

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust Reserves

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE SURVEY STAGE 1
DESK-BASED STUDY

CPAT Report No 394

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE SURVEY STAGE 1
DESK-BASED STUDY**

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Report for Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was approached in July 2000 to undertake an archaeological baseline survey of 16 Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust Wildlife Reserves. The work is funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, and forms part of a wider scheme of nature reserve enhancement throughout Montgomeryshire, which will be undertaken over the next five years, covering all aspects of reserve management from archaeological and scientific surveys through to improving reserve boundaries and producing management plans.
- 1.2 The objectives of the archaeological baseline survey were to reveal, by means of a combination of desk-based study and field survey, the nature, condition, and significance of the archaeology within the boundaries of the Wildlife Reserves and assist in the future management of the Reserves, taking into account any archaeological remains.
- 1.3 The 16 Wildlife Reserves (Fig. 1) which were examined as part of the study vary considerably in character and size, and include areas of upland moor, river bank, wildlife ponds and woodland. Several of the Reserves were already known to include a wide range of important archaeological sites such as Roundton Hill, which has an impressive Iron Age hillfort on the summit, and Llanymynech Rocks, which includes part of the 19th century limestone quarry with associated industrial archaeology.

2 DESK-BASED STUDY

- 2.1 The desk-based study involved the examination of all readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources at the following repositories: Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), CPAT, Welshpool; the National Monuments Record (NMR), Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth; the National Library of Wales (NLW), Aberystwyth; Powys County Archives, Llandrindod Wells. Features identified on aerial photographs were rectified wherever possible, the resulting plots being integrated into the illustrations for each reserve. Copies of historic maps have not been included in the report, although relevant detail has been digitally mapped and a full list of sources is given under References.
- 2.2 In general, the most informative sources were the Tithe Surveys dating from around 1840, and the early editions of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 series, surveyed around 1870-90, and revised around the turn of the century.

3 FIELD SURVEY

- 3.1 The field survey element of the study has yet to be completed and is dependent to a large extent on the vegetation cover. Each of the Wildlife Reserves will be thoroughly examined in the field to investigate and record known archaeological sites as well as any previously unrecorded archaeological sites which may be identified. It is anticipated that the field survey will be undertaken during November and December 2000.

4 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 4.1 The field survey will be undertaken with the assistance of Glyn Owen and Richard Hankinson, CPAT. The authors would also like to thank the following for their assistance and co-operation: Ian Hughes, MWT; Jenny Mitcham, SMR Officer, CPAT; Chris Martin, Principal Curatorial Officer, CPAT; the staff of the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; the staff of the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth; the staff of Powys County Archives, Llandrindod Wells.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE SURVEY

- 5.1 The results from the survey are presented below. Each Wildlife Reserve is described in a separate section, presented in alphabetical order.
- 5.2 The digital maps accompanying each Reserve are based on the early editions of the Ordnance Survey, with additional detail from other historic sources such as Tithe maps, together with information supplied by MWT relating to reserve boundaries. The maps are only intended to indicate the location and extent of sites of archaeological significance, and there is no guarantee of accuracy for any other information displayed.
- 5.3 The archaeological data has been compiled in database format, with a structure compatible with the Regional SMR, which will be provided with a copy of the data at the end of the project. Newly recorded sites, both as a result of the desk-based study and the field survey, have been allocated Primary Record Numbers (PRN) in consultation with the Regional SMR. CPAT retains the copyright for all archaeological data within the report. A digital copy of the data will accompany the production of the final report.

Management recommendations

- 5.4 The main objective of the baseline study is not just to identify the known archaeology within each area, but also to advise on its future management so that regard for the archaeological resource may be integrated into the management plans for each Reserve. There is, therefore, an implication that similar surveys would be desirable for any new areas which may be designated as Wildlife Reserves in the future.
- 5.5 Where possible, the extent of each archaeological site is illustrated, together with an area of sensitivity surrounding the site. Specific recommendations are made for the individual sites wherever possible, together with more general recommendations for the management of the archaeological resource as a whole and the potential for visitor access and interpretation.
- 5.6 The management of the archaeological resource should be seen as an on-going process and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust will continue to maintain and update the Regional SMR, including the sites within each Reserve. This information could be made available at any point in the future when further information might be required about a particular area, or advice might be sought regarding management or other issues. The potential for future data exchange should also be seen as a two-way process, so that should new archaeological information come to light, CPAT would hope to be kept informed in order to update the Regional SMR. For example, any artefacts which may be discovered should be reported to CPAT and subsequently donated to an appropriate museum.
- 5.7 The data which results from this survey could be used to provide archaeological information for visitors to the Reserves, either in the form of leaflets or information boards, if this were felt appropriate.

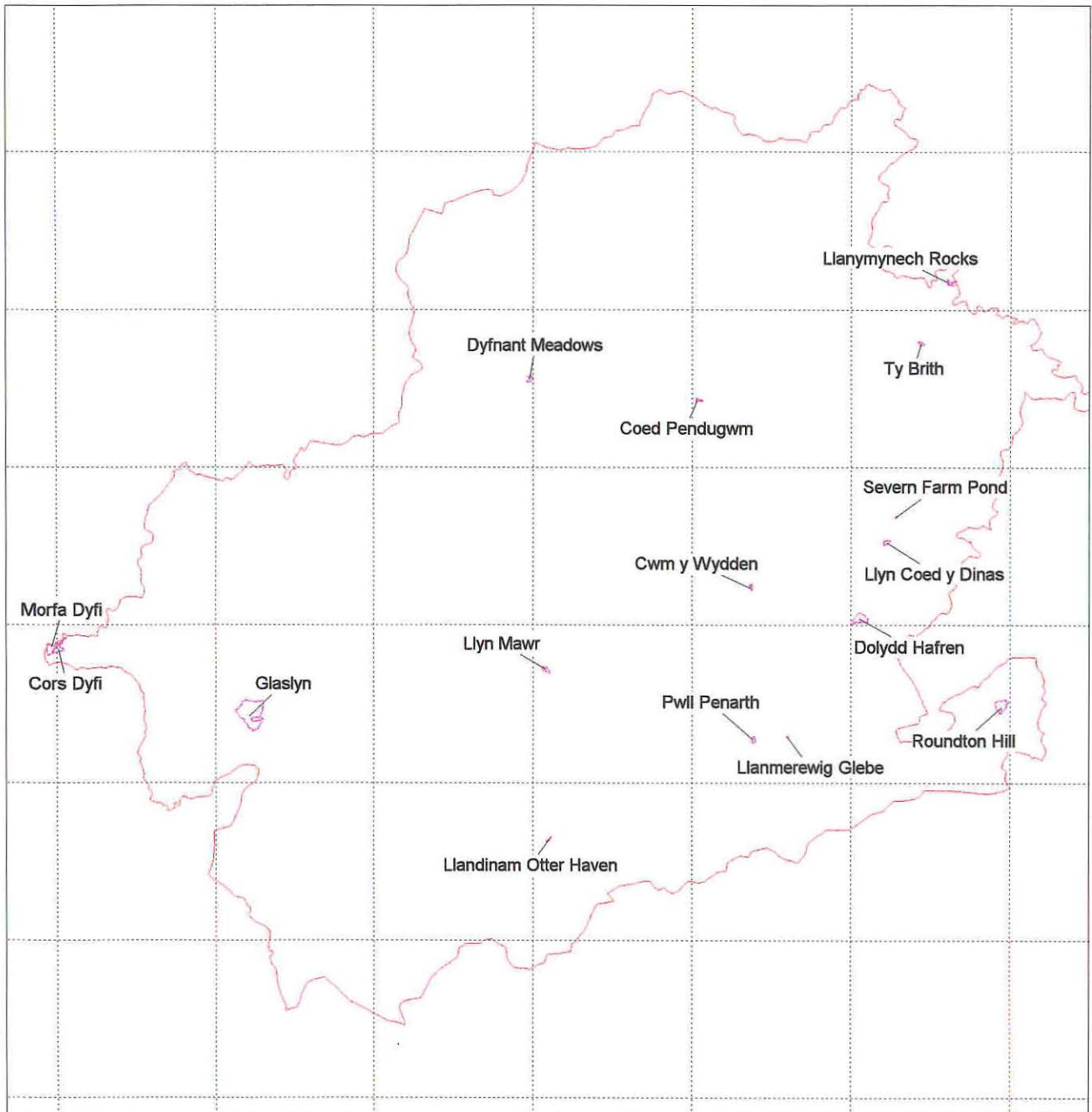


Fig. 1 Location of Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust Wildlife Reserves

COED PENDUGWM**Grid Ref:** SJ 103142**Area:** 3.2ha**Status:** Site of Special Scientific Interest**Reserve description**

Coed Pengugwm, an ancient Western Oak Woodland remnant dating from at least the 17th century, is of national importance for its diverse range of woodland habitats and species. The site lies c. 1.5km north of the village of Pontrobert, on the south-west side of the Nant-y-Pandy valley, a tributary of the Vyrnwy.

Historical Background

The earliest available cartographic source for the area was the Tithe Survey for Llanfihangel yng Ngwynfa parish in 1847, which shows the field boundaries much as they are at present, but unusually does not record landuse.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 shows the whole of the Reserve area as deciduous woodland, within which are a number of tracks and footpaths.

Archaeological resource

No archaeological sites were recorded within the area prior to the survey. The desk-based study identified three archaeological sites: stepping stones (PRN 80154), a ford (PRN 80155), and a footbridge (PRN 80156), all crossing the Nant-y-Pandy.

Management recommendations

Although there are presently only three recorded archaeological sites within the Reserve boundary, there is always a potential for unidentified buried archaeological remains, and this should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve, particularly with respect to any ground disturbance.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
80154	Coed Pendugwm stepping stones	Stepping stones	Post Medieval ?	Document	Unknown	SJ10531425
80155	Coed Pendugwm ford	Ford	Post Medieval ?	Document	Unknown	SJ03731433
80156	Coed Pendugwm footbridge	Bridge	Post Medieval?	Document	Unknown	SJ10371433

References**Cartographic sources**

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition. Montgomery 14.6 (date)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition. Montgomery 14.6 (surveyed 1886, revised 1900, published 1902)

Tithe map Llanfihangel yng Ngwynfa parish 1847 and Tithe apportionment 1848

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1948: CPE/UK/2492/4284

CORS DYFI**Grid Ref:** SN 700983**Area:** 16.83ha**Status:****Reserve description**

The site is a former conifer plantation which is slowly being restored to semi-natural vegetation. Located on the south side of the Dyfi Estuary, west of Machynlleth, the site lies on the eastern side of the railway and adjacent to the Morfa Dyfi Wildlife Reserve.

Historical Background

The site occupies an area of former saltmarsh on the Dyfi Estuary which would at one time have been within the Estuary's tidal range. Natural silting will have gradually built-up deposits to a level above the high water mark, allowing the area to come under cultivation. The Tithe map for Machynlleth parish in 1844 depicts the area before the opening of the Cambrian Railway (Coast Section) in 1863, and shows a pattern of fields defined by mostly straight boundaries and drainage ditches, indicating that the area had been deliberately reclaimed from the saltmarsh by this time. The accompanying Tithe Apportionment of 1845 indicates ownership and occupants, but not field names or landuse. The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd editions show the area much as it is at present, with field boundaries enclosing rough pasture, together with a number of drainage ditches, bounded to the west by the railway.

Archaeological resource

There are no known archaeological sites within the area of the Reserve, although a mound to the north of the area (PRN 1765) may be an artificial rabbit warren, or pillow mound. Peat deposits are thought to underly the whole area and these, together with other estuarine deposits, may represent a potential resource for significant palaeoenvironmental remains. It is possible that organic remains may be preserved within the peat which may be used to provide a floral and faunal history of the area dating back to the inception of the peat formation.

Management recommendations

Although there are presently no recorded archaeological sites within the Reserve boundary, there is always a potential for unidentified buried archaeological remains, and this should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve, particularly with respect to any ground disturbance.

The potential of the peat deposits can only be assessed by sampling. However, to preserve this potential the peat should not be subject to any further drainage as it is the waterlogging of the deposit which allows the preservation of organic remains.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
1765	Morben Isaf Mound	Pillow mound ?	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	Unknown	SN703987

References**Cartographic sources**

Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition Montgomery 32 NW (surveyed 1887, published 1887)
 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition Montgomery 25 SW (surveyed 1886, published 1891)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 32.2 (published 1901)
 Tithe map Machynlleth parish 1844, and Tithe apportionment 1845

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1946:106G/UK/1450/4015-4025
 RAF 1958: 58/2649/0288-9

CWM Y WYDDEN**Grid Ref:** SJ 137024**Area:** 3.2ha**Status:****Reserve description**

The reserve consists of two blocks of broad-leaved, semi-natural woodland on the southern side of the Rhiw valley on a steep north-facing slope.

Historical Background

Tithe survey for Berriew parish in 1842 shows the area very much as it is today with regard to both field boundaries and vegetation, with the extent of the woodland apparently little changed. The two blocks of woodland are in separate ownership, with the field between recorded as 'Far end of the world' (arable). The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2,500, surveyed in 1885, shows mixed woodland in the southern block and deciduous woodland in the northern block of the reserve with same extents as at present.

Archaeological resource

There are presently no known archaeological sites within the Reserve boundary.

Management recommendations

Although there are presently no recorded archaeological sites within the Reserve boundary, there is always a potential for unidentified buried archaeological remains, and this should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve, particularly with respect to any ground disturbance.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

None

References**Cartographic sources**

- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 29.8 (surveyed 1885, published 1886)
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 29.4 (surveyed 1885, published 1886)
- Tithe map Berriew parish 1842 and Tithe apportionment 1844

Vertical aerial photographs

- RAF 1946: 106G/UK/468/4095
- RAF 1947: CPE/UK/2079/1423

DOLYDD HAFREN**Grid Ref:** SJ 206005**Area:** 42ha**Status:****Reserve description**

The Reserve is located on the River Severn floodplain at its confluence With the Camlad c. 7km south of Welshpool. The area comprises river shingles, wet meadow and numerous small pools created by the continuing meandering of the river.

Historical Background

Cartographic evidence shows a great deal of change in the course of both the River Severn and the Camlad over the past 160 years, resulting in several abandoned meanders and lagoons. The changing course of the river, and the likelihood of flooding, is presumably what led to the abandonment of two house sites which were identified on the Tithe map for Berriew parish in 1842.

