

Uplands Initiative Elenydd (South)

Archaeological Survey (Part One)



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

December 2009



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By

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Trysor

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and Historical Monuments of Wales**

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Cover photograph: A covered sheep dip built by the Elan Estate near Blaenmethan (NPRN 261810).

ELENYDD (SOUTH)

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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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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 De Elenydd yn ymestyn dros 19.36 cilometr 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 arolygon ardaloedd Canol Elenydd a Gogledd Elenydd. Cariwyd y gwaith allan gyda chymorth ariannol Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru, fel rhan o brosiect Menter yr Ucheldiroedd.

Mae ardal yr astudiaeth yn cynnwys cyfres o fryniau a chymoedd bychain ar ochr ogleddol Llyn Claerwen, yng ngorllewin yr hen Sir Faesyfed. Mae De Elenydd wedi aros yn ardal hollol wledig ei naws hyd heddiw, ymhell o drefi a phentrefi'r canolbarth. Y pentref agosaf yw Pentref Elan, 4km i'r dwyrain, tra bod tref Rhaeadr Gwy rhyw 8km i ffwrdd i'r un cyfeiriad. Dyma ardal go anghysbell; yr unig ffordd gyhoeddus sy'n ymlwybro trwy'r ardal yw'r heol garw ar hyd ochr ogleddol Llyn Claerwen, gan gysylltu Dyffryn Elan ag ardal Ffair Rhos, yng Ngheredigion. Mae'r heol yn rhy arw i ganiatáu llawer o drafnidiaeth ac felly nid yw'r ardal yn gweld llawer o ymwelwyr, er bod Argae Claerwen, sydd ychydig i'r de-ddwyrain, yn fan boblogaidd ar hyd y flwyddyn.

Yn ystod y Canol Oesoedd, ffurfia'r ardal hon rhan o Gwmwd Deuddwr, un o ystadau abaty Ystrad Fflur, Ceredigion. Maes o law, ar ôl Diddymiad y Mynachlogydd, roedd yr hen ystâd fynachaid wedi syrthio i ddwylo preifat fel rhan o Ystâd Cwm Elan. Daeth y rhan fwyaf o Ystâd Elan yn eiddo i Gorfforaeth Birmingham yn ystod yr 1890au, pan roddwyd hawl iddynt, drwy ddeddf gwlad, feddiannu dyffrynnoedd Elan a Chlaerwen, a'r tiroedd cyfagos. Gwnaed hyn er mwyn creu llynnoedd enwog Dyffryn Elan i gyflenwi dŵr i Ganolbarth Lloegr a chymoedd De Cymru. Agorwyd Llyn Claerwen ym 1952, yr olaf o'r llynnoedd i ymddangos. Hyd heddiw, mae bryniau De Elenydd o dan reolaeth Ystâd Elan, sydd bellach yn nwylo Dŵr Cymru.

Cofnodwyd 114 o safleoedd ac olion archaeolegol gan yr arolwg maes, cyfanswm hynod isel am ardal fynyddig mor fawr. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r rhain yn safleoedd a nodwyd am y tro gyntaf. Ymhlith prif ganfyddiadau'r arolwg oedd rhai carneddau claddu sy'n dyddio Oes yr Efydd ac olion nifer o dai hirion, sydd o bosibl yn dyddio yn ôl i'r oes pan fu mynachod Ystrad Fflur yn gyfrifol am yr ardal. Serch hynny, mae'r cofnod archaeolegol yn cael ei dominyddu gan safleoedd ôl-ganoloesol neu fodern, gydag enghreifftiau niferus o hen fawnogydd ar fryniau'r ardal; rhaid cofio mai mawn oedd prif danwydd ffermydd a bythynnod y fro hyd at ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif.

Un o nodweddion amlycaf De Elenydd yw'r trwch o laswellt y waun (*Molinia Caerulea*) sydd bellach yn gorchuddio rhannau helaeth o fryniau a chymoedd. Mae'r gorchudd o lystyfiant yn rhwystr difrifol i archaeolegwyr yn y maes, gan guddio olion archaeolegol a gwneud y tir yn anodd ei gerdded. Yn ogystal, mae'n achosi dirywiad yn ansawdd y porfeydd mynyddig a bioamrywiaeth y fro yn gyffredinol.

Er gwaethaf hyn, mae'r ardal yn atyniadol ac yn gyfoethog o ran y rhywogaethau o adar gwylltion a phlanhigion sy'n bresennol. Ychydig iawn o gerddwyr sy'n mentro allan ar y bryniau yma, ac mae'r ardal yn cael ei gyfrif fel un o'r ardaloedd mwyaf anghysbell a digyfnewid yng Nghymru. Gall y cynnydd parhaol mewn poblogrwydd gweithgareddau hamdden megis cerdded a beicio mynydd newid y sefyllfa yn y dyfodol. Gobeithir y bydd y cofnod cyflawn o olion archaeolegol yr ardal a grëwyd gan y prosiect hwn yn fodd i ddiogelu'r dystiolaeth archaeolegol brau am weithgarwch dynol ym mynyddoedd Elenydd.

Summary

The Elenydd (South) study area extends across some 19.36sq km 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 (North) 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.

Elenydd (South) is focused on a series of hills and tributary valleys along the northern side of the Claerwen reservoir, in western Radnorshire. It is an area which remains thoroughly rural in character, far from the villages and towns of mid-Wales. The nearest village is Elan Village 4km to the east and the town of Rhayader lies 8km to the east. The only public route through the study area is a rough track which runs along the northern edge of the reservoir and ultimately connects the Elan Valley with Ffair Rhos in Ceredigion. This track is too rough to carry road traffic and therefore very few visitors enter the area, although many thousands annually visit the striking Claerwen Dam, just to the southeast of the study area.

During medieval times, the area formed a part of Cwmwd Cwmdeuddwr, one of the upland granges of Strata Florida abbey, Ceredigion. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the old monastic grange was transformed into the private Cwm Elan estate. During the 1890s the whole district was passed into the ownership of the Birmingham Corporation, when an Act of Parliament granted them permission to occupy the Elan and Claerwen valleys, and the watersheds of their rivers, to create a new Elan Estate around the famous Elan Valley reservoirs, which were constructed to supply water to the English Midlands and the valleys of South Wales. Claerwen was the last of the reservoirs to appear, not being opened until 1952. To the present day, the hills of Elenydd (South) are managed by the Elan Estate, which is now in the hands of Welsh Water.

The field survey recorded 114 archaeological sites in the area, a very low figure for an upland area of this size. Most of these features were noted for the first time. Amongst the most significant discoveries were a small number of Bronze Age funerary cairns and the ruins of long huts, some of which may have been in use in medieval times, when the area was controlled by the monks of Strata Florida. 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.

One of the most important characteristics of Elenydd (South) is the vigorous growth of purple moor-grass which now covers a significant portion of the hills and valleys. This mat of vegetation is a hindrance to archaeological survey as it obscures surface features and makes the land difficult to walk. It is also causing deterioration in the quality of the upland pasture and affecting the bio-diversity of the area in general.

Despite this, the study area remains an attractive landscape and is still rich in terms of its wildlife, especially in terms of bird species and its flora. 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. It is not impossible that the continuing rise in popularity for outdoor pursuits such as walking and mountain biking might yet have an impact. 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

1.1 The 2009 Survey

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 Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW). Desktop research was undertaken during April 2009, and fieldwork was carried out over 13 days during the summer and autumn of 2009. This final report was compiled during December 2009.

The study area was designated as “Elenydd (South)” 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 (see Hall & Sambrook, 2009 and Forthcoming for the survey reports for Elenydd (North) and Elenydd (Central)). These three areas combined cover an area of some 63km².

1.2 Study area extent and location

The extent of the Elenydd (South) study area is 19.36km². It comprises a block of land along the northern side of the Claerwen reservoir (see Figure 1). Its eastern boundary was determined by the extent of the archaeological survey of the adjacent Elan Valley by Cambrian Archaeological Projects (Jones, 2000). The northern shore of the Claerwen reservoir forms the southern boundary, whilst the western and northern boundaries were chosen by Trysor to create a land unit of similar size to the Elenydd (Central) and Elenydd (North) study areas, in advance of the field survey.

1.3 Altitude

Most of the study area lies between the 400m and 500m contours, with the highest point reached at 539m on Craig Dyfnant. The lowest point just below 370m in a narrow band of land along the northern side of the Claerwen reservoir.

1.4 Land Ownership

Elenydd (South) lies entirely within Welsh Water’s Elan Estate, which is managed by the Elan Trust. Of the three study areas examined during 2009, 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. The three study areas therefore cover *circa* 60km² of the 112km² estate.

Historically, the uplands of the area were mostly open common land, apart from a small number of tenanted farms, and fell within the bounds of the Cwm Elan Estate, held by the Lewis Lloyd family. 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, with the exception of the small area at the northern edge of the Elenydd (North) study area.

1.5 Land Management

Today, pastoral farming holds sway and the area is devoted to the pasturing of sheep and some horses, although stocking rates are now much lower than in the recent past. The reduced stocking levels, and absence of cattle, appears to have allowed the purple moor-grass (*Molinia Caerulea*) to spread and grow far more thickly. It obscures a large part of the land surface of the study area, being dominant on most hillslopes and hilltops, and presents a considerable barrier to fieldwork throughout most of the year. Bracken is not widely found in the area, with only small patches found on some valley slopes overlooking the Claerwen reservoir.

There is little improved or semi-improved pasture in Elenydd (South), that which exists being confined to small field system around the farmstead of Nant-y-beddau, which is the only inhabited dwelling in the study area.

1.6 Geology

The underlying geology of Elenydd (South) is characterised by early Silurian (Llandovery) strata. The eastern half of the area is characterised by rocks of the Rhayader Mudstones, whilst the western portions has sandstones and mudstones of the Rhuddnant Grits formation. A narrow band of Caerau Mudstones separate these formations, forming the ridge between Nant y Beddau and Nant y Gadair. Relatively little outcropping rock is seen in the area however, as it is largely masked by glacial till or peat deposits. 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.

1.7 Geomorphology

The study area forms part of a more extensive upland plateau, dissected by the larger rivers such as Elan and Claerwen, with their tributaries dividing the landscape into a series of hills and ridges. Elenydd (South) includes a series of tributary valleys of the Claerwen, their streams flowing north to south, now emptying into the reservoir. The valleys are interspersed with blocks of higher ground, which increase in altitude to the north. These hills are generally rounded and gentle, although some steep slopes occur in valleys such as Nant y Beddau.

Most of the valleys within the study area are relatively narrow, although flat-bottomed due to the accumulation of glacial till and peat. The higher ground is also masked with boulder clay and peat, with little evidence of peat erosion, despite extensive post-medieval peat workings at several locations.

1.8 Protected landscapes: Statutory designations

Most of the Elenydd (South) study area is designated as a protected landscape.

The Elenydd Special Area of Conservation (SAC No. UK0012928) covers only a small area (*circa* 0.33km²) along the western side of the area. Also to the west of the study area lies the Claerwen National Nature Reserve (NNR Code 00102), which partly corresponds with the Elenydd SAC and extends into the western edge of the study area

in the same manner, covering the same small area of land to the west of the upper Hirnant Claerwen valley.

The Elenydd-Mallaen Special Protection Area (SPA No. UK9014111) covers nearly the whole study area, with the exception of 0.095 sq km at Nantybeddau farm and 0.03 sq km at Cae Blaenmethan, both small areas of improved pasture. This applies also to the Elenydd Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI Code 1172).



Plate 1: A photograph of the dam (NPRN 261844) at the eastern end of Claerwen reservoir, viewed from the northern side of the lake.



Plate 2: A photograph of the high ground to the east of Claerwen farm, showing the predominance of Molinia Caerulea on the upland pastures of the study area.

