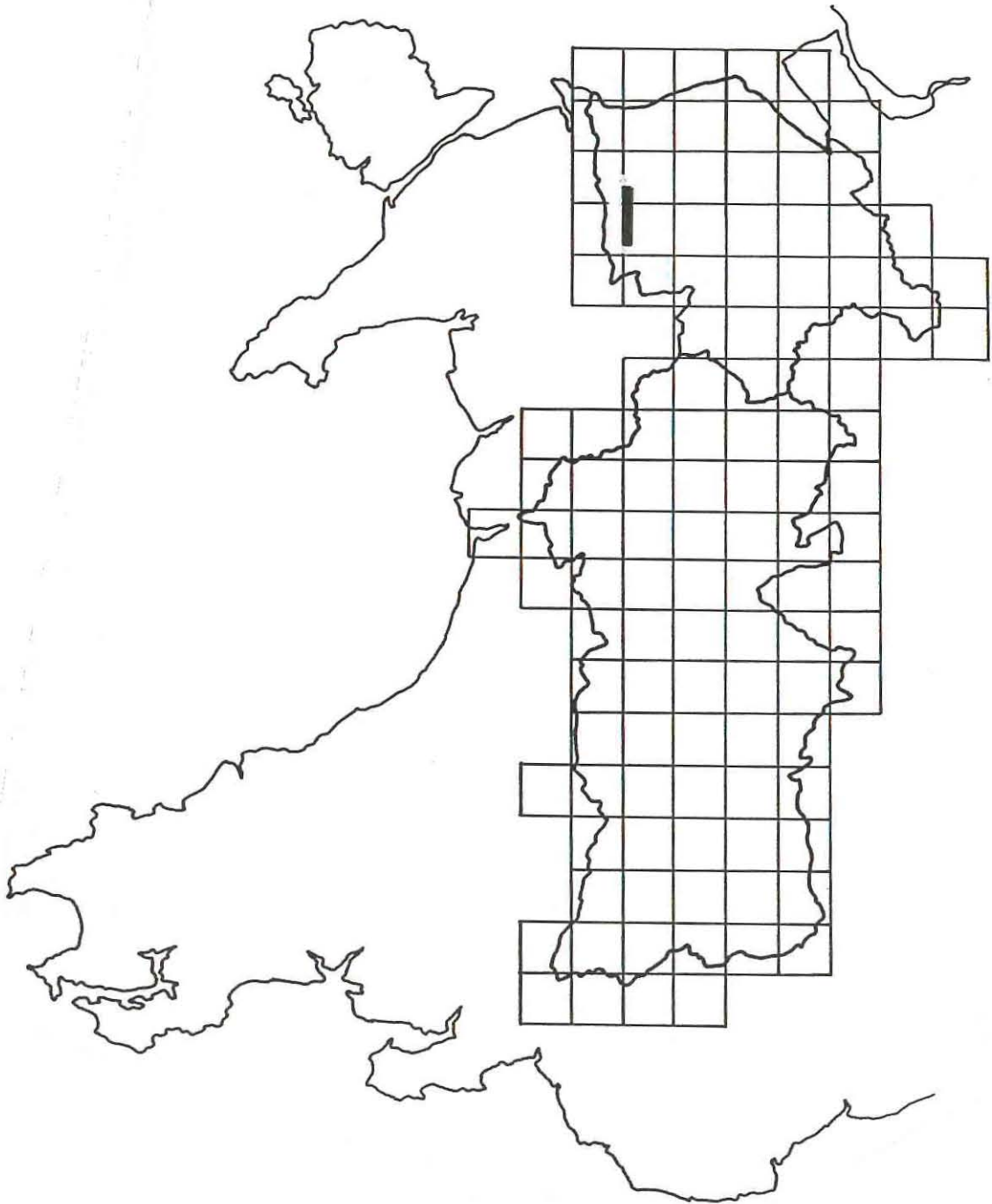


*The Mynydd Hiraethog Survey, Clwyd*



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by W G Owen and R J Silvester

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Report prepared for RCAHMW

**The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust**

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (0938) 553670, fax 552179

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## UPLAND SURVEY: THE MYNYDD HIRAETHOG TRANSECT, CLWYD

### 1 Introduction

1.1 Mynydd Hiraethog in its broadest sense consists of a block of upland at the northern extremity of the Cambrian Mountains, some 200 square kilometres of western Clwyd. It is an area which is also frequently referred to as the Denbigh Moors, though the precise geographical extent of the region is difficult to define.

1.2 Much of the region is above the 350m OD contour, and from it rivers descend to the Conwy valley in the west, the Elwy to the north and the Clwyd to the north-east and east. The area is dominated by a broad ridge aligned approximately on a north-west/south-east axis extending from Moel Seisio (468m OD) in the north-west to Mynydd Poeth (417m OD) at the south-eastern end. Centrally placed along this ridge is Mwdwl Eithin (532m OD), the highest point of Mynydd Hiraethog.

1.3 To the north-east of this ridge there is an undulating plateau area within which are the natural headwater lakes and man-made reservoirs of Llyn Aled, Llyn Aled Isaf, Llyn Alwen, Llyn Bran and the two larger reservoirs of Alwen and Brenig. Above these are the lower summits of Moel Derwydd (395m OD), Moel Llyn (448m OD), Moel Goch (441m OD), Llys Dymper (466m OD), Moel Bemgam (440m OD) and Gwylfa Hiraethog (496m OD).