Archaeological resource

Two archaeological sites were previously recorded within the area: the site of Bradley Cottage (PRN 71079) and a footbridge (PRN 71075) over a water channel feeding into the Camlad, both of which appear on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 of 1886. Bradley Cottage is also depicted on the Tithe map of 1842, together with a second house (PRN 80173), of which there is no trace by 1886.

The Reserve lies within the Bro Trefaldwyn Historic Landscape, identified as one of the outstanding historic landscapes of Wales (Cadw 1998, 132-135). Recent characterization of this landscape has identified a distinct area, Trehelig-gro, of which the Reserve forms a part, consisting of the River Severn floodplain with river cliffs, small beaches, meanders, oxbow lakes and palaeochannels, bordered by large flat, irregular fields (Britnell *et al.* 2000, 31-33).

Management recommendations

The landscape created by the continued meandering of the River Severn includes a number of palaeochannels and ox-bow lakes which may contain significant palaeoenvironmental deposits, the potential for which should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve.

Although there are presently only three recorded archaeological sites within the Reserve boundary, there is always a potential for unidentified buried archaeological remains, and this should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve, particularly with respect to any ground disturbance.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
71075	Bradley Cottage Footbridge	Bridge	Post Medieval?	Document	Unknown	SJ21060027
71079	Bradley Cottage house site	House	Post Medieval?	Document	Destroyed ?	SJ20790038
80173	Bradley Cottage house site II	House	Post Medieval?	Document	Destroyed	SJ20840029

References**Published sources**

- Britnell, W J, Martin, C H R, Hankinson, R, 2000. *Bro Trefaldwyn Historic Landscape: Historic Landscape Characterization*. CPAT Report No. 356
- Cadw 1998. *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*, CCW/Cadw/ICOMOS UK.

Cartographic sources

- Tithe map Berriew parish 1842 and Tithe apportionment 1844
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 30.11 (1886)
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 30.10 (1886)
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 30.7 (1886)
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 30.10 (1902)
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 30.11 (1902)
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 30.7 (1902)

Vertical aerial photographs

- RAF 1946: 106G/UK/1698/5195

Oblique aerial photographs
CPAT1985: 85-13-22 and 23

DYFNANT MEADOWS

Grid Ref: SH 998 155 **Area:** 9.49ha
Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest

Reserve description

The Reserve comprises a group of small fields which form an important area of pasture and woodland within the Dyfnant Forest.

Historical Background

The Tithe survey for Llangadfan parish in 1838-40 shows that the area was in the ownership of the Earl of Powis, with arable cultivation in the south-west corner of the area and the remainder mostly meadows. The field pattern was generally that which survives today.

Archaeological resource

No previously recorded archaeological sites have been identified within the Reserve.

Management recommendations

Although there are presently no recorded archaeological sites within the Reserve boundary, there is always a potential for unidentified buried archaeological remains, and this should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve, particularly with respect to any ground disturbance.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

None

References

Cartographic sources

Tithe map for Llangadfan parish (Cowney Township) 1840 and Tithe apportionment 1838

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 13.2 (1887)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 13.6 (1887)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 13.2 (1901)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 13.6 (1901)

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1948: CPE/UK/2492/4124

RAF 1946: 106G/UK/1468/6143

Ordnance Survey 1972: 72-032

GLASLYN

Grid Ref: SN 826941 **Area:** 3.2ha
Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest

Reserve description

The Reserve lies on the edge of the upland plateau on the north-east side of Plynlimon and is one of the most important upland areas for nature conservation in Wales. Topographically, the area may be divided into two with the gentle slopes surrounding the lake contrasting sharply with the steeply sloping, rocky valley side to the north and west.

Historical Background

The Tithe map for Penegoes Parish in 1839 identifies this area as 'mountain land, but shows no detail for the area of the Reserve. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" of 1885 shows an area of rough upland pasture with evidence of mining activity in the form of a number of levels. A sluice is shown at the north-east end of the lake, which suggests that the water supply was controlled, probably for use in the adjacent lead and copper mines.

Archaeological resource

The area contains a number of significant archaeological sites, providing evidence for the settlement and exploitation of the area's resources over the past four thousand years. The earliest evidence dates from the Bronze Age, and consists of a number of barbed and tanged flint arrowheads found on north shore of Glaslyn in the 1930s (PRN 1375). The finds suggest that the lake and its immediate environs may have provided important hunting grounds at that time, although there is at present no indication of any associated habitation sites.

A small dry-stone enclosure, recorded by the Ordnance Survey as a sheepfold (PRN 8657), may in fact be the remains of a small summer dwelling, or hafod. The site measures 8 x 4m and is composed of boulder-built walls surviving to a height of 1m, with an entrance facing east.

There is considerable evidence for copper mining in the area, with two main centres of activity. Glaslyn Copper Mine (PRN 18985) consisting of six levels in line descending slopes of Llechwedd y Cwm from east to west, although only two levels (PRNs 80162 and 80170) lie within the Reserve, with a track (PRN 80169) connecting. The processing area for the mine lies in the bottom of the valley to the west of the area. Moel Fadian Copper Mine (PRN 18991) lies in the north-east corner of the Reserve, consisting of a single adit with a winze and stoping, and trial cuts on the hillside above. An earthwork tramway track-bed runs out of the adit to the spoil heap. There is some evidence of ore processing on site and a single pile of extracted ore survives on the surface above the mine (Walters 1994). A trial level (PRN 80164) and a footbridge (PRN 80165) are shown by the Ordnance Survey in 1885 in the bottom of the Dulas valley.

The area around Glaslyn has been identified as having potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits and evidence of preserved pollen has been recovered from assessment work in the area (PRN 23613 Caseldine 1990, 130; Smith 1969; Smith & Taylor 1969; Taylor 1973).

Management recommendations

The various mining remains present the main focus for management consideration. The remains provide important evidence for extractive industry during the 19th century and should be preserved in situ. The main management consideration is, however, not just to ensure their continued preservation, but to ensure that the area is safe with regard to visitor access. All mining remains are potentially dangerous and the safety of each level should be assessed and measures taken where appropriate to restrict access. The hafod site (PRN 8657) should be preserved in situ and some form of pro-active management may be appropriate to limit potential damage to the site by stock.

The area surrounding the lake may contain significant palaeoenvironmental remains, the potential for which should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve.

In addition to the recorded archaeological sites within the Reserve boundary, there is always a potential for unidentified buried archaeological remains, and this should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve, particularly with respect to any ground disturbance.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
1375	Pantaur Lloi Finds	Find	Bronze Age	Finds only	Unknown	SN82629430
8657	Glaslyn Hafod	Hafod	Post Medieval	Building	Near destroyed	SN82319381
18985	Glaslyn Copper mine	Mine (copper)	Multiperiod	Earthwork	Unknown	SN81289425
18991	Moel Fadian Copper mine	Mine (copper)	Post Medieval	Earthwork	Damaged	SN83019490
23613	Glaslyn Environmental site	Environmental site	Multiperiod	Environmental	Unknown	SN827933
80162	Glaslyn Copper mine level I	Mine (copper)	Post Medieval	Document	Unknown	SN81489432
80163	Foel Esgair-y-llyn level	Mine	Post Medieval	Document	Unknown	SN82069434
80164	Creigiau Esgair Fochnant level	Mine	Post Medieval	Document	Unknown	SN81939498
80165	Creigiau Esgair Fochnant Footbridge	Bridge	Post Medieval	Document	Unknown	SN82149499
80168	Glaslyn sluice	Sluice	Post Medieval	Document	Unknown	SN82939421
80169	Glaslyn Copper mine Track	Path	Post Medieval	Document	Unknown	SN81539429
80170	Glaslyn Copper mine level II	Mine (copper)	Post Medieval	Document	Unknown	SN815943

References**Published sources**

- Caseldine, A, 1990. *Environmental Archaeology in Wales*. Lampeter: St David's University College.
- Smith, R T, 1969. *Studies in the post glacial soil and vegetation history of the Aberystwyth area*. Unpublished Ph. D thesis, University of Wales.
- Smith, R T, & Taylor, J A, 1969. The post-glacial development of vegetation and soils in Northern Cardiganshire, *Transactions of the Institute of British Geography* 48, 75-95.
- Taylor, J A, 1973. Chronometers and chronicles: a study of palaeoenvironments in west central Wales, *Progress in Geography* 5, 247-334.
- Walters, M, 1994, *Powys Metal Mines Survey 1993*, CPAT Report no 89.

Cartographic sources

- Tithe map for Penegoes Parish 1839
- Ordnance Survey 6" 1st edition Montgomery 33 NE (surveyed 1885, published 1891)
- Ordnance Survey 6" 1st edition Montgomery 33 SE (surveyed 1885, published 1891)

Vertical aerial photographs

- RAF 1951: 541/59/3012-3
- RAF 1951: 541/59/4012-3
- RAF 1963: F21 58/5607/0179-80
- Ordnance Survey 1976: 76/046/155
- Ordnance Survey 1996: 96/226/034

Oblique aerial photographs

- CPAT 1985: 85-MB-92
- CPAT 1989: 89-MB-1277
- CPAT 1992: 92-CS-1637 and 1638
- RCAHMS: 925096-55 and 56

LLANDINAM OTTER HAVEN**Grid Ref:** SO 01038636**Area:** 0.45ha**Status:****Reserve description**

The site occupies a stretch of river bank along the upper Severn, the location of which remains confidential.

Historical Background

The course of the River Severn has altered considerably since the Tithe survey for Llandinam parish in 1847. The Tithe map depicts the area before the construction of the railway, when fields were a mixture of pasture, arable and meadow with a number of different owners. At this time the River Severn followed a large meander to the south, with the Nant Feinion joining it just north of the road at Glan Feinion. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2,500 surveyed in 1884, the meander had been abandoned, and a course similar to that of the present day river had been adopted, with the old course indicated as an embankment and the intervening area labelled 'liable to floods'. There is no indication of braiding in the river at this time, which is a notable feature of the present river channel.

Archaeological resource

There are no archaeological sites presently recorded within the area of the Reserve, although the abandoned meander, which lies just outside the boundary, is recorded as a palaeochannel (PRN 35012) with potential for significant palaeoenvironmental deposits. Three other sites are recorded just to the west of the area, although none has any impact on the Reserve.

Management recommendations

Although there are no recorded archaeological sites within the Reserve boundary, there is always a potential for unidentified buried archaeological remains, and this should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve. The existence of the palaeochannel (PRN 35012) immediately adjacent to the Reserve should be taken into account if the area where to be extended.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
35011	Craigfryn embankment	Bank	19th Century	Earthwork	Intact	SO00728620
35012	Craigfryn palaeochannel	Environmental	Unknown	Earthwork	Intact	SO00718623
35013	Craigfryn trackway	Trackway	Post Medieval	Earthwork	Intact	SO00768626
80172	Craigfryn ford	Ford	Unknown	Document	Unknown	SO00808621

References**Cartographic sources**

Tithe map for Llandinam Parish 1847, and Tithe apportionment 1847

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 42.15 (surveyed 1884, published 1886)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 42.15 (published 1902)

Ordnance Survey 6" provisional edition (surveyed 1884, revision of 1901, additions 1948, published 1953)

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1951: 540/488/3147

RAF 1963: 58/5607/0158

LLANMEREWIG GLEBE**Grid Ref:** SJ 160930**Area:** 1.5ha**Status:** Site of Special Scientific Interest**Reserve description**

The site lies on the north-east side of Llanmerewig on former Glebe land and consists of a typical meadow environment.

Historical Background

The Tithe survey for Llanmerewig parish in 1838-42 shows that the area was owned by the Reverend John Parker of Llanmerewig Rectory. The recorded fieldname is 'Meadow', as is the landuse. There does not appear to have been any change to the field boundaries or the landuse since that time.

Archaeological resource

The only archaeological site recorded within the area is a well (PRN 80181) shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:2,500 of 1901. Llanmerewig Rectory (PRN 20598) lies immediately to the west.

Management recommendations

Although the only archaeological site recorded within the Reserve boundary is a well known from documentary sources, there is always a potential for unidentified buried archaeological remains, and this should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve, particularly with regard to any ground disturbance.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
20598	Llanmerewig Rectory	House	19th Century	Building	Intact	SO15939284
80181	Llanmerewig Rectory Well	Well	Post Medieval ?	Document	Unknown	SO16009289

References**Cartographic sources**

Tithe map for Llanmerewig parish 1838 and Tithe apportionment 1842

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition Montgomery 37.9 (surveyed 1884, published 1886)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd Edition Montgomery 37.9 (surveyed 1884, revised 1901, published 1902)

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1948: CPE/UK/2474/4017

LLANYMYNECH ROCKS

Grid Ref: SJ 267218 **Area:** 9ha
Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest
Scheduled Ancient Monument

Reserve description

The Reserve occupies a major part of the former limestone quarry at Llanymynech and is nationally important for its limestone grassland flora and fauna.

Historical Background

The general area around Llanymynech Hill is one of considerable historical importance. The hilltop is occupied by an impressive Iron Age hillfort, the ramparts enclosing an area of 57ha, making it one of the largest in Britain. Archaeological investigation on the hillfort has so far been rather limited. In 1981 a section through the ramparts was recorded during construction work, which revealed the stone rampart and ditch of the inner defences, together with metalworking debris in the interior of the rampart dating to the 4th century BC to the 1st century AD (Musson 1981; Musson and Northover 1989, 20). A number of small-scale archaeological evaluations within the hillfort in recent years have revealed further evidence of occupation and metalworking, including part of an Iron Age roundhouse beneath the 13th green of the Golf Club (PRN 72151), which occupies much of the hillfort (Owen 1999). It has been suggested that the hillfort may have been the location for the last stand of Caratacus against the Romans in AD 49 (Jones and Mattingly 1990, 66-67).

Llanymynech Hill has a long history of copper and lead mining dating back to at least the Roman period (PRN 23483). At least 10 shafts were formerly visible on the surface, while three levels are visible in the southern face of the main quarry, two of which lead for some distance to the north, connecting with three shafts in the Carreghofa workings at SJ26502186 (Walters 1993). A number of old shafts are shown by the Ordnance Survey immediately to the north of the Reserve.

It has been suggested that the western defences of the hillfort may have been adopted as part of Offa's Dyke (PRN 10000), the 9th-10th century linear earthwork which defined the boundary of the kingdom of Mercia.

