

CPAT Report No 1166

Llanymynech Hill: Cultural Heritage and Management



THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Report for Cadw

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INTRODUCTION

Llanymynech Hill forms an impressive landmark, with its limestone cliffs visible for some considerable distance (Fig. 1). The limestone hill lies on the western edge of the Shropshire Plain overlooking the confluence of the Vyrnwy and Severn and the ramparts of the hillfort which occupies the hilltop, for much of the surviving circuit, form both a physical and political boundary between Wales and England.



Fig. 1 An aerial view of Llanymynech Hill from the south showing the distinctive quarry faces with the Golf Club behind. Photo CPAT 92-c-1048

The prominence of the hill, together with its natural defences, provided an ideal site for the founding of a large hillfort in the later prehistoric period and there is a belief in some quarters that this was the site of Caractacus' last stand against the Romans in AD 51. The defences of the disused hillfort were subsequently utilised for the line of Offa's Dyke in the early medieval period. The natural resources of the hill, principally copper, lead, zinc and limestone, have been exploited since the Iron Age, although the major focus of industrial activity shifted from the plateau top to its base around the time of the industrial revolution in the later 18th century. From the 1930s the hilltop has been occupied by Llanymynech Golf Club.

The present study has been funded by Cadw to draw together the numerous and disparate sources relating to Llanymynech Hill, as well as undertaking limited fieldwork, in an assessment of the current state of knowledge, the archaeological potential of the hill and potential management issues.

There have been numerous small-scale archaeological interventions over the past half century, a summary of which is provided in Appendix 1, with their locations depicted in Fig. 2. The majority relate to watching briefs associated with work on the Golf Course, although some small-scale excavations have been undertaken.

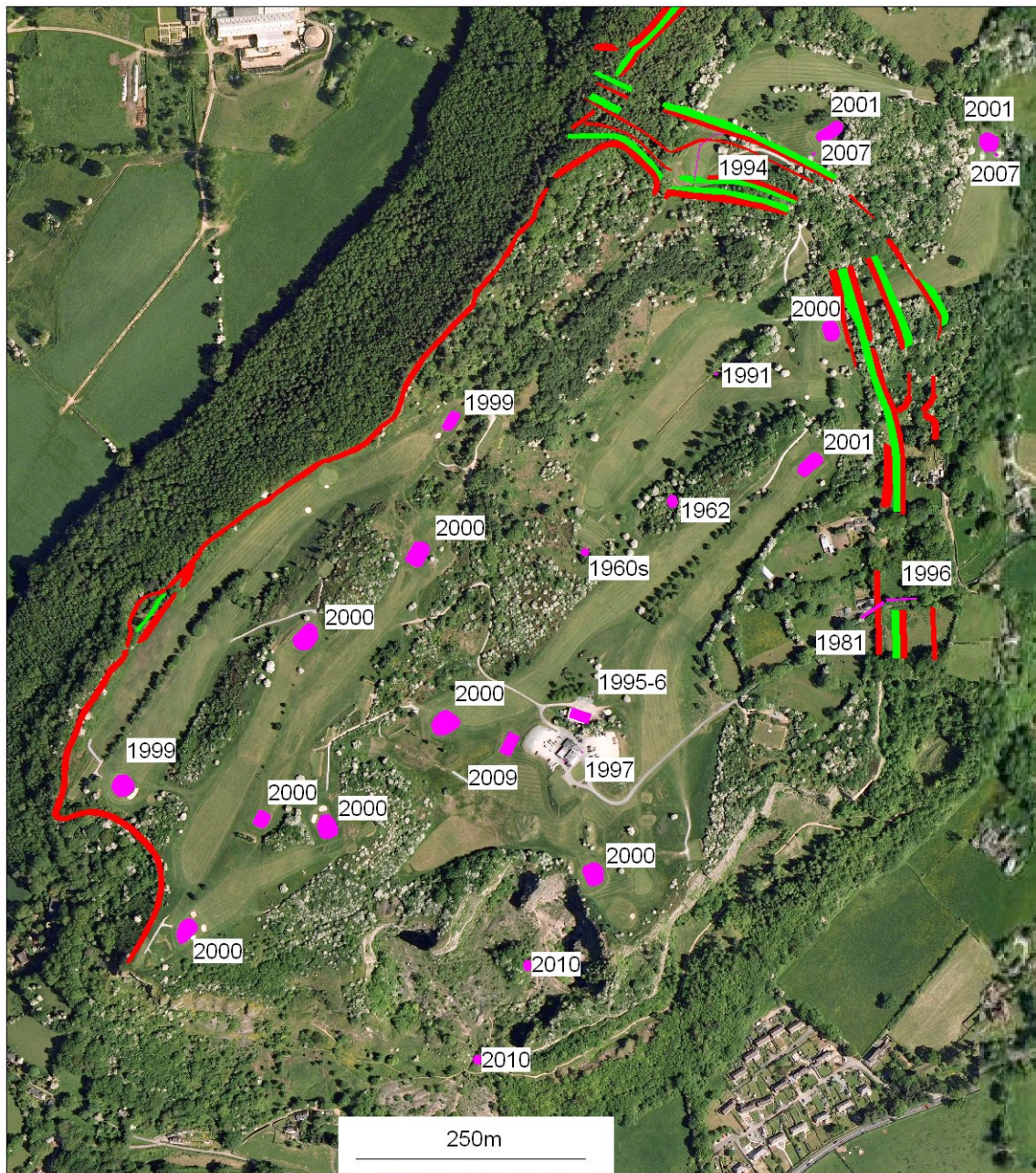


Fig. 2 Vertical aerial view of Llanymynech Hill superimposed with the hillfort defences and archaeological interventions with dates (see Appendix 1). © Next Perspectives. Welsh Assembly Government 2009

METHODOLOGY

Desk-based study

The study involved a search for relevant published and unpublished reports, aerial photographs, and historic maps and documents at the following repositories: the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), CPAT, Welshpool; National Library of Wales (NLW), Aberystwyth; National Monument Record (NMR), Aberystwyth; Cadw; English Heritage; and the Shropshire Historic Environment Record in Shrewsbury. A full list of the sources which were consulted is provided in the Bibliography.

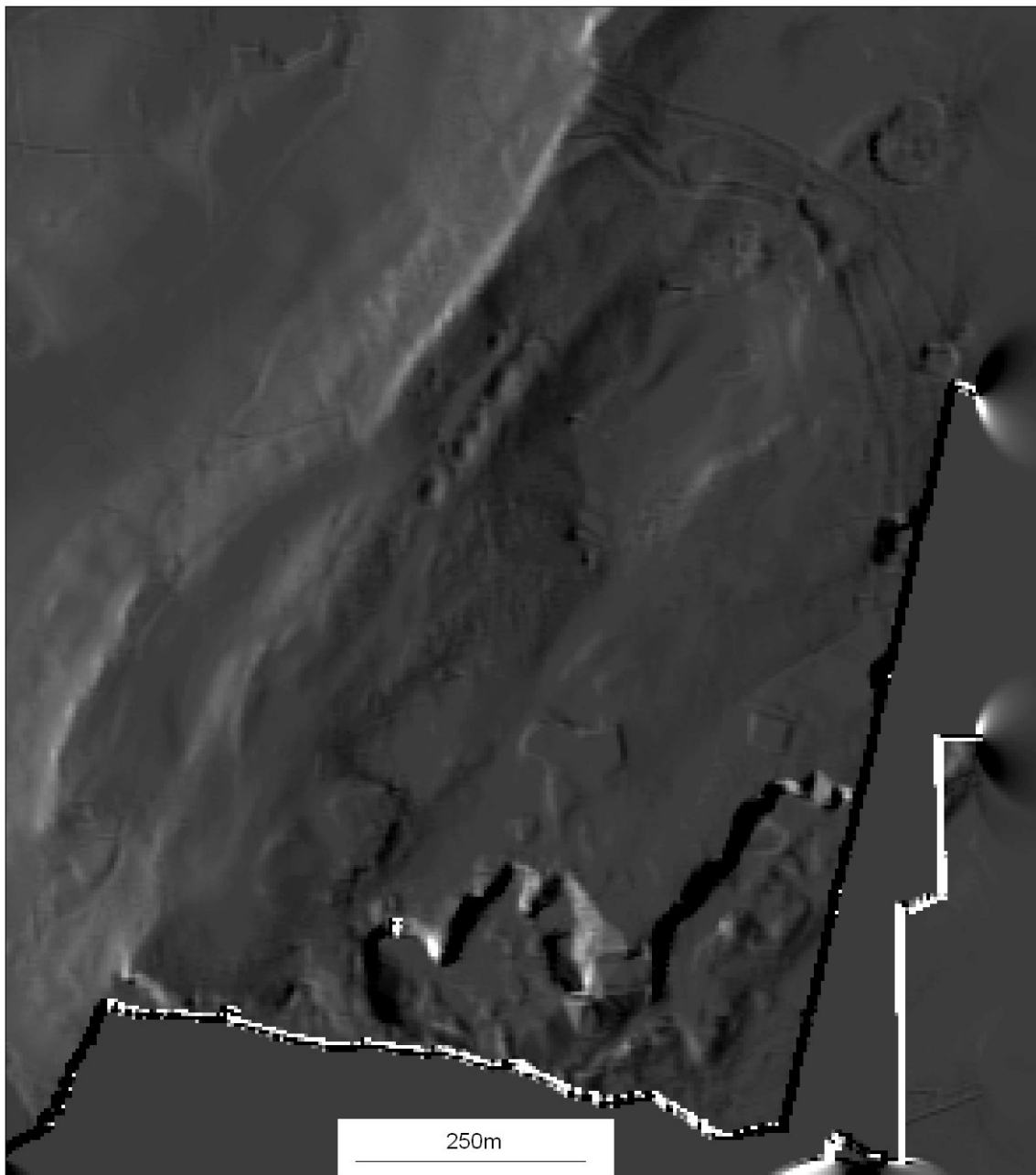


Fig. 3 Digital hill-shade model of Llanymynech Hill derived from 2m-resolution LiDAR data
© Environment Agency.

Digital Data

The compilation of digital datasets within a Geographical Information System (GIS), through the use of Mapinfo software, has been a major element of the project, enabling a multi-layered approach to the mapping of Llanymynech Hill. This has been fundamental to the preparation of various plans within this report, and copies of the digital data have been provided to Cadw.

An extract was obtained from the regional HER for Powys which provided point data for all recorded cultural heritage sites. This was then enhanced with the addition of new sites recorded during the desk-based study, and the updating of some existing records.

Full use was made of the available digital mapping, including the Next Perspectives vertical aerial photography and Landmark Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Airborne LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data was purchased for the project from the

Geomatics Group as an ascii digital terrain model, although this was only available at 2m resolution. Nevertheless, this enabled the production of a detailed contour model of the hill at 5m vertical intervals, as well as the interrogation of the data through Mapinfo's Vertical Mapper to produce a hill-shade model (Fig. 3) where the elevation and azimuth of the sun could be varied to highlight different earthworks. A further source of information was a 1753 manuscript map which showed the hill in some detail, information from which was digitized using AutoCAD to rectify any inaccuracies in the mapping.

Digital mapping was compiled in a series of Mapinfo tables to record the following information:

- Hillfort earthworks and areas of potential occupation
- Other archaeological features and structures
- Archaeological interventions (excavations, watching briefs etc)
- The Llanymynech Golf Club layout

Field Survey

Following the completion of the desk-based study and compilation of digital data a field visit was made on 22 August 2012 in order to verify certain information and assist with the overall assessment of both archaeological potential and the future management of that resource. It was not possible to conduct a systematic survey of the hill owing to the dense vegetation that covered parts of the hillfort interior, as well as the north-western and eastern slopes of the hill. Features related to mining were noted in a number of places within the interior, although it was not possible to map their extent owing to the vegetation.

LLANYMYNECH HILL: AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

The landscape

Llanymynech Hill constitutes a prominent outcrop of limestone, the southernmost point of a band of Lower Carboniferous limestone that extends south from the North Wales coast at Prestatyn, Flintshire. Rising on the western edge of the Shropshire Plain the hill overlooks the confluence of the Vyrnwy, Tanat and Cain Rivers to the south-west and the Severn Valley to the south-east. It does not impose itself as dramatically as the Breidden Hills, eight kilometres away to the south-east, but from some directions, particularly the south and east it is still a very obvious natural feature in the landscape. The highest point is at 226m O.D.

