

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust Reserves

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE SURVEY
FINAL REPORT



CPAT Report No 394.1

CPAT Report No 394.1

Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust Reserves

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE SURVEY
FINAL REPORT

N W Jones and W J Owen
February 2001

Report for Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust



Gyda chymorth
Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri
Supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund



The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL
tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179


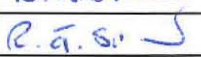
© CPAT

CPAT Report Record

Report and status

CPAT Report Title	Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust Reserves: Archaeological Baseline Survey Final report		
CPAT Project Name	Mont Wildlife Trust		
CPAT Project No	902	CPAT Report No	394.1
Confidential (yes/no)	Yes	draft/final	Final

Internal control

	name	signature	date
prepared by	N.W. Jones		26/02/01
	W.J. Owen		26/02/01
checked by	R.J. Silvester		26/02/01
approved by	R.J. Silvester		26/02/01

Revisions

no	date	made by	checked by	approved by

Internal memo

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179

© CPAT

CONTENTS

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 DESK-BASED STUDY
- 3 FIELD SURVEY
- 4 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
- 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE SURVEY
- 6 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

COED PENDUGWM

CORS DYFI

CWM Y WYDDEN

DOLYDD HAFREN

DYFNANT MEADOWS

GLASLYN

LLANDINAM OTTER HAVEN

LLANMEREWIG GLEBE

LLANYMYNECH ROCKS

LLYN COED Y DINAS

LLYN MAWR

MORFA DYFI

PWLL PENARTH

ROUNDTON HILL

SEVERN FARM POND

TY BRITH

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

APPENDIX 2: MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

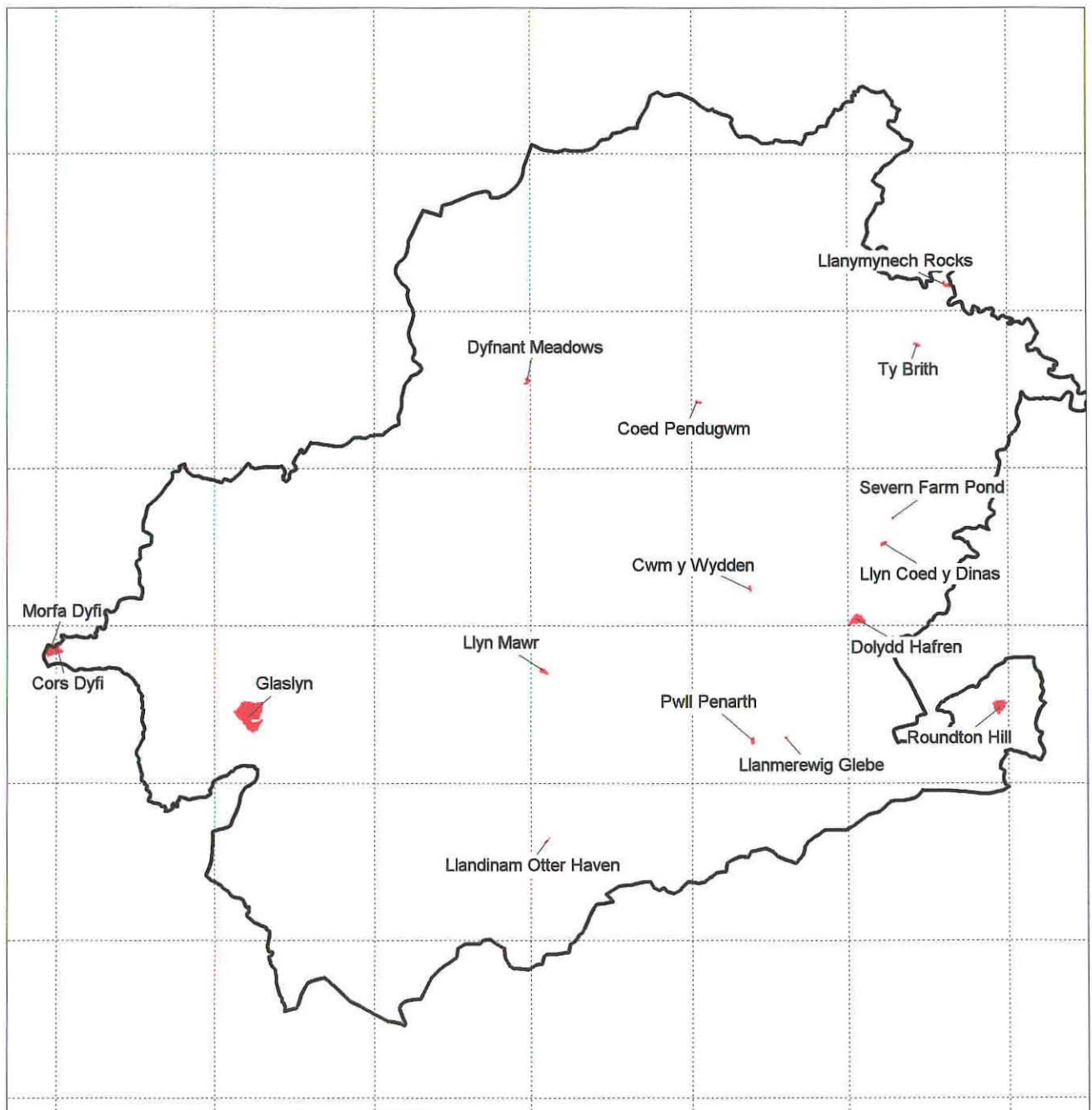


Fig. 1 Location of Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust Wildlife Reserves

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 by the Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust 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 its 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: the Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), CPAT, Welshpool; the National Monuments Record (NMR), Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth; the National Library of Wales (NLW), Aberystwyth; and 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 over the period 1870-90, and revised around the turn of the century.

3 FIELD SURVEY

- 3.1 The field survey was undertaken between November 2000 and January 2001. Each of the Wildlife Reserves was thoroughly examined to investigate and record known archaeological sites as well as any previously unrecorded archaeological sites which were identified.
- 3.2 Each site was recorded on a standard CPAT site visit form, together with photography in 35mm black and white print and colour slide. A dimensioned sketch was also recorded as appropriate. These records have been retained by CPAT.

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. A glossary of terms is provided in Appendix 1.
- 5.2 The main objective of the baseline study is to do more than simply identify the known archaeology within each area. It is 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.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 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 intended only to indicate the location and extent of sites of archaeological significance, and there is no guarantee of accuracy for any other information displayed.
- 5.5 The archaeological data have 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 final report.

6 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The main positive management recommendations arising from the survey are presented below, together with site specific recommendations for each reserve. General management guidelines for archaeological sites are provided in Appendix 2.
- 6.2 The management of the archaeological resource should be seen as an on-going process and CPAT will continue to maintain and update the Regional SMR, including the sites within each Reserve. This information can 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 can be seen as a two-way process, and a service management agreement is recommended under which CPAT would provide updated digital data as new information is added to the Regional SMR, and should the Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust identify any new archaeological information, this should be passed on to CPAT. For example, any artefacts which may be discovered should be reported to CPAT and subsequently donated to an appropriate museum.
- 6.3 The data from these surveys could be used to provide archaeological and historical information for visitors to the Reserves, either in the form of leaflets or information boards as appropriate.
- 6.4 There are a number of monuments where remedial work is recommended and these, together with recommendations for improved visitor information, are summarised below.
 - Glaslyn: provision of information board and leaflet to include archaeology
 - Llanymynech Rocks: clearance, survey and reconsolidation of drum houses and inclines
 - Morfa Dyfi: survey and reconsolidation of old tavern ruin
 - Roundton: provision of information board and leaflet to include archaeology

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

Coed Pendugwm, 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 valley of the Nant-y-Pandy, a tributary of the Vyrnwy.

Historical background

The earliest available cartographic source for the area is 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. A field visit revealed no surviving evidence for any of these features, although two tracks were recorded. One track (PRN 80190) runs south-east from the ford and is currently used as a footpath within the Reserve. The track, which survives as a terrace up to 3m wide, is first shown by the Ordnance Survey in 1886. Another former track (PRN 80189) was identified towards the eastern end of the Reserve. This consists of two phases represented by successive holloways up to 3m wide and 0.6m deep running downhill to the north until they converge at a point where the later, western holloway turns sharply to the east towards the Nant-y-Pandy stream.

Management recommendations

Track PRN 80190 is currently a footpath, maintenance of which should seek to preserve the original alignment and as far as possible avoid any disturbance. The other track (PRN 80189) should be preserved as an earthwork in its present form and consideration should be given to removing any vegetation likely to damage or obscure the feature. It is possible that some structural remains survive for the abutments of the footbridge (PRN 80156) and this should be taken into account if undertaking any work in its immediate area.

In addition to the extant archaeological sites, there is always a potential for further 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	Destroyed	SJ10531425
80155	Coed Pendugwm ford	Ford	Post Medieval ?	Document	Unknown	SJ03731433
80156	Coed Pendugwm footbridge	Bridge	Post Medieval ?	Document	Destroyed	SJ10371433
80189	Coed Pendugwm holloway	Holloway	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SJ10551423
80190	Coed Pendugwm track	Track	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SJ10401423

References**Cartographic sources**

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition. Montgomery 14.6 (surveyed 1886, published 1887)

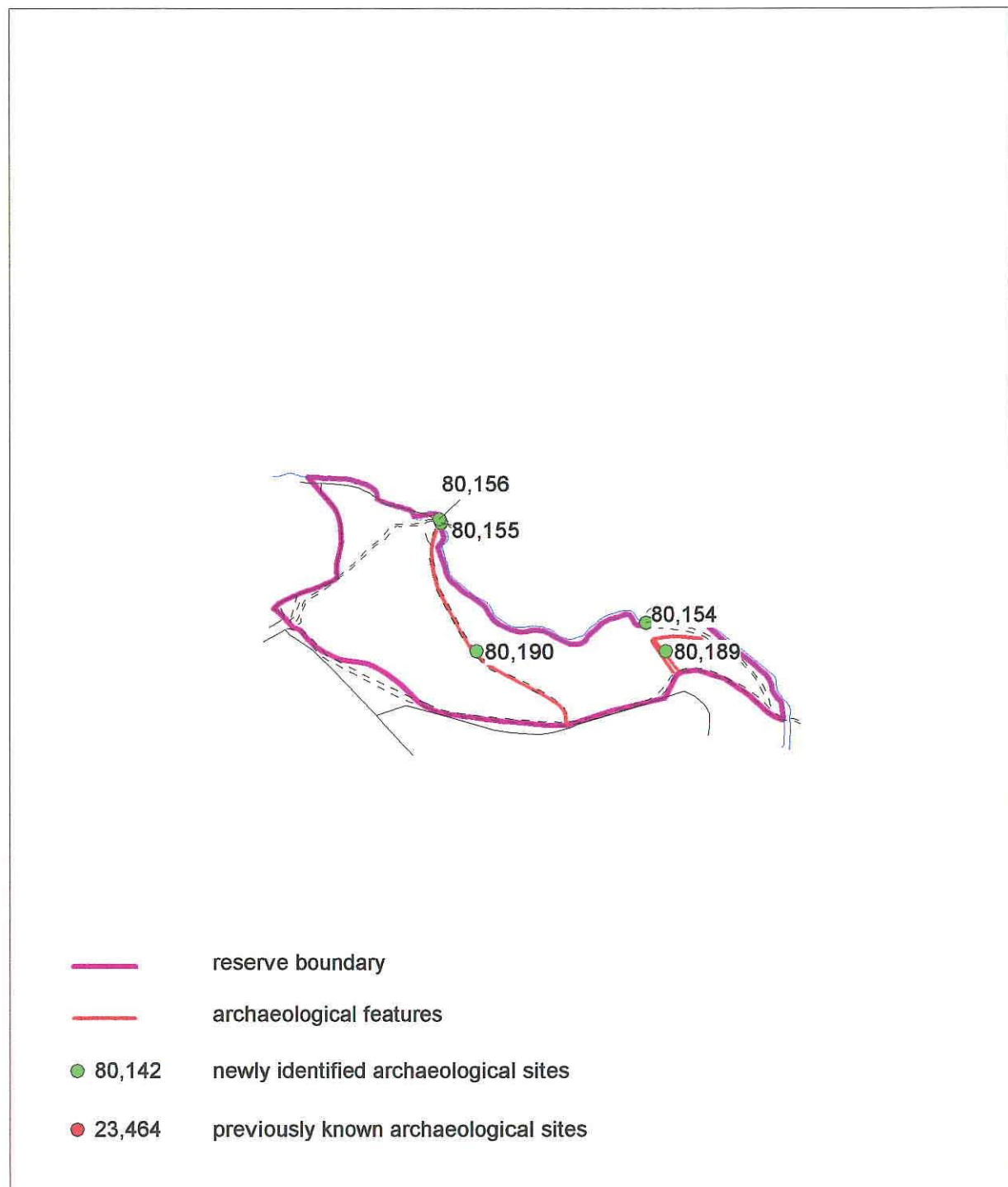
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition. Montgomery 14.6 (surveyed 1886, revised 1900, published 1902)

Tithe map Llanfihangel yng Ngwynfa parish 1847 and Tithe apportionment 1848

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1948: CPE/UK/2492/4284

Coed Pendugwm Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



Archaeological data supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust from the County SMR © CPAT 2001

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 (see page 22).

