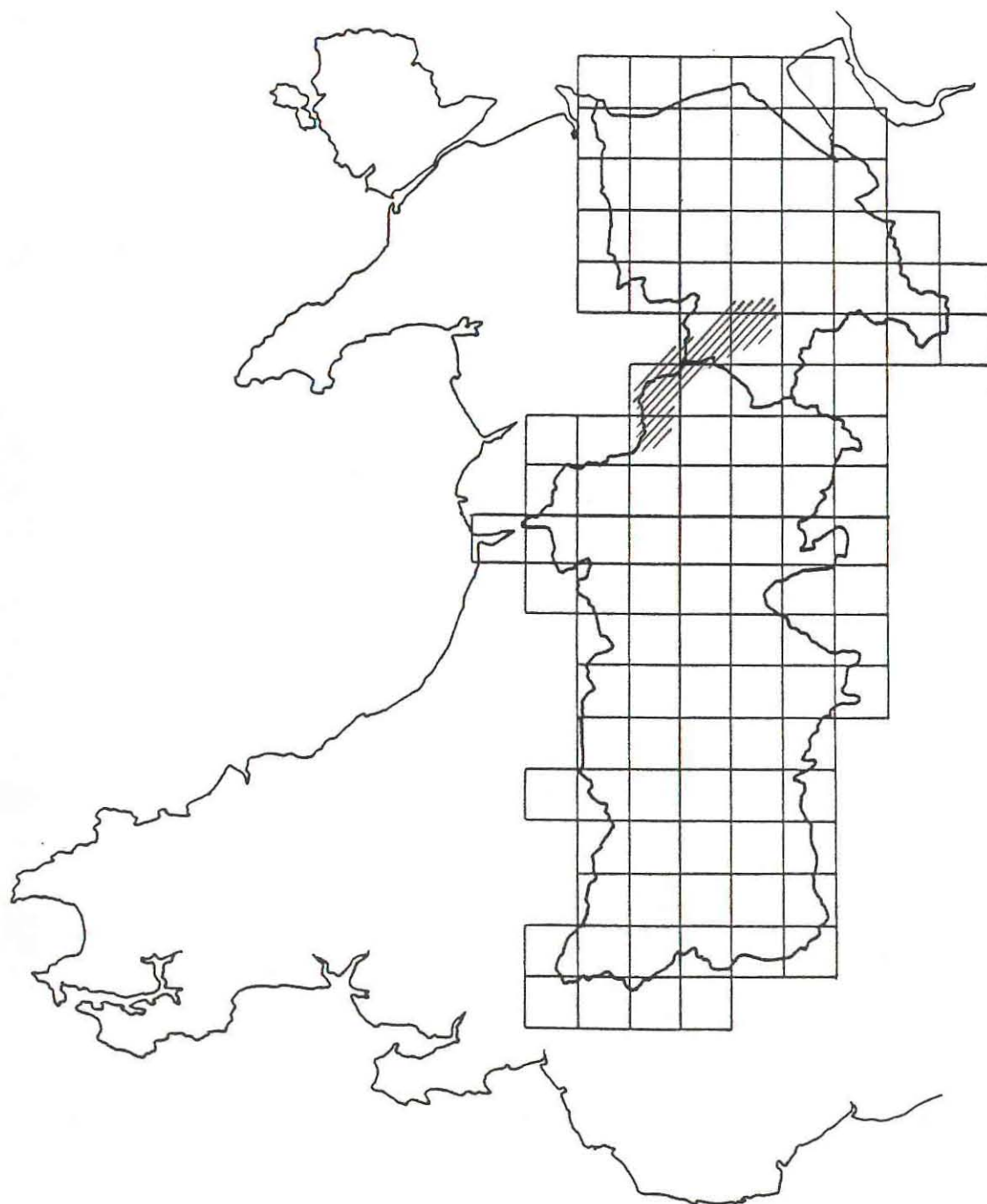


*The Archaeology of the Berwyn
NCR Site, North Wales*



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by R J Silvester
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A Report prepared for the Countryside Council for Wales

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The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL
tel (0938) 553670

The Archaeology of the Berwyn NCR Site

Summary

The Berwyn Nature Conservation Review Site ranges across the three counties of Clwyd, Gwynedd and Powys, from the Dee in the north as far south as the A458 trunk road. A large part of this was designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest in 1983 with a surrounding 'Consultation Zone', together covering 21600 hectares.

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust was commissioned by CCW to prepare a report on the archaeology of the Berwyn NCR Site in November 1991. The report is based largely on existing data in the archaeological Sites and Monuments Records for Clwyd, Gwynedd and Powys, and information from a current fieldwork project in the northern part of the Berwyn is included.

The past history of the Berwyn region has been little studied, although some county-based archaeological surveys have been published. Archaeological fieldwork has been sporadic and none of the region's sites has been subject to modern excavation techniques. One programme of palaeoenvironmental research in the 1970s offers a provisional framework for the early environmental development of the northern Berwyn.