Historical location

Carreghofa (Carreghwfa) represents the western part of the parish of Llanymynech, within the hundred of Chirk, a detached part of Denbighshire lying between Shropshire and Montgomeryshire (Lewis 1833). It is a reasonable assumption that this is the 'Hwfa's rock' which gave its name to the township of Carreghofa, a Welsh name that as *ygkarrechoua* could go back to the period 1155-95, if a source of 1400 is accurate. The earliest date for its English equivalent – *Carlecoel* - is 1158-9, but this applies specifically to the early 12th-century castle erected by the earl of Shrewsbury (Morgan 2001, 47).

Carreghofa is important because some references to it undoubtedly have implications for Llanymynech Hill. The ground dropping away westwards from the plateau of Llanymynech Hill to the River Tanat is where we find the modern Carreghofa Hall, and a ringwork about 500m to the north is supposedly the site of the castle of the early 12th century, although there seems to be nothing specific to corroborate the attribution. A further assumption is that the hill top was an unenclosed common for many centuries.

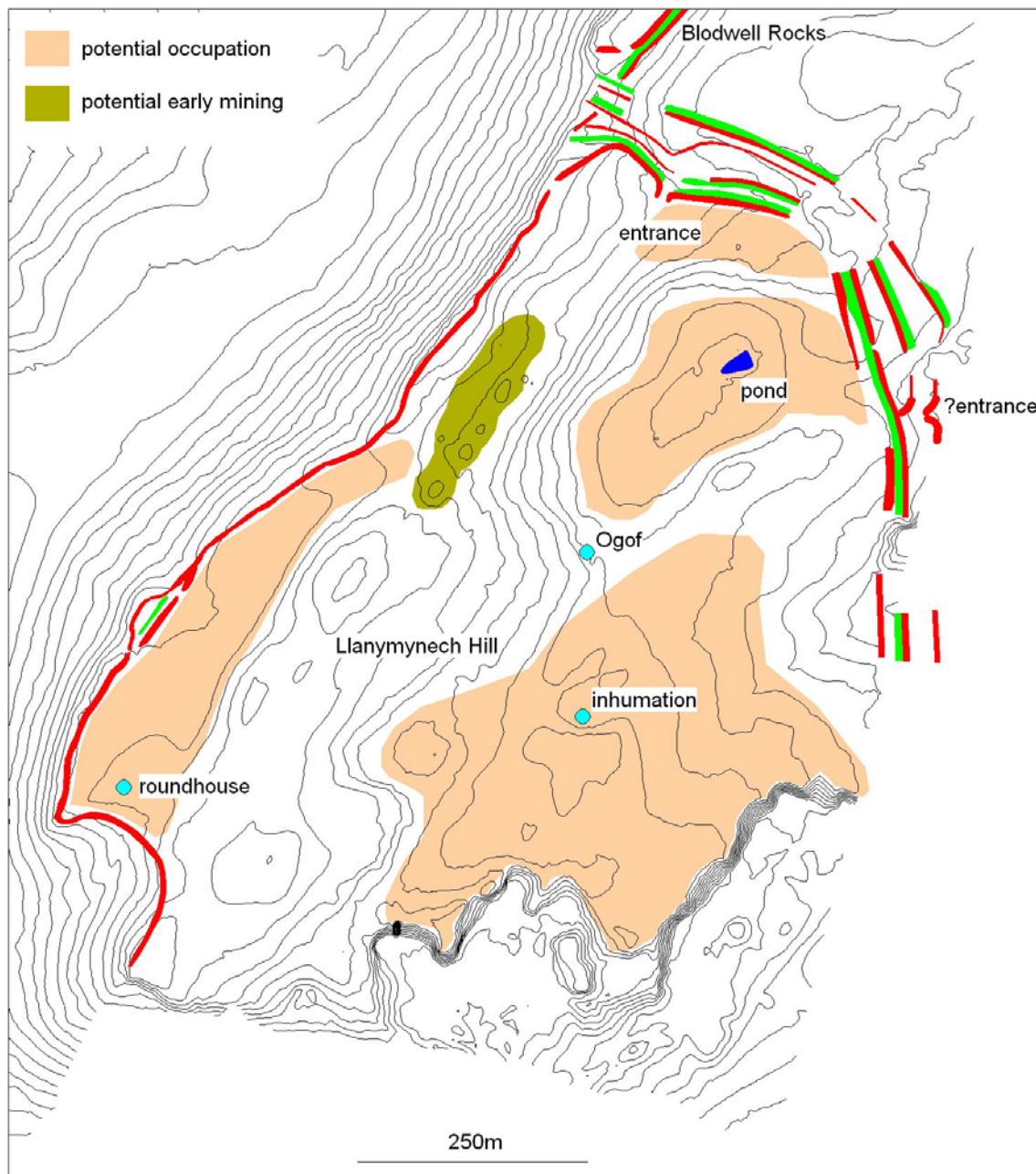


Fig. 4 The hillfort depicted against a digital terrain model of Llanymynech Hill with contours at 5m intervals, derived from LiDAR data © Environment Agency. The extent of potential occupation is entirely speculative and is based on the local topography

The Hillfort

Llanymynech Hill is now recognised as one of the largest hillforts in Britain with an area of about 57ha. Thomas Pennant in the 1770s briefly described the defences perhaps without appreciating their true purpose, although he did believe that the earthworks had been constructed by the Britons rather than the Romans. The realisation that a hillfort surmounted the plateau should probably have occurred in the later 19th century, yet neither the Ordnance Survey surveyors nor the field investigators of the Royal Commission appear to have recognised the defences, the problem seemingly being that they were consistently confused with Offa's Dyke, as Cyril Fox explained (Fox and Hemp 1926, 395). Nor was interpretation aided by the fact that the interior of the fort is entirely in Wales while the defences are largely in England, the national boundary following the line of the innermost earthwork. Instead it was left to Fox, studying the great Saxon earthwork in the 1920s, to produce an explanatory paper on the hillfort in conjunction with Wilfred Hemp.

The defences of the hillfort are best preserved on its north and north-east sides, where at least three ramparts with associated ditches can be traced (see Fig. 5). Observations made in 1981 during the cutting of a pipe-trench through the eastern ramparts indicated that the innermost rampart was constructed of limestone rubble (Musson and Northover 1989, 17). The largest surviving entrance lies on the north side, where the earthworks of the innermost rampart are inturned, but this was apparently cut off by later banks and ditches (Musson and Northover 1989, 15) and these could be contemporary with a smaller entrance on the north-east side of the fort, where the outermost rampart also appears to be inturned (see Fig. 4). The ramparts on the east side of the fort have been heavily damaged by the construction of houses and gardens, while on the south-east they have been completely removed by large-scale limestone quarrying on the edge of the hill. The south side of the hill appears to have been defined by a limestone escarpment, but the potential layout of the ramparts has been lost, owing largely to the effects of quarrying activity. On the western side of the fort, there is a single earthen rampart which may have been utilised as the line of Offa's Dyke in the early medieval period, and it has been suggested that there were further entrances on this side, coincident with trackways leading to the top of the hill from the north-west, west and south-west, although the date of these access routes has not been determined and they may post-date the hillfort.



Fig. 5 The north-eastern ramparts of the hillfort survive as prominent earthworks along the 4th Fairway. Photo CPAT 3510-0009

The interior of the hillfort presents a rolling landscape with some steep slopes, occasionally rocky where the limestone bedrock approaches the surface. Despite the elevated nature of the hill there are still sheltered areas, probably with deeper soils, which would have been suitable for settlement and these are defined on Fig. 4. These localities could have seen fairly dense occupation in the Iron Age, characterised by small four-post structures and larger roundhouses similar to those revealed during excavations at the hillfort on the Breiddin (Musson 1991), some 8km to the south-south-east.

The strip of level ground just inside the western defences of the hillfort is already known to have been used for settlement as traces of a circular dwelling or roundhouse (see Fig. 4) were found there during work associated with modifications to the 13th green (Owen 1999b). This also revealed evidence of copper smelting and a lithic assemblage that suggested Bronze Age occupation in the locality. The south-eastern part of the hillfort is another area favourable to occupation and archaeological work on land next to the golf clubhouse revealed a range of evidence, including human skeletal material, objects associated with copper smelting and possible traces of prehistoric agricultural activity (Thomas 1995; Jones 1996). The sunken area to the north-east of the Ogof mine is also well-situated and contains a pond that could have been a significant focus for ritual activity, as well as providing a water supply on what is otherwise a largely dry hill owing to the capture of surface water by underground conduits in the limestone. The map of the hill drawn in 1753 clearly shows the pond as a larger feature than that now evident, and the reasons for this shrinkage may include activities related to the creation and maintenance of the golf course, although this seems to conflict with a report of the pond being expanded by the golf club in 1978 (see Appendix 1). Natural factors could also be involved as the pond lies in a closed depression which relies on an underground conduit to provide a route for its outflow and a lower conduit may have been captured, thereby reducing the surface level of the pond.

Burials

The human skeletal material found next to the golf clubhouse in the mid-1990s has already been mentioned, but this was by no means the first evidence of funerary activity on the hill. Explorations of the Ogof and the surrounding area in the 18th century apparently revealed a number of in-situ burials, some of which were found in conjunction with material considered at that time to be of Roman date, although much of this is now missing so the cultural context is impossible to corroborate. In the mid-19th century two further skeletons were apparently found buried in trenches near the entrance to the Ogof, in association with what is described as a 'battleaxe of mixed metal' (Adams and Pearce 1991, 23). It is incidentally worth noting that the calcareous nature of the underlying rocks provides a favourable environment for the preservation of bone, even more so in the case of skeletal material found within mines or caves in limestone.

Survey and exploration by the Shropshire Caving and Mining Club in the 1960s led to the publication of a work on the mines of the Llanymynech Hill (Adams and Pearce 1991), and this also drew together information about the Ogof from disparate sources (It represents one of the key sources on the history of the hill). Further skeletal remains were found in the course of the 1960s explorations, mostly in 'Mandible Chamber' and 'Burial Chamber'. Bones found in the late 1960s were subsequently identified as having come from at least two individuals (Tyler *et al* 1999).

In the case of the earlier discoveries, the evidence regarding the date of discovery and the place where the burials were found is somewhat confused and it is possible that the same event was reported by a number of sources. What is clear is that some Roman finds were recovered from the mine, including coins and pottery sherds of black-burnished ware, and perhaps these were related to funerary activity which would most likely post-date the abandonment of the mine. There is a strong case for identifying any human bone which originated in the mine and subjecting it to carbon dating; this would undoubtedly assist in understanding the chronology of activity in the mine and its surroundings.

In passing it must be noted that no attempt has been made to establish the current location of any of the finds that have been made over the years at Llanymynech, other than those which have come to light as a result of the trust's own evaluations. Some are believed to be housed in the museum at Shrewsbury, but others have no doubt disappeared over the years.

Mining and Quarrying

The hill has been heavily affected by mining and quarrying, but it is the latter which has left the greatest mark, with the larger-scale 19th-century work creating the vertical limestone cliffs to the south and south-east, which are visible from some distance. Mining on the hill was of rather longer duration and almost certainly goes back well into the prehistoric period. Although the remains are less

conspicuous, they can be found in many places on the summit and sides of the hill in the form of shafts, adits and open workings, most of which are now masked with vegetation.

A range of early mine workings have been identified on Llanymynech Hill, although most attention has been paid to the Ogof, otherwise known as the Llanymynech mine. However, the earliest workings on the hill are now thought to be the series of open pits or cone-shaped hollows (PRN 123502; see Fig. 6) situated in the north-western part of the hillfort, about 200m north-west of the Ogof entrance. These have a shape that implies early working methods, which concentrated initially on surface exploitation of visible mineral deposits. Later passages of similar appearance to those that constitute the Ogof have been identified in the base of at least two of these pits, implying they were reworked using underground mining techniques.



Fig. 6 An area of large open workings lies in the trees to the east of the 15th Green and may represent the remains of early mining activity. Photo CPAT 3510-0010

Early copper mining has been claimed in relation to the subterranean passages of the Ogof, which have been said to be partly natural though with much of it man-made (Fig. 7). Although Shaw states that ‘signs of human activity from the Bronze Age onward have been discovered including numerous hammer stones and antler picks, along with coins from the Roman period’ (Shaw 2009, 243), a reassessment of the available evidence suggests that this view is unsubstantiated. The regional HER does record a single hammerstone, of veined quartz, but this is surely an inadequate material for the purpose, and there are no further details of its provenance. In 1997 members of the Shrewsbury Underground Exploration Group discovered ten possible stone tools in the Ogof’s Mandible Chamber (Owen 1997). The present location of this material has not been established.