1.4 The geology of Mynydd Hiraethog consists predominantly of Silurian shales and grits whilst soils are generally low base status, poorly drained podzols, gleys and peaty gleys derived from the Silurian drift.

### 2 The Survey Area (Fig 1)

2.1 An area of approximately 15 sq km was specified for fieldwork in a transect aligned north to south, approximately 11 km long and 1.5 km wide. The northern edge was centred at SH 906 630, the southern edge at SH 906 520. In practice the area examined was approximately 15.2 sq km. In terms of its topography, this could be divided into two reasonably distinct areas.

2.2 The more northerly topographical zone extended from the lower pasture slopes on the northern flank of Hiraethog at an altitude of around 281m OD to steeper ground below Moel Goch (441m OD). Thereafter, the transect passed over an undulating plateau dissected by the headwaters of Afon Alwen and its tributary streams and bounded by Llyn Aled and Llyn Aled Isaf on the east and Llyn Alwen on the west. Towards the southern edge of this zone was Pen Bwlch y Garnedd, where the generally remote landscape is disrupted by the A543 Denbigh to Pentrefoelas road.

2.3 The southerly zone commenced from a high point of 495m OD on a short western spur running off Mwdwl Eithin. The transect descended the Bryn Mawr spur which separates the upper reaches of Afon Twllan from Afon Llaethog to terminate in the pasture fields above Glasfryn at an altitude of 335m OD.

2.4 Most of the land within the transect is registered common land. Ownership in the southern half is held by the Trustees of the Foelas Estate with the land being leased to four farms located in Glasfryn and Pentrefoelas. In the northern half ownership of most of the area lies with the Crown Estate



Commissioners and Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water with rights of common being held by six farms mainly located to the north of the transect area.

2.5 The heather moor - formerly a grouse moor - on the Bryn Mawr ridge, covers an area of approximately 2.30 sq km within the transect and has been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) by The Countryside Council for Wales.

### **3 The Survey: Methodology**

3.1 Fieldwork was carried out intermittently during April to June 1992 and December 1992 to March 1993. A minimum of two people made up the fieldwork team and it is estimated that approximately 66 man-days were taken to complete the fieldwork element of the survey.

3.2 Fieldwork techniques developed during previous surveys (Silvester 1989; 1992; Owen 1992) were adopted, though with some modifications necessitated by differences in topography and vegetation cover. Generally, except in areas of bog which required less intensive examination, the ground was covered in transects at 30m intervals, the transect alignments being determined by recognisable natural or artificial boundaries as on enclosed land or, where such boundaries were not visible, by means of compass bearings.

3.3 Vertical, black and white aerial photography produced by J.B.Storey Ltd (now Geonex Ltd) at a scale of 1:10000 in 1984 and 1985 for Clwyd County Council was used in the field for location purposes, for the recording of different vegetation types, for the planning of systematic transect lines and for identifying archaeological features. Together with a standard compass the aerial photographs were generally adequate for the purposes required, although in dense heather fence-lines were difficult to distinguish.

3.4 Archaeological features located in the field were plotted on the relevant aerial photograph and details of structure, siting, surrounding vegetation type etc. were recorded on standardised A4 site visit forms. Sketch plans with overall measurements were appended where appropriate. One or more colour slides was usually taken of any particular feature, supplemented by more general, landscape photographs. The fieldwork data were subsequently transcribed from the aerial photographs on to A1 plastic drawing film at a scale of 1:10,560.

### **4 Land Use and Vegetation**

4.1 Patterns of land use within the transect area showed fairly distinct variations influenced by factors such as altitude, drainage, topography and soil type. At the northern end of the transect, enclosed fields close to existing or recently abandoned farms had evidently been subject to regular cultivation and pasture improvement over a prolonged period of time. Stone clearance must have been a feature of previous farm practice on these northern slopes, yet drystone walls were relatively few and most boundaries, although containing stone in their makeup, were earth banks below planted hedges. In contrast, drystone walls constituted a major feature of the landscape at the southernmost end of the transect, reflecting not only the prevalence of rock outcrops but also the greater degree of clearance that was necessary in the past.



4.2 Clearance cairns of any antiquity were rare, possibly having been incorporated into the stone walls at the time of their construction. Large cairns of recent origin (e.g. PRN 105408) may well reflect the possibility that the construction of stone boundary walls has long reached a saturation level and that new boundaries were more easily and quickly formed by stockproof fences.

4.3 Above these well-established enclosed fields, considerable areas of hill land bearing a moorland vegetation have been improved and enclosed. This is most evident in the northern half of the transect area with recent improvement up to an altitude of 440m OD.

4.4 It is clear that occupation has occurred, perhaps on a permanent basis, at altitudes in excess of 400m OD. This would have involved some clearance and improvement at least in the immediate vicinity of the farmstead. Traces, however, are extremely difficult to recognise in the field except where there are visible field banks and clearance cairns because of the rapidity with which natural vegetation recolonises any area.