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 has 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 could 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, and a limited programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling should be considered in advance of any major groundworks being undertaken in order to assess their impact. However, to preserve this potential the peat should not be subject to any further drainage as it is the continued 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

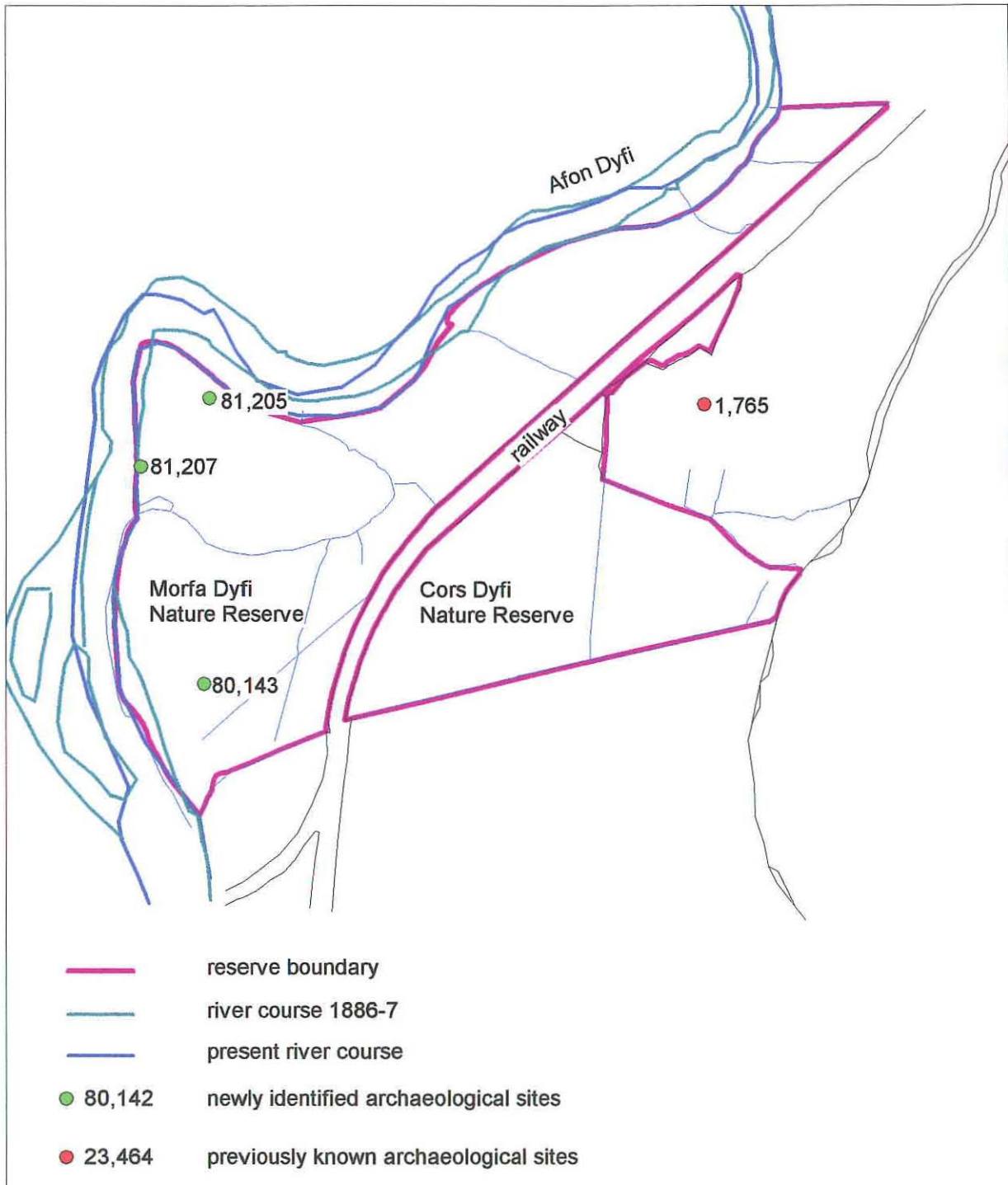
References**Cartographic sources**

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

Cors Dyfi Nature Reserve. Scale 1:10,000



Archaeological data supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust from the County SMR © CPAT 2001

CWM Y WYDDEN

Grid Ref: SJ 137024
Status:

Area: 3.2ha

Reserve description

The Reserve consists of two blocks of broad-leaved, semi-natural woodland on a steep north-facing slope on the southern side of the Rhiw valley, 6km west of Berriew.

Historical Background

The 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 curiously 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 the same extents as at present. The current western path (from N to S) through the Reserve, and that along the northern edge of the wood both date back to at least the time of the OS 1st edition survey.

Archaeological resource

The desk-top study revealed no recorded archaeological sites within the Reserve boundary, and none were identified during the field visit.

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 recorded to date

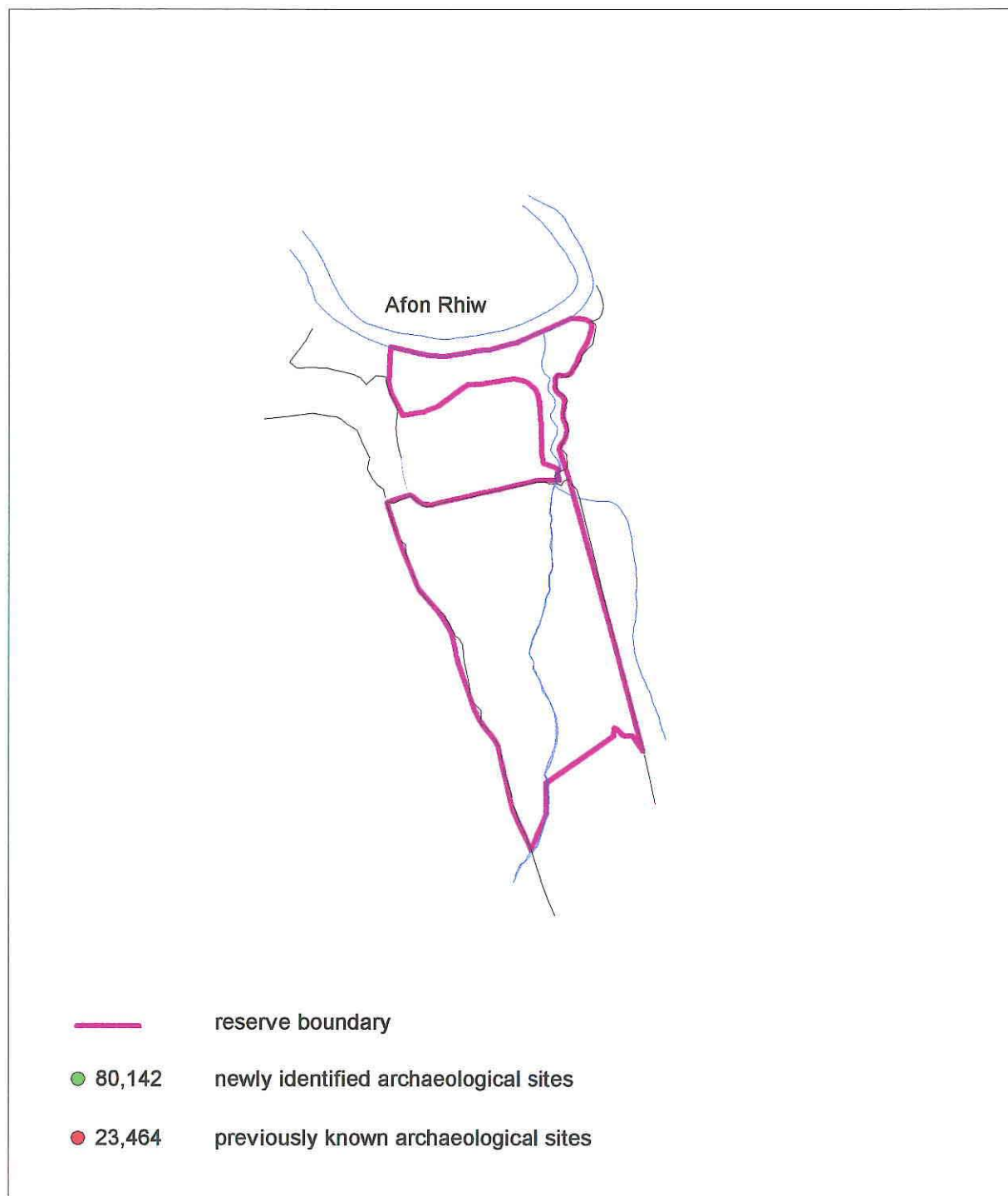
References**Cartographic sources**

- 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

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



Archaeological data supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust from the County SMR © CPAT 2001

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 was no trace by 1886. The site of Bradley Cottage lies within an area of dense vegetation and small trees, planted for screening, to the rear of the hide at Pine Tree shingle. No obvious physical remains are now visible here, although the ground is uneven and overgrown with nettles and may contain buried remains relating to the building. This would be a logical siting to avoid the worst of any flooding, being the highest ground available locally, lying c. 2m above present river level. The field visit failed to reveal any visible remains relating to the second house site or the footbridge.

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.

There is the potential for buried remains relating to both house sites (PRNs 71079 and 71075), possibly including foundations and floors, together with associated artefact spreads. Ground disturbance should be avoided in these areas.

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	Destroyed	SJ21060027
71079	Bradley Cottage house site I	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, and 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 (surveyed 1885, published 1886)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 30.10 (surveyed 1884, published 1886)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 30.7 (surveyed 1886, published 1886)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 30.10 (published 1902)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 30.11 (published 1902)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 30.7 (published 1902)

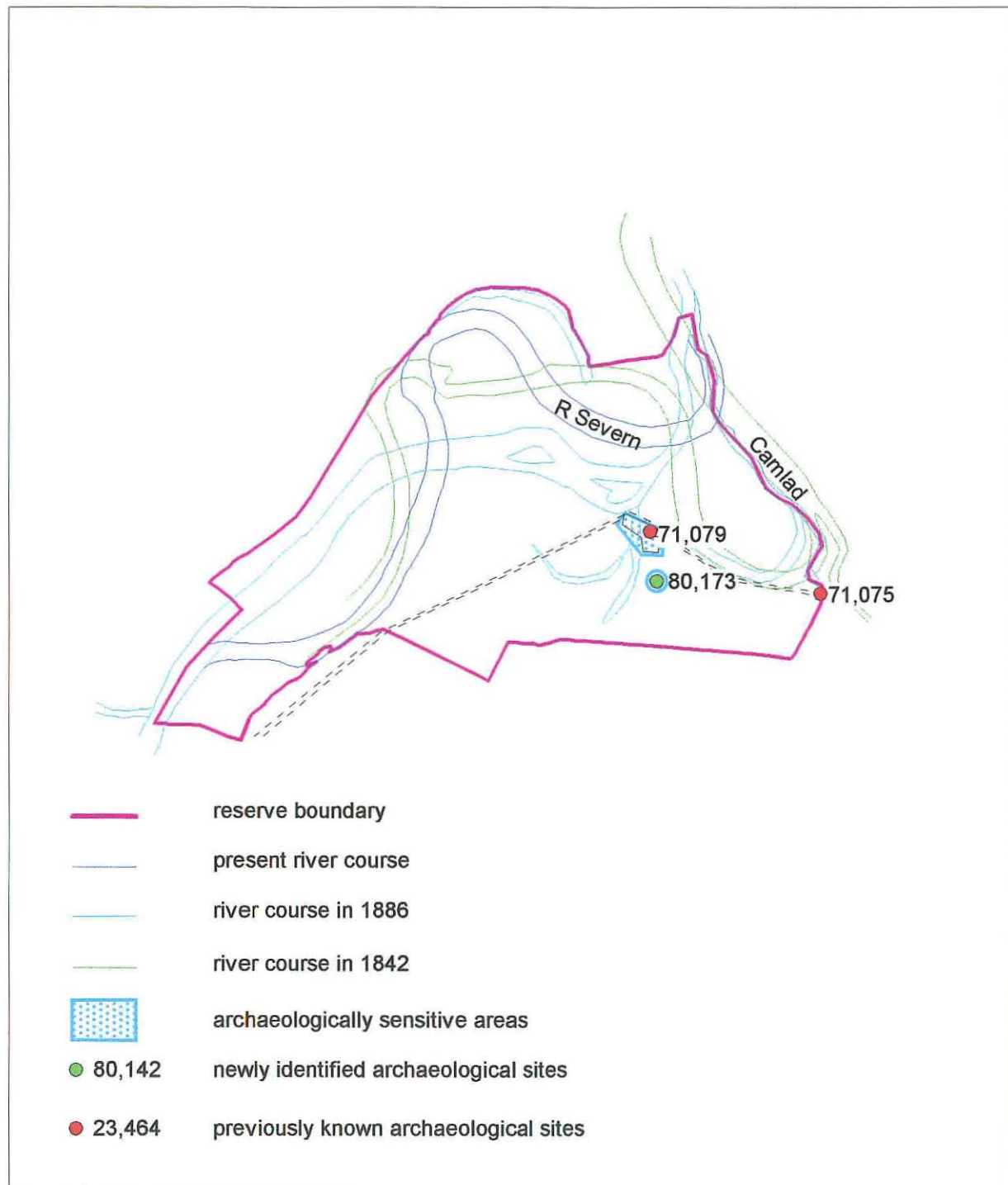
Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1946: 106G/UK/1698/5195

Oblique aerial photographs

CPAT1985: 85-13-22 and 23

Dolydd Hafren Nature Reserve. Scale 1:10,000



DYFNANT MEADOWS**Grid Ref:** SH 998155**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 then 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, although a number of previously unrecorded features were identified during the field visit. The earthwork remains of a building platform (PRN 80191) lie at the northern end of the Reserve, close to the boundary. The platform has been partly terraced into the slope with the resulting spoil used to build up the platform at the front and also construct two banks, one on either side, presumably for added shelter. It seems likely that the platform was originally constructed for a timber building, although no trace of such now survives, and may be of medieval or early post-medieval origin.

A series of former field boundaries within the Reserve were originally defined by earth and stone banks topped by hedges, although the hedges have not been maintained. The low banks still survive with remnant small trees intermittently along them. The boundary to the north of the clearance cairn (see below) is a low dilapidated stone wall. There is evidence that the land has been improved for agriculture with a system of drainage channels covering much of the northernmost field. A small clearance cairn (PRN 80192) lies in the field immediately to the north-west of Hendre Dyfnant. A track (PRN 80193), surveyed by the Ordnance Survey in 1885, runs east to west from Hendre Dyfnant across the southern fields of the Reserve, surviving as either a terrace or holloway up to 2m wide.

Management recommendations

The building platform (PRN 80191) has considerable archaeological potential and may contain the buried remains of foundations and floors as well as associated artefacts. All ground disturbance should be avoided and the present ground cover maintained. Grazing should be monitored to ensure that no erosion results and all stock feeding or watering should be kept at a safe distance from the site.

The line of the track (PRN 80193) should be maintained and kept clear of scrub, small trees etc and any associated banks should also be preserved. Consideration should be given to the future management of the various former field boundaries which give the area its distinctive character. All boundary banks should be preserved and it may be considered desirable to manage the remaining hedgerow species. The clearance cairn (PRN 80192) should be preserved and the existing surrounding vegetation maintained.