There is general acceptance within the archaeological profession that both prehistoric and Roman mining is likely to have occurred in the Ogof (Rees 1968, 28), but present knowledge suggests that

this probably dates to the Iron Age and early Roman periods, in part due to the presence of later Roman burials within the mine and the discovery of silver coins hidden in mine waste that were found near 'Shaft Chamber' in 1965; mining could have ceased by the time it was being used for these activities. Iron picks have been recovered from the workings in the past and evidence of the marks made by them or by similar tools have been identified in places. It is likely that copper ores were the most plentiful of the mineral reserves and excavations in 1981 uncovered evidence for copper smelting in crucibles immediately inside the eastern ramparts of the hillfort. This was dated to 162 cal. BC – AD cal. 53, with other activity in the period 363-119 cal. BC (Musson and Northover 1989). The implication is clearly that the ores used were more likely to have been derived from Llanymynech than brought in from elsewhere.



Fig. 7 The entrance to Llanymynech Ogof. Photo CPAT 3510-0004

Mining seems to have undergone a hiatus following the Roman period, and it was at the end of the 12th century when the Carreghofa mine came briefly to prominence. The bishop of Salisbury, while raising the ransom money for Richard I in 1193, became aware of the discovery of silver at Llanymynech (Eyton 1860, 358) and induced the Archbishop of Canterbury to develop the mine and re-open a mint at Shrewsbury for the purpose of coining the silver. The Pipe Rolls refer only to Carreghofa, but it is generally accepted that the mine was probably located on the southern slopes of Llanymynech Hill, and some writers have made a precise attribution of this historical record to the Carreghofa mine (Spurgeon 1966, 48-9). The castle at Carreghofa was refurbished and re-garrisoned to protect the mine, which was opened by the middle of 1194 but was to close down by the end of 1195. Accounts survive for wages, for completing the work around the windlass, and for the purchase of mattocks, but the overall picture is one of a loss-making enterprise (Lewis 1967, 33).

If Llanymynech Hill was exploited later in the Middle Ages there are no written records to prove it. However, a rental for the lordship of Oswestry seems to demonstrate the existence of mines in 1607

and Shaw argues for a date five years earlier (Slack 1951). It has also been suggested, but surely erroneously, that the first attempt to work the lead deposits on Llanymynech Hill came only in 1678 when Richard Myddelton of Chirk granted two miners the right to dig for lead ore at Y Graig Wen (reportedly the historically attested Carreghofa mine). The silver discovered here in the 1190s occurs naturally as a minor constituent of lead ores in this part of the country, and lead is one of the secondary products that would have been obtained. It is, then, plausible that there was mining activity in the Middle Ages that went unreported. In 1692 Myddelton employed workers to re-open older workings using gun-powder, said to be the first evidence for blasting in Wales, perhaps in Britain (Lewis 1967, 160). Slaughter and Richardson had the workings mapped in 1753 but seem not to have progressed further, and by 1760 the Hill seems to have been acquired by the Earl of Powis and two Denbighshire miners opened two shafts but raised little ore (Sandford 1874, 387). Further exploitation seems to be harnessed to particular dates rather than to continuous activity. Thus Shaw refers to activity in 1791, between 1795 and 1804, and between 1841 and about 1870, Sandford to the discovery of human bones and a gold bracelet around 1775 (Sandford 1874, 387; Shaw 2009, 244-5).

Quarrying, it has been claimed, commenced on a large (i.e. industrial) scale in the second half of the 19th century, with the use of lime as both an agricultural fertiliser and in building mortar. The quarries are responsible for the scarred eastern and southern faces of the hill. Two inclines survive, one down to the village of Llanymynech, the other to the limekilns at Pant (Adams and Pearce 1991). But the limestone was exploited on a smaller scale well before that date, certainly for agricultural lime and probably as a source of building stone. Of the two estates with landholdings on and around the hill – the Chirk Castle and Bridgeman Estates – it was the Myddeltons of Chirk who were particularly active in leasing out their quarrying rights and this was under way by the mid-18th century; it may be that the creation of the canal at the end of the century provided the impetus for larger scale quarrying. Others too had an interest for the Goldophins were quarrelling with their neighbours over quarrying on Llanymynech Hill in 1723 (*NLW/Brogyntyn/L2/98*).

The plateau

There can be no doubt that the top of Llanymynech Hill was common land for many centuries, although this is not the case today. But as with all commons it was part of an estate, in this case that of the Myddeltons of Chirk Castle. From their archives comes the earliest detailed map of the hill, prepared by Edward Matthews in 1753 for Thomas Slaughter and Richard Richardson, to illustrate the mining potential (Silvester 2012, fig 1). In addition to the mines and ‘trenches’, the map throws some light on the use of the common. A feature of the commons in Wales are the cottages erected on encroachments usually between the 17th and 19th centuries. Llanymynech Hill had four of these in the mid-18th century, a small number when compared with the numerous encroachments on Crickheath Hill and Llyncllys Hill immediately to the north. Three of these cottages lay on the lower southern slopes below Asterley Rocks, close to the lane that led to Carreghofa and the River Tanat. The fourth lay on the east side of the hill where the easiest approach to the plateau is still used by the golf club.

Edwards’ map depicted various tracks running over the plateau and it can be assumed that the hill pastured stock over the centuries. A large and presumably natural ‘pond’ which Edwards classed as a ‘swallow’ would have provided water for stock and, assuming reasonably accurate surveying, was rather larger in the mid-18th century than it is today. The term ‘swallow’ probably refers to the water outflow from the pond taking an underground course through the limestone. A second, smaller, pond close to the southern quarry, is shown on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map but was not plotted by Edward Matthews. This was filled in by the golf club at an unknown date (Moore 1992, 18).

One of the tracks on the plateau top was labelled ‘Llanymynech horse course’ – This appears to have been a racecourse, though written references to it are rare. Edwards committed one error in his mapping: he noted the northern hillfort defences but thought that they were Offa’s Dyke.

The map of 1753 provides a yardstick for the use of the common. When the Ordnance Survey published their large-scale map of the Llanymynech area in 1875 the hill-top did not appear to be that different from a hundred years previously. More fields had been taken in around the cottage

encroachments and a large quarry had been gouged from the south-east corner of the hill. The Ordnance Survey, however, were less assiduous than their 18th-century predecessor in recording the old mining remains.

Perceptions of Llanymynech Hill

Whether the doyen of Welsh travellers, Thomas Pennant, was actually the first to describe the hill in any detail remains uncertain, but his description from the period 1773-6 is worth quoting in full:

‘Ascend Llanymynach [sic] hill, a vast rock, with the surface covered with a verdant turf; beneath which is a pearl-colored marble, beautifully veined with, and streaked with white, and capable of a good polish. This is the limestone of the place. The quantity burnt on this hill is inconceivable, and the increase is ten times greater since the improvement of the Montgomeryshire roads; for it is carried even for manure thirty miles into that country. The season of carriage begins in March and end in October. The hill is of a considerable length and breadth; slopes upwards from the side next to the village, and on the upper part ends in a vast and long precipice. Its bowels are probably replete with minerals. Copper, lead ore, and calamine, have been found there of late years; but there are undeniable proofs of its having been worked by the Romans. In a great artificial cave, formed into several meanders in search of the ores, have been discovered Roman coins; among them, an Antoninus and Faustina. Near the coins were found the skeleton of a man at full length; on his left arm a bracelet, and by his side a battle-ax. Burnt bones and ashes are often found on the hill; and near the north-west part of the precipice are numbers of large pits, in form of inverted cones, supposed to have been the work of the Romans.

One the slope of the hill, in the more accessible part, runs from top to bottom, a stupendous rampart of loose stones, with a foss at the foot of it; and at certain distances beyond are two other parallel fosses, in many places cut through the rock, with vast labor. It has been thought that the Romans were the people who made these works; but I rather think them to have been British, as they are so similar to those which constitute the strength of the British post. Offa’s dyke may be trace on this hill; but is plainly different from the others’ (Pennant 1783, 394-5).

By the end of the 18th century Llanymynech and by extension its hill was on the itinerary of some of the travellers who made their way northwards from Welshpool to Oswestry. From amongst the published itineraries, we find that the Reverend William Bingley in 1798 described at some length the Ogof and early mining remains on the hill (Bingley 1814, 376) and Sir Richard Colt Hoare wrote on 6 June 1799: ‘On the left above the village, Llanymychan (= *Llanymynech*), the whole range of mountain is limestone. The different kilns ranged along its sides appear like so many habitations’ (Thompson 1983, 113).

Undoubtedly there were other visitors who committed observations to their journals that were never published. These have not been traced.

In addition to depicting some of the evidence of mining on the hill, the second edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 mapping of 1901 shows a rifle range whose target butts were located about 100m to the north-west of the pond. The range appears to have had an overall length of 800 yds, from its furthest point located on the edge of the quarried escarpment about 220m south-south-east of the golf clubhouse. It seems likely that the range was constructed at the end of the 19th century, and probably found use during World War 1; the building which housed the target butts and the well-preserved remains of the target mechanism were still evident in the late 1990s.

Inevitably further references to the hill and the discovery of early mining remains became increasingly prevalent in the 19th century. Some at least of these have been brought together by Adams and Pearce and can be examined in their account (Adams and Pearce 1991). The 20th century witnessed changes. The golf club was founded in 1933. Cavers and mining enthusiasts were active from the 1960s in excavating on a small scale.

Llanymynech Golf Club

The Golf Club was founded in 1933 as a 9-hole course, expanding later to an 18-hole course. The original clubhouse is traditionally believed to have been built on the site of a farm (A. Lewis *pers. comm.*), but there is no substantive evidence whatsoever to support this contention.

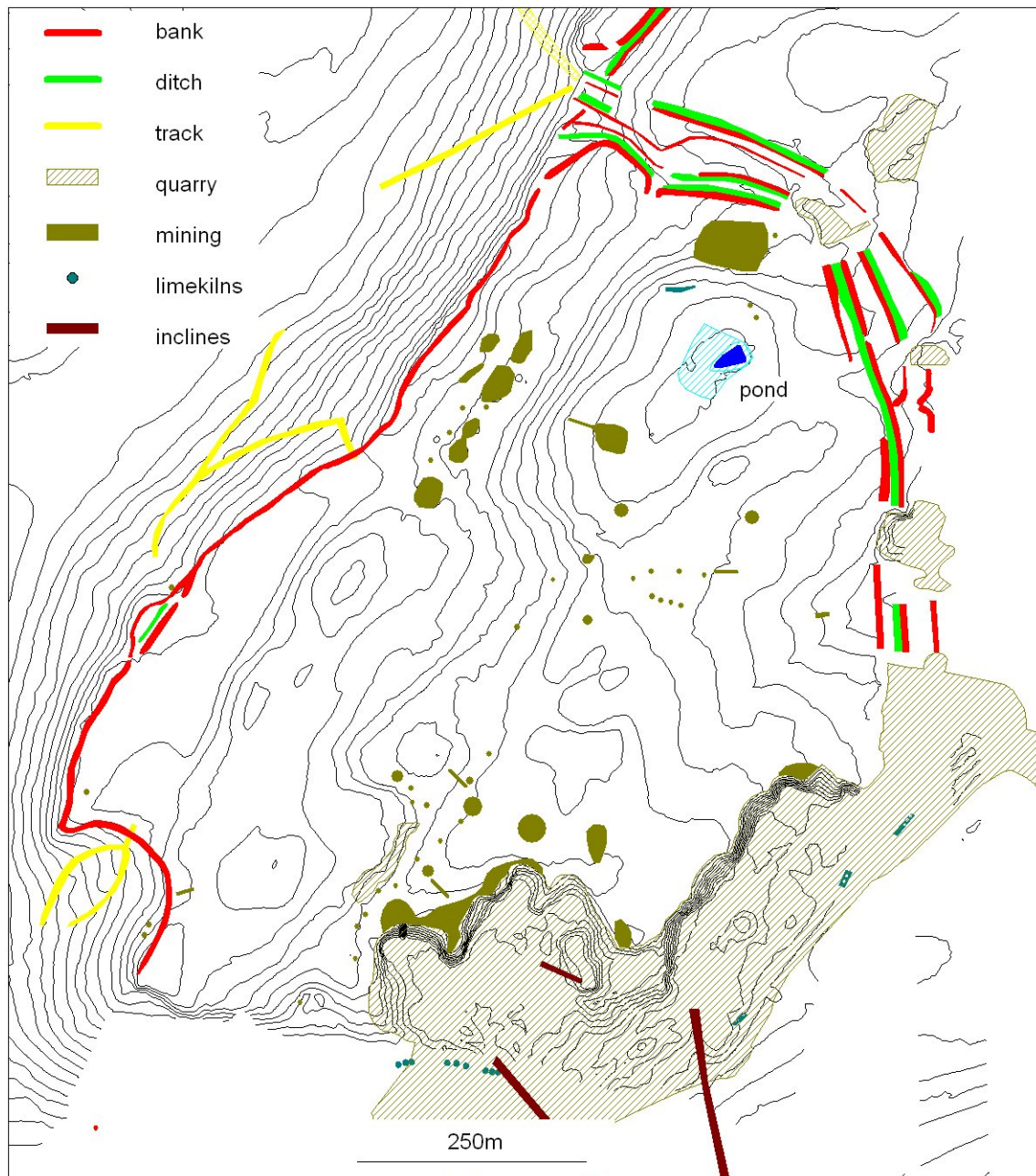


Fig. 8 The cultural heritage of Llanymynech Hill depicted against a digital terrain model of Llanymynech Hill with contours at 5m intervals, derived from LiDAR data © Environment Agency