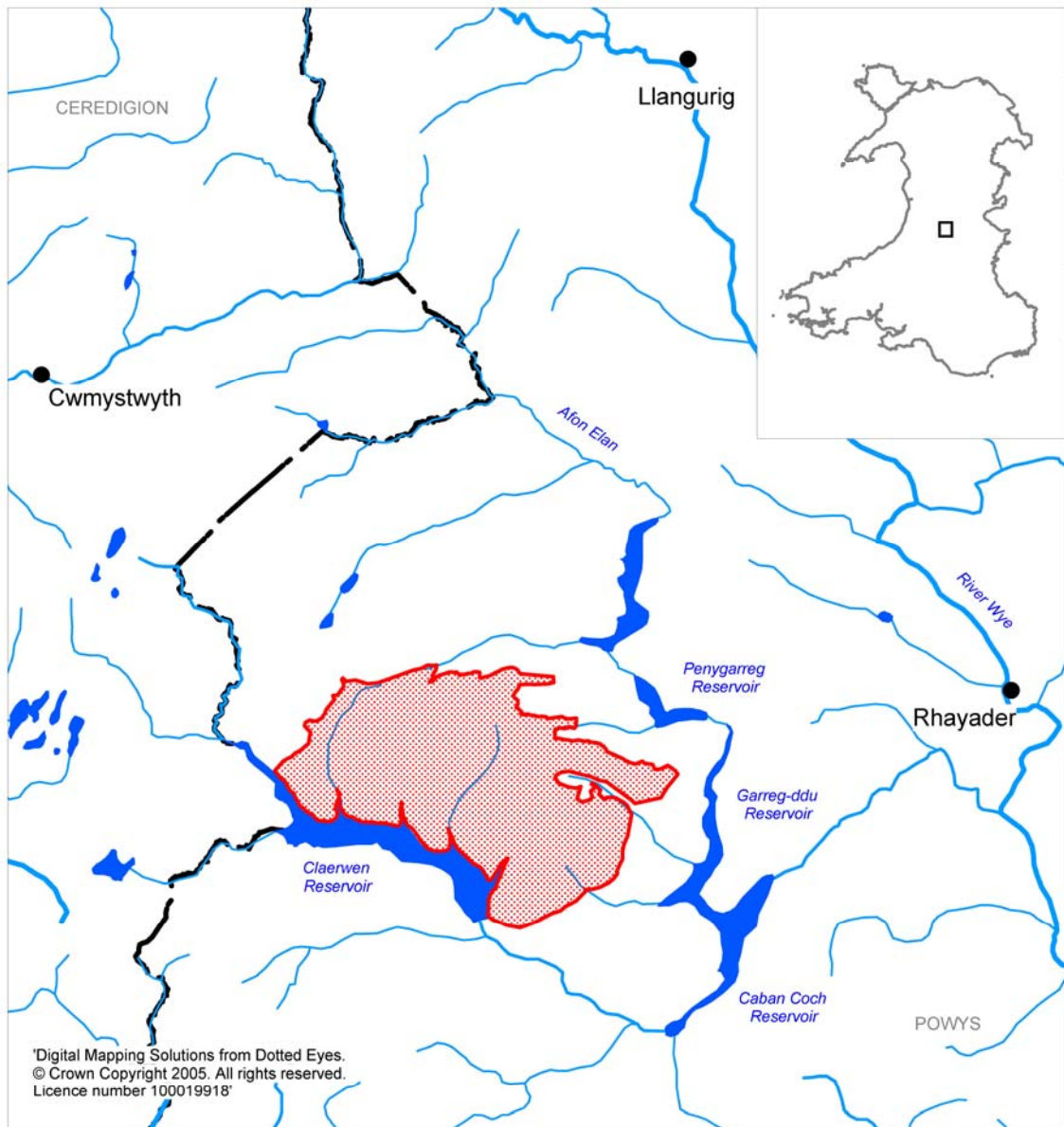


Figure 1: A map showing the location of the study area

1.9 Previous Fieldwork

Limited archaeological fieldwork had been carried out in the survey area prior to this 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 (South). These were the Deserted Rural Settlements survey (Silvester, 1997a) and the Funerary and Ritual Monuments Survey (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 undertaken Tir Gofal surveys for most of the tenant farms within the Elan Estate (HE1 desktop surveys and HE2 field surveys). The regional HER does not show Nantybeddau farm amongst these, but a general HE1 appraisal for the Welsh Water Elan Trust (Phipps, 2003) appears to have included this holding. Other farms outside the area but which may have some land within Elenydd (South) and were subject to HE1 or HE2 surveys are listed in the bibliography of this report. These include Claerwen to the west, which extends into the Hirnant Claerwen valley.

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 (South) 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. Palaeoenvironmental sampling has been undertaken at two sites within the study area, at Esgair Nantybeddau and Pwll Nant Ddu (Wiltshire & Moore, 1983).



Plate 3: A photograph looking westwards across the hills to the north of Claerwen reservoir.



Plate 4: A photograph looking southwards down the Nant y Gadair valley, one of the series of tributary valleys of the Claerwen.

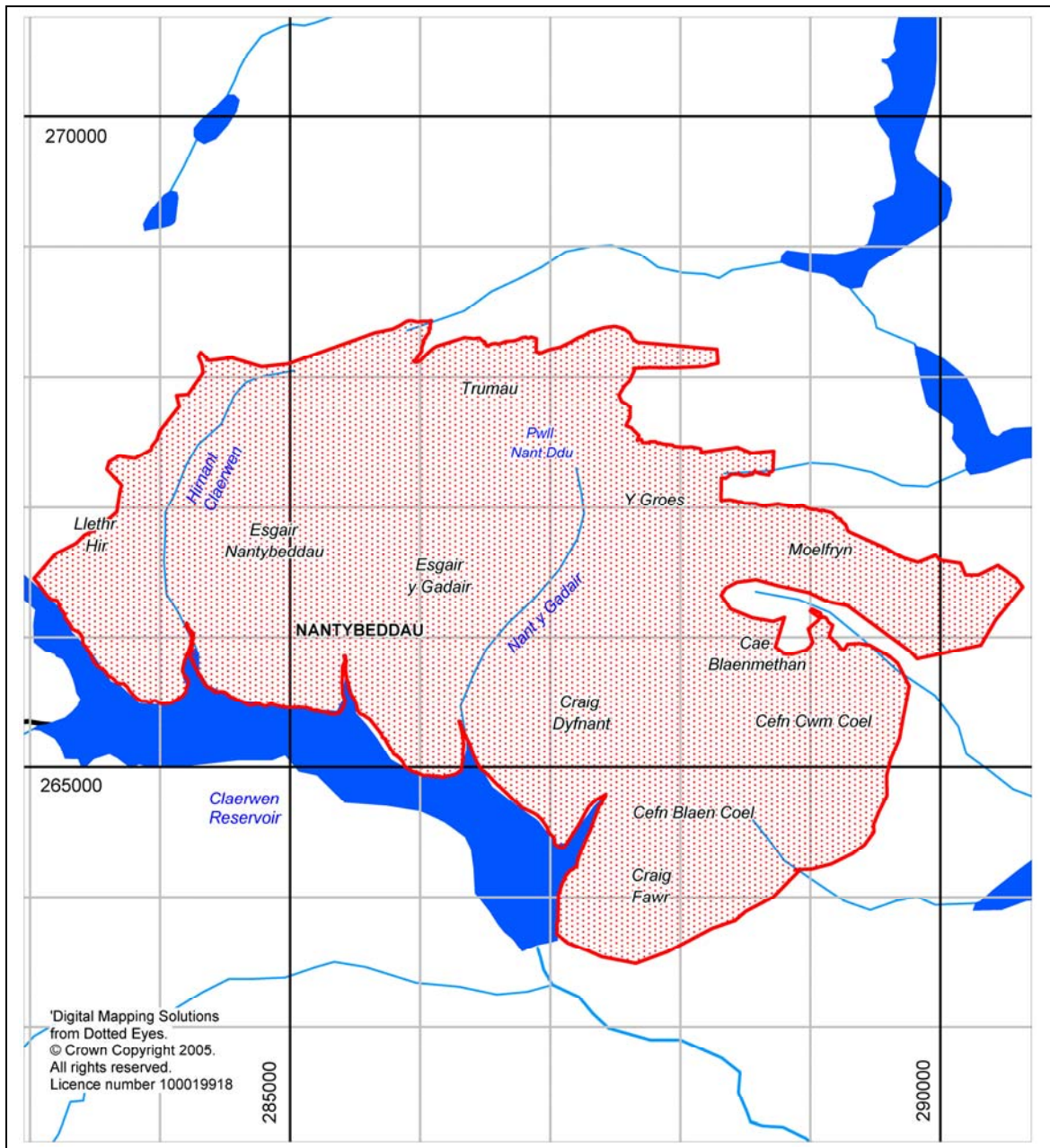


Figure 2: A map showing the place names within the study area

1.10 Methodology

1.10.1 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.

1.10.2 Fieldwork

Elenydd (South) has poor road access. The only vehicular access is found along the edge of the Claerwen reservoir, at the southern boundary of the study area, and is in the form of a rough track which serves Nantybuddau and Claerwen farms. There are very few public footpaths or bridleways, and access was generally gained on foot from the Claerwen track. With the exception of the small, enclosed field system at Nantybuddau farm, the area is all Open Access land.

The fieldwork element of the project covered 19.36km², 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, only 6 archaeological sites were included in the RCAHMW's National Monuments Record data supplied for Elenydd (South). One of these was an erroneous record and therefore not included in this survey. Following the field survey there were a total of 114 sites recorded within the study area, representing an increase of 1900%.

There were also 23 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 event records (such as Tir Gofal surveys) which have not been added to the Elenydd (South) project database. One HER site could not be found, nor correlated to any other in the vicinity of the grid reference provided. A further two HER sites were found to have two records each. 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: Another photograph of the bleak moorland of Elenydd (South), dominated by purple moor grass. This is a view northwards towards the high ground of Bryn Eithinog.

¹ Maintained by the Clwyd/Powys Archaeological Trust.

2.2 Summary of sites by Broad Class

The 114 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	10	Agricultural Building, Cultivation Marks, Farm Building, Farmstead, Field System, Sheep Fold
Domestic	9	Deserted Rural Settlement, Domestic Television Aerial, Farmhouse, House, Long Hut, Longhouse
Education	18	Experimental Plot, Rain Gauge
Industrial	30	Peat Cutting, Peat Workings, Quarry, Quarry?; Trial Mine?, Refuse Disposal Site
Monument <By Form>	5	Bank (Earthwork), Earthwork, Enclosure, Platform, Shelter
Religious Ritual and Funerary	4	Cairn?, Cist, Ring Cairn
Transport	17	Bridge, Footbridge, Road, Trackway
Unassigned	16	Building, Environmental Site, Marker Cairn, Stone Pile, Stone Spread, Sunken Shelter
Water Supply and Drainage	5	Dam, Leat, Sluice, Well

Table 1: Broad Class

Elenydd (South) was found to have an unusually low number of archaeological sites in comparison to most areas of similar extent elsewhere in the mid-Wales uplands. The presence of large areas of peat bog, and the fact that the Claerwen valley is now submerged beneath the waters of a reservoir, both undoubtedly contribute to this phenomenon.

The predominant category of Broad Class in the area is Industrial, which is inflated by the presence of many peat workings and peat cuttings. Several minor quarries, apparently worked for road stone, also come under this category, which accounts for over 25% of the sites recorded in Elenydd (South).

Many of the sites recorded relate to the activities of the Elan Estate. These include features such as bridges associated with the trackway along the northern side of the Claerwen reservoir, recorded under the Transport Broad Class.

The relatively large percentage of sites recorded under the Education Broad Class are also of relevance to the Elan Estate, including several former rain gauges and a number

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

of Experimental Plots created with post and wire fencing, as part of a programme to study the impact of the removal of grazing animals from select areas on the flora of the upland pastures.

The Broad Classes which are usually most relevant to upland archaeological surveys have remarkably low figures. Only four sites are included in the Religious Ritual and Funerary class, an indication of the very low occurrence of prehistoric sites here, although all are newly discovered cairns. Likewise, the Domestic Broad Class includes very few sites, with traditional upland monuments such as longhouses and long huts represented by only a handful of examples. The Agriculture and Subsistence is also poorly represented, as the remote and bleak moorland of the study area has for centuries been associated with pastoral farming, with virtually no evidence of attempts at land enclosure or improvement.

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



Plate 6: A photograph of the Nant y Beddau valley, looking southwards. Nant y Beddau farm is sheltered by the conifer plantation at the southern end of the valley.

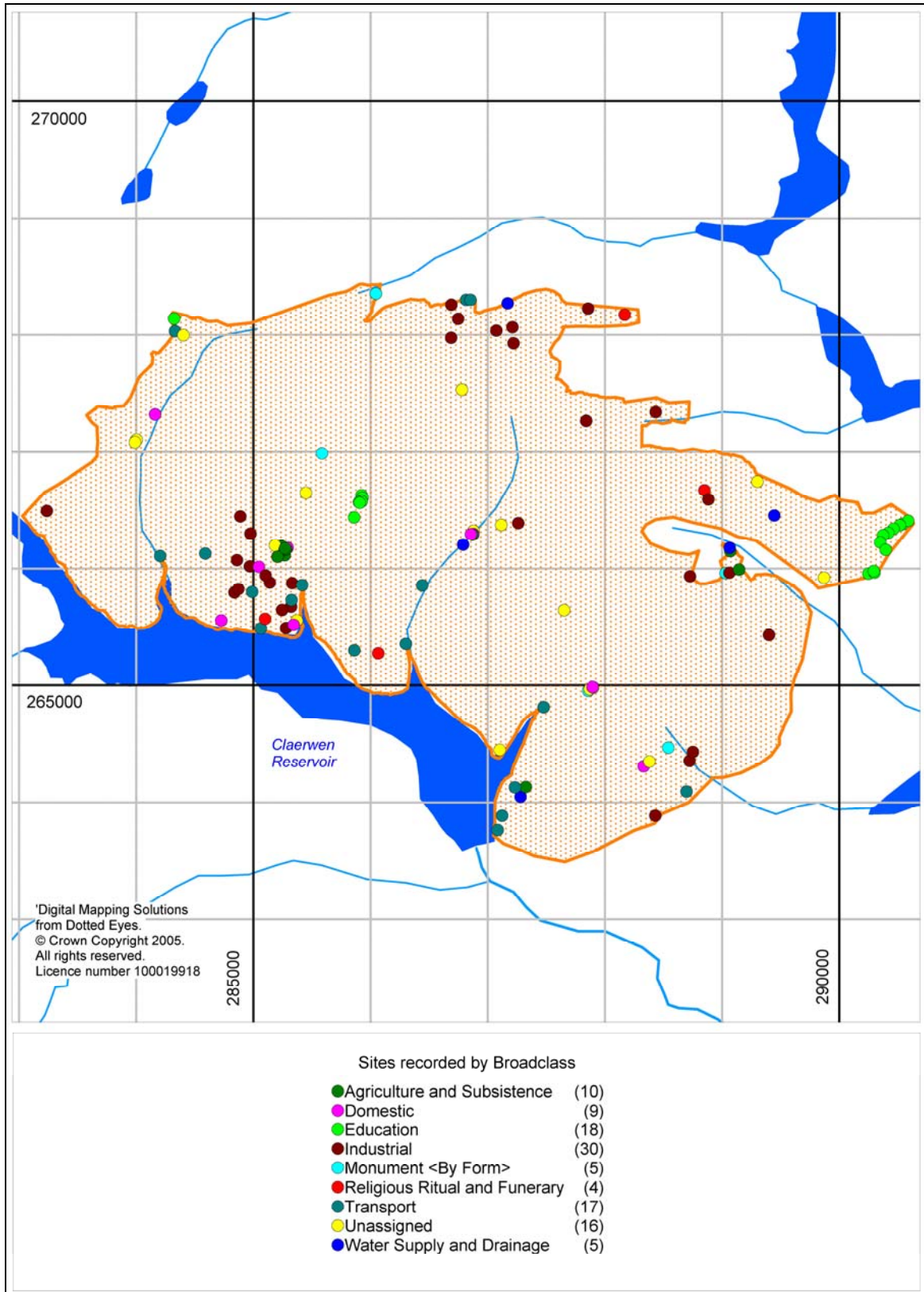


Figure 3: A map showing the distribution of sites by Broad Class

2.3 Summary of sites by Period

As Table 2 and Figure 4 demonstrate, the vast majority of the sites recorded by the survey are of Post Medieval or Modern date. The largest group of sites categorised by Period fall into the Modern category, which includes 35 sites, or 30% of the total. Another 49 sites (43%) are of either Post Medieval or probable Post Medieval date. Some of these are related to land improvement and other pastoral activity, including features associated with Nantybeddau farm, but the figure is inflated by the relatively high number of peat cuttings in the study area.

