTTING AREA I
 502597 PEN RHIW YSGADAN, PEAT CUTTING AREA II
 502614 RHIW AFON, PEAT CUTTING AREA
 502615 GWAR Y TY, PEAT CUTTING AREA
 502674 BODTALOG FARM, POTATO CLAMP

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
Post Medieval	68		
		502700	ABERYSTWYTH TORHAYADER ROAD:BLAEN Y CWM TO ABERHENLLAN SECTION
		502503	BLAEN Y CWM, SHEEP FOLD
		502512	TRAWSNANT, SHEEP FOLD
		502582	MYTALOG FACH, STONE STRUCTURE
		502538	CARN WEN, SHELTER
		502592	CARN NANT Y FFALD, SHELTER
		502520	ESGAIR Y TY, TRACKWAY
		502599	NANT GARW, TRACKWAY
		502673	ABERGWNGU, TRACKWAY
		502688	NANT RHYDYFELIN, TRACKWAY
		502689	ESGAIR GANOL, TRACKWAY
		502690	CARN Y GROES, TRACKWAY
		502691	NANT HELFFIN, TRACKWAY I
		502692	NANT Y DERNOL, TRACKWAY
		502696	NANT LLEMYSTEN, TRACKWAY
		502697	YSGUBOR RHIW AFON, TRACKWAY
		502698	RHIW AFON, TRACKWAY
		502699	NANT Y FFALD, TRACKWAY
		502701	ABERGLANHIRIN, TRACKWAY I
		502703	SYCHNANT FAWR, TRACKWAY
		502706	GORORION, TRACKWAY II
		502707	GORORION, TRACKWAY I
Post Medieval?	10		
		502548	GWAR Y TY, BANK (EARTHWORK) I
		502603	ABERGLANHIRIN, BANK II
		502687	GWAR Y TY, BANK (EARTHWORK) II
		502695	NANT LLEMYSTEN, BANK
		502519	ESGAIR Y TY, CULTIVATION RIDGES
		502547	NANT HELFFIN, ENCLOSURE
		502532	RHIW AFON, MARKER STONE
		502610	ABERGLANHIRIN, QUARRY
		502531	TRAWSNANT, SHELTER
		502705	AFON GWNGU, LINEAR EARTHWORK
Post Medieval?; Modern	1		
		502515	NANT Y FFALD, QUARRY
Modern	105		
		502712	BODTALOG, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING II
		502713	BODTALOG, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING I
		502719	ABERGLANHIRIN, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
		502522	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST IX
		502533	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXIV
		502534	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXV
		502535	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXII
		502536	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXI
		502537	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XX
		502540	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XIX
		502544	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XVIII

Period
Modern

Number NPRN Site Name
105

502602	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XVII
502616	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XVI
502617	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XV
502618	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XIV
502619	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XIII
502620	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST VIII
502621	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XI
502622	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST X
502623	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XII
502624	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST V
502625	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST VII
502626	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST VI
502627	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST I
502628	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST II
502629	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST III
502630	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST IV
502631	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXIII
502632	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLIX
502633	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LVII
502634	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LVIII
502635	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LVIX
502636	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LX
502637	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXI
502638	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXII
502639	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXIII
502640	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXIV
502641	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXV
502642	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXVIII
502643	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXVII
502644	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LVI
502645	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXIX
502646	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXX
502647	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXI
502648	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXIII
502649	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXIV
502650	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXVII
502651	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXVIII
502652	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLIV
502653	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXVII
502654	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXVI
502655	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXIX
502656	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLI
502657	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXVI
502658	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLV
502659	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLVI
502660	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLVII
502661	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LIV
502662	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXVIII
502663	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LIII
502664	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LII
502665	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LI
502666	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST L
502667	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLII
502668	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLVIII

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	
Modern Contd		502669	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XLIII	
		502670	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LV	
		502671	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XL	
		502676	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXXIX	
		502677	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXXIII	
		502678	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXXII	
		502679	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXXI	
		502680	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST XXX	
		502681	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXXVI	
		502682	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXV	
		502683	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST LXXII	
		502720	AFON ELAN, MARKER POST	
		502722	GLANHIRIN, BRIDGE	
		502723	ABERGLANHIRIN, BRIDGE	
		502724	ABERHENLLAN, BRIDGE	
		502600	ABERHENLLAN, STONE PILE	
		502549	LLETHR GARW, CONCRETE BASE	
		502551	ESGAIR WEN, CONCRETE BASE	
		502558	GLAN FEDWEN, CONCRETE BASE	
		502560	PEN RHIW YSGADAN, TELEVISION AERIAL	
		502578	GWARYTY, GLANHIRIN, TELEVISION AERIAL I	
		502579	GWARYTY, GLANHIRIN, TELEVISION AERIAL II	
		502717	ABERGLANHIRIN, FARMHOUSE	
		502523	GLAN FEDWEN, FIELDWORK	
		502552	ESGAIR RHIWLAN, ARTILLERY RANGE	
		502583	ABERGLANHIRIN, FOOTBRIDGE II	
		502721	ABERGWNGU, FOOTBRIDGE	
		502564	BANC CYNNYDD, MARKER CAIRN I	
		502581	GWARYTY, GLANHIRIN, MARKER CAIRN	
		502613	RHIW AFON, MARKER CAIRN	
		502598	ELAN ESTATE, POST	
		502553	ESGAIR RUDD, QUARRY	
		502556	MYTALOG FAWR, RAIN GAUGE	
		502554	AFON ELAN, REVETMENT	
		502714	GLANHIRIN, SHEEP FOLD	
		502514	ESGAIR RUDD, TRACKWAY	
		502693	NANT HELFFIN, TRACKWAY II	
		502702	ABERGLANHIRIN, TRACKWAY II	
		502704	GLANHIRIN, TRACKWAY	
		502587	BODTALOG FARM, WATER TANK	
	Modern?	2	502728	BLAEN CLAWDD DU, MARKER CAIRN
			502727	BANC CYNNYDD, MARKER CAIRN II
	Unknown	6	502518	CWM NANT Y FFALD, BANK
			502726	CARN Y GROES, CAIRN?
			502539	RHIW AFON, MOUND I
			502543	RHIW AFON, MOUND II
			502725	NANT RHYDYFELIN, STONE SETTING
			502528	MAEN HIR, WALL

Appendix C – Contour Summary

<i>Contour Band</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
250m to 299m	0		
300m to 349m	27		
		24576	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (7)
		24577	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (8)
		30437	ABER GLANHIRIN
		502514	ESGAIR RUDD, TRACKWAY
		502521	ESGAIR-Y-TY, PLATFORM
		502542	YSGUBOR RHIW AFON, BANK
		502583	ABER GLANHIRIN, FOOTBRIDGE
		502600	ABERHENLLAN, STONE PILE
		502603	ABER GLANHIRIN, BANK
		502604	ABER GLANHIRIN, BANK
		502605	ABER GLANHIRIN, ENCLOSURE
		502607	NANT CWTA, SUNKEN SHELTER I
		502608	NANT CWTA, SUNKEN SHELTER II
		502686	ABERGLANHIRIN, FOOTBRIDGE
		502692	NANT Y DERNOL, TRACKWAY
		502695	NANT LLEMYSYEN, BANK
		502701	ABERGLANHIRIN, TRACKWAY
		502702	ABERGLANHIRIN, TRACKWAY
		502715	AFON ELAN, FOOTBRIDGE
		502716	NANT Y GEULON LAS, FOOTBRIDGE
		502717	ABERGLANHIRIN, FARMHOUSE
		502718	ABERGLANHIRIN, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
		502719	ABERGLANHIRIN, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
		502720	AFON ELAN, MARKER POST
		502722	GLANHIRIN, BRIDGE
		502723	ABERGLANHIRIN, BRIDGE
		502724	ABERHENLLAN, BRIDGE
350m to 399m	56		
		15556	ESGAIR-Y-TY, HOUSE PLATFORM
		24570	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (1)
		24571	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (2)
		24572	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (3)
		24573	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (4)
		24574	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (5)
		24575	ABERHENLLAN PILLOW MOUND (6)
		30848	ABERGLANHIRIN, LONG HUT
		81298	HILLGATE
		304835	ESGAIR-Y-TY, RABBIT WARREN
		502503	BLAEN-Y-CWM, SHEEP FOLD
		502504	CWM RHYDDERCH
		502511	ABERYSTWYTH TORHAYADER ROAD, MILESTONE
		502513	ABERYSTWYTH TORHAYADER ROAD, MILESTONE
		502515	NANT Y FFALD, QUARRY
		502516	CWM NANT Y FFALD, QUARRY
		502517	CWM NANT Y FFALD, ENCLOSURE
		502518	CWM NANT Y FFALD, BANK
		502519	ESGAIR-Y-TY, CULTIVATION RIDGES
		502520	ESGAIR-Y-TY, TRACKWAY