Mesolithic hunter-gatherers undoubtedly frequented the Berwyn, but their presence is attested only indirectly by vegetation changes distinguishable in the pollen record. Much the same is true in the succeeding Neolithic where it has been argued that the pollen evidence indicates stock grazing in the uplands was succeeded by settlement.

The Bronze Age witnessed considerable human activity. A large number of field monuments, the majority of them to do with burial and ritual practices, survive from this era. Pollen evidence suggests further woodland clearance and the expansion of open heathland.

From the Iron Age through to the Early Medieval period, human activity left few perceptible traces in the landscape. At some stage, perhaps even as far back as the prehistoric period, summer pasturing of stock in the uplands developed as common practice. In the medieval period, this became discernible in the *hafod* system. On the western edge of Berwyn field systems expanded on to the moorland edge.

Further settlement occurred from the 17th century onwards with farms encroaching on the unenclosed uplands. Remains from these times relating to agricultural usage are much more common and are worthy of study, although in the past they have been recorded only rarely.

Post-medieval industrial remains are uncommon although some quarries and mines have been recorded. However, peat cutting was widespread.

A wide range of archaeological monuments survive in the Berwyn, many of them of great interest and importance, but much remains to be done in the analysis and elucidation of past human activity in these uplands.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Berwyn Mountains, as defined by the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), range across the three northern counties of Clwyd, Gwynedd and Powys on a north-east to south-west axis (Fig. 1). The northern boundary is provided by the valley of the River Dee, the western boundary by the Dee and the high ground east of Llyn Tegid (Bala Lake), running southwards as far as the A458 trunk road from Welshpool westwards to the coast. The eastern side skirts Lake Vyrnwy and incorporates the heads of the Tanat and Ceiriog Valleys. Traditionally, the Berwyn proper cover the northern part of this large upland block excluding the land around and to the south of Lake Vyrnwy. Where reference is made in this study to the Berwyn Mountains, the term is taken to indicate the area defined by CCW.
- 1.2 The region consists of rolling, flat-topped ridges and steep-sided valleys, rising to a height of 827m OD at Cadair Berwyn and Moel Sych, two of the crests on the central mountain spine forming the watershed in the northern part of the region. Much of the Countryside Council's designated area lies above 400m OD. In some valleys, notably Afon Rhaeadr and around Lake Vyrnwy, it drops closer to 300m OD and rarely, on the northern edge above the Dee, to as low as 200m OD.
- 1.3 The Berwyn contain the largest continuous tract of heather moorland left in Wales and are one of the few parts of the Principality with actively growing blanket bog. The main land uses are hill farming, grouse shooting, recreation and nature conservation, with forestry around the margins.
- 1.4 Extensive tracts of the Berwyn Mountains were designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in 1983, and in addition there is a unique 'Consultation Zone' where owners and occupiers consult CCW through a voluntary agreement to protect the scientific interest. Together these areas represent a Grade I Nature Conservation Review (NCR) Site. For administrative purposes, the NCR Site is divided into a large number of land blocks corresponding to individual land holdings, the 'Compartments' referred to subsequently in this report. The NCR Site covers 21600ha of which 15314ha form the core SSSI, the remaining 6286ha representing the Consultation Zone.
- 1.5 CCW owns part of the land designated as the NCR Site, the Pale Estate covering a large part of the northern Berwyns, west of the Berwyn ridge. Small tracts of this estate lie outside the NCR site, generally because the improved pasture land has limited scientific value. Their archaeology is listed in this report for the sake of completeness.
- 1.6 The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was commissioned by CCW to prepare a report on the archaeology of the Berwyn NCR Site in November 1991, as an aid in the preparation of the management plan of the area.
- 1.7 The report consists of an introduction (Section 1), a consideration of previous archaeological research in the region (Section 2), a description of the known archaeology (Section 3), conclusions (Section 4), recommendations relating to the future well being of the archaeology (Section 5), and appendices listing all the known archaeology within the NCR site (Appendix 1) and addresses of organisations

with archaeological responsibilities in the region (Appendix 2). A summary is offered at the beginning of the report.

- 1.8 The framework of the report is provided by existing data contained in the Sites and Monuments Records for Clwyd, Gwynedd and Powys, together with information gleaned from the more accessible secondary sources. No new fieldwork has been initiated to supplement the available record, but results from a current survey project in the northern part of the Berwyn being undertaken by CPAT in 1991/92 with funding from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments are included.
- 1.9 Archaeological sites are referred to in the text by their Primary Record Number, allocated by the relevant Sites and Monuments Record, and by their Compartment Number (Section 1.5).