A much smaller number of sites (13, or 11%) are thought to be of Medieval or early Post Medieval date, including the small number of deserted settlement sites encountered and their ancillary structures. None of these sites can be ascribed a Medieval date with any certainty, although the substantial longhouse in Hirnant Claerwen (NPRN 504511) and two apparently associated sunken shelters (NPRN 504591 & 504592) may potentially be associated with transhumant activity dating to the time when the area formed part of the medieval monastic grange of Cwmdeuddwr.

The number of sites attributed to prehistoric periods is exceptionally low, amounting to only four sites in total, or 3.5%, comprising just two Bronze Age cairns and two possible cairns.

Period	Number of Sites	Includes
Bronze Age	2	Cist, Ring Cairn
Bronze Age?	2	Cairn?
Medieval?;Post Medieval?	13	Cultivation Marks, Enclosure, Long Hut, Longhouse, Platform, Stone Spread, Sunken Shelter
Post Medieval	32	Agricultural Building, Bank (Earthwork), Deserted Rural Settlement, Farmhouse, Field System, Footbridge, House, Leat, Peat Cutting, Peat Workings, Quarry, Trackway
Post Medieval?	17	Bank (Earthwork)?, Building, Peat Cutting, Quarry, Sheep Fold, Shelter, Trackway, Well
Post Medieval?;Modern?	4	Farm Building, Stone Spread
Modern	35	Agricultural Building, Bridge, Dam, Domestic Television Aerial, Experimental Plot, Marker Cairn, Quarry, Rain Gauge, Refuse Disposal Site, Road, Sheep dip, Sluice, Trackway
Modern?	3	Marker Cairn; Trackway
General	1	Environmental Site
Unknown	5	Earthwork; Long Hut?;Ring Cairn?, Quarry?, Stone Pile

Table 2: Sites by Period

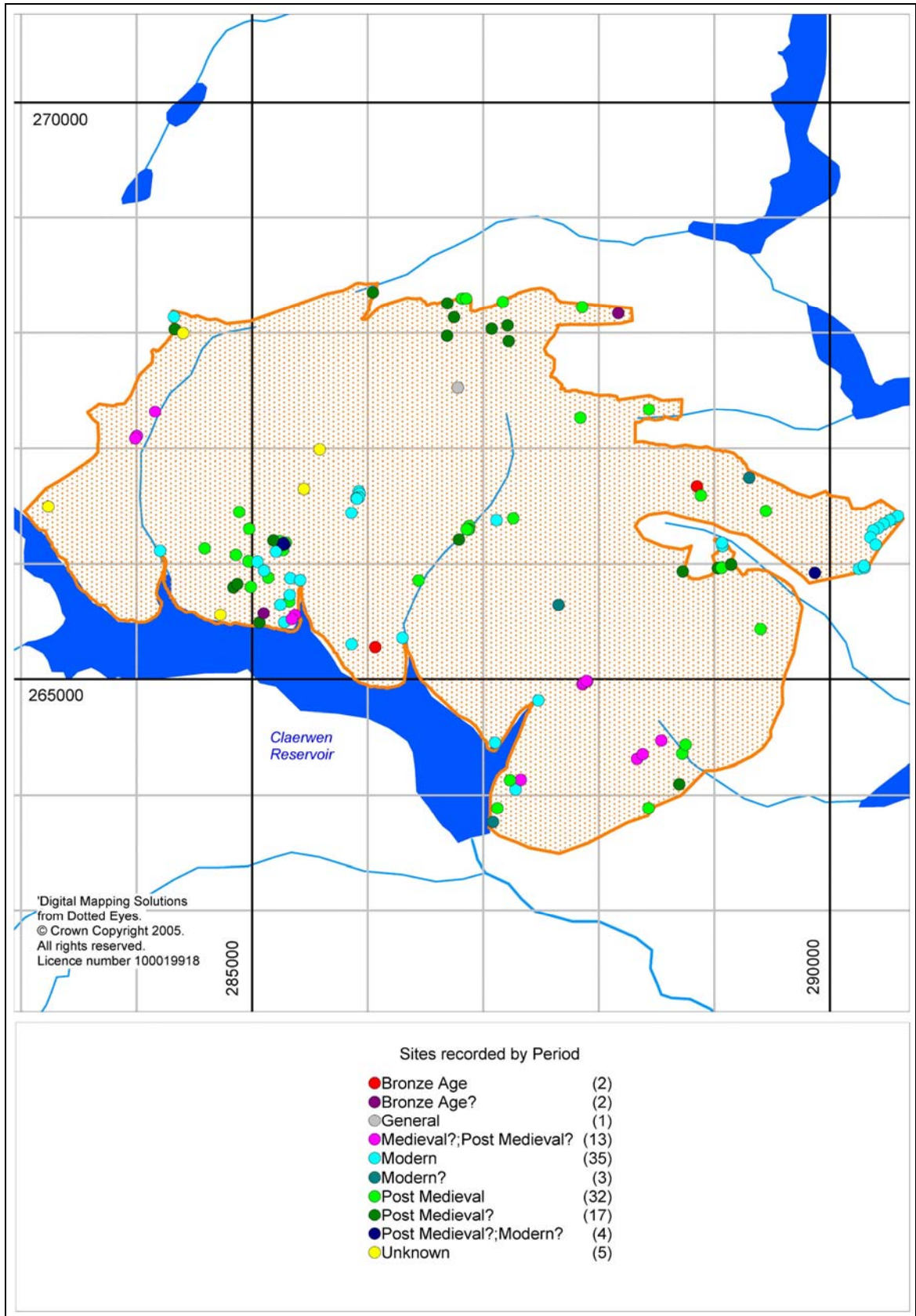


Figure 4: A map showing the distribution of sites by Period

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	1	MARKER CAIRN	3
BANK (EARTHWORK)?	1	MARKER CAIRN?	1
BRIDGE	4	PEAT CUTTING	8
BUILDING	2	PEAT WORKINGS	11
CAIRN?	2	PLATFORM	1
CIST	1	QUARRY	7
CULTIVATION MARKS	1	QUARRY?	1
DAM	1	QUARRY?;TRIAL MINE?	2
DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	1	RAIN GAUGE	2
DOMESTIC TELEVISION AERIAL	1	REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE	1
EARTHWORK	1	RING CAIRN	1
ENCLOSURE	1	ROAD	1
ENVIRONMENTAL SITE	1	SHEEP DIP	1
EXPERIMENTAL PLOT	16	SHEEP FOLD	1
FARM BUILDING	3	SHELTER	1
FARMHOUSE	1	SLUICE	1
FARMSTEAD	1	STONE PILE	2
FIELD SYSTEM	2	STONE SPREAD	2
FOOTBRIDGE	2	SUNKEN SHELTER	4
HOUSE	1	SUNKEN SHELTER?	1
LEAT	1	TRACKWAY	10
LEAT?	1	WELL	1
LONG HUT	3		
LONG HUT?; RING CAIRN?	1		
LONGHOUSE	1		

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 5 shows the distribution of sites over the 50m contour bands.

The area has 4 contour bands, each of which is large enough to present meaningful statistical information.

As can be seen in Table 4, just over 14.1km² or 73% of the Elenydd (South) study area lies between the 450m and 549m contours. A total of 56 (49%) of the recorded sites lie within this altitude range.

The remaining 58 (51%) recorded sites lie between the 350m and 449m contours, and area which accounts for only 27% of the land within the study area. Therefore the greatest density of recorded sites lies on the lower ground along the northern side of the Claerwen reservoir and in its tributary valleys.

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

Contour band	Number of sites	Sq km	Sites per sq km
350m to 399m	14	1.241	11.3
400m to 449m	44	4.014	10.9
450m to 499m	42	8.829	4.7
500m to 549m	14	5.278	2.6
Total	114	19.36	

Table 4: Sites by contour band

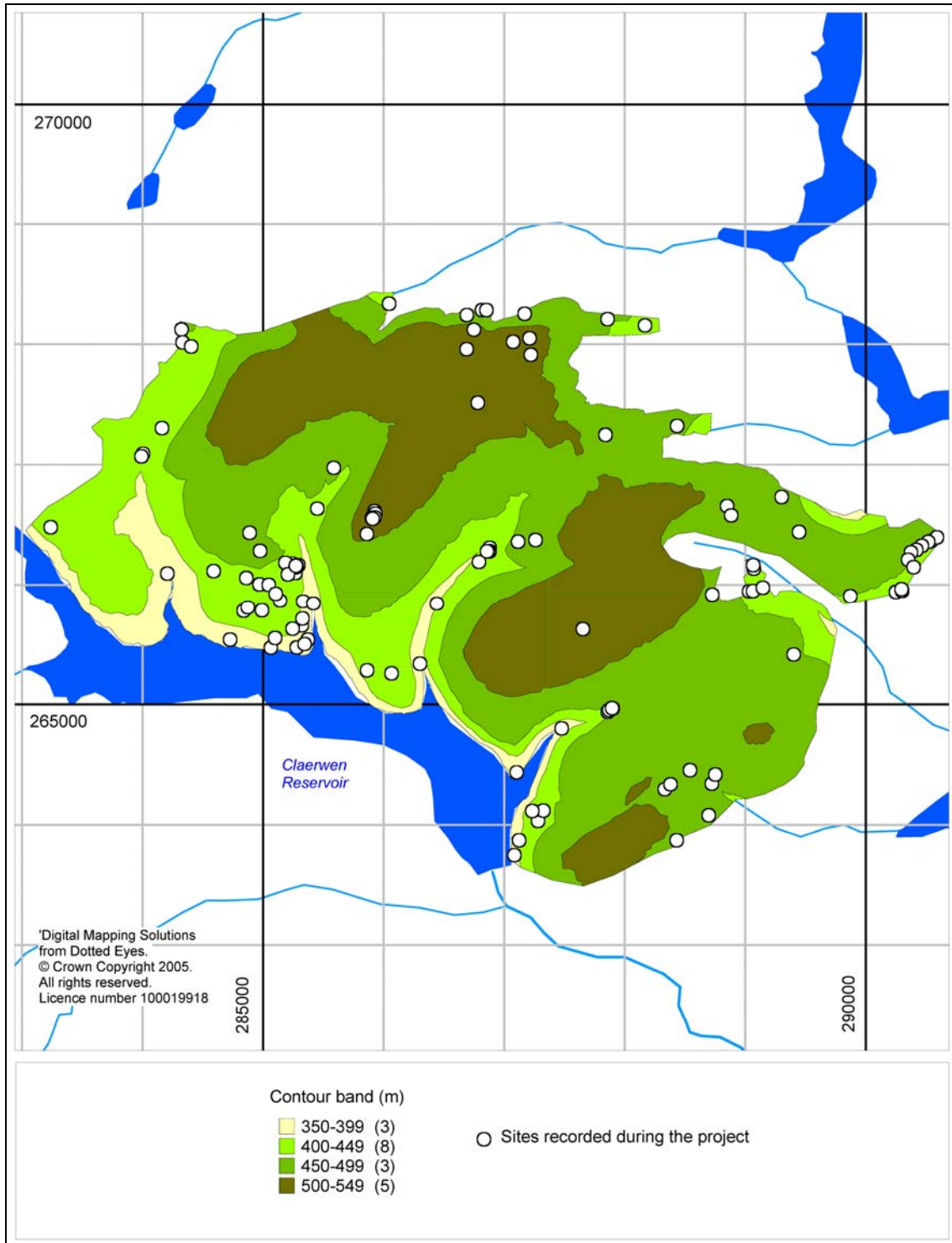


Figure 5: A map showing the distribution of sites by Altitude

2.6 Significant new sites

2.6.1 Prehistoric funerary monuments

Despite the fact that there are only two recorded Bronze Age cairns and two possible cairns in the study area, their discovery in 2009 makes them the first prehistoric funerary monuments to be recorded in Elenydd (South) and they are, for that reason, of some significance.

Only one of these cairns can be said to be of particular significance. NPRN 504578 (Plates 8 & 11) is a ring cairn, situated on Cerrig y Gadair, overlooking the now flooded Claerwen valley. It has clear views up and down the valley and across the landscape to the south, where further Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments are known. The structure of the cairn is of particular interest, as the ring has been created by laying concentric layers of slightly inclined stone slabs on top of each other. Within this circle of stones is a hollow, giving it the appearance of being a ring cairn.



Plate 7: A photograph of the newly discovered cairn on Cerrig y Gadair (NPRN 504578).

2.6.2 Medieval and Post Medieval Settlement

There is scant evidence of settlement within the Elenydd (South) study area, which has only one occupied dwelling and a very small number of deserted settlement sites. The 2009 survey has succeeded in recording settlement sites in most of the tributary valleys to the north of the upper Claerwen valley, which is in itself a significant step forward in our understanding of the settlement history of the district.

Of the small number of newly identified settlement sites recorded, one in particular is considered to be of significance.