4.5 The vegetation types encountered within this transect necessarily reflect the varying and interrelated factors of topography, altitude, and soil type and acidity which in turn have determined land use. Permanently improved pasture is normal at lower altitudes close to existing farms. The intensity of permanent improvement and cultivation at higher altitudes has been less with a consequent increase in the proportion of natural vegetation.

4.6 On free-draining slopes and summits either natural upland grasses predominate accompanied to a varying degree by bracken; or where base-deficient podsolized and peaty soils occur, heather and ling are dominant together with variable proportions of coarse grasses and bracken. Tracts of dense heather have been exploited and managed in the past as grouse moors whilst more recently policies adopted by conservation bodies have served to maintain the existing moorland vegetation.

4.7 Where drainage is impeded, generally below the more free-draining slopes, the dominant species is rushes, whilst grasses and bracken are replaced by sedges, and sphagnum and club mosses. Frequently, in the transitional zone between the drier slopes and the more boggy conditions below, local concentrations of small, probably temporary, habitation sites, sheepfolds and sheep-dipping structures were found, frequently in association with streams.

4.8 Peat has been exploited as a source of fuel in the past from both blanket bog and from expanses of peat of lesser depth. Peat cuttings could be recognised even on recently improved ground. Whether this reflects an intensive industry at a particular time or smaller scale activity over a longer period remains to be ascertained.

## 5 Archaeology and Landscape (Fig 2)

5.1 A total of over 162 sites were recorded during the course of the survey ranging from isolated Bronze Age cairns to recently abandoned farmsteads. Only one of these sites, a possible medieval farmstead with associated enclosures (PRN 1054142) had been recorded previously. A cairn (CAR 100654) and a barrow (100685), were not located during the course of the survey, though this was not altogether surprising. The validity of the former does not seem in doubt but it had been destroyed by the time an Ordnance Survey Field Investigator searched for it in 1974. The record of the latter is vague and we are inclined



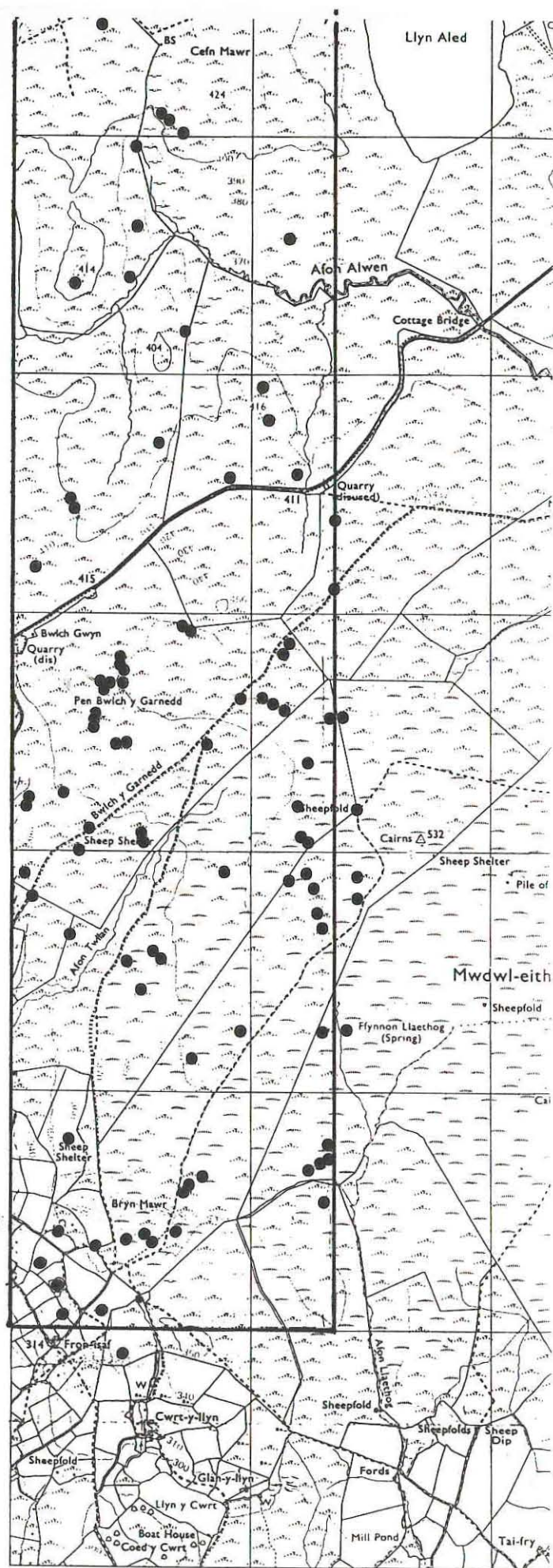
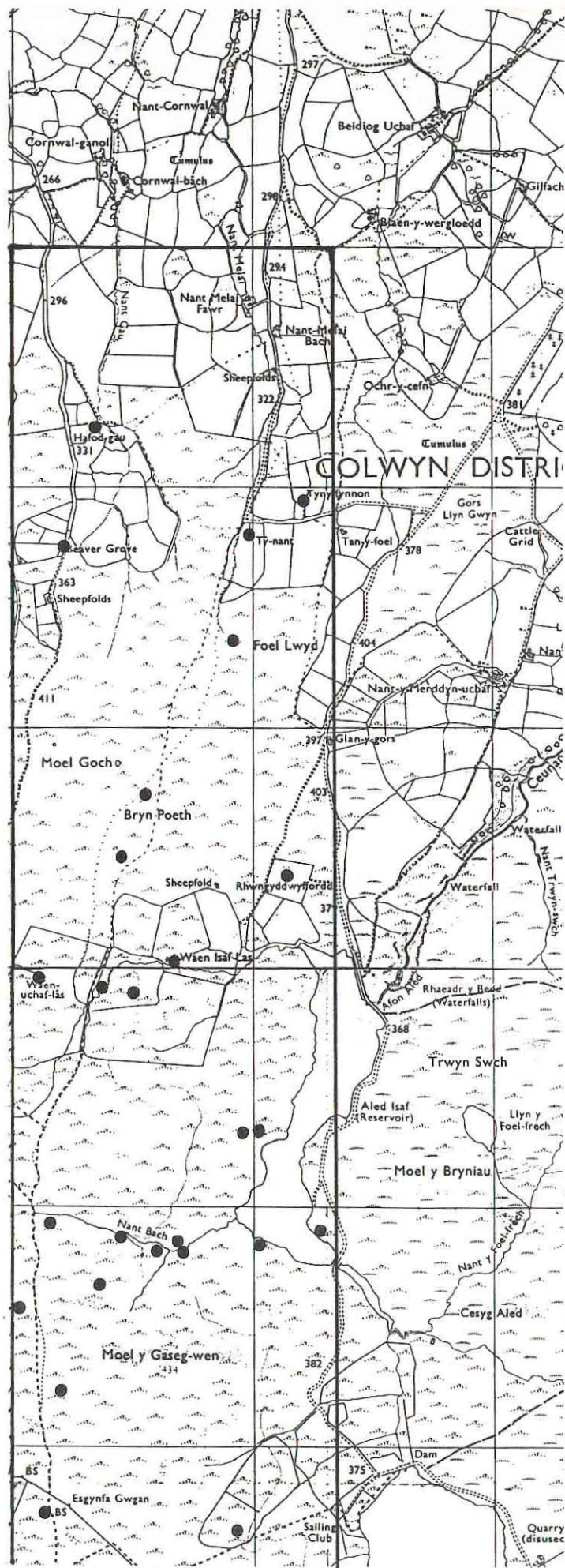