MANAGEMENT OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Llanymynech Hill covers an area of around 75ha, spanning the border between England and Wales, within which there is a wealth of archaeological evidence relating to activity from at least the later prehistoric period to the industrial era. Apart from the fact the hill is in two countries, the management of the archaeological resource is complicated by issues of landownership and land-use, vegetation and public access so that any strategic approach must be broad-based. It is not the purpose of this report, however, to develop such a strategy, but rather to present an overview of the issues which might be considered.

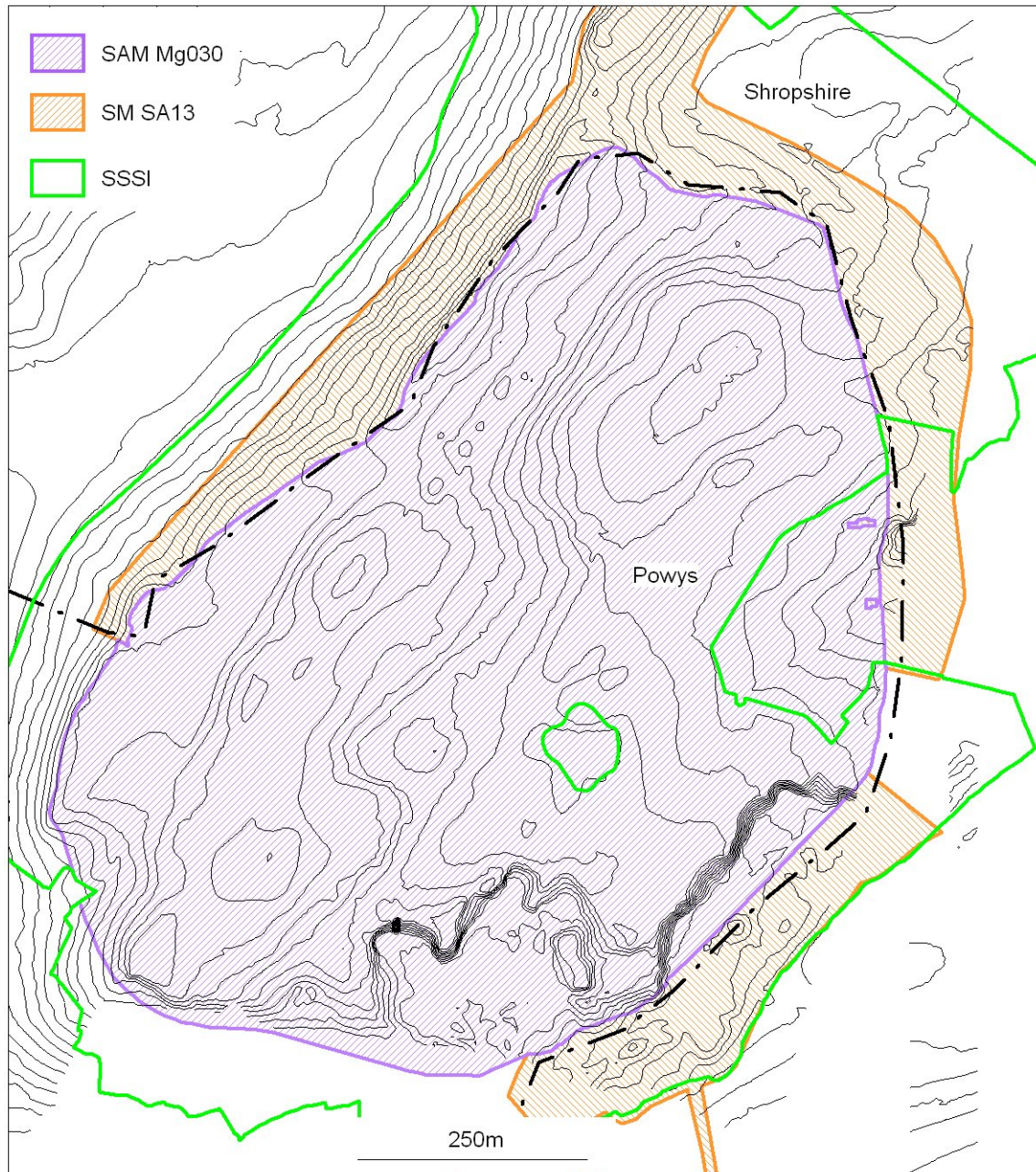


Fig. 9 Statutory designations depicted against a digital terrain model of Llanymynech Hill with contours at 5m intervals, derived from LiDAR data © Environment Agency. Based on Cadw Historic Assets Data. © Crown copyright. Cadw

Statutory Designations (Fig. 9)

Llanymynech Hill Camp Scheduled Ancient Monument Mg030

Blodwell Rock Camp and Llanymynech Hill Camp SA13

The entire area of the hillfort is scheduled, as Mg030 in Powys and SA13 in Shropshire, the latter designation also including the smaller hillfort of Blodwell Rocks to the north, as well as the Llanymynech limeworks and associated inclines.

Llanymynech and Llyncllys Hills SSSI

Almost the entire hilltop, its surrounding slopes, cliffs and quarries are designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). There are extensive grassland, scrub and woodland communities and also natural rock faces, screes, a series of abandoned quarries and areas affected by past lead and copper mining. The site is particularly important for its limestone flora.

Llanymynech Golf Course

The golf course occupies the majority of the hilltop, including the hillfort interior and parts of the north-eastern defences. The 18-hole course has utilised the existing topography but its construction also included a degree of landscaping which has either masked or modified a number of archaeological features, mostly mine workings and spoil tips. The present layout of the course has remained largely unaltered for some time, with only minor changes to create bunkers and modify or relay the greens. All intrusive works have required consent from either Cadw or English Heritage which has generally been granted with a condition for some form of archaeological input.



Fig. 10 A view of the hillfort interior looking north-east from the 8th Tee towards the now shrunken pond which lies in trees just to the left of centre. Photo CPAT 3510-0002

A series of watching briefs and other investigations between 1999 and 2002 in connection with the relaying of the greens demonstrated that in all but one case the surface of the greens had been raised to a level where any subsurface deposits were likely to be protected from normal maintenance works. The only exception was the 13th green, where an evaluation in 1999 revealed evidence for Bronze Age activity, in the form of a flint knapping assemblage, together with the partial plan of a roundhouse and significant evidence for prehistoric metalworking (Owen 1999a; 1999b; 1999d).

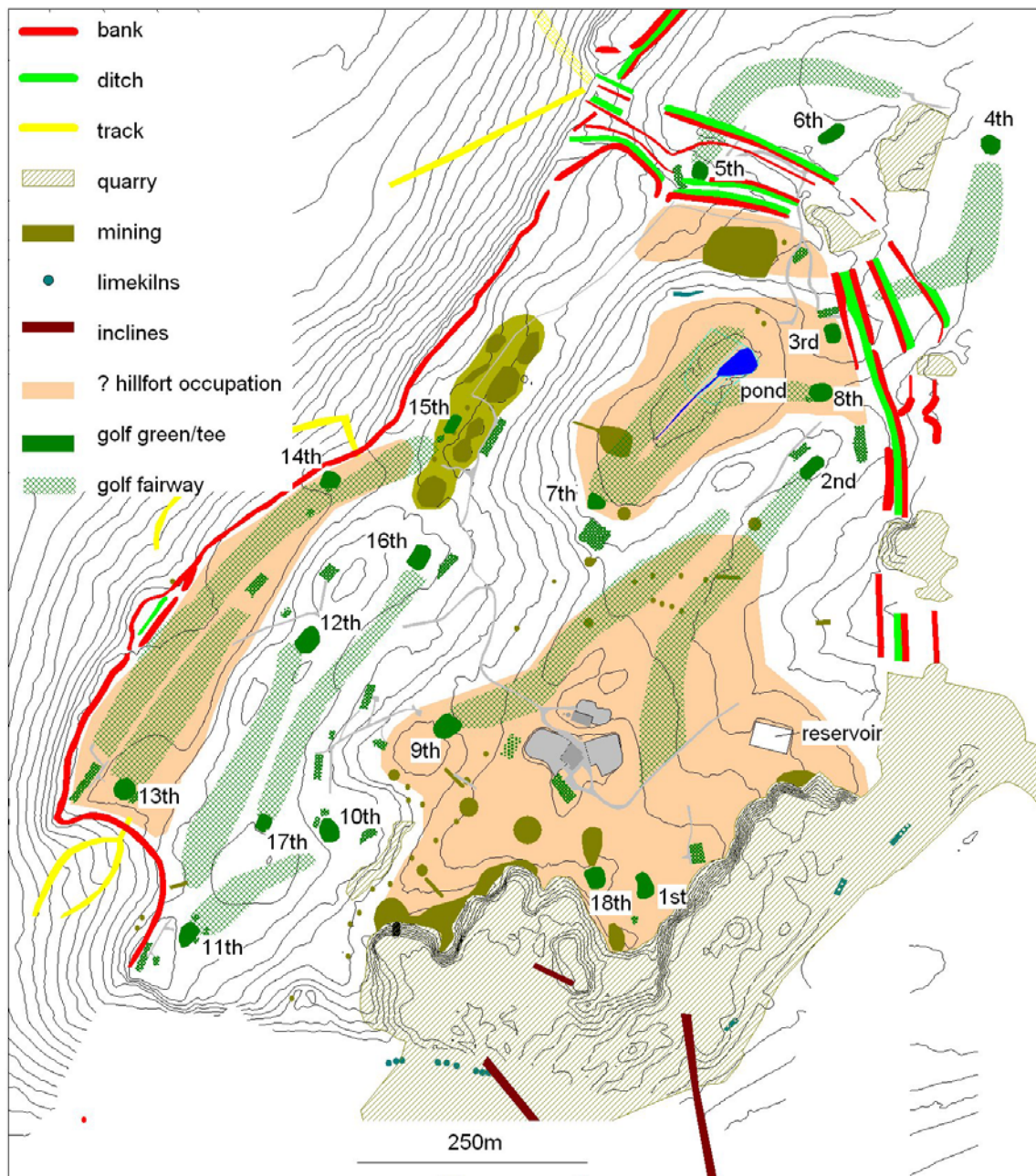


Fig. 11 The layout of Llanymynech Golf Club with respect to known and potential archaeology, depicted against a digital terrain model of Llanymynech Hill with contours at 5m intervals, derived from LiDAR data © Environment Agency

Other, more intrusive works associated with the golf club have included the construction of a new greenkeeper's office and machinery store in 1995-6. Attendant archaeological investigations identified a small grave containing the lower limbs of an extended juvenile burial, dated to 770–370 cal. BC (OXA-6824) (Jones 1996; Owen 1996; Owen 1997a), as well as evidence of metalworking (Thomas

1995a; 1995b). Investigations in the area of the club house and car park, however, have demonstrated that they are constructed in an area which has been artificially raised.

