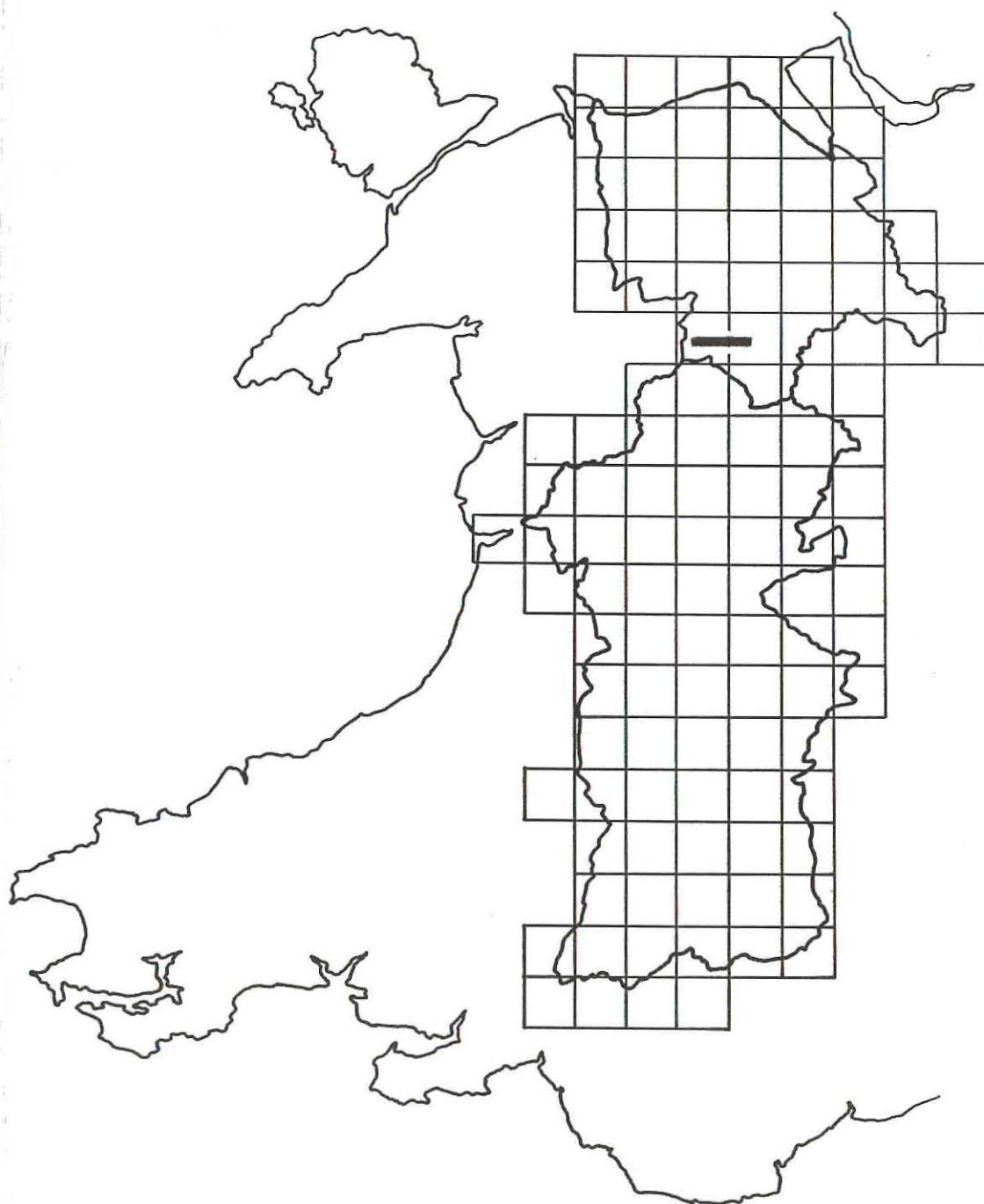


The Berwyn Transect Survey



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UPLAND FIELD SURVEY IN THE BERWYN, CLWYD.