The Archaeology of the Berwyn

2 Background to the Study

- 2.1 No unitary study of the past history of the Berwyn Mountains has ever been published, nor does it seem likely that the research necessary for such a study has been attempted in any coherent fashion. In part, this may be due to the geographical spread of the area across three counties. Even before the 1974 local government reorganisation these uplands were divided between Merionethshire, Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire. Archaeological studies, where available, have almost invariably been county based (Davies 1929; Bowen and Gresham 1967; Arnold 1990; Manley *et al.* 1991).
- 2.2 Archaeological fieldwork has been sporadic. Staff of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales recorded the more obvious and well known monuments in the early years of this century (RCAHMW 1911; 1914; 1921). W.J.Hemp and C.A.Gresham carried out fieldwork on the Berwyn in the 1950s and 1960s also for the Royal Commission, while field investigators of the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division were active during the 1970s. Random discoveries by other amateur and professional fieldworkers have swollen the number of recorded sites from the earlier part of the 19th century onwards.
- 2.3 No modern excavations have been conducted on the Berwyn within the NCR site. Depressions in a number of cairns and barrows imply otherwise unrecorded digging activities (*e.g.* 100853: Cpt 67.1; 101024: Cpt 72.2), while in some instances finds have been announced from poorly recorded sites (*e.g.* 100804: Cpt 74.1; 101035: Cpt 74.3). It can be assumed that most though by no means all of these unrecorded works took place in the 19th century.
- 2.4 The region has not been the focus of extensive palaeoenvironmental research, but one programme in the 1970s provides a provisional framework for the early environmental development of the northern Berwyn on and around the central mountain ridge (Bostock 1980). The main sample sites, five in all, lay within a few kilometres of each other, though the pollen record undoubtedly relates to a much wider area. Interpretation of the vegetational sequence outlined in this research depends in part on analogous pollen variations recorded from better studied regions of the British Isles, but three radiocarbon dates from Y Godor (SJ 086313) - the only occasion on which this dating technique has been used in the Berwyns - help to underpin the framework created by the writer (see also Caseldine 1990).
- 2.5 Conventional archaeological periods provide the framework for the following discussion. The approximate time-spans of these periods in calendar years are:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Mesolithic | 9000 BC - 4300 BC |
| Neolithic | 4300 BC - 2200 BC |
| Bronze Age | 2400 BC - 700 BC |
| Iron Age | 700 BC - 43 AD |
| Roman | AD 43 - AD 410 |
| Early Medieval | AD 410 - AD 1066 |
| Medieval | AD 1066 - AD 1500 |
| Post-medieval | AD 1500 - AD 1750 |
| Industrial and Early Modern | AD 1750 - |

3 Archaeology in the NCR Area

- 3.1 It is assumed that groups of Mesolithic hunter-gatherers frequented these uplands even though no tangible evidence of their presence has been recorded. Elsewhere in Wales, flintwork of Mesolithic character has been located in moorland areas at heights of 500-600m OD in the Kerry Hills, the Brecon Beacons and Mynydd Hiraethog, normally through the recognition of material in scars and channels from which peat has been eroded. Luck inevitably plays a significant part in the identification of such sites. Bostock identified burnt horizons in and beneath the peat predating the elm decline in the pollen sequence at several of her sample sites, together with pollen indicators of woodland clearance. The elm decline appears consistently in pollen records throughout the British Isles and is conventionally attributed to the earlier Neolithic. If as she argues this burning is anthropogenic in origin, it might imply extensive but localised Mesolithic interference with the vegetation cover, although natural conflagration cannot be ruled out entirely.
- 3.2 The succeeding Neolithic period has left few tangible signs, although the adjacent Upper Dee valley contains several interesting and unusual burial monuments from this period. Again the pollen evidence is suggestive. The elm decline, a distinctive chronological indicator of this period, is marked and while there is a possibility that the pollen record reflects activity in the valleys below, Bostock would prefer to see extensive woodland clearance at this time, initially as domestic animals were pastured in the hills and subsequently with the movement of Neolithic communities into the uplands. In later stages arable pollen appears to indicate cultivation.
- 3.3 The Bronze Age in the Berwyn, as in many upland regions, represents the high point in human activity during the prehistoric era, on the evidence of the field monuments. Indeed, almost without exception (see para. 3.8), all the prehistoric sites in the region can be attributed to this period.
- 3.4 Burial mounds, appearing as stone cairns or earthen barrows, are the most common form of field monument. More than thirty examples have been recorded and there are at least seven more possible examples. These range from the large and impressive ridge top mounds on Cadair Bronwen (101970: Cpt 42.1) and Cadair Berwyn (101974: Cpt 51) to smaller monuments tucked away on hill sides and false crests. More exotic types are also present in the region. The Ffridd Camen ring cairn consists of a ring bank with an inner ring and a possible central cist (101924: Cpt 75.7), while on Pennant the Nant Cwm Tywyll ring cairn consists of three concentric rings of stone (101925: Cpt 75.14). Further variation is offered by a possible platform cairn consisting of a flat platform of stone, also on Pennant (101885: Cpt 75.10); while on Moel Ty-uchaf, Llandrillo, is a kerb circle (100847: Pale Estate) with two attendant cairns and two cists.
- 3.5 A few free-standing cists have been recognised such as the pair on Moel Ty-uchaf (101323 and 101410: Pale Estate) and another in the area of Garreg Goch in Llanwddyn which may now have been destroyed (34: Cpt 76.1/6/7). In some cases such cists may originally have been covered with cairns or barrows which have subsequently been removed.
- 3.6 Bronze Age ritual and ceremonial monuments are less common than burial mounds

in the NCR site, and those that have been located are of considerable interest. In Llangynog a stone circle with a stone row running off it (04: Cpt 9) is accompanied by another monument variously interpreted as the surviving kerb of a barrow or as a small stone circle (03: Cpt 9). The authenticity of the nearby Cwm Rhiwiau stone circle (6055: Cpt 58) has been questioned, while the recent discovery of a small, previously unrecognised circle at a height of well above 500m OD just below Bwlch y Fedw (105066: Cpt 75.16) demonstrates the significant role that fieldwork plays in identifying the archaeology of the area.