<i>Contour Band</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
350m to 399m Contd		502530	MAEN HIR, STANDING STONE
		502545	NANT HELFFIN, BANK
		502546	NANT HELFFIN, SHELTER
		502547	NANT HELFFIN, ENCLOSURE
		502553	ESGAIR RUDD, QUARRY
		502554	AFON ELAN, REVETMENT
		502561	BANC Y DEFAID, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502569	NANT HELFFIN, PEAT CUTTING
		502572	ESGAIR RHYDD, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502574	BODTALOG, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502575	NANT BODTALOG, PEAT CUTTING
		502584	BODTALOG, FARMSTEAD
		502588	BLAEN-Y-CWM, LONG HUT
		502598	ELAN ESTATE, POST
		502610	ABER GLANHIRIN, QUARRY
		502612	BODTALOG FARM, PEAT CUTTING
		502673	ABERGWNGU, TRACKWAY
		502674	BODTALOG FARM, ROOT VEGETABLE STORE
		502684	ABERGLANHIRIN, ENCLOSURE
		502685	ABERGLANHIRIN, CULTIVATION RIDGES
		502691	NANT HELFFIN, TRACKWAY
		502693	NANT HELFFIN, TRACKWAY
		502694	GLAN HELFFIN, FIELD SYSTEM
		502697	YSGUBOR RHIW AFON, TRACKWAY
		502698	RHIW AFON, TRACKWAY
		502700	ABERYSTWYTH TORHAYADER ROAD:BLAEN Y CWM TO ABERHENLLAN SECTION
		502703	SYCHNANT FAWR, TRACKWAY
		502704	GLANHIRIN, TRACKWAY
		502705	AFON GWNGU, LINEAR EARTHWORK
		502708	HILLGATE, FIELD SYSTEM
	502710	BODTALOG, FARMHOUSE	
	502711	BODTALOG, FARM BUILDING	
	502712	BODTALOG, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	
	502713	BODTALOG, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	
	502714	GLANHIRIN, SHEEP FOLD	
	502721	ABERGWNGU, FOOTBRIDGE	
400m to 449m	30	261635	ESGAIR RHIWLAN STONES
		308692	MAEN HIR;GLAN FEDWEN, CAIRN
		502508	GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE IV
		502509	GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE V
		502512	TRAWSNANT, SHEEP FOLD
		502525	MAEN HIR, CAIRN III
		502526	MAEN HIR, CAIRN IV
		502527	MAEN HIR, CAIRN V
		502528	MAEN HIR, WALL
		502529	MAEN HIR, PLATFORM
		502531	TRAWSNANT, SHELTER
		502556	MYTALOG FAWR, RAIN GAUGE
		502557	MYTALOG FAWR. LONG HUT
		502559	MYTALOG FAWR, WALL
		502562	LAN FRAITH, PEAT CUTTING AREA I
502563	LAN FRAITH, PEAT CUTTING		