The area was associated with Strata Florida abbey’s upland grange of Cwmwd Deuddwr during medieval times. The testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis in the late 12th century and John Leland in the 1530s both indicate that this was considered a wild and remote area. Leland indicated that the *hafod* tradition was still in place in his day, observing “summer houses” at Claerddu, just to the west of the study area, and referring to the tradition of local farms turning their stock out onto the hill pastures for grazing. Identifying archaeological evidence relating to this period on the basis of surface remains is clearly difficult, but one strong candidate for a medieval settlement site is the large long hut recorded in the Hirnant Claerwen valley (NPRN 504511). Some 250m down the valley from the long hut are the remains of two large sunken shelters (NPRN 504591 & 504592) which may be associated with the dwelling. The purpose of sunken shelters is not understood, but it may be speculated that they are some form of storage structure, possibly related to dairying activity at upland sites. Similar structures have been noted in adjacent areas of Ceredigion and further north in the Elenydd Hills (Sambrook & Hankinson, Mynydd y Ffynnon; Hall & Sambrook, 2009 and Forthcoming).



Plate 8: A photograph of sunken shelter NPRN 504592, looking south. The thick purple moor-grass encountered in the Hirnant Claerwen valley is evident.

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 6. In keeping with the low number of archaeological sites recorded by the field survey in Elenydd (South), only 36 separate records were supplied by the RCAHMW with the AP mapping, a very low number for an upland area of this extent (these are listed in Appendix D).

As is shown in Appendix D, all but three of these records were peat cuttings, a clear demonstration of the extent and importance of the peat blanket which covers much of the study area. During field work, and though further scrutiny of modern aerial photographs, several more peat cuttings were identified.

The main success of AP Mapping in Elenydd (South) is in the identification of most of the peat working of the area in advance of fieldwork. Such features are difficult to define on the ground.

Consideration should be given to the fact that large parts of the Elenydd (South) 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.

In such a landscape, even AP Mapping is of limited value. The relatively low rate of monument identification also has to be viewed against the fact that there are only a small number of archaeological monuments in the area.

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, which can be difficult to record on the ground, 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.

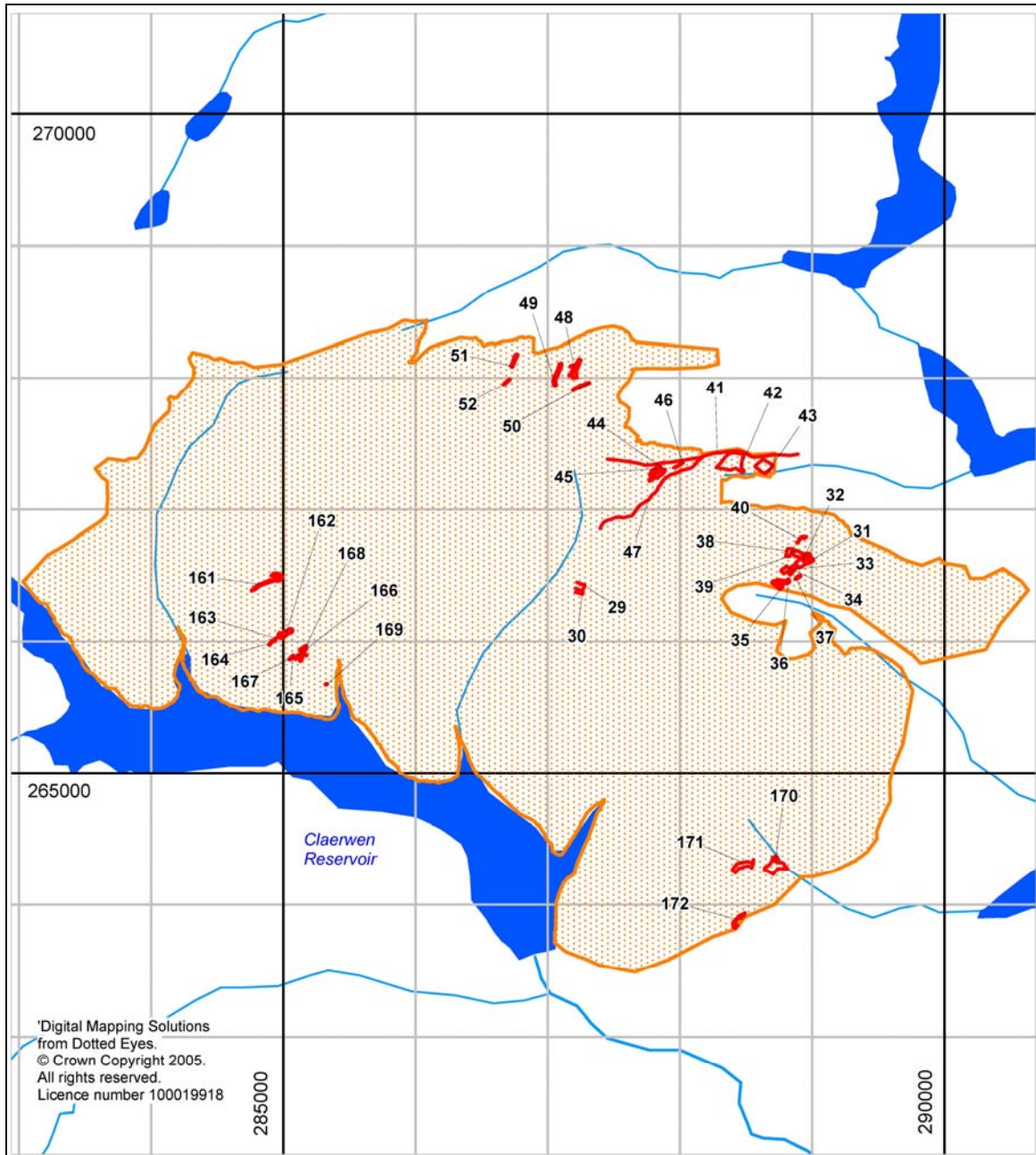


Figure 6: A map showing the location of features plotted by the RCAHMW from aerial photographs

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

3.1 Palaeoenvironmental evidence

The Elenydd (South) study area lies within 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 valleys. Although only a small number of palaeoenvironmental sampling sites are located within, or close to, the study area, sufficient information has been retrieved to help us have some insight into environmental conditions in the late glacial and early prehistoric periods in the wider district.

Some 5km to the north of the Elenydd (South) study area, is the Gors Lwyd peat bog. Palaeoenvironmental sampling here in the late 1960s provides particularly important, evidence which is of relevance to this study area (Moore & Chater, 1969; Moore, 1970). Pollen evidence from Gors Lwyd 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.

Later sampling was undertaken at two sites within the Elenydd (South) study area itself, at Pwll Nant Ddu and Esgair Nantybeddau (Wiltshire & Moore, 1983). The pollen evidence and radiocarbon dating from these sites provides slightly different dates to those offered by Gors Lwyd for the spread of birch forests (*circa* 8,500 BC) and date the rise of hazel to *circa* 8,200 BC. Charcoal fragments dating to the Mesolithic period, *circa* 7,500 BC, were also reported, suggesting this to be evidence of woodland clearance through burning, 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 6,200 BC, with a transition to more open conditions, with heather, grass and sedge pollens increasing by *circa* 5,000 BC. This may be further evidence of the clearance of woodland for hunting, with the open hills then being used to graze domesticated animals during the Neolithic.

Moore & Chater (1969) found evidence of a marked rise in pine pollens by *circa* 4,000 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 3,000 BC, quoting the discovery of pine wood beneath peat formations at Llyn Teifi, Ceredigion (Moore & Chater, 1969, 195). This pine wood was dated to 3,300 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.



Plate 9: A photograph of the peat bog at Pwll Nant Ddu, in the heart of Elenydd (South).

The pollen evidence from Esgair Nantybuddau 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 6.5km 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 generally persisted.

It is likely 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. 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 (South), 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 purple moor-grass may in fact be due to high stocking rates and consequent nutrient enrichment of the soil within the past two centuries. At Llyn Gynon, across the border in Ceredigion, Stevenson & Thompson (1993) have shown that heather 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 (South) of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date.

Two postulated Neolithic sites are recorded in the NMR further to the east, 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 (South) 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. Immediately to the south of the study area is the community of Llanwrthwl, Breconshire. The NMR records nearly 50 Bronze Age sites here too, again mainly funerary monuments.

Finds of Bronze Age artefacts suggest that the wider area was well settled during the period. Some 7km to the northwest 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 recorded from Caban Coch common (NMW Code 25.59E/2 – 7), to the southeast of the study area. Further to the south, 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), some 11km to the north of the study area.

Prior to the 2009 survey, there was only a single Bronze Age funerary monument recorded within the Elenydd (South) study area. This was a cist found on Cefn Troedrhiw-Drain (NPRN 310036, scheduled as RD214). It is not clear when or how this site was first discovered, but it is a remarkable survival as it does not appear to have an associated cairn or barrow mound and is located on a baulk between two post medieval peat cuttings.

Another NMR record (NPRN 708) for a cairn at Cerrig y Gadair had a four-figure NGR and appeared to be a place name record. It is also described in the NMR as being in Ysbyty Ystwyth community, Ceredigion. Therefore this record could not be safely correlated with certainty to any site encountered during the survey and has not been included in this project report for this reason.

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 Penygareg, in the Elan Valley several kilometres to the east of the study area is the only find of possible Iron Age date recorded in the NMR or Regional HER in the adjacent area.



Plate 10: The scheduled Bronze Age cist NPRN 310036 on Cefn Troedrhiw Drain.

3.2.2 Prehistoric sites recorded in 2009

The 2009 Elenydd (South) survey has added a small number of new cairns to the National Monuments Record. This includes a ring cairn, a small round cairn and two possible cairns.

These newly discovered sites are;

- **Esgair Gris, Cairn - NPRN 504540:** This small cairn measures 2m in diameter and is only 0.10m high and is grassed-over. Nevertheless it is a distinctive feature in a largely stone free area of land.
- **Esgair Nantybeddau, Structure - NPRN 504546:** This grass-covered stone feature is difficult to interpret. It was initially thought to be a disturbed ring cairn or round cairn. However, its precise nature is difficult to determine and on closer examination an alternative interpretation of the structure was suggested, namely that it might be a denuded long hut, measuring *circa* 7m by 3m. Only archaeological excavation could properly identify this site.
- **Cerrig y Gadair, Ring Cairn - NPRN 504578:** This ring cairn measures *circa* 6m in diameter and has a 1m wide stone ring created by stone slabs, almost roughly coursed in places. The largest slabs are on the eastern side of the cairn. There is a 0.35m deep depression within the ring.
- **Nantybeddau, Stone Spread - NPRN 504579:** This stone feature is 1m in diameter and about 0.10 metre high, but appears to be a small cairn. Only four or five stones protrude through the grass, but probing suggests that more stone lies buried. It is recorded as a possible cairn.



Plate 11: This photograph shows the structure of the Cerrig y Gadair ring cairn (NPRN 504578).



Plate 12: A photograph of the possible ring cairn on Esgair Nantybuddau (NPRN 504564). It is not clear from surface evidence if this is a disturbed cairn or long hut.

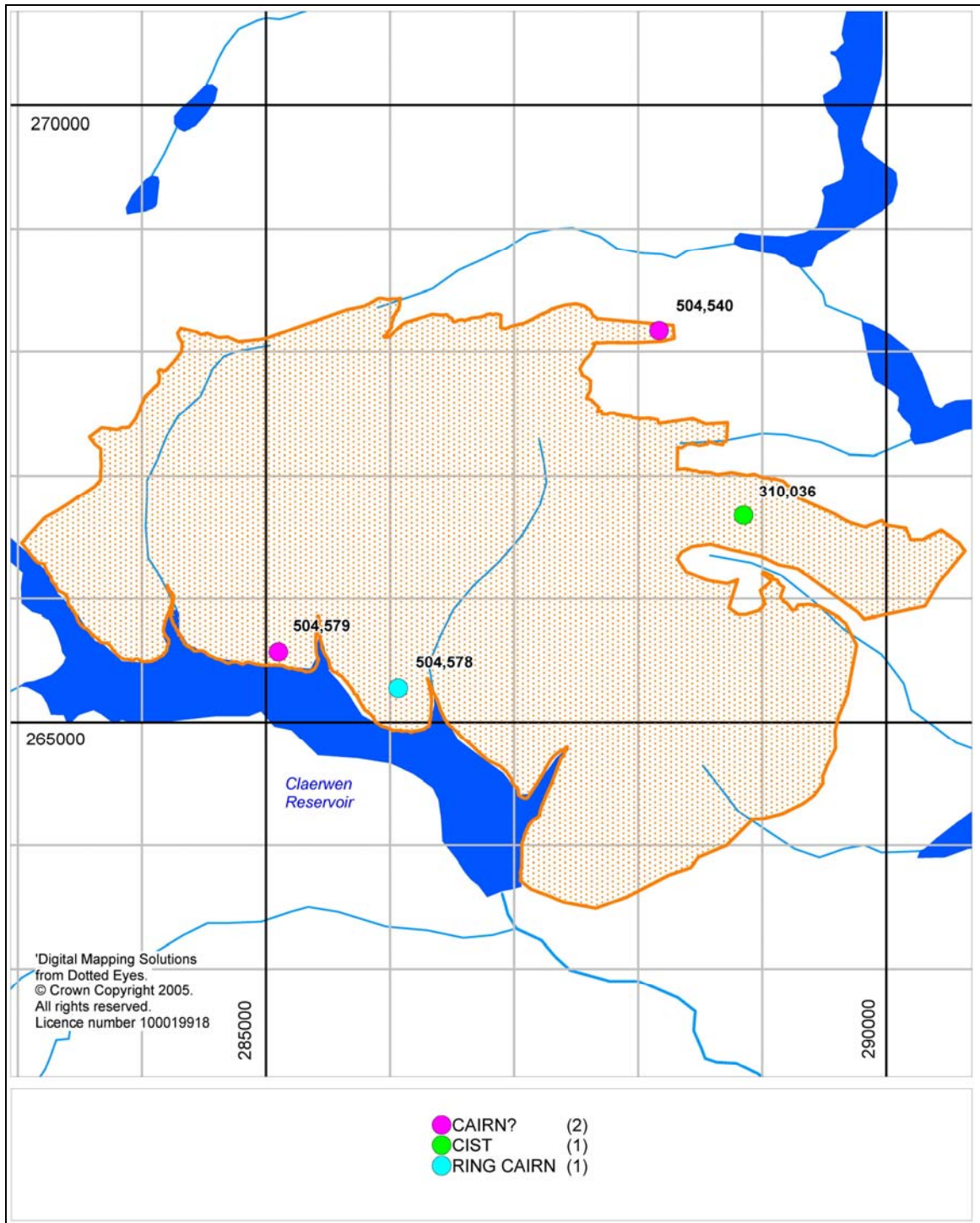


Figure 7: A map showing the distribution of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in the study area

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 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 during Neolithic and Bronze Age times. Clearly the Bronze Age saw a significant increase in human activity across the region. It seems reasonable to suppose that the Claerwen valley would have provided a natural routeway through the Cambrian Mountains. The presence of Bronze Age funerary monuments to the south of the Claerwen, and the handful of examples identified to the north of the valley clearly show that Bronze Age people would have been familiar with the area.

