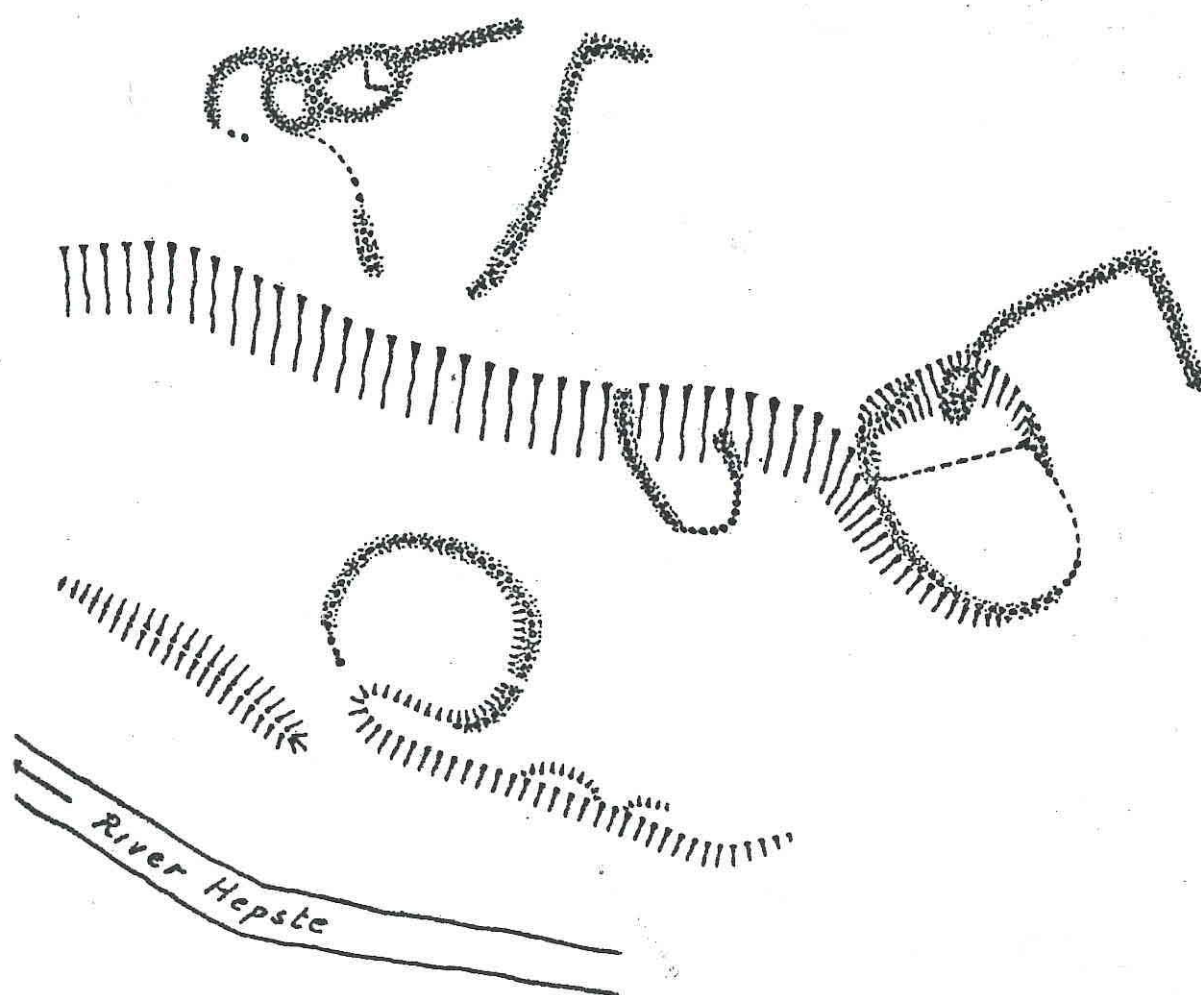


*Round huts in central
and north-east Wales*



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DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

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Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Scattered widely and occasionally densely throughout the uplands of Wales are large numbers of cairns and barrows, generally regarded as the burial places of the Bronze Age dead. There are no reliable figures for the Principality as a whole, but the recent re-assessment of such funerary monuments in Montgomeryshire has listed some 315 barrows and cairns, and about 150 ring ditches (A Gibson: pers. comm.).
- 1.2 Given the prevalence of burial sites it might be anticipated that the homes of the living would also be commonplace, even allowing for the fact that round huts are less durable in the face of agricultural improvement and other developments, and that the chosen locations for the living and the dead may favour the survival of the latter. That this anticipation is not realised, at least in Powys and the old county of Clwyd, becomes readily apparent when the evidence is examined in detail. Unlike some parts of Gwynedd, round huts in our region are a scarce resource, and consequently there is all the more reason to ensure that this particular element of prehistoric activity is effectively recorded and curated.

2 Background

- 2.1 This project had its genesis in a proposal presented to Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments in January 1998 for a survey of round huts in the two old counties covered by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (see Annex 1 for the project design). The first stage was to consist of a desk-top assessment of the known resource, and it was anticipated that this would be followed by a programme of fieldwork which would enable the preparation of a more detailed record, particularly of the better preserved sites. In turn, it was hoped that the survey would inform a scheduling strategy for the monument type in the region. This report offers the findings of the desk-top assessment.

3 Scope of the Study

- 3.1 The project design focused on what were termed 'unenclosed round huts', deliberately excluding an unquantified (and unquantifiable?) number in hillforts and other defended enclosures: Craig Rhiwarth alone has reputedly over 170 huts in its interior, but for many other defended sites where only a single SMR record covers the whole site, the relevant data would be less easy to isolate.
- 3.2 Sites that come within the compass of the present assessment are those round huts that are not set within defensive perimeters, though a distinction is drawn between the defences of a hillfort and those of a small enclosure that offered some protection to the occupants and stock. From the existing records and even from fieldwork it is can be impossible to determine whether an enclosure had a defensive or a protective function, so for the sake of completeness, all huts within enclosures have been included in the assessment.

