## CAMBRIAN MOUNTAINS ESA, HISTORIC MONITORING

### **BASELINE 1995**

A

OS 1:10000 SHEET: SO/SH/SN 76	GRID REF: SO/SH/SN
PRN: 2048/5564 SITE NAME: 4'wys	yr Ychen Bannog / GARN GROW.
AIR PHOTO No 650 - 52	LANDSCAPE TYPE: 115
No GROUND PHOTOS: 8	
DATE SURVEYED: 29/11/95	SURVEYED BY: GA HOPLOUS
ACCESS: Land owned by Mis	
Acces through foresh walk SD along nide	y to Giret SN 7475 6175.  to 12t vide on right, turn  reach trig point, monument 200m

The state of the s

B

## LAND COVER:

SITE: SNRG, Nardus, Agrostis-Fescue with some Vaccinion.

HALO: INRG, as above plus calluna.

a principal description of the second

C00000

C

## LAND MANAGEMENT:

SITE: Unimproved grazing. No livestock on rite

when writed.

HALO: Unimproved grazing.

D

## **DESCRIPTION/CONDITION OF MONUMENT:**

A) CAIRN.

Shone cairn some 10m in diameter by 1.5m high. Central area has been exampled and exposed. Bonial chamber seems almost intact with a large cap stone over the bonial airt. One other large stone - opright but stightly inclined forms part of the internal structure.

## POTENTIALLY THREATENING FACTORS: (see Table 1)

Damage from livertack rubbing I wampling, dislodging shows etc. No human access so both features fairly wer portected. Main problem probably isolated + exported location and damage from elements. Damage to caire extensive but not recent.

RATE OF DECAY: STABLE

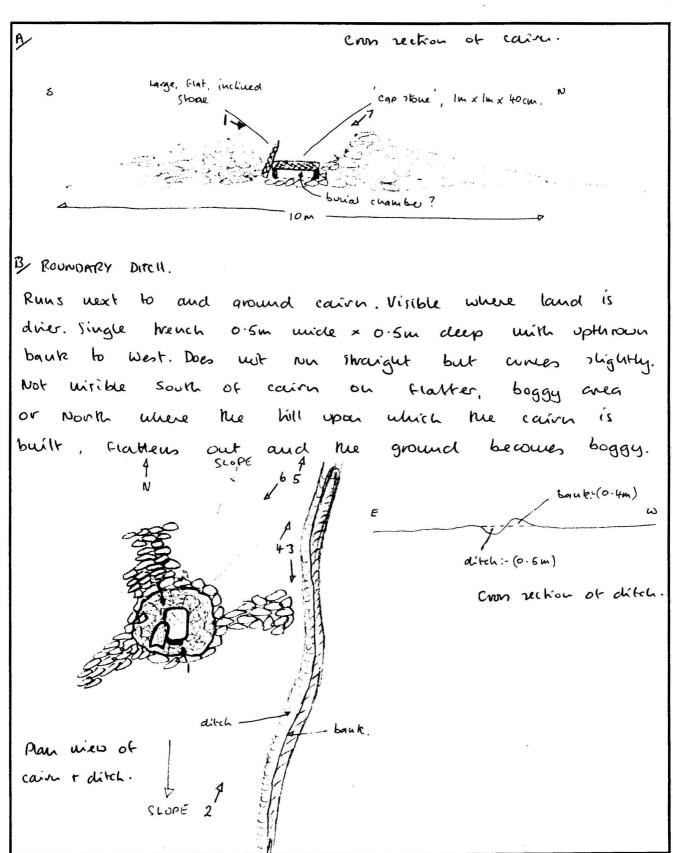
(SLOW)

RAPID

## CAMBRIAN MOUNTAINS ESA, HISTORIC MONITORING

### **BASELINE 1995**

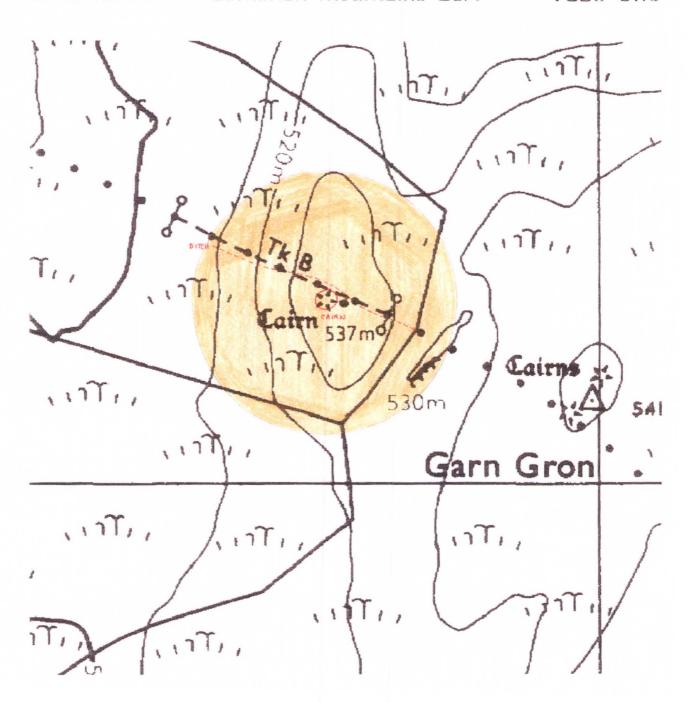
## SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES TO FIELD SURVEYS PAGE. OF. PRN: 2048/5564