<i>Contour Band</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	
400m to 449m Contd		502576	NANT BODTALOG, PEAT CUTTING AREA	
		502577	MYTALOG FACH, PEAT CUTTING AREA I	
		502587	BODTALOG FARM, WATER TANK	
		502591	MAEN HIR, CAIRN CEMETERY	
		502594	PANTIAU GLEISION, PEAT CUTTING	
		502596	PEN RHIW YSGADAN, PEAT CUTTING AREA I	
		502597	PEN RHIW YSGADAN, PEAT CUTTING AREA II	
		502599	NANT GARW, TRACKWAY	
		502688	NANT RHYDFELIN, TRACKWAY	
		502696	NANT LLEMYSTEN, TRACKWAY	
		502699	NANT Y FFALD, TRACKWAY	
		502707	GORORION, TRACKWAY	
		502709	BODTALOG, FIELD SYSTEM	
		502725	NANT RHYDYFELIN, STONE SETTING	
	450m to 499m	42	304966	CARNWEN, LLANSANIFFRAEDCWMDWUDDWR
			502505	GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE I
		502506	GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE II	
		502507	GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE III	
		502510	GORORION, BOUNDARY STONE VI	
		502523	GLAN FEDWEN, FIELDWORK	
		502524	MAEN HIR, CAIRN II	
		502532	RHIW AFON, MARKER STONE	
		502533	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502534	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502535	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502538	CARN WEN, SHELTER	
		502541	RHIW AFON, CAIRN	
		502543	RHIW AFON, MOUND	
		502552	ESGAIR RHIWLAN, ARTILLERY RANGE	
		502555	GLAN FEDWEN, CAIRN I	
		502558	GLAN FEDWEN, CONCRETE BASE	
		502560	PEN RHIW YSGADAN, TELEVISION AERIAL	
		502570	LAN FAWR, PEAT CUTTING AREA	
		502582	MYTALOG FACH, STONE STRUCTURE	
		502590	LAN FRAITH, ROUND BARROW	
		502593	MYTALOG FACH, PEAT CUTTING AREA II	
		502595	PANTIAU GLEISION, PEAT CUTTING AREA	
		502601	ESGAIR CAE, BANK	
		502602	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502613	RHIW AFON, MARKER CAIRN	
		502617	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502618	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502619	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502620	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502621	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502622	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502623	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502658	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502659	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502660	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502661	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST	
		502672	GLAN FEDWEN, CAIRN II	
		502675	BLYCHAU, MARKER STONE	
		502689	ESGAIR GANOL, TRACKWAY	

<i>Contour Band</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
450m to 499m Contd		502690	CARN Y GROES, TRACKWAY
		502706	GORORION, TRACKWAY
500m to 549m	83		
		304965	CARN NANT-Y-FFALD, LLANSANTFFRAED CWMDEUDDWR
		401044	CISTFAEN BARROWS
		502501	CISTFAEN, ROUND BARROW I
		502502	CISTFAEN, ROUND BARROW II
		502522	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502536	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502537	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502539	RHIW AFON, MOUND
		502540	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502544	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY MARKER
		502548	GWAR Y TY, BANK (EARTHWORK) I
		502549	LLETHR GARW, CONCRETE BASE
		502550	BLAEN CLAWDD DU, CAIRN
		502551	ESGAIR WEN, CONCRETE BASE
		502564	BANC CYNNYDD, MARKER CAIRN
		502565	BANC CYNNYDD, CAIRN
		502566	ESGAIR Y LLWYN, CAIRN
		502571	ESGAIR WEN, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502573	BLAEN CLAWDD DU, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502578	GWAR Y TY, GLANHIRIN, TELEVISION AERIAL I
		502579	GWAR Y TY, GLANHIRIN, TELEVISION AERIAL II
		502580	GWAR Y TY, GLANHIRIN, PEAT CUTTING
		502581	GWAR Y TY, GLANHIRIN, MARKER CAIRN
		502592	CARN NANT-Y-FFALD, SHELTER
		502614	RHIW AFON, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502615	GWAR Y TY, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		502616	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502624	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502625	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY STONE
		502626	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502627	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502628	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502629	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502630	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502631	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502632	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502633	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502634	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502635	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502636	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502637	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502638	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502639	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502640	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502641	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502642	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502643	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502644	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502645	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502646	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
		502647	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST

Contour Band *Number*
500m to 549m Contd

<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
502648	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502649	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502650	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502651	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502652	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502653	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502654	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502655	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502656	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502657	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502662	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502663	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502664	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502665	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502666	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502667	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502668	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502669	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502670	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502671	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502676	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502677	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502678	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502679	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502680	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502681	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502682	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502683	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502687	ELAN ESTATE, BOUNDARY POST
502726	GWAR Y TY, BANK (EARTHWORK) II
502726	CARN Y GROES, CAIRN?
502727	BANC CYNNYDD, MARKER CAIRN
502728	BLAEN CLAWDD DU, MARKER CAIRN

Appendix D - Uplands Initiative Aerial Photo Mapping

Temporary ID number:	1	NPRN:	308692
Initial Interpretation:	MOUND identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	CAIRN		
Temporary ID number:	2	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	Natural feature		
Temporary ID number:	3	NPRN:	502575
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING		
Temporary ID number:	4	NPRN:	502575
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING		
Temporary ID number:	5	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	River terrace		
Temporary ID number:	6	NPRN:	502574
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING		
Temporary ID number:	7	NPRN:	502708
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	FIELD SYSTEM		
Temporary ID number:	8	NPRN:	502707
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	TRACKWAY		
Temporary ID number:	9	NPRN:	502706
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	TRACKWAY		
Temporary ID number:	10	NPRN:	24570
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PILLOW MOUND		
Temporary ID number:	11	NPRN:	24575
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PILLOW MOUND		

	Temporary ID number:	12	NPRN:	502684
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	ENCLOSURE			
	Temporary ID number:	13	NPRN:	30848
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	LONG HUT			
	Temporary ID number:	14	NPRN:	502685
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	CULTIVATION MARKS			
	Temporary ID number:	15	NPRN:	502685
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	CULTIVATION MARKS			
	Temporary ID number:	16	NPRN:	502685
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	CULTIVATION MARKS			
	Temporary ID number:	17	NPRN:	502685
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	CULTIVATION MARKS			
	Temporary ID number:	18	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Natural feature			
	Temporary ID number:	63	NPRN:	502503
Initial Interpretation:	WALL identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-6122			
Field Interpretation:	SHEEP FOLD			
	Temporary ID number:	64	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	WALL identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-6122			
Field Interpretation:	Nothing found at this location			
	Temporary ID number:	65	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Sheep track			
	Temporary ID number:	66	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	WALL identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Natural feature			

Temporary ID number: 67 **NPRN:** 502597
Initial Interpretation: WALL identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-6120
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING

Temporary ID number: 68 **NPRN:** 502596
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-6120
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING in small raised bog

Temporary ID number: 69 **NPRN:** 502597
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-6120
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING

Temporary ID number: 70 **NPRN:** 502597
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-6120
Field Interpretation: Possible PEAT CUTTING, part of a larger cutting to west

Temporary ID number: 71 **NPRN:** 502576
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-6120
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING

Temporary ID number: 72 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Natural feature

Temporary ID number: 73 **NPRN:** 502594
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-6120
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING

Temporary ID number: 74 **NPRN:** 502577
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-6120
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING

Temporary ID number: 75 **NPRN:** 502593
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-6120
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING

Temporary ID number: 76 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Sheep track

Temporary ID number: 77 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: BANK identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Sheep track

Temporary ID number: 78 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Sheep track

Temporary ID number: 79 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Probably a sheep track

Temporary ID number: 80 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Probably a sheep track

Temporary ID number: 81 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Probably a sheeptrack

Temporary ID number: 82 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Probably a sheep track

Temporary ID number: 83 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Natural feature

Temporary ID number: 84 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Natural feature

Temporary ID number: 85 **NPRN:** 502696
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502696

Temporary ID number: 86 **NPRN:** 502696
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502696