4 Definitions

- 4.1 To facilitate consistency in the report, the following definitions have been adopted:

Round hut Round huts (also frequently termed hut circles in the records) display a curving perimeter for a significant part of their outer and/or inner faces, the overall impression of the structure being curvilinear rather than rectilinear. In internal diameter they can range from less than 2m to well over 8m. However, perfect circularity is rare and they may be sub-circular or oval, and even exhibit flattened sides. A round hut may show as an earthen or stone bank, or may be distinguished, much more rarely, by a gully.

Round house A term adopted here only for excavated examples, regardless of date.

Hut Group A term used for a close-set group of two or more round huts. The individual huts may or may not be linked by walls but will usually be within 100m of each other and form what appears in plan to be a fairly coherent complex. Subsidiary structures may also be present.

Enclosed round hut or hut group Used where a boundary bank, wall or ditch totally surrounds one or more round huts. Such enclosures may be of any size. The corollary is that where no

such enclosure exists the round hut or hut group is *unenclosed* though this will usually not be stated.

Scoop On sloping ground the removal of material to create a more level platform on which to build results in a scoop. Scoops used for habitation sites are potentially difficult to distinguish because other natural (slippage) or man-made (quarry) occurrences can result in features of similar appearance. Few if any have been excavated in Wales but in northern Britain scooped settlements are a recognised phenomenon. The term scoop is preferred here to distinguish such sites from the platforms that accommodated long huts in historic times.

5 The Resource

- 5.1 The regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) provides base-line data on known round huts in Powys and the old county of Clwyd. The systematic use of the terms 'hut' and 'settlement' in the 'Type' field enabled all 'hut' records to be isolated, though the 400+ records then needed to be filtered in order to discard records that referred to long huts, those where the interpretation was suspect, and the occasional record which appeared to be a duplicate.
- 5.2 To complement the SMR record, searches were also made of the National Monument Record (NMR) files in Aberystwyth and the Extended National Database (END) currently being developed by the Royal Commission (RCAHMW). The recently published Brecknock Inventory (1997) and several CPAT internal reports containing data not yet integrated into the SMR were also consulted.
- 5.3 The function of the SMR is not to provide a full, detailed record of any particular site, but to offer a digest and index. For this reason it was necessary on occasions to consult original records such as the Ordnance Survey cards and CPAT fieldwork forms to glean the required information.

6 Site Numbers

- 6.1 It is not possible to calculate the precise number of known round huts in the region. Some of the existing records are too vague to be certain of the validity of the observations, and other records refer to site complexes (often defined as 'settlements' in the SMR) without necessarily specifying the precise number of huts involved. A further problem specific to the Brecon Beacons results from the amount of work by different agencies and individuals over the last thirty years or so: duplicated records have entered the SMR and some fieldwork records are of an insufficiently high standard in both description and precision of location to enable them to be cross-checked against other records. Some of the overlaps have been resolved during the present assessment, others require more detailed analysis.
- 6.2 Of the 425 records gleaned from the SMR, the NMR and other sources, 173 were dismissed as not relevant to the present study (e.g. huts of rectilinear form). The remaining 252 records consisted of 139 certain and probable sites and 113 where the evidence is not full enough to establish the validity of the observation (the gross distributions of the three categories are shown in Figs 1-3). Detailed field examination should confirm or refute most of these equivocal examples but for at least ten sites that have disappeared beneath forestry or been quarried away there can be no definitive statement.
- 6.3 The 252 positive and questionable records include a number of sites with multiple round huts. Again, ascertaining precise numbers is sometimes impossible for some are simply described as having 'several' huts and it is unclear whether all these are round huts or whether long huts are included (see Appendix 1: numbers). This problem is particularly pertinent to the Brecon Beacons region. Taking minimum counts whereby 'several' is taken as two, a further 98 huts give a total of exactly 350.
- 6.4 When the region is broken down into its constituent counties - the old counties have been used for analysis in the case of Powys - the fundamental differences in distribution become obvious. Breconshire accounts for well over 50% of the total, a reflection of the fact that round huts are particularly prevalent on the sandstones and limestones of the Brecon Beacons, coupled with the extensive identification work undertaken by the RCAHMW and others in the area over many years.

- 6.5 But Breconshire apart the numbers are disconcertingly small with the mean for the remaining six counties being 18.8 overall and for indisputable examples no more than 7.8, a figure unlikely to change radically if the true number of huts on multiple sites were taken into account, as the vast majority of these are also in Breconshire. The figures confirm what has been stated above, that in general as three-dimensional site-forms round huts are rare, and their status needs to be considered in this light.

County	Certain	Probable	Possible
Breconshire	88	30	69
Montgomeryshire	11	2	21
Radnorshire	10	2	11
Conwy Borough	14	10	12
Denbighshire	8	2	2
Flintshire	3	3	1
Wrexham Borough	1	0	0

7 Scheduled Sites

- 7.1 Scheduling orders cover only eleven round huts on nine sites, or no more than 4.5% of the total number in the survey. These include a recently discovered group of three in the Elan Valley (PRNs 50674 - 50676; SAM Br209), two on the western side of Berwyn (PRNs 19599 and 105121; SAM Me146), and also the excavated round house near the Prestatyn Roman bath-house site (PRN 102199; SAM FI094). Other scheduled examples are components of larger complexes such as the possible hut on Rhos Saith-maen (PRN 890; SAM Br217), three huts in the Cefn Banog settlement (PRN 100746; SAM De029) and the one round hut amongst other features on Bryn Heilyn (PRN 100670; SAM De228). It is apparent that good, individual examples of round huts have largely been overlooked for statutory protection.