The current evidence suggests that the day to day running of the golf club is unlikely to have any impact on the archaeology of Llanymynech Hill, although there is clearly the potential for any future developments on the site to disturb buried deposits. Any new constructions or physical changes to the course are likely to require consent from Cadw and/or English Heritage, who should be consulted at an early stage in the planning of the works.

In order to assist with the future management of the archaeology the present project has mapped the constituent elements of the golf course, which are depicted in Fig. 11 in relation to the known archaeological features. Also included are areas within the hillfort which, on the basis of the topography, are considered to be more likely to have been occupied and might reasonably be expected to contain roundhouses or other structures. This is not to say, however, that significant archaeological remains are not likely to be present in other areas.

Llanymynech Rocks Wildlife Reserve

The old quarries on the south and east sides of the hill were designated as a nature reserve, known as *Llanymynech Rocks*, more than 30 years ago, and is managed jointly by the Montgomeryshire and Shropshire Wildlife Trusts. The reserve occupies a major part of the former limestone quarry at Llanymynech and is nationally important for its limestone grassland flora and fauna. An archaeological survey of that part of the reserve which lies in Powys was commissioned by the Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust in 2000 (Jones 2000).

Recent initiatives have included improvements to paths, the provision of new information boards and the reintroduction of managed grazing and scrub clearance in specific areas which have enhanced the visitor experience and perception of the hill.

Severn Trent Water Pant Service Reservoir

There is a small reservoir on the south-eastern part of the hill which occupies an area of around 0.1ha, lying within the scheduled area of Mg030 (Fig. 11). At the time of its construction in 1981 the associated pipeline cut through the hillfort defences, revealing the innermost rampart as well as evidence for metalworking (published as Musson and Northover 1989). Further excavations were conducted in 1996-7 in association with a new pumping main (Hannaford 1997).

Any future works associated with the reservoir and its pipeline have the potential to impact on buried deposits and, depending on their location, may require scheduled monument consent.

Public access

Public access to Llanymynech Hill is varied but has improved considerably around the periphery through a number of initiatives by the Montgomeryshire and Shropshire Wildlife Trusts.

The Offa's Dyke footpath follows the western ramparts of the hillfort and there is an information board just below the ramparts. It is difficult, however, to gain an impression of the hillfort and its setting owing to the tree cover which lines much of the route. Although the path is clearly used heavily by both day visitors and long-distance walkers there do not appear to be any significant erosion issues affecting those parts of the hillfort ramparts which are crossed by the path.

There are also a number of other public rights of way which cross the hill, some of which are waymarked, while others are not and would indeed prove difficult to follow.

There is clearly a potential conflict between public access to the hill and the use of large areas of the hillfort interior as a golf course and any attempts to improve paths and information are likely to be directed at the more accessible paths which skirt the playing area.

Vegetation

In recent decades large areas of the hill have become significantly overgrown, largely as a result of the removal of sheep which formerly grazed the area. As a result, in areas outside the carefully managed greens and fairways of the golf club it is now difficult to identify many of the earthworks associated with both the hillfort and later, mostly mining-related, activity. While, with the exception of any root damage, the vegetation is not detrimental to the archaeology it does have a considerable impact on the ability to appreciate the remains and their setting. Two areas within the Wildlife Reserve have recently been fenced and cleared of undergrowth, with sheep being reintroduced. Consequently, the identification and appreciation of the archaeology has been significantly improved. Consideration should therefore be given to the reintroduction of controlled grazing in other areas.

Caving

Llanymynech Ogof has long been an attraction for cave and mine enthusiasts and this has led to a number of significant discoveries being made. There is some concern, however, that unauthorised and unregulated access could have a detrimental impact on the archaeological resource, with damage to in-situ cave deposits and the removal of artefacts.

Rock climbing

The limestone cliffs of the quarries at the southern end of the hill are popular with rock climbers. The cliffs lie within the Wildlife Reserve and access is restricted at certain times of the year to protect flora and fauna. There does not, however, appear to be any potential management issue relating to the archaeology.

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Oblique aerial photographs

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CPAT 1985: 85-05-0027 and 28

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CPAT 1992: 92-MC1-12 and 13

CPAT 1993: 93-01-0011 and 12

CPAT 2003: 03-C-400-403 and 789-801

APPENDIX 1

Archaeological Interventions and Surveys

1957 Excavations by the Offa Antiquarian Society

Proposals to excavate The Giantess's Grave, a low mound near the 300 mark on the old rifle range (6" map), an in-turned entrance on the north side, and a few of the smaller spoil banks from old workings. Not known whether these excavations went ahead.

1962 Adits north-east of the Ogof

Entrances dug out. Fragment of deer antler found (Adams and Pearce 1991, 19).

1960-6 Llanymynech Ogof

Survey and exploration of the Ogof and adjacent mine workings (Adams and Pearce 1991, 44). Excavation in the area of the Ogof revealed that in the mouth of the mine the area was heavily disturbed. Finds included modern, post-medieval, medieval and Roman material with no apparent stratification (Toms 1969). Additional information in Adams and Pearce (1991, 26) suggests a quantity of black-burnished ware and two whetstones.

1969 Excavation by Birmingham Extra-mural Dept/Offa A Soc.

Proposal by G S G Toms to excavate at mouth of Ogof. Permission given by IAM subject to conditions. Not known whether these excavations went ahead.

1970 Llanymynech Ogof

Survey of the Ogof by Shropshire Mining Club (Adams 1970; Moore 1992, 25-8). This may be a duplicate record of the work in 1960-6.

1978 Llanymynech Pond

Pond enlarged for golf club purposes. JCB lost in bottom (Moore 1992, 33).

1981 Reservoir service pipes.

Trenching cut through the hillfort defences opposite the house called Haulfryn. Discoveries included two hearths and a pit, with indications of metalworking and the strong possibility that copper ores were derived from the plateau (Published as Musson and Northover 1989).

1989/90 Llanymynech Hillfort

Small-scale, non-intrusive survey at eastern entrance and at north-western corner of defences conducted for under-graduate dissertation. Three phases of defences postulated. Re-curved horns to northern entrance plotted from aerial photos (Moore 1992, 17).

1991 Llanymynech Pond

Groundworks in the vicinity of a pond within the interior of the hillfort revealed a sequence of peat deposits investigated by CPAT, with assistance from the Department of Archaeology, St David's University College, Lampeter. A bovine skull recovered. Radiocarbon dates of 10270±100 BP (CAR-1354) and 2300±70 BP (CAR-1353) indicated peat deposition from the late glacial period to the Iron Age (Martin 1992).

1992 Llanymynech Pond

Peat core taken by University of Sheffield for pollen analysis, as well as studying the sedimentary processes and geochemical analysis. The results indicated that copper extraction and processing is likely to have been contemporary with the use of the hillfort (Moore 1992).

1994 Llanymynech Hillfort northern entrance

Excavation by Prof. G B D Jones by the hillfort's northern entrance, prior to drainage improvements, revealed a third rampart between the inner and outer defences comprising a dump of limestone blocks, overlying an earlier wall of igneous stone. No associated ditch (Burnham 1995, 328).

1995 Llanymynech Golf Club Machinery Store and Greenkeeper's Office

Evaluation by CPAT on the site of a new machinery store and greenkeeper's office. Two areas excavated but no evidence of any structural features. Finds included briquetage, a possible crucible fragment, pieces of furnace lining and a fragment of bloom slag (Thomas 1995a; 1995b).

1995-6 Llanymynech Golf Club Machinery Store and Greenkeeper's Office

Further archaeological works were conducted during the construction of the new building, following the 1995 evaluation. Four stanchion pits revealed several shallow pits, plough- or ard-marks, and a flint scraper. A watching brief followed by further excavations identified a small grave containing the lower limbs of an extended juvenile burial, dated to 770–370 cal. BC (OXA-6824) (Jones 1996; Owen 1996; Owen 1997a).

1996-7 Llanforda to Pant Pumping Main

In 1996-7 Severn Trent Engineering installed a new 350mm pumping main between Llanforda Treatment Works, Oswestry and the Pant Service Reservoir. The excavation entailed the removal of topsoil and overburden from an area approximately 27m long by 3m wide over the course of the middle rampart of the hillfort, which at this point survived to a height of up to 0.75m and a width of about 8m. It consists of layers of dumped limestone rubble quarried from a ditch to the rear (inside) edge, with traces of revetment or facing wall between the rampart and the ditch (Hannaford 1997).

1996 Llanymynech Ogof

Topographical survey conducted by University of Wales College Bangor.

1997 Llanymynech Ogof

Between June and September 1997 members of the Shrewsbury Underground Exploration Group discovered ten possible stone tools in the Ogof's Mandible Chamber, including six more convincing stones which could have been used as hammer stones (Owen 1997).

1997 Llanymynech Clubhouse

Evaluation in June 1997 in advance of proposed alterations and extensions to the Clubhouse revealed nothing of archaeological significance (Owen 1997b).

1999 Llanymynech Golf Club 13th Green

The 13th green is located close to the western edge of the hillfort (SJ 2609 2194). Evaluation before green reconstruction identified evidence for Bronze Age activity, in the form of a flint knapping assemblage. Later occupation evidence consisted of the partial plan of a roundhouse, including a drainage gully and post-holes. There was significant evidence for prehistoric metalworking: fragments of furnace lining, part of a crucible, and metallurgical residues. A later watching brief produced nothing of significance (Owen 1999a; 1999b; 1999d).

1999 Llanymynech Golf Club 15th green

The 15th green is located on a north-east/south-west aligned terrace some 50m from the boundary of the scheduled area on the north-western side of the hillfort (SJ 2622 2238). A watching brief in November 1999 during re-turfing works revealed nothing (Owen 1999c).

2000 Llanymynech Rocks Wildlife Reserve

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, but the study was restricted to the Welsh side of the border (Jones 2000).

2000 Llanymynech Golf Club 10th and 16th Greens

A watching brief during the relaying of two greens failed to identify any significant deposits. The 10th green is located towards the south-western corner of the hillfort (SJ 2629 2189), the 16th green towards the western side of the hillfort (SJ 2639 2222). Topographically, both locations are potentially well-suited for habitation sites (Owen 2000).

2000-1 Llanymynech Golf Club relaying of 6 greens

Archaeological watching briefs carried out during the relaying of six greens between October 2000 and January 2001: the 3rd green (SJ 2681 2246); the 9th green (SJ 2642 2202); the 11th green (SJ 2610 2176); the 12th green (SJ 2630 2211); 17th green (SJ 2624 2191); and the 18th green SJ 2657 2185). No significant deposits or finds were revealed (Owen 2001).

2001 Llanymynech Golf Club 4th Green

A watching brief during green reconstruction showed no features of archaeological significance (Owen 2002b).

2002 Llanymynech Golf Club 2nd Green

Archaeological watching brief in January 2002 during the relaying of the 2nd green (SJ 2681 2230). No significant deposits or finds were revealed (Owen 2002a).

2002 Llanymynech Golf Club 6th Green

A watching brief during green reconstruction showed no features of archaeological significance (Owen 2002b).

2004 Llanymynech Heritage Area

Archaeological survey of the Llanymynech Heritage Area in connection with proposals for the Llanymynech Heritage Area Development Project. Industrial sites lying on the northern side of the village, extending from the canal to the main road from Oswestry to Welshpool (Jones 2004).

2006 Llanymynech Golf Club: excavation of bunker

Watching brief in December 2006 during the construction of a bunker (at SJ 2702 2264) revealed no archaeological features.

2007 Llanymynech Golf Club: excavation of bunker

Watching brief in January 2007 during the construction of a bunker (at SJ 26832 22640) revealed no archaeological features.

2009 Driving Range

Watching brief during construction of a driving range, to the west of the Club House. No trace of any features or deposits (Grant 2009).

2010 Llanymynech Drumhouse

Watching brief in relation to the reconsolidation of two drum-houses at Llanymynech Quarry (Hankinson and Jones 2011).

APPENDIX 2:

Gazetteer of relevant sites recorded in the Clwyd-Powys regional HER

NB no attempt has been made to edit these records into coherent texts. They include records generated as a result of this study (from 123471 onwards)

28	Llanymynech hillfort Multi-period	SJ2649922149 Damaged
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Hilltop enclosure, multivallate to north and north east; single rampart to west where the line is utilised by Offa's dyke. Two inturned entrances in north plus three possible in west. South-east protected by steep cliffs since quarried. Enclosure of 57ha (140 acres).

Casual finds made by CPAT 1978.