Background to the Survey

Two and a half years ago, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust published a report on the uplands in their region which highlighted the inadequacy of the existing archaeological record and advocated a programme of rapid field surveys in specific upland zones, designed to assess the scale of the problem (CPAT 1989). Additionally, it was felt that such sample surveys might pin-point areas that would yield an academic return from further, more extensive, fieldwork and provide data on the effect of long-term modifications to the landscape resulting from changing patterns in farming and forestry. With 75% of Powys and 35% of Clwyd lying above the 244m (800ft) contour, it seems unrealistic to argue for a comprehensive survey of our uplands with the limited resources currently available.

The first sample survey resulting from these proposals - on the eastern flank of the Cambrian Mountains to the north-west of Newtown in Powys - was funded by Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments and completed in the spring of 1990. An interim review was issued a few months later (Silvester 1990), and a full report dealing with specific aspects of the survey is currently being drafted. Further funding from Cadw permitted the Trust to embark on rapid survey in two more areas during the 1991/92 financial year: the Berwyn Mountains in south-west Clwyd and Radnor Forest in central Powys.

Preparation of a full descriptive and analytical report is arguably not appropriate for a sample survey of the type just completed in the Berwyn. Instead, this review is intended as a model for the reporting of future sample surveys, providing a brief description of the archaeology of the sample area and acting as an index to the fuller records in the Sites and Monuments Record, as well as identifying wider concepts and issues that have emerged from the work. An analytical overview of the results and trends will be more pertinent when the Trust has completed its proposed series of sample surveys.

Introduction

The geographical extent of the Berwyn defies precise definition. Only on its northern side does the valley of the River Dee allow an obvious perimeter. Eastwards the ground falls towards the Shropshire border and the lowlands around Oswestry, but whether the hills immediately to the west of Oswestry should be classed as part of the Berwyn is open to question. To the west the upper Dee valley again provides a border, but as the river swings away to Llyn Tegid (Bala Lake), so the Berwyn range merges with the

Cambrian Mountains to the south and south-west.

The Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) designate the hills around Llyn Efyrynwy (Lake Vyrnwy) as far south as the A458 from Welshpool to Dolgellau as the Berwyn in their major Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) covering more than 15000ha, but this owes more perhaps to administrative convenience than to geographical precision.

The Berwyn proper now lies largely in Clwyd, but spreads a little way into both northern Powys and eastern Gwynedd. Such divisions are far from immutable: prior to the local government reorganisation in 1974, much of the western Berwyn lay in Merionethshire. It remains to be seen where it might go when the next reorganisation occurs.

The geology of the Berwyn consists predominantly of hard Ordovician shales and mudstones, these sedimentary rocks being interrupted by occasional igneous outcrops. A central, spinal ridge of dolerite achieves heights of 827m (2713ft) OD on Cadair Berwyn and Moel Sych, but in general the area displays rolling flat-topped hills mainly above 400m (1312ft) OD, divided by deep U- and V-shaped valleys.

The Survey

The area specified for fieldwork involved a west to east transect, 1.5km wide, from the Berwyn edge above Cwm Pennant, just to the south of Llandrillo, to the valley of Afon Ceiriog approximately 10km further east. The transect incorporated two valleys and the intervening ridge on the west side of the Berwyn spine, while to the east it included a central valley holding a tributary of Afon Ceiriog and the high ground embracing it. Much of the transect lay within the SSSI. In practice, natural and man-made features such as fence lines and streams were used to define the northern and southern edges of the transect wherever possible.

Land ownership along the transect was straightforward. The CCW owned most of the western side, part of the former Pale Estate. The western edge above Cwm Pennant was owned by three or four farmers working from centres in the valley below. On the eastern side the transect crossed five holdings, all private farms.

Fieldwork commenced in May 1991 with occasional days during the summer months in areas where vegetation permitted. However, much of the survey was undertaken during the winter months from October 1991 through to February 1992. Except on two occasions when a single fieldworker worked in zones of improved pasture, a minimum of two people made up the fieldwork team. It is estimated that approximately 60 man days were taken to complete the fieldwork element of the survey which covered approximately 15 square

kilometres.