The natural limestone outcrop has been exploited as a source of building stone for centuries. However, it was the use of lime as an agricultural fertiliser and in building mortar which led to large-scale quarrying during the 19th and 20th centuries. The quarry expanded rapidly from the earliest workings (PRN 19260) which form the eastern boundary of the Reserve. The Tithe map for Llanymynech Parish in 1828 shows the quarry with a track, or incline (PRN 80179), leading downhill to the south-east. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" shows that the quarry has been significantly enlarged and now has a tunnel (PRN 80178) through the hill with a tramway (PRN 80180) leading to a new incline. This would have taken the quarried limestone to the newly constructed Hoffman type limekiln where the lime was burnt before being transported via the Montgomery Canal, and later the railway.

Archaeological resource

Within the area of the Reserve the main archaeological features relate to the 19th and 20th-century quarrying and mining activities. The quarry is clearly the dominant feature and it is its abandonment and subsequent floral and faunal re-colonisation which have led to the creation of the Wildlife Reserve. A number of features are of particular note: two drum houses (PRNs 80175 and 80177) at the head of the inclines with associated tramways and the tunnel, together with the levels visible in the quarry face. Other sites recorded within the area include two wells (PRNs 80174 and 80176) recorded on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:2,500 revised in 1900.

Management recommendations

The northern half of the Reserve lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Llanymynech Hillfort (SAM Mg 30) which gives statutory protection for the area, placing strict controls on any development or ground disturbance.

The entire Reserve area is potentially archaeologically sensitive with the line of Offa's Dyke running along the top of the cliff at the north-western end and the quarry and mine workings constituting one large archaeological site within which the Reserve is located. The remains of the two drum houses are both in need of remedial action to remove the vegetation and sympathetically repoint the structures to ensure their

continued preservation. Once the vegetation has been cleared a detailed measured and photographic survey should be undertaken for both structures.

The Reserve has considerable potential for future visitor access and interpretation, although the safety of the area will always be a prime consideration. The history of the hillfort and Offa's Dyke, together with the mining and quarrying offers a wide range of information which could be presented in leaflets or display boards.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
10000	Offa's Dyke	Linear earthwork	Medieval	Earthwork	Damaged	
18971	Llanymynech Lead copper mine	Mine				SJ26602222
19260	Llanymynech Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval	Earthwork	intact	SJ265217
72151	Llanymynech Hillfort, evaluation 1999	Evaluation	20th Century	Event		SJ26092194
80174	Llanymynech Rocks Well I	Well	Unknown		unknown	SJ26392154
80175	Llanymynech Quarry Drum house I	Drum house	19th Century?	Building	Unknown	SJ26462165
80176	Llanymynech Rocks Well II	Well	Unknown		Unknown	SJ26112160
80177	Llanymynech Quarry Drum house II	Drum house	19th century ?	Building	Unknown	SJ26512175
80178	Llanymynech Quarry Tunnel	Tunnel	19th Century?	Structure	Unknown	SJ26592171
80179	Llanymynech Quarry Incline	Incline	19th Century	Structure	Damaged	SJ26482163
80180	Llanymynech Quarry Tramway	Tramway	19th Century	Structured	Damaged	SJ26622170

References

Published sources

- Jones, G D B, & Mattingly, D, 1990. *An Atlas of Roman Britain*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd.
 Musson, C R, 1981. Llanymynech Hillfort, *Archaeology in Wales* 21, 31.
 Musson, C R, & Northover, J P, 1989. Llanymynech Hillfort, Powys and Shropshire: observations on construction work, 1981, *Montgomeryshire Collections* 77, 15-26.
 Owen, W G, 1999. *13th Green, Llanymynech Golf Club, Powys: archaeological assessment*. CPAT Report No. 336.
 Walters, M, 1994. *Powys Metal Mines Survey 1993*. CPAT Report No. 89.

Cartographic sources

- Tithe map for Llanymynech Parish 1828
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 11.1 (surveyed 1874, revised 1900, published 1901)

Vertical aerial photographs

- RAF 1947: CPE/UK/2010/2303-2313
 RAF 1953: 58/1135/0016

Oblique aerial photographs

- CPAT 1984: 84-C-0001
 CPAT 1985: 85-05-0027 and 28
 CPAT 1990: 90-MB391 and 392
 CPAT 1990: 90-MB-767 to 770
 CPAT 1992: 92-C-1048 to 1051
 CPAT 1992: 92-MB-743
 CPAT 1992: 92-MC1-12 and 13
 CPAT 1993: 93-01-0011 and 12

LLYN COED Y DINAS**Grid Ref:** SJ 223052**Area:** 8ha**Status:****Reserve description**

The main feature of the Reserve is the man-made lake and its margins which provide an ideal habitat for wintering and breeding waders and wildfowl.

Historical Background

The lake which forms the basis for the Wildlife Reserve resulted from the extraction of gravel during the construction of the Welshpool Bypass during the early 1990s. Prior to this the area had been relatively flat pasture. The Tithe survey for Pool parish in 1840 indicates that the fields were all in the ownership of the Earl of Powis, and were mostly pasture with one field of arable. The area lies on the floodplain of the River Severn and a flood defence bank, or argae (PRN 80171), had been constructed at some time to protect the land to the north and west, associated with Coed-y-Dinas Farm, from flooding. This is shown on the Tithe survey and also the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 in 1902.

The earliest evidence for occupation in the area, however, dates to the Bronze Age and came to light as a result of aerial reconnaissance (Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs: CUCAP BUG 007) in 1975 which revealed two adjoining circular cropmarks, or ring ditches, thought to represent the ploughed-down remains of Bronze Age burial mounds. The sites were excavated by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 1992, prior to the construction of the bypass.

Archaeological resource

The excavation of the ring ditches revealed the main feature, Ring ditch I (PRN 3965), to be 23m in diameter and much eroded by ploughing. The ditch measured 2m across and was up to 1m in depth, with a causewayed entrance to the west and east. Over 100 sherds of Beaker pottery were recovered, which were radiocarbon dated to 2120-2080 or 2040-1940 BC. Ring ditch II (PRN 17397) was found to be later, cutting the main ring ditch on the western side. This was also about 20m in diameter, but with a narrower ditch (Gibson 1993). A third cropmark site has also been tentatively identified just beyond the north-west corner of the area, consisting of a sub-rectangular enclosure (PRN 32827) roughly 30m long and 23m wide, thought to be of Iron Age date. Other evidence of prehistoric activity is provided by a single flint flake (PRN 17005) found to the east of the ring ditches.

The area surrounding Coed-y-Dinas, generally referred to as Sarn-y-bryn-caled, contains a wealth of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments including the timber circle which was also excavated in advance of the bypass construction (Gibson 1994).

Management recommendations

Although the majority of the area has been greatly disturbed during the construction of the bypass, it is possible that areas along the northern boundary survive relatively undisturbed and may contain buried archaeological deposits associated with either the ring ditches, or the possible enclosure.

The visitor car park already has a display board which provides information about the timber circle and the results from the excavations.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
3965	Coed y Dinas Ring ditch I	Ring ditch	Bronze Age	Cropmark	Destroyed	SJ22190529
17005	Coed y Dinas Flint Find III	Find	Neolithic	Finds only	Unknown	SJ22250528
17397	Coed y Dinas Ring ditch II	Ring ditch	Bronze Age	Cropmark	Destroyed	SJ22170529
32827	Coed y Dinas Enclosure	Enclosure ?	Iron Age	Cropmark	Unknown	SJ22110533
80171	Coed y Dinas Argae	Flood defence	Post Medieval	Earthwork	Unknown	SJ22320525

References**Published sources**

Gibson, A M, 1993. Coed-y-Dinas, Welshpool. *Archaeology in Wales* 00, 65.

Gibson, A M, 1994. Excavations at the Sarn-y-bryn-caled cursus complex, Welshpool, Powys, and the timber circles of Great Britain and Ireland, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 60, 143-223.

Cartographic sources

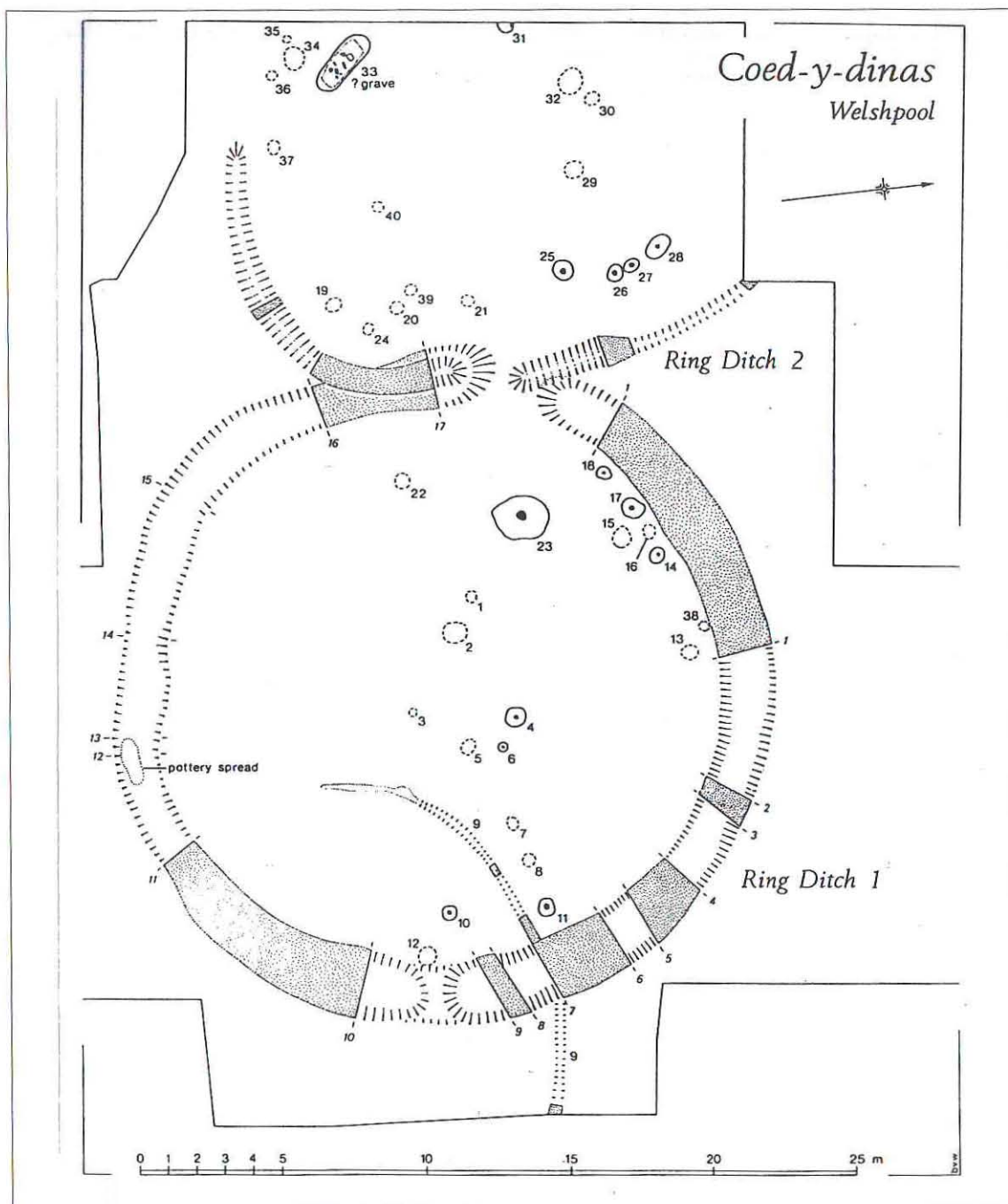
Tithe map for Pool Parish, Upper & Middle Division 1840 and Tithe apportionment 1840
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery XXIII.15 (1902)

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1946: 106G/UK/1468/3057

Oblique aerial photographs

CUCAP 1975: BUG007
CPAT 1983: 83-01-0020
CPAT 1983: 83-01-0023
CPAT 1983: 83-C-0010 and 11
CPAT 1993: 93-11-0032



Excavations at Coed-y-Dinas (Gibson 1993)

LLYN MAWR

Grid Ref: SO 009971 **Area:** 12.1ha
Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest

Reserve description

Llyn Mawr is a nationally important mesotrophic lake, the margins of which provide an important botanical and ornithological habitat.

Historical Background

The extent of Llyn Mawr has dramatically reduced since the Tithe survey for Llanwnnog parish in 1846, which records 'Llyn Mawr Pool' surrounded by pasture known as Mynydd Llyn Mawr. Comparison between the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 1:2,500 maps of 1886 and 1902 respectively, and the present day outline of the lake show what is presumably an on-going process of silting. The Reserve occupies the existing lake and the area of the former lake bed.

Archaeological resource

The only recorded archaeological site is a possible crannog (PRN 17456), or artificial island, at the west end of the lake. Crannogs generally date from the early medieval period and were constructed to provide a well-defended settlement site. There are reports of a piece of mortised oak found in peat adjacent to the west end of the lake, although no other structure has been identified (Roberts and Peterson 1989).

Management recommendations

The topographical setting and extensive silting of the lake, together with the report of preserved worked timber from the area, suggest that there may be a significant potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits which could provide significant evidence for the flora and faunal history of the area. There is also always a potential for unidentified buried archaeological remains, and this should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve, particularly with regard to any ground disturbance which may result from the planned extension to the area.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
17456	Llyn Mawr Crannog	Crannog	Prehistoric?	Structure	Damaged	SO005972

References**Published sources**

Roberts, J G, & Peterson, R, 1989. Crannog sites in Wales and the Marches, *Archaeology in Wales* 29, 40.

Cartographic sources

Tithe map for Llanwnnog parish 1846 and Tithe apportionment 1846
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 35.2 (1886)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 35.3 (1886)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 35.2 (1902)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 35.3 (1902)

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1948 CPE/UK/2531/3054
 RAF 1948 CPE/UK/2079/4384

MORFA DYFI

Grid Ref: SN700989 **Area:** 39ha
Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest
 RAMSAR site
 Special Area for Conservation

Reserve description

The Reserve lies on the south side of the Dyfi Estuary, bounded to the west and north by the river and to the east by the railway. The area is mostly rough grazing but does include some saltmarsh along the tidal fringes of the river.