The number of recorded funerary monument to the north of the Claerwen is too low to draw any conclusions as to their significance. It is possible that other cairns or barrows are hidden by the thick peats covering most of the high ground in Elenydd (South). We cannot therefore say whether the positioning of the few recorded cairns reflects the use of this upland block as a “ritual landscape.”

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 (South).

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.

3.3 Medieval and Post Medieval Settlement and Agriculture

The absence of settlement evidence from prehistoric times also applies to the Roman and early medieval periods in Elenydd (South). A Roman marching camp on Esgair Perfedd (NPRN 261456), some 4km to the northeast of the study area, indicates some Roman presence in the wider area, but no permanent settlement of the period is known.

A local tale hints at possible early medieval activity in the Claerwen valley (the NMR has the tradition recorded as NPRN 277005). This relates to a series of stones in the valley, below Nantybeddau farm, which were thought to be ancient gravestones. When the valley was being flooded by the reservoir in 1951-1952, “Evan Nantybeddau,” who farmed the holding, endeavoured to rescue one of these stones, which he carried away on his haycart and reportedly then kept outside his farmhouse. Subsequently it was thought that marks on this stone were in fact an Ogham inscription. It is possible that the tradition that the stones marked graves explains the Nantybeddau placename (Valley of the Graves). The fate of this stone, and its true nature, has not been established by this project. When Nantybeddau farm was visited, the stone was not noted in the yard of the property, but as the story came to light at a later date (as a personal comment from members of the community), it cannot be said for certain that the stone is not still at the property.

The settlement history of Elenydd (South) 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, settlement history and distribution has not been well-documented in the past and a number of the discoveries made during fieldwork are of significance in terms of understanding how the area has been settled during, and after, medieval times.

Elenydd (South) forms part of the southern portion of the medieval monastic grange of Cwmwd Deuddwr (also known as Cwmtoyddwr or, more latterly Cwmdeuddwr), a property of Strata Florida abbey in Ceredigion. The study area 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 Cwmwd Deuddwr 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, from where he travelled up the Ystwyth, 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 nor Corne”, implying that the area was characterised wholly by moorland and 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 at Claerddu, just outside the study area, on the Ceredigion side of the county boundary, confirming that the *hafod* tradition was in place in the district.

Place names across the Elenydd hills include *hafod*, *llest* 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 scattering of 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.



Plate 13: A photograph of Nantybeddau farmstead (NPRN 504513) viewed from the southeast. It is the only occupied settlement in the study area.

3.3.1 Previously known settlement sites

Prior to this project, there was only a single medieval or post medieval settlement site recorded in the NMR for the Elenydd (South) study area. This was the farmhouse at Nantybeddau (NPRN 302136).

The regional HER also had records for Nantybeddau farm (PRN 67857) and the house at Lluest y Gadair (PRN 68846). It also records the Hirnant Claerwen long hut (PRN 53026) but as a Sheep Fold, rather than a settlement site. It is worth noting that the deserted settlement at Blaen Methen, which is on the boundary of the study area, is recorded in both the NMR (NPRN 261842) and HER (PRN 3733), but elements of the settlement complex were absent from both and have been added to the NMR by the 2009 survey. None of these sites were protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Relatively little is known of the histories of the settlements mentioned above. Nantybeddau itself appears on all Ordnance Survey maps since the early 19th century, and it evidently existed in the earlier post medieval period. It is not possible to say with certainty if it has its roots in the medieval period, perhaps as an upland tenement on the Cwmwd Deuddwr grange, although the present farmstead is clearly a post medieval complex which has been improved during the 20th century under the management of the Elan Estate.

It should also be noted that several farmsteads located just outside the study area, have historically enjoyed rights of pasture or turbary on some of the hills included in the survey. The sheepwalks of Claerwen and Nantybeddau have historically occupy the western side of the area. Along the eastern edge of Elenydd (South), in the Elan Valley, farmsteads such as Henfron, Blaenmethan, Blaen Coel and Troed Rhiw Drain also made use of the upland pastures, as well as farms such as Ciloerwynt in the lower Claerwen valley.

3.3.2 Newly recorded settlement sites

The 2009 field survey was successful in recording a range of settlements and settlement-related features. Their identification assists in gaining an understanding of how the upland pastures of Elenydd have been managed in medieval and post medieval times.

The newly identified sites are not numerous, only 13 in total (see Table 6), but include a range of site types which demonstrate that the settlement history of Elenydd (South) is similar to that of other areas of the Cambrian Mountains which have been subject to earlier surveys. The sites identified include several new long huts, as well as ancillary structures, particularly sunken shelters, which appear to be present at each settlement.

The newly discovered settlements are;

- **HIRNANT CLAERWEN** is a large long hut (NPRN 504511) in the heart of the valley of the same name. It measures 11m by 5m and is divided into two cells. The site is shown on Ordnance Survey maps as a Sheep Fold, it is thought likely to be a much earlier deserted settlement which was reused as a fold. It occupies a river terrace on the valley floor, and is in a relatively exposed position, which may suggest that it was in use during a period enjoying a warmer climate. No ancillary structures were noted in the immediate vicinity, but 250m down the valley, tucked into the western side of the valley slope are what appear to be two sunken shelters (NPRNs 504591 & 504592). These are the only other archaeological features of significance in the valley and it is possible that they are related to the long hut. The larger of the two sunken shelters, NPRN 504591, is 9.5m by 6m, with the smaller sunken shelter measuring *circa* 8m by 6m. These structures have been created by raising parallel earth banks either side of what is now a stone filled hollow, with simple stone-facing on the internal faces of the central linear hollow. In both examples, one end is cut into the valley slope; the opposite end is left open.



Plate 14: A photograph of the Hirnant Claerwen long hut (NPRN 504511), looking north-northeastwards.

- **LLUEST Y GADAIR** includes the house (NPRN 504517) and an outbuilding (NPRN 504516). A well (NPRN 504518) and small field system (NPRN 504519) are also associated with this settlement. Local information says that this place was also known as Llest Abraham, which probably refers to the name of Abraham Davis, who lived here during the second half of the 19th century. It may have been abandoned after the death of Abraham Davis towards the end of the 19th century, although is shown on later Ordnance Survey maps also. Amongst the ruins of the house, it was noted that some good roofing slates were present, with slating nails still in place. This suggests that the property may have been improved in the late 19th or early 20th century, perhaps at the time when the Birmingham Corporation was investing in the buildings on its tenant farms. One local tale about Llest y Gadair has it that Abraham would bring new servants home from hiring fairs after dark, and by a circuitous route, in order that they couldn't easily leave him and find their way home. This was undoubtedly one of the more remote settlements in the area when it was occupied.



Plate 15: A photograph showing Llest y Gadair, with the house (NPRN 504517) in the distance and an outbuilding (NPRN 504516) in the foreground.

- **CEFN BLAEN COEL** is a long hut (NPRN 504532) found in a high and relatively exposed position in the southeastern corner of the study area. It is now represented only by low, stone wall bases and would undoubtedly have originally been a clom structure with a thatched roof. The long hut is terraced into an east-facing slope, which offers some shelter from the prevailing winds, certainly enough to make occupation possible here. A sunken shelter (NPRN 504533) is associated with the long hut, being some 55m to the northeast. Some 200m further to the northeast is an unusual pair of earthwork banks, possibly representing an enclosure, (NPRN 504534) at the edge of an area of peat bog. This bog lies to the east of the above features and has been well worked as a turbary (NPRNs 504535 & 504595). An old trackway crossing Cefn Blaen Coel from east to west passes *circa* 150m to the south of the long hut, suggesting that the location was not always as remote as it now appears.



Plate 16: A photograph of the Cefn Blaen Coel long hut (NPRN 504532), looking south.



Plate 17: A photograph of the Cefn Blaen Coel sunken shelter (NPRN 504533), looking east.

- **DYFNANT** is a small, two-celled long hut (NPRN 504568), measuring 8m by 4.5m. It sits on a high, valley-side terrace which gives excellent views southwards towards the Claerwen valley. The long hut itself is reduced to low stone foundations, similar to those of the nearby Cefn Blaen Coel longhut.

Three ancillary structures were also noted on the terrace. A stone spread (NPRN 504539), about 1m to the east of the long hut, may represent the remains of a small shelter. Some 20m to the west-southwest is an earthwork sunken shelter (NPRN 504538) and 20m further along the terrace in the same direction was an earthwork platform, measuring 8m by 4m.



Plate 18: A photograph of the site of the Dyfnant long hut (NPRN 504568), looking southwest. The long hut lies under the reed patch at the centre of the photograph.

- **NANTYBEDDAU** longhouse and sunken shelter have lain unnoticed close to the modern trackway between the existing farmstead and the Claerwen reservoir, and has only narrowly escaped being damaged by the construction of the trackway.

This deserted settlement includes a two-celled longhouse (NPRN 504587), which measures *circa* 9.5m long by 4.5m wide. Some 50m north-northeast of the longhouse is a sunken shelter comprising a penannular earth bank enclosing a hollow which measures *circa* 5m by 4m. (NPRN 504589).

Prior to the flooding of the valley by the reservoir, this site would have enjoyed clear views down the Claerwen valley to the southeast. Its relationship with nearby Nantybeddau farmstead is unknown, although it could of course represent the original settlement here.

The site of a possible long hut at the southern end of Esgair Nantybeddau (NPRN 504546) should also be noted here. It has been previously discussed as a possible cairn site, but if it is a long hut, it is in a similar situation to the Nantybeddau longhouse, being on the valley side, overlooking the now flooded Claerwen river valley.



Plate 19: A photograph of the Nantybeddau sunken shelter (NPRN 504568), looking southeast.

FARMHOUSE	1	
302136 NANTYBEDDAU, FARMHOUSE		Post Medieval
HOUSE	1	
504517 LLUEST Y GADAI, HOUSE		Post Medieval
LONGHOUSE	1	
504587 NANTYBEDDAU, LONGHOUSE		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
LONG HUT	3	
504511 HIRNANT CLAERWEN, STRUCTURE		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
504532 CEFN BLAEN COEL, LONG HUT		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
504568 DYFNANT, LONG HUT		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
LONG HUT?	1	
504546 ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, STRUCTURE		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
PLATFORM	1	
504537 DYFNANT, PLATFORM		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
SUNKEN SHELTER	4	
504533 CEFN BLAEN COEL, SUNKEN SHELTER		Medieval?;Post Medieval
504589 NANT Y BEDDAU, SHELTER		Medieval?;Post Medieval
504591 HIRNANT CLAERWEN, SUNKEN SHELTER II		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
504592 HIRNANT CLAERWEN, SUNKEN SHELTER I		Medieval?;Post Medieval?
SUNKEN SHELTER?	1	
504538 DYFNANT, SUNKEN SHELTER		Medieval?;Post Medieval

Table 6: Settlement related sites in the study area

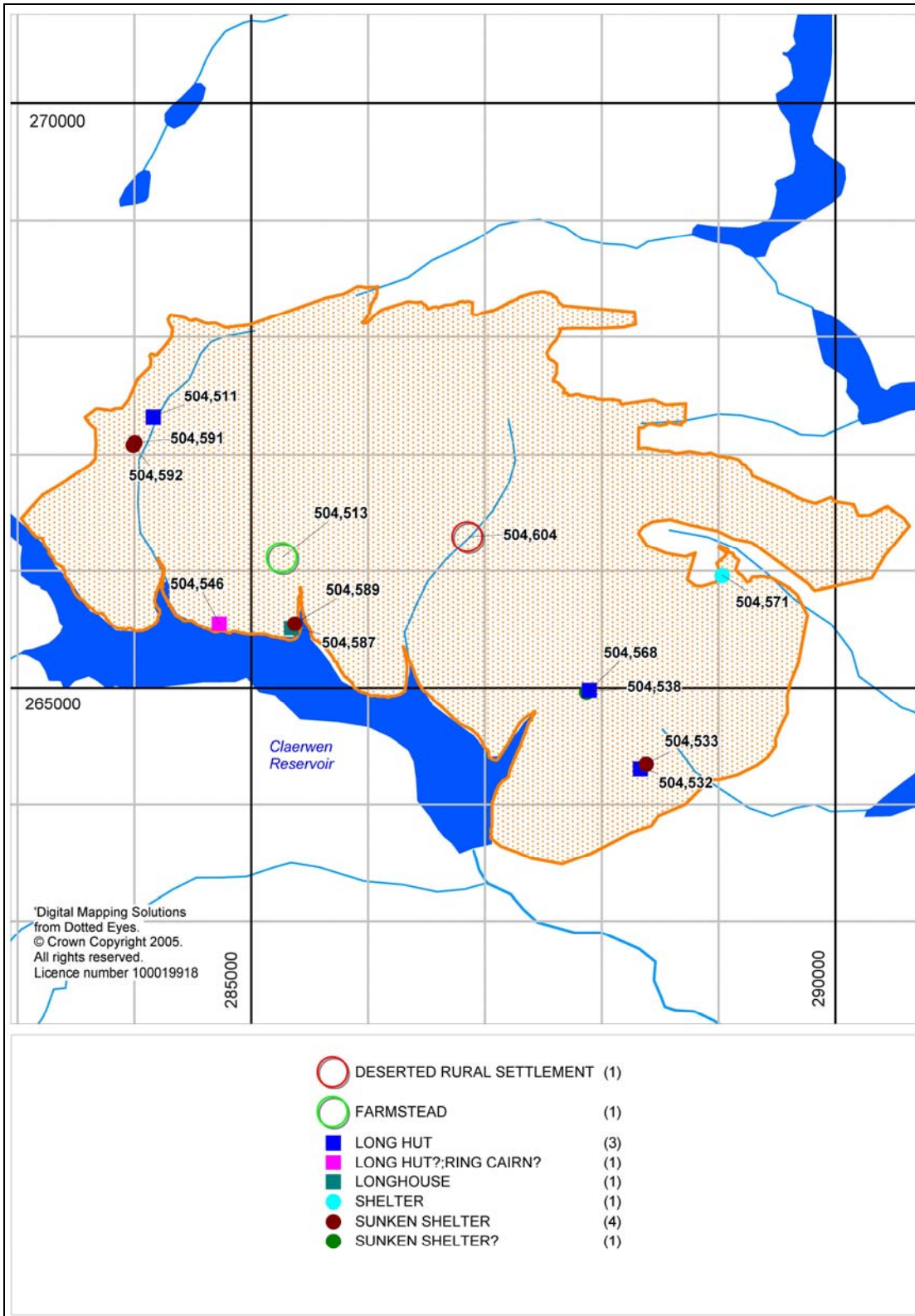


Figure 8: A map of medieval and post medieval settlement sites.