Fig 2 : Recorded Sites excluding Shooting Butts (1:25,000)



to think that a naturally formed mound may have been mistakenly identified.

5.2 Areas of peat cutting were marked on plan but not allocated a Primary Record Number (PRN).

5.3 It was notable that twice as many individual sites - 108 in total - were recorded in the area to the south of the Pen Bwlch y Garnedd ridge as in an area double the size further to the north. While the contrast is less marked if the 25 shooting butts recorded in the southern zone are removed from the total, the relative densities require comment (see below, section 8.2).

5.4 All sites encountered during the survey have been listed in Annex 1.

## 6 Prehistoric Sites

6.1 Sites which on the basis of the evidence available might be attributed to the prehistoric era are relatively few. No major summit cairns were recorded and even the cairns located on the summit of Mwdwl Eithin, just to the east of the transect are thought to be of modern origin.

6.2 Four small cairns probably are prehistoric (105175, 105176, 105389, 105390). Each was characterised by a single upright stone set within the body of the cairn, most notably PRN 105389 where the upright stone was centrally located in a distinct ring cairn. An element of grouping is suggested by the fact that PRN 105175 is within 100m of PRN 105176, and PRN 105389 is 30m south-west of PRN 105390.

6.3 Three small hut circles (PRNs 105187, 105189 and 105190), within 150m of each other on a level terrace to the south of the Pen Bwlch y Garnedd ridge, and with at least two clearance cairns in the immediate vicinity (PRNs 105188 and 105191) may be prehistoric. Another isolated hut circle (PRN 105196) is located further down the valley.

6.4 Throughout the transect area there are features which cannot be ascribed to any particular period; and a prehistoric origin cannot be entirely ruled out. For instance two small stone settings incorporating edge-set stones, (PRNs 105369 and 105370), each less than 1.0m in diameter, could conceivably represent a form of prehistoric funerary or ritual monument, though no close typological parallels are known to the writers. Upright stones not associated with any visible modern land division may mark a boundary now obliterated. And others are located close to existing trackways (e.g. PRNs 105234, 105372, 105392 and 105394), whose origins could date back to prehistory. These stones could be of any date, but the possibility that they might be prehistoric markers should not be rejected arbitrarily.

## 7 Medieval and Post-medieval Sites

7.1 Problems of chronological attribution are not confined to the prehistoric era. In many instances, it is difficult to distinguish with any degree of confidence between sites of medieval and post-medieval origin. This is particularly true of a wide range of structures regardless of whether they remain as stone foundations or merely as platforms with no surviving features upon them. It can perhaps be argued that the division between medieval and post-medieval in the context of these uplands is unhelpful and potentially misleading. But there is an additional and arguably more acute problem in



attempting to relate visible form to original function particularly for the smaller stone-built and earthwork structures. Nevertheless, it is necessary to offer a provisional structural classification.