In addition to the recorded archaeological sites there is the 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
80191	Dyfnant Meadows building platform	Platform	Medieval ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SH99771576
80192	Dyfnant Meadows clearance cairn	Clearance cairn	Post Medieval	Structure	Damaged	SH99871560
80193	Dyfnant Meadows track	Trackway	Medieval ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SH99801548

References**Cartographic sources**

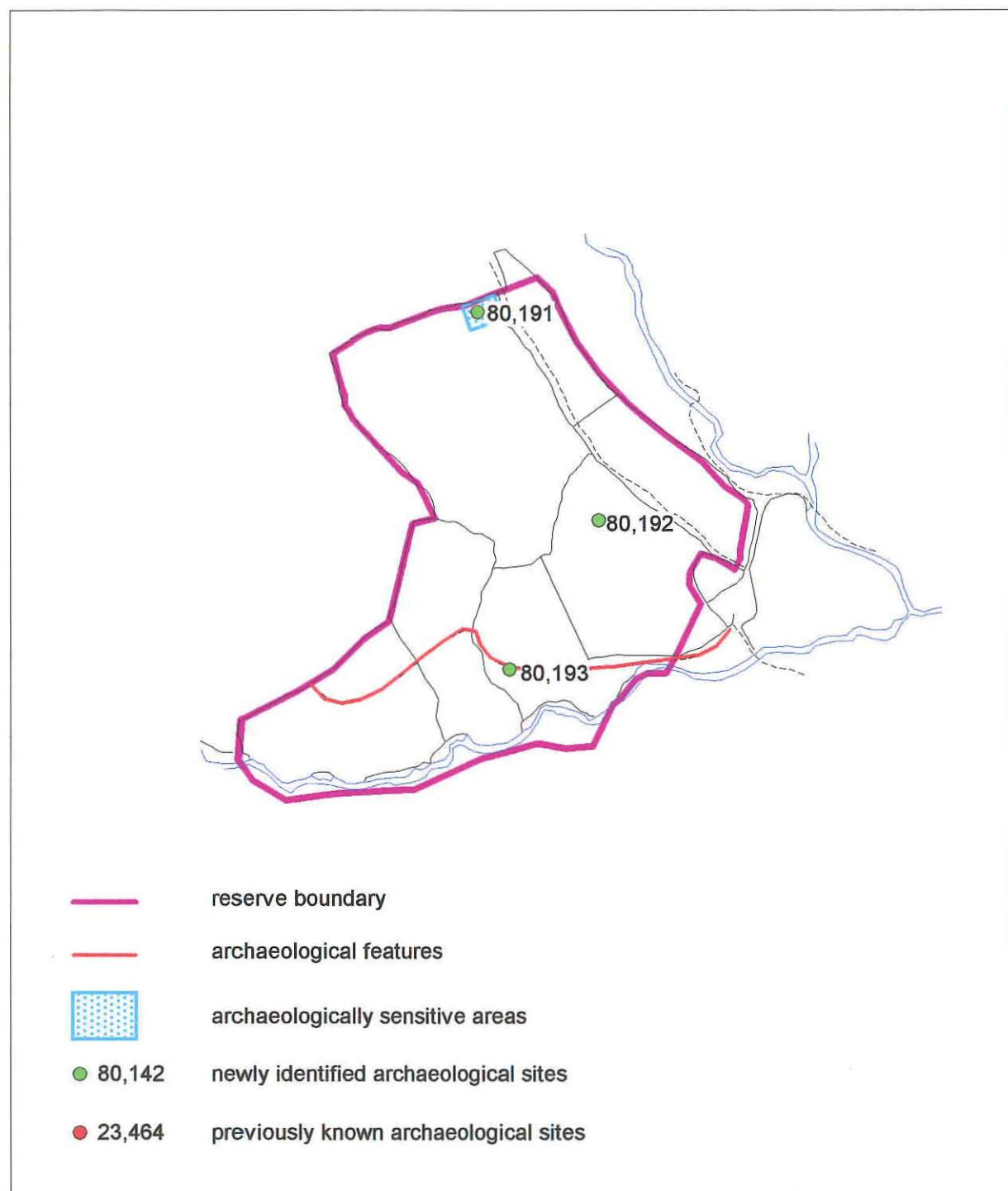
Tithe map for Llangadfan parish (Cowney Township) 1840 and Tithe apportionment 1838
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 13.2 (surveyed 1885, published 1887)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 13.6 (surveyed 1885, published 1887)
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 13.2 (published 1901)
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 13.6 (published 1901)

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1948: CPE/UK/2492/4124
RAF 1946: 106G/UK/1468/6143
Ordnance Survey 1972: 72-032

Dyfnant Meadows Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



Archaeological data supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust from the County SMR © CPAT 2001

GLASLYN**Grid Ref:** SN 826941**Area:** 212ha**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 the 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.

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). The peat deposits extend over much of the upland area surrounding the lake, and also beyond the Reserve boundary to the south-east.

Though recorded by the Ordnance Survey as a sheepfold, the remains of a small summer dwelling, or hafod (PRN 8657) lies close to the southern shore of the lake. The building measures 8 x 4m and is composed of dry-stone 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) is described by Bick (1990, 12) after a visit in 1955 as consisting of five blocked adits (PRNs 80162, 80170, 81200-81202), one below the other, with another adit beyond the valley bottom, together with an open shaft at around 850ft OD. A zigzag path (PRN 80169) connects the workings. The processing area for the mine lies in the bottom of the valley to the west of the Reserve. Although the visible workings are of 19th-century date, the area had evidently been worked at an earlier date as miners reported finding 'extensive workings of the ancients' (Bick 1990,12). Only the upper part of the mine workings lie within the Reserve, with two adits (PRNs 80162 and 80170) clearly visible with spoil tips below. A series of shallow linear trial workings (PRN 81203) were identified on the north-east side of Foel Esgair-y-llyn.

Moel Fadian Copper Mine (PRN 18991) lies in the north-east corner of the Reserve, in a very inaccessible position deep within the ravine. It consists of a single adit with a winze and stoping, with trial cuts on the hillside above (Bick 1990, 12). 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). The adit is now almost blocked, and is all that remains visible above ground.

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 entrance to the level, masked by a thick growth of moss, is 2.2m wide, but the height not apparent. A spoil heap extends c. 10m to north of the entrance. The level lies 20m to the south of the Afon Dulas and around 4m above it, where a small stream drains off the mountain immediately to the east of it. The footbridge no longer survives.

Along the north side of the Afon Dulas a track (PRN 80193) runs west to east, terraced into the hillslope with a turning area at the east end. It seems probable that this track served as access for a former larch plantation known as Nurse Lwyd, and both were depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1885.

The lake has at some time been dammed at the east end, presumably to provide a water source for local mining activity, possibly associated with the Moel Fadian Copper Mine (PRN 18991). The dam (PRN 80195) is of earth and stone construction with stone facing on the interior, west side. The remains of a sluice (PRN 80168) lie towards the northern end of the dam, with four substantial timbers, some of them leaning, embedded in the silts on the lake shore. No corresponding timbers are visible on the other side of the dam, and there is no sign of any leat. A small quarry (PRN 80196) near the south-eastern end of the dam may have provided the stone for its construction. A second small quarry (PRN 80197) was identified at the southern end of the Reserve, lying just to the north of a track, for which it may have been the source of stone.

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. This applies not only to the levels, but also to the associated spoil tips which could contain buried structural remains and artefactual evidence. The main management consideration is, however, not just to ensure their continued preservation, but to ensure that the area is safe for visitor access. All mining remains are potentially dangerous and the safety of each area of working should be assessed and measures taken where appropriate to restrict access and/or erect suitable warnings.

The flint artefacts (PRN 1375) may be indicative of wider Bronze Age activity within the area and further associated finds may remain buried within the immediate area. Ground disturbance should be avoided.

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. Bracken and heather should be controlled to preserve the visibility of the monument.

The area surrounding the lake, and indeed much of the upland and valley floor within the Reserve, may contain significant palaeoenvironmental remains, the potential for which should be taken into account in the future management of the Reserve. In particular, ground disturbance and drainage in particular should be avoided. Consideration should be given to further assessment of the palaeoenvironmental potential.

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.

The range of archaeology within the Reserve provides an opportunity for further public information being made available through display boards and leaflets.

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	Damaged	SN82319381
18985	Glaslyn Copper mine	Mine (copper)	Multiperiod	Earthwork	Damaged	SN81289425
18991	Moel Fadian Copper mine	Mine (copper)	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SN82989485
23613	Glaslyn Environmental site	Environmental site	Multiperiod	Environmental	Unknown	SN827933
80162	Glaslyn Copper mine level I	Level	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SN81629432
80163	Foel Esgair-y-llyn level	Level	19th Century	Document	Damaged	SN82069432
80164	Creigiau Esgair Fochnant level	Level	19th Century	Document	Damaged	SN81879502
80165	Creigiau Esgair Fochnant Footbridge	Bridge	19th Century	Document	Destroyed	SN82149499
80168	Glaslyn sluice	Sluice	19th Century	Structure	Damaged	SN82939421
80169	Glaslyn Copper mine track	Track	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SN81539429
80170	Glaslyn Copper mine level II	Level	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SN81509431
80194	Nurse Lwyd track	Track	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SN82069511
80195	Glaslyn dam	Dam	19th Century	Structure	Damaged	SN82979416
80196	Glaslyn Quarry I	Quarry	19th Century	Structure	Damaged	SN88019410
80197	Glaslyn Quarry II	Quarry	19th Century	Structure	Damaged	SN82769358
81200	Glaslyn Copper mine level III	Level	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SN81399430
81201	Glaslyn Copper mine level IV	Level	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SN81289429
81202	Glaslyn Copper mine level V	Level	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SN81239428
81203	Glaslyn Copper mine trial workings	Trials	19th Century ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SN81869429

References

Published sources

- Bick, D, 1990. *The Old Metal Mines of Mid-Wales, parts 4 & 5*. Newent: The Pound House.
- 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)

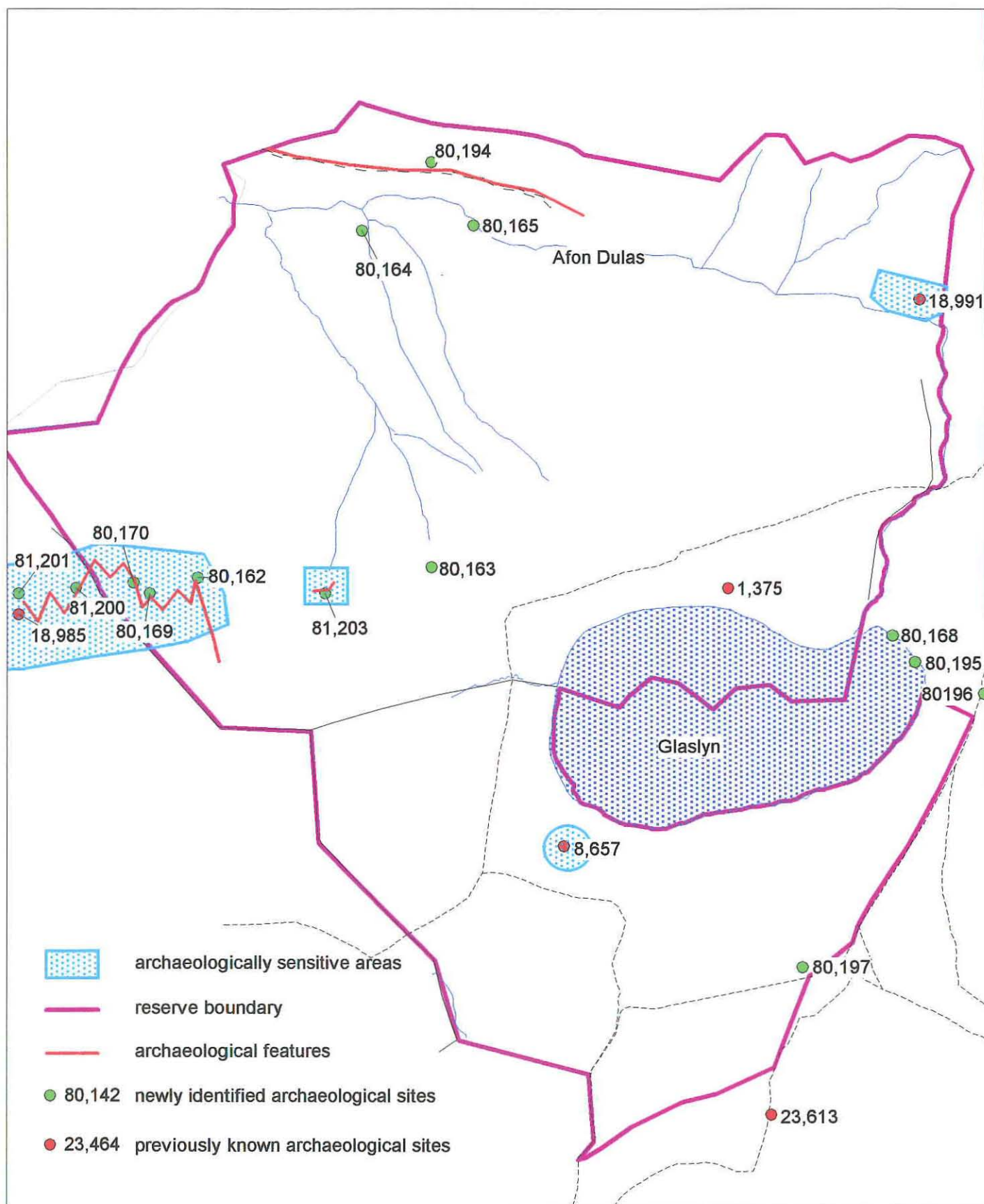
Vertical aerial photographs

- 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
- RCAHMMW: 925096-55 and 56

Glaslyn Nature Reserve. Scale 1:10,000



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 were 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)

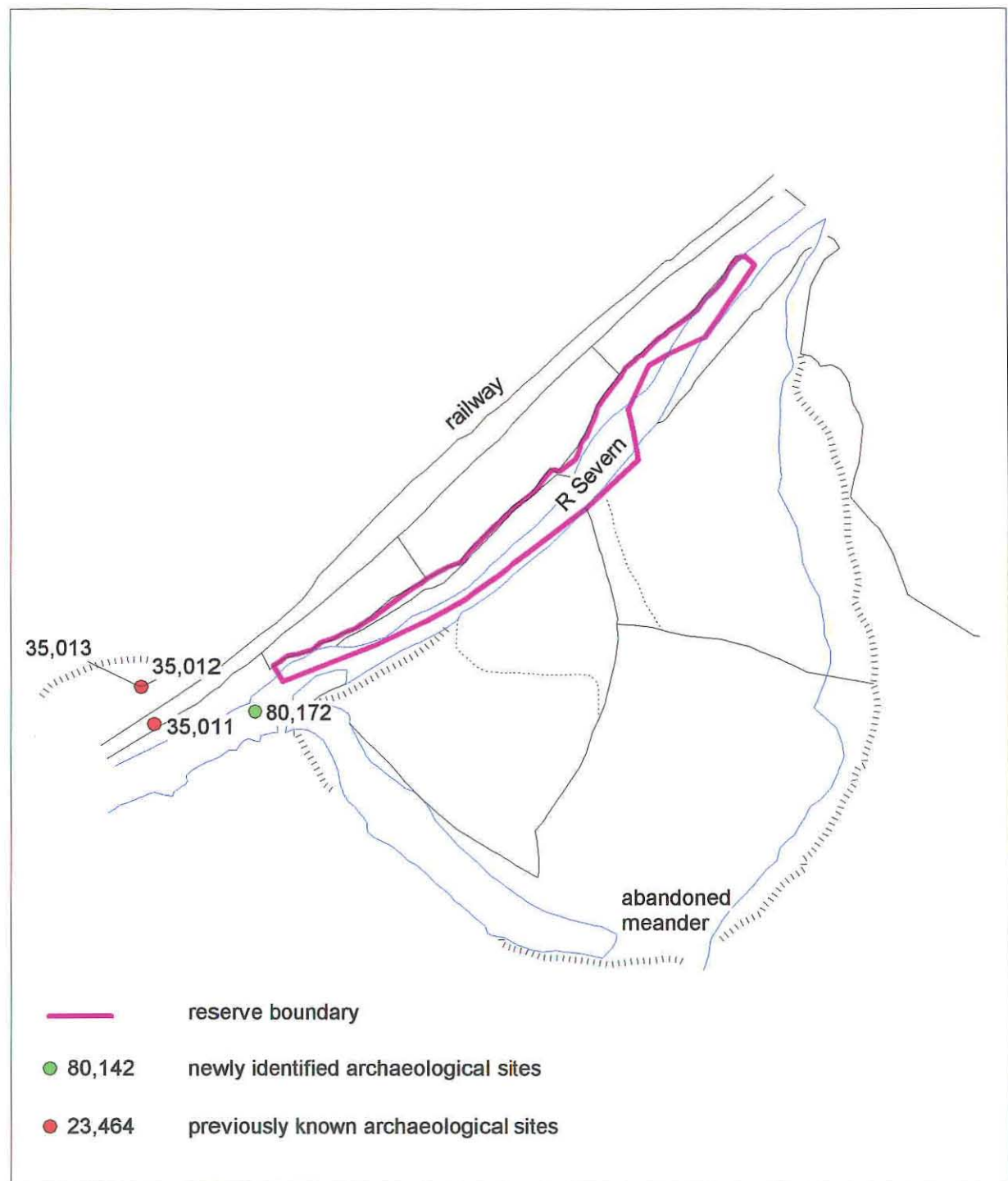
Ordnance Survey 6" provisional edition (surveyed 1884, revision of 1901, additions 1948, published 1953)

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1951: 540/488/3147

RAF 1963: 58/5607/0158

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



Archaeological data supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust from the County SMR © CPAT 2001

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, 5km east of Newtown, 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, a painter renowned for his views of the Welsh landscape, flower illustrations and architectural drawings that can be attributed to the period from 1818 until his death in 1860. 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. The well, which is now silted and dry, survives almost intact and lies on the south side of the stream forming the southern boundary of the Reserve. It consists of a roughly square stone-built chamber 0.5m wide, 0.5m deep and at least 0.43m high, set into the bank of the stream. Although recorded as a well it does not fit the conventional view of such a feature and may have been built around a spring, or was possibly used as a cool cupboard or larder, rather than a well. A remnant of hazel hedge grows over the top of the feature, and its roots have caused some damage.