Historical Background

The site occupies an area of former saltmarsh on the Dyfi Estuary which would at one time have been within the Estuary's tidal range. Natural silting will have gradually built-up deposits to a level above the high water mark, allowing the area to be used as pasture. The Tithe map for Machynlleth parish in 1844 depicts the area before the opening of the Cambrian Railway (Coast Section) in 1863 and shows a pattern of fields defined by mostly straight boundaries and drainage ditches, indicating that the area had been deliberately reclaimed from the saltmarsh by this time. The accompanying Tithe Apportionment of 1845 indicates owner and occupier, but not field names or landuse. The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd editions show the area much as it is at present, with field boundaries enclosing rough pasture, together with a number of drainage ditches, bounded to the east by the railway. The course of the Dyfi has changed only slightly since the late 19th century.

Archaeological resource

There are no known archaeological sites within the area of the Reserve, although a mound to the east of the area (PRN 1765) may be an artificial rabbit warren, or pillow mound. Estuarine deposits underlying the area may include peat which could represent a potential resource for significant palaeoenvironmental remains. It is possible that organic remains may be preserved within any peat which may be used to provide evidence for the floral and faunal history of the area.

Management recommendations

The potential for peat deposits can only be assessed by sampling.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
1765	Morben Isaf Mound	Pillow mound ?	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	Unknown	SN703987

References**Cartographic sources**

Tithe map for Machynlleth parish 1844 and Tithe apportionment 1845
 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition Montgomery 32 NW (surveyed 1887, published 1887)
 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition Montgomery 25 SW (surveyed 1886, published 1891)

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1946:106G/UK/1450/4015-4025
 RAF 1958: 58/2649/0288-9

PWLL PENARTH**Grid Ref:** SO 138928**Area:** 20ha**Status:****Reserve description**

The Reserve has been created from a series of disused sewage settlement ponds which have been remodelled into one large lagoon. The area provides an important ornithological habitat.

Historical Background

The area lies between the River Severn and the Montgomeryshire Canal, which was constructed between 1814 and 1825 (Hughes 1981, 9). The Tithe survey for Llanllwchaiarn parish 1842 shows the area divided between two fields, both named 'Ddol', and both under arable cultivation. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2,500 surveyed in 1884 shows the canal and Freestone locks (PRN 80182) with associated structures including a weir, feeder leat and tramway. During the 20th century the area was occupied by a sewage treatment works with a series of settlement ponds which, following the closure of the works, were subsequently converted into a single lagoon in 1996 to form the basis of the Wildlife Reserve.

Archaeological resource

There are no recorded archaeological features within the area of the Reserve, although the Montgomeryshire canal runs along the north-western side, with Freestone locks (PRN 80182) to the north and a canal feeder leat (PRN 80183) along the eastern side, leading from a weir (PRN 80184) on the River Severn. A tramway (PRN 80185) is shown by the Ordnance Survey in 1884 running alongside the leat.

Management recommendations

Although there are presently no recorded archaeological sites within the Reserve boundary, there is always a potential for unidentified buried archaeological remains, and this should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve, particularly with respect to any ground disturbance. It would seem likely, however, that a significant part of the area has already been disturbed by the construction of the sewage treatment works and subsequently the wildlife lagoon.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
80182	Freestone Locks	Lock	19th Century	Structure	Unknown	SO13909301
80183	Penarth canal feeder leat	Leat	19th Century	Structure	Unknown	SO13959279
80184	Penarth canal feeder weir	Weir	19th Century	Structure	Intact	SO13989265
80185	Penarth canal tramway	Tramway	19th Century	Document	Unknown	SO13949284

References**Published sources**

Hughes, S, 1981. *The Archaeology of the Montgomeryshire Canal*. The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales. Crown publications.

Cartographic sources

Tithe map for Llanllwchaiarn parish 1842 and Tithe apportionment 1843
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 36.12 (surveyed 1884, published 1886)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 36.16 (surveyed 1884, published 1886)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 36.12 (surveyed 1884, revised 1901, published 1902)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 36.16 (surveyed 1884, revised 1901, published 1902)

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1948: 541/241/4209

ROUNDTON HILL

Grid Ref: SO 293947

Area: 35.5ha

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest

Reserve description

The Reserve is dominated by Roundton Hill, a prominent, steep-sided summit primarily composed of andesite igneous intrusions within Ordovician shales. The hill is crowned by an Iron Age hillfort and there are extensive barytes workings on the southern slopes. The site is of outstanding interest for its grass-heath habitat.

Historical Background

The area has a rich archaeological and historical heritage and lies within the Bro Trefaldwyn Historic Landscape, as designated by CCW/Cadw/ICOMOS (Cadw 1998). Further recent analysis of the Bro Trefaldwyn Historic Landscape has identified a distinctive landscape character area, referred to as Todleth, which incorporates Roundton Hill and Todleth Hill, which is characterised by craggy hilltops which form important local landmarks (Britnell *et al.* 2000).

The area has evidently been of significance since at least the later prehistoric period, with the summit of Roundton Hill being occupied by an important Iron Age hillfort, which is the dominating feature of the area. A smaller hillside enclosure of unknown date lies on the north-east side of the hill. Lead mining is recorded on the hill as early as 1772 (Powis Castle deed 12792), with later barytes workings forming an important feature in the landscape of the lower southern slopes. The Tithe survey for Churchstoke and Hurdley townships in 1840 records the area as pasture, and depicted field boundaries indicate that enclosure had already encroached onto the margins of the hill, with the field pattern to the south and east of the Reserve much as it remains today. The landscape depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 of 1882 has changed little to the present day.

Archaeological resource

The dominant archaeological feature is Roundton Hill Iron Age hillfort (PRN 194) which occupies a prominent position on the summit. The hillfort is roughly oval, measuring c. 160 x 100m, enclosed by a single rampart 1-2m high which in part utilises the natural rock outcrops, and has a single entrance on the north-east side. Several flints have been found within the hillfort, including a fragment of a blade (PRN 4261) of possible Bronze Age date.

Graig enclosure (PRN 5050) lies on the north-east slopes of Roundton Hill, and is irregular in form, defined by a single low bank. Possibly medieval in origin, the site is likely to be an enclosure for stock.

Roundton Mine (PRN 7085) lies on the southern slopes of the hill. Early workings may have been for lead, with records dating back to 1772, and are likely to have been located on the site of the level (PRN 80159) shown by the Ordnance Survey in 1882. The site was worked during the later 19th century for barytes and sleeper impressions of a former tramway can still be seen in the floor of the earlier level, together with a second area of working in the form of a single adit (PRN 79612) further up the slope. A small reservoir and sluice (PRN 80161) recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1901 may be associated with the processing of minerals.

Other sites within the area include two wells (PRNs 80157 and 80160) close to the western boundary, and a triangulation station (PRN 80158) on the summit of Roundton Hill, recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1882.

Management recommendations

The management of the historic landscape is an important feature of this area and the following priorities have already been identified: management of the later prehistoric Roundton hillfort and its setting; protection of the remains of barytes mining, including adits and waste heaps; maintenance of traditional field boundaries and lynchets, including hedges and drystone walls (Britnell *et al.* 2000).

The enclosure (PRN 5050) on the north-east side of Roundton hill has yet to be accurately located and planned. A detailed measured survey would aid the interpretation and future management of the site.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
194	Roundton Hillfort	Hillfort	Iron Age	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29399498
4261	Roundton Hillfort Finds	Find	Bronze Age ?	Finds only		SO29399497
5050	Graig Enclosure	Enclosure	Medieval ?	Earthwork	Intact	SO29509515
7085	Roundton Mine	Mine	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29279465
71692	Roundton Mine adit	Mine	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29299472
80157	Roundton Hill Well I	Well	Unknown	Document	Unknown	SO29069503
80158	Roundton Hill Triangulation Station		19th Century	Document	Unknown	SO29409495
80159	Roundton hill barytes mine trial level	Level	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29259463
80160	Roundton Hill Well II	Well	Unknown	Document	Unknown	SO29069498
80161	Roundton Hill Reservoir	Reservoir	19th Century	Document	Unknown	SO29049509

References**Published sources**

- Britnell, W J, Martin, C H R, Hankinson, R. 2000. *Bro Trefaldwyn Historic Landscape: Historic Landscape Characterization*. CPAT Report No. 356.
- Cadw 1998. *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*, CCW/Cadw/ICOMOS UK.
- Walters, M, 1994. *Powys Metal Mines Survey 1993*. CPAT Report No. 89.

Cartographic sources

- Powis Castle deed 12792, 1772
- Tithe map for Churchstoke and Hurdley townships 1840
- 1848 Churchstoke Enclosure Award (Powys Archives MQS/RA/11)
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 38.6 (surveyed 1882, published 1883)
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 38.7 (surveyed 1882, published 1883)
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 38.6 (surveyed 1882, revised 1901, published 1902)

Vertical aerial photographs

- RAF 1948: 540/23/5085 to 5087
- Ordnance survey 1972: 72/332/788-790
- Ordnance survey 1976: 76/121/106-108
- Ordnance survey 1995: 23 95 074-076

Oblique aerial photographs

- CPAT 1979: 79-CD-0022 to 29
- CPAT 1980: 80-C-0207 and 208
- CPAT 1983: 83-06-0031
- CPAT 1983: 83-25-0015 and 16
- CPAT 1984: 84-C-0421 and 422
- CPAT 1985: 85-11-0015 to 37
- CPAT 1985: 85-12-0001 to 9
- CPAT 1985: 85-15-0029 to 32
- CPAT 1985: 85-C-0146 to 155
- CPAT 1988: 88-MB-496 and 498
- CPAT 1989: 89-MB-717, 723, 740
- CPAT 1990: 90-C-0371
- CPAT 1993: 93-09-0020
- CPAT 1993: 93-C-0216
- CPAT 2000: 00-C-035 to 36 and 38 to 41

SEVERN FARM POND**Grid Ref:** SJ 228068**Area:** 1.3ha**Status:****Reserve description**

The Reserve was created in 1988 amidst an industrial estate to provide an area of 'countryside' within an urban area. The shallow lake and margins provides an important amenity, particularly for local schools.

Historical Background

At the time of the Tithe survey for Pool parish in 1840 the area was in open countryside, composed of small fields in the ownership of the Earl of Powis. Field names suggest the presence of a pool (Pwilly; part of dry field and Pwilly), and although none is indicated at this time, the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:2,500 revised in 1901 does show a small pool within the area.

Archaeological resource

There are no archaeological sites recorded within the area, although a silver ring (PRN 34774) of unknown period, probably imported from the middle east was located somewhere in this vicinity.

Management recommendations

Although there are presently no recorded archaeological sites within the Reserve boundary, there is always a potential for unidentified buried archaeological remains, and this should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve, particularly with respect to any ground disturbance.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
80182	Freestone Locks	Lock	19th Century	Structure	Unknown	SO13909301

References**Cartographic sources**

Tithe map for Pool Parish Upper & Middle Division 1840 and Tithe apportionment 1840

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 23.12 (surveyed 1884, revised 1901, published 1902)

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1946: 106G/UK/1468/6196

TY BRITH**Grid Ref:** SJ 244178**Area:** 5.7ha**Status:** Site of Special Scientific Interest**Reserve description**

The site comprises four enclosed lowland hay meadows containing a very important and diverse vegetation.

Historical Background

The field boundaries do not appear to have altered since the time of the Tithe survey for Llansantffraid ym Mechain parish in 1840, when they are all recorded as arable under the ownership of Robert Perrott Esq., and occupied by Thomas Martin. The field names provide certain historic clues: the western field is called 'the Common Field', possibly a reference to medieval strip cultivation under an open field system of agriculture; the field adjoining to the east is recorded as 'Cae Scybor, suggesting the presence of a barn, although none is known.

Archaeological resource

The evidence from the Tithe survey suggests that the area may have a long agricultural history, and may have been part of a medieval open field system consisting of large fields of individual strips which were combined to form the present field pattern when the area underwent agrarian enclosure during the post medieval period.

Management recommendations

Although the only archaeological sites identified within the Reserve are both fieldnames, there is always a potential for unidentified buried archaeological remains, and this should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve, particularly with respect to any ground disturbance.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
80186	Ty Brith Common Fieldname	Fieldname	Unknown	Document	Unknown	SO13909301
80187	Ty Brith Cae Scybor Fieldname	Fieldname	Unknown	Document	Unknown	

References**Cartographic sources**

Tithe map for Llansantffraid ym Mechain parish 1840 and Tithe apportionment 1840
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 10.16 (1886)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 10.16 (1901)

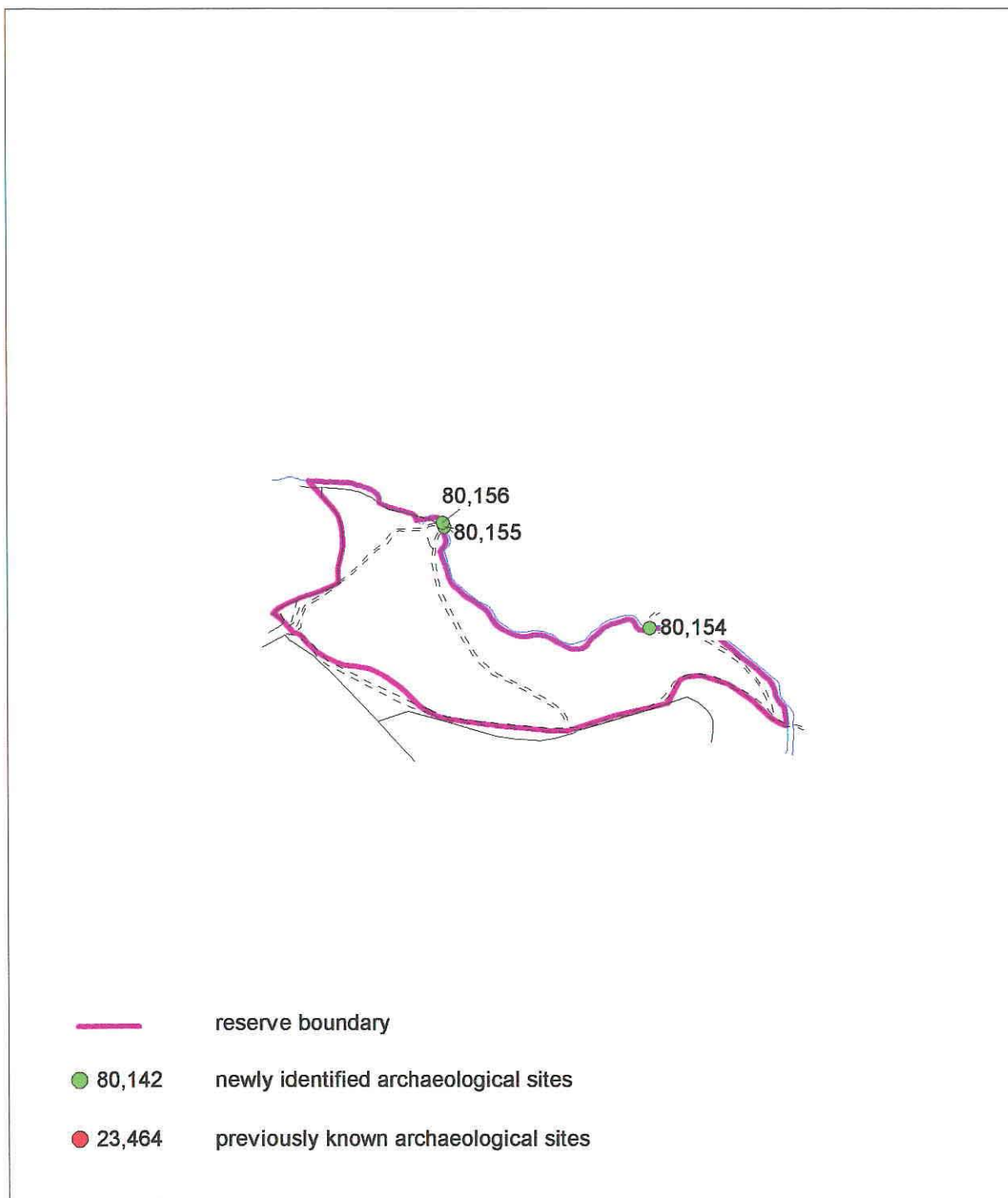
Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1948: 541/214/4209