## 7.2 Habitation sites

7.2.1 Thirty-eight sites in this category were recorded in the transect area, ranging from small and simple sub-rectangular earthworks which were perhaps shepherd's huts, occupied on a temporary basis, to the larger, recently-abandoned hill farmsteads with outbuildings such as Hafod Gau (PRN 105431), one of a substantial number of modern farms where the prefix 'hafod' is still incorporated in the placename. The Hafod Gau complex could well have originated as a hafotty located in a sheltered position close to a source of fresh water. Initially inhabited on a seasonal cycle, it later became a permanently occupied farm. Seven other recorded sites, could by virtue of size, location and sometimes their association with adjoining enclosure banks, might be described as hafottai. Four of these were at least two-roomed structures.

7.2.2 Two sites in the extreme south of the transect area were of particular interest (PRNs 105409 and 105414). Both were distinguished by a complex of field banks, enclosures and house platforms, and could be of medieval origin.

## 7.3 Stock Control Features

7.3.1 Sheep shelters. Included in this category are stone-built or earth-bank structures situated on open ground which were erected as windbreak shelters for stock, probably sheep. These were variously cross-shaped (PRNs 105192, 105212 and 105417), L-shaped (PRNs 105207 and 105208) or Z-shaped (PRN 105406).

7.3.2 Sheepfolds. These ranged from small walled enclosures, (PRNs 105203, 105238 and 105421), perhaps large enough for a single sheep with lambs, to a number of larger, more elaborate pens often associated with sheep-dipping, (PRNs 105199, 105241 and 105413).

7.3.3 Both the shelters and the folds are likely to be post-medieval in origin, the majority perhaps no more than a couple of hundred years old at the most.

## 7.4 Grouse-shooting butts (Fig 3)

7.4.1 By far the largest class of structures recorded were those associated with grouse shooting. Twenty-nine shooting butts were recorded mainly located on the Bryn Mawr ridge and its flanks: it can be assumed that the vast majority are 19th century or even more recent. They were invariably stone-built and were sometimes arranged in a line of six or more. These fall into seven well-defined types on the basis of shape:

- a) A short length of stone wall (PRNs 105243, 105246 and 105395).
- b) Rectilinear stone structures (PRNs 105194, 105197 and 105403).
- c) Semicircular stone or earth/stone structures (PRNs 105368-105377)
- d) H-shaped stone structures (PRNs 105363, 105381, 105386 and 105396-105398)