3.3.3 Folds, shelters and other ancillary features

The settlements of Elenydd (South) are exclusively associated with pastoral activity. The range of settlement-related ancillary structures seen in the area reflects this very strongly. As is seen in 3.3.2 above, the few examples of settlement sites recorded in Elenydd (South) invariably include a dwelling and at least one ancillary structure. A brief word is required regarding such ancillary structures, which often give some useful indication of the character of a settlement, which cannot otherwise be gleaned from surface remains.

Sheep Folds

Sheep folds are not numerous in the study area, with only one good example encountered. This was the Blaenmethan sheep fold (NPRN 504573, Plate 20), which is a small, multi-celled, drystone structure attached to the outside of a large field enclosure which surrounds the farmstead (the rest of the farmstead complex is located outside the 2009 survey area). The Hirnant Claerwen long hut (NPRN 504511) was used as a sheep fold during the 19th century, according to Ordnance Survey map evidence, which is a common fate of disused, drystone deserted settlements. It is not known if further examples of sheep folds were lost when the Claerwen valley was flooded by the reservoir. It should be noted that the Elan Estate erected a corrugated iron shed over a purpose-built concrete sheep dip (NPRN 261810) close to Blaenmethan during the 20th century, which still stands intact. It has a post and wire sheep fold attached.



Plate 20: This photograph shows a well-built stone sheep fold (NPRN 504573) associated with the now deserted Blaenmethan farm. The site was obscured by long grass when visited.

Sunken Shelters

The sunken shelter is a very distinctive site type, although by no means uniform in appearance. The penannular earthwork at Nantybeddau (NPRN 504568, shown in Plate 20) is clearly different from the embanked hollow at Cefn Blaen Coel (NPRN 504533, Plate 18) or the more substantial examples in Hirnant Claerwen (NPRN 504591, Plate 19 and NPRN 504592, Plate 9). Yet they share the characteristic of being deliberately created hollows, defined by banks and with one end left open. The significance of the hollow is difficult to assess. Folds, pens and shelters are encountered in the field, usually simply built on the land surface, or on a levelled area of ground. Further discussion and research is required to explain why sunken shelters are cut into the land surface. The tradition of creating subterranean storage clamps for potatoes is well-known in the uplands districts of mid-Wales, and sunken shelters may be a forerunner of, or variation on this theme. It could perhaps be speculated that they are sunk into the surface, sometimes with a stone revetting along the lateral sides, with the intention of creating a cool store, perhaps covered with a thatched roof.



Plate 21: A photograph showing the largest of a pair of sunken shelters in Hirnant Claerwen (NPRN 504591) looking southeast. In this case the central hollow is stone filled. The spread of purple moor-grass is clearly overwhelming the site.

Outbuildings

The more developed farmstead at Nantybeddau is the only property to possess a range of farm outbuildings, including a large 20th century agricultural shed (NPRN 504600). It is likely that a ruined stone building (NPRN 504515) in the field to the west of the farmyard was a field barn. Similarly, the house at Lluest y Gadair has a stone-built outbuilding (NPRN 504516) on the opposite side of the stream.

Enclosures

Nantybeddau and Lluest y Gadair are the only settlements in the study area which possess field systems. The Nantybeddau field system (NPRN 504514) was originally defined by earth field banks, but during the 20th century has been extended by the creation of new parcels defined by post and wire fencing. It now covers over 16 hectares. The enclosures around Lluest y Gadair (NPRN 504519) are perhaps more accurately described as paddocks, as they only enclose the ground immediately around the house an area amounting to only 0.06 hectares.

The only other possible enclosure noted in the field is the unusual arrangement of large earthwork banks on Cefn Blaen Coel (NPRN 504534). They are up to 3m wide and 0.50m high, with an internal ditch. These banks may have formed the western end of an irregular, polygonal enclosure which extended further to the east but has become obscured by peat and vegetation. The field evidence was indeterminate when the site was recorded in 2009. It was also not clear whether the banks enclosed any other feature. A slight ground disturbance between the banks was examined and thought to be a possible platform site, although the feature was so slight and ill-defined that it was decided it did not warrant a record.



Plate 22: A photograph of a possible enclosure (NPRN 504534) on Cefn Blaen Coel. Large earthwork banks splay out on the northern and southern sides of the enclosure.

3.3.5 The significance of Medieval & Post Medieval settlement and agriculture

The 2009 survey has provided the first opportunity to map the settlements on the northern side of the Claerwen valley in detail. The newly identified sites complete the partial picture that was previously known through the regional HER and NMR databases.

Although the numbers of settlement sites are low in the area, they demonstrate two important points.

Firstly, it is now evident that nearly all of the tributary valleys to the north of the Claerwen were settled at some time during medieval or post medieval times. The discovery of small deserted settlement complexes such as that in Dyfnant are clear indicators that even some difficult and unpromising nooks were sought out and settled where dry ground and shelter was available. Inevitably, however, the settlement density has historically been extremely thin; Elenydd (South) has been a remote and inhospitable landscape since time immemorial and the fact that post medieval agricultural and industrial expansion largely bypassed the area has meant that population levels did not increase during the 19th century, as it did in many adjacent communities. Even the arrival of the dam-builders of the Birmingham Corporation in the late 19th century failed to impact on the settlement pattern of the Claerwen, with the workers' villages located in the Elan valley, away from the hills of Elenydd.

Secondly, despite the low numbers of sites, a range of settlement types is present. The Nantybuddau longhouse and the long huts of Hirnant Claerwen, Dyfnant, Cefn Blaen Coel evidently failed before the 19th century, whilst the house at Llest y Gadair and the farmhouse at Nantybuddau survived and were to varying degrees improved and modernised. Collectively, they undoubtedly represent a tradition of upland settlement, associated with exclusively pastoral farming, which extends back into the medieval period.

Although we do not have excavation evidence to date any of the settlement sites of Elenydd (South) we can compare their physical evidence with that of similar sites elsewhere in the mid-Wales uplands about which we know much more. Particularly significant are the similarities with deserted rural settlement sites in the Pumlumon uplands (Hall & Sambrook, 2007) which are known to have been in use as permanent shepherding stations in the mid-18th century, but to have been abandoned before 1800. The *lluestau* of Pumlumon were even then understood to have their origins as *hafodydd* or summer houses, seasonally occupied, in medieval or early post medieval times. The significance of the *lluest* placename at Llest y Gadair is clear.

Without a doubt, the management of the area by the Elan Estate has played a role in the continuation of settlement in the area, as settlements such as Nantybuddau or Claerwen, which lies just to the west of the study area, show evidence of the late 19th century improvements to farm buildings initiated by the estate. Many similar farmsteads in such remote situations have not survived into the 21st century.

3.4 Post Medieval Industry

3.4.1 Extractive industries

The geology of the Elenydd (South) study area has not allowed the development of significant extractive industries. 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. Only minor quarries occur in the area, most of these being of modern date and apparently associated with track building activities.

Despite the presence of the Cwm Elan mine just outside the eastern boundary of the study area, there are no known metal ores within Elenydd (South). A single site near Nantybeddau farm is thought to be a possible prospecting trench (NPRN 504581) associated with the search for ores within the area. Some 500m to the north of this point is the minor stream valley called Ffos y Mwyn (Ore Gully), which is highly suggestive of at least small quantities of metal ores being present or suspected in the vicinity. However, no evidence of quarrying or prospecting was noted at Ffos y Mwyn.

The only other mining-related feature within the study area is a section of the lengthy leat which was built during the 1870s to carry water from Llyn Cerrigllwydion Isaf to Cwm Elan mine. This leat (NPRN 261660) is discussed fully in the report of the Elenydd (Central) archaeological survey (Hall & Sambrook, forthcoming). The section of leat which passes through Elenydd (South) is most notable for a large cutting made on Moelfryn. Another linear feature (NPRN 504608) runs south-southeast to north-northwest across Moelfryn, apparently running beneath the cutting associated with leat NPRN 261660. NPRN 504608 has many of the characteristics of a mine leat, especially to its northern end where it is often a reed-filled gully. It may well be a failed attempt at building a leat to connect to the upper section of the leat from Llyn Cerrigllwydion Isaf. At its northern extremity it runs parallel, but below, the leat, but suddenly peters out, which may be an indication that a point had been reached when it was realised that an error had been made or continuation was futile.

3.4.2 Peat Cutting

The only industrial activity of significance in Elenydd (South) has been peat cutting, with several large turbaries located on the higher ground to the north of the Claerwen valley, as well as on hollows and terraces along the sides of its tributary valleys (see Figure 9). The peat was evidently cut for local use as a domestic fuel for farms such as Nantybeddau, which is surrounded by peat workings.

The project database includes records for 19 peat cuttings or peat cutting areas. Some of the more extensive workings are found around Cefn Blaen Coel and Cefn Cwm Coel, to the east, with a series of well-defined cuttings also present on Trumau, overlooking Lluest Abercaethon. Evidently farms along the Elan Valley had access to these areas.

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, to the north of the study area (Owen, 1990, 27-28, 31, 39 & 41).



Plate 23: A photograph which looks northward along one of the well-defined peat cuttings on Trumau (NPRN 504507).

3.4.3 Significance of the Industrial Sites

Some 30 sites are recorded under the Industry broad class in the project database, 19 of which are peat workings or cuttings. The extent of the peat cuttings in the area is significant, both as a proportion of the archaeological features recorded (16% of the total) and in terms of the effect on the local landscape.

A further 10 sites are quarries or possible quarries, but all are minor features of recent date. Despite the proximity of the Claerwen dam and reservoir and the Cwm Elan lead mine, there is very little evidence that either made a significant impact on the landscape within the study area, although both are important landscape features outside its boundaries.

The low numbers of industrial sites and features demonstrate that Elenydd (South) has been largely untouched by the industrial processes,

None of the sites categorised under the Industrial broad class within the study area could be said to be of national importance.

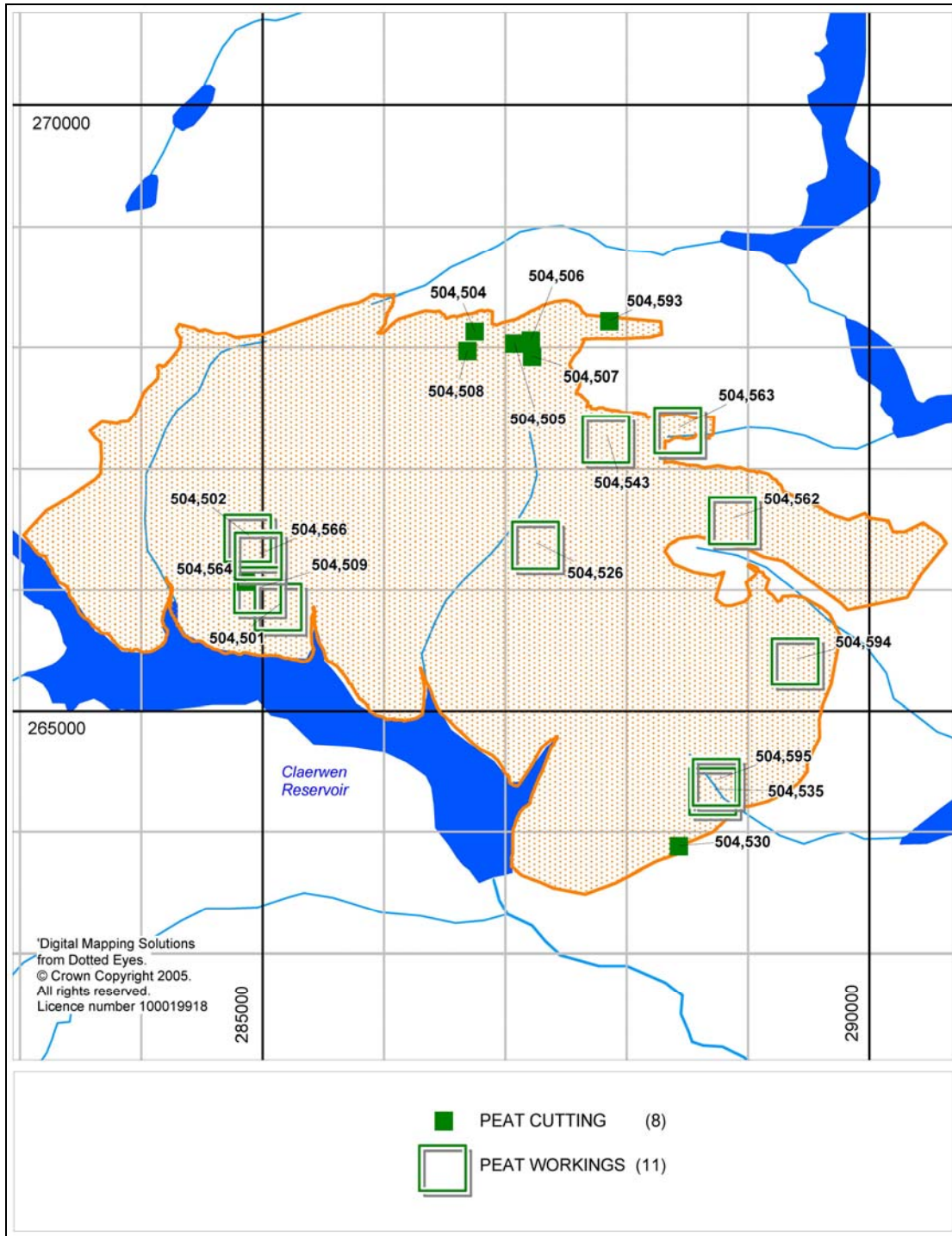


Figure 9: A map of the peat workings in the study area.