Fieldwork techniques evolved during the Carno/Dwyrhiw survey (Silvester 1989) were adopted on the Berwyn. The ground was covered in transects c.30m wide, except where patches of bog required less intensive examination. An additional problem not encountered on the Cambrian flank were the extensive tracts of blanket bog: the Berwyn is apparently one of the few areas of Wales where such bog is still actively growing. Deep peat, in some places well over two metres and covered with heather, bilberry and coarse grass is not the easiest environment in which to conduct systematic fieldwork, not least because of the narrow fissures in the peat that reach down to subsoil level. Fortunately, a 100% success rate was achieved in retrieving members of the fieldwork team from these fissures. It was assumed that in these areas all but the most recent archaeology would probably be completely enveloped by blanket bog, so the 30m-transect pattern was not maintained throughout.

Vertical, monochrome, aerial photography at a scale of 1:10000 - part of the cover of Clwyd taken by J.A.Storey Ltd (now Geonex) in 1984 for Clwyd County Council - was used in the field for location purposes, for planning systematic patterns of walking, for identifying archaeology and for recording vegetation types. Such photographs are far superior to maps for almost every purpose and the only map carried in the field was the relevant 1:25000 for general identification purposes.

Archaeological sites were recorded on standard A4 site visit forms, and where appropriate sketch plans with overall measurements were appended. Colour slides were taken where it was felt that a photograph would add to the value of the record. Fieldwork information together with annotated data from the aerial photographs was transcribed on to plastic drawing film at a scale of 1:10560, normally within twenty-four hours of fieldwork.

Land Use and Vegetation

The hills on either side of the central spine reveal different patterns of modern exploitation. On the Llandrillo side, the present farms lie below 250m OD in Cwm Pennant where the valley floor has witnessed stone clearance and pasture improvement over many centuries. The creation of good pasture on the steep eastern slopes of Cwm Pennant and the edge of the plateau above has been a feature of this landscape in recent years, but there are constraints on the extent of improvement. The CCW have maintained the existing moorland landscape on the Pale Estate which runs down the western side of Berwyn. Throughout the post-medieval era this upland plateau has been shunned by permanent settlement.

The deep-cut valleys on the eastern flank have in contrast proved more

attractive with occupied farms up to 400m OD. Improvement has been on a commensurate scale and large portions of the valley sides and even some ridge tops have been cleared of stone and ploughed at some point in the last three hundred years. Only in the higher reaches of the valleys does unimproved moorland become widespread.

The vegetation types can be broadly zoned as a consequence of these recent land-use patterns. Improved pasture is normal in the valley bottoms and sides together with some ridge and plateau top ground. Many valley-side fields are gradually reverting to bracken, rushes and coarse grass, part of a cyclical pattern, perhaps, that accords with the economic state of farming. Some ridge tops and plateau land support unimproved, sheep-cropped pasture and this together with rush beds in the damper areas give way to the blanket bog mentioned above.

Archaeology and Landscape

The total number of sites and features recorded during the survey was in excess of one hundred, ranging from isolated Bronze Age cairns to rubbing stones of much more recent origin (Appendix 1; Fig. 1). Of greater interest are occasional groupings of monuments undisturbed by later agricultural activities which combine to provide significant areas of historic landscape.

Prehistoric Activity

Several Bronze Age burial and ritual monuments were already known within the transect. These included two large cairns on and close to the central mountain spine at heights around 700m OD (PRN 101970; 101971), an adjacent standing stone, supposedly a waymarker on one of the major trans-Berwyn routes which from its size could be prehistoric (PRN 101551), and a ring cairn on lower ground towards Cwm Pennant (PRN 101924).

One new monument, perhaps a ring cairn (PRN 105147), was recorded on the same ridge and several others on Cefn Penagored between Nant Cwm Tywyll and Cwm Pennant (PRN 105139; 105140; 105142; 105143). Of these 105142 appeared to be a kerb cairn incorporating substantial boulders; both this and 105143 showed cist edge stones in the centre.