CAMBRIAN MOUNTAINS ESA, HISTORIC MONITORING, BASELINE 1995

TABLE 1

POTENTIALLY TI	HREAT	ENING	FACTORS	
AGENT	PRES	ENT	ACTION	SIGNIFICANCE
ANIMALS Y N		N	Burrowing - badgers, foxes, rabbits	Damage/disturbance to underground artefacts
	Y	N	Overgrazing - cattle, horses, sheep	Loss of vegetation cover/soil
		N	Poaching - cattle, horses, sheep	Damage to vegetation cover, leading to erosion
	$\bigcirc$	N	Rubbing point/erosion focus point - cattle, horses, sheep	As above, plus possible damage to upstanding features
HUMAN	Y	N	Demolition or removal of monument	Active removal of artefacts/monument
	Y	N	Rubbish dumping	Infilling/contamination
	Y	N	Trampling/poaching - on footpaths/desire lines	Loss of vegetation cover/soil damage resulting
	Į			in erosion
	Y	N	Mountain bikes/Motorcross etc	As above
	Y	N	Deep ploughing/Drainage works/Building	Damage/disturbance of artefacts
	Y	N	Shallow cultivation/reseeds	As above
	Y	N	Tree/Scrub removal by uprooting	As above
	Y	N	Scrub burning in bonfires	Intense heat at point source, damage to artefacts and
				alteration of soil profile
VEGETATION	Y	N	Root damage - trees and scrub (especially where deep rooted - heavy crowns)	Damage/disturbance of artefacts
	Y	N	Tree windthrow	Potential massive damage/disturbance
	Y	N	Scrub encroachment - bracken, gorse,	Root or rhizome damage/disturbance
			rhodedendron, thorn	(bracken least significant)
WEATHER/SITE	(V)	N	High rainfall/windspeeds - exposure	Greater erosion risk than level, non exposed site
<b>FACTORS</b>	Y	N	High gradient	



A

OS 1:10,000 SHEET: SN/S <del>O/SH</del> 76	GRID REF: SN/ <del>SO/SI</del> H			
PRN: 2048/5564 SITE NAME: Gwys yr Ychen Bannog / Garn Gron.				
AIR PHOTO No: 650-852	LANDSCAPE TYPE: 15			
No GROUND PHOTOS:				
DATE RESURVEYED: 15/6/99.	RESURVEYED BY: Somerfield			

IF CHANGES TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING HAVE OCCURRED SINCE THE BASELINE, DETAIL THESE CHANGES IN THE APPROPRIATE SECTION OF THE RESURVEY PROFORMA.

A:CHANGES TO ACCESS?

B:CHANGES TO LANDCOVER

C:CHANGES TO LAND MANAGEMENT

D:CHANGES IN DESCRIPTION/CONDITION OF MONUMENT

E:CHANGES IN POTENTIALLY THREATENING FACTORS

F:CHANGE IN RATE OF DECAY

	/
NO V	YES
NO 🗸	YES
NO	YES
NO 🗸	YES
NO 🗸	YES
NO /	YES

A: ACCESS			

illicial + Getal GAHerrack 17/6/11.

# CAMBRIAN MOUNTAINS ESA HISTORIC MONITORING RESURVEY 1999

PRN

ANK.

B:LANDCOVER	
SITE:	
HALO:	
C:LAND MANAGEMENT	
SITE: Livestock where present on this	visit (sheep).
HALO: As ahove.	
D:DESCRIPTION/CONDITION OF MONUMENT	

E:POTENTIALLY THR	EATENING FACTO	ORS (see table 1)		
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DATE OF DECAY.	CTADIT	(SI OM)	DADID	
RATE OF DECAY:	STABLE	(SLOW).	RAPID	

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## CAMBRIAN MOUNTAINS ESA, HISTORIC MONITORING RESURVEY 1999

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES TO FIELD SURVEYS	PAGE OF PRN:
	a.

POTENTIALLY THI	REATI	ENING F	ACTORS		
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FACTORS	Y	N	High gradient		