- 3.7 Standing stones are a further element of the Bronze Age landscape, but the difficulty inherent in distinguishing those erected in prehistoric times from those of later date (see below, Section 3.21) are well illustrated here. Though a number are recorded in the Royal Commission *Inventory*, not a single example can be unequivocally attributed to the prehistoric era. The Tomle stone (101551: Cpt 51), standing over 2m high is a case in point. It is tempting to regard it as prehistoric because of its size and location, marking what is supposedly an ancient routeway across the Berwyns, but equally it could have been erected in much more recent times for a similar reason.
- 3.8 Compared with the resting places of the Bronze Age dead, the settlements of the living are few. That this is a result of limited fieldwork is demonstrated by the recent discovery of a circular house complete with fields and clearance cairns on Pennant (105023: Cpt 75.10), within a short distance of features recorded in earlier years. To date, only one other possible hut circle has been identified in the whole of the NCR site (101030: Cpt 72.2), though there is the undated platform settlement above Nant Clochnant (101658: Cpt 75.13), perhaps of Bronze Age date although an Iron Age origin has generally been canvassed.
- 3.9 Important to the understanding of this period is the pollen evidence which suggests further woodland clearance, the spread of grass heathland and the expansion of peat moorland.
- 3.10 Activity in the Berwyn during the two millennia that encapsulate the later Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the Roman era and the Early Medieval period remains largely unfathomed. Nevertheless, it would be facile to assume that the hills were deserted during this time. Rather, those who lived in and exploited the uplands have left few tangible remains on which existing archaeological techniques can focus.
- 3.11 Recent pollen analyses of valley peats from the eastern side of the Cambrian Mountains near Newtown, Powys, at a height of nearly 400m OD have demonstrated extensive vegetation clearance in the late Iron Age and Roman period. The archaeological context of these agricultural operations, however, cannot be defined. In the Berwyn, too, pollen analysis has shown marked peaks in pastoral and arable pollen, indicative of widespread agriculture, though this may reflect the situation in the valleys rather than on the plateau above. Bostock also points to widespread burning and grazing on the western slopes above Cwm Pennant in the Roman Period.
- 3.12 The system of summer pasturing of stock in the Welsh uplands emerged in the medieval period, if not earlier, giving rise to *hafotai*. In some areas transhumance continued into the 19th century. The form adopted by the medieval *hafod* is poorly

known, but it is likely that at least five hundred years of seasonal movements have generated a variety of structures that survive in the archaeological record. Pollen analysis seems to indicate a new phase of human activity towards the end of the first millennium AD which might relate to summer pasturing.

- 3.13 A number of dwellings in the NCR site retained the *hafod* name into the 20th century, e.g. Hafoty Llynor (105056: Cpt 29); Hafoty Cerig [sic] (6806: Cpt 76.1/4); Hafod Pen-y-gelli (5207: Cpt 43.2). All could conceivably have medieval origins. Much more numerous are earthwork sites which may have functioned as *hafotai*. An embanked platform above Nant Cwm-llawenog (105033: Cpt 69) could fall within this group, as could several platforms terraced into the hillside on Cefn Penagored (105008 and 105009: Pale Estate), and two less pronounced platforms below Pen-yr-eryr (105090 and 105091: Cpt 62). That all these examples are drawn from the recent transect survey undertaken by CPAT (Section 1.8) highlights two significant points, namely the existence of potentially large numbers of unrecorded earthwork sites in the NCR area and secondly the fact that random fieldwork in the past has in general overlooked such features. At the same time, it should be stressed that analysis of the varying forms of upland features thought to be of medieval and post-medieval origin is still in its infancy.
- 3.14 Continuity appears to be a hallmark of the structures in many upland valleys. Though a complex may now be distinguished as a sheepfold on modern maps, there is every possibility that it occupies a spot utilised in previous centuries. Occasionally this may be revealed by careful examination of early maps. The sheepfold by Nant y Lladron in Llangar community (105039: Cpt 45) appears to be consonant with the 'Hafodty' depicted on an Ordnance Surveyor's drawing of c.1832. Similarly, fieldwork has revealed that the sheepfolds in Nant Cwm-llawenog 105027: edge of Cpt 69) are the successors of a farmstead which was termed Hafotty [sic] Blaen-y-cwm in 1891 and which in turn succeeded earlier seasonal sites, the earthwork remains of which may be visible just beside the sheepfolds and slightly further downstream. Similar examples of perceived continuity have been noted elsewhere in the uplands of North Wales (Kelly 1982).
- 3.15 The western edge of the Berwyn where the land flattens out above Cwm Pennant retains traces of remarkable strip field systems together with numerous small clearance cairns and occasional rectangular structures, almost all certainly of medieval date. Most of these lie just beyond the NCR site and are gradually disappearing during pasture improvement. A small part of one of the systems extends into the Pale Estate (105075).
- 3.16 One structure perhaps assignable to the medieval period is the remains of Lle yr Hen Eglwys (06: Cpt 76.1/4). Isolated and exposed as the location is in the hills north of Lake Vyrnwy, the possibility that this was once a chapel cannot be ignored.
- 3.17 A further phase of settlement in the uplands of Wales occurred during the 17th century and more widely in the 18th century. Farms were established, encroaching on the commons and the waste and, with the enclosure movement making an increasing impact in the later 18th and 19th centuries, the uplands witnessed further farming activity. Without doubt it is to this era that the majority of archaeological and landscape features in the Berwyn belong.