3.5 Land management

During fieldwork, evidence of the land management activities associated with Welsh Water’s Elan Estate was encountered in the form of numerous experimental plots. These small, post and wire enclosures, usually 4m square, were apparently erected to study the effect of the removal of grazing animals on the moorland flora.

A total of 19 experimental plots were recorded in the study area, including a group of five on Esgair y Gadair shown in Plate 24.

It should be noted that two disused rain gauges were also recorded (see Plate 25). These are also set within simple post and wire plots, with the rain gauge set inside the enclosure.



Plate 24: A photograph giving a southward view of a series of experimental plots on Esgair y Gadair. NPRN 504542 is in the foreground.

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, it must be said that Elenydd (South) is a remote area in which the evidence of human impact is limited. The numbers and density of recorded archaeological sites are therefore low.

Palaeoenvironmental evidence shows that there has probably been some exploitation of the local landscape for upland pasture since Neolithic times, and the land has remained the main natural resource of the area to the present day.

The archaeological resource includes most of the typical site types associated with upland archaeology in the Cambrian Mountains. A small number of cairns and a cist represent Bronze Age funerary monuments. There is a possibility that more evidence of prehistoric activity lies buried in the peats of the area, but at present the number of funerary and ritual monuments is very low and evidence of prehistoric settlement absent.

A limited number of medieval and later deserted settlement sites show that human habitation has reached into the area during historic times. Some of the deserted settlements recorded by the survey may well have origins in the medieval monastic grange held by Strata Florida abbey in the wastes of Cwmwd Deuddwr. Settlement density and population levels have always been low here, however, and the archaeological record reflects this fact.

There was no influx of settlers during the industrial age, with the peat cutting industry being the most significant extractive activity to take place, making use of the extensive peat bogs which mask much of the local landscape, particularly across the higher ground. The peat was used for local, domestic consumption, however, not for export. The other major industries of the Cambrian Mountains landscape, metal mining and water management, have taken place just outside the study area, but made virtually no impact on its hills and valleys.

The overriding characteristics of Elenydd (South) are the thick blankets of purple moor-grass and extensive peat deposits which combine to make a large part of the area a sometimes bleak and difficult landscape for the field archaeologist. These characteristics have also ensured that the area has remained relatively untouched into the 21st century, despite its location adjacent to the Elan Valley, one of the most popular visitor destinations in Wales.

Elenydd (South) is an area which is recognised nationally and internationally for its habitat and bio-diversity value. The peat bogs of the area remain substantially intact and appear to continue to grow; peat erosion and haggling is not widespread. Modern land management has seen a significant reduction in the presence of grazing animals on the hill pastures of the area. This will bring challenges in the future, as the continued expansion of purple moor-grass may threaten the quality not only of the mountain pasture and peat mires, but it may also swallow up and obscure more and more of the archaeological evidence which has been recorded by this survey. The recognition and protection of archaeological features of all periods will hopefully be a management issue for the future, in an era when climate change may bring about unpredictable and possibly dramatic changes to the Elenydd landscape.

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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 Cerrig y Gadair Ring Cairn (NPRN 504578)

It is thought that the structural detail exposed at this site warrants a detailed site plan being made. The cairn is relatively close to a trackway and may also be susceptible to use as a feeding point for sheep.

6.1.2 Hirnant Claerwen Sunken Shelters (NPRN 504591 & 504592)

This pair of sunken shelters are relatively accessible and are also in sufficiently good condition to enable a detailed site plan to be made. The encroachment of purple moor-grass may obscure much of the detail of these structures in the not too distant future, therefore it would be opportune to record them fully.

6.1.3 Nantybeddau Longhouse and Sunken Shelter (NPRN 504520 & 504589)

This pair of structures is close to the main Claerwen track and may be susceptible to future disturbance. They are also obscured by reed growth and a detailed plan would help interpret the detail of their layout. The penannular sunken shelter is an unusual structure worthy of detailed record.

6.1.4 Cefn Blaen Coel, Enclosure (NPRN 504534)

This unusual, polygonal enclosure requires detailed planning and further assessment to try to establish if its banks do continue beneath the area of peat bog which border it on its eastern side. It is a prominent landscape feature.

6.2 Sites for inclusion on Ordnance Survey mapping

The following sites are recommended for consideration;

NPRN 504578	Cerrig y Gadair, Ring Cairn
NPRN 504534	Cefn Blaen Coel, Enclosure
NPRN 504591	Hirnant Claerwen, Sunken Shelter II
NPRN 504592	Hirnant Claerwen, Sunken Shelter I
NPRN 504520	Nantybeddau, Longhouse
NPRN 504589	Nantybeddau, Sunken Shelter



Plate 25: A photograph of an old rain gauge site, in a tributary stream valley feeding into the upper Hirnant Claerwen valley from the west.

6.3 Sites for pollen analysis and other environmental sampling.

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

Published results from palaeoenvironmental sampling undertaken in 1983 at Esgair Nantbeddau and Pwll Nant Ddu are already available and provide a valuable insight into the botanical history of the immediate area.



Plate 26: A close up photograph of sundew and sphagnum moss growing on the surface of the Pwll Nant Ddu peat bog. Elenydd (South) has little evidence of peat haggling and erosion.

APPENDICES

Appendix A - Site Type Summary

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	1	504600	NANTYBEDDAU, FARM BUILDING IV
BANK (EARTHWORK)?	1	504585	FUCHES, BANK
BRIDGE	4	504596 504597 504598 504599	CLAERWEN TRACK, BRIDGE II CLAERWEN TRACK, BRIDGE IV CLAERWEN TRACK, BRIDGE III CLAERWEN TRACK, BRIDGE I
BUILDING	2	504515 504516	NANTYBEDDAU, BUILDING LLEST Y GADAIR, STRUCTURE
CAIRN?	2	504540 504579	ESGAIR GRIS, CAIRN NANTYBEDDAU, STONE SPREAD
CIST	1	310036	CEFN TROEDRHIW-DRAIN CIST
CULTIVATION MARKS	1	504527	GRAIG FAWR, CULTIVATION RIDGES
DAM	1	504521	GRAIG FAWR, DAM
DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	1	504604	LLEST Y GADAIR, DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT
DOMESTIC TELEVISION AERIAL	1	504582	NANTYBEDDAU, DOMESTIC TELEVISION AERIAL
EARTHWORK	1	504567	NANT Y BEDDAU, EARTHWORK
ENCLOSURE	1	504534	CEFN BLAEN COEL, ENCLOSURE

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
ENVIRONMENTAL SITE	1	261518	PWLL NANT DDU ENVIRONMENTAL SITE
EXPERIMENTAL PLOT	16	504522	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE II
		504523	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE III
		504541	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE IV
		504542	ESGAIR Y GADAIR, ENCLOSURE III
		504548	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE VI
		504549	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE X
		504550	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE I
		504551	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE V
		504552	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE VIX
		504553	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE XI
		504554	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE VIII
		504555	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE VII
		504557	ESGAIR Y GADAIR, ENCLOSURE V
		504558	ESGAIR Y GADAIR, ENCLOSURE II
		504560	ESGAIR Y GADAIR, ENCLOSURE IV
		504561	ESGAIR Y GADAIR, ENCLOSURE I
FARM BUILDING	3	504576	NANTYBEDDAU, FARM BUILDING III
		504586	NANTYBEDDAU, FARM BUILDING II
		504601	NANTYBEDDAU, FARM BUILDING I
FARMHOUSE	1	302136	NANTYBEDDAU, FARMHOUSE
FARMSTEAD	1	504513	NANTYBEDDAU, FARMSTEAD
FIELD SYSTEM	2	504514	NANTYBEDDAU, FIELD SYSTEM
		504519	LLUEST Y GADAIR, FIELD SYSTEM
FOOTBRIDGE	2	504544	LLETHR DU, FOOTBRIDGE II
		504556	LLETHR DU, FOOTBRIDGE I
HOUSE	1	504517	LLUEST Y GADAIR, BUILDING
LEAT	1	261660	LLETHR DU WATERCOURSE

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
LEAT?	1	504608	MOELFRYN, LINEAR EARTHWORK
LONG HUT	3	504511 504532 504568	HIRNANT CLAERWEN, STRUCTURE CEFN BLAEN COEL, LONG HUT DYFNANT, LONG HUT
LONG HUT?;RING CAIRN?	1	504546	ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, STRUCTURE
LONGHOUSE	1	504587	NANT Y BEDDAU, LONGHOUSE
MARKER CAIRN	3	504569 504575 504577	CRAIG DYFNANT, MARKER CAIRN CAE BLAENMETHAN, MARKER CAIRN WAUN LLE'R HELM, STONE PILE
MARKER CAIRN?	1	504525	CEFN TROEDRHIW DRAIN, STONE PILE
PEAT CUTTING	8	504504 504505 504506 504507 504508 504530 504564 504593	TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING II TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING IV TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING III TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING I TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING V GRAIG FAWR, PEAT CUTTING ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT CUTTING ESGAIR GRIS, PEAT CUTTING
PEAT WORKINGS	11	504501 504502 504509 504526 504535 504543 504562 504563 504566 504594 504595	NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT CUTTING AREA II NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT CUTTING AREA III NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT CUTTING AREA I WAUN LLE'R HELM, PEAT CUTTING AREA BLAEN COEL, PEAT CUTTING AREA I Y GROES, PEAT CUTTING AREA CEFN TROEDRHIW DRAIN, PEAT CUTTING AREA ESGAIR BRITHGWM, PEAT WORKINGS NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT WORKING CEFN CWM COEL, PEAT CUTTING AREA BLAEN COEL, PEAT CUTTING AREA II
PLATFORM	1	504537	DYFNANT, PLATFORM

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
QUARRY	7		504503 TRUMAU, QUARRY 504510 NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY IV 504520 NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY II 504572 CAE BLAENMETHAN, QUARRY 504580 ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY 504588 NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY III 504607 NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY I
QUARRY?	1		504559 LLETHR HIR, HOLLOW
QUARRY?;TRIAL MINE?	2		504570 CAE BLAENMETHAN, QUARRIED AREA 504581 ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRIED AREA
RAIN GAUGE	2		504512 ESGAIR Y GADAI, RAIN GAUGE 504547 NANT BRYN HIR, RAIN GAUGE
REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE	1		504583 NANTYBEDDAU, MOUND
RING CAIRN	1		504578 CERRIG Y GADAI, RING CAIRN
ROAD	1		504565 CLAERWEN, TRACK
SHEEP DIP	1		261810 CAE BLAENMETHAN, SHED
SHEEP FOLD	1		504573 CAE BLAENMETHAN, SHEEP FOLD
SHELTER	1		504571 CAE BLAENMETHAN, SHELTER
SLUICE	1		504574 CAE BLAENMETHAN, WATER CONTROL
STONE PILE	2		504590 NANT BRYN HIR, STONE PILE 504609 NANT Y BEDDAU, STONE PILE

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
STONE SPREAD	2		
		504524	MOELFRYN, STONE SPREAD
		504539	DYFNANT, STONE SPREAD
SUNKEN SHELTER	4		
		504533	CEFN BLAEN COEL, SUNKEN SHELTER
		504589	NANT Y BEDDAU, SHELTER
		504591	HIRNANT CLAERWEN, SHELTER II
		504592	HIRNANT CLAERWEN, SHELTER I
SUNKEN SHELTER?	1		
		504538	DYFNANT, EARTHWORK
TRACKWAY	10		
		504528	GRAIG FAWR, TRACKWAY I
		504529	GRAIG FAWR, TRACKWAY II
		504531	GRAIG FAWR, TRACKWAY III
		504536	CEFN BLAEN COEL, TRACKWAY
		504545	NANTYBEDDAU, TRACKWAY III
		504584	NANT BRYN HIR, TRACKWAY
		504602	ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, TRACKWAY
		504603	NANTYBEDDAU, TRACKWAY II
		504605	NANT Y GADAI, TRACKWAY
		504606	NANTYBEDDAU, TRACKWAY I
WELL	1		
		504518	LLUEST Y GADAI, WELL