Salvage excavations by CPAT (PRN 50649) on new access road for golf course during 1981 revealed evidence of Iron Age copper metal working (Musson, 1981, 31) Excavations also revealed a stone rampart, a ditch and metal-working debris. C14 dates 2020 \pm 70 BP (CAR-534) for charcoal from bowl furnace. 2170 \pm 70 BP (CAR-535) for charcoal from pit (Musson, C R & Northover, P J 1989, 15-26).

Peat sampling from bog interior (PRN 50648) attested peat deposition from late glacial (10270 \pm 100 BP [CAR-1354] to Iron Age (2300 \pm 70 BP [CAR-1353] indicating considerable palaeoenvironmental potential (Martin, C H R 1992, 64),.

Palynological and geochemical investigations in 1992 appears to give results specific to the immediate environment of the hillfort and the disturbance of the landscape due to mining activities (Moore, J 1992).

Llanymynech has been suggested as the site of the last stand of Caractacus (Jones, B 1988, 36-9).

Area of Cadw scheduling changed 1992 to exclude land in England, three houses and land south-west of the monument. (Cadw 1992).

Excavation in 1994 (PRN 26542) by GBD Jones in the area of the north gate revealed a third rampart comprising a dump of limestone blocks overlying an earlier wall of igneous stone. No associated ditch (Burnham B C 1995, 328).

Evaluation trench (PRN 26547) before construction of new greenkeepers' shed revealed no features of archaeological interest. A number of finds of Iron Age date were recovered including pottery from the Malvern area (Thomas, D 1995). Further work in connection with SMC revealed an inhumation with skeletal material (SMR archive 1996).

An evaluation was carried out by CPAT in October 1999 prior to the reconstruction of the 13th green at Llanymynech Golf Club. A T-shaped trench was excavated to a depth of 0.3m producing important new evidence for the occupation of the hillfort. The lithic assemblage clearly demonstrated that the hilltop was occupied during the Bronze Age, with flint knapping taking place to produce a range of tools. The majority of features identified however were related to the occupation of the hillfort in the Iron Age. A curving gully was excavated and believed to be a drainage feature surrounding a round hut with a diameter of 13m. Three pits located within the area of the hut were packed with stone and may have been post holes for the main structural timbers. There was considerable evidence for prehistoric metalworking, with fragments of furnace lining and part of a crucible, together with metallurgical residues, demonstrating that copper smelting took place somewhere in the immediate area (Owen, W G, 1999c).

30	Llanymynech Ogof Mine Multiperiod	SJ2657522195 Intact
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Lead/Copper (Pre-Roman ?/Roman/19th century)

Geology

Carboniferous limestones altered to dolomites in places with mudstone bands. The main lode strikes NNE with lead & copper ores, cerussite & malachite, as secondary oxidation products.

Workings

The main level is entered via a cavernous entrance from which radiate a number of narrow galleries connecting small chambers.

There are numerous calcified stacked deads at least one group of which are thought to be Roman in date. Many of the small galleries are choked at the back by waste material.

The 19th c. shaft, sunk in 1823, connects to a central main chamber (the Shaft Chamber) which was clearly not accessible from the entrance chamber at this time. Many of the earliest narrow workings were widened out in at least two recognisable subsequent phases of extraction at a later date.

Some shot-holes have been recognised in the Shaft Chamber area.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

Lead smelting is perhaps evidenced by the reported former existence of 'bole hills' on top of the hill which were destroyed by the golf course.

Other features

No evidence.

Comments

Members of the Early Mines Research Group visited Llanymynech Ogof on 16/3/92. No evidence to suggest that the mine is Prehistoric was found but it was suggested that the mine has characteristic features of Roman and perhaps immediately Pre-Roman origin.

15631	Montgomeryshire Canal Post-Medieval	SJ2661521012 Intact
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In 1794, work began on building a canal from Porthywaen Lime Rocks through Welshpool to Newtown. By 1797, the budget of £71,000 was exhausted and less than 19 miles had been completed. Canal was not finished until 1821.

Montgomery Canal was an agricultural rather than an industrial waterway. It was intended to act as an alternative to road transport, transporting heavy goods for the landowners along the canal. The canal made raw materials more accessible and opened up new markets. Its main trade was limestone, and timber was an important export.

Canal was gradually made redundant by cheap railway transport.

A Landscape Archaeology Assessment (PRN 85750) of the length of the canal was undertaken by CPAT in 2003 as part of the Montgomery Canal Conservation Management Strategy. The Strategy will provide a framework and policy to conserve and enhance the value of the canal's built and natural heritage, and guide its future restoration (Jones, N W, Silvester, R J & Britnell, W J, 2003).

The waterway now known as the Montgomery Canal was built in stages between 1794 and 1821, and runs from the Shropshire Union Canal at Frankton Locks to Newtown. The canal, then known as the Ellesmere Canal, reached Llanymynech by at least 1786. Constructed to carry and distribute lime for agricultural purposes from the Llanymynech Quarries (Hughes 1983, 9). By 1840-41 there were 92 limekilns along a 26 mile stretch of the canal and a peak carriage of 56,501 tons of limestone per annum was achieved (Williams 1989, 28).

In addition to limestone, the canal was also used to transport lead from the Tanat Valley mines of Cwm Orog, Craig y Mwyn and South Llangynog, as well as slate from the Llangynog area, which had previously used a river port on the Vyrnwy at Carreghofa.

The canal wharf at Llanymynech developed in association with the tramway system. Originally, limestone would have been transported from the quarries to the canal by horse and cart, presumably being loaded onto boats moored along the northern side of the canal, close to the turnpike road, or a side road to the east. By 1806 the first tramway was constructed, associated with a small triangular canal wharf, with a second, larger wharf, lying to the east of the road. A third, longer wharf, was added further to the west sometime between 1813 and 1858.

The Cambrian Railway Llanfyllin Branch opened in 1863, taking much of the lime trade from the canal, the wharf probably being disused by around 1900, although quarrying and lime burning continued until 1914 (Hughes 1983, 157-8).

15864	Llanymynech Ogof Mine, roman activity Roman	SJ2657522195 Unknown
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Selection Roman artefacts recovered from excavations of Ogof entrance in 1969, together with a number of others previously, attest Roman activity in the cave. Perhaps occupation but more likely associated with occasional visits for sepulchral rituals.

Cave with possible Roman associations. A trumpet brooch was found here. (Branigan, K & Darne, M J, 1992, 110).

CPAT 2009: Despite its name, the site is effectively artificial, and was probably first mined for copper in prehistory, rather than the Roman period. Implements made from copper with a chemical signature confirming that it originated in this immediate locality have been found from Iron Age contexts in the past. Hammer marks on the walls of the mine have been observed by the writer, but these remain undated. The writer is also aware that at least one burial has been found within the cave in the past, as well as a hoard of Roman coins that were allegedly hidden behind an area of calcified waste. It seems improbable that the mine would have been in operation in the Roman period if it was being used as a place of burial and for the deliberate concealment of valuables. (Caves Scheduling Enhancement Project, CPAT 2009)

19260	Llanymynech Quarry Post-Medieval	SJ2650021700 Intact
<p>Llanymynech quarry situated on south side of hill. Age uncertain but active during 19th century: stone used for limeburning as well as construction and for the steelworks. Limekilns were built at the quarry and the produce transported by canal and railway (Smith, T undated).</p> <p>Ceased working in the 1920s.</p> <p>Llanymynech quarry situated on south side of hill. Age uncertain but active during 18th and 19th centuries. Limekilns were in existence along the lower edge of the quarry by at least 1753, although the main period of working followed the opening of the Ellesmere Canal in 1796. The limestone was either burnt on site or in a large number of canalside kilns. The resulting quicklime was used as an agricultural fertiliser and for lime putty. Limestone was also important as a flux in the steel industry. Ceased by 1920s.</p> <p>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. An area of deeper working PRN 80142 may be the latest phase of quarrying. (CPAT 2001)</p>		
23399	Llanymynech Ogof Mine (Prehistoric Phase) Prehistoric	SJ2657522195 Intact
Prehistoric ? element of multiperiod mining site.		
23400	Llanymynech Ogof Mine (Roman Phase) Roman	SJ2657522195 Intact
Roman ? element of multiperiod mining site.		
23401	Llanymynech Ogof Mine (Post Medieval Phase) Post-Medieval	SJ2657522195 Intact
Post Medieval element of multiperiod mining site.		
23451	Llanymynech Mines (Prehistoric Phase) Prehistoric	SJ2600022000 Damaged
Prehistoric ? element of multiperiod mining site.		
23452	Llanymynech Mines (Roman Phase) Roman	SJ2600022000 Damaged
Roman ? element of multiperiod mining site.		
23453	Llanymynech Mines (Medieval Phase) Medieval	SJ2600022000 Damaged
Medieval element of multiperiod mining site.		

23454	Llanymynech Mines (Post Medieval Phase) Post-Medieval	SJ2600022000 Damaged
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Post Medieval element of multiperiod mining site.

23483	Llanymynech Mines Multiperiod	SJ2640022000 Damaged
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Lead/Copper (Pre-Roman ?/Roman/Medieval/19th century) Geology Carboniferous limestone with veins trending NNE-SSW. The vein mineralisation includes a calcite gangue with lead and copper ores mainly as secondary oxidisation products including cerrussite and malachite.

Workings

At least 10 shafts were formerly visible before landscaping together with a large number of shallow pits and shaft-mounds. The main workings include the Pit Series, Winze Series and the Ogof workings. The Winze Series at SJ26502236 consists of a long adit at SJ26582225 leading to a winze and levels while the Pit Series consists of two parallel levels which continue northwards as a line of shallow pits on the surface, still visible at SJ26472222, which appear to connect with the Winze Series workings.

In the face of the large southern quarry are three levels one of which terminates abruptly while the others continue north and connect with three shafts in the Carreghwfa workings at SJ26502186. There is a connecting quarry tunnel between the two main quarries.

Another adit runs west from the base of a quarry on the eastern side of the hill but does not continue for any great distance SJ26932219.

Another adit is believed to appear in the western cliff face and can only be reached by ropelines; its position is not confirmed.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

Lead and/or copper processing probably took place on the hilltop as evidenced by the former reported existence of bole hill smelters and processing spoil heaps prior to landscaping for the golf course.

CPAT excavations in 1981, just inside the eastern multivallate defences at SJ26892214, revealed evidence of metalworking hearths relating to the reworking of smelted local copper ores. This activity was dated to the second and/or first centuries BC by radiocarbon dating.

Other features

No evidence.

- | | | |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|
| 38032 | Llanymynech hillfort, enclosure
Iron Age | SJ2672722161
Intact |
| | Trapeziodal shaped enclosure inside hillfort. Three sides visible, the fourth to the SE is interrupted by gardens. | |
| 38033 | Llanymynech Quarry, earthworks
Modern | SJ2643021825
Damaged |
| | Two earthworks, presumably associated with Llanymynech Quarry. | |
| 49101 | Llanymynech hillfort, Roman finds
Roman | SJ2649922149
Damaged |
| | Various Roman finds from Llanymenech hill. | |
| | One Roman coin of a substantial original quantity. They were contained 'in two earthen vessels', found on Llanymynech Hill sometime before 1869. | |
| | Further coins include three coins mentioned as having been found on Llanymynech Hill sometime before 1870. | |
| | The two second century coins apparently were found before 1784 near a 'skeleton of a man at full length; on his left arm a bracelet, and by his right side a battle-ax', (Guest, P & Wells, N. 2007). | |
| 50648 | Llanymynech hillfort, peat deposit
Prehistoric | SJ2671122392
Unknown |
| | Peat sampling from bog interior attested peat deposition from late glacial (10270 \pm 100 BP [CAR-1354] to Iron Age (2300 \pm 70 BP[CAR-1353] indicating considerable palaeoenvironmental potential (Martin, C H R 1992, 64). Ox skull found from peat deposit, lying on peat deposit dated to 2300 \pm 70pb. | |
| | Palynological and geochemical investigations in 1992 appears to give results specific to the immediate environment of the hillfort and the disturbance of the landscape due to mining activities (Moore, J 1992). | |
| 50649 | Llanymynech hillfort, Golf Course access road, Iron Age metal working
Iron Age | SJ2688322138
Damaged |
| | Salvage excavations by CPAT on new access road for golf course during 1981 revealed evidence of Iron Age copper metal working (Musson, 1981, 31). Excavations also revealed a stone rampart, a ditch and metal-working debris. C14 dates 2020 \pm 70 BP (CAR-534) for charcoal from bowl furnace. 2170 \pm 70 BP (CAR-535) for charcoal from pit (Musson, C R & Northover, P J 1989, 15-26). | |

50650 Llanymynech hillfort, Iron Age phase
Iron Age SJ2650022150
Damaged

Hilltop enclosure, multivallate to north and north east single rampart to west where the line is utilised by Offa's dyke. Two inturned entrances in north plus three possible in west. South-east protected by steep cliffs since quarried. Enclosure of 57ha (140 acres).