- 3.18 A few farms, now abandoned, lie within the NCR Site, and in addition there are dwellings such as Hafotty [sic] Blaen-y-cwm (105027; Cpt 69) which have been relegated to lesser uses.
- 3.19 Many of the sheepfolds listed in this survey are no longer in active use. That there are so many within the area is a reflection of the Ordnance Surveyors' enthusiasm for depicting them on their early maps. Nevertheless, some of the more complex groups are worthy of study in themselves and, as noted above, some may well occupy locations which have seen earlier activity.
- 3.20 Other stone and earth features, whether small enclosures (105024: Cpt 75.14) or shelters (4062: Cpt 76.1/6/7) also probably date in the main to the early modern period.
- 3.21 Standing stones were erected for several reasons. Most obvious are the boundary stones marking land ownership and sometimes initialled as with the group on Cefn Cwm-y-geifr which define the holding of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn amongst others (105093 and 105095: Cpt 62). In the context of boundary definition, the small cairn (101324: Cpt 75.7) with an inset datestone is more unusual. The function of some other small standing stones is less easy to identify. A series on the valley sides in Compartment 69 may well have been set up as rubbing stones for stock (105025, 105029-30, 105034-037).
- 3.22 Industrial remains of post-medieval and early modern date are surprisingly rare. This may be due to a lack of groundwork, but perhaps reflects, too, the overall remoteness of the region. Small quarries used as sources for local tracks and buildings are quite common as in many upland regions. Larger commercial quarries are much more restricted (*e.g.* 105012: Cpt 75.8), but include two documented 19th-century slate quarries at Maengwynedd (105079: Cpt 51) and Craig-y-pistyll (6828: Cpt 67.5). A few mines are shown on Ordnance Survey maps, notably the phosphate mine above Cwm Rhiwarth (6804: Cpt 65)
- 3.23 Peat has been cut extensively in the Berwyn, probably over many centuries. The remains of cuttings are widespread and in areas such as Carnedd y Ci (SJ 060 342) point to a significant element in the subsistence economy. Features associated with peat cutting elsewhere in the Welsh uplands such as drying platforms have yet to be identified in the Berwyn.
- 3.24 Field sports have left their own range of landscape features on Berwyn, notably the grouse butts which are a common occurrence on many ridges, and more occasionally shooting boxes, now generally in decay (*e.g.* 3255: Cpt 73.1; 5205: Cpt 73.2).

4 Conclusions

- 4.1 It is evident from this survey that the post-glacial history of human activity in the Berwyn Mountains is reflected in a wide range of surviving monuments. Though the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence covers upwards of 12000 years, certain periods are much better represented than others in the existing record. Nevertheless, in common with some other upland regions of Wales where subsequent land-use pressures have been restricted, the Berwyn display numerous archaeological features of considerable interest and importance.
- 4.2 Much remains to be done in identifying and recording the archaeological and historic remains, let alone in analysing their significance. The recognition of field monuments has tended to be random and sporadic, both geographically within the region and chronologically in terms of the types of site recorded. Virtually none has been excavated, and the classification and dating of certain monument types is hampered by the absence of detailed examination. The monument density in Compartments 75.7, 69 and 62, resulting from the recent transect survey by CPAT (see Section 1.8 above) offers an indicator as to what might be anticipated for the region as a whole, while the particular concentration of features on Pennant (Compartments 75.10 and 75.14) may well be a phenomenon paralleled elsewhere.
- 4.3 The palaeoenvironmental record preserved in the peat deposits offers complementary data to the known archaeology, and at the same time provides the best hope of illuminating those periods of upland utilisation which cannot be identified by conventional archaeological methods.
- 4.4 Significant groups of monuments surviving in some places combine to distinguish historic landscapes of considerable importance. The plateau above Cwm Pennant, both within and beyond the NCR site, is outstanding in this respect with both prehistoric and medieval landscapes preserved. The combination of aerial photography and fieldwork is likely to reveal further historic landscapes in due course.
- 4.5 Features from the recent past predominate in the archaeological record. Further back in time the remains are scarcer and on that basis alone they are more significant. Nevertheless, regardless of the agency involved, once destroyed, none of these monuments can be restored to its original form.