	Temporary ID number:	87	NPRN:	502687
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	BANK (EARTHWORK)			
	Temporary ID number:	88	NPRN:	502696
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502696			
	Temporary ID number:	89	NPRN:	502696
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502696			
	Temporary ID number:	90	NPRN:	502548
Initial Interpretation:	DITCH identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	BANK (EARTHWORK)			
	Temporary ID number:	91	NPRN:	502696
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502696			
	Temporary ID number:	92	NPRN:	502696
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502696			
	Temporary ID number:	93	NPRN:	502696
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502696			
	Temporary ID number:	94	NPRN:	502696
Initial Interpretation:	BANK identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	TRACKWAY			
	Temporary ID number:	95	NPRN:	502568
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	96	NPRN:	502614
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	97	NPRN:	502568
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			

	Temporary ID number:	98	NPRN:	502568
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	99	NPRN:	502614
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	100	NPRN:	502568
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	101	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	102	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	103	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	104	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	105	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	106	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	107	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	108	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			

	Temporary ID number:	109	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	110	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	111	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	112	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	113	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	114	NPRN:	502567
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary			
	Temporary ID number:	115	NPRN:	502691
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502691			
	Temporary ID number:	116	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Natural feature			
	Temporary ID number:	117	NPRN:	502697
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	TRACKWAY			
	Temporary ID number:	118	NPRN:	502697
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	TRACKWAY			
	Temporary ID number:	119	NPRN:	502697
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502697			

	Temporary ID number:	120	NPRN:	502697
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502697			
	Temporary ID number:	121	NPRN:	502697
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Possible braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502697			
	Temporary ID number:	122	NPRN:	502697
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502697			
	Temporary ID number:	123	NPRN:	502697
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Possible braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502697			
	Temporary ID number:	124	NPRN:	502697
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502697			
	Temporary ID number:	125	NPRN:	502697
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502697			
	Temporary ID number:	126	NPRN:	502697
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502697			
	Temporary ID number:	127	NPRN:	502697
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502697			
	Temporary ID number:	128	NPRN:	502697
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Possible braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502697			
	Temporary ID number:	129	NPRN:	502614
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbarry			
	Temporary ID number:	130	NPRN:	502568
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbarry			

Temporary ID number: 131 **NPRN:** 502548
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: BANK (EARTHWORK)

Temporary ID number: 132 **NPRN:** 502696
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502696

Temporary ID number: 133 **NPRN:** 502696
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Braiding of TRACKWAY NPRN 502696

Temporary ID number: 134 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Modern vehicular use

Temporary ID number: 135 **NPRN:** 502572
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary

Temporary ID number: 136 **NPRN:** 502572
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary

Temporary ID number: 137 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Natural feature

Temporary ID number: 138 **NPRN:** 502705
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Possible TRACKWAY

Temporary ID number: 139 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Natural feature

Temporary ID number: 140 **NPRN:**
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Natural feature

Temporary ID number: 141 **NPRN:** 502705
Initial Interpretation: TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: Possible TRACKWAY

	Temporary ID number:	142	NPRN:	502705
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Possible TRACKWAY			
	Temporary ID number:	144	NPRN:	502599
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	TRACKWAY			
	Temporary ID number:	145	NPRN:	502599
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	TRACKWAY			
	Temporary ID number:	146	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Sheep track			
	Temporary ID number:	147	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Sheep track			
	Temporary ID number:	148	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Sheep track			
	Temporary ID number:	149	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Sheep track			
	Temporary ID number:	150	NPRN:	502580
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING			
	Temporary ID number:	151	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	Natural feature			
	Temporary ID number:	152	NPRN:	502562
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbarry			
	Temporary ID number:	153	NPRN:	502562
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs			
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbarry			

Temporary ID number: 154 **NPRN:** 502562
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary

Temporary ID number: 155 **NPRN:** 502562
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary

Temporary ID number: 156 **NPRN:** 502562
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary

Temporary ID number: 159 **NPRN:** 502562
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary

Temporary ID number: 158 **NPRN:** 502562
Initial Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs
Field Interpretation: PEAT CUTTING within larger area of turbary