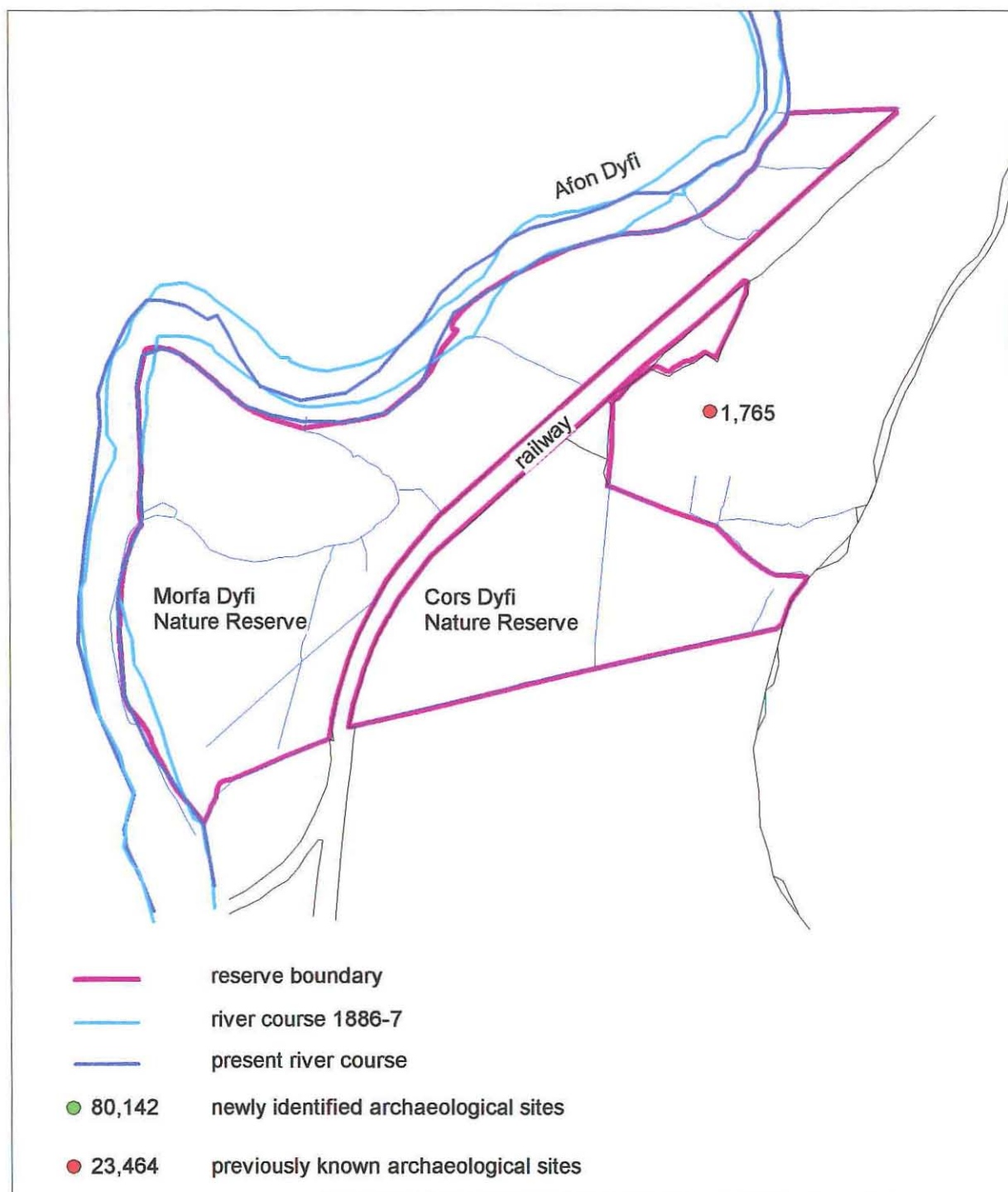
APPENDIX 1 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
19th Century	AD 1800-1899
20th Century	AD 1900-1999
adit	tunnel driven horizontally for access to and/or drainage of underground workings
argae	artificial flood defence bank
barytes	mineral of barium used in chemical industries
Bronze Age	c. 2400 BC - 700 BC
canal	artificial waterway intended for transport
crannog	artificial island, normally associated with Dark Age defended settlement
cursus	Neolithic long, narrow, ditched enclosure with parallel sides assoc. with ritual activity
Dark Age	AD 410-1080
drum house	structure containing winding drum for an incline. Also known as brake house
enclosure	area for settlement or stock management defined by bank and possibly a ditch
environmental site	potential for preserved organic remains, usually under waterlogged conditions
find	one or more artefacts
ford	crossing of stream/river
footbridge	structure crossing a river/road/railway etc not intended for vehicular use
hafod	upland summer dwelling associated with transhumance
hillfort	defended hilltop settlement of late Bronze Age and Iron Age
incline	track or tramway on a gradient for transportation of ore/stone
Iron Age	c. 700 BC - AD 43
leat	artificial water channel
level	tunnel driven into hillside, generally along a vein, to extract ore
lock	section of canal with gates and sluices to raise/lower water level to negotiate gradient
Medieval	AD 1080-1536
mine	underground excavation for extraction of minerals/coal/stone
Neolithic	c. 4300 BC - 2400 BC
palaeochannel	former river course, since abandoned and silted. Also known as abandoned meander
pillow mound	artificial rabbit warren
Post Medieval	AD 1536-1799
prehistoric	pre AD 43
quarry	surface working for stone/gravel/sand etc
reservoir	artificial pond
ring ditch	one or more concentric ditches assumed to be remains of Bronze Age round barrow
round barrow	round mound of earth and/or stone used for burial during Neolithic and Bronze Age
sluice	water control device
stepping stones	crossing of river/stream using boulders in river bed
stope/stoping	underground chamber excavated during extraction of ore
timber circle	one or more concentric settings of upright posts assoc. with Neolithic/Bronze Age ritual
tramway	narrow-gauge railway usually with horse drawn trucks
tunnel	artificial underground passage
weir	man-made dam to control flow of river
well	shaft or depression for collection of water
winze	mine shaft connecting underground levels

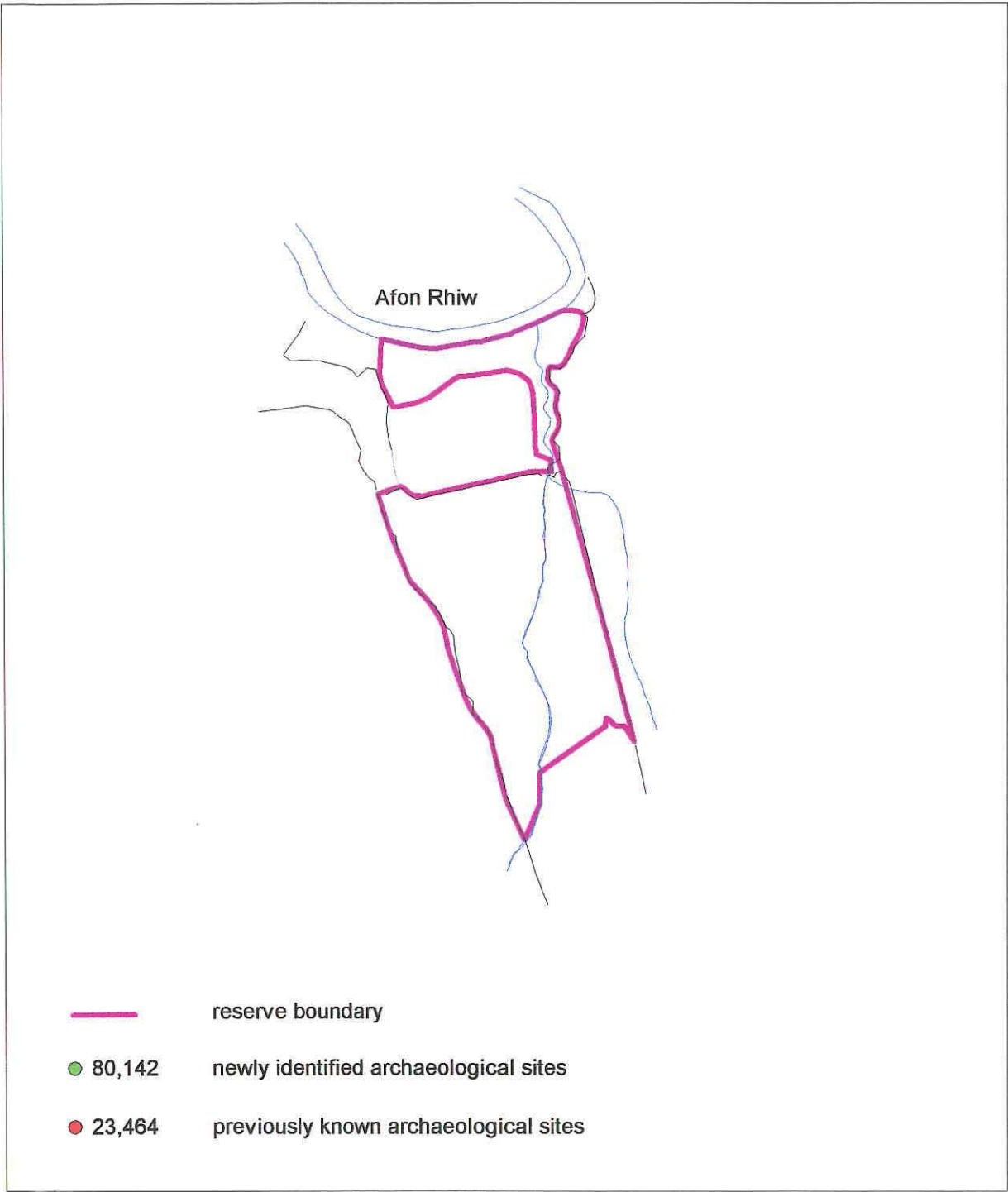
Coed Pendugwm Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



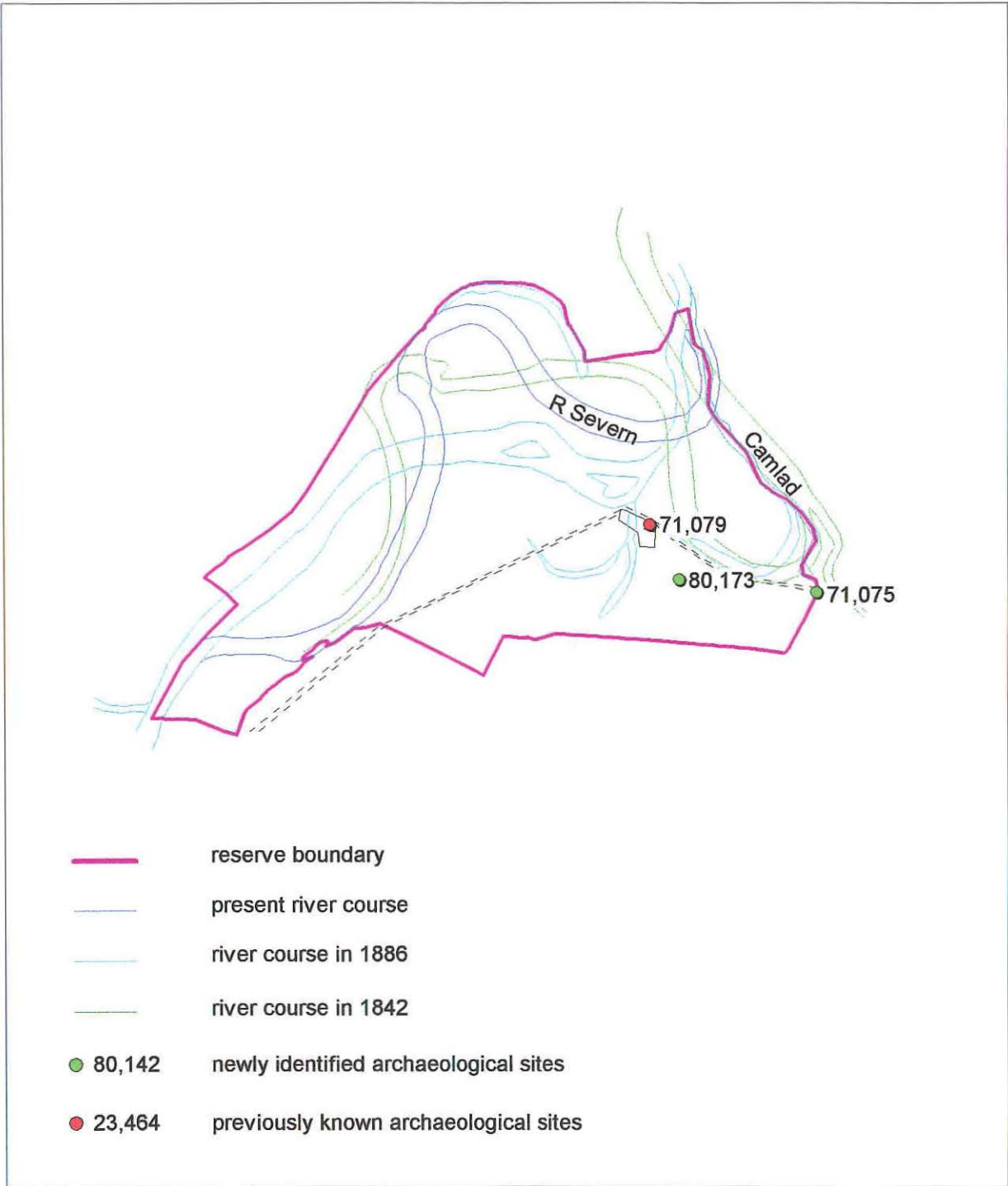
Cors Dyfi Nature Reserve. Scale 1:10,000