Casual finds made by CPAT 1978.

Salvage excavations by CPAT (PRN 50649) on new access road for golf course during 1981 revealed evidence of Iron Age copper metal working (Musson, 1981, 31) Excavations also revealed a stone rampart, a ditch and metal-working debris. C14 dates 2020+/-70 BP (CAR-534) for charcoal from bowl furnace. 2170+/-70 BP (CAR-535) for charcoal from pit (Musson, C R & Northover, P J 1989, 15-26).

Peat sampling from bog interior (PRN 50648) attested peat deposition from late glacial (10270+/-100 BP [CAR-1354] to Iron Age (2300+/-70 BP [CAR-1353] indicating considerable palaeoenvironmental potential (Martin, C H R 1992, 64).

Palynological and geochemical investigations in 1992 appears to give results specific to the immediate environment of the hillfort and the disturbance of the landscape due to mining activities (Moore, J 1992).

Llanymynech has been suggested as the site of the last stand of Caractacus (Jones, B 1988, 36-9).

An evaluation carried out by CPAT in October 1999 prior to the reconstruction of the 13th green at Llanymynech Golf Club. A T-shaped trench was excavated to a depth of 0.3m producing important new evidence for the occupation of the hillfort. The lithic assemblage clearly demonstrated that the hilltop was occupied during the Bronze Age, with flint knapping taking place to produce a range of tools. The majority of features identified however were related to the occupation of the hillfort in the Iron Age. A curving gully was excavated and believed to be a drainage feature surrounding a round hut with a diameter of 13m. Three pits located within the area of the hut were packed with stone and may have been post holes for the main structural timbers. There was considerable evidence for prehistoric metalworking, with fragments of furnace lining and part of a crucible, together with metallurgical residues, demonstrating that copper smelting took place somewhere in the immediate area (Owen, W G, 1999c).

57719 Llanymynech hillfort, Golf Course 'Greenkeepers Shed', finds
Iron Age SJ2656822023
Unknown

Evaluation trench before construction of new greenkeepers' shed revealed no features of archaeological interest. A number of finds of Iron Age date were recovered including pottery from the Malvern area (Thomas, D 1995c & d, 47). Skeleton recovered subsequently and dated to 370BC.

57720 Llanymynech hillfort, Golf Course 13th green, Iron Age occupation
Iron Age SJ2607121946
Unknown

Evaluation carried out by CPAT in October 1999 within Llanymynech hillfort prior to the reconstruction of the 13th green at Llanymynech Golf Club. A T-shaped trench was

excavated to a depth of 0.3m producing important new evidence for the occupation of the hillfort.

The majority of features identified were related to the occupation of the hillfort in the Iron Age. A curving gully was excavated and believed to be a drainage feature surrounding a round hut with a diameter of 13m. Three pits located within the area of the hut were packed with stone and may have been post holes for the main structural timbers. There was considerable evidence for prehistoric metalworking, with fragments of furnace lining and part of a crucible, together with metallurgical residues, demonstrating that copper smelting took place somewhere in the immediate area (Owen, W G, 1999c).

58783 Llyn Mawr environmental site SJ2671122392
Prehistoric Unknown

Peat sampling from bog interior attested peat deposition from late glacial (10270 \pm 100 BP [CAR-1354] to Iron Age (2300 \pm 70 BP [CAR-1353] indicating considerable palaeo-environmental potential (Martin, C H R 1992, 64). Ox skull found from peat deposit, lying on peat deposit dated to 2300 \pm 70bp.

Palynological and geochemical investigations in 1992 appears to give results specific to the immediate environment of the hillfort and the disturbance of the landscape due to mining activities (Moore, J 1992).

70178 Llanymynech Ogof Mine, find SJ2657522195
Post-Medieval Intact

Animal bone (pig femur) found in February 1992 in the unstratified backfill in the shaft chamber of the mine.

70309 Llanymynech Ogof, Bronze Age finds SJ2650022000
Bronze Age Unknown

Socketed axe, found with 2 x extended inhumations, one of which had armlets. Private Possession (Liverpool), 1870; not traced, 1934.

70310 Llanymynech Hill spearhead SJ2650022000
Bronze Age Unknown

Spearhead: small example of rivetted type.

72152 Llanymynech hillfort, Golf Course 13th green, Bronze Age occupation SJ2607121946
Bronze Age Damaged

An evaluation in the interior of the hillfort carried out by CPAT in October 1999 produced important new evidence for occupation within the hillfort. The lithic assemblage demonstrates that the hilltop was occupied during the Bronze Age, with flint knapping taking place to produce a range of tools (Owen, W G, 1999c).

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|---|--|-------------------------|
| 80136 | Llanymynech Quarry, limekilns
Post-Medieval | SJ2640021640
Unknown |
| Three banks of triple lime kilns shown on map of 1753 (Chirk Castle Estate). Limekilns are also shown in approximately the same position on a map of 1807. No visible trace, although could be buried beneath later spoil (CPAT 2001). Part of Scheduled Ancient Monument. | | |
| 80137 | Llanymynech Quarry, adit I
Post-Medieval | SJ2627021740
Damaged |
| Adit in N face of shallow quarry PRN 80139. May extend for some distance to connect with old shafts to W of Golf Clubhouse. Galena identified nearby suggesting that mineral was obtained (CPAT 2001). Part of Scheduled Ancient Monument. | | |
| 80138 | Llanymynech Quarry, cave
Prehistoric | SJ2607021750
Intact |
| Phreatic tube running NE beneath Asterley Rocks. Extends for 15m before blocked with clay. Only known natural cave entrance at Llanymynech. Could contain prehistoric remains and clay may have palaeoenvironmental/geological potential (CPAT 2001). Part of Scheduled Ancient Monument. | | |
| 80139 | Llanymynech Quarry I
Post-Medieval | SJ2626021710
Damaged |
| Shallow quarry cut into S facing slope. May have utilised adit PRN 80137 to start excavations. Spoil downslope from removal of overburden (CPAT 2001). Part of Scheduled Ancient Monument. | | |
| 80140 | Llanymynech Quarry II
Post-Medieval | SJ2609021730
Intact |
| Quarry cut into SW facing scarp of Asterley Rocks. Some spoil downslope to SW (CPAT 2001). Part of Scheduled Ancient Monument. | | |
| 80141 | Llanymynech Quarry, adit II
Post-Medieval | SJ2634021790
Intact |
| Trial adit in quarry face. Extends for 30m with dog-leg to NE from entrance passage which runs NW. No mineral evident though some copper colouring to clay bands in limestone (CPAT 2001). Part of Scheduled Ancient Monument. | | |
| 80142 | Llanymynech Quarry III
Post-Medieval | SJ2657021730
Intact |
| Area of deeper working within main quarry which appears to represent last phase of working (CPAT 2001). Part of Scheduled Ancient Monument. | | |

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|--------------|---|-------------------------|
| 80174 | Llanymynech Rocks well I
Post-Medieval | SJ2639021540
Unknown |
|--------------|---|-------------------------|

Well marked on OS 2nd edition. Not located during survey. (CPAT 2001)

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|--------------|---|-------------------------|
| 80175 | Llanymynech Quarry, drum house I
Post-Medieval | SJ2646021650
Damaged |
|--------------|---|-------------------------|

Brake house on OS 2nd ed. at head of incline PRN 80179. Stone-built, two parallel walls aligned NE-SW. NE wall is hollow with internal slot 0.9m wide, poss for brake band. Loading bay to SE side of SW wall. 3 rooms added to NE wall. (CPAT 2001)

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|--------------|--|-------------------------|
| 80176 | Llanymynech Rocks well II
Post-Medieval | SJ2611021600
Unknown |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|

Well marked on OS 2nd edition. Not located during survey. (CPAT 2001)

- | | | |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|
| 80177 | Llanymynech Quarry, drum house II
Post-Medieval | SJ2651021750
Damaged |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|

Drum house at head of incline PRN 80180. Stone-built with 2 parallel walls 1.8m thick, 5.5m long and 3m apart. Shelter/cabin c.2m wide to SW. Two lateral timbers survive in situ with pieces of brake band nearby. (CPAT 2001)

Drum house with an associated outbuilding on its south-western side, at the head of an incline (PRN 80180) leading to a tunnel in the rock face. The drum house is stone-built, and consists of two parallel walls standing 3.1m apart, each 5.5m long and c.1.8m thick, with a maximum surviving height of 3.1m at the south-east corner. Two lateral timbers survive in situ. The north-western timber is circular in cross-section, and 0.27m in diameter, whilst the south-eastern timber is square in section measuring 0.3m wide. Between these two timbers are two other square-sectioned beams, 0.3m wide, both still in situ, which appear to form a pivot-socket for the drum head. To the north-western side of the structure lies the remains of a brake-band. Other ironwork lies to the south-eastern extent of the structure.

The stone walls of an unroofed outbuilding, 5m long x 2.5m wide, are 0.7m thick and stand to a height of 1.0m. Its entrance is on the south-east side, and its interior is rubble-filled.

The structures are clad in ivy and many ash saplings have taken hold (CPAT 2003).

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|--------------|---|-------------------------|
| 80178 | Llanymynech Quarry, tunnel
Post-Medieval | SJ2659021710
Damaged |
|--------------|---|-------------------------|

Tunnel shown on OS 2nd edition carrying incline PRN 80180. Tunnel is 5m wide x 8m high. A 5m long trial is cut into NE wall. Some collapse of roof. (CPAT 2001)

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|--------------|--|-------------------------|
| 80179 | Llanymynech Quarry, incline I
Post-Medieval | SJ2648021630
Damaged |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|

The first tramway to be constructed at Llanymynech was proposed in December 1804 and completed by June 1806. The tramway was built by Arthur Davies, Robert Cartwright and

Richard Jebb, who at this time leased quarries from the Chirk Castle Estate and a Mr West 100 (NLW, Chirk Castle 6050 and 6061). It carried limestone from the quarry workings on land belonging to the Chirk Castle Estate to what was at that time the only wharf on the canal. The drum house still survives at the top of the incline, which carried a double track with a cross-over at the bottom where the lines joined a single track to cross the Welshpool to Oswestry Turnpike road, below which was a small passing bay. The single track continued, possibly following the line of the side road noted above, to the canal wharf where it divided, with a branch running either side of the wharf.

Incline is depicted on an 1807 map of Chirk Castle Estates, the Tithe map, OS Surveyors drawing & 1:2500 1st edition. Heavily vegetated at upper end. Marks from haulage cable visible on rocks adjacent to drum house PRN 80175 at head of incline.

Incline shown on Tithe map, OS Surveyors drawing & 1:2500 2nd edition. Heavily vegetated at upper end. Marks from haulage cable visible on rocks adjacent to drum house PRN 80175 at head of incline. (CPAT 2001)

80180	Llanymynech Quarry, incline II Post-Medieval	SJ2661121702 Damaged
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Incline shown on OS 1:2500 2nd edition. Upper section rock cut near drum house PRN 80177. Runs through tunnel PRN 80178 where there is in situ rail. (CPAT 2001)

80199	Llanymynech Quarry, blast shelter Post-Medieval	SJ2656021720 Damaged
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Blast shelter or store built into S face of main quarry W of tunnel. 3m long alcove with stone wall on N side with remains of doorway. Slate frags at top of wall to deflect water. 3m x 2m x 2.5m high. (CPAT 2001)

85900	Llanymynech Quarry, limekilns Post-Medieval	SJ2634021700 Unknown
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Bank of four limekilns depicted on 1807 map of Chirk Castle Estate (NLW 6046). No surviving trace, although possibly buried beneath later spoil.

85901	Llanymynech Quarry, building Post-Medieval	SJ2638021680 Unknown
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Small, roughly square structure depicted on 1807 map of Chirk Castle Estate (NLW 6046). No surviving trace, although possibly buried beneath later spoil.