Llanmerewig Rectory (PRN 20598) lies immediately to the west.

Management recommendations

The well (PRN 80181) should be preserved and no attempt made to infill or clean out the feature. Maintain the existing surrounding grass cover, but control adjacent hazel to prevent further damage. Care should be taken if erecting a new boundary to ensure that no damage results.

In addition to the recorded archaeological site 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 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 ?	Structure	Damaged	SO16009289

References**Cartographic sources**

Tithe map for Llanmerewig parish 1838 and Tithe apportionment 1842

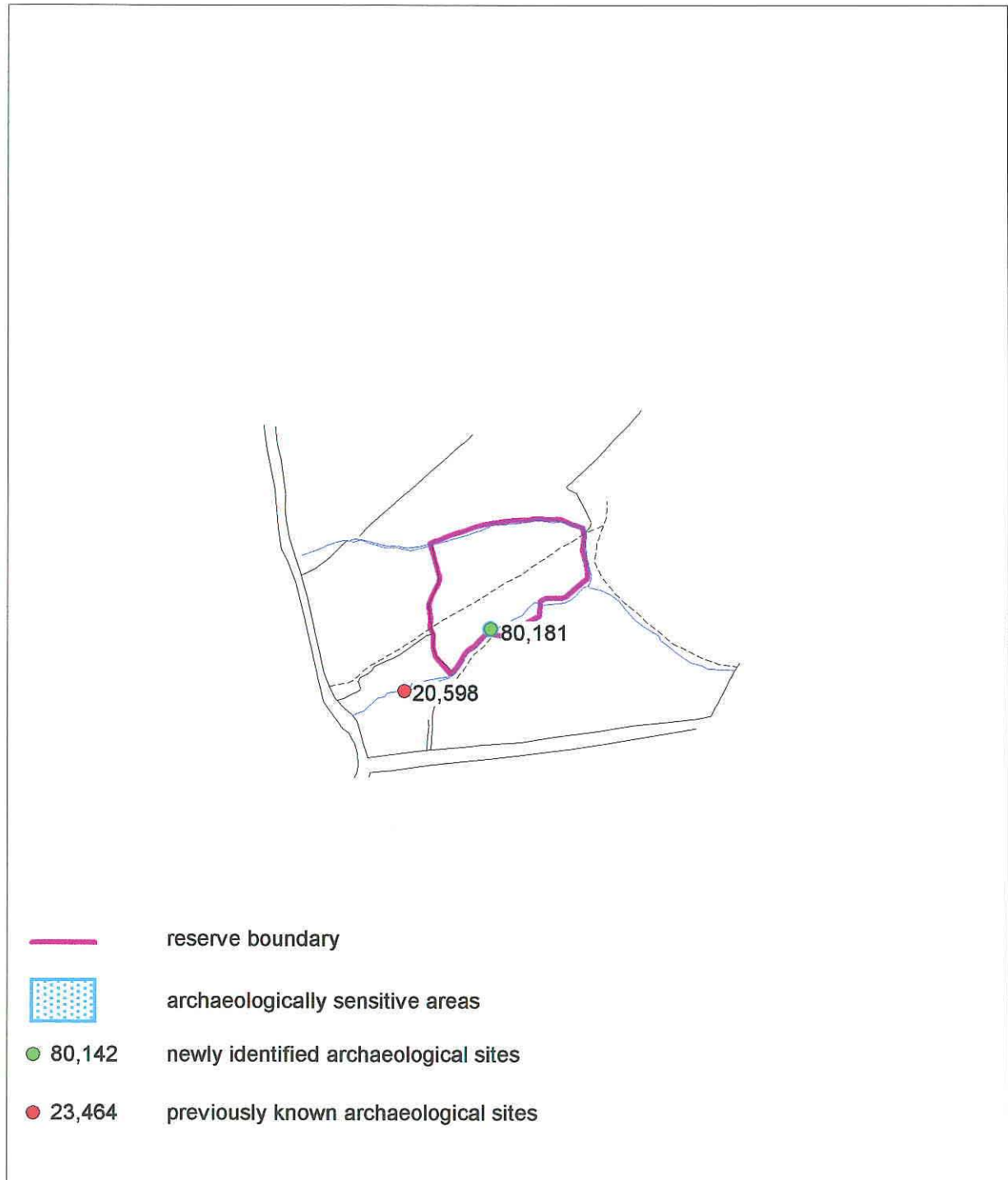
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition Montgomery 37.9 (surveyed 1884, published 1886)

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

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1948: CPE/UK/2474/4017

Llanmerewig Glebe Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



LLANMYNECH ROCKS

Grid Ref: SJ 267218
Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest
Scheduled Ancient Monument

Area: 9ha

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. Llanymynech Rocks is a Reserve which straddles the border and is managed jointly by Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust and Shropshire Wildlife Trust. The area which forms the present study is, however, restricted to the Welsh side of the border.

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 SJ 26502186 (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.

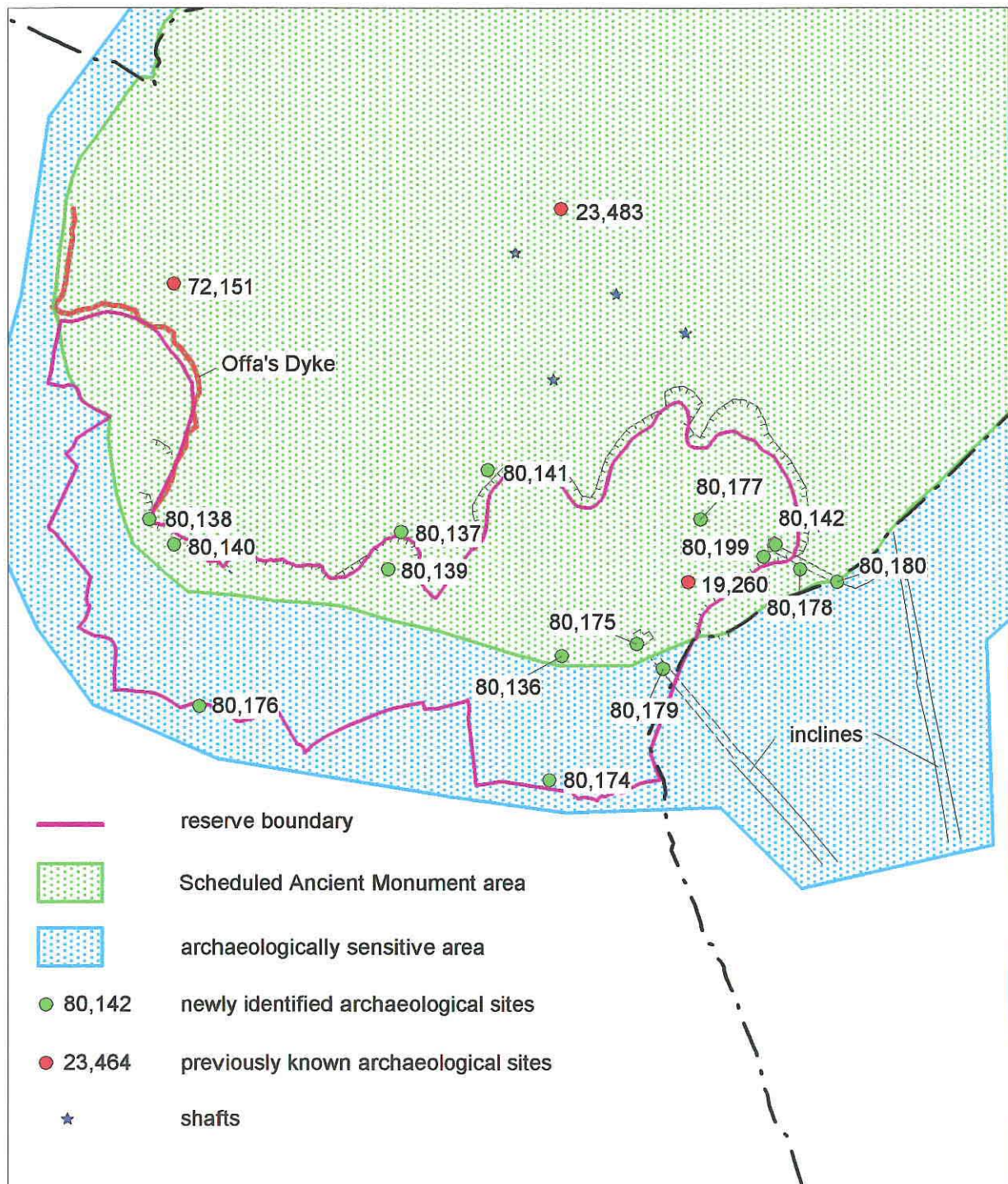
The natural limestone outcrop has been exploited as a source of building stone for centuries. However, it was the use of lime as an agricultural fertiliser and in building mortar which led to large-scale quarrying during the 19th and 20th centuries. The quarry expanded rapidly from the earliest workings (PRN 19260) which form the eastern boundary of the Reserve. A map of 1753 (Pearce 1992, 32) shows what appear to be three banks of triple limekilns although the map is rather schematic. 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 quarrying and mining activities of 18th, 19th and 20th-century date. The main quarry (PRN 19260) 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. The method of working seems to have been by clearing benches and then removing rock from these until the floor of the quarry was reached at a depth of c. 50m. Within the main quarry is an area of deeper working (PRN 80142) which appears to represent the latest phase of quarrying. Two other areas of quarrying (PRNs 80139, 80140) were identified at the base of the cliff face of Asterley Rocks. There is no surface evidence for the series of lime kilns (PRN 80136) depicted on the map of 1753, although they may well survive buried beneath later spoil.

Stone was removed from the quarry by a series of tramways and inclines which eventually led to the Hoffman-type limekiln and a wharf on the canal some distance to the south-east. The earlier of the two inclines (PRN 80179) is now covered in dense vegetation within the Reserve. At the head of the incline is a stone-built drum house (PRN 80175) which has a loading bay appended to the south-west side. Three

Llanymynech Rocks Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



Archaeological data supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust from the County SMR © CPAT 2001

additional rooms have been added on the north side, and there are marks from a wire cable visible in the rock adjacent to the drumhouse.

A second drum house (PRN 80177), also of stone construction, lies adjacent to the area of deeper working. The structure is massively built with a probable shelter or cabin added on the south-west side. Two lateral timbers survive *in situ* and pieces of the brake band lie nearby. From the brake house a second incline (PRN 80180) runs south-east through a tunnel (PRN 80178). The upper part of the incline is rock-cut and there are sections of the tramway surviving within the tunnel. The tunnel is 5m wide and 8m high, the roof showing signs of collapse, and there is a short length of trial working in the north-east side. Beyond the boundary of the Reserve, in Shropshire, is a third incline. A small blast shelter or store (PRN 80199) lies to the west of the tunnel.

Various tramlines are visible on the quarry floor and there are a set of well-preserved tip lines to the south-west of the drum house (PRN80175), which may have been a result of development work, possibly the deepening of main quarry.

Two mining adits (PRNs 80137 and 80141) are visible cut into the cliff face of Asterley Rocks, together with a cave (PRN 80138). The latter is the only known natural cave entrance on Llanymynech Hill and is of a type known as a phriatic tube which was formed by water erosion of the limestone below the water table. Some 15m from the entrance the cave is blocked with clay, a deposit which is likely to have palaeoenvironmental potential of geological rather than archaeological significance. The cave entrance is typical of sites which have been utilised for shelter by prehistoric man, although in this instance there is no evidence to indicate such a use.

Other sites recorded include two wells (PRNs 80174 and 80176) recorded on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:2,500 revised in 1900, although neither was identified during the field visit, and they may therefore lie just outside the Reserve.

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. Any works within this area should be subject to Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) following an application to Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

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 (PRNs 80175, 80177) are both in need of remedial action to remove the vegetation and the structures should be sympathetically repointed to ensure their continued preservation. Once the vegetation has been cleared a detailed measured and photographic survey should be undertaken for both structures, to include any associated features such as the possible blast shelter (PRN 80199). Limited excavation of spoil within and around the structures might provide significant evidence as well as aiding visitor interpretation. At least the upper part of the incline (PRN 80179) adjacent to the drum house should be cleared of scrub vegetation to aid public access and interpretation. Since these features lie within the Scheduled Area, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments should be consulted before any work is undertaken.

The cave (PRN 80138) has considerable palaeoenvironmental potential and the clay deposit within should not be disturbed.

The Reserve has considerable potential for future visitor access and interpretation, although the safety of the area will always be a prime consideration and appropriate warnings or fencing of some areas should be considered. 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	Multiperiod	Earthwork	Damaged	SJ26602222
19260	Llanymynech Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval	Earthwork	intact	SJ265217
72151	Llanymynech Hillfort, evaluation 1999	Evaluation	20th Century	Event		SJ26092194
80136	Llanymynech Quarry limekilns	Kiln (lime)	Post Medieval	Document	Unknown	SJ26402164

80137	Llanymynech Quarry adit I	Adit	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SJ262721 74
80138	Llanymynech Quarry cave	Cave	Not recorded	Landform	Intact	SJ260721 75
80139	Llanymynech Quarry I	Quarry	Post Medieval	Earthwork	Damaged	SJ262621 71
80140	Llanymynech Quarry II	Quarry	Post Medieval	Earthwork	Intact	SJ260921 73
80141	Llanymynech Quarry adit II	Adit	Post Medieval	Earthwork	Intact	SJ263421 79
80142	Llanymynech Quarry III	Quarry	19th Century	Earthwork	Intact	SJ265721 73
80174	Llanymynech Rocks Well I	Well	Unknown	Document	Unknown	SJ263921 54
80175	Llanymynech Quarry Drum house I	Drum house	19th Century?	Building	Unknown	SJ264621 65
80176	Llanymynech Rocks Well II	Well	Unknown	Document	Unknown	SJ261121 60
80177	Llanymynech Quarry Drum house II	Drum house	19th century ?	Building	Unknown	SJ265121 75
80178	Llanymynech Quarry Tunnel	Tunnel	19th Century ?	Structure	Unknown	SJ265921 71
80179	Llanymynech Quarry Incline I	Incline	19th Century	Structure	Damaged	SJ264821 63
80180	Llanymynech Quarry Incline II	Incline	19th Century	Structure	Damaged	SJ265321 57
80199	Llanymynech Quarry blast shelter	Shelter	19th Century	Structure	Damaged	SJ265621 72

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.
- Pearce, A J 1992. *The Mines of Llanymynech Hill*. Revision of original edition by DR Adams, 1970. Shropshire Caving and Mining Club.
- Walters, M, 1994. *Powys Metal Mines Survey 1993*. CPAT Report No. 89.