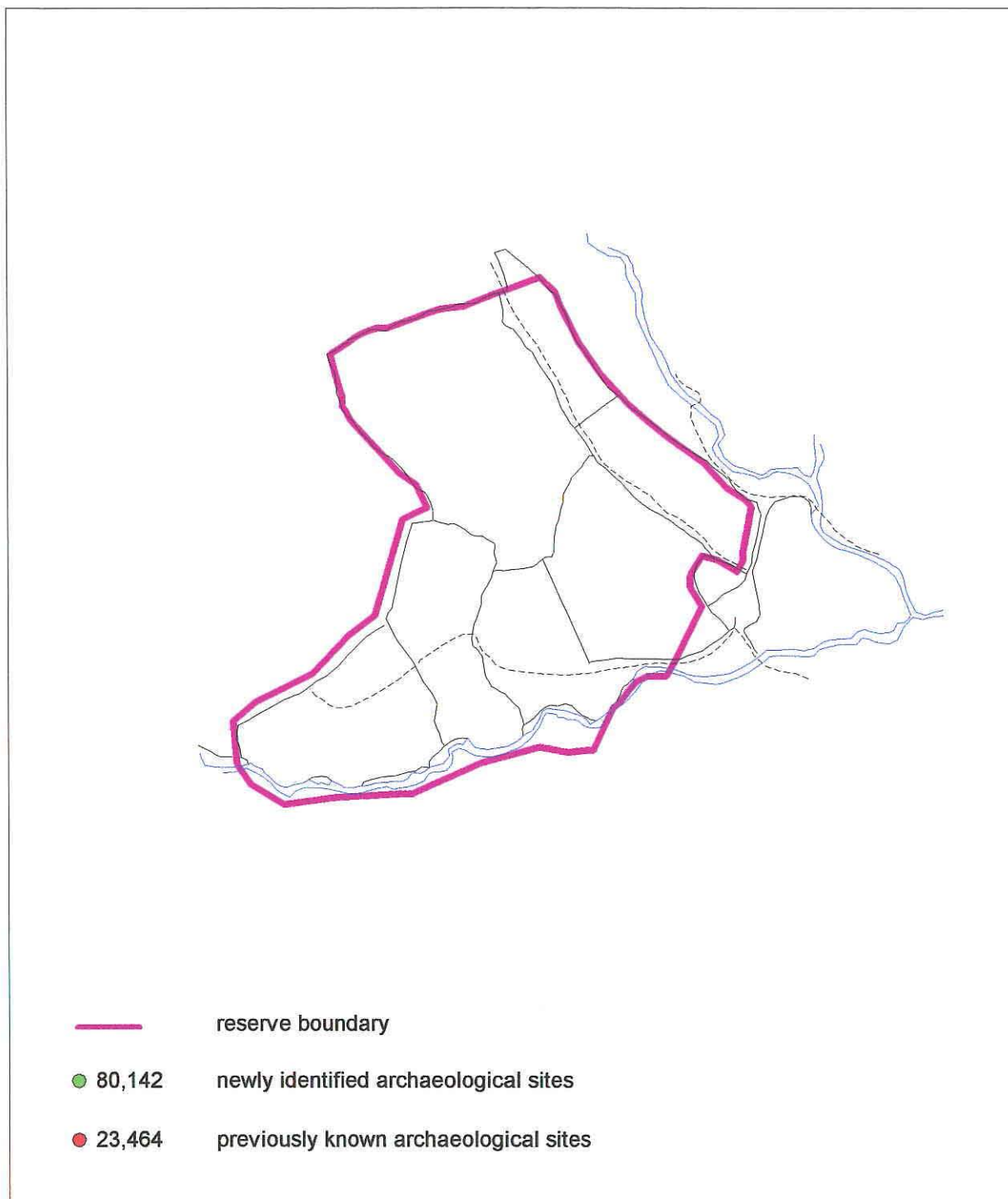
Cwm y Wydden Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



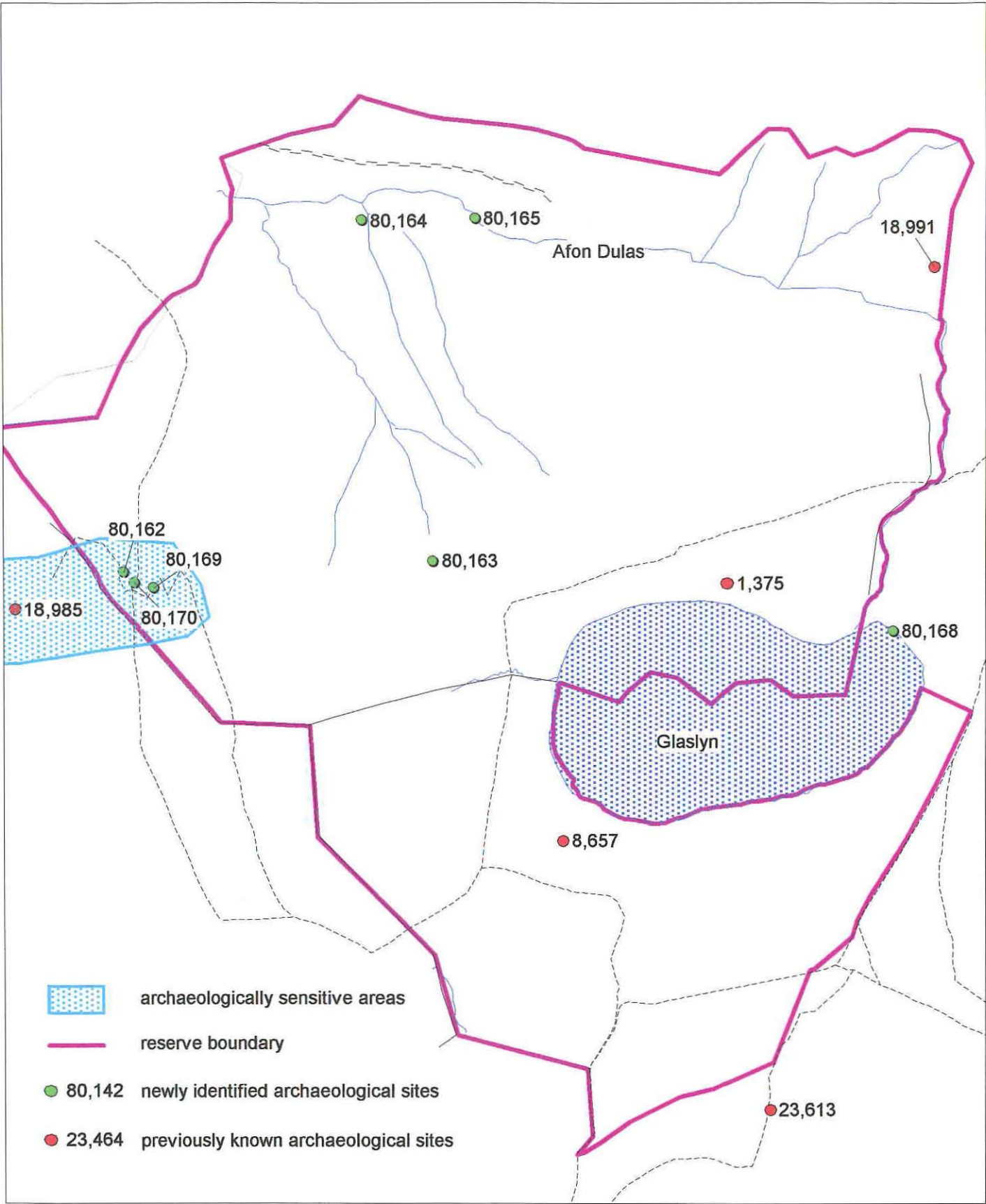
Dolydd Hafren Nature Reserve. Scale 1:10,000



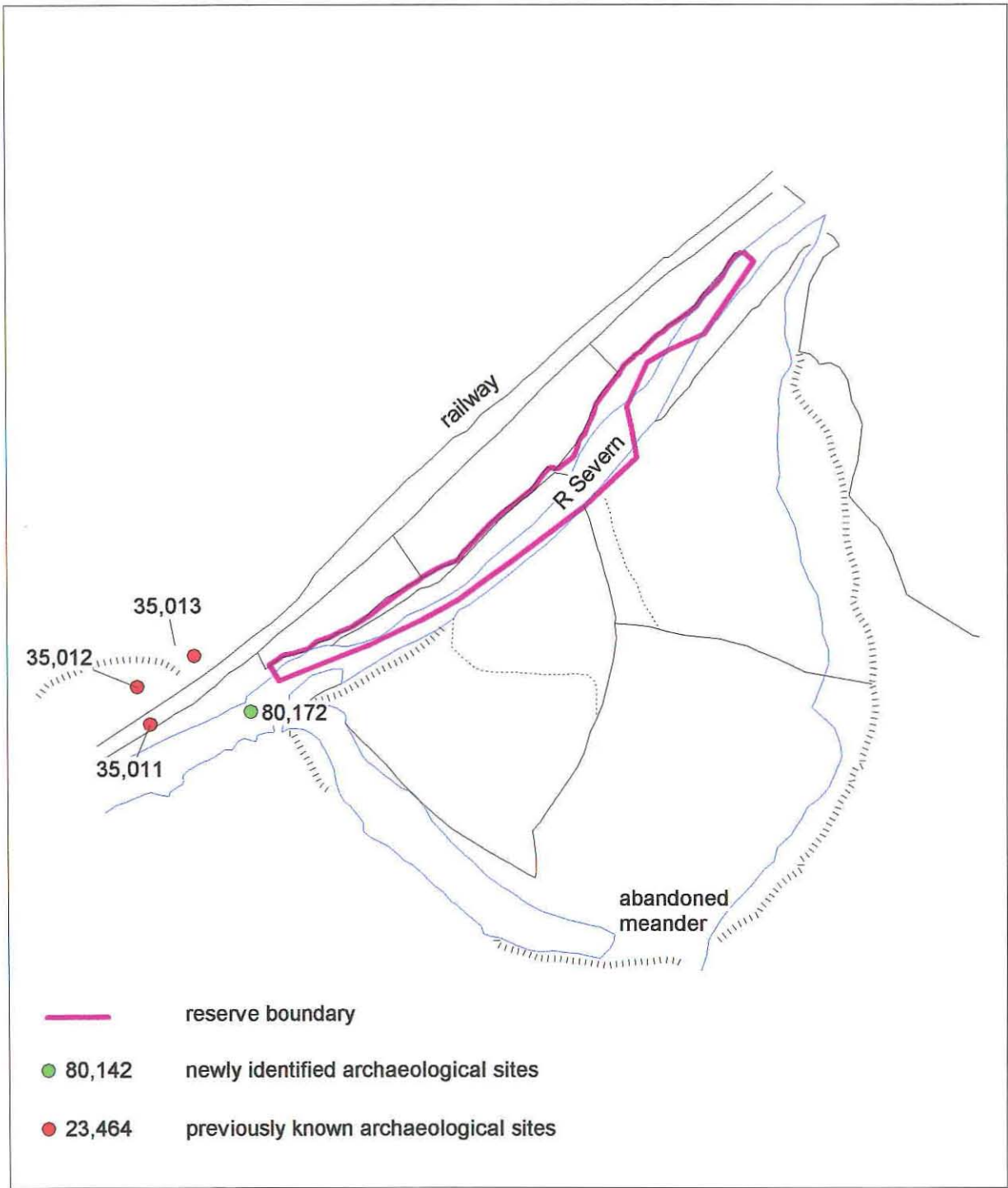
Dyfnant Meadows Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