Nothing comparable was found on the ridges east of the mountain spine. One or two small cairns of white quartz are as likely to be indicators of medieval or post-medieval moorland improvement as of prehistoric burial. A small stony ring-bank (PRN 105094) appeared to be the most authentic monument, set on a ridge top just above the upper limit of modern improvement. A break in the bank in the south-east quadrant gives the

impression of a small hut circle, but this could be misleading.

The dichotomy between east and west Berwyn extends from the resting places of the Bronze Age dead to the homes of the living. A recent desk-top study of the Berwyn Nature Conservation Review (NCR) Site for CCW (Silvester 1992), emphasises how few prehistoric house sites have been located in the region - no more than two or three in more than 20,000 hectares. One of these, found during the current survey just outside the transect area, was identified initially on an aerial photograph. A large sub-circular house site with an external diameter of up to 10.5m is accompanied by field walls and numerous clearance cairns (PRN 105023).

There is some justification for assuming the extensive erasure of prehistoric (and later) features by more recent farming activities in east Berwyn. This is emphasised by the recognition on the 1984 aerial photography of a sub-circular enclosure, almost certainly an earthwork, on the south-facing valley slopes above Nant Cwm-llawenog (PRN 105088), its presence seemingly confirmed by photographs taken by the RAF in 1946. Recent improvement has left only a large natural-looking terrace, but there can be little doubt that this was utilised for occupation probably late in the prehistoric period.

Medieval Activity

The date at which the farms in Nant Cwm-llawenog came into existence cannot be established from fieldwork. Farmsteads such as Tyn-twl and Cwm Canol with their surrounding networks of small fields may well have originated in the medieval period, if not earlier, but modification and enlargement of the buildings in recent centuries will have removed most earlier traces. Less than three kilometres from where the stream debouches into Afon Cieriog is the church of St Garmon at Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, certainly an early medieval foundation which presumably served dispersed farmsteads in adjacent valleys.

If permanently occupied medieval farmsteads can only be assumed in the valleys, fieldwork has at least revealed a number of earthworks that may evince seasonal usage. The sheepfolds (PRN 105027) west of Blaen-cwm-llawenog superseded a farmstead named Hafotty Blaen-y-cwm in the last century. Earthworks can be distinguished in and around the sheepfolds and more prominently a house platform and low banked enclosures (PRN 105026) lie beside the stream 300m eastwards. An embanked platform (PRN 105033) is terraced into the hillside less than 250m upstream and closer to the sheepfolds is another platform (PRN 105032) and an embanked enclosure (PRN 105031). Though there is no direct dating evidence, some if not all of these features probably reflect summer use in the medieval or early post-medieval era.

Platforms terraced into the hillside are not uncommon elsewhere on the slopes above Nant Cwm-llawenog. Adjacent platforms (PRN 105100) high up the north-facing slope opposite Tyn-twl are examples that have survived total obliteration during pasture improvement, but another platform in scrubland close to the stream is in visibly better condition (PRN 105108). These and other like them are not accompanied by fields and enclosures. One can only speculate that they might have functioned as summer houses.

The western edge of Berwyn offers a complete contrast. Two archetypal hafotai (PRN 105129 and 1051030), one with attached enclosures, were recorded just above Nant Clochnant on the unimproved block known as Ffrith Camen. A few hundred metres further south but higher up the slope is a further structure (PRN 105132) already distinguished on modern Ordnance Survey maps but not previously listed in the archaeological record. This exhibits elements of horizontal stratigraphy, one hafod-like structure, being succeeded and partially overlain by the enclosure attached to another. Much of the stone of the earlier one had been robbed out to construct the later features.

This area also has building platforms. On the west-facing slopes above Nant Cwm Tywyll several were recognised (PRN 105153; 105154; 105155), one accompanied by several lazy beds (PRN 105019).