8 The Nature of the Resource

8.1 Huts and hut groups

- 8.1.1 An attempt is made below to quantify the occurrence of huts and hut groups in different areas, though it must be recognised that because of the varying levels of record encountered in the SMR it is not possible without fieldwork and considerably more analysis of the primary data to present an objective assessment.
- 8.1.2 The picture that emerges does not appear to be a product of unsystematic fieldwork but a tendency towards single structures in some parts of the region. Using only those sites where the attributions are certain or probable it is evident that hut groups are common only in Breconshire, and it is in this area and in Conwy County Borough that groups outnumber individual sites. In central Wales, it is the isolated huts that predominate in the admittedly small sample.
- 8.1.3 In passing it may be noted that the definition presented above (para 4.1) omits sites that might otherwise have been so termed such as the recently scheduled pair of huts on the Pennant ridge above Llandrillo in the Berwyn (PRNs 19599 and 105121), which though linked by wandering walls are about 130m apart.

County	Grouped huts	Individual huts
Breconshire	56	33
Montgomeryshire	2	9
Radnorshire	1	9
Conwy Borough	8	6
Denbighshire	3	5
Flintshire	3	0
Wrexham Borough	1	1

8.2 Associated features

- 8.2.1 It is clear from the records that some huts are associated with subsidiary features such as enclosures, field systems, wandering walls or clearance cairns, and that these are integral parts of settlement complexes, important in their own right. Some complexes are extensive and again the Brecon Beacons are exceptional in this respect. But the RCAHMW's own field records apart, the variability and occasionally the brevity of the records preclude a clear statement on the incidence of round hut associations. The figures presented below must therefore be treated with caution.

County	Huts with associations	Huts without associations
Breconshire	43	46
Montgomeryshire	3	8
Radnorshire	5	5
Conwy Borough	7	7
Denbighshire	5	3
Flintshire	0	3
Wrexham Borough	0	1

- 8.2.2 Most of the authentic sites recorded in the SMR have a definable physical form, comprising a bank or wall, with the dominant component stone, earth or a mixture of the two. There are, however, several site types which do not conform to this morphology but are assumed to be functionally similar and have been included in the figures presented in this study.

8.3 Gullies

- 8.3.1 In two places - on Mynydd Hiraethog in Denbighshire (PRNs 105743 - 105745) and on Cefn Meol in the Black Mountains of Breconshire (PRNs 39564, 39677 & 39678) - shallow, circular gullies have been interpreted as the sites of round huts, the gullies themselves presumably being eavesdrips. Such features are common on excavated sites, but are rarely encountered during fieldwork. In both places there are three such gullies, the Breconshire examples in a line. Some caution in attributing these features to the prehistoric period is perhaps advisable (see below para. 9.3).

8.4 Scoops

- 8.4.1 There is a further category of sites which may be logged under a variety of headings including scooped settlements, scoops or platforms. The term 'scooped settlement' is in common use in northern England and the Borders to distinguish a particular type of settlement, now widely recognised and studied, in contrast to the situation in Wales. 'Platform' may be an adequate descriptive term but it is already widely adopted for the long narrow terraces that supported long huts in the historic era. For these reasons the term 'scoop' is used here (see definitions above) to categorise a range of earthworks on slopes. These share the common feature that the ground has been excavated to create a level area for a putative, circular habitation.
- 8.4.2 It is a reasonable assumption that such features exist, and probably widely, although few if any have been excavated in Wales. Very few seem to retain above ground the traces of the huts that occupied them (and in this respect this is some similarity with many of the longer platforms that were occupied in medieval and post-medieval times). That so few are entered in the SMR and NMR can probably be attributed to a failure by fieldworkers to identify them satisfactorily, not least because of their morphological similarity to other man-made and natural features including quarry scoops, mineral trials and soil slips. The small numbers given below certainly reflect this failure of recognition, and their occurrence in Breconshire is largely a result of their appearance in the recent Brecknock Inventory.

County	Scoops: probable	Scoops:possible
Breconshire	12	11
Montgomeryshire	0	0
Radnorshire	2	2
Conwy Borough	3	2
Denbighshire	1	0
Flintshire	0	1
Wrexham Borough	0	0

8.5 Cropmarks

- 8.5.1 The lowland parts of the region, particularly the river valleys, are devoid of standing monuments, and are only likely to reveal prehistoric house sites as cropmarks through the medium of aerial photography, or by chance discovery. Thus the most recently excavated round house, at Glanfeinion near Llandinam in Powys (PRN 19453), was found during pipeline work (see below). Most cropmark sites have to be treated with caution. The generally small size of round huts, and the potential for confusion with natural features or other archaeology such as ring ditches is high, and most cropmark observations should be classed as 'possible' sites in the absence of more detailed analysis.

County	Cropmarks: probable	Cropmarks:possible
Breconshire	0	2
Montgomeryshire	1	7
Radnorshire	1	0
Conwy Borough	0	0
Denbighshire	1	0
Flintshire	0	0
Wrexham Borough	0	0

8.6 Excavations

- 8.6.1 Very few sites have been excavated. Sub-surface round houses have been examined at: Glanfeinion, Montgomeryshire (PRN 19453); Prestatyn, Denbighshire (PRN 102199) where an Iron Age example was found close to the Roman bath-house; and at Nant y Criafolen, Conwy (PRN 100631), beneath a later hafod. Two round huts were excavated near Llanferres, Denbighshire (PRNs 102299 & 102300) in 1950 but failed to yield any dating evidence.

9 Dating and Interpretation

- 9.1 The assumption both in this study and indeed more widely is that round huts are of prehistoric, and more specifically of Bronze Age date. The term, however, is descriptive rather than chronological, and can quite reasonably be applied to circular dwellings of other periods.
- 9.2 The possibility that a specific round hut may be of some date other than Bronze Age should be considered at all times. PRN 6621 is a small round hut, its bank of peat, and the likelihood is that it represents a peat-cutter's shelter near the turbary, and is probably of post-medieval origin. Other huts of slightly less regular shape such as PRN 7811 might be prehistoric or post-medieval. Small scooped enclosures such as PRN 3168 have been interpreted as Iron Age in date.
- 9.3 The other aspect that needs to be considered here is the potential for mis-reading the surface evidence. Some features are more obviously round huts than others, and the difficulties involved in distinguishing a round hut from a ring cairn are familiar to many fieldworkers in the upland (see column headed alt.interp [= alternative interpretation] in the appendix). In the old county of Clwyd alternative explanations are relatively common and include limekiln bases, horse whims, charcoal burner's huts, mining activity (e.g. PRN 102393), and shooting butts (e.g. PRN 105187). The problems of separating scoops from small quarries and natural slips have been mentioned above, and the intuitive concern about interpreting the Cefn Moel gullies

as prehistoric drip trenches has also been mentioned. This can be put into perspective by mentioning the fifty or so, admittedly smaller ring gullies on nearby Rhos Fach above Talgarth which are known to have been dug by the local militia during an exercise in the 1870s (P. Dorling: pers. comm.)