5 Recommendations

- 5.1 CCW and the national and regional archaeological organisations operating in Wales have a shared interest in promoting landscape conservation in the Berwyn NCR site. To that end co-operation in promoting active conservation and in providing information and practical assistance where possible, should be encouraged.
- 5.2 While it is generally beyond the remit of CCW to organise and fund archaeological fieldwork in the NCR site, it is recommended that CCW might enter into a dialogue with the relevant archaeological bodies to provide fuller fieldwork coverage of the region.
- 5.3 Current legislation relating to archaeology favours the preservation of individual sites rather than historic landscapes consisting of inter-related components. While most of the known sites on the Berwyn fall within the former category, there are areas particularly on the north-western edge along Cwm Pennant and in the valley bottoms where monuments are clustered. It is hoped that CCW might adopt a sympathetic approach to the preservation of such areas where there are extensive traces of past activity, regardless of the age of the remains.
- 5.4 Should the situation arise where either the framework of the Berwyn SSSI or the specific list of Notifiable Operations for the area is reviewed, it is recommended that serious consideration be given to the possibility of including from the general list of Notifiable Operations:

Construction, removal or destruction of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hard-stands, banks, ditches or other earthworks (Standard ref. no. 21)

This could afford a degree of forewarning about the proposed destruction of elements of the historic landscape.

- 5.5 With this report CCW have an up-to-date, if brief, record of the known archaeology within the NCR site and thus the framework for the interchange of information at regional level is in place. It is hoped that should CCW be alerted to a threat to a specific monument or complex, the relevant regional Archaeological Trust (or Cadw in the case of Scheduled Ancient Monuments), would be alerted. It would also be of benefit if the regional Archaeological Trust could be alerted to any significant threat to the landscape even where no archaeological component had been previously recognised, in order that appropriate steps might be taken to promote the better management of any unrecorded archaeology. In particular, we would ask that the relevant Archaeological Trust be consulted where those Notifiable Operations damaging to archaeology are involved. In this context, CPAT would welcome the opportunity to discuss the archaeological implications of the list of Notifiable Operations.
- 5.6 For Clwyd and Gwynedd a system already operates whereby the Clwyd- Powys and Gwynedd Archaeological Trusts are notified of newly designated or revised SSSIs, and they in turn provide information of known archaeological sites within the new designation. This system should be encouraged and extended to cover the Powys portion of the Berwyn SSSI.

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Appendix 1

Archaeological Sites in the Berwyn NCR Area

Sites are listed according to their CCW Compartment number.

Information is tabulated by:

- a) County C = Clwyd
 P = Powys
 G = Gwynedd

- b) Primary Record Number refers to discrete numbers assigned to sites in the Clwyd, Powys and Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Records, the first two maintained by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, the third by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

- c) Grid Reference

- d) Descriptive term for the listed site. A question mark indicates a degree of uncertainty in the identification

- e) Assumed date of the site.

Preh = Prehistoric (undifferentiated)
 BA = Bronze Age
 Med = Medieval
 PM = Post-medieval
 Mod = Modern

- f) Status A* = Scheduled Ancient Monument
 A = Important Archaeological Site
 B = Archaeological Site

Compart	C	PRN	GR	Nature	Date	Status
4	C	101009	SJ 1126 3244	Cairn	BA	A
9	P	03	SJ 0588 3023	Barrow	BA	A
	P	04	SJ 0577 3021	Stone circle/row	BA	A*
	P	6801	SJ 0572 3003	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
	P	6802	SJ 0611 3001	Sheepfold	PM	B
12	C	105052	SJ 1050 4111	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105053	SJ 1070 4075	Sheepfold	PM	B
18	C	100968	SJ 1367 4151	Cairn	BA	A
20	G	5206	SH 9179 2067	Stone structure	PM	B
21	C	100850	SJ 0907 3658	Standing stone (lost)	Preh?	B
	C	105057	SJ 0830 3556	Sheepfold	PM	B