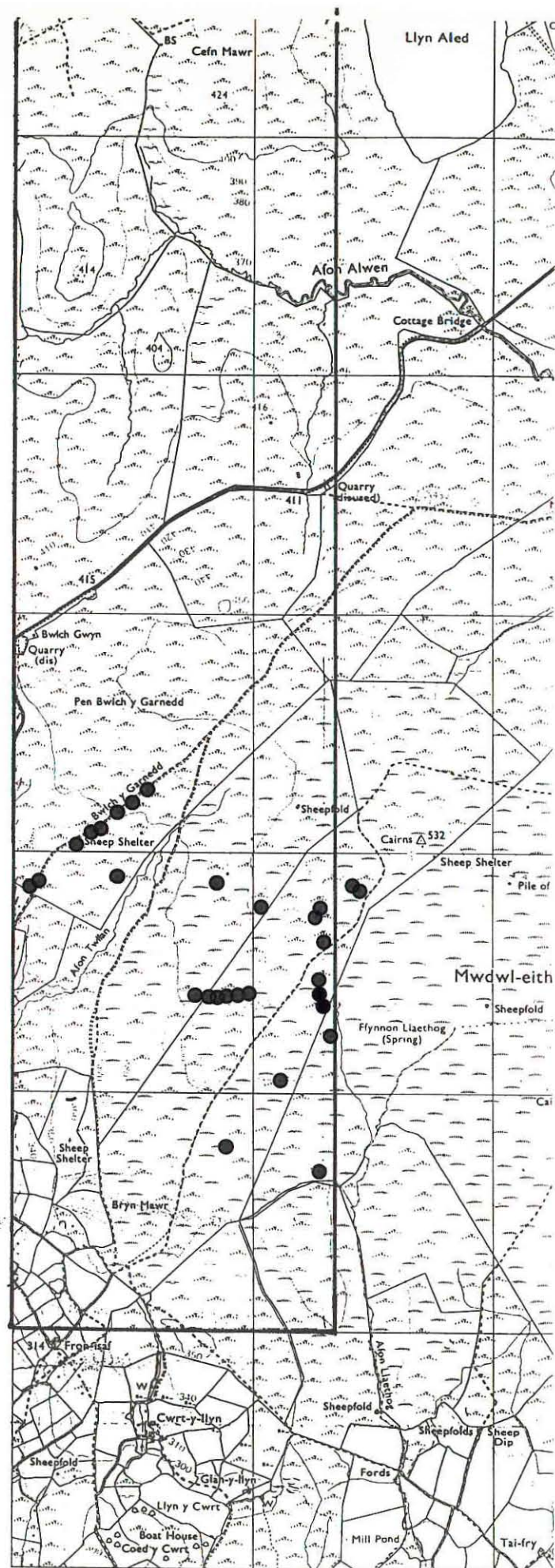
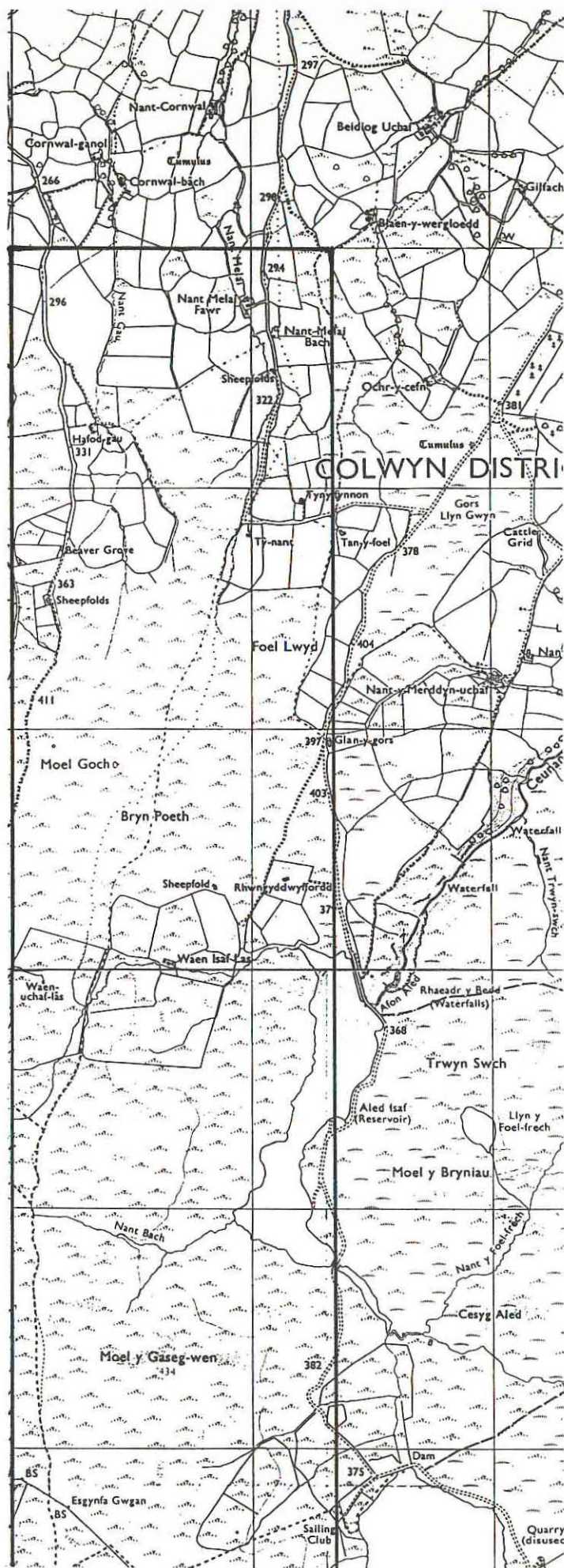


Fig 3 : Recorded Shooting Butts



e) Circular stone structures (PRNs 105195, 105404, 105426 and 105427)

f) L-shaped stone structure (PRN 105418)

g) T-shaped stone structure (PRN 105419)

7.4.2 Two of these butts were constructed over earlier structures, (PRNs 105246 and 105403), and it is likely that other structures located in the vicinity were also robbed to construct some butts.

## 7.5 Peat Cutting

7.5.1 Rectilinear depressions left by peat cutting were frequently encountered, notably on the undulating plateau south of Afon Alwen and on the slopes and ridge east of Llyn Alwen. It is almost certainly no coincidence that a pronounced sunken track, Bwlch y Garnedd, leads past the turbaries that cover the ground above Afon Alwen, while another distinctive trackway ran southwards on a direct course from the lowlands, fading out by Llyn Alwen in an area where peat has been dug.

7.5.2 Features associated with the turbaries are rare. With perhaps one exception, there were no drying platforms of the type commonly encountered in surveys of the Montgomeryshire uplands, while turf-built shelters were also rare. Conversely, however, quite large numbers of small cairns and scatters of stone must result from peat cutting. Invariably, these were in moorland reaches where there were no other signs of agriculture or improvement, and the only logical explanation is that the stones uncovered by peat cutters were either put to one side to facilitate cutting and drying or, on flat ground near Llyn Alwen, they were tipped down the hillslope beyond the turbary.

## **8 Conclusions**

8.1 Modern farmsteads were uncommon within the transect. None lay within the area of improved pasture covering the southern flank, while half the farms at the northern end had been abandoned. Nevertheless, both ends of the transect were within zones of improved pasture divided into fields. Here the similarities ended. Not only was the southern flank considerably more rocky, but the number of relict features was much higher. The northern slopes had nothing to compare with the earthworks of PRNs 105409, 105412 and 105414 which lie within 400m of each other. Indeed other than the farmsteads themselves no relict features were recognised in the northern zone of improved pasture.

8.2 The different site densities perceived at the opposite ends of the transect may owe something to local geomorphology as well as to the relative intensity and length of the improvement phase. Notwithstanding the factors influencing these contrasting densities, it remains a fact that the archaeological potential of the southern flank of Mynydd Hiraethog appears to be greater, a view reinforced by discoveries a few kilometres to the east at Ffridd Brynhelyn, Graig Fechan and Mynydd Poeth (Manley 1991).