10 Site Records

10.1 Written records

10.1.1A full description of a round hut should cover the following:

- a) the shape, dimensions (internally and externally along two axes, and average height), construction materials, specific structural elements including entrance and internal features)
- b) post-occupation use or disturbance, and, much more rarely, any pre-occupation activity.
- c) associations: their nature and the form of the association
- d) the landscape setting including siting, aspect, and vegetation
- e) the possible date(s)
- f) the condition of the monument

10.1.2 Assessing the quality of the records in the SMR and in the documentary archive is necessarily a subjective exercise. A full written description is the ideal which should be aimed for, but few meet the criteria laid out above. Many of the RCAHMW Breconshire records and those produced by the Ordnance Survey in the 1970s and early 1980s are of a sufficiently high standard to obviate the need for further full record creation, though the description of the setting of the monument does not always meet the standards suggested. Generally the records prepared by the Trust and others involved in the numerous rapid identification surveys of recent years do not match the criteria and more detailed statements are necessary for most of the sites recorded over the last ten years.

10.1.3 Of the 139 certain and probable sites in the database, I estimate that 39 have descriptions that meet most of the criteria above and another 16 provide reasonable records though lacking in some elements, a combined figure of 40%.

10.2 Plans

10.2.1 A distinction is drawn here between detailed site plans at a preferred minimum scale of 1:250 and small-scale location plans (as in, say the *Brecknock Inventory*) which depict round huts and other features in stylised form.

10.2.2 Of the 139 sites, usable plans have been traced for 12 or little more than 8% of the total, and there are a further three where the quality of the plan remains to be assessed. Of the 12, a high proportion of those produced by the Ordnance Survey field investigators are at 1:1000, appropriate perhaps where the huts show as jumbled banks of rubble, but not if structural elements such as wall facings or internal features are present.

10.2.3 Time considerations prevented a thorough search of the various RCAHMW archives for detailed plans of round huts in the Brecon Beacons, and it is possible that a few additional plans will come to light in due course.

11 Conclusions

11.1 It is evident from the assessment that round huts are a scarce resource and that new discoveries during upland fieldwork programmes are an infrequent occurrence. Only in the uplands in the extreme south of the region that are they a relatively common site-type, whether as isolated structures or in groups. The records that exist are of variable standard, ranging from the detailed studies of the RCAHMW and the Ordnance Survey to uninformative single line

statements. Few round huts are currently given any statutory protection and those that are tend to be exceptional sites.

12 Recommendations

12.1 As a result of this study, the writer recommends that:

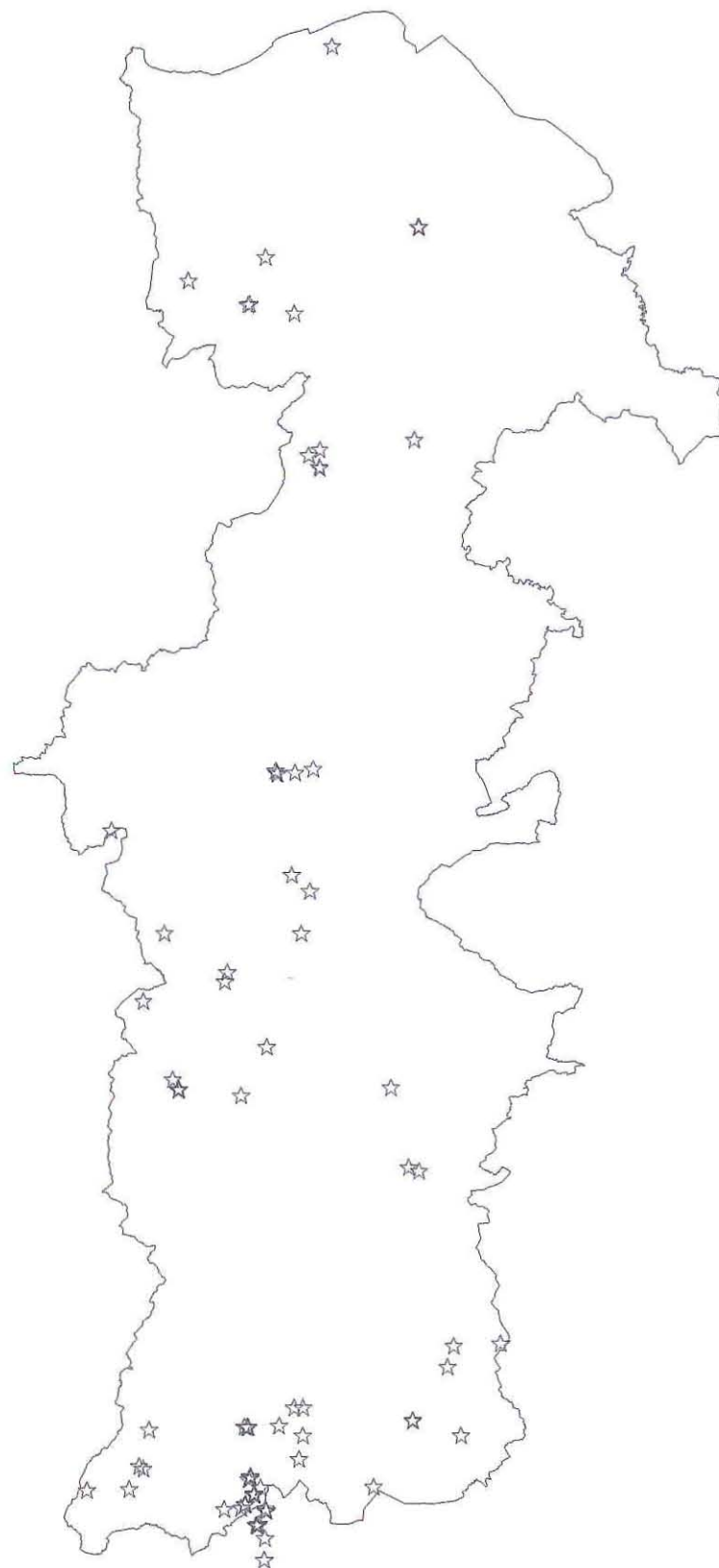
1) fieldwork should be conducted on as large a sample of round huts as the resources allow, with the emphasis on those sites where the records are poor or inadequate. The aim should be to upgrade the written descriptions and to provide detailed plans as appropriate.