22	C	105059	SJ 0975	3140	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105071	SJ 0988	3144	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105072	SJ 0997	3135	Sheepfold	PM	B
27	C	101969	SJ 0034	3406	Cairn	BA	A
	G	5202	SJ 0013	3448	Keeper's hut	PM	B
29	C	101972	SJ 0795	3364	Cairn	BA	A*
	C	105056	SJ 0793	3568	Hafod	Med/PM	A
37	G	5210	SH 9101	1586	Sheepfold	PM	B
	G	5211	SH 9103	1566	Sheepfold	PM	B
42.1	C	100969	SJ 1315	4118	Cairn	BA	A
	C	100970	SJ 1312	4124	Cairn	BA	A
	C	105054	SJ 124	397	Mine	PM	B
43.2	G	5207	SH 9198	1811	Hafod	Med/PM	A
44	C	101977	SJ 0875	3076	Spring/drinking trough	PM?	B
45	C	105039	SJ 0914	3848	Hafod ?	Med/PM	A
48	C	101009	(See Compartment 4)				
49	P	6823	SH 9383	1464	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
50	G	5208	SH 9193	1633	Hafod	Med/Pm	A
51	C	101551	SJ 0808	3371	Standing stone	Preh?	A
	C	101971	SJ 0795	3364	Cairn	BA	A
	C	101974	SJ 0722	3272	Cairn	BA	A
	C	101976	SJ 0717	3245	Cairn	BA	A*
	C	105079	SJ 075	387	Slate mine	PM	B
52	G	5209	SH 9135	1640	Hafod	Med/PM	A
53	P	6822	SH 9467	1589	Sheepfold	PM	B
54	C	100850	(See Compartment 21)				
56	C	105063	SJ 0141	3429	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105064	SJ 0206	3152	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105065	SJ 0247	3135	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
58	P	6055	SJ 0598	3055	Stone circle	BA?	A
	P	6827	SJ 0560	2984	Sheepfold	PM	B
62	C	105089	SJ 1130	3400	Platform	Med?	A
	C	105090	SJ 1130	3500	Platform	Med?	A
	C	105091	SJ 1115	3494	Platform	Med?	A
	C	105093	SJ 1093	3360	Boundary stone	PM	B
	C	105095	SJ 1221	3367	Boundary stone	PM	B

63	P	6824	SJ 0340	2946	Sheepfold	PM	B
	P	6825	SJ 0390	2928	Sheepfold	PM	B
	P	6826	SJ 0425	2884	Sheepfold	PM	B
64	P	6805	SH 9983	2758	Sheepfold	PM	B
65	P	6803	SJ 0116	2958	Sheepfold	PM	B
	P	6804	SJ 0140	2941	Phosphate mine	PM	B
67.1	C	100853	SJ 0704	2971	Cairn	BA	A
	C	100854	SJ 0751	2967	Urn fragments	BA	F
	C	101420	SJ 0726	2955	Spindle whorl	?	F
67.2	C	105062	SJ 0756	3057	Sheepfold	PM	B
67.3	P	02	SJ 0662	3186	Cairn	BA	A*
	P	6802	(See Compartment 9)				
67.4	C	100852	SJ 076	312	Round barrow ?	BA	A
	C	105061	SJ 0757	3076	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
67.5	P	6828	SJ 073	293	Slate mine	PM	B
69	C	101551	(See Compartment 51)				
	C	101971	(See Compartment 51)				
	C	105025	SJ 102	339	Upright stone	PM	B
	C	105027	SJ 0960	3458	Farmstead +	PM	B
	C	105029	SJ 0882	3452	Upright stone	PM	B
	C	105030	SJ 0957	3454	Upright stone	PM	B
	C	105033	SJ 0939	3472	Hafod ?	Med/PM	A
	C	105034	SJ 0903	3472	Upright stone	PM	B
	C	105035	SJ 0871	3490	Upright stone	PM	B
	C	105036	SJ 0881	3490	Upright stone	PM	B
	C	105037	SJ 0950	3460	Upright stone	PM	B
70.2	P	6818	SH 9321	1930	Hafod ?	Med/PM	B
	P	6819	SH 9350	1878	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
71.1	C	100983	SJ 1749	4021	Round barrow	BA	A*
	C	100982	SJ 1695	4000	Round barrow	BA	A*
71.2	C	100982	(See Compartment 71.1)				
72.1	C	101031	SJ 1273	3610	Cairn	BA	A
	C	101032	SJ 1269	3631	Cairn	BA	A
	C	101036	SJ 1070	3621	Standing stone	BA?	A
	C	105058	SJ 1163	3587	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
72.2	C	101024	SJ 1577	3614	Cairn	BA	A
	C	101025	SJ 1573	3621	Standing stone	PM ?	B
	C	101030	SJ 1579	3634	Hut circle ?	Preh ?	A
73.1	G	3255	SH 9971	3173	Cairn/shooting box	BA/PM	A