What distinguishes this part of Berwyn are the long narrow strip fields that run from the lip of the valley scarp towards Cefn Penagored. These are delineated by low banks of soil and stone and are accompanied by numerous clearance cairns. First recognised less than a decade ago, the banks have gradually been degraded by pasture improvement, yet most are still distinguishable from the air and on the ground (Briggs 1991, fig. 5). Despite suggestions that they might be prehistoric - the Berwyn equivalent of Dartmoor's reaves - a medieval attribution has always seemed more convincing. This belief has been strengthened, again on Ffrith Camen, by the recognition of a long house (PRN 105127) sited just above and central to a group of five strip fields. Assuming that the relationship of dwelling to fields on Ffrith Camen is representative of the general pattern of activity above the valley, this is clear evidence of permanent upland exploitation in the medieval period, completely separate from what was taking place in Cwm Pennant below.

Post-medieval activity

Land ownership as well as land use on either side of the central Berwyn ridge has been markedly different in recent centuries. Altitude and the local topography has resulted in large tracts of unimproved grassland and bog surviving on the west. Human activity has contributed little to the landscape: a few shelters and sheepfolds along the high level valleys of Nant Clochnant and Nant Cwm Tywyll; some small-scale quarries, to meet

either local farming requirements (as at SJ 0510 3462) or a wider commercial market (as at SJ 0534 3352); and widespread peat cutting on the western and northern slopes of Carnedd y Ci (PRN 105016).

That the patterning of farms and fields that functioned in the eastern valleys is also a result of the local topography needs little comment, for standard Ordnance Survey maps are instructive in this respect. East of the Berwyn ridge most of the landscape has been divided by banks leaving only the most remote ridge tops untouched. Estate ownership is indicated by boundary stones inscribed with the landlord's initials. Of nine identified, all had WWW or variations (Watkin Williams Wynne) paired with either CC (Chirk Castle) or M (Myddleton). Boundary stones where they were located in west Berwyn as on Cefn Penagored, were invariably uninscribed.

These were not the only upright stones encountered. At least eleven small shale slabs (e.g. PRN 105034-105038), distributed quite randomly, were found in the higher reaches of Nant Cwm-llawenog. We assume that these were rubbing stones for stock and such is the degree of physical variation that it should be possible to produce a detailed typology in due course.

The existing farmsteads apart, there were fewer elements of the built agricultural landscape than had been anticipated. The foundations of what may have been a field barn (PRN 105115) remained opposite Cwm Bach, and the stone walls of a cottage known locally as Ty Coch (PRN 105106) lay 100m to the south-west.

Afterthoughts

The point has already been made that there is a fundamental dichotomy between the visible archaeology of west and east Berwyn, a function of interactive factors, man-made and natural, contemporary and recent. This is not to suggest that in any particular period, except for the post-medieval, activity (or occupation) was any more intensive on one side of the central ridge than the other. It is due more to our perceptions resulting from what has survived. To generalise the west side of Berwyn is, in Stevenson's (1975) terms, a zone of preservation, the eastern side much more a zone of destruction.

The implications, nevertheless, are manifold. From a purely archaeological viewpoint the western edge of Berwyn has considerable potential. This was previewed a considerable time ago with the discovery of the kerb circle on Moel Ty-uchaf (SJ 0537), only a couple of kilometres north of the survey transect, and the subsequent recognition of other cairns and cists on the same hill top. More recent discoveries on the western edge together with productive aerial photographic coverage have added to the pattern of prehistoric and later land use, and our survey has confirmed the importance

of the area by emphasising the survival of historic landscapes as well as isolated sites. To consolidate the data-base for the region requires more fieldwork in adjacent areas, and detailed recording of those monuments recognised during the transect survey. The Trust is now initiating a follow-up programme of work in this region. The future preservation of this archaeology also needs to be considered and positive action instituted. Fortunately, some of the archaeology lies within the Pale Estate, which is owned and managed by the CCW.