During the current year it is proposed that the remaining project resources be used to examine the 23 certain and possible round huts in Radnorshire (see section 6 and accompanying table) and, if they can be accommodated, some of those in Montgomeryshire.

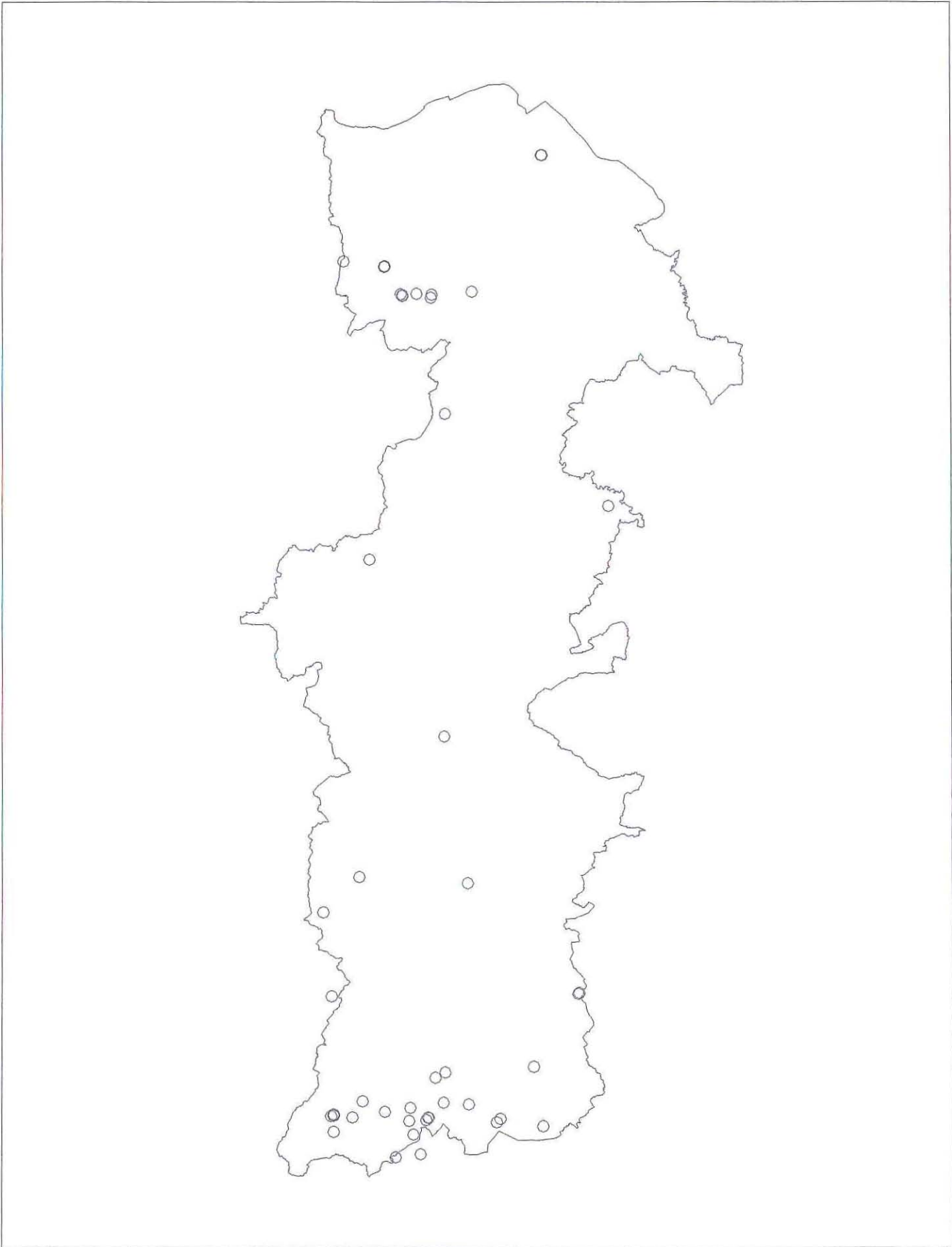
2) some resources be applied to clarifying the complex situation in the Brecon Beacons through a combination of detailed analysis of the records and target-oriented fieldwork.

3) on the basis of the results from 1) and 2) a reasonable number of the better -preserved round huts in the region should be afforded statutory protection to enhance what is currently a particularly low-level of inclusion in the schedule for this particular site type.