Appendix B - Period Summary

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
Bronze Age	2	310036 504578	CEFN TROEDRHIW-DRAIN CIST CERRIG Y GADAIR, RING CAIRN
Bronze Age?	2	504540 504579	ESGAIR GRIS, CAIRN NANTYBEDDAU, STONE SPREAD
Medieval?;Post Medieval?	13	504527 504534 504511 504532 504568 504587 504537 504539 504533 504589 504591 504592 504538	GRAIG FAWR, CULTIVATION RIDGES CEFN BLAEN COEL, ENCLOSURE HIRNANT CLAERWEN, STRUCTURE CEFN BLAEN COEL, LONG HUT DYFNANT, LONG HUT NANT Y BEDDAU, LONGHOUSE DYFNANT, PLATFORM DYFNANT, STONE SPREAD CEFN BLAEN COEL, SUNKEN SHELTER NANT Y BEDDAU, SHELTER HIRNANT CLAERWEN, SHELTER II HIRNANT CLAERWEN, SHELTER I DYFNANT, EARTHWORK
Post Medieval	32	504516 504604 302136 504513 504514 504519 504544 504556 504517 261660 504608 504530 504564 504593 504501 504502 504509 504526 504535 504543 504562 504563 504566 504594	LLUEST Y GADAIR, STRUCTURE LLUEST Y GADAIR, DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT NANTYBEDDAU, FARMHOUSE NANTYBEDDAU, FARMSTEAD NANTYBEDDAU, FIELD SYSTEM LLUEST Y GADAIR, FIELD SYSTEM LLETHR DU, FOOTBRIDGE II LLETHR DU, FOOTBRIDGE I LLUEST Y GADAIR, BUILDING LLETHR DU WATERCOURSE MOELFRYN, LINEAR EARTHWORK GRAIG FAWR, PEAT CUTTING ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT CUTTING ESGAIR GRIS, PEAT CUTTING NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT CUTTING AREA II NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT CUTTING AREA III NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT CUTTING AREA I WAUN LLE'R HELM, PEAT CUTTING AREA BLAEN COEL, PEAT CUTTING AREA I Y GROES, PEAT CUTTING AREA CEFN TROEDRHIW DRAIN, PEAT CUTTING AREA ESGAIR BRITHGWM, PEAT WORKINGS NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT WORKING CEFN CWM COEL, PEAT CUTTING AREA

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
Post Medieval contd		504595	BLAEN COEL, PEAT CUTTING AREA II
		504510	NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY IV
		504572	CAE BLAENMETHAN, QUARRY
		504528	GRAIG FAWR, TRACKWAY I
		504529	GRAIG FAWR, TRACKWAY II
		504602	ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, TRACKWAY
		504603	NANTYBEDDAU, TRACKWAY II
	504605	NANT Y GADAIR, TRACKWAY	
Post Medieval?	17	504585	FUCHES, BANK
		504515	NANTYBEDDAU, BUILDING
		504504	TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING II
		504505	TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING IV
		504506	TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING III
		504507	TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING I
		504508	TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING V
		504503	TRUMAU, QUARRY
		504580	ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY
		504570	CAE BLAENMETHAN, QUARRIED AREA
		504581	ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRIED AREA
		504573	CAE BLAENMETHAN, SHEEP FOLD
		504571	CAE BLAENMETHAN, SHELTER
		504536	CEFN BLAEN COEL, TRACKWAY
		504545	NANTYBEDDAU, TRACKWAY III
		504584	NANT BRYN HIR, TRACKWAY
		504518	LLUEST Y GADAIR, WELL
Post Medieval?; Modern?	4	504576	NANTYBEDDAU, FARM BUILDING III
		504586	NANTYBEDDAU, FARM BUILDING II
		504601	NANTYBEDDAU, FARM BUILDING I
		504524	MOELFRYN, STONE SPREAD
Modern	35	504600	NANTYBEDDAU, FARM BUILDING IV
		504596	CLAERWEN TRACK, BRIDGE II
		504597	CLAERWEN TRACK, BRIDGE IV
		504598	CLAERWEN TRACK, BRIDGE III
		504599	CLAERWEN TRACK, BRIDGE I
		504521	GRAIG FAWR, DAM
		504582	NANTYBEDDAU, DOMESTIC TWAERIAL
		504522	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE II
		504523	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE III
		504541	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE IV
		504542	ESGAIR Y GADAIR, ENCLOSURE III
		504548	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE VI
		504549	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE X
		504550	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE I
		504551	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE V
		504552	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE VIX
504553	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE XI		

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	
Modern contd		504554	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE VIII	
		504555	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE VII	
		504557	ESGAIR Y GADAIR, ENCLOSURE V	
		504558	ESGAIR Y GADAIR, ENCLOSURE II	
		504560	ESGAIR Y GADAIR, ENCLOSURE IV	
		504561	ESGAIR Y GADAIR, ENCLOSURE I	
		504575	CAE BLAENMETHAN, MARKER CAIRN	
		504577	WAUN LLE'R HELM, STONE PILE	
		504520	NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY II	
		504607	NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY I	
		504588	NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY III	
		504512	ESGAIR Y GADAIR, RAIN GAUGE	
		504547	NANT BRYN HIR, RAIN GAUGE	
		504583	NANTYBEDDAU, MOUND	
		504565	CLAERWEN, TRACK	
		261810	CAE BLAENMETHAN, SHED	
		504574	CAE BLAENMETHAN, WATER CONTROL	
		504606	NANTYBEDDAU, TRACKWAY I	
	Modern?	3		
			504569	CRAIG DYFNANT, MARKER CAIRN
		504525	CEFN TROEDRHIW DRAIN, STONE PILE	
General	1			
		261518	PWLL NANT DDU ENVIRONMENTAL SITE	
Unknown	5			
		504567	NANT Y BEDDAU, EARTHWORK	
		504546	ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, STRUCTURE	
		504559	LLETHR HIR, HOLLOW	
		504609	NANT Y BEDDAU, STONE PILE	
	504590	NANT BRYN HIR, STONE PILE		

Appendix C – Contour Summary

<i>Contour Band</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
350m to 399m	14	504510	NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY IV
		504520	NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY II
		504528	GRAIG FAWR, TRACKWAY I
		504531	GRAIG FAWR, TRACKWAY III
		504545	NANTYBEDDAU, TRACKWAY III
		504546	ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, STRUCTURE
		504575	CAE BLAENMETHAN, MARKER CAIRN
		504587	NANT Y BEDDAU, LONGHOUSE
		504589	NANT Y BEDDAU, SHELTER
		504596	CLAERWEN TRACK, BRIDGE II
		504597	CLAERWEN TRACK, BRIDGE IV
		504598	CLAERWEN TRACK, BRIDGE III
		504599	CLAERWEN TRACK, BRIDGE I
		504606	NANTYBEDDAU, TRACKWAY I
400m to 449m	44	261810	CAE BLAENMETHAN, SHED
		302136	NANTYBEDDAU, FARMHOUSE
		504501	NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT CUTTING AREA II
		504509	NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT CUTTING AREA I
		504511	HIRNANT CLAERWEN, STRUCTURE
		504513	NANTYBEDDAU, FARMSTEAD
		504514	NANTYBEDDAU, FIELD SYSTEM
		504515	NANTYBEDDAU, BUILDING
		504516	LLUEST Y GADAIR, STRUCTURE
		504517	LLUEST Y GADAIR, BUILDING
		504518	LLUEST Y GADAIR, WELL
		504519	LLUEST Y GADAIR, FIELD SYSTEM
		504521	GRAIG FAWR, DAM
		504527	GRAIG FAWR, CULTIVATION RIDGES
		504529	GRAIG FAWR, TRACKWAY II
		504537	DYFNANT, PLATFORM
		504540	ESGAIR GRIS, CAIRN
		504547	NANT BRYN HIR, RAIN GAUGE
		504553	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE XI
		504554	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE VIII
		504555	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE VII
		504559	LLETHR HIR, HOLLOW
		504565	CLAERWEN, TRACK
		504573	CAE BLAENMETHAN, SHEEP FOLD
		504576	NANTYBEDDAU, FARM BUILDING III
		504578	CERRIG Y GADAIR, RING CAIRN
		504579	NANTYBEDDAU, STONE SPREAD
		504580	ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY
		504581	ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRIED AREA
		504583	NANTYBEDDAU, MOUND
		504585	FUCHES, BANK
		504586	NANTYBEDDAU, FARM BUILDING II
		504588	NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY III
		504590	NANT BRYN HIR, STONE PILE
		504591	HIRNANT CLAERWEN, SHELTER II
		504592	HIRNANT CLAERWEN, SHELTER I

<i>Contour Band</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
400m to 449m contd		504600	NANTYBEDDAU, FARM BUILDING IV
		504601	NANTYBEDDAU, FARM BUILDING I
		504602	ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, TRACKWAY
		504603	NANTYBEDDAU, TRACKWAY II
		504604	LLUEST Y GADAIR, DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT
		504605	NANT Y GADAIR, TRACKWAY
		504607	NANTYBEDDAU, QUARRY I
		504609	NANT Y BEDDAU, STONE PILE
	450m to 499m	42	
		261660	LLETHR DU WATERCOURSE
		310036	CEFN TROEDRHIW-DRAIN CIST
		504502	NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT CUTTING AREA III
		504503	TRUMAU, QUARRY
		504522	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE II
		504523	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE III
		504524	MOELFRYN, STONE SPREAD
		504525	CEFN TROEDRHIW DRAIN, STONE PILE
		504526	WAUN LLE'R HELM, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		504532	CEFN BLAEN COEL, LONG HUT
		504533	CEFN BLAEN COEL, SUNKEN SHELTER
		504534	CEFN BLAEN COEL, ENCLOSURE
		504535	BLAEN COEL, PEAT CUTTING AREA I
		504536	CEFN BLAEN COEL, TRACKWAY
		504538	DYFNANT, EARTHWORK
		504539	DYFNANT, STONE SPREAD
		504541	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE IV
		504543	Y GROES, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		504544	LLETHR DU, FOOTBRIDGE II
		504548	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE VI
		504549	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE X
		504550	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE I
		504551	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE V
		504552	MOELFRYN, ENCLOSURE VIX
		504556	LLETHR DU, FOOTBRIDGE I
		504562	CEFN TROEDRHIW DRAIN, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		504563	ESGAIR BRITHGWM, PEAT WORKINGS
		504564	ESGAIR NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT CUTTING
		504566	NANTYBEDDAU, PEAT WORKING
		504567	NANT Y BEDDAU, EARTHWORK
		504568	DYFNANT, LONG HUT
		504570	CAE BLAENMETHAN, QUARRIED AREA
		504571	CAE BLAENMETHAN, SHELTER
		504572	CAE BLAENMETHAN, QUARRY
		504574	CAE BLAENMETHAN, WATER CONTROL
		504577	WAUN LLE'R HELM, STONE PILE
		504582	NANTYBEDDAU, DOMESTIC TELEVISION AERIAL
		504584	NANT BRYN HIR, TRACKWAY
		504593	ESGAIR GRIS, PEAT CUTTING
		504594	CEFN CWM COEL, PEAT CUTTING AREA
		504595	BLAEN COEL, PEAT CUTTING AREA II
		504608	MOELFRYN, LINEAR EARTHWORK

<i>Contour Band</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>NPRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
500m to 549m	14		
		261518	PWLL NANT DDU ENVIRONMENTAL SITE
		504504	TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING II
		504505	TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING IV
		504506	TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING III
		504507	TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING I
		504508	TRUMAU, PEAT CUTTING V
		504512	ESGAIR Y GADAI, RAIN GAUGE
		504530	GRAIG FAWR, PEAT CUTTING
		504542	ESGAIR Y GADAI, ENCLOSURE III
		504557	ESGAIR Y GADAI, ENCLOSURE V
		504558	ESGAIR Y GADAI, ENCLOSURE II
		504560	ESGAIR Y GADAI, ENCLOSURE IV
		504561	ESGAIR Y GADAI, ENCLOSURE I
		504569	CRAIG DYFNANT, MARKER CAIRN

Appendix D - Uplands Initiative Aerial Photo Mapping

Temporary ID number:	29	NPRN:	504526
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	30	NPRN:	504526
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	31	NPRN:	504,562
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	32	NPRN:	504,562
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	33	NPRN:	504,562
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	34	NPRN:	504,562
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	35	NPRN:	504,562
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	36	NPRN:	504,562
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	37	NPRN:	504,562
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	38	NPRN:	504,562
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		

Temporary ID number:	39	NPRN:	504,562
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	40	NPRN:	504,562
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	41	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	Sheep track or modern track		
Temporary ID number:	42	NPRN:	504563
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	43	NPRN:	504563
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	44	NPRN:	504544
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-2173		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	45	NPRN:	504544
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-2173		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	46	NPRN:	504544
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-2173		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	47	NPRN:	
Initial Interpretation:	TRACKWAY identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	Modern trackway		
Temporary ID number:	48	NPRN:	504506
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-2172		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING		

Temporary ID number:	49	NPRN:	504505
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-2172		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING		
Temporary ID number:	50	NPRN:	504507
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-2172		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING		
Temporary ID number:	51	NPRN:	504504
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-2172		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING		
Temporary ID number:	52	NPRN:	504508
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs & RAF cpe/uk/1873-2172		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING		
Temporary ID number:	161	NPRN:	504502
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	162	NPRN:	504509
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	163	NPRN:	504509
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	164	NPRN:	504509
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	165	NPRN:	504501
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	166	NPRN:	504501
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		

Temporary ID number:	167	NPRN:	504501
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	168	NPRN:	504501
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	169	NPRN:	504510
Initial Interpretation:	QUARRY identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	QUARRY		
Temporary ID number:	170	NPRN:	504,535
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	171	NPRN:	504,535
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT WORKINGS		
Temporary ID number:	172	NPRN:	504,530
Initial Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING identified from NAW vertical APs		
Field Interpretation:	PEAT CUTTING		