Pertinent to future programmes of upland fieldwork in this region and beyond are several aspects highlighted during the sample survey. Darvill (1986, 20) argued that in the uplands as a whole the density of sites tended to diminish above 430m OD. Such generalisations need to be put in perspective: in favoured locations the upper limit of widespread human activity may be rather higher. West Berwyn, close to the major river corridor of the Dee and one of its more important tributaries is one such location and here the upper limit is closer to 500m OD. The fall-off in visible archaeology is obvious above this height, though exceptional activity is attested by the cairns on the central ridge. But here a caveat needs to be entered. Above 600m OD and in places as low as 500m OD, blanket bog with its vegetation of heather, bilberry and coarse grass envelopes large tracts of the Berwyn and any archaeology that pre-dates the formation of the bog will almost certainly be completely submerged. Extensive usage of actively forming blanket bog is unlikely, except for those activities such as peat cutting or grouse shooting (with the remains of shooting butts) that were largely dependent on the peat and its vegetation. On the evidence of fieldwork there does seem to be a largely sterile zone separating the limits of widespread human activity from the lower edge of the blanket bog and it can be assumed that the blanket bog is not really a determinant in patterns of archaeological distribution.

Undoubtedly much has been erased from the landscape where pasture improvement has occurred. The loss of a late prehistoric enclosure has already been alluded to above, while from a much more recent era one of the incised boundary stones (PRN 105102) was re-erected after improvement only through the interest of the farmer, and another lies in a heap of cleared stone on the edge of the same field (PRN 105104). Where improvement has been more frequent over the centuries in the valley bottom fields, destruction of earlier monuments will have been commensurately greater. More than one story of otherwise unrecognised building foundations being disturbed during ploughing was related to us during the survey and overall less was recorded from the improved pastures of east Berwyn in 1991/92 than from the eastern Cambrian area studied in 1989/90.

Our observations on east and west Berwyn have highlighted the quantitative and qualitative variations in the archaeological resource of a single region, justifying the sample survey approach in the Clywd and Powys uplands. Such variation, of course, is only to be expected. Useful in this

instance are the clear distinctions in the quantity of data, paralleling what was found on windfarm assessments in central Powys during 1992 though such variation was not at all obvious in the eastern Cambrian mountain survey. On the basis of the sample it appears that eastern Berwyn is unlikely to provide a high archaeological return on further fieldwork except in remote valleys less affected by modern farming methods. West Berwyn demonstrably requires further work, which as we have already noted is something the Trust is committed to.

There can be no doubt that this sample survey has fundamentally increased our knowledge of one tract of the Berwyn, enhancing the Sites and Monuments Record dramatically. Prior to the survey, there were only 15 relevant entries in the SMR. This has now been expanded to over 100 as Appendix 1 makes clear. Another measure of the untapped resource on the Berwyn is to compare what lies in the transect with what was revealed by the desk-top study of the Berwyn NCR site which covers an area of 216 square kilometres, roughly 14 times the size of the transect (Silvester 1992). As a result of the fieldwork for the sample survey, 23% of the sites in the CCW-defined Berwyn lay in 4.4% of the area.

These are of necessity gross figures. They include a few features of dubious authenticity such as cairns which may be indicators of relatively recent clearance, and hollows which may or may not be man-made. And there are the isolated but not infrequent, slabs of shale referred to above as rubbing stones, which attain a significance only because they have been set on edge and wedged firmly in the ground. The question has to be raised as to what should be added to the SMR for future reference and what should be excluded.

There is an inviolate assumption in fieldwork that any feature created or modified during the prehistoric era should automatically find a slot in the relevant SMR. The same is true in the main for features of medieval date, although generally there are noticeable omissions, namely field systems and their integral parts that have continued in use into the modern era. Inclusion in the record tends to be selective with the emphasis on abandoned or atypical land division systems.

Moving into the post-medieval centuries creates fundamental problems of data collection largely unresolved at present. There is a considerably wider range of features to be recorded, a function in part of their more recent origin and hence their survival, in part because of increasing mechanisation. Secondly and not surprisingly a much greater proportion of these features are still in use, which in turn generates problems of recognition and description. Thirdly there is the perennial query as to the cut-off date for recording, whether 1945, 1900, 1815 or whatever. And finally and related to the previous aspects is the problem of what is or is not so ephemeral as to warrant exclusion from the record. This last point is of more than academic interest for it is a factor that taxes the

fieldworker on a daily basis. As examples, the Berwyn produced: rubbing stones (recorded); early 20th-century water-wheels providing power for farm machinery (recorded); small, circular, stone, drinking troughs primarily used by pigs (not recorded), locally worked stone quarries (not recorded) and large shale slabs with five or six drilled holes used in fencing fields (recorded only initially).