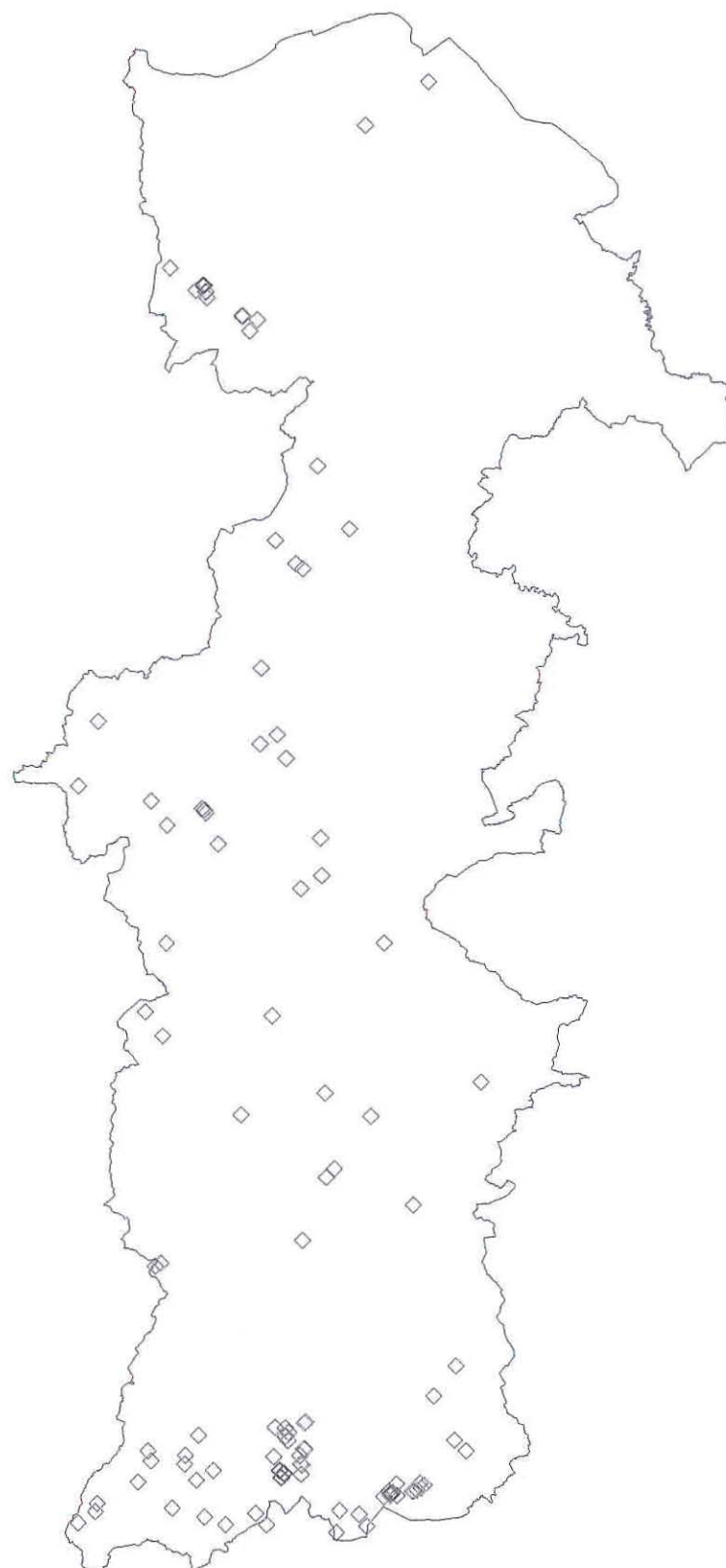
Round Huts - Certain
28/5/98



Round Huts - Probable
28/5/98



Round Huts - Possible
28/5/98



Appendix 1: Round Huts Gazetteer

Most of the columns in the gazetteer should be self-explanatory, but the following abbreviations have been used.

Column 3 = Integrity

Ce = Certain
Pr = Probable
Po = Possible

Column 5

G = Hut group (with the number of huts in column 6; where column 6 contains only 1 this usually means that other huts in the group have their own PRNs.

I = Individual or isolated hut

Column 8 = Plan

T = Plan exists
F = No detailed plan known

Column 9 = Full record

T = Detailed record exists
F = No detailed records available

Appendix 1: Round Huts Gazetteer

PRN	Grid Ref	Integrity	Nature	Group/isolated	Numbers	Alt. interp.	Plan	Full Record
264	SN98676614	Ce	bank	I	1	cairn	T	T
843	SN90752300	Po	scoop	I	1		F	F
890	SN95726053	Ce	wall	I	1	ring cairn	T	T?
917	SN99649811	Ce	wall	I	1		F	?
943	SO02434534	Po	platform	I	1		T	F
1348	SN76719723	Po	cropmark	I	1		F	F
1391	SN86959270	Po	cropmark	I	1		F	F
1453	SN91449418	Po	bank	I	1		F	F
1461	SN929906	Po	cropmark	G	1		F	F
1502	SN89161972	Pr	wall	I	1	hafod	F	T
1508	SN87721465	Po	bank	G	3	natural	F	F
1557	SO03959829	Ce	bank	I	1		F	T
2195	SO044913	Po	cropmark	G	3		F	F
2295	SN9389012800	Ce	wall	I	1	cairn	F	F
2366	SO02391859	Po		I	1			
2381	SO06351196	Po	wall	I	1	charcoal burne	F	F
2447	SJ2921816910	Pr	cropmark	G	1		F	F
3036	SN86354271	Po	cropmark	G	1		F	F
3045	SN85684235	Po	cropmark	G	2		F	F
3116	SO24483740	Pr	scoop	G	7		F	F
3155	SN89262075	Po	wall	G	2		F	F
3168	SN96462225	Ce	scoop	G	4		T	T?
3204	SO198225	Po	?	G	1		F	F
3231	SN90561790	Po	?	G	1		F	F
3249	SN97011870	Pr	bank	G	1		F	F
3254	SN96831654	Pr	bank	G	1	ring cairn	F	F
3255	SN96841641	Ce	wall	G	1		F	?
3323	SO0671014430	Po		I	1			
3448	SN88585631	Pr	bank	I	1		F	F
3517	SN97521430	Pr	wall	I	1		F	F
3789	SO051525	Po	?	G	several		F	F
3857	SO11861690	Pr	bank	I	1		F	?
4163	SO02547927	Pr	bank	I	1		F	F
4189	SN86436867	Po	bank	I	1		F	F
4191	SN86456865	Po	bank	I	1		F	?
4329	SN87886235	Ce	bank	I	1		F	T?
4458	SN9971	Po	cropmark	G	several		F	F
4844	SO20333163	Ce	wall	I	1		T	T
4888	SN99769784	Ce	bank	I	1		F	?
4889	SN99849769	Ce	bank	I	1		F	T?
5058	SJ07692673	Po	wall	I	1		T	T?
5081	SN91049466	Po	?	I	1		F	F
5082	SN91309450	Po	?	I	1		F	F
5161	SH790046	Po	cropmark	I	1		F	F
5366	SO212213	Po	wall	G	1			
5383	SN96221331	Ce		I	1		F	F
5387	SO24343724	Pr	scoop	I	1		F	F
5438	SO02792130	Ce	wall	I	1		F	F
5711	SO212213	Ce	stone	G	1		F	F
5751	SO046870	Po	cropmark	I	1	?	F	
5754	SO022855	Po	?	G	1		F	F
5773	SO01869788	Ce	wall	I	1		F	?
5988	SO1617	Po	?		1		F	F
5990	SO2031	Po		G	3		F	F
6068	SN851955	Po	cropmark	G	1		F	F
6133	SO04956213	Po	?	G	1			F
6400	SN97011870	Pr	bank	G	1		F	F
6401	SN91431368	Po	mark	G	1		F	F
6402	SN91451364	Po	mark	I	1		F	F
6416	SH97801077	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
6430	SN76811293	Po	scoop	I	1	natural	F	F