8.3 The undulating plateaux between the lakes produced little archaeological data, and what was discovered was unexceptional: peat cuttings, quarries, boundary stones, temporary shelters, and the like. While the substantial lithic collections from Llyn Aled Isaf (Archaeology in Wales 29 [1989], 46)



demonstrate considerable Mesolithic activity at this high altitude, traces of subsequent prehistoric usage are exceedingly sparse.

8.4 The extensive tract of heather moor south of Blwch y Garnedd demonstrates conclusively the problems confronting the archaeological fieldworker who has to work in such vegetation and the way in which site densities can be distorted. Almost without exception the only archaeology encountered in the heather were shooting butts: one example, PRN 105244, was so well disguised by the vegetation that it was discovered only when a fieldworker fell into it! An exception to the predominance of the butts was a hafod-type site (PRN 105424): the linear walling of an enclosure associated with this feature was noted only because the heather had been burnt off.

## 9 Acknowledgements

9.1 Our thanks are due to the Trustees of the Foelas Estate, the Crown Estate Commissioners and Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water and their agents for permission to survey the area, together with the various tenant farmers who without exception co-operated with CPAT's staff.

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## Annex 1

PRN	NGR	Site type	Period	Altitude
105174	SH90935775	Field barn?	Post medieval	405
105175	SH90755494	Cairn	Prehistoric?	450
105176	SH90695450	Cairn	Undated	450
105177	SH90435481	Shelter	Post medieval	442
105178	SH90435479	Platform/Quarry	Undated	445
105179	SH90345476	Platform/Quarry	Undated	440
105180	SH90355469	Dwelling/Hafod	Post medieval	440
105181	SH90385470	Clearance Cairn	Undated	443
105182	SH90445471	Clearance Cairn	Undated	460
105183	SH90465474	Shelter/Shooting Butt	Post medieval	460
105184	SH90935765	Cairn	Undated	370
105185	SH90445446	Clearance Cairns	Undated	430
105186	SH90335455	Clearance Cairns	Undated	430
105187	SH91025463	Hut Circle	Prehistoric?	465
105188	SH91155485	Clearance Cairns	Undated	460
105189	SH91165459	Hut Circle	Prehistoric?	470
105190	SH91095460	Hut Circle	Prehistoric?	460
105191	SH91125463	Cairn	Undated	460
105192	SH90545407	Sheep Shelter	Post medieval	400
105193	SH90555402	Cairn	Undated	390
105194	SH90455391	Shooting Butt	Post medieval	390
105195	SH90145389	Clearance Cairn	Undated	380
105196	SH90275401	Hut Circle	Prehistoric?	390
105197	SH90245402	Shooting Butt	Post medieval	390
105198	SH90825444	Shelter	Post medieval	440
105199	SH90095518	Sheepfolds	Post medieval	410
105200	SH89955523	Shelter	Post medieval?	410
105201	SH89875514	Turf Enclosure	Post medieval?	410
105202	SH90275533	Shelter	Post medieval	400
105203	SH90265535	Shelter	Post medieval	400
105204	SH90255636	Clearance Cairn?	Undated	414
105205	SH90615571	Peat Platform	Post medieval?	400
105206	SH90495640	? Hafod	Medieval/Post medieval	390
105207	SH90535660	Sheep Shelter	Post medieval	380
105208	SH90735616	Sheep Shelter	Post medieval	390
105209	SH91205558	Sheepfold	Post medieval	410
105210	SH90915557	Turbary	Post medieval	410
105211	SH91095580	Cairn/Structure	Post medieval	410
105212	SH91045594	Sheep Shelter	Post medieval	415
105213	SH91325602	Dipping Ponds	Post medieval	380
105214	SH91095822	Dwelings	Medieval/Post medieval	435
105215	SH90035767	Turf Enclosure	Post medieval?	440
105216	SH90395747	Peat Platform	Post medieval?	430
105217	SH89955709	Structure	Undated	410
105218	SH91365539	Stone Structure	Undated	426
105219	SH91355506	Shelter	Post medieval	480
105220	SH91305457	Shelter	Undated	495
105221	SH91165656	Platform	Undated	379
105222	SH90575697	Shelter/Hafod	Medieval/Post medieval	388
105223	SH90645705	Standing Stone	Undated	396
105224	SH90615710	Shelter	Post medieval	411
105225	SH90715701	Cairn	Undated	411
105226	SH90705881	Shelter	Undated	389
105227	SH90695885	Structure	Undated	385
105228	SH90595880	Sheep Shelter	Post medieval	388
105229	SH90465889	Sheepfold	Post medieval	399