85902	Llanymynech Quarry, tramway III Post-Medieval	SJ2644821684 Unknown
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Tramway system depicted on OS 1st edition map, linking main western quarry workings with incline. The tramway would have developed as quarrying progressed, also carrying spoil to tips W of drum house.

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| 85903 | Llanymynech Quarry II
Post-Medieval | SJ2675021850
Damaged |
| <p>Area of linear quarrying along SE side of hill. Operated on land belonging to the Bradford estate. Cartographic sources show that the quarry face was cut back c.30m during 19th century. Extensive tramway system developed, along with the quarry workings, to carry limestone to the canal and later railway below.</p> | | |
| 85904 | Llanymynech Quarry, tramway I
Post-Medieval | SJ2676421852
Damaged |
| <p>A dendritic tramway connecting the quarry complex 6644 (part of which in Wales) with the canal wharfs (3813) of the Shropshire Union Canal (Montgomeryshire Branch) (927). The tramway developed sometime between 1874 and 1900 to serve the extensive linear quarry face along the SE side of Llanymynech Hill. Constructed in association with the incline and drum house at its SW end. The line of the tramway is largely that now followed by a public footpath.</p> | | |
| 86598 | Offa's Dyke - Llanymynech Hill
Early Medieval | SJ2600021909
Unknown |
| <p>Section of Offa's Dyke, included in scheduled area of Llanymynech Hill.</p> | | |
| 119409 | Llanymynech Hill, Coin
Roman | SJ2610021600 |
| <p>A single Roman coin found in old mineworkings on Llanymynech Hill by the Shropshire Mining Club before 1966, (Guest, P & Wells, N. 2007).</p> | | |
| 123471 | Llanymynech Hill Spring
Unknown | SJ2602521589
Unknown |
| <p>Spring shown on map of 1753 (Chirk Castle Estate)</p> | | |
| 123472 | Llanymynech Rocks Building
Post Medieval | SJ2632821514
Unknown |
| <p>Building shown on map of 1753 (Chirk Castle Estate)</p> | | |
| 123473 | Llanymynech Hill Building
Post Medieval | SJ2682822129
Unknown |
| <p>Building shown on map of 1753 (Chirk Castle Estate)</p> | | |

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|---------------|--|-------------------------|
| 123474 | Llanymynech Hill Pond
Unknown | SJ2671722405
Damaged |
| | <p>Pond shown on map of 1753 (Chirk Castle Estate), the extents of which are considerably larger than survive today. Peat sampling from bog interior (PRN 50648) attested peat deposition from late glacial (10270+/-100 BP [CAR-1354] to Iron Age (2300+/-70 BP [CAR-1353] indicating considerable palaeoenvironmental potential (Martin, C H R 1992, 64).</p> <p>Palynological and geochemical investigations in 1992 appears to give results specific to the immediate environment of the hillfort and the disturbance of the landscape due to mining activities (Moore, J 1992).</p> | |
| 123475 | Llanymynech Hill Level
Post Medieval | SJ2655622346
Unknown |
| | <p>Level depicted on OS 1901 mapping</p> | |
| 123476 | Llanymynech Hill Shooting Butts
19th Century | SJ2668222485
Unknown |
| | <p>Shooting Butts depicted on OS 1901 mapping</p> | |
| 123477 | Llanymynech Hill Shaft I
Post Medieval | SJ2675422237
Unknown |
| | <p>Shaft depicted on OS 1875 mapping</p> | |
| 123478 | Llanymynech Hill Shaft II
Post Medieval | SJ2661322247
Unknown |
| | <p>Shaft depicted on OS 1875 mapping</p> | |
| 123479 | Llanymynech Hill Shaft III
Post Medieval | SJ2653622173
Unknown |
| | <p>Shaft depicted on OS 1875 mapping. This is the shaft that enters 'Shaft Chamber' in the Ogof.</p> | |
| 123480 | Llanymynech Hill Shaft IV
Post Medieval | SJ2657322127
Unknown |
| | <p>Shaft depicted on OS 1875 mapping</p> | |

123481	Llanymynech Hill Shaft V Post Medieval	SJ2644321928 Unknown
	Shaft depicted on OS 1875 mapping	
123482	Llanymynech Hill Shaft VI Post Medieval	SJ2644221956 Unknown
	Shaft depicted on OS 1875 mapping	
123483	Llanymynech Hill Shaft VII Post Medieval	SJ2636321961 Unknown
	Shaft depicted on OS 1875 mapping	
123484	Llanymynech Hill Shaft VIII Post Medieval	SJ2639321859 Unknown
	Shaft depicted on OS 1875 mapping	
123485	Llanymynech Hill Shaft IX Post Medieval	SJ2650221890 Unknown
	Shaft depicted on OS 1875 mapping	
123486	Llanymynech Hill Shaft X Post Medieval	SJ2602521954 Unknown
	Shaft depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only	
123487	Llanymynech Hill Shaft XIX Post Medieval	SJ2609021800 Unknown
	Two shafts depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate), surviving as adjacent hollows on slope below Golf Course	
123488	Llanymynech Hill Linear Working Post Medieval	SJ2613021840 Unknown
	Linear working depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate), surviving as two parallel trenches	
123489	Llanymynech Hill Linear Working Post Medieval	SJ2640621841 Unknown
	Linear working depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only	

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| 123490 | Llanymynech Hill Linear Working
Post Medieval | SJ2642721961
Unknown |
| Linear working depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only | | |
| 123491 | Llanymynech Hill Linear Working
Post Medieval | SJ2672722178
Unknown |
| Linear working depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only | | |
| 123492 | Llanymynech Hill Shaft XI
Post Medieval | SJ2665922147
Unknown |
| Run of four shafts depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only | | |
| 123493 | Llanymynech Hill Shaft XII
Post Medieval | SJ2665822179
Unknown |
| Run of four shafts depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only | | |
| 123494 | Llanymynech Hill Shaft XIII
Post Medieval | SJ2638421939
Unknown |
| Group of three shafts depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only | | |
| 123495 | Llanymynech Hill Shaft XIV
Post Medieval | SJ2640821893
Unknown |
| Run of three shafts depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only | | |
| 123496 | Llanymynech Hill Shaft XV
Post Medieval | SJ2631921807
Unknown |
| Group of five shafts depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate) around the edge of the quarry. Approx location only | | |
| 123497 | Llanymynech Hill Shaft XVI
Post Medieval | SJ2676122460
Unknown |
| Run of three shafts depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only | | |
| 123498 | Llanymynech Hill Shaft XVII
Post Medieval | SJ2678622542
Unknown |
| Shaft depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only | | |

123499	Llanymynech Hill Shaft XVIII Post Medieval	SJ2612122174 Unknown
	Shaft depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only	
123500	Llanymynech Hill Adits Post Medieval	SJ2667022270 Intact
	A number of adits survive in dense vegetation. Entrances dug out in 1962 when fragments of deer antler were found (Adams and Pearce 1991, 19).	
123501	Llanymynech open workings Post Medieval	SJ2673322538 Intact
	Area of shallow open workings visible in dense vegetation. Undated, but potentially early.	
123502	Llanymynech Hill Open Cuts Prehistoric ?	SJ2645022350 Intact
	Two parallel runs of large open workings which are potentially related to early mining	
123507	Llanymynech Hill Shaft XXIV Post Medieval	SJ2639321537 Unknown
	Shaft depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only	
123508	Llanymynech Hill spoil tip I Post Medieval	SJ2657621887 Unknown
	Spoil tip on 1901 OS map	
123509	Llanymynech Hill spoil tip II Post Medieval	SJ2660521786 Unknown
	Spoil tip on 1901 OS map	
123513	Llanymynech Hill trackway I Post Medieval	SJ2606121890 Unknown
	Bifurcating trackway visible on LIDAR	
123514	Llanymynech Hill spoil tip III Post Medieval	SJ2680021961 Unknown
	Spoil tip on 1875 OS map	

123515	Llanymynech Hill spoil tip IV Post Medieval	SJ2641521808 Unknown
	Spoil tip on 1901 OS map	
123516	Llanymynech Hill quarry VIII Post Medieval	SJ2634921868 Unknown
	Quarrying visible on LIDAR	
123520	Llanymynech Hill Shaft XX Post Medieval	SJ2625221720 Unknown
	Shaft depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only	
123521	Llanymynech Hill Shaft XXI Post Medieval	SJ2646321985 Unknown
	Shaft depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only	
123522	Llanymynech Hill Shaft XXII Post Medieval	SJ2649622122 Unknown
	Shaft depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only	
123523	Llanymynech Hill Shaft XXIII Post Medieval	SJ2639521544 Unknown
	Shaft depicted on 1753 map (Chirk Castle Estate). Approx location only	

The following sites are in Shropshire but are recorded in the regional HER for Powys:

19259	Blodwel Rock Hillfort Iron Age	SJ2660022750 Damaged
	Blodwell Rock hillfort - cliff edge fort close to north end of Llanymynech hillfort (PRN 28); relationship unknown. It is also entirely in England !	
19351	Ellesmere Canal, Llanymynech canal basins Post-Medieval	SJ2675021050 Intact
	Canal basins date from between 1796 (opening of canal) and 1838). Originally built to accommodate the tramway (McLeod, Stratton and Trinder 1987, 18).	

123503	Llanymynech quarry IV Post Medieval	SJ2684522554 Unknown
	Quarry on 1875 OS map	
123504	Llanymynech quarry V Post Medieval	SJ2692422634 Unknown
	Quarry on 1875 OS map	
123505	Llanymynech quarry VI Post Medieval	SJ2695222404 Unknown
	Quarry on 1875 OS map	
123506	Llanymynech quarry VII Post Medieval	SJ2693122205 Unknown
	Quarry on 1875 OS map	
123510	Llanymynech limekilns I Post Medieval	SJ2672621691 Unknown
	Limekilns on 1901 OS map	
123511	Llanymynech limekilns II Post Medieval	SJ2684821843 Unknown
	Limekiln on 1901 OS map	
123512	Llanymynech limekilns III Post Medieval	SJ2691321897 Unknown
	Limekilns on 1901 OS map	
123517	Llanymynech Hill trackway I Post Medieval	SJ2653622766 Unknown
	Trackway visible on LIDAR	
123518	Llanymynech Hill trackway II Post Medieval	SJ2653822690 Unknown
	Trackway visible on LIDAR	

123519 Llanymynech Hill trackway III
Post Medieval

SJ2621322324
Unknown

Trackway visible on LIDAR

APPENDIX 3**Scheduled monument consent applications etc gleaned from the official Cadw files and CPAT Development Control files**

Aug 1933 Site scheduled. Occupier at the time was J H Lloyd of Carreghofa. He was given as the owner as well.

April 1957 Suggestion that Steetley Co had recently purchased the hill from Powis Castle Estates. Excavations proposed by the Offa Antiquarian Society. IAM raised no objections.

Feb 1969 Letter indicating that damage done on the English side of the border by the golf club and EH had taken action

May 1973 Old mine shaft appears in one of tees. Inspector to visit.

June 1974 Golf club improvement to tees (x 9). Modifications suggested by IAM and accepted.

Nov 1974 Shropshire Caving Club seeking consent of owners (Steetley Ltd) to investigate lower levels of cave).

May 1975 Proposed extension to clubhouse through planning.

Mar 1976 Proposed practice ground for golf club (S2644 2184); some ground levelling; no objections from AMI.

Oct 1978 Proposal by Severn-Trent to construct reservoir opposed by AMI. Plans modified by Sept 1980. Watching brief arrangements put in place and trenches observed (by CPAT) but Severn-Trent failed to notify CPAT when reservoir was being dug with consequent potential loss of information. Official complaint from AMI to Severn-Trent in c. Sept 1981.

Sept 1982 Extension to club house. SMC given.

Mar 1984 Extension to club house. No objections.

Mar 1985 Extension to club house facilities. No objections.

Nov 1986 Proposed alterations to Three Firs (raising roof). SMC applied for.

(Files from 1987 not available)

Nov 1994 Proposed erection of fencing by Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust. Consent granted January 1995

July 1995 Proposed extension to the clubhouse

Jan 1996 Consent granted for the replacement of a stile along the Offa's Dyke footpath

Mar 1996 Consent granted for the installation of a new water main by Severn Trent Water, following an archaeological evaluation (Hannaforde 1997)

Mar 1997 Application for consent for a 'home burial' on land adjoining Haulfryn