Cartographic sources

- Tithe map for Llanymynech Parish 1838
- 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, which lies 2km south of Welshpool, 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, although this has been damaged and should be replaced.

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* 33, 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

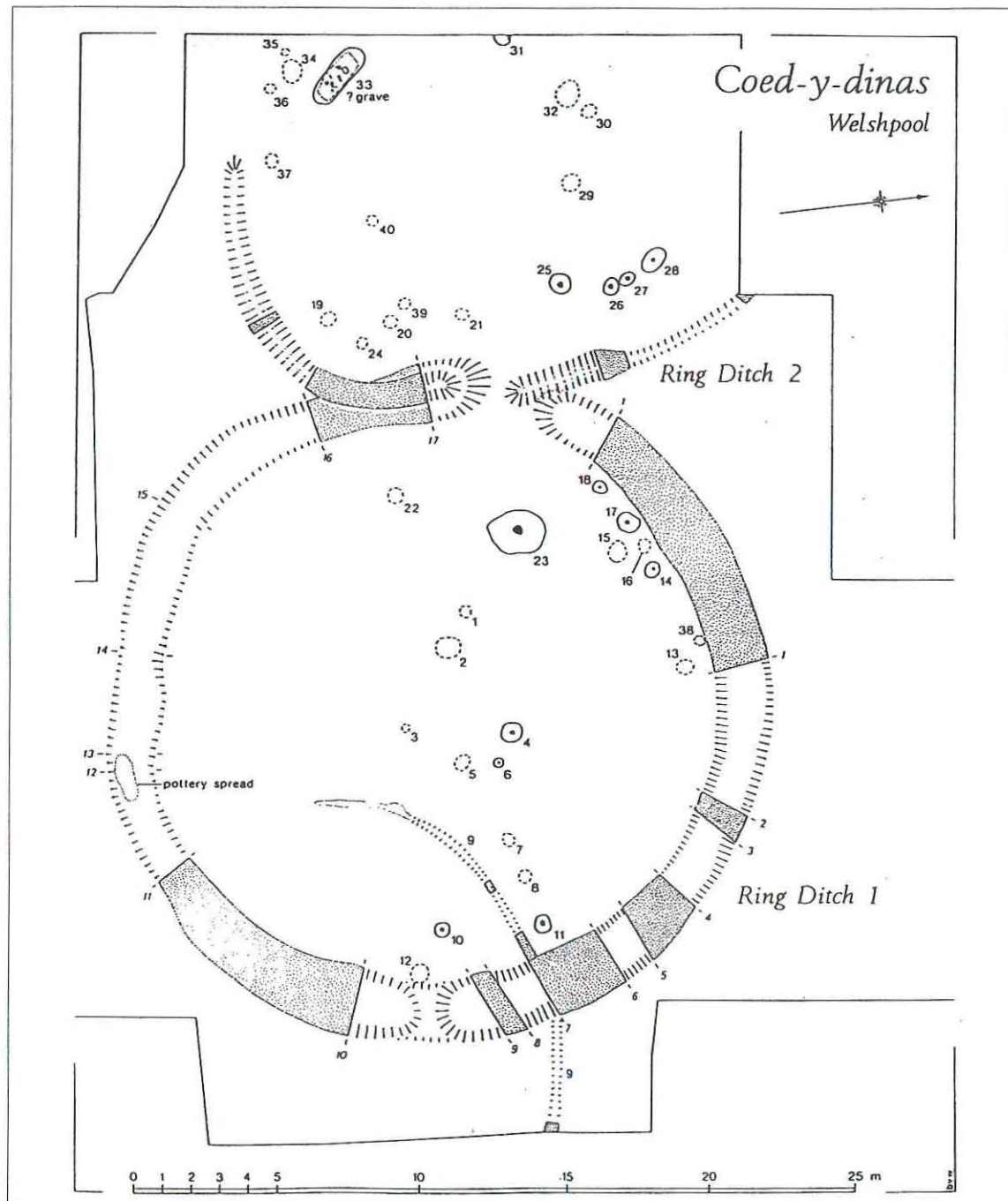
Tithe map for Pool Parish, Upper & Middle Division 1840 and Tithe apportionment 1840
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 23.15 (surveyed 1886, published 1886)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 23.15 (published 1902)

Vertical aerial photographs

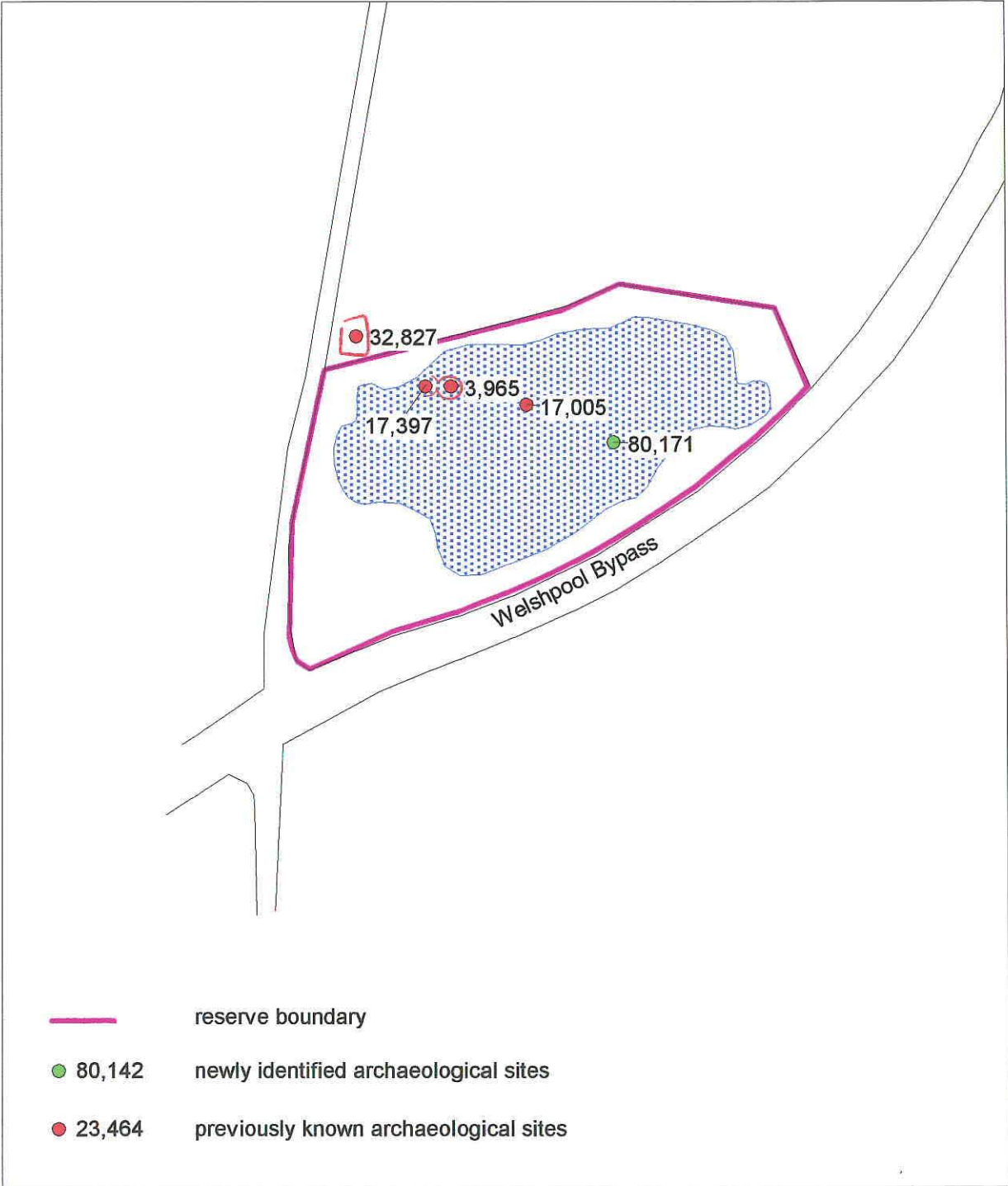
RAF 1946: 106G/UK/1468/3057

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



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



Archaeological data supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust from the County SMR © CPAT 2001

LLYN MAWR**Grid Ref:** SO 009971**Area:** 12.1ha**Status:** Site of Special Scientific Interest**Reserve description**

Llyn Mawr, which lies 6km north-west of Caersws, 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

A possible crannog (PRN 17456), or artificial island, was previously identified having been seen in 1989 when water levels were exceptionally low, although its precise location was not given. The island was reported to be about 25m long, consisting of a natural boulder outcrop, with little silt or sand between. Crannogs generally date from the prehistoric or early medieval period and were constructed to provide a well-defended settlement site. There are also reports of a piece of mortised oak found in peat adjacent to the west end of the lake (PRN 80198), although no other structure has been identified (Roberts and Peterson 1989) and it is not clear whether this may be related to the possible crannog. A field visit identified an area of large rocks lying in the lake c. 20m off the northern shore which appear to match the description of the possible crannog.

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 floral and faunal history of the area. The existing vegetation should therefore be maintained and in particular no drainage or other groundworks should be undertaken which might alter the water table. The crannog has yet to be confirmed but could be a site of considerable archaeological potential which may contain structural and artefactual evidence and should therefore be preserved. Any structural or artefactual remains which may come to light should be adequately recorded.

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	SO00949714
80198	Llyn Mawr Mortised timber	Timber setting ?	Unknown	Structure	Unknown	SO00619718

References**Published sources**

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

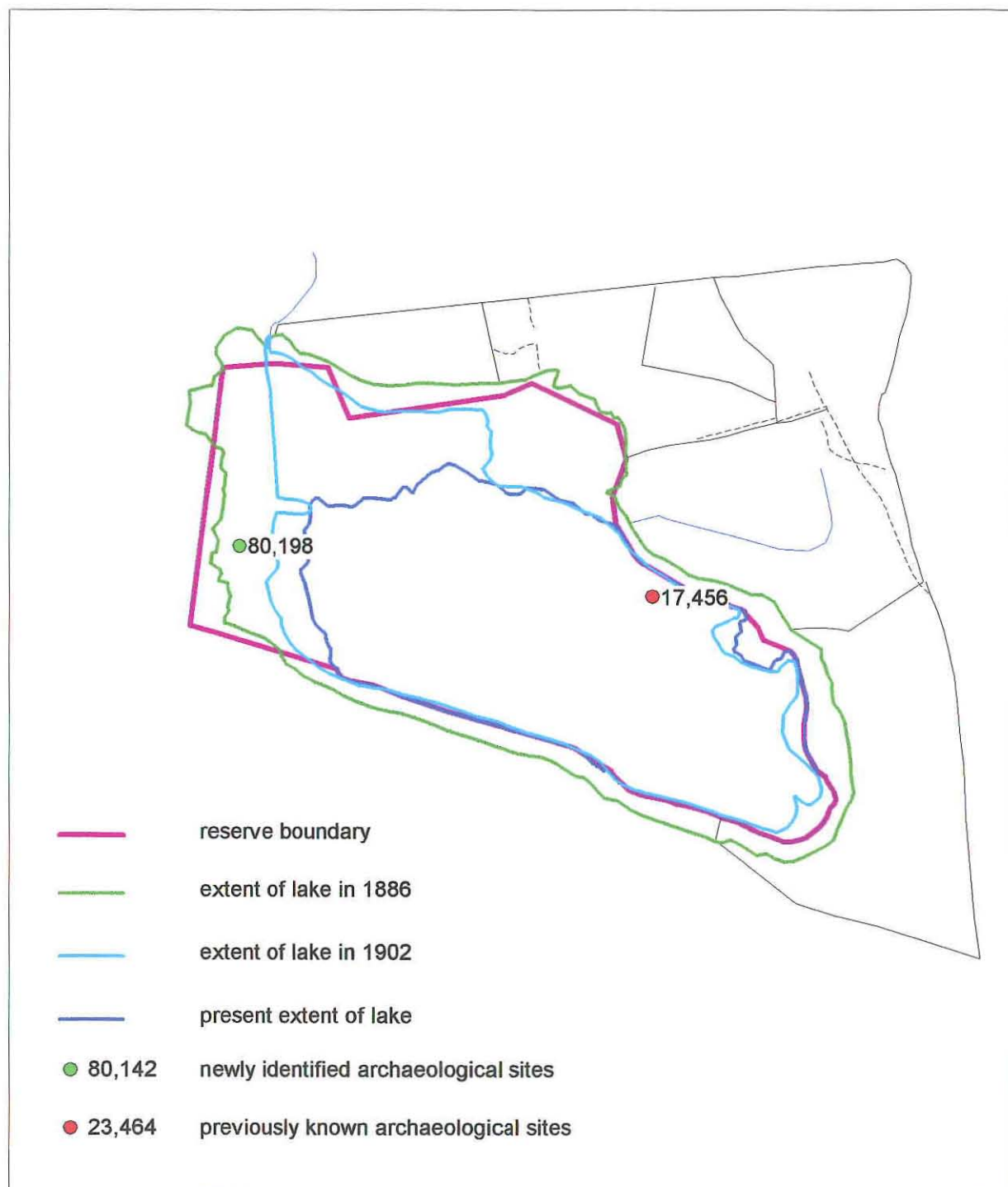
Cartographic sources

Tithe map for Llanwnnog parish 1846 and Tithe apportionment 1846
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 35.2 (surveyed 1886, published 1886)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 35.3 (surveyed 1885, published 1886)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 35.2 (published 1902)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 35.3 (published 1902)

Vertical aerial photographs

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

Llyn Mawr Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



Archaeological data supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust from the County SMR © CPAT 2001

MORFA DYFI

Grid Ref: SN 700989 **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 has 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. It is interesting to note that the course of the Dyfi has changed slightly since the late 19th century.

Historically the Dyfi Estuary has been an important transport route and there is evidence of its use dating back to at least the Roman period. The Roman fort at Cefn Caer, Pennal, lies a short distance to the north of the river (SH70500010) commanding the lowest crossing of the Dyfi and this undoubtedly made use of the river for transport (Nash-Williams 1969, 104). Before the opening of the toll roads in the earlier part of the 19th century land communication in the area must have been relatively poor, and the railway did not reach Machynlleth until 1862. Small ships, however, could negotiate the Dyfi when the tide permitted, transporting raw materials from local mines and quarries, finished produce from mills and factories, as well as bringing in general supplies. Fishing has long been an important industry in the area and there are records of catches of herring being brought in to the Dyfi during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. Salt was required for herring, and an attempt was made to produce this locally, presumably on the flooded marshes on the north side of the river (Morgan 1946, 9).

Derwenlas, close to the tidal headwaters, became the port for Machynlleth, an inland port with shipbuilding yards, quays and wharves. Due to the nature of the river it might have taken two high tides to reach the quays at Derwenlas, and so ships made use of deep pools in the river which could hold sufficient depth of water at low ebb (such as Llyn Draenog and Llyn y Bwtri on the edge of the Reserve) to moor and await the next tide to continue the journey. The prevailing west and south-westerly winds meant that suitable moorings tended to be located on the north bank of the river and a former deep water channel to the west of the Reserve once provided good moorings. The former toll-keeper's cottage, collecting tolls from shipping on the Dyfi, lies on the western side of the Dyfi Junction railway bridge (J. Marshall pers. comm.).