Recording land divisions, particularly those still functioning, remains a critical problem. A conscious decision was taken on east Berwyn not to allocate SMR numbers to individual fieldbanks and other boundaries, although some records were maintained of particular types and their distribution. Yet their role in any attempt to unravel the patterns of reclamation and intake during the post-medieval (and indeed the medieval) era cannot be denied. The varying size and form of the boundaries along Cwm Blaen-llawenog indicate different origins, different functions, and different responses to the local topography. They represent an integral part of the farming landscape, as important in their own way as the farmsteads themselves.

Basic problems exist in the recording of post-medieval landscapes, problems common to upland and lowland alike. Twenty years ago these problems were a minor concern, largely because, with a few notable exceptions, there was a lack of concern with the rural archaeology of the post-medieval era. That situation has now changed and it has brought a new set of problems that require resolution.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1: Sites recorded during the survey

SMR No	NGR	Site Type	Date	Altitude
101551	SJ0805 3367	Standing Stone	Preh	720m
101924	SJ0474 3447	Ring cairn	BA	438m
101970	SJ0764 3465	Cairn	BA	782m
101971	SJ0792 3363	Cairn	BA	730m
105014	SJ0555 3389	Cairn	BA?	570m
105015	SJ0558 3392	Cairn	BA?	570m
105016	SJ059 344	Peat cutting areas	PM?	500-600m
105017	SJ0640 3337	Stone Structure?	?	575m
105018	SJ0480 3505	Linear Stone Wall	PM?	395m
105019	SJ0481 3407	Platform/Earthworks	M?	470m
105025	SJ1032 3395	Upright Stone	PM	550m
105026	SJ0993 3450	Platform/Enclosures	M/PM?	400m
105027	SJ0960 3458	Farmstead	PM	410m
105028	SJ0928 3415	Linear Bank	PM?	510m
105029	SJ0882 3452	Upright Stone	PM	490m
105030	SJ0957 3454	Two Upright Stones	PM	420m
105031	SJ0954 3462	Enclosure	M/PM?	410m
105032	SJ0952 3463	Platform	M/PM	410m
105033	SJ0939 3472	Hafod?	M/PM	440m
105034	SJ0903 3472	Upright Stone	PM	480m
105035	SJ0871 3490	Upright Stone	PM	580m
105036	SJ0881 3490	Upright Stone	PM	570m
105037	SJ0950 3460	Upright Stone	PM	430m
105038	SJ0809 3415	Upright Stone	PM	580m
105083	SJ1166 3374	Cairn	U	510m
105084	SJ1170 3370	Cairn	U	520m
105085	SJ1176 3405	Upright Stone	PM	440m
105086	SJ1166 3396	Earthwork/Structure	PM?	460m
105087	SJ1024 3506	Upright Stone	PM	540m
105088	SJ1065 3474	Enclosure	Preh?	435m
105089	SJ1130 3400	Earthwork/Structure	M/PM?	460m
105090	SJ1130 3500	Platform	M?	540m
105091	SJ1115 3494	Platform	M?	530m
105092	SJ3680 3498	Boundary Stone	PM	480m
105093	SJ1193 3360	Boundary Stone	PM	518m
105094	SJ1222 3365	Ring Cairn?	BA?	502m
105095	SJ1221 3367	Boundary Stone	PM	500m
105096	SJ1213 3388	Boundary Stone	PM	485m
105097	SJ1192 3399	Banked Earthwork	M?	450m
105098	SJ1223 3469	Platform	M?	435m
105099	SJ1199 3408	Upright Stone	PM	433m
105100	SJ1258 3425	Platforms	M?	395m
105101	SJ1237 3408	Earthwork/Structure	M?	440m
105102	SJ1255 3402	Boundary Stone	PM	450m