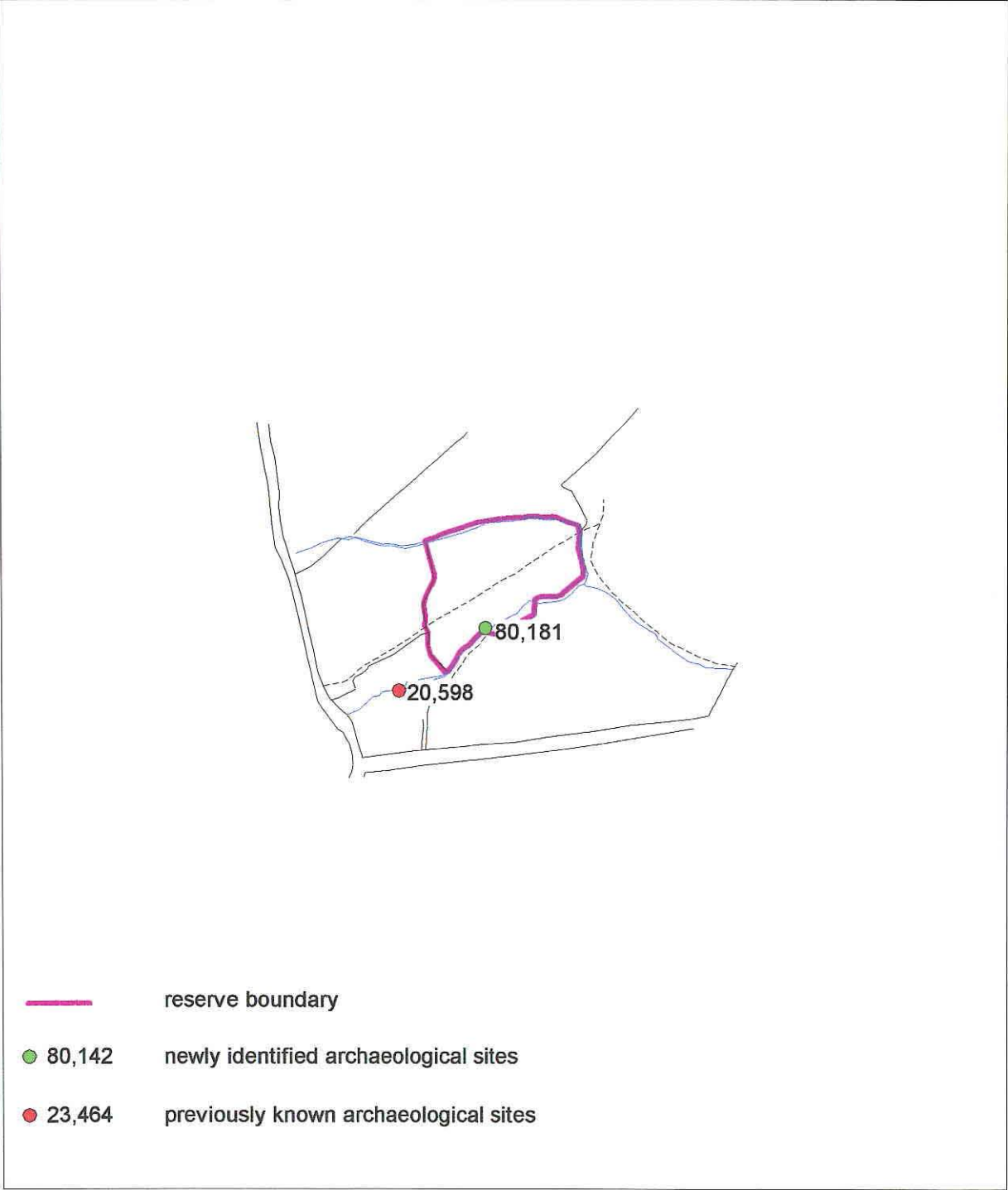
Glaslyn Nature Reserve. Scale 1:10,000



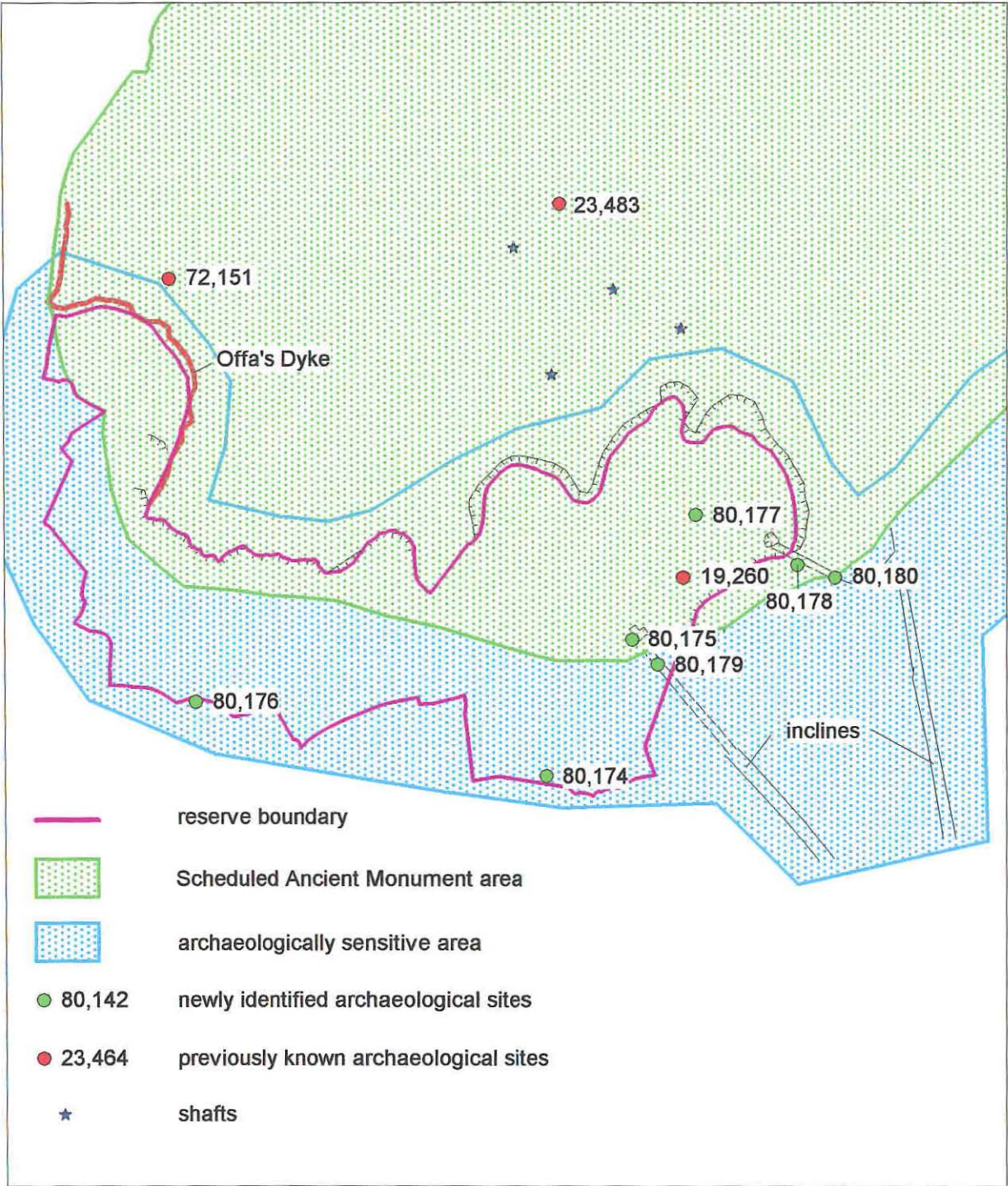
Llandinam Otter Haven Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



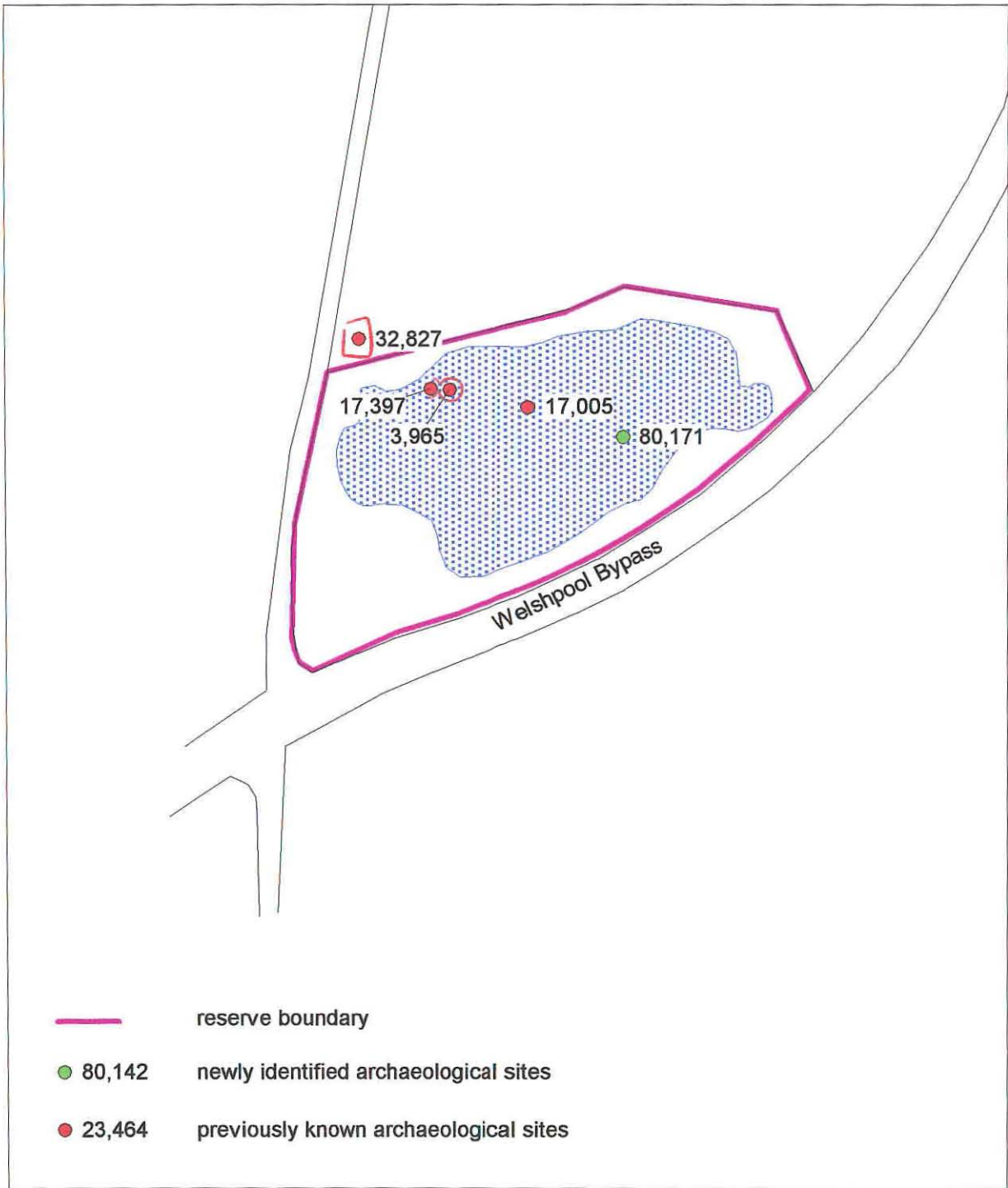
Llanmerewig Glebe Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



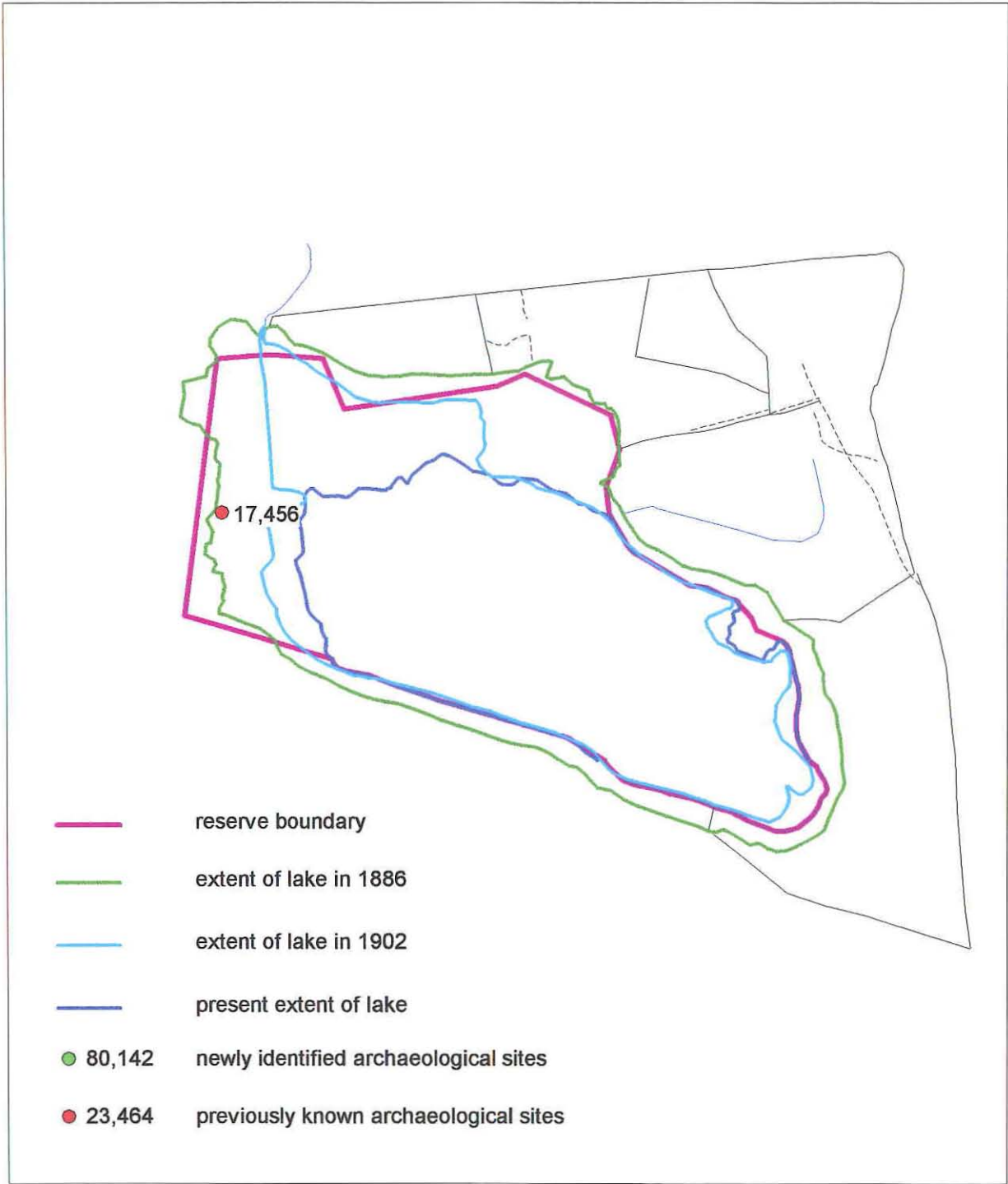
Llanymynech Rocks Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