Archaeological resource

The ruins of a rectangular stone-built building (PRN 80143) measuring 11.2 x 6.2m, stand on a linear rock ridge raised some 5m above the level of the surrounding marshy land. Only the shell now survives, with one gable end standing to a height of 2.4m, although the other walls survive to around 0.8m. The Tithe map records the building as 'Maenan Cottage and garden', occupied by John Torridge. There is a tradition that the building was a tavern used by sailors whose ships were moored at Llyn Draenog awaiting the tide (Morgan 1948), and it is likely that small rowing boats would have been simply beached on the estuary shore. Local sources indicate that the building originally had an upper storey with two windows on either side (J Marshall, pers. comm.)

A possible causeway (PRN 81205) has been noted, now lying beneath c. 1m of silt, but visible where it has been eroded by the river at the northern end. A layer of large unworked stone forms a surface on a bed of rammed gravel, and probing suggests that the feature runs NE-SW, extending for perhaps 130m.

A possible dry dock (PRN81206) has been noted, consisting of a man-made cut in the river bank near to Llyn y Bwtri, on the south side of the Dyfi (J Marshall, pers. comm.).

Intermittent sections of clay banks (PRN 81207) up to 3m wide and 0.5m high survive along the southern edge of the estuary. It seems likely that these are the remains of reclamation banks constructed to allow the drainage of the saltmarsh for agriculture. The drainage of the saltmarsh is likely to have occurred before 1800 and may be associated with Flemish engineers who are recorded as having been brought into the area around 1627 (J Marshall, pers. comm.).

An old jetty or wharf was noted in 1984 at exceptionally low water, located on the north side of the river (at approx. SN 69379805), outside the Reserve. This consisted of a structure extending for around 50m along the river bank, lying beneath 3m of silt. A hard standing with a good flat surface had been built up with a series of layers (totalling up to 0.6m) of flat stones alternated with rammed gravel, with a layer of willow or hazel wattle at the base. Although undated, the depth of overlying silt and manner of construction could suggest that this feature might be Roman. Another jetty or wharf has been noted at Llyn Draenog, consisting of large wooden post piling (J Marshall, pers. comm.).

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 old tavern (PRN 80143) is in a very poor state of repair and reconsolidation work should be considered, preceded by a full drawn and photographic survey. The masonry should be sympathetically repointed to consolidate the walls and prevent further collapse. The interior may have preserved in situ flooring and the general area could contain important buried deposits and artefacts relating to the usage and dating of the building. Ground disturbance should therefore be avoided.

The reclamation banks (PRN 81207) and possible causeway (PRN 81205) should be preserved and ground disturbance avoided, although both will inevitably suffer further erosion by the river.

The potential for significant palaeoenvironmental deposits is presently unknown and could only be assessed by a programme of sampling.

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
1765	Morben Isaf Mound	Pillow mound ?	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	Unknown	SN703987
80143	Morfa Dyfi old tavern	Building	Post Medieval	Building	Damaged	SN69509825
81205	Morfa Dyfi causeway	Causeway	Unknown	Structure	Damaged	SN69519871
81206	Llyn y Bwtri dry dock	Dock ?	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	Unknown	SN70359950
81207	Morfa Dyfi reclamation banks	Reclamation bank	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SN694986

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Mr Jim Marshall, the Wildlife Reserve Warden, for his assistance and invaluable local knowledge.

References

Published sources

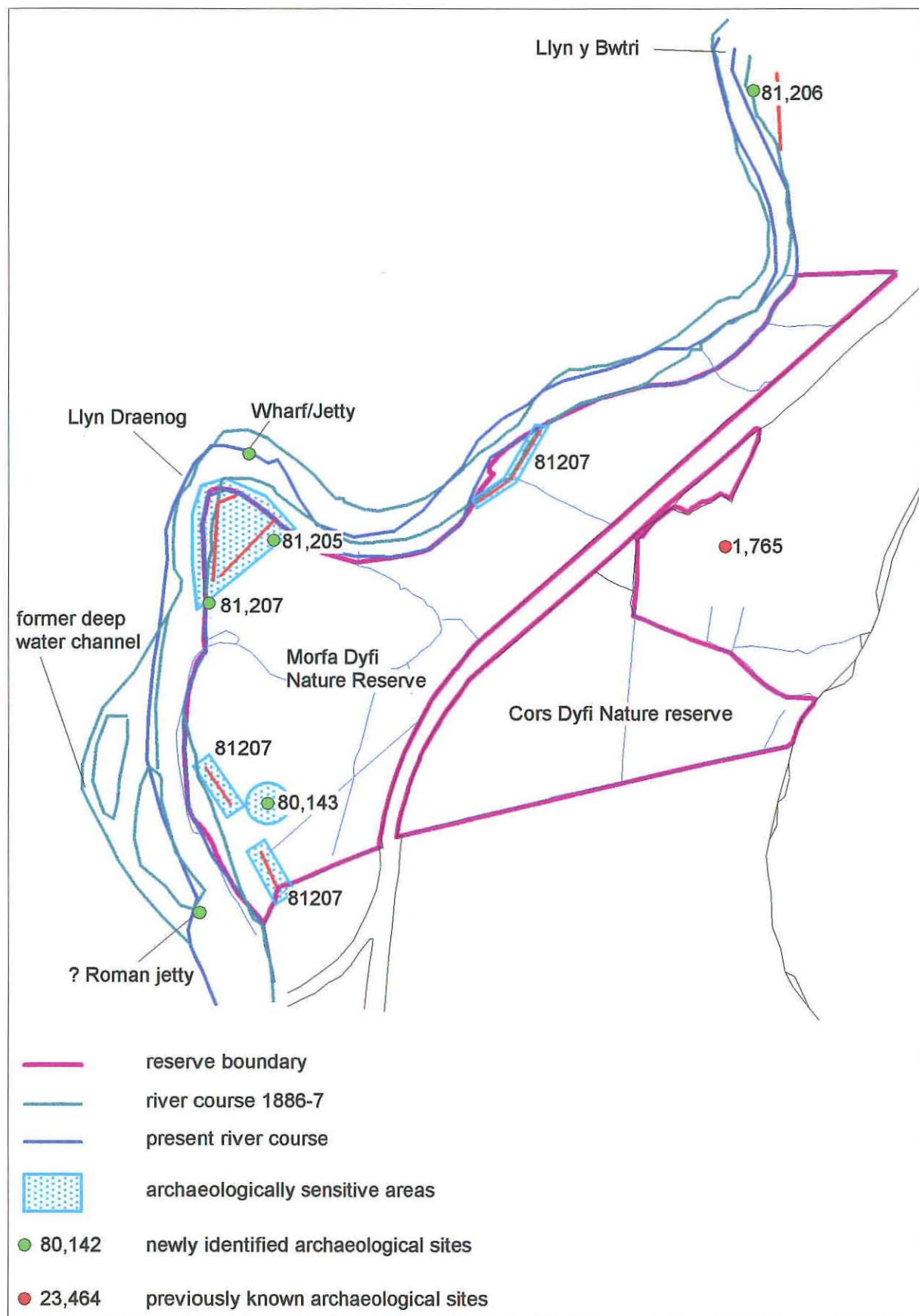
- Nash-Williams, V E, 1969. *The Roman Frontier in Wales*, 2nd edition, by M G Jarrett.
Morgan, D W, 1948. *Brief Glory. The story of a quest*, Liverpool: Brython Press.

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, which lies 3km east of Newtonw, 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 Llanllwchaïam 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 there are several features immediately adjacent which relate to the Montgomeryshire Canal. The canal itself is now dry and partly infilled and the towpath provides the access to the Reserve from the car parking area to the south-west. The remains of two locks are easily identifiable. Dolfor Locks (PRN 80144) has a lock-house with pigsty and granary and a building on the quayside which was once a store and workshop. Freestone locks (PRN 80182) has a fine 'lock-tail' bridge leading to derelict mid 19th-century semi-detached houses (Hughes 1981, 145-6). A canal feeder leat (PRN 80183) runs along the eastern side of the Reserve, leading from a weir (PRN 80184) on the River Severn. The leat is stone-lined and the lining has been recently damaged in places, possibly following dredging operations. A tramway (PRN 80185) is shown by the Ordnance Survey in 1884 running alongside the leat, and an embankment survives which has stone revetting along the riverside and is used as a footpath, although there is no trace of the tramway itself.

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 subsequent wildlife lagoon. The feeder leat (PRN 80183) and tramway embankment (PRN 80185) should be preserved and care should be taken not to damage further the structure when undertaking any earth moving activities within the surrounding area.

There is the potential to provide further information to the public with regard to the canal and its various features such as locks which lie adjacent to the Reserve and also between it and the car park.

Gazetteer of archaeological sites

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Form	Condition	NGR
80144	Dolfor Locks	Canal lock	19th Century	Structure	Damaged	SO13639265
80182	Freestone Locks	Canal 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.

Cartographic sources

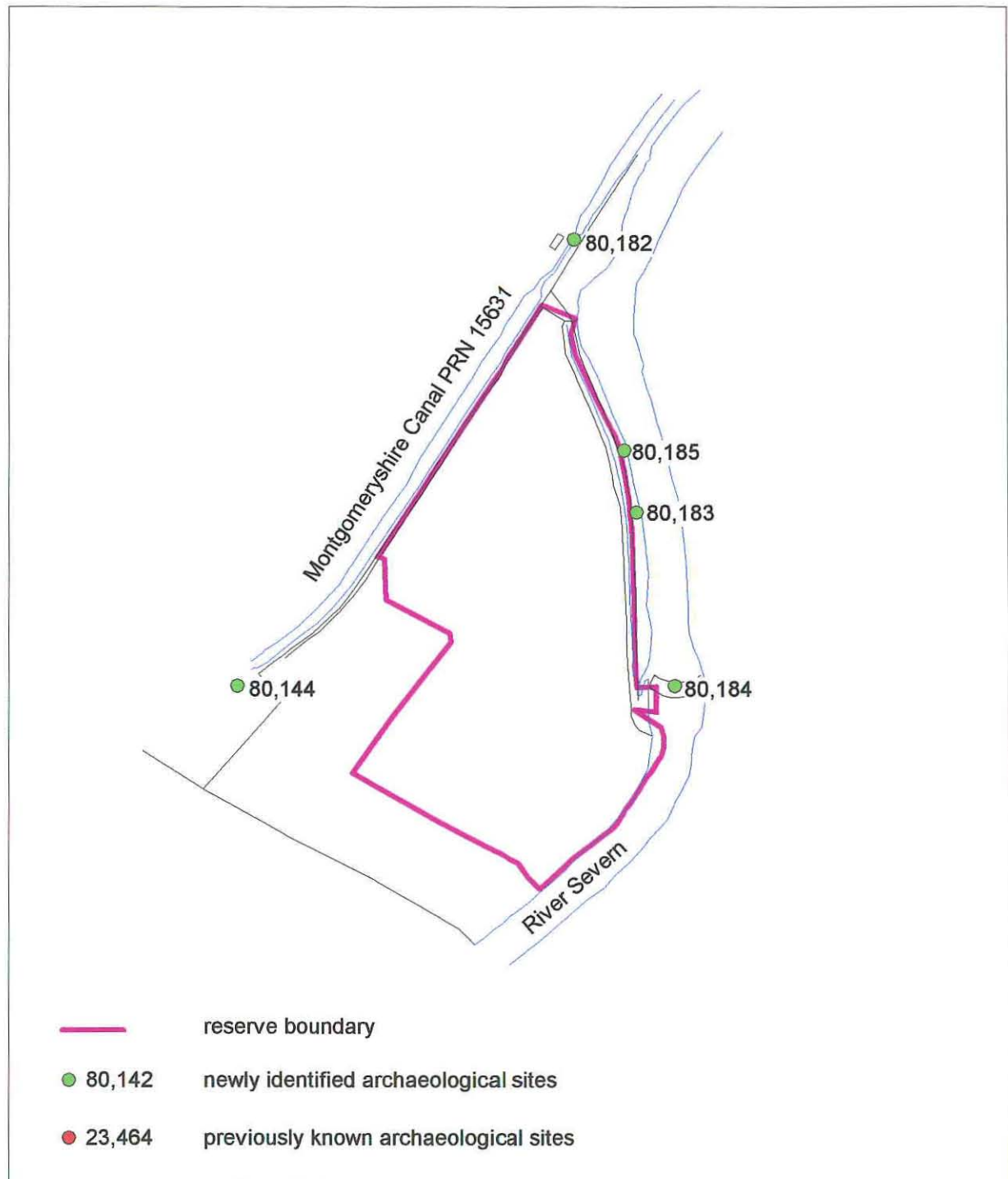
Tithe map for Llanllwchaïam parish 1842 and Tithe apportionment 1843
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 36.12 (surveyed 1884, published 1886)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 36.16 (surveyed 1884, published 1886)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 36.12 (revised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

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 36.16 (revised 1901, published 1902)

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1948: 541/241/4209

Pwll Penarth Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



Archaeological data supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust from the County SMR © CPAT 2001

ROUNDTON HILL

Grid Ref: SO 293947

Area: 35.5ha

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest

Reserve description

The Reserve, which lies c. 2km north-east of Churchstoke, is dominated by Roundton Hill, a prominent, steep-sided summit primarily composed of andesite igneous intrusions within Ordovician shales. 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 this Historic Landscape has defined 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 uncertain 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. There are no internal features visible, although subsurface remains are likely to be preserved relating to the occupation of the hillfort. Several flints have been found within the hillfort, including a fragment of a blade (PRN 4261) of possible Bronze Age date.

An enclosure (PRN 5050) lies on the north-east slopes of Roundton Hill, and is irregular in form, defined by a single low bank. A small house platform (PRN 80188) has been identified alongside the enclosure and both are likely to be contemporary and of possible medieval date. Further to the east is an area of slight ridge and furrow (PRN 80146), together with a track (PRN 80145) terraced into the slope.

Roundton Mine (PRN 7085) lies on the south and west 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, although the site was worked during the later 19th century for barytes. The level is no longer visible on the surface, and lies in an area of recent subsidence adjacent to the car park, the construction of which may have damaged or destroyed associated features. The mine workings were fairly extensive, if rather small-scale, and much of the workings may have been no more than trials. A well-preserved level (PRN 80147) has sleeper impressions of a former tramway, together with a probable building platform (PRN 80148) cut into the spoil tip. The remains of another small building (PRN 80149) lie close by on the west side of the track. Other workings in this area include a substantial open-cut (PRN 80151) which appears to extend into a blocked level at the upper, east end, a single adit (PRN 71692), mostly hidden by vegetation, and area of shallow surface trial workings (PRN 80150). The upper end of the open cut and an adjacent area to the south-east both show signs of recent subsidence, indicating the presence of unstable underground workings. The remains of further workings were identified in the north-west corner of the Reserve, consisting of one or possibly two blocked levels (PRNs 80152 and 80153), while no surviving trace could be found for a small reservoir and sluice (PRN 80161) recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1901.

Two wells were recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1882, close to the western boundary, of which the southernmost (PRN 80180) survives nearly intact. The well is immediately to the west of the footpath and consists of a small, shallow stone-lined structure only 0.5m across and 0.4m deep, with a shallow drain running to the nearby stream. The other well (PRN 80157) was not definitely identified, lying in an area of dense undergrowth, from which a spring was seen to emanate. Nearby, a series of low earthworks (PRN

81208) on the western side of the footpath are certainly man-made, although of no obvious function or date. A triangulation station (PRN 80158) was set on the summit of Roundton Hill, but no longer survives, the site probably now being occupied by an orientation table.

The field boundaries within the Reserve include a number of substantial dry-stone walls, notably to the eastern side, together with field banks and hedges which provide evidence of the enclosure of common land during the medieval or post-medieval period.