105103	SJ1253	3402	Earthwork/Enclosure??	PM	450m
105104	SJ1277	3391	Boundary Stone	PM	455m
105105	SJ1292	3440	Boundary Stone	PM	370m
105106	SJ1298	3446	House	PM	350m
105107	SJ1293	3450	Boundary Stone	PM	330m
105108	SJ1242	3434	Platform	M/PM?	350m
105109	SJ1295	3420	Field System??	M?	420m
105110	SJ1275	3348	Sheepfold	PM	400m
105111	SJ1359	3457	Waterwheel/Leat	PM	300m
105112	SJ1356	3419	Platform	M/PM?	300m
105113	SJ1286	3489	Platform?	M/PM?	450m
105114	SJ1283	3473	Boundary Stone	PM	380m
105115	SJ1310	3455	Building	PM	330m
105116	SJ1238	3432	Platform	M/PM?	350m
105117	SJ1268	3452	Water wheel/Leat	PM	330m
105118	SJ0374	3494	Sheepfolds	PM	360m
105119	SJ0386	3484	Scoop	?	365m.
105120	SJ0456	3455	Shelter/Hafod	M/PM	420m.
105121	SJ0449	3448	Hut circle	Pre	410m
105122	SJ0448	3461	Sheepfold/shelter	M/PM	405m
105123	SJ0453	3493	Cairn/hut circle	Pre?	380m
105124	SJ0451	3487	Sheep pen	Med	385m
105125	SJ0455	3485	Shelter/hafod	M/PM	390m
105126	SJ0454	3484	Shelter	M/PM	390m
105127	SJ0450	3477	Long House	M	395m
105128	SJ0363	3545	Terraced feature	M/PM	229m
105129	SJ0420	3490	Hafod	M	325m
105130	SJ0423	3500	Hafod	M	325m
105131	SJ0439	3485	Platform	M	365m
105132	SJ0440	3459	Hafotai/Pen	M/PM	385m
105133	SJ0444	3476	Shelter?	M/PM	380m
105134	SJ0442	3415	Shelter	PM	405m
105135	SJ0442	3394	Hafod?/Pen /Leat	M/PM	418m
105136	SJ0456	3361	Boundary stone	PM	445m
105137	SJ0421	3378	Boundary stone	PM	445m
105138	SJ0405	3442	Boundary stone	PM	430m
	SJ0400	3437	Boundary stone	PM	440m
	SJ0404	3398	Boundary stone	PM	455m
105139	SJ0409	3388	Ring cairn	Pre	455m
105140	SJ0411	3389	Ring cairn	Pre	450m
105141	SJ0414	3374	Field bank	Pre	450m
105142	SJ0391	3362	Kerb cairn	Pre	425m
105143	SJ0389	3363	Cairn	Pre	420m
105144	SJ0391	3411	Field boundary	Pre	445m
105145	SJ0499	3459	Cairn	BA?	460m
105146	SJ0511	3447	Upright Stone	PM	480m
105147	SJ0530	3485	Ring Cairn?	BA	450m
105148	SJ0510	3518	Enclosure	PM	400m

105149	SJ0504	3519	Banked Enclosure	PM	400m
105150	SJ0546	3499	Sheepfold	PM	420m
105151	SJ0558	3493	Sheepfolds	PM	430m
105152	SJ0597	3486	Shelter?	PM?	450m
105153	SJ0460	3391	Platform	M?	430m
105154	SJ0464	3394	Platform	M?	430m
105155	SJ0477	3413	Platform	M?	450m
105156	SJ0456	3367	Sheepfolds	PM	440m
105157	SJ0531	3350	Quarry Building	PM	510m
105158	SJ0599	3386	Sheep Shelter	PM	580m
105159	SJ0380	3436	Platform	M/PM	405m
105160	SJ0363	3420	Hafod/enclosure	M/PM	400m
105161	SJ0364	3360	Sheepfold	PM	360m
105162	SJ0327	3387	Platform/structure	M/PM	320m

Outside Transect

101925	SJ0468	3346	Ring cairn	BA	435m
105020	SJ0478	3353	Standing stone	PM	450m
105021	SJ0483	3330	Sheep fold	PM	500m
105022	SJ0481	3330	Shelter	PM	500m
105023	SJ0468	3325	Hut circle and fields	BA	450m
105024	SJ0450	3355	Rectangular earthwork	Med?	450m