6538	SJ00560046	Po	wall	I	1	med/pm	sketch	?
6604	SH99570315	Po	bank	I	1		sketch	?
6621	SH97630208	Po	bank	I	1	peat hut	sketch	?
6664	SO036842	Ce	?	G	2		F	F
6706	SN93867370	Ce	bank	I	1		?	F
6711	SN94147478	Ce	bank	I	1		?	F
6837	SO22826345	Po	scoop	I	1		F	F
7811	SJ01632272	Po	wall	I	1	shelter	sketch	F
7831	SJ02442217	Po	wall	I	1	shelter	sketch	F
7874	SH99362537	Po	wall	I	1		sketch	F
8921	SO149167	Po		I	1		F	F
9554	SO151167	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
16546	SN95545967	Po	wall	I	1		sketch	F
16588	SN88636124	Ce	wall	I	1		sketch	F
16590	SN88566124	Ce	wall	G	1		sketch	?
16592	SN88526117	Ce	wall	G	1		sketch	F
16606	SH90220814	Pr	wall	I	1		sketch	F
17329	SO067192	Pr		G	1		F	F
17334	SO172254	Pr	wall	I	1		sketch	F
17341	SO089140	Po	platform	I	1		F	F
17343	SO098127	Po		G	1			F
17348	SO187157	Pr	?	G	2		F	F
17349	SO155168	Po	scoop	G	1			F
17351	SO158176	Po		G	3		F	F
17352	SO163174	Po		G	1		F	F
17354	SO132162	Po		I	1			
17356	SO127165	Po		G	1			
17363	SO131175	Po		G	1		F	F
17374	SO113163	Pr		I	1			
17379	SO124162	Po		I	1			
17384	SO125164	Po		G	1			
17385	SO125164	Po		G	1			
17387	SO124164	Po		I	1	cairn		
17388	SO123167	Po		G	1		F	F
17390	SO117160	Po		I	1			
17505	SN97501099	Ce	bank	G	1			F
17506	SN97591098	Ce	bank	G	1			F
17508	SN97311452	Ce	bank	G	1			F
17509	SN97251445	Ce	bank	G	1			F
17511	SN97321458	Ce		G	several		F	F
17517	SN98621262	Ce	bank	G	1			F
17519	SN98511284	Po	bank	G	1			F
17523	SN95801299	Ce	bank	G	1			F
17527	SO130614	Ce	bank	I	1			F
17536	SO065553	Pr	bank	I	1		F	F
17542	SO101595	Po	bank	I	1		F	F
17605	SH965520	Ce		G	several		F	F
17973	SO116793	Po		G	1			
19453	SO01528605	Ce	exc	I	1		T	T
19599	SJ04703311	Ce	bank	I	1		T?	T?
21926	SN8690379244	Po	scoop	I	1		F	F
21927	SN8691579246	Ce	bank	I	1		F	T?
21945	SN80799117	Ce	wall	I	1		F	F
23105	SO060535	Po	scoop	I	1		F	F
23269	SJ02703196	Pr		G	several		F	F
23720	SN8374917663	Po			1			F
25219	SO00552287	Po	scoop	G	1	natural	F	F
26338	SO02632150	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
26346	SO00051704	Pr	wall	I	1		F	F
26352	SO00021903	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
26354	SN99951904	Po	wall	G	1		F	F
26371	SO02361860	Ce	wall	G	3		F	F
26392	SN99931905	Po	wall	G	4		F	F
26396	SN99971709	Pr	wall	G	1		F	F