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 (PRN 194) 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 dry-stone walls (Britnell *et al.* 2000).

The hillfort defences should be monitored and any erosion controlled. Internally, all ground disturbance should be avoided due to the likely presence of buried archaeological deposits.

The various mining remains should be preserved and all ground disturbance avoided within the areas of archaeological significance. It is evident that the main area of working includes unstable and potentially dangerous underground workings and consideration should be given to erecting suitable fencing and/or warning notices.

The enclosure (PRN 5050) and platform (PRN 80188) on the north-east side of Roundton Hill have yet to be accurately planned and a detailed measured survey would aid the interpretation and future management of these sites. Existing vegetation cover should be maintained and the earthworks should be monitored for erosion. The ridge and furrow (PRN 80148) and adjacent track (PRN 80145) should be preserved and ground disturbance avoided.

The various dry-stone walls, field banks and hedges should be maintained as they are significant factors which relate to the overall appearance of the area, as well as having historical significance.

The range of archaeology within the Reserve provides an opportunity for further public information being made available through display boards and leaflets.

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	Unknown	SO29399497
5050	Graig Enclosure	Enclosure	Medieval ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29509515
7085	Roundton Lead/Barytes Mine	Mine	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29219467
71692	Roundton Mine adit	Mine	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29299472
80145	Roundton Hill track	Trackway	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29619519
80146	Roundton Hill ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29639514
80147	Roundton Hill level	Level	19th Century	Earthwork	Near intact	SO29119480
80148	Roundton Hill mine platform	Platform	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29109481
80149	Roundton Hill building ?	Building ?	19th Century ?	Structure	Near destroyed	SO29099476
80150	Roundton Hill trial workings	Trial working	19th Century ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29279477
80151	Roundton Hill mine open cut	Open cut	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29189477
80152	Roundton Hill trial level II	Level	19th Century ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29039510
80153	Roundton Hill trial level III	Level	19th Century ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29029508
80157	Roundton Hill Well I	Well	Unknown	Document	Unknown	SO29069503
80158	Roundton Hill Triangulation Point	Triangulation point	19th Century	Document	Destroyed	SO29409495
80159	Roundton hill trial level I	Level	19th Century	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29269463
80160	Roundton Hill Well II	Well	Unknown	Structure	Damaged	SO29069498
80161	Roundton Hill Reservoir	Reservoir	19th Century	Document	Unknown	SO29049509
80188	Graig platform	Platform	Medieval ?	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29519515
81208	Roundton Hill earthworks	Earthwork	Unknown	Earthwork	Damaged	SO29059502

References

Published sources

Britnell, W J, Martin, C H R, and 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

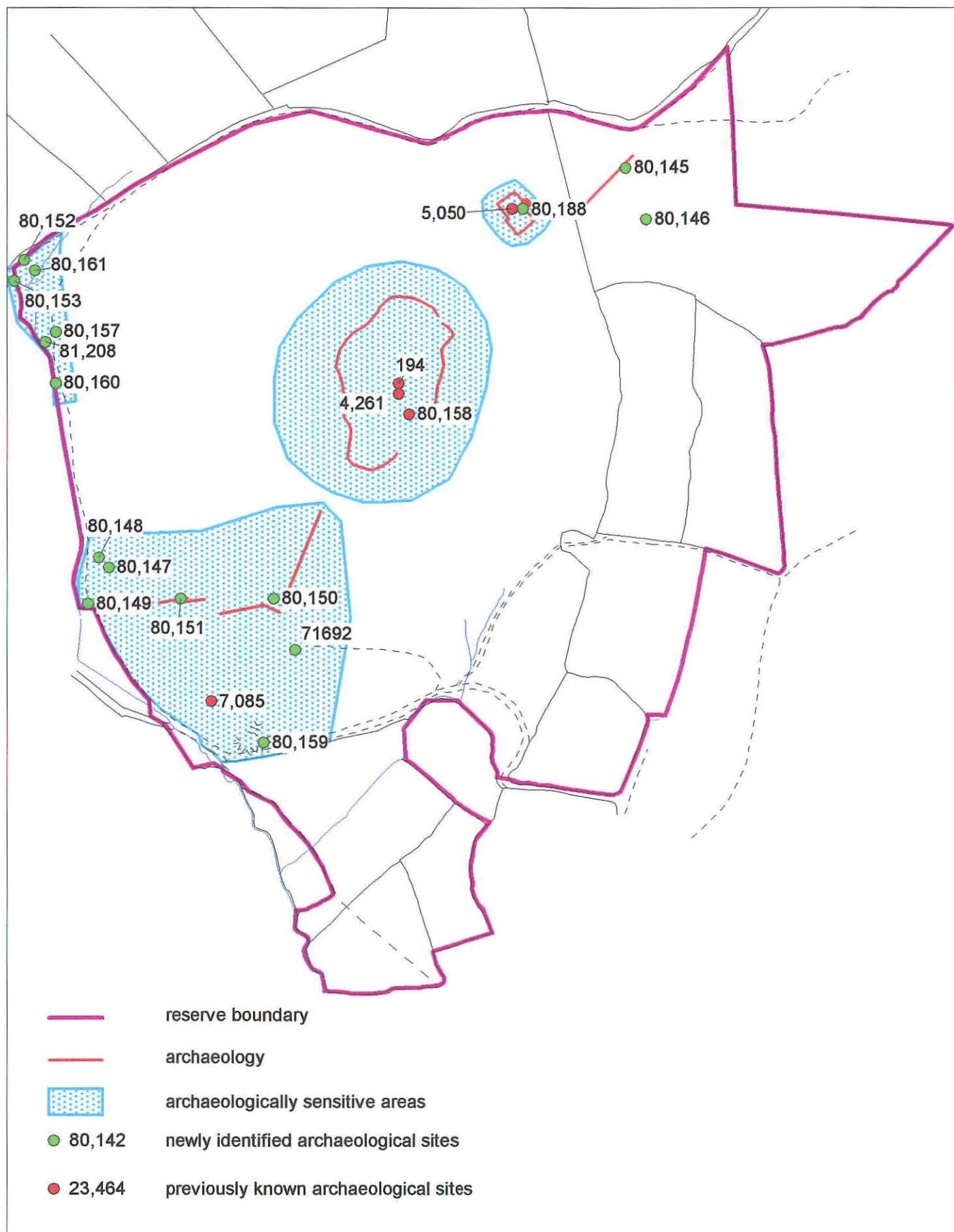
CPAT 1990: 90-C-0371

CPAT 1993: 93-09-0020

CPAT 1993: 93-C-0216

CPAT 2000: 00-C-035 to 36 and 38 to 41

Roundton Hill Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



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

The Reserve was created in 1988 amidst an industrial estate on the south side of Welshpool to provide a zone of 'countryside' within an urban area. The shallow lake and margins provide 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

None present recorded

References**Cartographic sources**

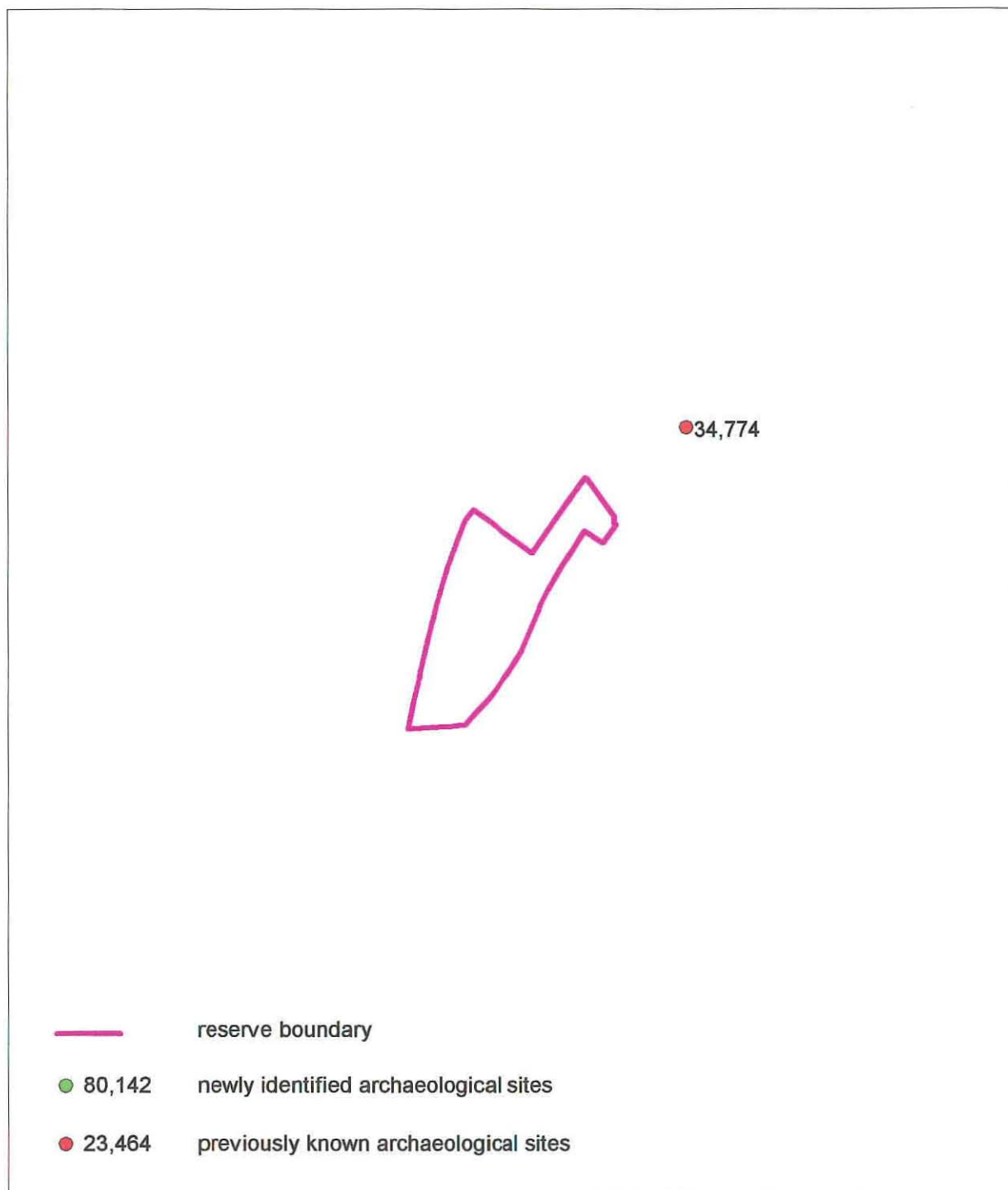
Tithe map for Pool Parish Upper & Middle Division 1840 and Tithe apportionment 1840

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

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1946: 106G/UK/1468/6196

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



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

The Reserve lies 3km west of Four Crosses and 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. A field visit identified no visible upstanding archaeological remains which might relate to a barn, and no visible traces of ridge and furrow cultivation surviving within the Reserve.

Management recommendations

The existing field boundaries should be maintained.

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	SJ13909301
80187	Ty Brith Cae Scybor Fieldname	Fieldname	Unknown	Document	Unknown	SJ24371788

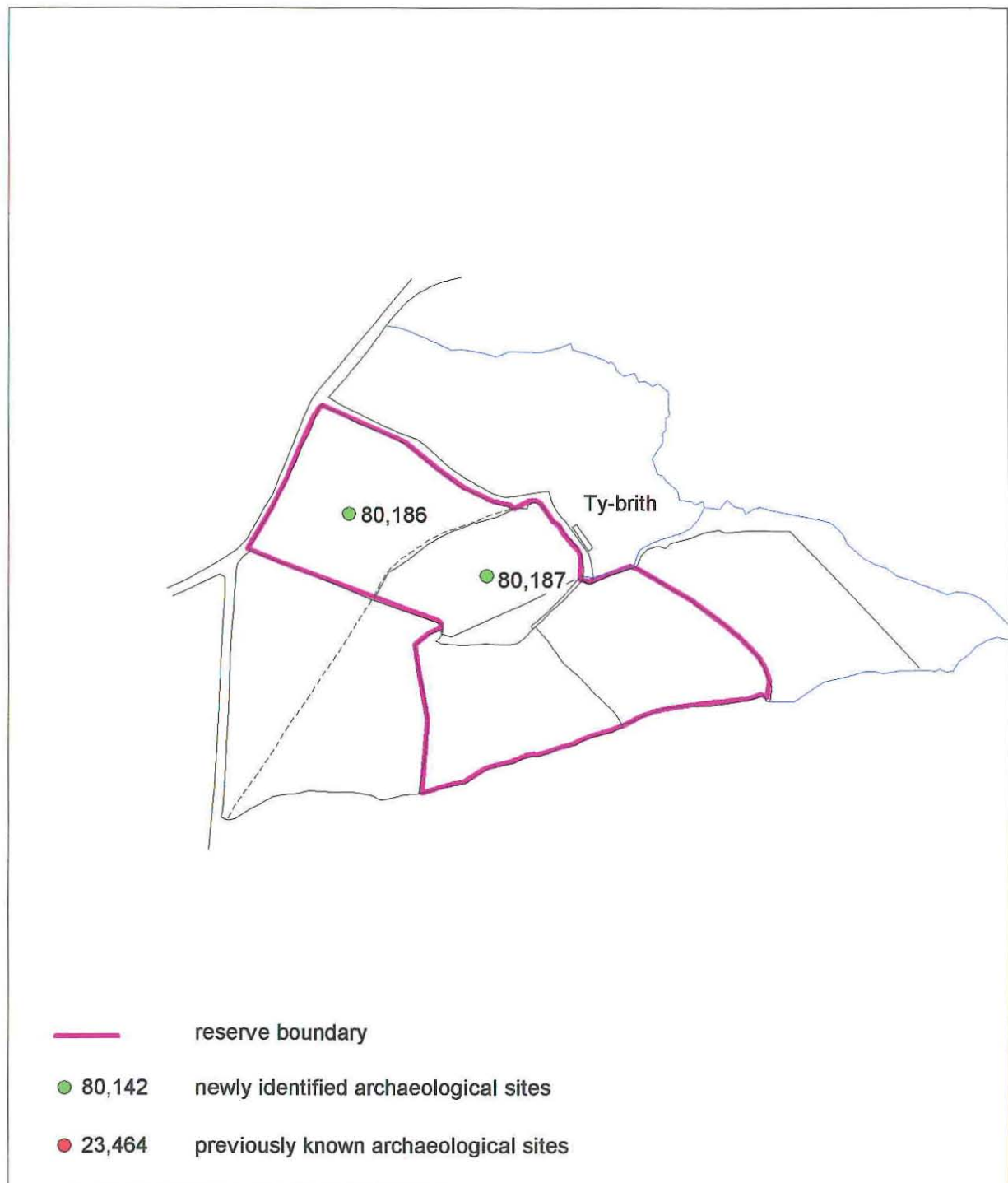
References**Cartographic sources**

Tithe map for Llansantffraid ym Mechain parish 1840 and Tithe apportionment 1840
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Montgomery 10.16 (surveyed 1884, published 1886)
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Montgomery 10.16 (published 1901)

Vertical aerial photographs

RAF 1948: 541/214/4209

Ty Brith Nature Reserve. Scale 1:5,000



Archaeological data supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust from the County SMR © CPAT 2001

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 or prehistoric defended settlement
cursus	Neolithic long, narrow, ditched enclosure with parallel sides assoc. with ritual activity
dam	Artificial bank across a watercourse to create a reservoir
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
holloway	track occupying a hollow which has resulted from erosion and the passage of traffic
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

APPENDIX 2

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

The following section is based on an extract from *Managing Wales' Archaeological Heritage*, produced by CPAT to provide basic advice, principally for landowners and farmers, on how to look after archaeological sites.