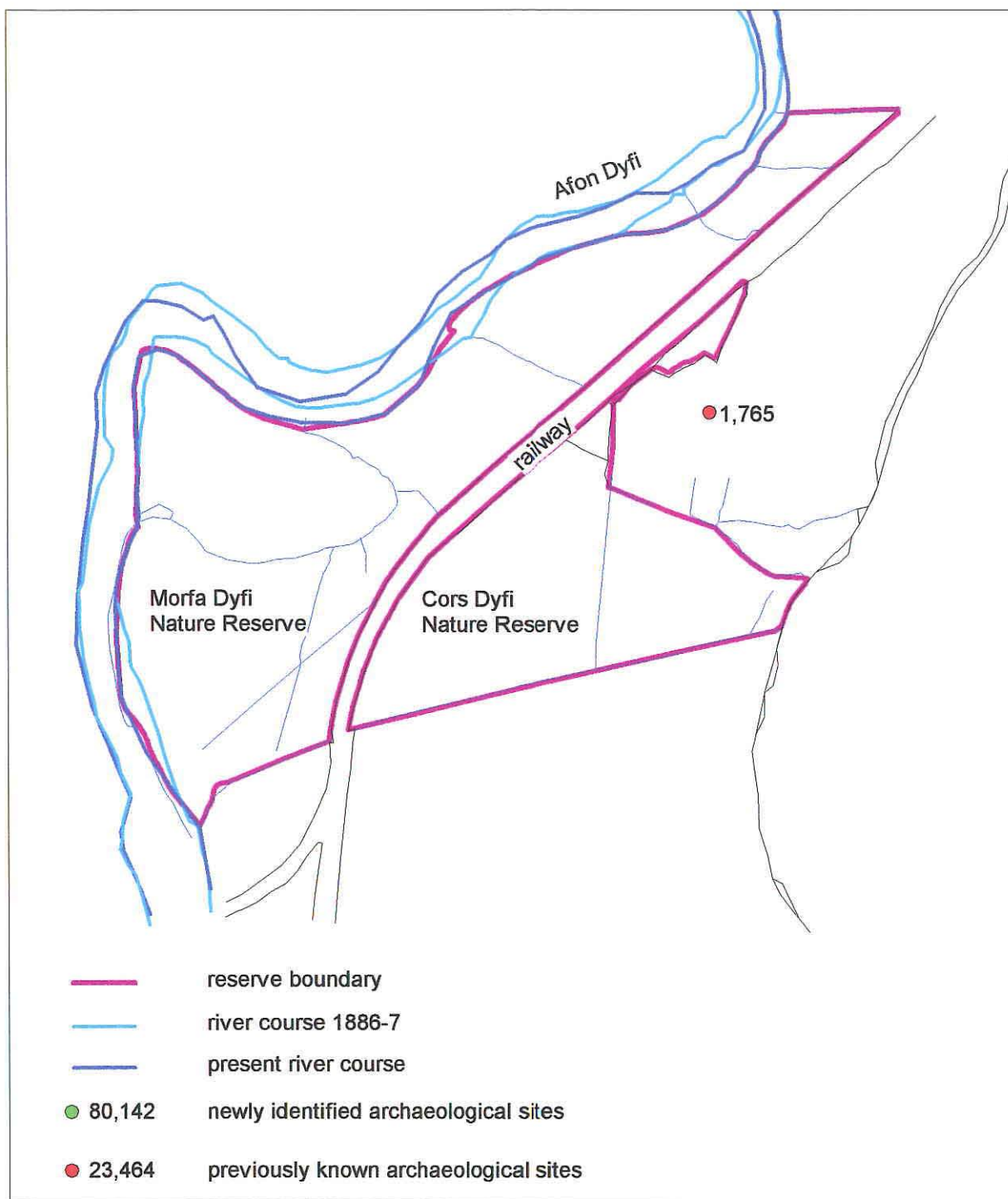
Llyn Coed y Dinas Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



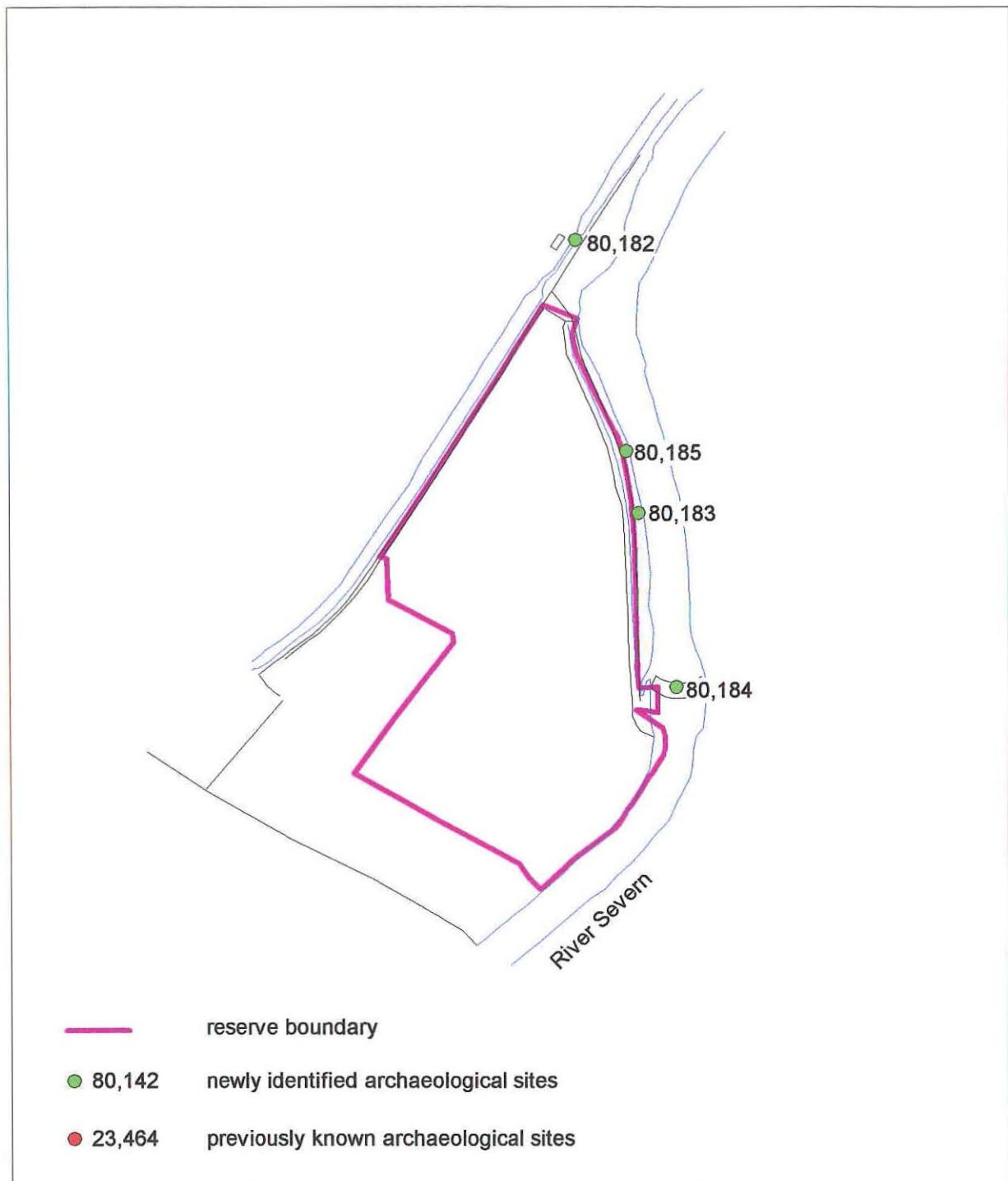
Llyn Mawr Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000

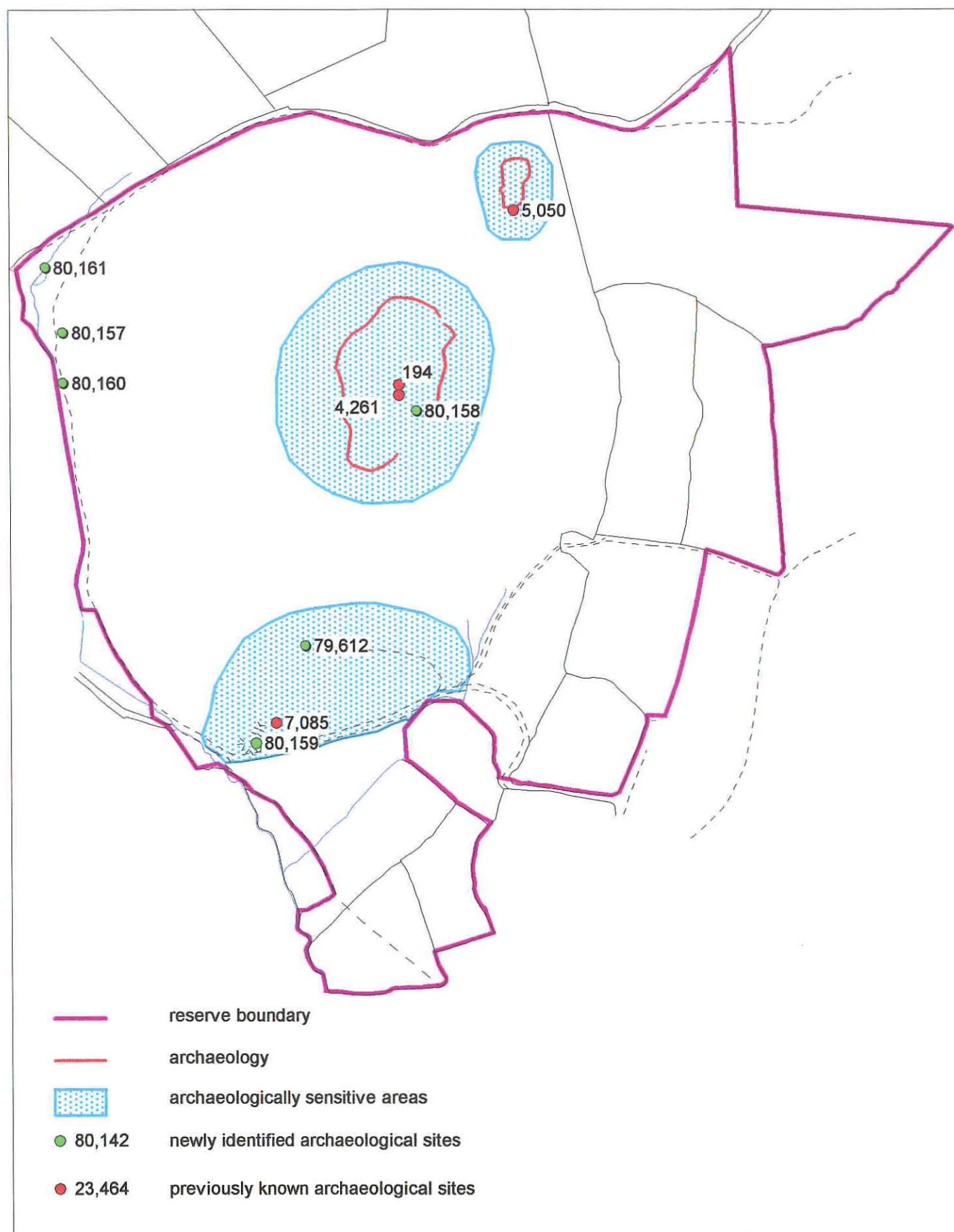


Morfa Dyfi Nature Reserve. Scale 1:10,000

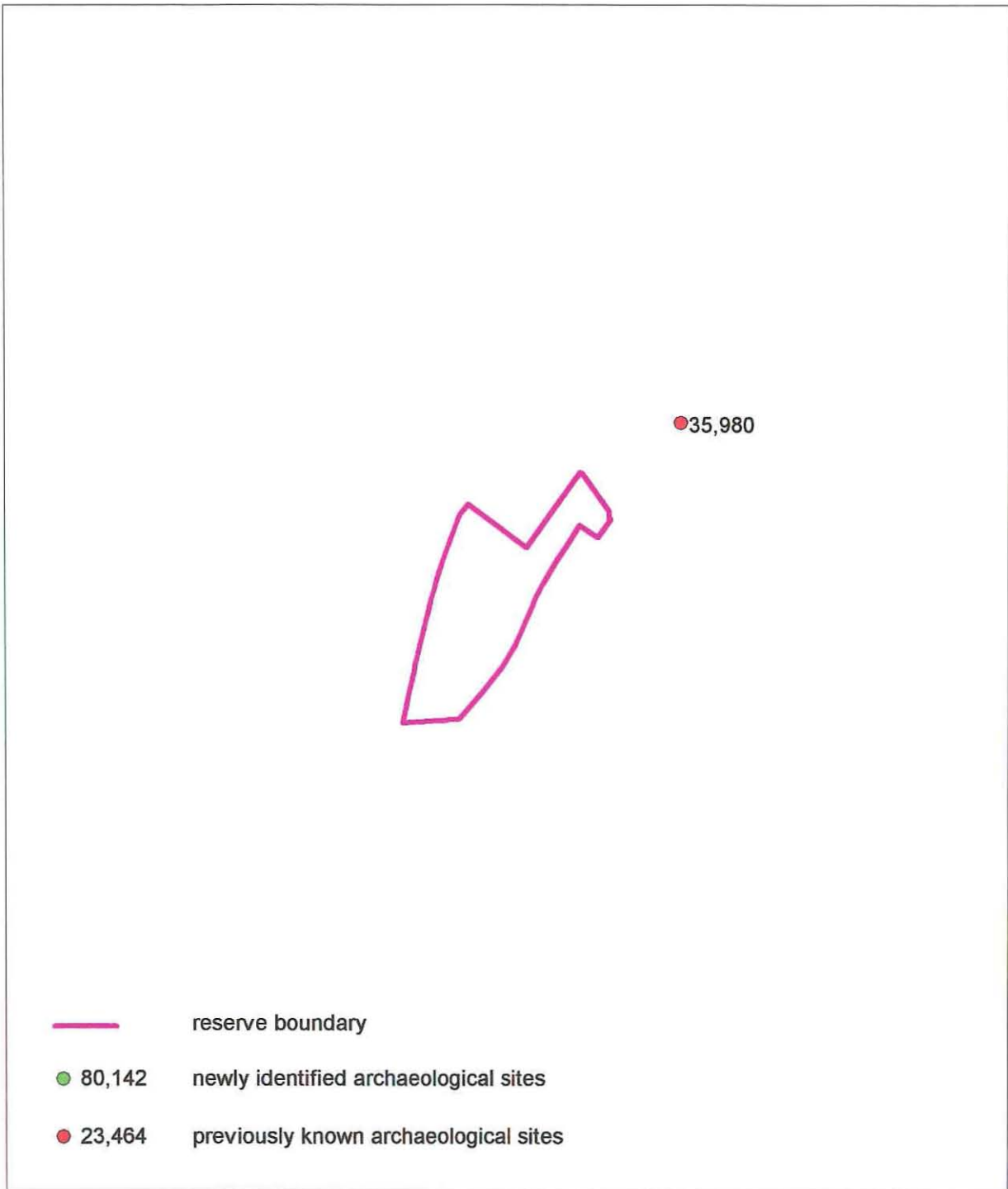


Pwll Penarth Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000





Severn Farm Pond Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



Ty Brith Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000