PRN	NGR	Site type	Period	Altitude
105230	SH90155894	Shelter	Post medieval?	415
105231	SH90365868	Peat Stack	Post medieval	419
105232	SH90025859	Cairn	Prehistoric?	435
105233	SH91025929	Shelter	Post medieval	365
105234	SH90355950	Standing Stones	Post medieval?	404
105235	SH91125959	Cairn	Undated	384
105236	SH90975467	Earthwork	Undated	457
105237	SH91385457	Shelter	Undated	472
105238	SH91445418	Sheepfold	Post medieval	487
105239	SH91245406	Cairn	Undated	487
105240	SH91225437	Shelter?	Post medieval?	472
105241	SH91195419	Sheepfold	Post medieval	460
105242	SH91205408	?Hafod	Medieval/Post medieval	480
105243	SH91225391	Wall	Undated	495
105244	SH91035377	Shooting Butt	Post medieval	465
105245	SH90905392	Sheepfold	Post medieval	442
105246	SH90835389	Shooting Butt	Post medieval	426
105258	SH90536071	Boundary Stones	Post medieval	440
105259	SH91295891	Sheep shelter?	Post medieval	380
105260	SH90656002	House	Post medieval	385
105355	SH90916133	Hollow	Undated	405
105356	SH90466046	Stone	Undated	430
105357	SH90996180	House	Medieval/Post medieval	370
105358	SH90115995	House and enclosures	Post medieval	415
105359	SH90505990	Ridge and Furrow	Post medieval	400
105360	SH90196175	House	Post medieval	360
105361	SH91216195	House	Post medieval	365
105362	SH90375993	Enclosure?	Post medieval	400
105363	SH90875340	6 Shooting butts	Post medieval	410
105363	SH90755337	Shooting Butt	Post medieval	398
105364	SH90495352	Shelter?/Cairn?	Post medieval	380
105365	SH90605360	Stone scatter	Undated	380
105366	SH90665355	Platform	Undated	382
105367	SH90515340	Cairn?	Post medieval	380
105368	SH90585428	Shooting Butt?	Post medieval	410
105369	SH90215425	Cist?/Post setting	Prehistoric?	400
105370	SH90065419	Stone settig	Prehistoric?	380
105371	SH90495420	Shelter/Shooting butt	Post medieval	410
105372	SH90455418	Standing stone	Undated	405
105373	SH90425415	Shelter/Shooting butt	Post medieval	402
105374	SH90325410	Shelter/Shooting butt	Post medieval	395
105375	SH90335408	Shelter/Shooting butt.	Post medieval	390
105376	SH90905410	Enclosure?	Post medieval?	390
105377	SH90065386	Platform/Shooting butt?	Post medieval	380
105378	SH90085425	Peat platform	Post medieval	388
105379	SH90055390	Peat platform	Post medieval	390
105380	SH91305253	Hafod	Medieval/Post medieval	350
105381	SH91295268	Shooting butt	Post medieval	350
105382	SH91245270	Platform	Undated	360
105383	SH91295273	Peat mound	Post medieval	360
105384	SH91325274	Enclosure?	Undated	360
105385	SH91325280	Peat platform	Post medieval	370
105386	SH91335323	Shooting butt	Post medieval	390
105387	SH91395327	Sheepfold	Post medieval	390
105388	SH91295327	Shooting butt	Post medieval	390
105389	SH90735260	Cairn	Prehistoric	390



PRN	NGR	Site type	Period	Altitude
105390	SH90725259	Cairn?	Prehistoric	390
105391	SH90805263	Platform?	Undated	370
105392	SH90975325	Standing stone	Undated	410
105393	SH91155387	Cairn	Post medieval	470
105394	SH91285373	Standing stone	Undated	460
105395	SH91175365	Wall	Post medieval?	470
105396	SH91295349	Shooting butt	Post medieval	420
105397	SH91395340	Shooting butt	Post medieval	400
105398	SH91295333	Shooting butt	Post medieval	400
105399	SH90585240	Standing stone.	Undated	370
105400	SH90605237	Platform	Undated	360
105401	SH90495238	Cairn	Post medieval?	370
105402	SH90575238	Cairn	Post medieval?	370
105403	SH90905278	House	Post medieval?	380
105404	SH91125305	Shooting butt	Post medieval	390
105405	SH90765313	Cairn	Post medieval	400
105406	SH90475189	Sheep shelter	Post medieval	355
105407	SH90215207	Enclosure	Medieval/Post medieval	342
105408	SH90105227	Clearance cairn	Post medieval?	340
105409	SH90195118	Enclosure	Medieval	345
105411	SH90535231	Platform	Post medieval?	345
105412	SH90355208	Enclosure	Medieval?	345
105413	SH90345235	Sheepfold	Post medieval	350
105414	SH902524	Enclosure.	Medieval?	350
105415	SH90195381	House & Enclosure	Medieval/Post medieval	378
105416	SH90255367	Cairn	Post medieval	370
105417	SH90245279	Sheep Shelter	Post medieval	355
105418	SH91305378	Shooting Butt	Post medieval	480
105419	SH91275376	Shooting Butt	Post medieval	470
105420	SH91305363	Shooting butt?	Post medieval	448
105421	SH91305381	Shelter	Post medieval	370
105422	SH91305381	Hut?	Undated	370
105423	SH91305381	Cairn	Undated	370
105424	SH91305381	House (Hafod)	Medieval/Post medieval	370
105425	SH91445381	Wall	Post medieval?	470
105426	SH91455385	Hut	Post medieval	480
105427	SH91445387	Hut	Post medieval	470
105428	SH91425390	Hut	Undated	498
105429	SH91275350	Quarries.	Post medieval	430
105430	SH91136038	House & Enclosure	Post medieval	390
105431	SH91136038	House & Buildings	Post medieval	325