MANAGEMENT IN PRACTICE

In this section we shall be looking at specific examples to illustrate the range of sites and monuments identified in the field, together with some of the problems and solutions.

The following provides some good, general practical advice to illustrate how field monuments and standing buildings should, ideally, be managed. This is NOT comprehensive or definitive, but intended to give an idea of the range of issues involved and hint at the more specific advice that we would usually apply to individual sites, buildings, and whole landscapes following a field visit.

Obviously, each site will require customised management plans to suit its particular circumstances. You can always consult CPAT to obtain the best advice to suit each monument's particular needs.

Awareness

This is the first principle of good monument management, as ignorance is the greatest threat to our archaeological heritage. *This point can not be stressed too highly.* Sites can be damaged or neglected because people do not realise they are there or how important they are.

We thus need to make owners, tenants, managers and those involved working the land, aware of the location of all known archaeological monuments, why they are important, and how they might be appropriately managed.

The best way to do this is by clearly marking such sites on relevant land management maps, together with supporting information and advice.

Maps are key tools within this whole process, as they are the most useful visual aids.

Legal Responsibilities

Some sites are legally protected ('scheduled') under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979. Legal protection is also extended to standing buildings ('listed') under the Town and Country Planning Act of 1971.

Carrying out prohibited work on a scheduled monument or listed building without consent can be punishable by fines. Deliberately damaging or destroying a scheduled monument or listed building can carry much greater penalties.

Anyone wanting to carry out work on a scheduled monument or listed building in Wales must first contact Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments to obtain advice and consent. If you are not sure of the status of a site or building, contact the appropriate authority anyway.

If a monument or building is not scheduled or listed, your first source of advice should be CPAT, as we maintain the relevant information as part of our regional Sites and Monuments Record.

GOOD PRACTICE IN SITES MANAGEMENT

The following covers the most common practical issues that arise in producing a management plan for a particular site or landscape. This is not meant to be comprehensive, merely an idea of the sort of solutions we might suggest in arriving at 'good practice'. Use the advice here as a guide to what you might do, but always consult CPAT to arrive at the actual management solutions that suit your own sites best. These suggestions apply only to monuments that are not designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, for which Cadw should be contacted in advance of any proposed works in order to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent.

Grazing and Grass

You should normally maintain the existing grass or heather cover on a site, as this helps to protect it from erosion. Any necessary re-seeding and other grassland improvements should not include ploughing or soil disturbance (except where ground is already regularly ploughed, then no deeper than before).

Grazing at an adequate level helps to protect grassed-over archaeological monuments by keeping the grass and scrub growth in check, reducing potential fire risk. High stocking levels, though, may often cause erosion and threaten the monument.

In particular circumstances, the erection of stock-proof (and preferably rabbit-proof) fencing should be considered to exclude or limit grazing, with gates for access. Stock should never be fed within an archaeological monument, nor should mineral licking blocks be placed there, as trampling of the ground can lead to erosion problems or the crushing of sensitive features. Sheep usually cause less damage than cattle to earthwork banks.

Cultivation

Ploughing can be the single most destructive force in the landscape, completely destroying or severely damaging many archaeological sites – often through a lack of awareness of the existence of, or the significance of, archaeological features on the land. Ploughing should not encroach on an archaeological monument where it is in an isolated unploughed area within an arable field. It is also desirable that an unploughed buffer zone of at least 5-10m beyond the last visible feature should be established.

Where a monument is already under the plough the depth of ploughing should not be deeper than on previous ploughings. Likewise, pan-busting and sub-soiling are particularly damaging operations and should not be undertaken if at all possible.

Scrub, Trees and Forestry

Bracken, gorse, scrub and woody plants should be controlled because their root systems can cause damage to both surface remains and buried archaeological deposits. Woody plants are best cut off at ground level without disturbing the ground surface, and the stumps spot-treated with herbicide to prevent regeneration and then allowed to rot *in situ*.

Trees, whether individually, in shelter belts, or within small or large-scale commercial plantations, should not be newly planted on or around archaeological monuments. This is because deep ploughing for planting, tree root growth and cutting can cause serious damage to, or complete destruction of, archaeological sites.

The regeneration of woodland on or near archaeological monuments should not be encouraged. A clear zone of up to 50m should be left around monuments, depending on the type of monument and its setting. Tree removal should similarly follow the practice of cutting off at ground level, treating the stump with herbicide and allowing it to rot *in situ*. A felling licence from the Forestry Authority may be needed in some cases.

Where new forestry planting is unavoidable, there is scope to incorporate monuments into forest clearings, as these sites can make a positive contribution to the public's appreciation of woodland. At least 20m, and in some cases 50m, should be left clear around such sites to allow appreciation of the monument and its setting, or as an open zone to discourage scrub infilling of the open space.

These open areas within forestry can help break up the tree mono-culture, are often used by deer for grazing (thereby helping prevent unwanted sapling growth) and for congregating during the rutting season, and make ideal locations for wildlife observation hides. In existing plantations, however, the cutting back or removal of some trees should be considered, particularly if they are over-mature and in danger of windblow.

Forestry processing and sawing operations should not normally be carried out on or near archaeological monuments, owing to the likely ground damage and crushing from machinery, vehicles, stacking grounds and brush clearing operations. Brash-lain trackways for machinery access might form part of an archaeological management agreement.

The juxtaposition of trees and archaeology can be a complex issue - so always consult with your archaeological curatorial organisation to discuss your plans so that the best management balance can be achieved.

Contrary to popular belief, trees and archaeological sites can live together. In some special circumstances, existing trees may protect a monument from erosion, encroachment or plough damage, or provide some

aesthetic enhancement to the overall landscape. These can be important factors in ensuring a site's survival.

Trees as archaeological features

In some cases, trees may themselves be archaeologically significant (for instance, as medieval estate boundary markers, or Turnpike way-markers, etc.).

Tree felling

A licence is required for removal of trees that exist within large plantations or on estates. The Forestry Authority maintains a register of all new planting, felling and woodland grant schemes. Where this may apply, during the course of monument or landscape management, you should enquire directly to the Forestry Authority whether a licence is required. This may not apply to small coppices and individual trees, although it is possible that these may be the subject of tree preservation orders, and advice should therefore be sought from the local planning authority.

Licences may have conditions attached, such as a requirement to avoid archaeological features, to replant trees, or to allow or not block public or private access ways. Grants may also be available for replanting different tree species or creating amenity spaces.

It is also advisable to consult with the Forestry Authority or CPAT on the issue of removing trees.

Drainage, Wet Sites and Peat

Drains should not be cut across archaeological sites. Monuments on or close to damp environments are vulnerable to drainage nearby, as are buried, waterlogged deposits and artefacts (organic remains, leather, bone, etc.), and care should be taken to avoid drying out such sites. Similarly, dry sites can be irreparably damaged by raising the water table without considering its effect on buried archaeological features and artefacts.

Drains should approach no closer than 30m (or sometimes more) from sites on or close to damp environments. Do not cut peat on archaeological monuments. This can cause severe drying out of sites, and the destruction of archaeological deposits.

Historic peat cutting sites are themselves archaeological features, harbouring the remains of stacking mounds, transport trackways and older cutting areas. These features should be left in situ, and not disturbed.

Quarrying, Dumping & Storage

Materials should not be quarried from archaeological monuments, and nor should anything be dumped or stored on them. Severe damage can occur if topsoil or subsoil, gravel, stone or other material is removed from an archaeological site. Apart from the obvious loss of archaeological deposits, this can also cause sites to dry out rapidly, thus damaging underlying structures or buried artefacts.

Similarly, dumping of fresh material obscures an archaeological feature (preventing awareness of its presence), and can also cause crushing and undue ground water retention, both of which are usually damaging to archaeological sites.

Building structures should not be used as a convenient source of local building material. This is the equivalent of direct destruction of an archaeological site! Where local materials for construction or repair are sought, it may be better to reopen and rework an existing stone quarry site nearby.

The re-use (or not) of available building materials can be a complex issue, and the best solution for managing each archaeological site or building is best arrived at after consultation with CPAT.

Fencing

Avoid erecting new fences across monuments. The posts may damage the archaeology and the fences always detract from the appearance of any landscape feature. These may lead to differential land management either side of the fence (i.e. cultivation, pasture, forestry, regimes on different sides of the fence), creating further problems of access, interpretation, and site management in later years. If the alignment of the new fencing cannot be avoided, far better to detour around a feature (leaving a good margin) than cut across it.

Similarly, in forestry, new boundary fences should exclude rather than cross monuments situated on the edges of areas to be planted. In some cases, existing fences across monuments should be removed,

although wider management issues may have to be addressed before this can take place. Light, stock-proof or electric fencing does not usually lead to long term differential management problems, so long as this is temporary in nature.

New Buildings, Roads and Construction Works

The planning of new buildings, roads (especially hill tracks) and the clearing of rough or waste ground should be executed carefully to ensure archaeological monuments are not damaged. An area of at least 5-10m wide should be left undisturbed beyond the monument.

The visual setting and appreciation of the monument should also be considered when planning such works, both from an historical and a visitor point of view. Remember also to consider the effects of digging trenches for external services or inserting or removing telephone or electricity supply poles.

Vehicles

Wheeled or tracked vehicles should not be used on or near archaeological monuments, to avoid wheel-rutting and crushing damage. If crossing a site is unavoidable, try to do it in dry weather, or by laying brash matting or similar materials which can be subsequently removed. Parking on or near to archaeological monuments should also be avoided for the same reasons.

Nature Conservation Issues

The value of archaeological monuments to nature conservation, particularly on those designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments can be high. Such sites have often suffered little disturbance and many support some of the finest remnants of wildflower-rich grasslands and their associated insect species in Wales.

The re-seeding of sites not currently under cultivation should be with an appropriate seed mixture containing species native to the area. A wide range of flora and fauna may be found in or on archaeological sites, as these may similarly present undisturbed or otherwise suitable habitats. Usually, archaeology and wildlife can happily co-exist, although occasionally problems or conflicts of interest may occur.

For advice on all aspects concerning wildlife and related legal issues, contact the Countryside Council for Wales, the government's statutory advisor on wildlife and countryside conservation matters.

Burrowing Animals, Rabbits and Badgers

Burrowing can cause serious damage to sites and monuments, not just to surface features, but also to underlying archaeological deposits and artefacts. Rabbits, moles and foxes should be kept under control in ways which do not involve disturbing the ground. Badgers are a legally protected species in England & Wales under the *Protection of Badgers Act 1992*, and may not usually be disturbed. A licence is required from the Countryside Council for Wales for any works that affect badgers. Where this occurs on a Scheduled Ancient Monument and CCW is approached for a licence, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments must also be notified.

Obviously, a conflict of interest can occur where animals are burrowing into an archaeological earthwork. A solution might involve a combination of positive discouragement, removal by experts, fencing or other exclusion, or a combination of measures designed to minimise or remove the potential threat to the monument, whilst satisfying legal responsibilities.

Bats

These mammals are also protected by legislation under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (as amended by the *Environmental Protection Act 1990*) and can create a conflict of interest if found roosting in a building, particularly if repair work to the roof structure is required. Similarly, a licence is required from the Countryside Council for Wales for any works that affect bats. Solutions similar to those suggested for badgers may also be considered.

Newts

Great Crested, Palmate and Smooth newts are all protected by the same law as bats. The most likely archaeological features where these might be found are those with surviving water-filled ditches, such as moated sites, and ponds. As with other protected species, a licence is required from the Countryside Council for Wales for any works that affect newts.

Other Wildlife

Many other animals, birds and plants, some of which are legally protected species, occur on or within sites of archaeological interest. Examples are dormice and red squirrels (in woodland), otters (in streams, rivers and canals), adders, grass snakes and slow worms (in open country). Species of birds are also legally protected, as are *all* nesting birds.

Always consult with experts and get their advice (and a licence, where necessary). The key people to approach are the Countryside Council for Wales, or where a Listed Building, or a Scheduled Ancient Monument is concerned, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

Grazing Animals

Cows, sheep, deer and other grazing animals may not normally cause erosion problems on archaeological monuments, unless stocking levels are high. Problems can occur from trampling of banks and ditch sides or the wearing of paths across sloping ground (particularly on wet ground and in winter).

In most instances, erecting stock-proof fencing around a monument, together with styles or kissing-gates for human access, may resolve any poaching or erosion problems. In some circumstances, the exclusion of deer may require higher fencing. However, fencing may be considered obtrusive or detract from the monuments setting, and a balance has to be struck between competing uses of the land.

Visitors

Many people enjoy visiting archaeological monuments. In most cases this is something to be encouraged, if it does not conflict with the use of the surrounding land. However, visitors can damage a monument, for example, by wearing footpaths across sensitive features, so careful consideration should be given in planning any increase in the number of visitors. In some cases, issues of providing (and paying for) car parking space, lay-bys, and suitable gates and styles needs to be taken into account.

Remember, when visiting monuments on other people's land, follow the Country Code, and stay on designated or way-marked footpaths. Do not stray across fields, whether cultivated or pasture. There is no right of public access to any archaeological monument, so seek permission from the landowner before entering their property.

Finds and Metal Detecting

If objects such as pottery, flint, metalwork or bone, or archaeological features are recognised on any archaeological monument they should be left undisturbed and reported to CPAT or Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. Finds always have greater significance in an undisturbed context and in many cases will lose their archaeological value if removed.

Metal detecting on a Scheduled Ancient Monument *without* the consent of The National Assembly for Wales is illegal. It is also desirable that metal detecting should be discouraged on all other recognised archaeological monuments. Metal detector users should always first seek the permission of the land owner before entering land. Finds are the property of the landowner (unless this right has been waived) and their removal without permission is theft.

More details on these issues and the law surrounding finds and metal detecting, can be found in:

- *Recording Our Past* - a guide to the Government's initiative to promote the voluntary recording of archaeological finds in England and Wales
- *Portable Antiquities: Annual Report 1997-98* - which explains this scheme in more detail

Also relevant is:

- *The Treasure Act: Information for finders of treasure* - an A4 size, introductory leaflet
- *The Treasure Act 1996: Code of Practice - England and Wales* - an A5 size booklet of detailed information

These last two are free and are obtainable from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2-4 Cockspur Street, London, SW1Y 5DH, or from the National Museums & Galleries of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ Tel 02920 500200 in English or in Welsh.

FORMULATING A MANAGEMENT PLAN

The drawing up of a management plan, however informal, usually helps all parties TO focus attention on the implications of land-use on archaeological features. This would normally take the form of a written document, together with maps showing the location of archaeological sites, historic buildings and sensitive areas. The written document sets out in explicit terms the requirements of the management plan. The maps visually assist awareness.

However, such agreements can only be effective with the co-operation of the landowner and the integration of archaeological management needs with all the other demands placed on the land.

This advice has been intended for general guidance only. Farmers, landowners and land managers are always encouraged to seek specific advice from CPAT to help formulate individually tailored management plan for individual sites and landscapes they are involved with.

Contact the Heritage Management Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, 7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL Tel. 01938 553670, Fax: 01938 552179, E-mail: trust@cpat.org.uk. Our website has further information on the management of landscapes and the historic environment: <http://www.cpat.org.uk>