73.2	G	3253	SH	9983	3059	Cairn ?	BA ?	B
	G	3256	SH	9958	3138	Cairn	BA	A
	G	5203	SH	9821	3208	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
	G	5204	SH	9916	3111	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
	G	5205	SJ	0058	3208	Shooting box	PM	B
74.1	C	100804	SJ	04	43	Cairn	BA	B
	C	105046	SJ	0769	4229	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105047	SJ	0823	4145	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105048	SJ	0834	4152	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105049	SJ	0892	4156	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105050	SJ	0890	4098	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105051	SJ	0913	4207	Sheepfold	PM	B
74.3	C	101035	SJ	1168	3979	Cairn	BA	A
	C	105040	SJ	0977	3918	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105041	SJ	1003	3925	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105042	SJ	1026	3894	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105043	SJ	1052	3883	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105044	SJ	1094	3919	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105045	SJ	1101	3931	Sheepfold?	PM	B
74.4	C	105005	SJ	0546	3499	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105006	SJ	0558	3493	Sheepfold	PM	B
74.5	C	101035	(See Compartment 74.3)					
74.6	C	101035	(See Compartment 74.3)					
75.7	C	101324	SJ	0683	3517	Dated boundary cairn	PM	B
	C	101924	SJ	0474	3447	Ring cairn	BA	A
	C	101927	SJ	0512	3507	Sheepfold + predecessor	PM	B
	C	105000	SJ	0499	3459	Cairn (clearance?)	PM	B
	C	105002	SJ	0530	3485	Ring cairn ?	BA	A
	C	105007	SJ	0597	3486	Shelter ?	PM	B
75.8	C	105008	SJ	0460	3391	House platform	Med?	A
	C	105009	SJ	0464	3394	House platforms	Med?	A
	C	105010	SJ	0477	3413	House platform?	Med?	A
	C	105011	SJ	0456	3367	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105012	SJ	0531	3350	Quarry building	PM	B
	C	105013	SJ	0599	3386	Sheep shelter	PM	B
	C	105014	SJ	0555	3389	Cairn	?	B
	C	105015	SJ	0558	3392	Cairn	Mod?	B
	C	105017	SJ	0640	3337	Shelter	PM	B
	C	105019	SJ	0481	3407	House platform etc	Med?	A
75.9	C/P	01	SJ	0410	3092	Cairn/sheep shelter	BA/PM	A
	C	105069	SJ	0361	3254	Shelter ?	PM	B
	C	105070	SJ	0302	3133	Shelter ?	PM	B
75.10	C	101885	SJ	043	333	Platform cairn ?	BA	A
	C	101926	SJ	047	333	Cairn	BA	A
	C	105021	SJ	0483	3330	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105022	SJ	0481	3330	Shelter	PM	B
	C	105023	SJ	0468	3325	Hut settlement	BA	A

75.13	C	101658	SJ 0462 3520	Platform settlement	Preh?	A
75.14	C	101662	SJ 0466 3343	Cairn	BA	A
	C	101925	SJ 0468 3346	Ring cairn	BA	A
	C	101974	(See Compartment 51)			
	C	101975	SJ 0716 3247	Cairn	BA	A*
	C	101976	(See Compartment 51)			
	C	105020	SJ 0478 3353	Standing stone	?	B
	C	105024	SJ 0450 3355	Earthwork enclosure	Med/PM	A
	C	105060	SJ 0501 3295	Sheepfold	PM	B
	P	02	(See Compartment 67.3)			
75.16	C	105066	SJ 0589 3615	Stone circle	BA	A
76.1/4	P	06	SH 9931 2534	Chapel site ?	Med ?	A
	P	6806	SH 9956 2505	Hafod	Med/PM	A
76.1/6/7	P	24	SH 961 241	Bronze spearhead	BA	F
	P	34	SH 98 23	Stone cist	BA	A
	P	4060	SH 9359 2272	Circular bank	BA ?	A
	P	4061	SH 9172 2337	Boundary marker ?	PM	B
	P	4062	SH 9373 2258	Shelter	PM	B
	P	4898	SH 9650 2735	Boundary stones ?	PM	B
	P	4901	SH 988 224	Cairn ?	BA	B
	P	4949	SH 9375 2246	Standing stone	BA ?	A
	P	6807	SH 9382 2520	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
	P	6808	SH 9488 2500	Farm	PM	B
	P	6809	SH 9511 2470	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
	P	6810	SH 9511 2470	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
	P	6811	SH 9319 2365	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
	P	6812	SH 9179 2067	Structure	PM	B
76.3	P	6816	SH 9857 2042	Sheepfold	PM	B
	P	6817	SH 9860 2016	Sheepfold	PM	B
	P	6820	SH 9622 1922	Sheepfold ?	PM	B
	P	6821	SH 9645 1878	Sheepfold	PM	B
76.8	P	4894	SH 9609 2085	Enclosure	PM	B
	P	4902	SH 9570 2075	Cairns ?	BA ?	A
	P	4903	SH 9576 2071	Cairn ?	BA ?	A
	P	6813	SH 9618 2105	Farm	PM	B
	P	6814	SH 9603 2083	Farm	PM	B
	P	6815	SH 9702 2074	Sheepfold	PM	B
Pale E.	C	100847	SJ 0559 3716	Kerb circle	BA	A*
	C	100848	SJ 0563 3710	Cairn	BA	A*
	C	101322	SJ 0561 3709	Cairn	BA	A*
	C	101323	SJ 0557 3708	Cist	BA	A*
	C	101410	SJ 0556 3707	Cist	BA	A*
	C	105067	SJ 0725 3644	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105068	SJ 0759 3658	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105073	SJ 0520 3725	Sheepfold	PM	B
	C	105074	SJ 038 343	Narrow rig	PM ?	B
	C	105075	SJ 034 333	Field system	Med	A

Appendix 2

Organisations with Archaeological Responsibilities within the Berwyn NCR Site

Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments
Brunel House
2 Fitzalan Road
Cardiff CF2 1UY

tel 0222 465511

Clwyd Archaeology Service
Clwyd County Council
Shire Hall
Mold
Clwyd CH7 6NB

tel 0352 752121

Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
7A Church Street
Welshpool
Powys SY21 7DL

tel 0938 553670

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ffordd y Coleg
Bangor
Gwynedd LL57 2DG

tel 0248 352535