26432	SO02232075	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
26456	SO02481954	Pr	wall	G	1		F	F
26457	SO02401966	Po	wall		1		F	F
26458	SO02321978	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
26470	SO02822146	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
26489	SO00161818	Po	platform	G	2		F	F T
26495	SO00161826	Po	wall		1		F	F
26497	SO00421865	Po	wall	G	2		F	F
26498	SO00461872	Po	wall	G	2		F	F
26535	SJ03403456	Ce	wall	I	1		T	T?
33305	SN84011771	Ce	bank	G	2		?	?
33319	SN84541745	Ce	platform	G	several		F	T?
33320	SN82891510	Ce	wall	I	1		?	?
33333	SN84101734	Pr	wall	I	1		T	T?
33349	SN89161972	Po	?	I	1		F	F
33359	SN87501711	Pr	bank	G	2		F	T?
33407	SN85152196	Ce	bank	I	1		F	T?
33427	SN98420695	Ce	wall	G	2		F	T?
33447	SN98520950	Ce	wall	G	2		F	T?
33467	SN92831805	Pr	platform	G	5		F	T?
33488	SN96831656	Ce	wall	G	5		F	T?
33491	SN98041534	Ce	wall	G	4		F	T?
33524	SN93891280	Po	?	I	1	cairn	F	F
33560	SN96281340	Ce	wall	G	5		T	T/
33575	SN98551289	Ce	wall	G	5		?	T/
33577	SN97311408	Po	wall	I	1		F	T?
33591	SN97821112	Ce	wall	G	3		F	T?
33594	SN97281452	Ce	wall	G	7		F	T?
33599	SN98651269	Ce	bank	G	1		T?	T?
33607	SN97621092	Ce	bank	G	1		T	?
33613	SN98731110	Pr	bank	I	1		F	?
34070	SO02782448	Ce	bank	G	1		F	F
34072	SO02742446	Po	?	G	1		F	F
34092	SO00562389	Po	scoop	G	1		F	F
34093	SO00622293	Po	scoop	G	2		F	F
34096	SO00922340	Po	wall	I	1	fold	F	F
34098	SO01142358	Pr	wall	G	1		F	F
34122	SO00102242	Ce	wall	G	1		F	F
34159	SN99262057	Po	?	I	1		F	F
34322	SN77961494	Ce	bank	I	1		F	F
34413	SO02822442	Pr	scoop	I	1		F	F
34425	SO02852455	Po	?	I	1		F	F
34444	SO01822448	Ce	wall	I	1		F	F
34466	SO00862245	Po		G	1		F	F
34624	SN99442394	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
34907	SN78831425	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
34922	SN79021520	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
34923	SN79041519	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
35345	SO15065227	Ce	platform	I			F	F
35390	SO15014938	Po	platform	I	1		F	F
35832	SO25733193	Ce	wall	I	1		F	F
36901	SN828505	Pr	bank	I	1		F	F
36904	SN96651624	Ce	wall	G	3		T(ss)	F
36905	SN94591061	Pr	?	I	1		F	F
36906	SN84531748	Ce	wall	G	1		F	T?
36907	SN84521738	Pr	wall	G	1		F	F
36908	SN84571757	Pr	wall	I	1		F	F
36909	SN84902124	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
36910	SN85232009	Po	wall	G	1	medieval	F	F
36911	SO928180	Pr	platform	G	5	post-prehis	T	T?
36913	SN99671667	Pr	wall	G	1		F	F
36914	SN96152231	Ce	wall	I	1		T(ss)	T?
36915	SN96532233	Ce	platform	G	2		F	F
36916	SN96442222	Ce	scoop	G	3		T(ss)	T?

36917	SN96592224	Ce	scoop	G	1		T(ss)	T?
36918	SO10961537	Ce	wall	I	1		T(ss)	T?
36919	SO19632924	Ce	bank	I	1		F	T?
36920	SN84521473	Pr	scoop	I	1		F	T?
36921	SN84521746	Pr	scoop	G	1		F	T?
36922	SN92441905	Po	scoop	I	1		F	T?
36923	SN84173682	Pr	bank	I	3		F	F
38306	SO16255184	Ce	platform	I	1		F	F
38393	SO17412759	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
39564	SO15562307	Ce	gully	G	1		sketch	F
39602	SN845714	Ce	wall	G	1		F	F
39603	SN845714	Po	wall	G	1		F	F
39677	SO15552305	Ce	gully	G	1		sketch	F
39678	SO15562303	Ce	gully	G	1		sketch	F
50182	SO02381859	Ce	bank	I	1		F	F
50265	SN97311463	Ce		G	1		F	F
50266	SN97321461	Ce	wall	G	1		F	F
50267	SN97331458	Ce	wall	I	1		F	F
50287	SN96851660	Ce	wall	G	2		F	?
50289	SN968165	Ce	bank	G	1	hafod	T(ss)	F duplicat
50338	SO02547927	Ce	wall	I	1		F	F
50674	SN885612	Ce	bank	G	1		sketch	F
50675	SN885612	Ce	bank	G	1		sketch	F
50676	SN885612	Ce	bank	G	1		sketch	F
100257	SJ18427418	Pr	bank	G	1		F	F
100399	SH86065683	Pr	wall	G	1		F	F
100631	SH98495743	Ce	exc.	I	1		T	T
100670	SH96725207	Ce	bank	I	1		?	T?
100676	SH97995153	Pr	bank	I	1		F	F
100727	SJ00525136	Pr	bank	G	1	series	F	F
100744	SJ00385088	Pr	bank	G	several		F	F
100746	SJ01825099	Ce		G	3			F
101030	SJ15793634	Ce	wall	I	1		F	F
101658	SJ04693520	Ce	platform	G	3		T	T?
101744	SH973507	Po	platform	G	5		F	F
101761	SJ072519	Pr	cropmark	G	1		F	F
101790	SH96444943	Po	scoop	I	1		F	F
101796	SH95395145	Pr	platform	I	1		?	?
101797	SH95665120	Pr	platform	I	2		?	?
101798	SH95685113	Po	wall	I	1		?	?
101799	SH95655131	Pr	platform	I	1		?	?
101802	SH95515112	Po	bank	I	1		?	?
101846	SJ18387420	Pr	bank	G	1		F	F
101847	SJ18477423	Pr	bank	G	1		F	F
102161	SJ09487300	Po	bank	I	1		F	F
102199	SJ062818	Ce	exc	I	1			T
102299	SJ1632060960	Ce	exc	G	1		F	F
102300	SJ1626060940	Ce	exc	G	1		?	?
102393	SJ16667801	Po	bank	I	1	mining	F	F
105121	SJ04673324	Ce	bank	I	1		T?	T?
105140	SJ04103390	Po	bank	I	1	ring cairn	sketch	F
105187	SH91025463	Po	bank	G	1	butt	F	F
105189	SH91165459	Po	bank	G	1	butt	F	F
105190	SH91095460	Po	bank	G	1	butt	F	F
105196	SH90275401	Po	bank	I	1	butt	F	F
105422	SH91305381	Po	wall	I	1			F
105428	SH91425390	Po	bank	I	1		F	F
105622	SH91525321	Po	wall	I	1		F	F
105641	SH89675475	Ce	platform	I	1		F	F
105718	SH87285661	Po	bank	I	1	peatcutting	F	F
105743	SH92735602	Pr	gully	G	1		F	F
105744	SH92705603	Pr	gully	G	1		F	F
105745	SH92675593	Pr	gully	G	1		F	F